



The country profiles



4

Chapter 4 introduces the individual country profiles. These profiles represent the basic information to be analysed 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 summarised in these pages is intended to help policy makers and their partners assess progress and prioritise 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



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

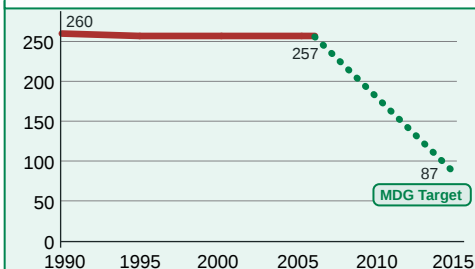
Afghanistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	26,088 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	4,823 (2006)
Births (000)	1,272 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	6 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	257 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	165 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	60 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	327 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,800 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	8 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	26,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

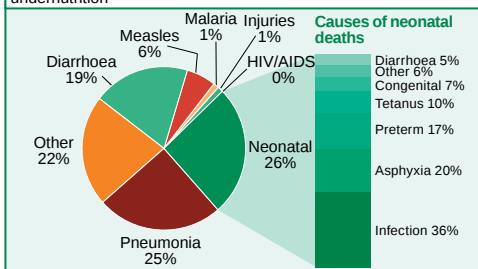
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

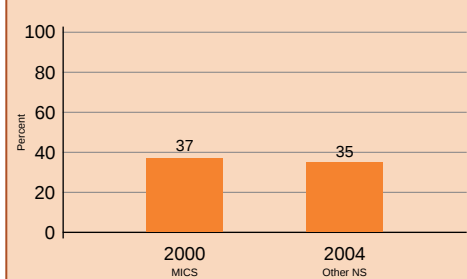
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	59 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	29 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	---

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

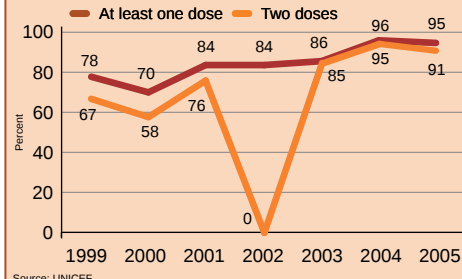
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

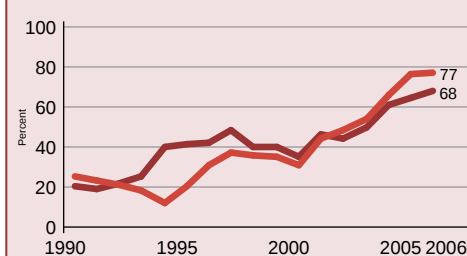


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

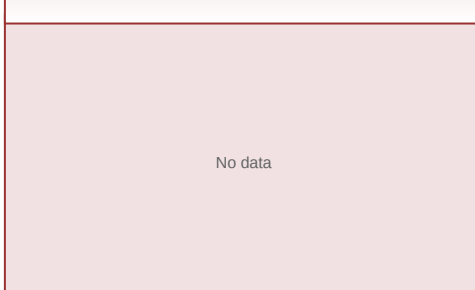
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

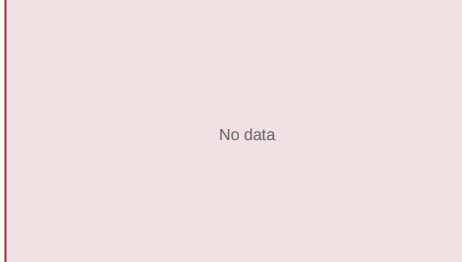
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



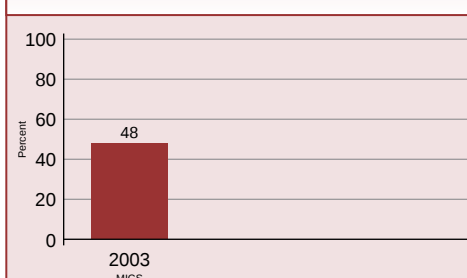
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



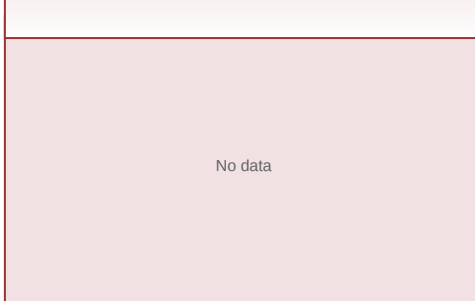
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



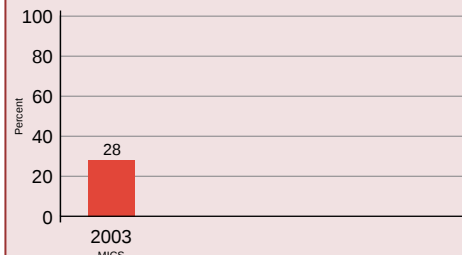
Malaria treatment

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

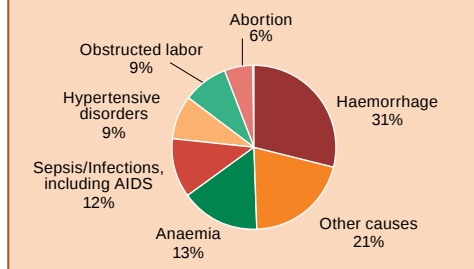


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

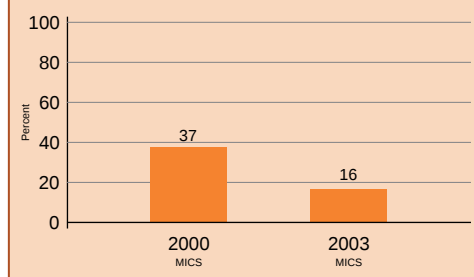
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

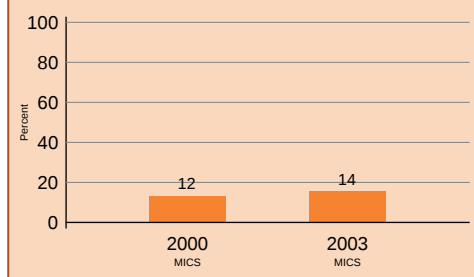
Antenatal care

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

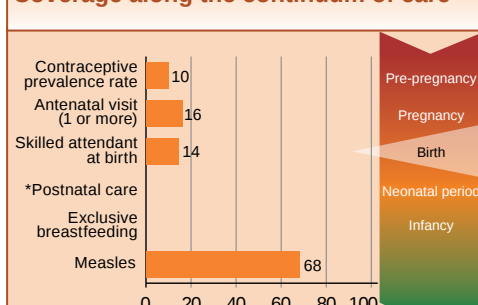


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

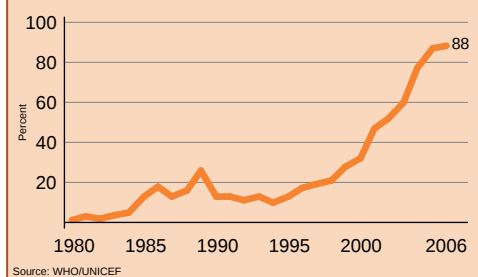


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

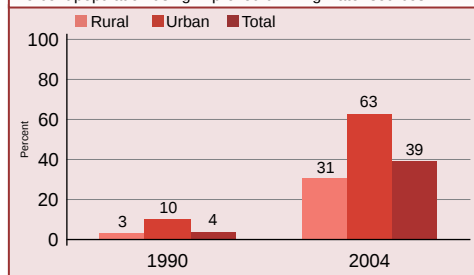


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

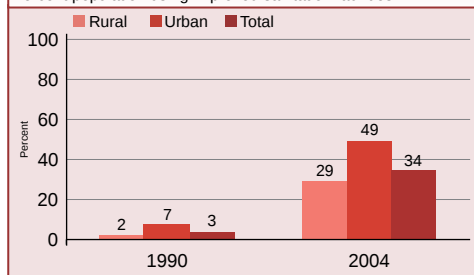
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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	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\$)	19 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	2 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	81 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (2001)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	9 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	8 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	No data
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	No data

Afghanistan



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

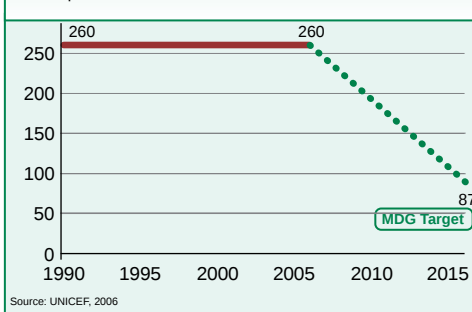
Angola

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	16,557 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,082 (2006)
Births (000)	792 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	29 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	260 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	154 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	54 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	206 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,400 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	12 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	11,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

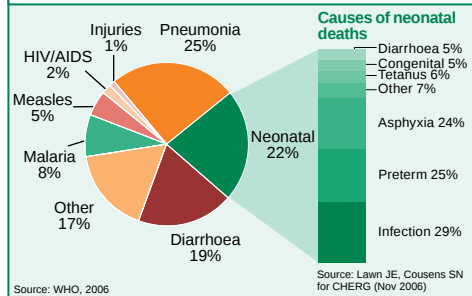
Deaths per 1000 live births



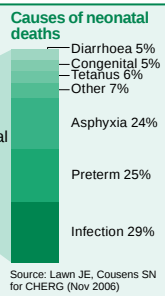
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

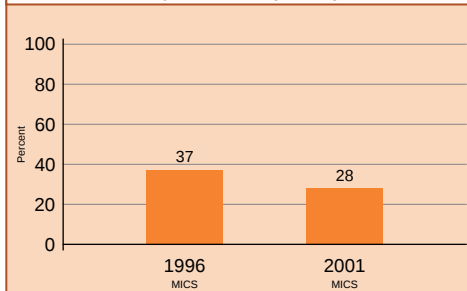
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	51 (2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	77 (2001)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

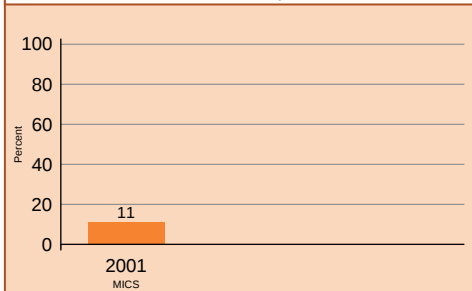
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

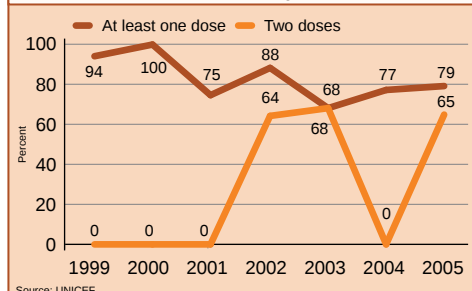
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

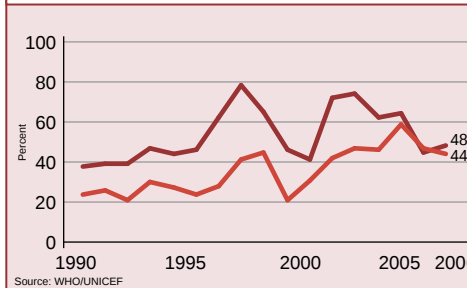


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

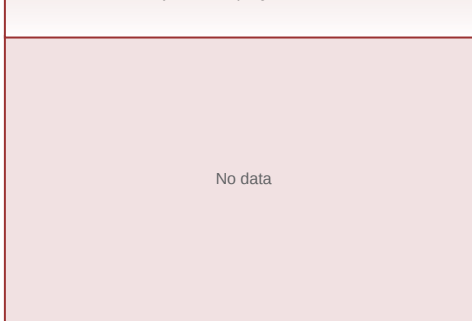
- Percent of children immunised against measles
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
- Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

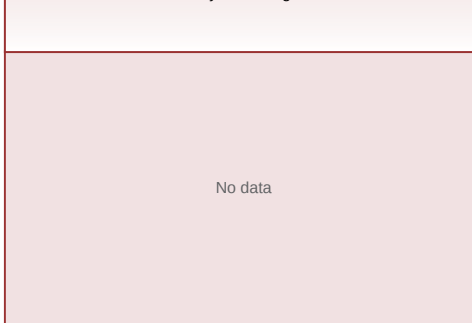
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



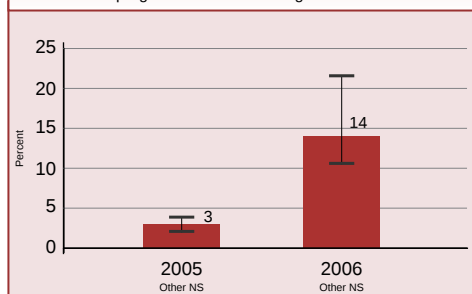
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



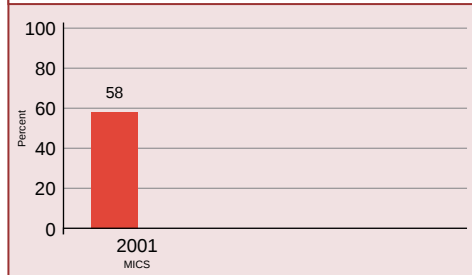
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

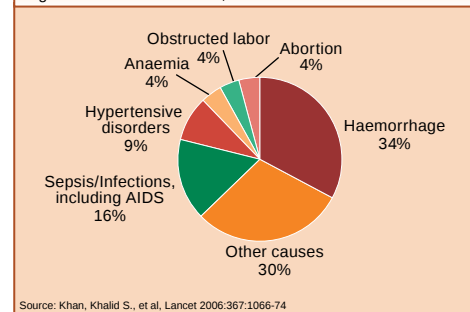


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

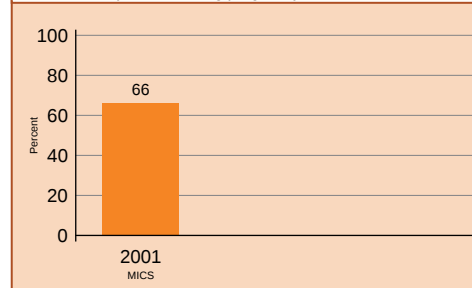
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

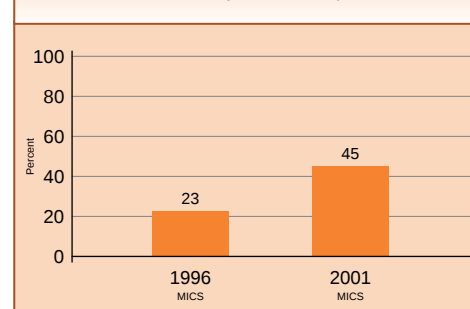
Antenatal care

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

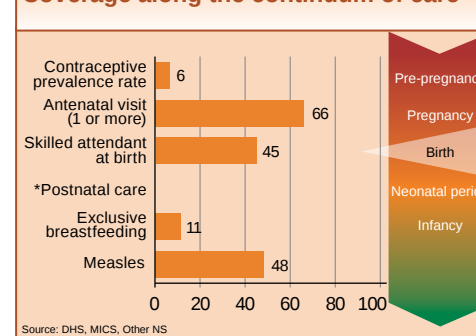


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



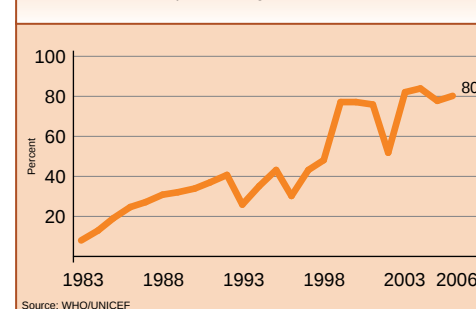
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

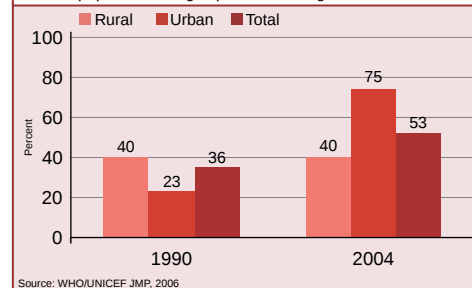


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

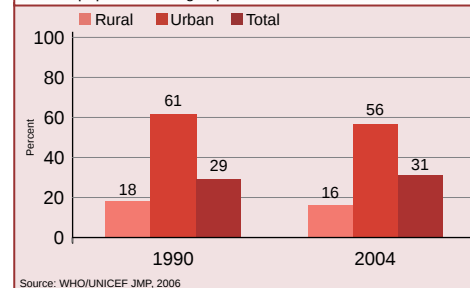
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

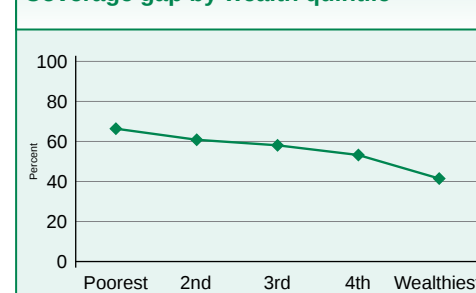
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2001 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	55
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	25

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	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	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	38 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	21 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	11 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	16 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Angola



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

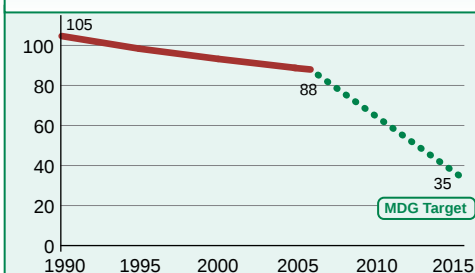
Azerbaijan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	8,406 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	547 (2006)
Births (000)	129 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	97 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	88 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	73 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	11 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	82 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	670 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	110 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

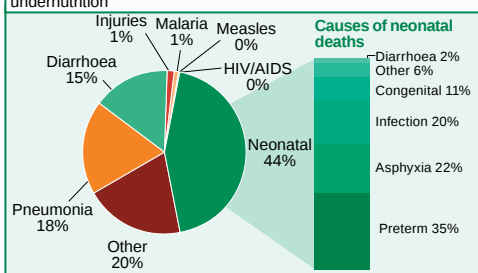
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

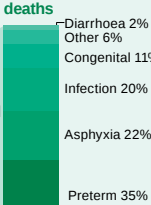
Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

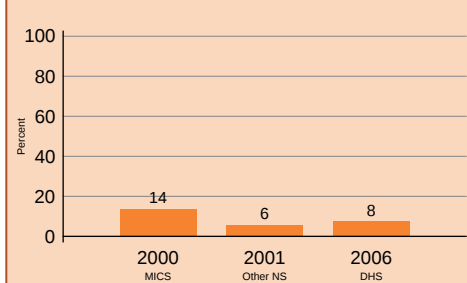
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	18 (2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3 (2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	39 (2000)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2001)

Underweight prevalence

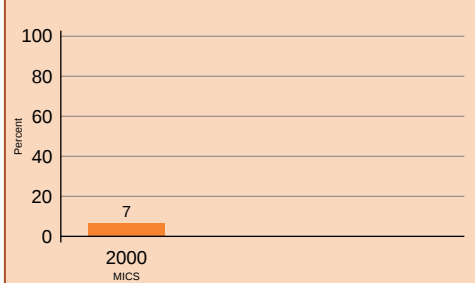
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

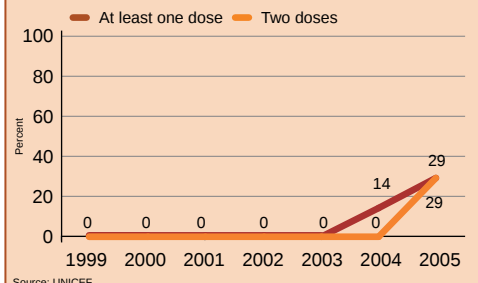
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



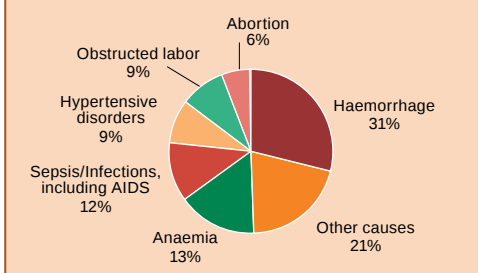
Source: UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	12 (2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	30 (1996-2001)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	3, 4, 1 (2001)
(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, %)	---

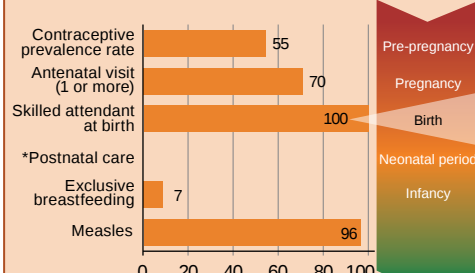
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

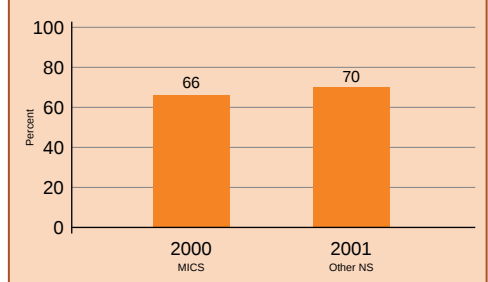


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Antenatal care

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

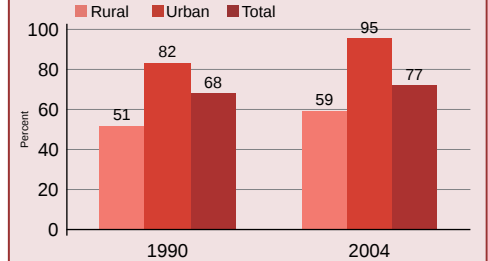


MICS

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

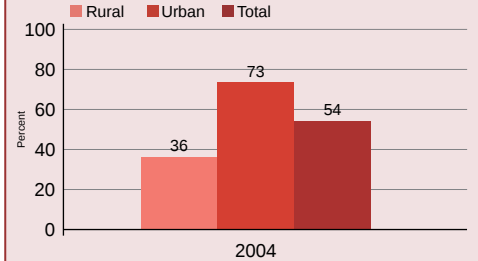
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

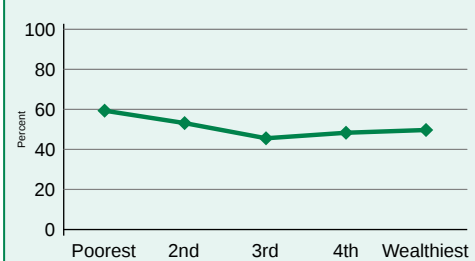
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

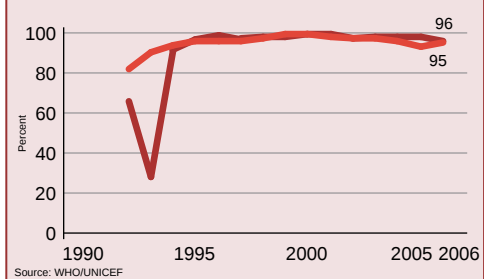
Coverage gap by wealth quintile



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

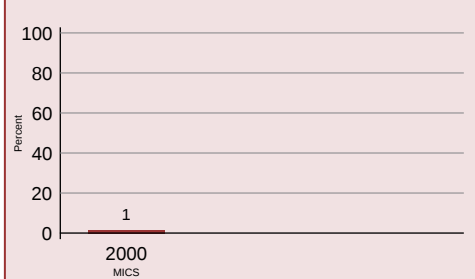
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

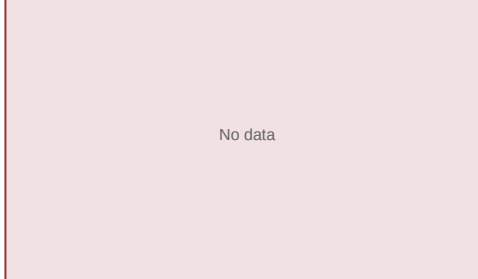
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

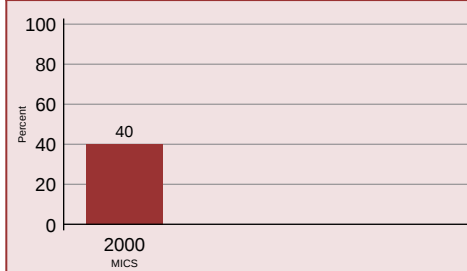
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



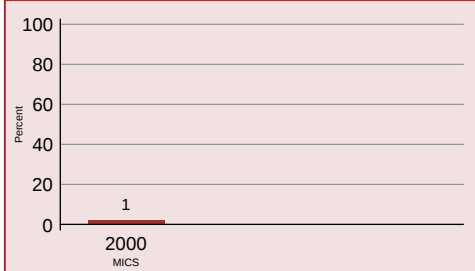
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

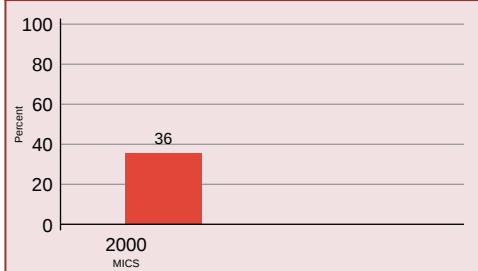
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Pneumonia treatment

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



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\$)	138 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	3 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	70 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	11.8 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	2 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Azerbaijan



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

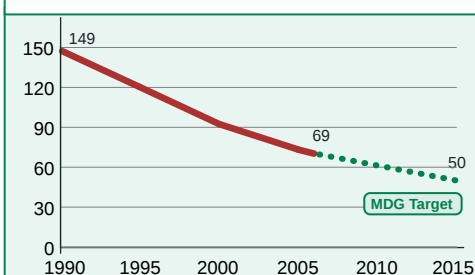
Bangladesh

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	155,991 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	18,951 (2006)
Births (000)	4,013 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	10 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	69 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	52 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	277 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	570 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	51 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	21,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

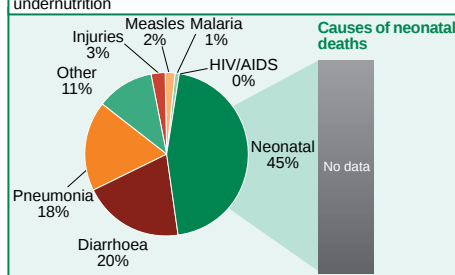
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

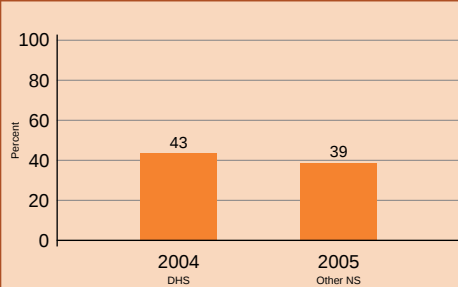
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	51 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	52 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	22 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

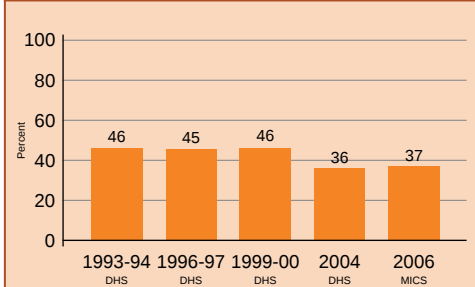
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

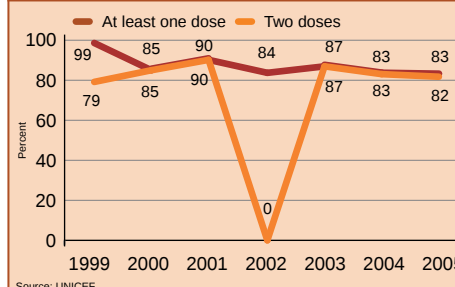
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

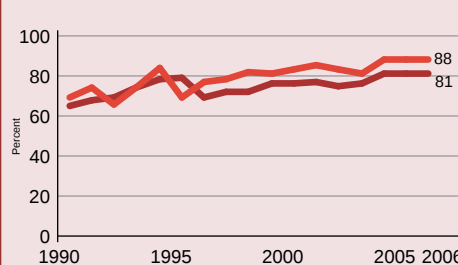


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

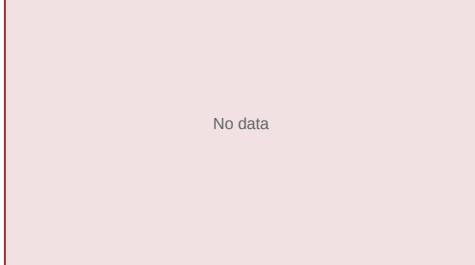
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

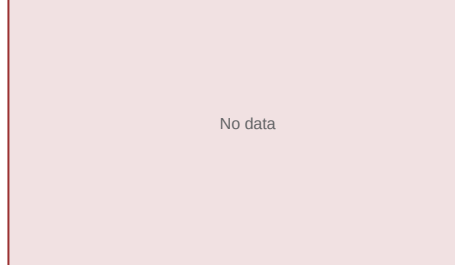
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



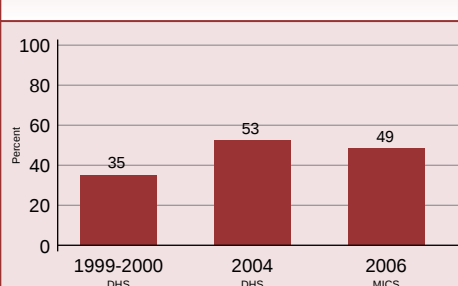
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



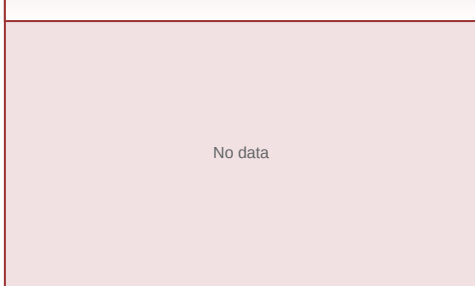
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



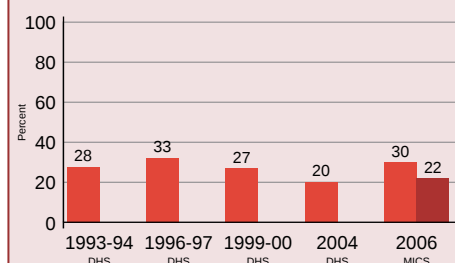
Malaria treatment

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

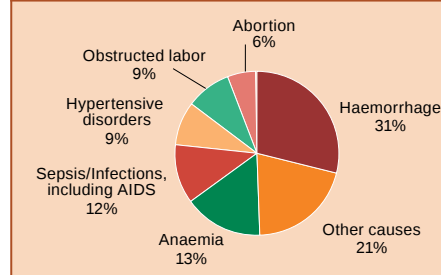


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	11 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	16 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	4, 11, 2 (2004)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	36 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	22 (2007)

Causes of maternal deaths

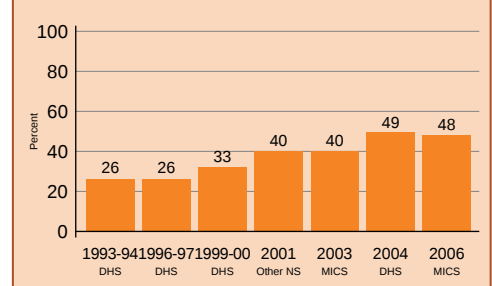
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

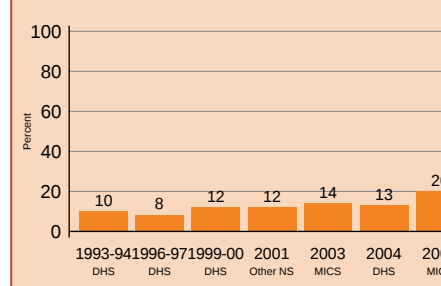
Antenatal care

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

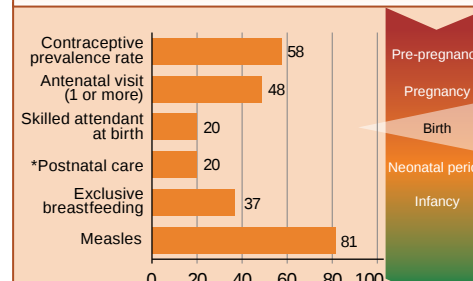


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

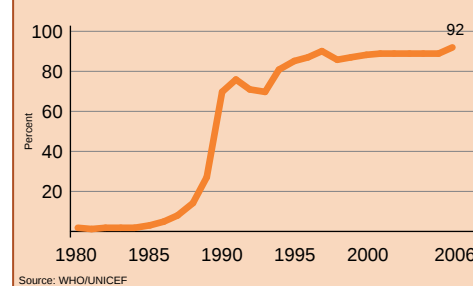


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

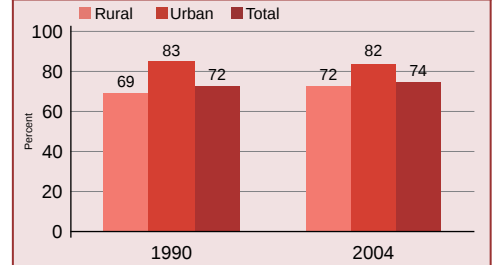


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

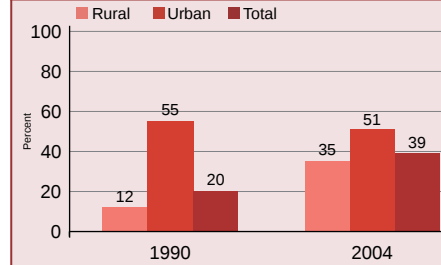
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

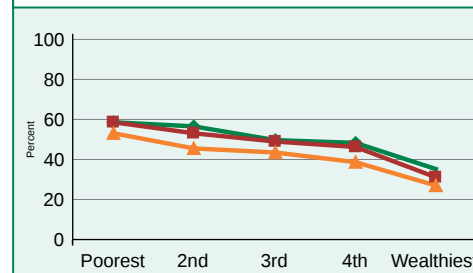
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1997 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2007 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	50	48	41	38
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.7	1.9	2.0	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	24	27	27	

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	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\$)	64 (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 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	10 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	54 (2007)

Bangladesh



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

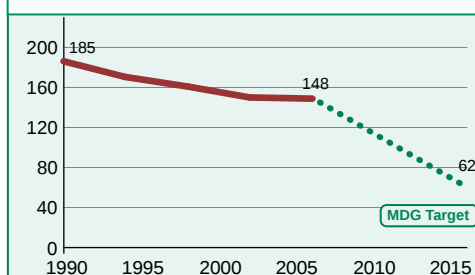
Benin

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	8,760 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,488 (2006)
Births (000)	358 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	70 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	148 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	88 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	53 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	840 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	20 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	2,900 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

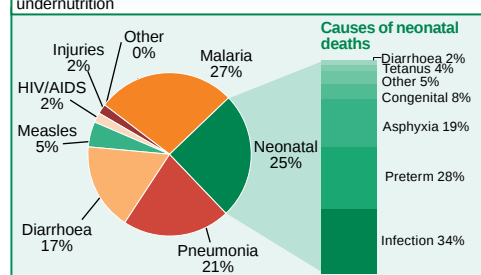
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

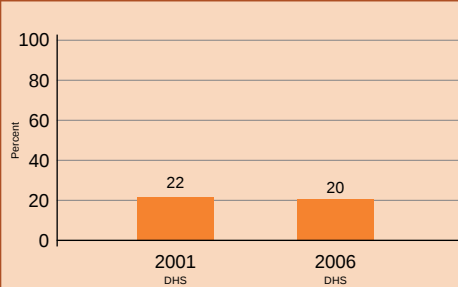
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	44 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	50 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	16 (2001)

Underweight prevalence

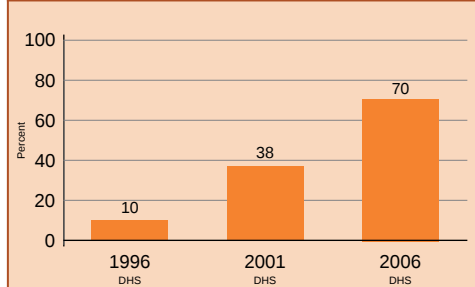
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

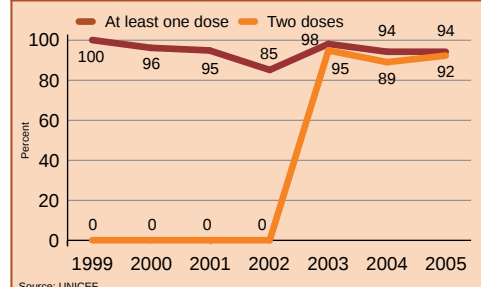
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

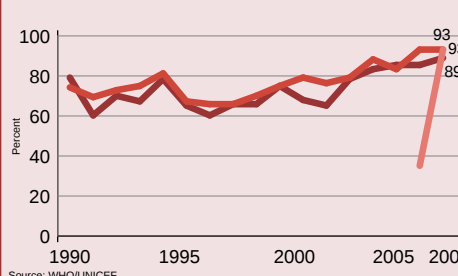


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

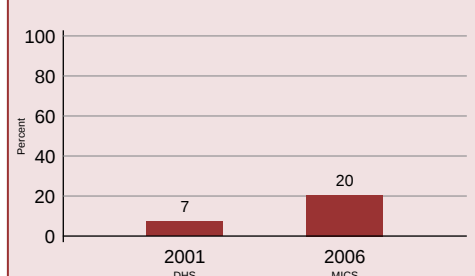
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

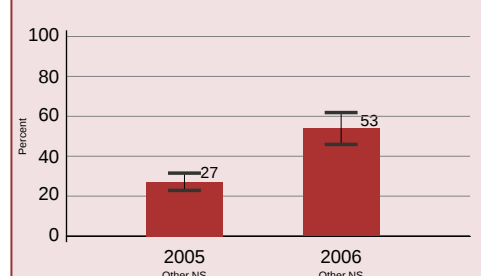
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



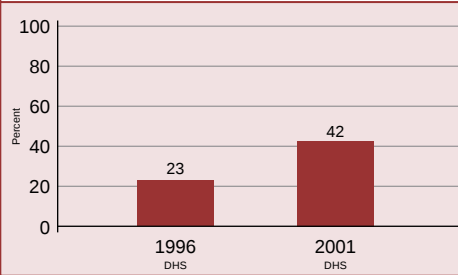
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



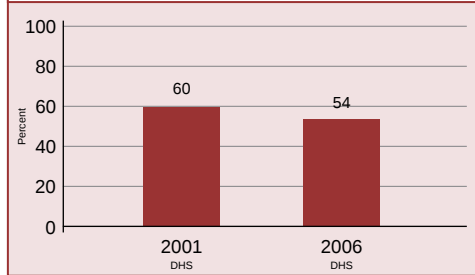
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



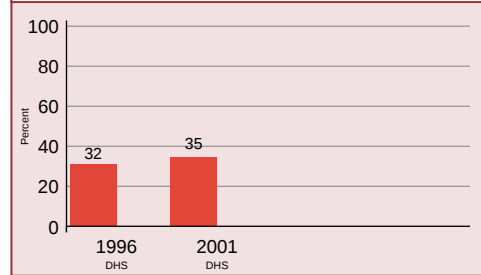
Malaria treatment

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

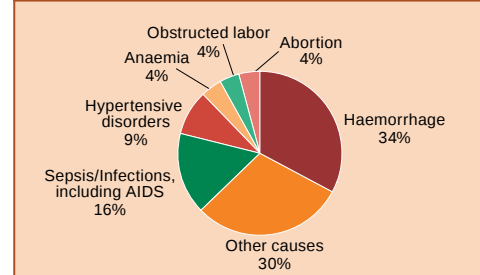


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	27 (2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	62 (2001)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	3 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 6, 2 (2001)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	49 (2001)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

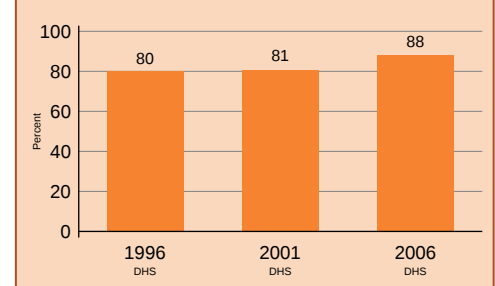
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

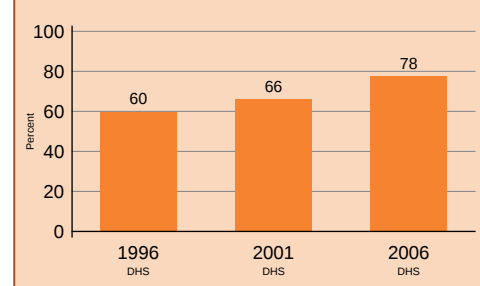
Antenatal care

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

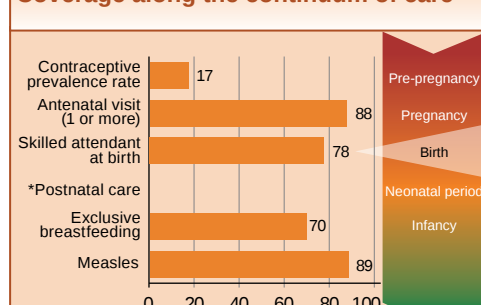


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



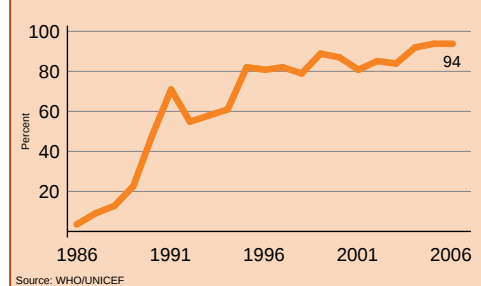
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

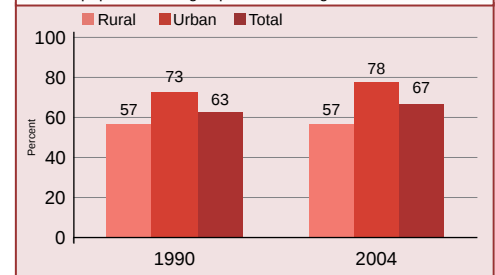


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

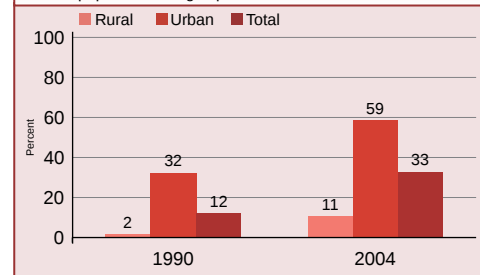
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

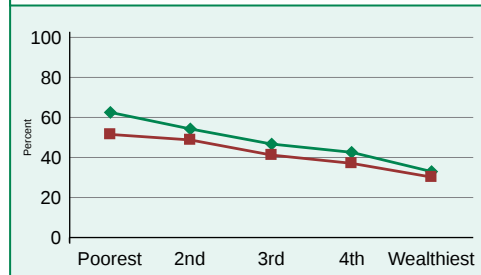
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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\$)	40 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	49 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.9 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	7 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	4 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	66 (2002)

Benin



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

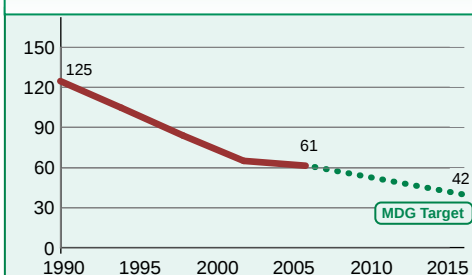
Bolivia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,354 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,243 (2006)
Births (000)	264 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	82 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	61 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	50 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	16 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	290 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	89 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	760 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

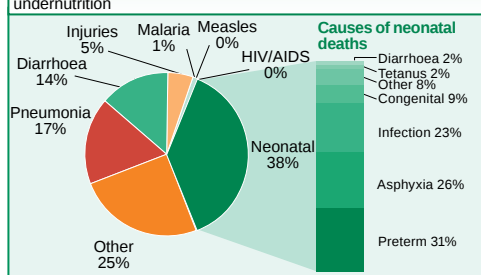
Deaths per 1000 live births



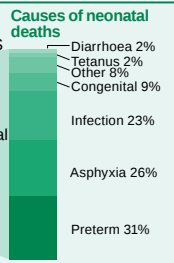
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

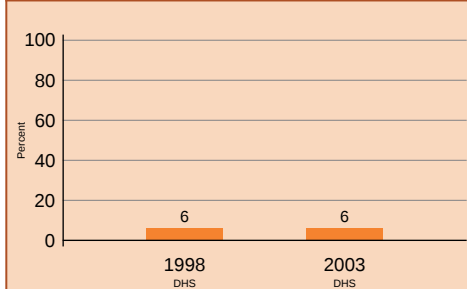
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	33 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	74 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	7 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

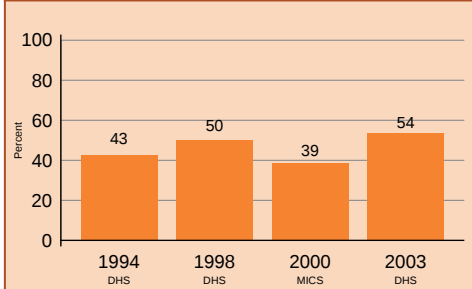
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

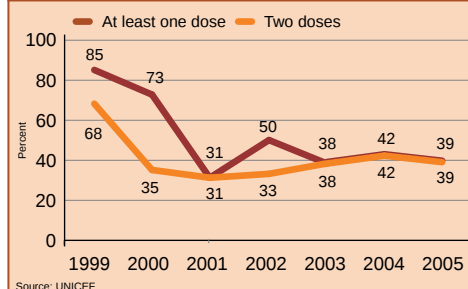
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

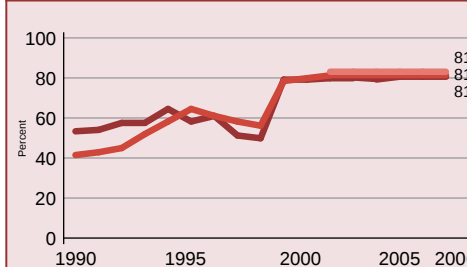


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

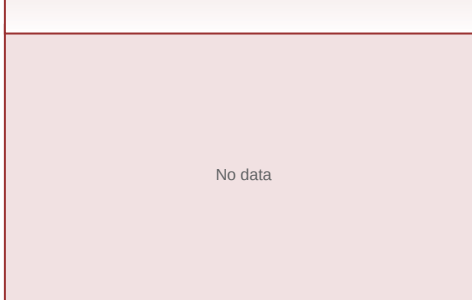
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

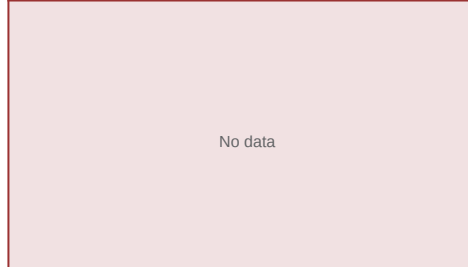
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

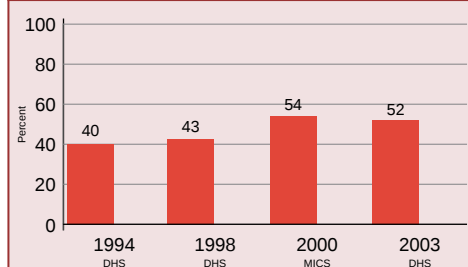
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Pneumonia treatment

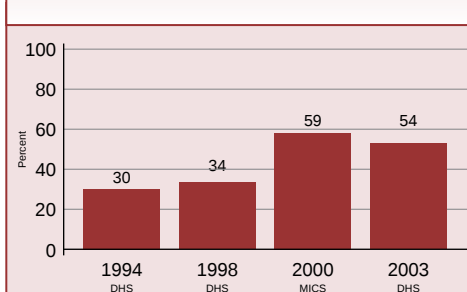
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



Source: DHS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

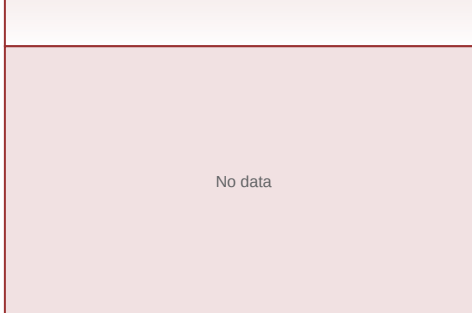
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



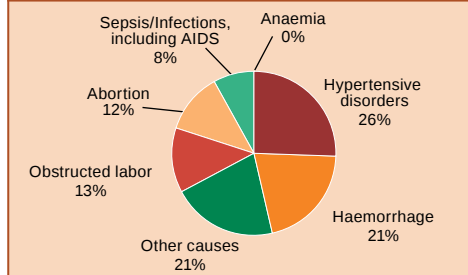
*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	23 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	58 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	15, 21, 6 (2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	61 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

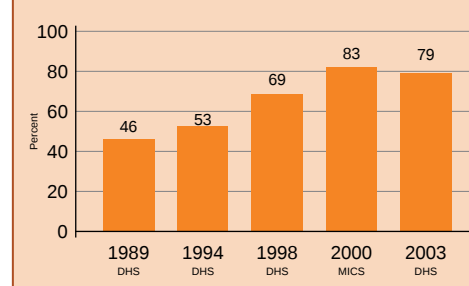
Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

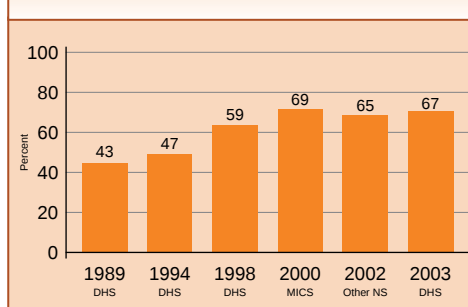
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

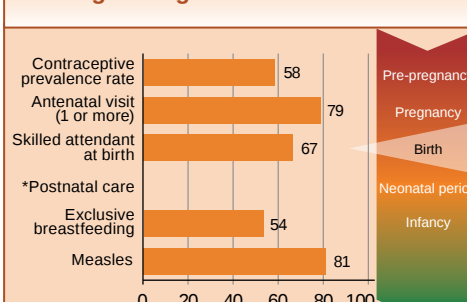
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

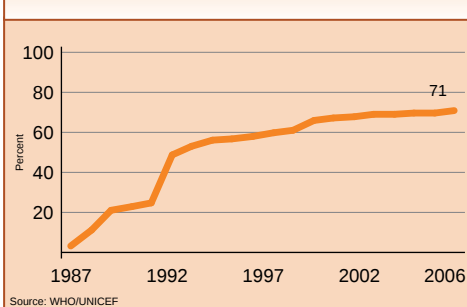


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

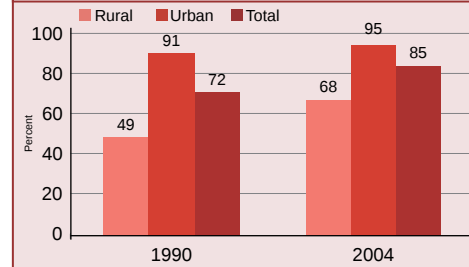


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

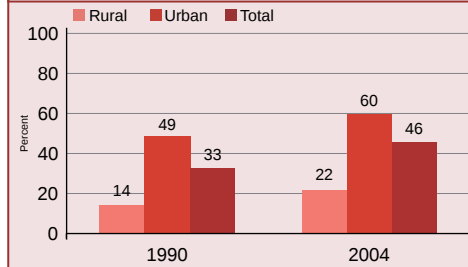
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

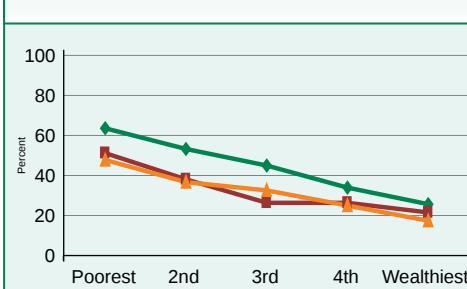
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	---
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	---
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	186 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	32 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	3.3 (2001)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	11 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	48 (2003)

Bolivia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

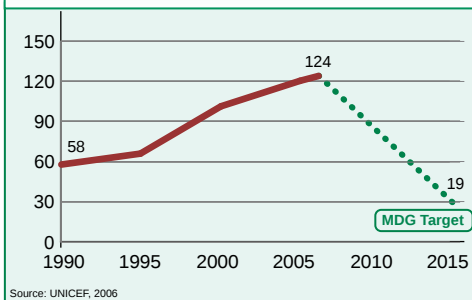
Botswana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,858 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	216 (2006)
Births (000)	47 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	58 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	124 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	90 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	6 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	380 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	130 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	170 (2005)

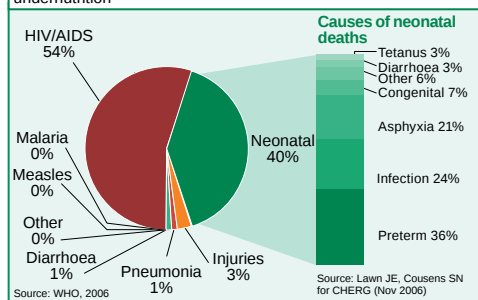
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths

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



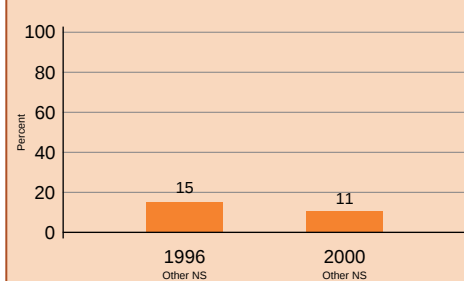
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

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

Underweight prevalence

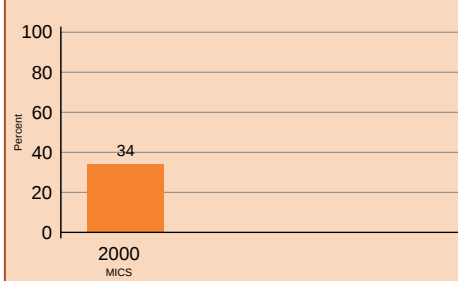
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

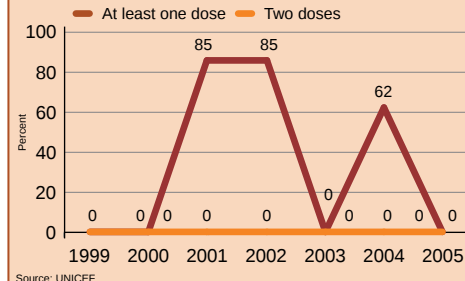
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

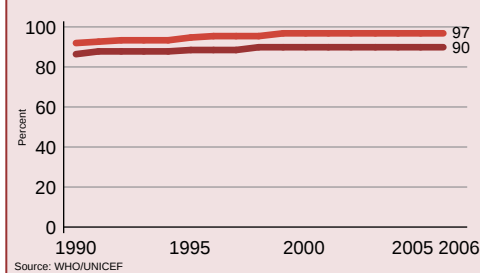
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

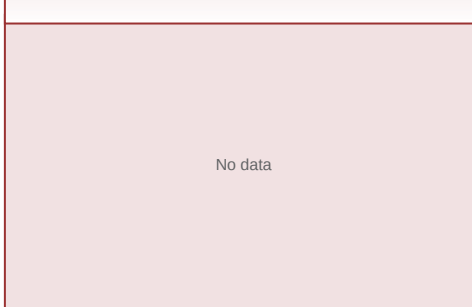
Immunization

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



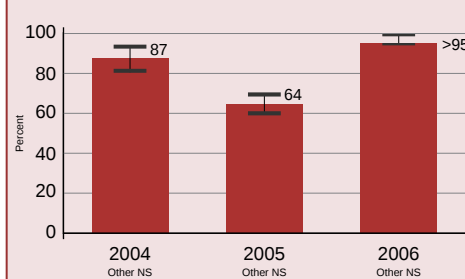
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



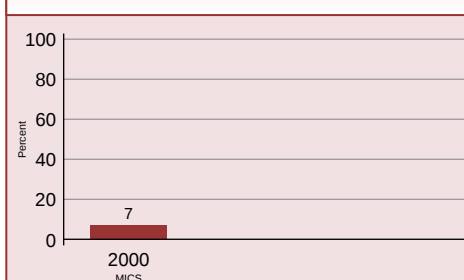
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



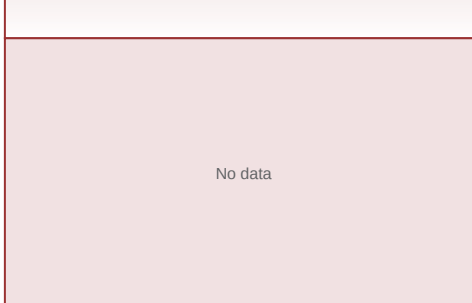
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



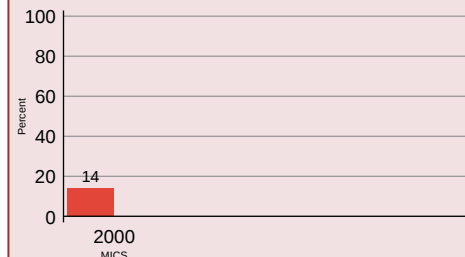
Malaria treatment

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

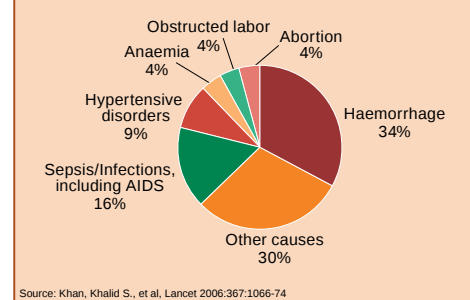


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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, %)	---

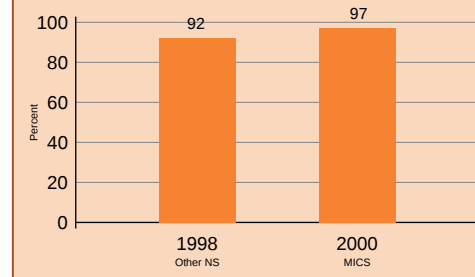
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



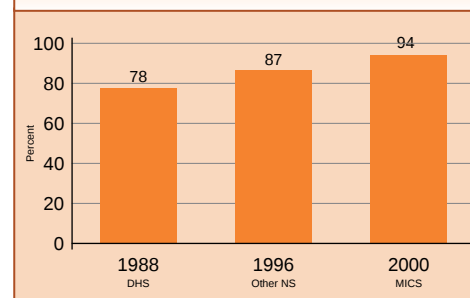
Antenatal care

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

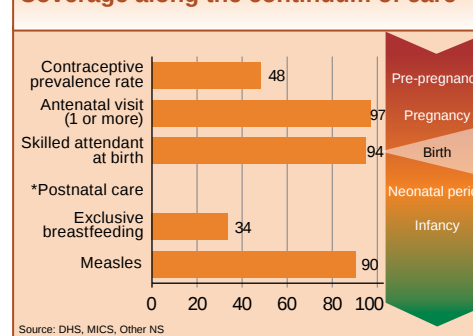


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

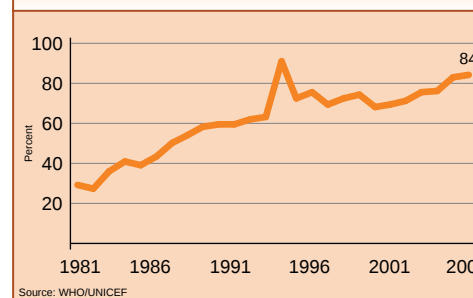


Coverage along the continuum of care



Neonatal tetanus protection

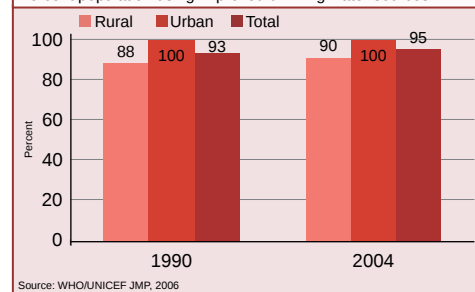
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

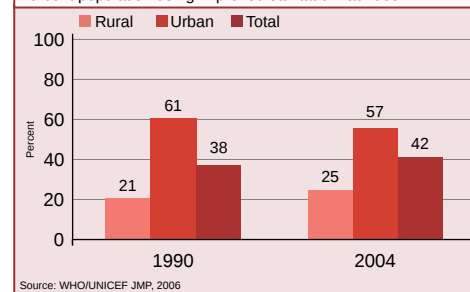
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Partial
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	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	504 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	10 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	3.1 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	0 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	0 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

No data
No data
No data
No data
No data

Botswana



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

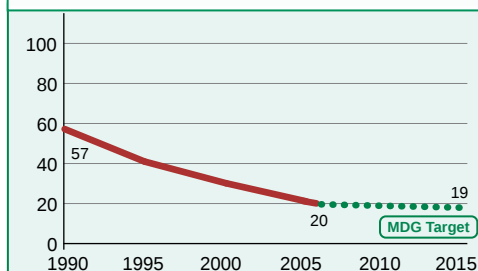
Brazil

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	189,323 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	18,092 (2006)
Births (000)	3,720 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	89 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	74 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	110 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	370 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,100 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

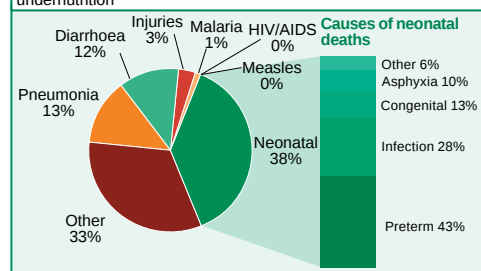
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

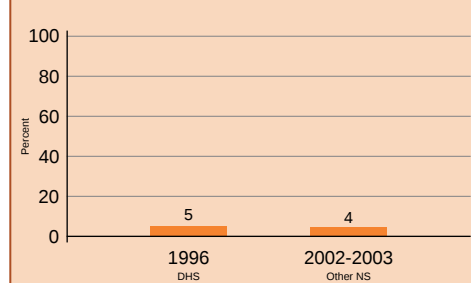
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	14 (1996)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	3 (1996)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	30 (1996)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	8 (2004)

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

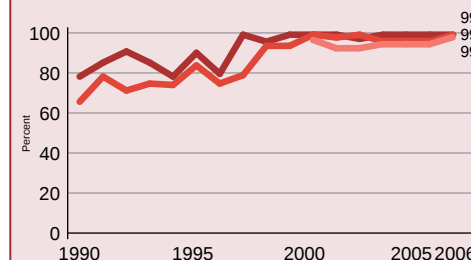
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



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



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

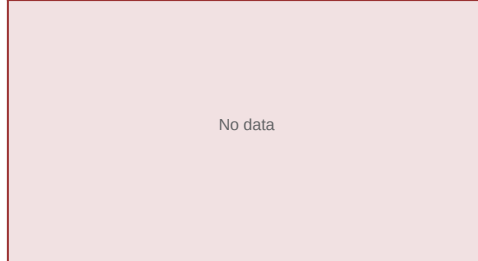
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

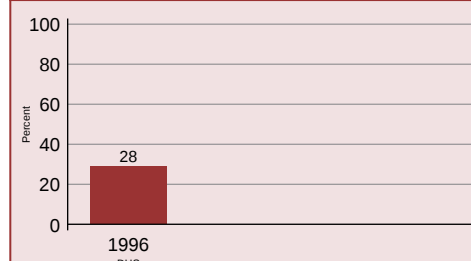
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

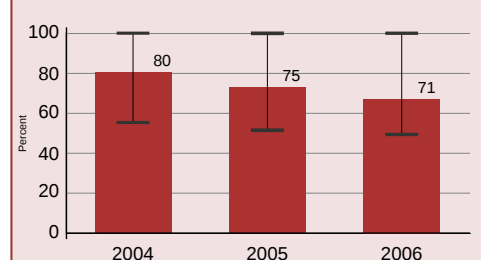
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



DHS

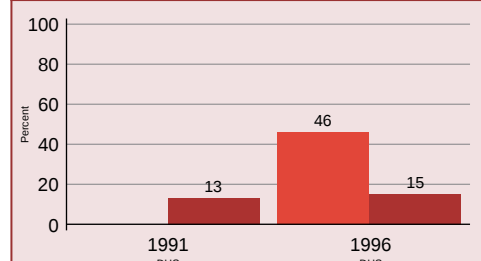
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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



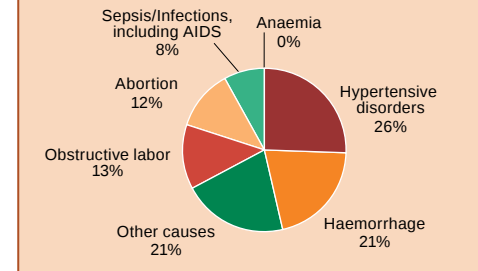
DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	7 (1996)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	76 (1996)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	36, 42, 20 (1996)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	33 (1996)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

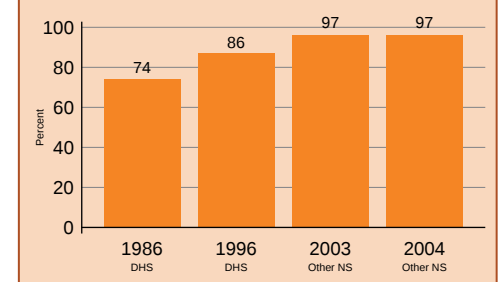
Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

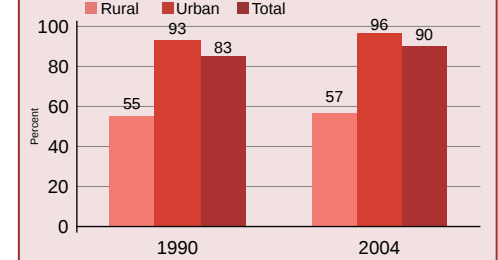
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

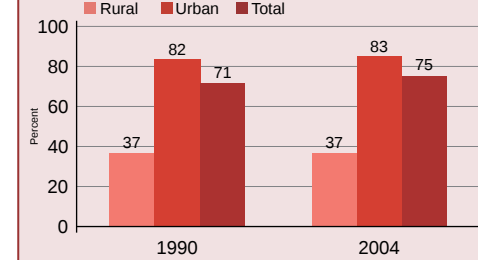
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

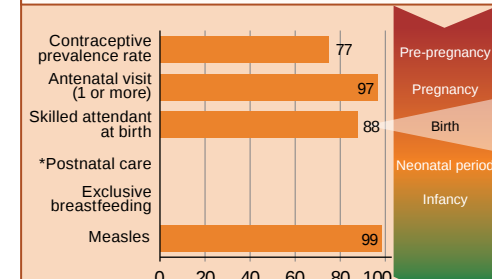
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	No
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	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\$)	1520 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	29 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	5.0 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	0 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	0 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage along the continuum of care

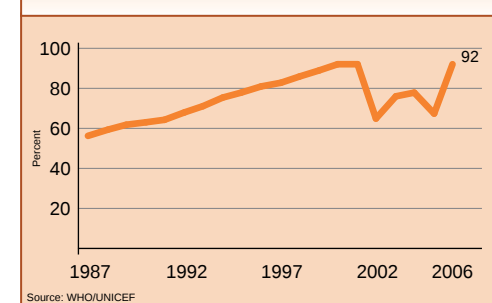


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

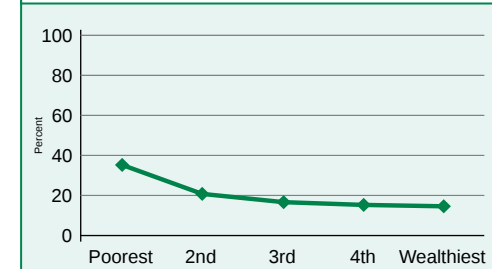
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



Source: WHO/UNICEF

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1996	DHS
Coverage gap (%)	24	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.4	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	20	

Brazil



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

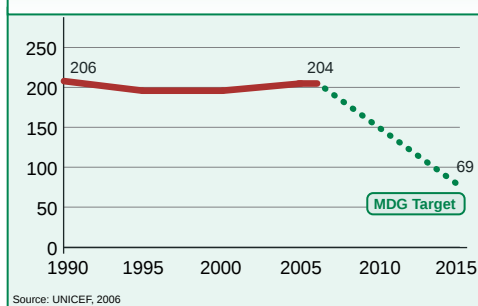
Burkina Faso

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	14,359 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,605 (2006)
Births (000)	641 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	64 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	204 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	122 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	36 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	131 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	700 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	22 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

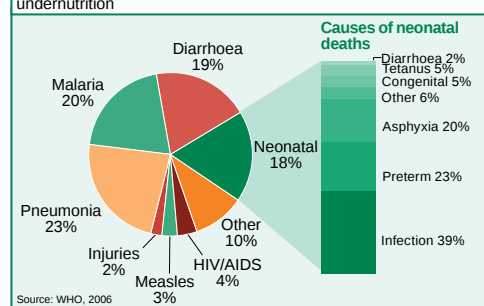
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

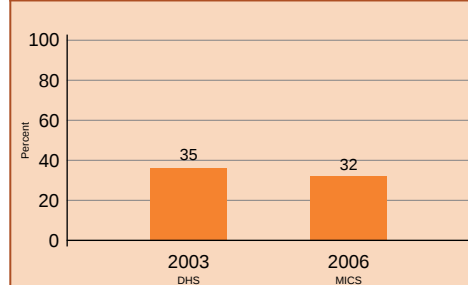
NUTRITION

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)

Underweight prevalence

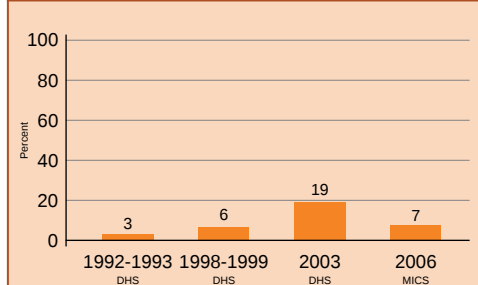
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

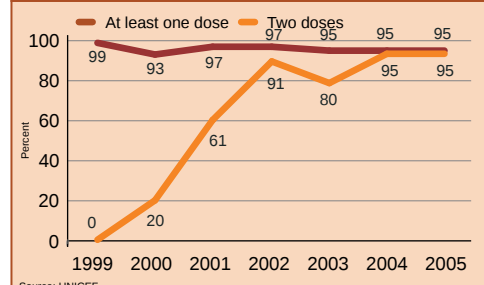
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

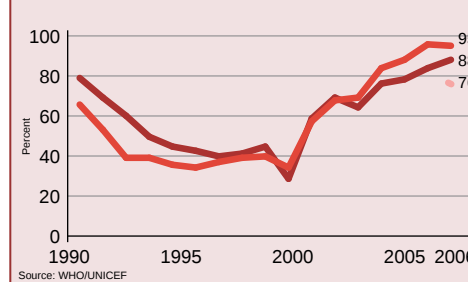


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

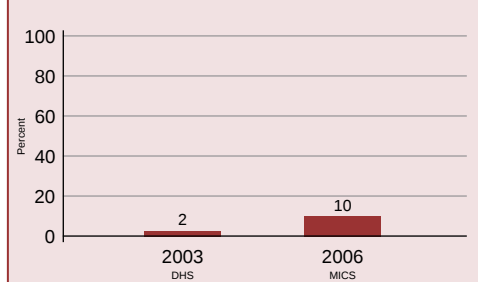
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

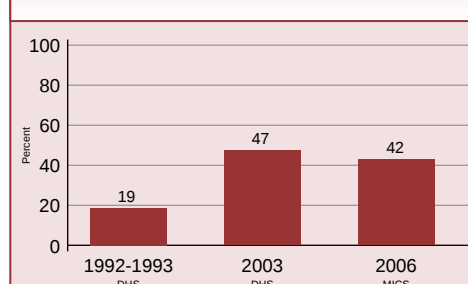
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS, MICS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

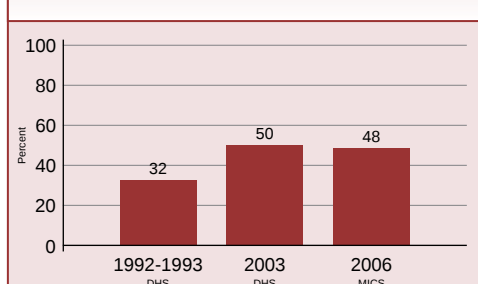
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS, MICS

Malaria treatment

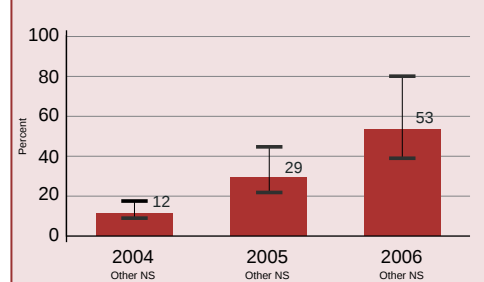
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS, MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

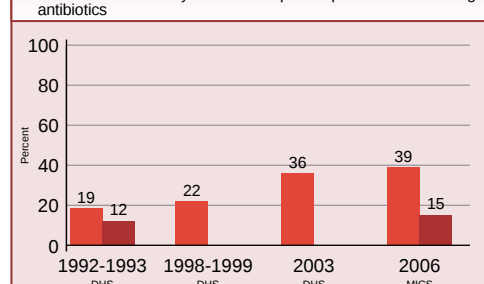
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Pneumonia treatment

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



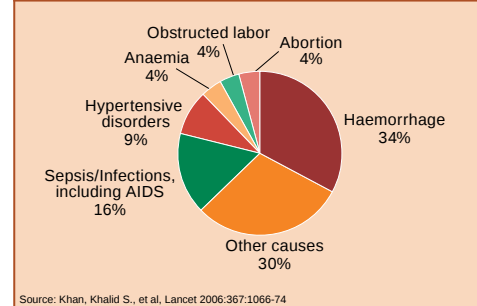
Source: DHS, MICS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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; %)	1, 3, 0 (2003)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	33 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

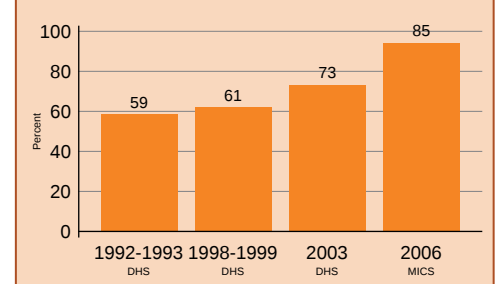
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

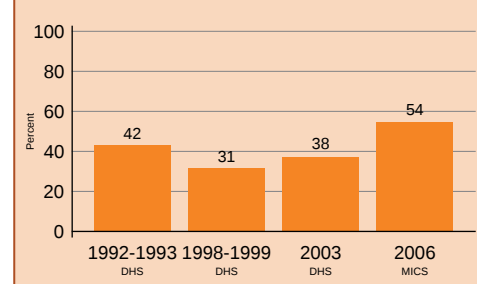
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, MICS

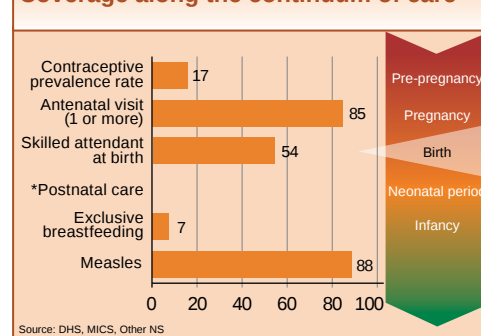
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS

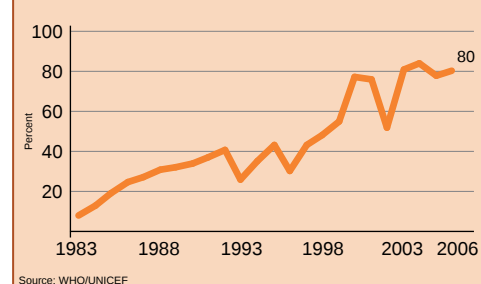
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

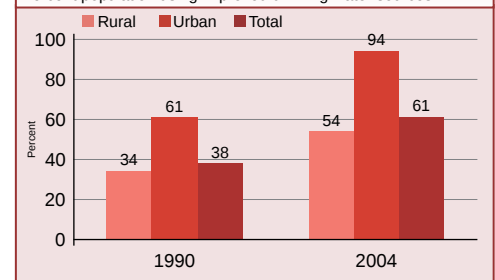


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

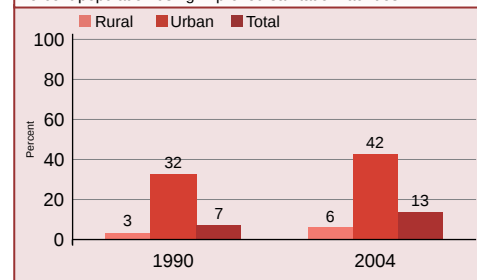
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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

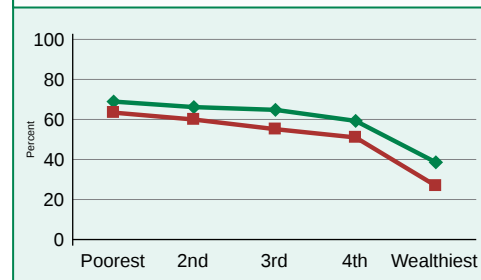
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	77 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	15 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	44 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	8 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	7 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1999 DHS	2003 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	61	52
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.8	2.3
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	31	37

Burkina Faso



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

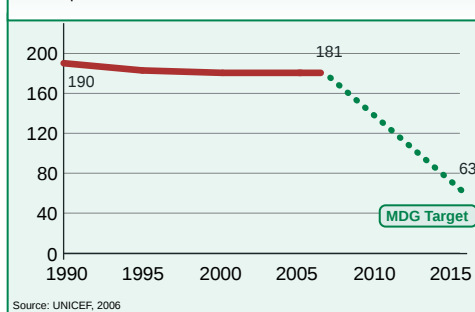
Burundi

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	8,173 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,461 (2006)
Births (000)	381 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	60 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	181 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	109 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	41 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	69 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	16 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,900 (2005)

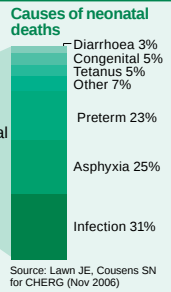
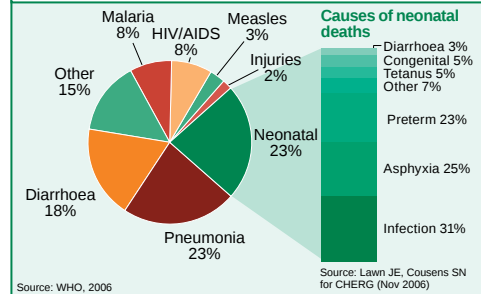
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths

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



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

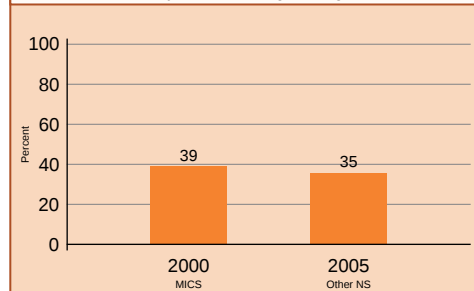
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	58 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	88 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

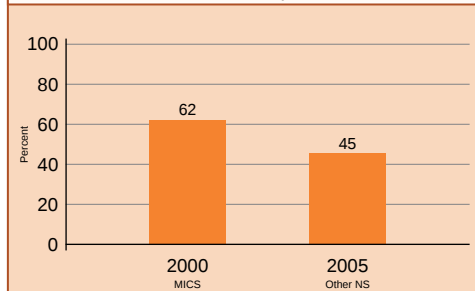
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

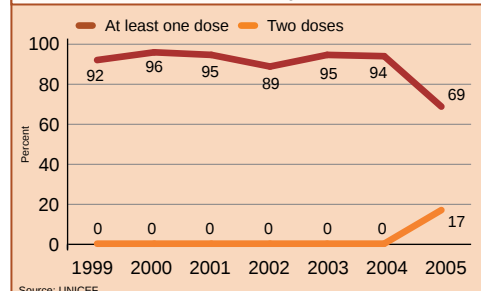
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

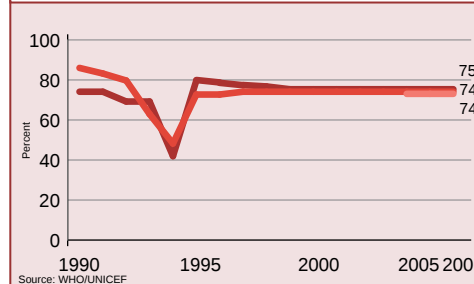
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

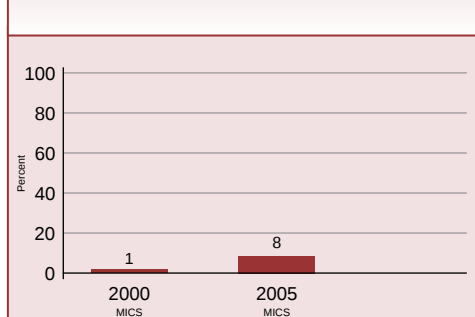
Immunization

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



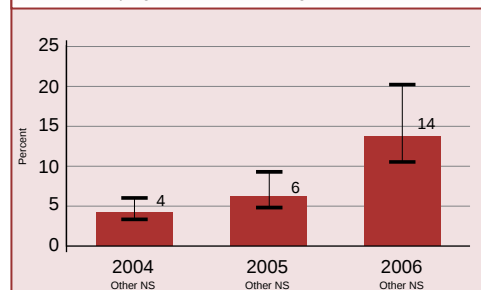
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



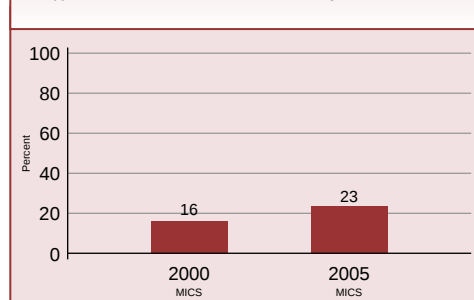
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



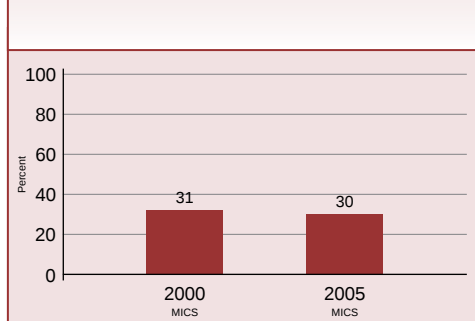
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



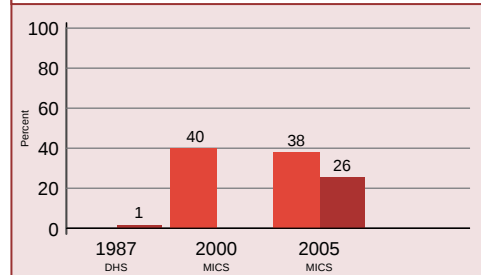
Malaria treatment

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

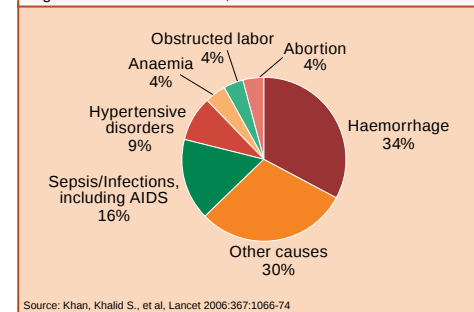


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

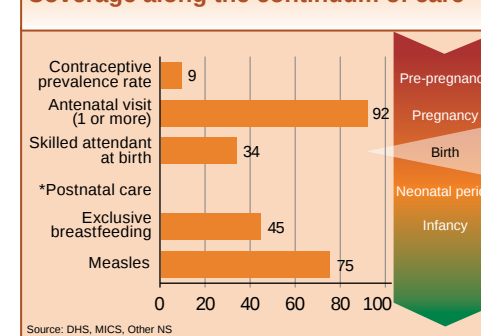
Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	---
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002

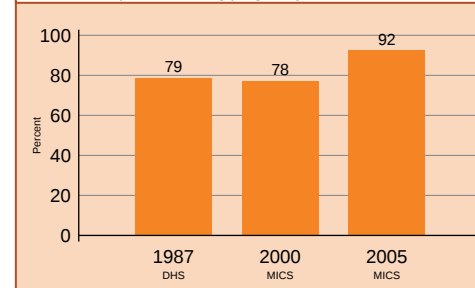


Coverage along the continuum of care



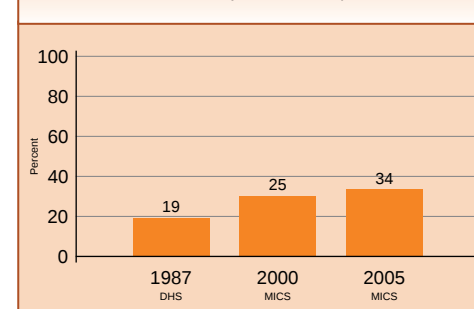
Antenatal care

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



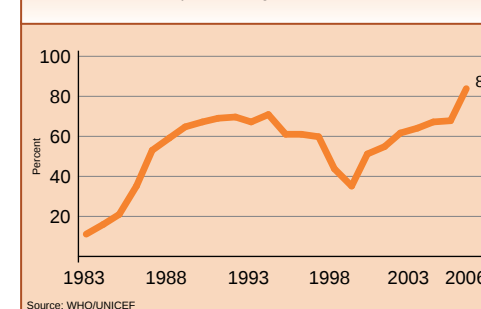
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

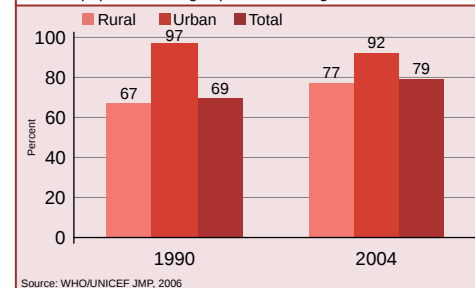
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

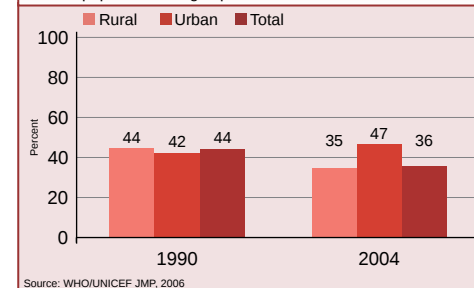
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



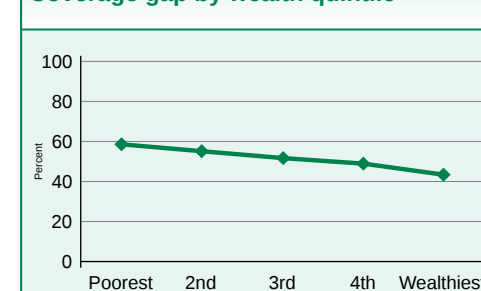
Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	16 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	2 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	74 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.2 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	9 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	6 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Burundi



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

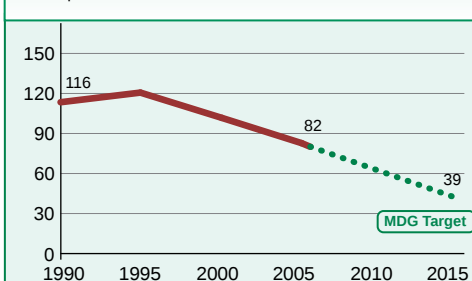
Cambodia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	14,197 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,690 (2006)
Births (000)	377 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	66 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	82 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	65 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	31 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	540 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	48 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	2,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

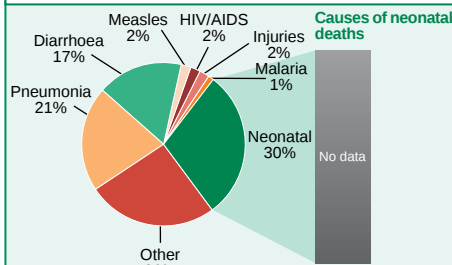
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

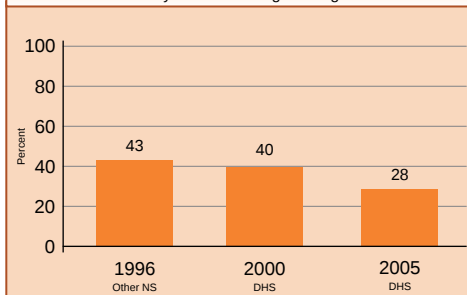
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	44 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	82 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

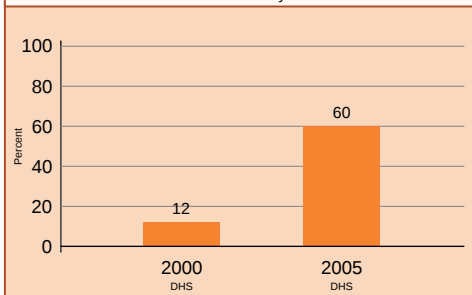
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

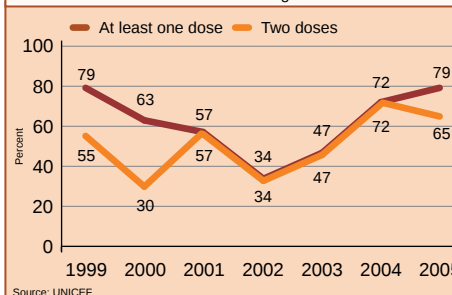
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

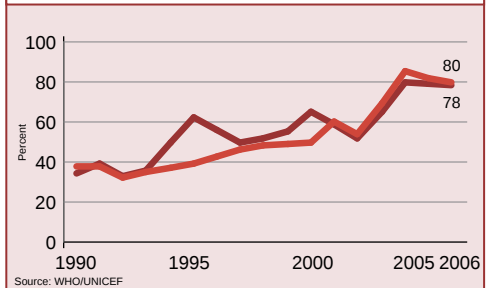


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

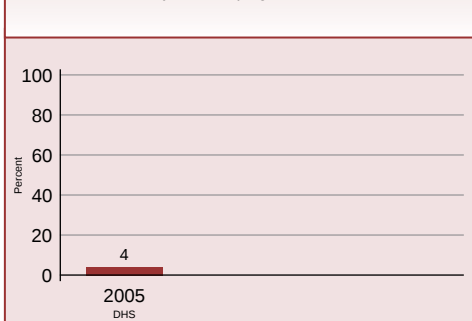
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

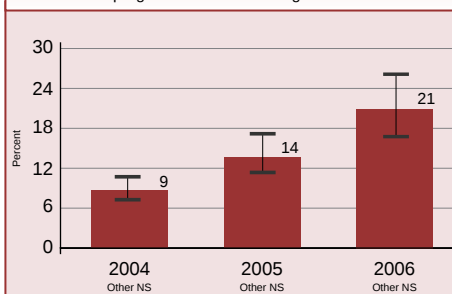
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

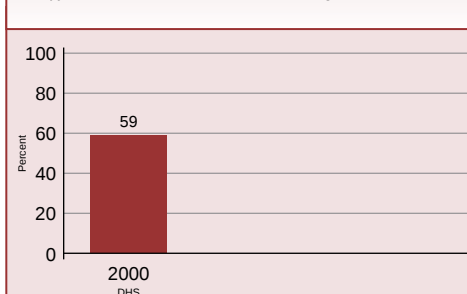
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

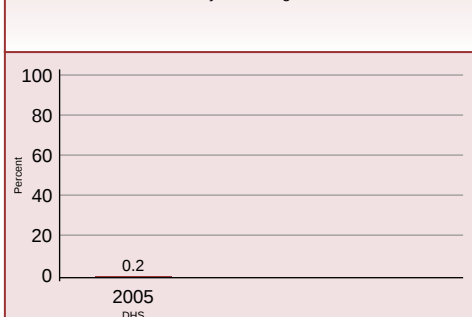
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

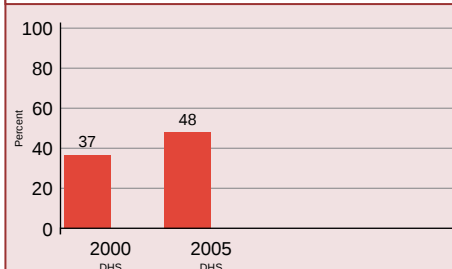
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



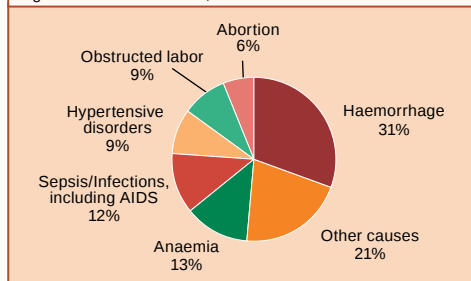
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	33 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	27 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	2, 6, 1 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	35 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

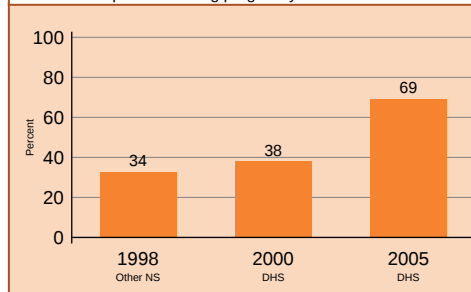
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

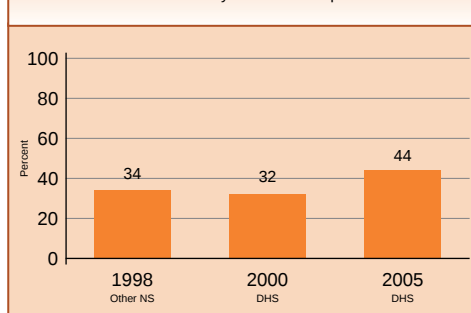
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: Other NS

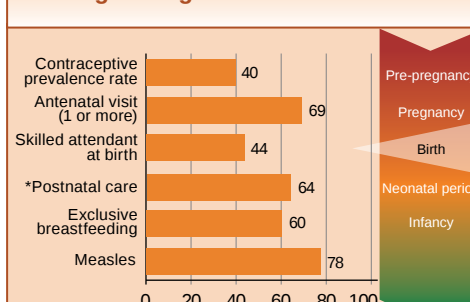
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

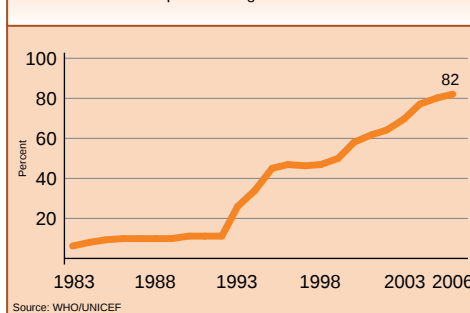
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

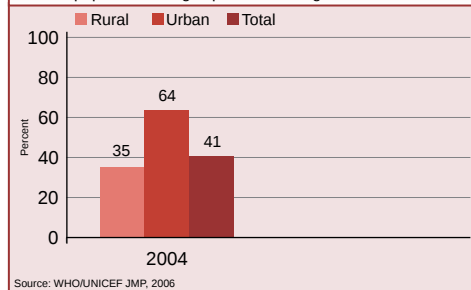


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

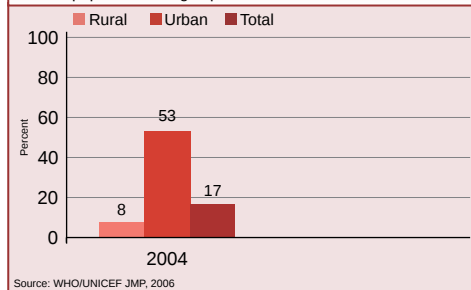
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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	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	No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Partial

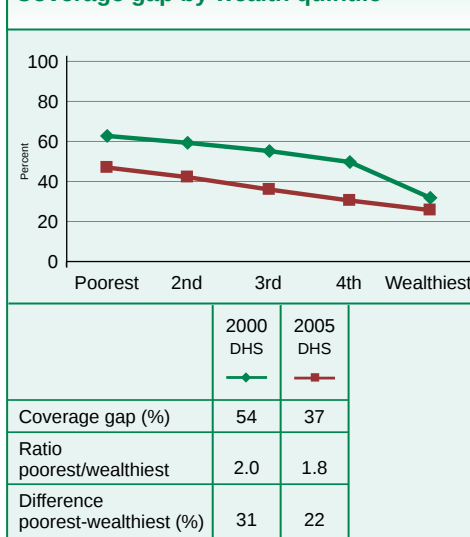
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	140 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	63 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.0 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	10 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	50 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2000 DHS	2005 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	54	37
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.0	1.8
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	31	22

Cambodia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

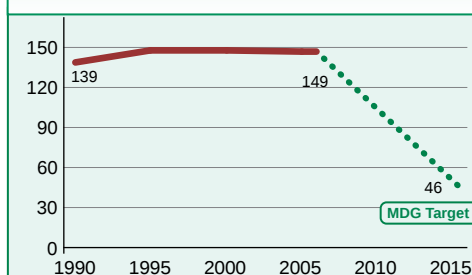
Cameroon

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	18,175 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,851 (2006)
Births (000)	649 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	70 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	149 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	87 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	97 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,000 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	24 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	5,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

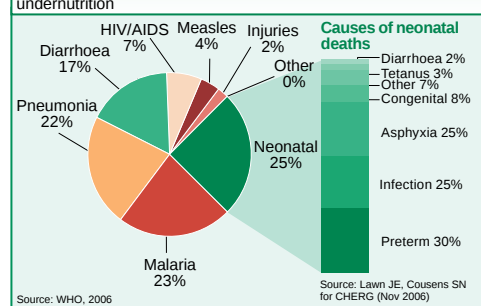
Deaths per 1000 live births



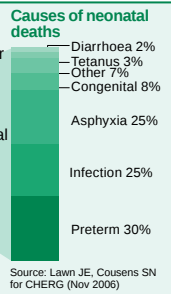
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

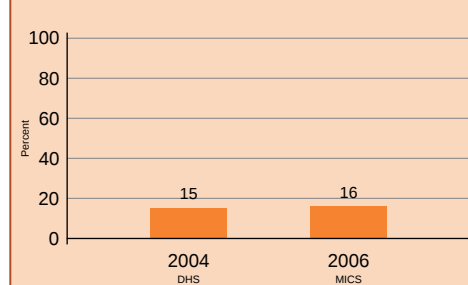
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	36 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	64 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

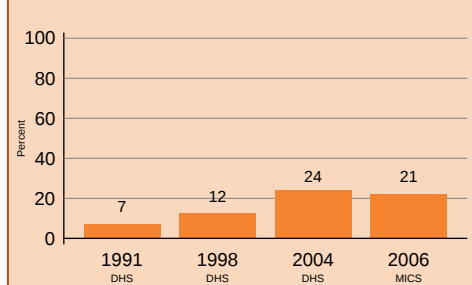
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

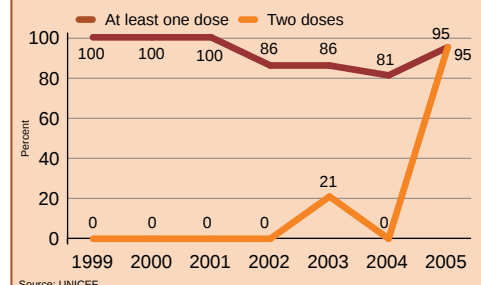
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

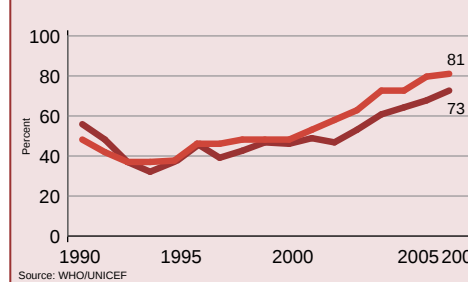


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

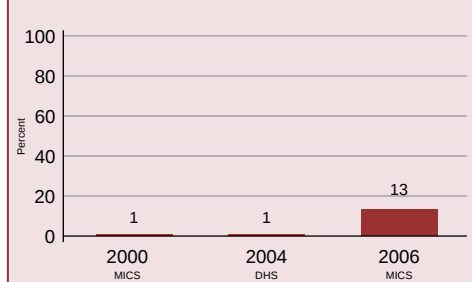
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

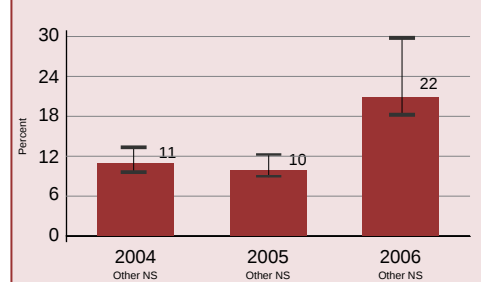
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

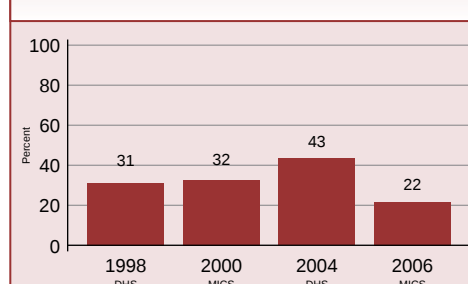
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

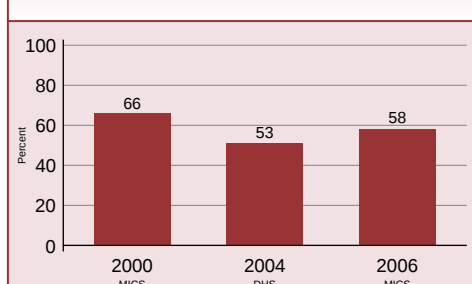
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

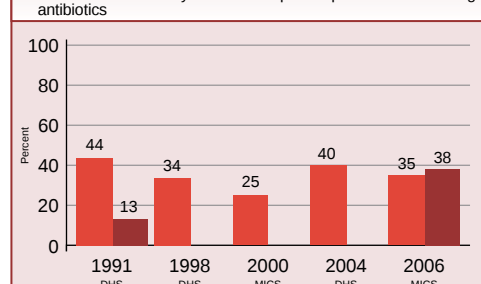
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS

Pneumonia treatment

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



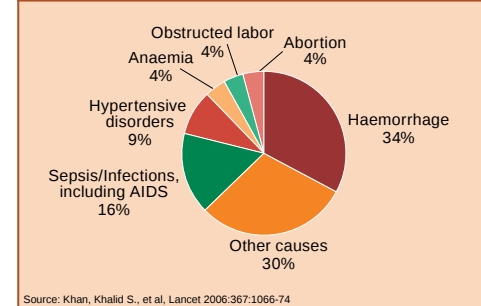
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	20 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	60 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	6 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	2, 4, 1 (2004)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32 (2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

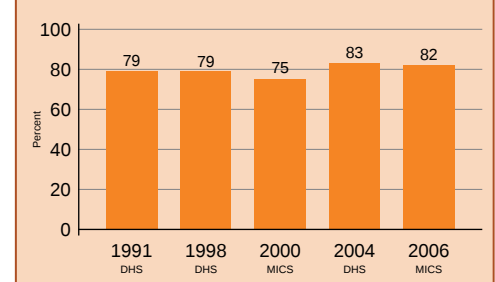
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

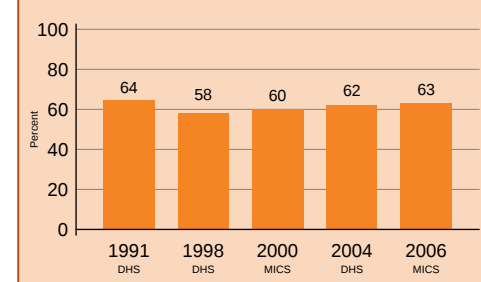
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

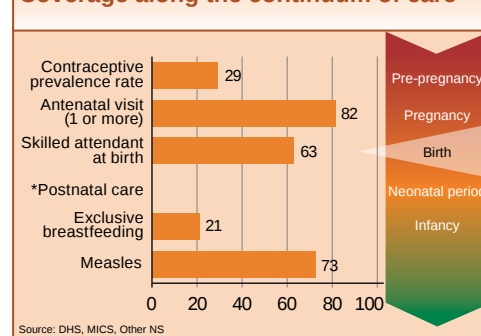
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

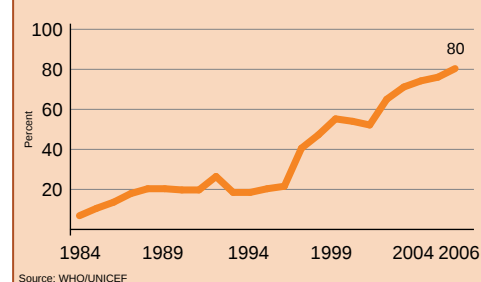
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

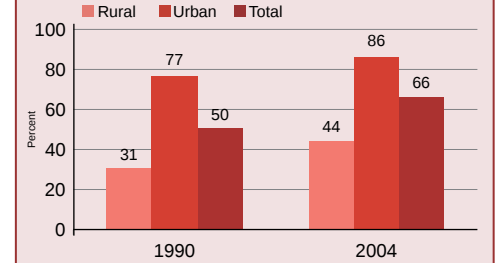


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

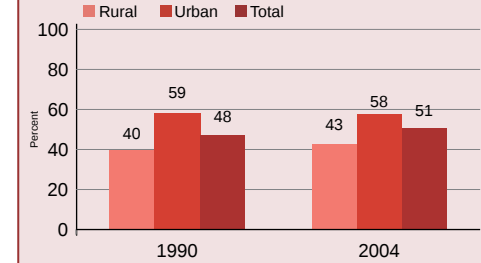
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	83 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	68 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.8 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	7 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	4 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	29 (2000)

Cameroon



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

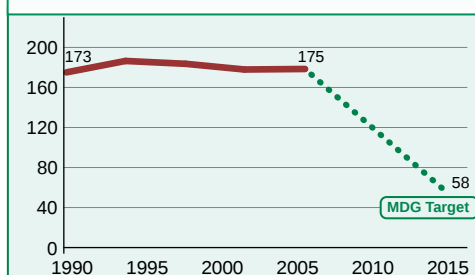
Central African Republic

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	4,265 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	668 (2006)
Births (000)	157 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	49 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	175 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	115 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	27 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	980 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	25 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,500 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

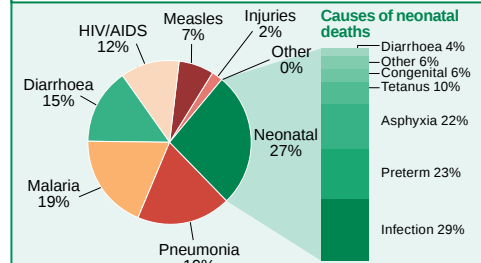
Deaths per 1000 live births



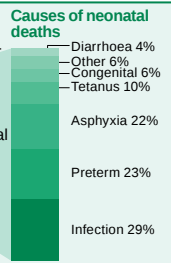
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

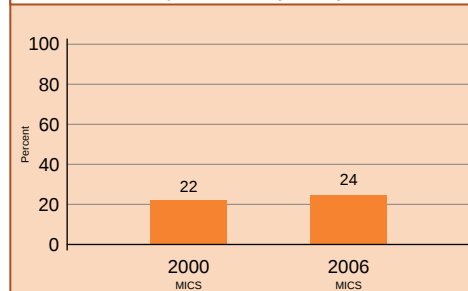
NUTRITION

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 (%)	13 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

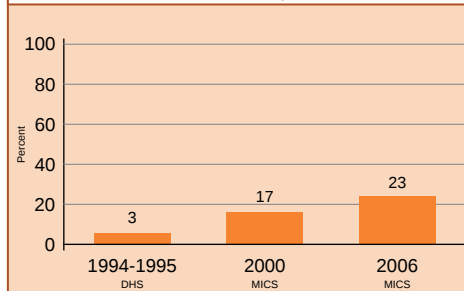
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

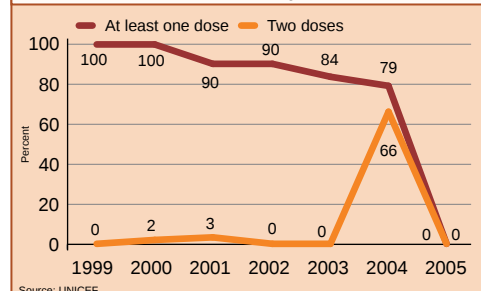
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

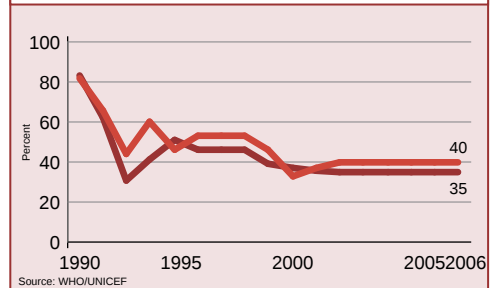


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

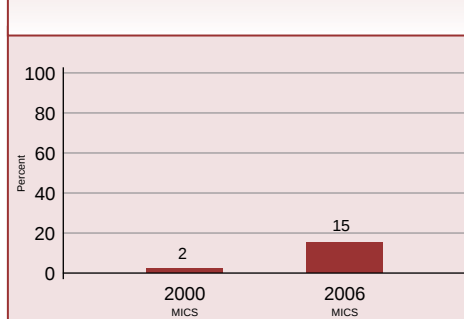
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

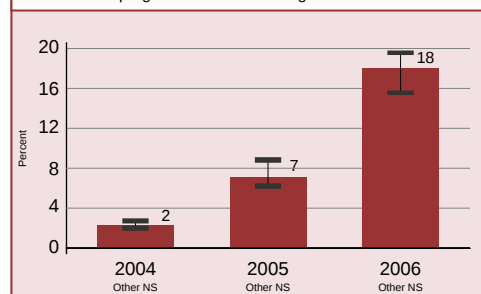
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

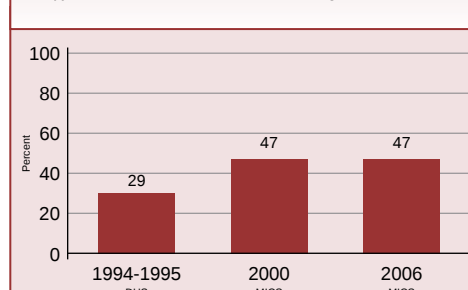
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

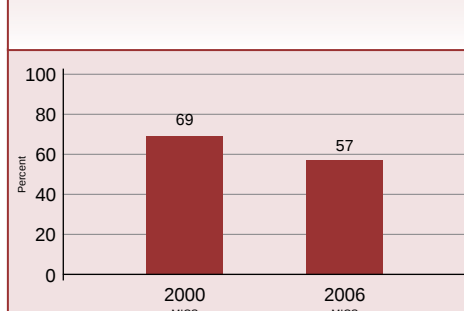
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria treatment

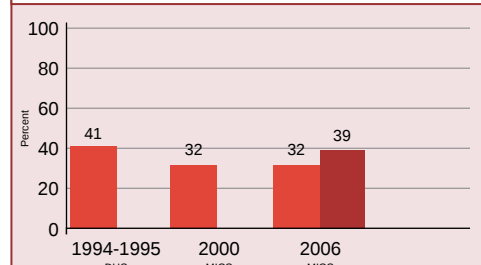
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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



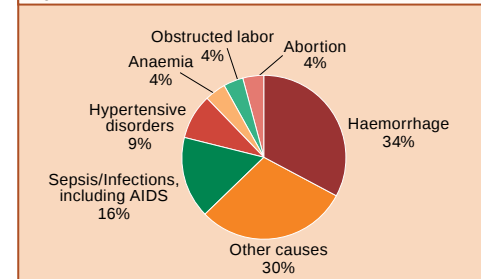
Source: WHO/UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	16 (1994-1995)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	40 (1994-1995)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	9 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	2, 2, 2 (1994-1995)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	39 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

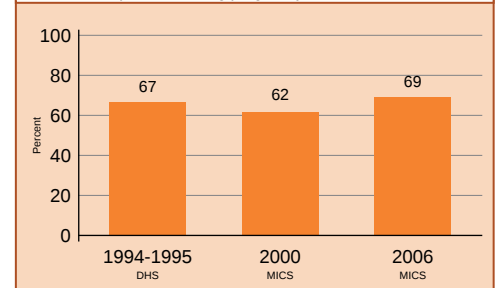
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

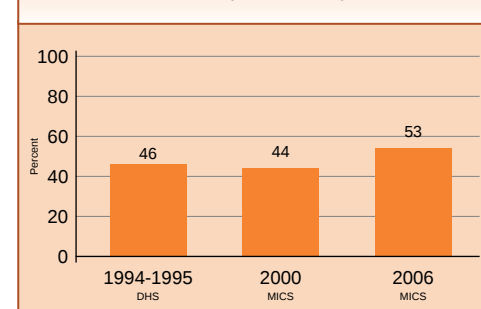
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

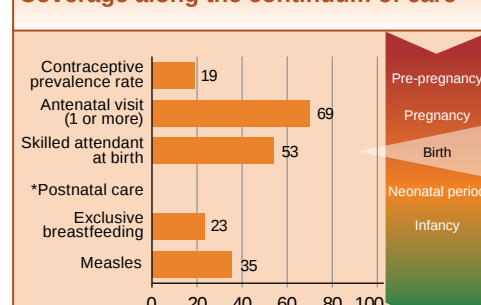
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care

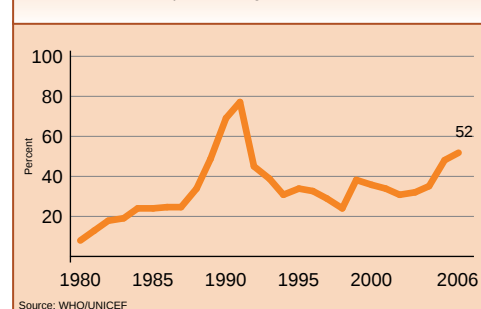


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

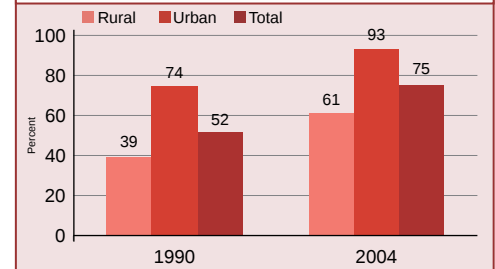


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

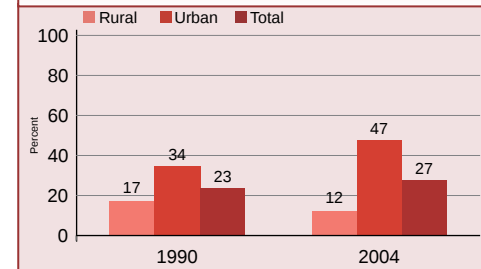
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

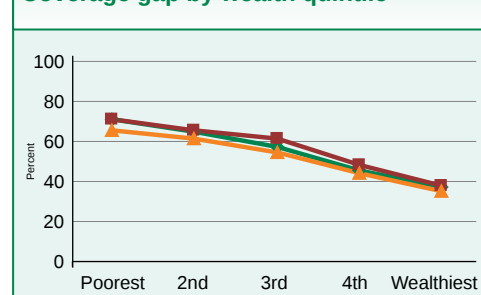
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	No
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	---
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\$)	54 (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 1000 population)	0.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	7 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Central African Republic



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

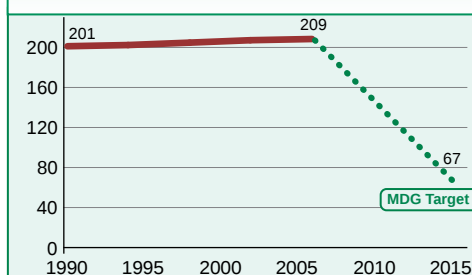
Chad

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	10,468 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,943 (2006)
Births (000)	482 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	9 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	209 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	124 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	101 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,500 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	11 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	6,900 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

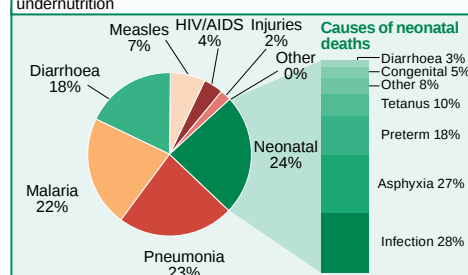
Deaths per 1000 live births



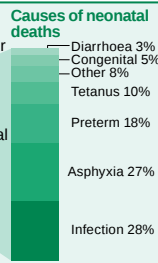
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

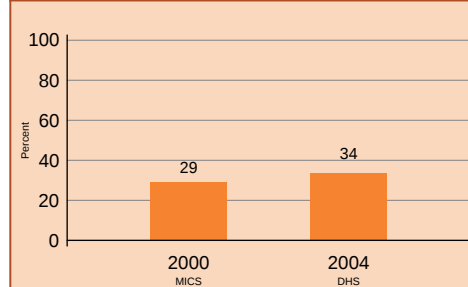
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	45 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	77 (2004)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	22 (2004)

Underweight prevalence

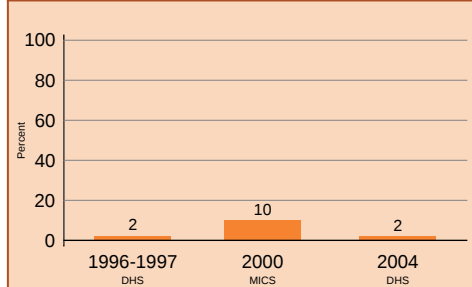
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

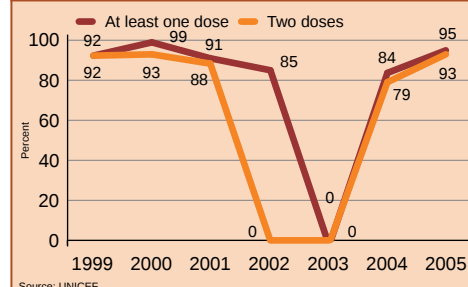
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

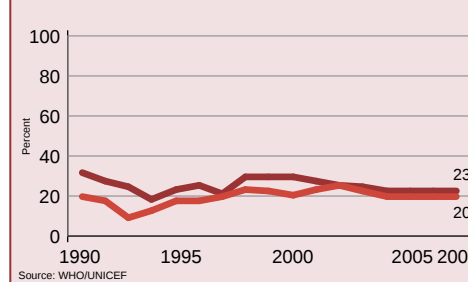


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

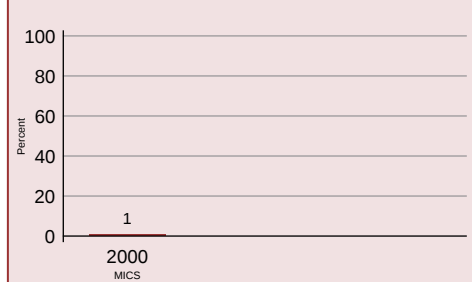
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

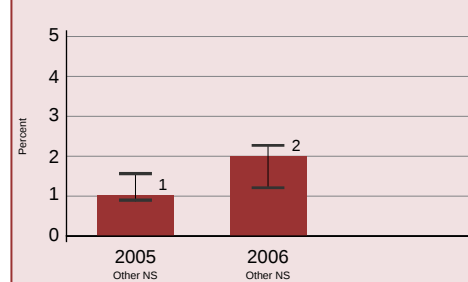
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

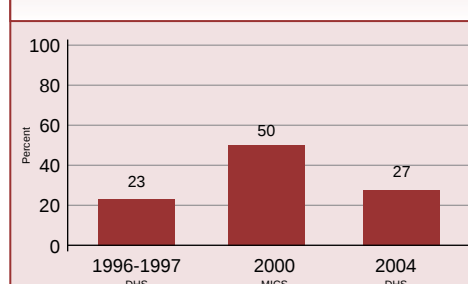
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

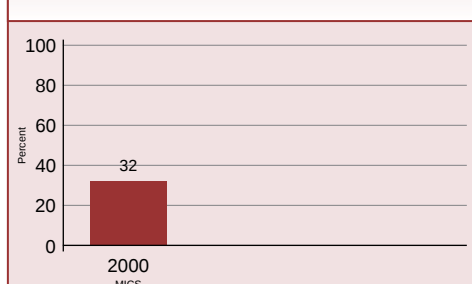
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS, MICS, DHS

Malaria treatment

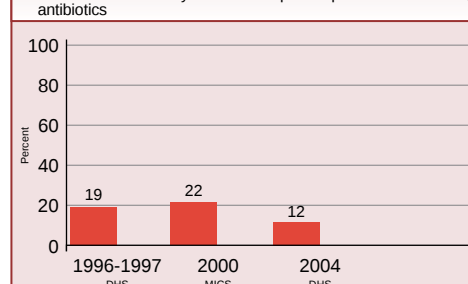
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS

Pneumonia treatment

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



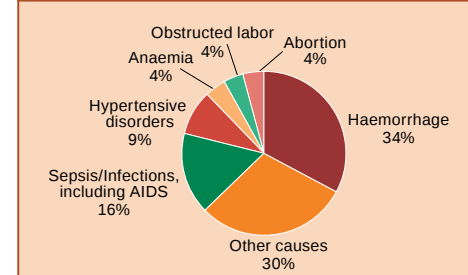
Source: DHS, MICS, DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	23 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	18 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	0, 1, 0 (2004)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
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

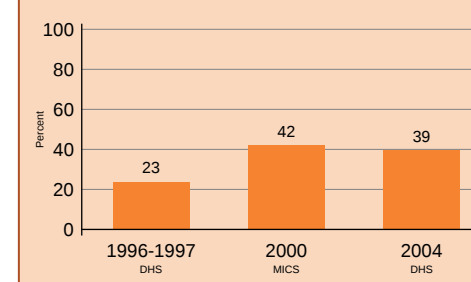
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

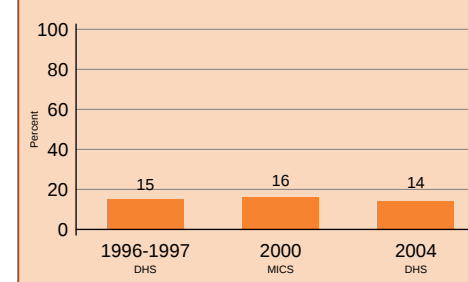
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, MICS, DHS

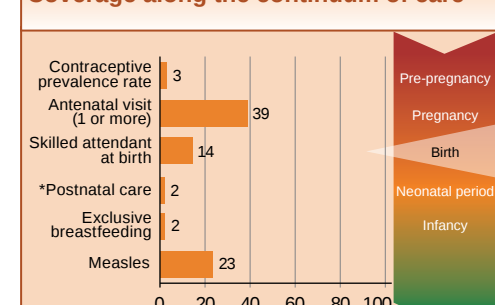
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

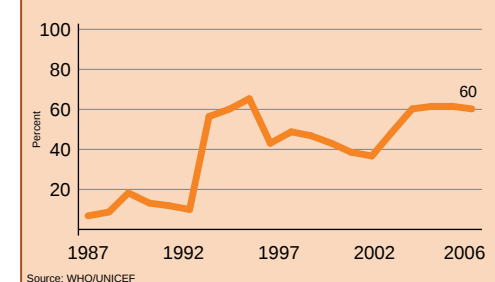


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

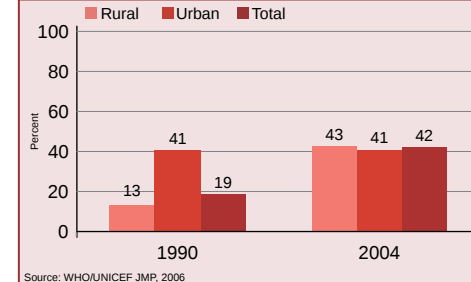


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

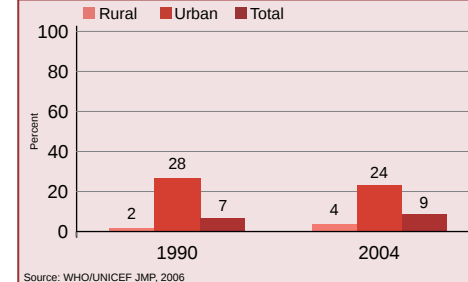
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

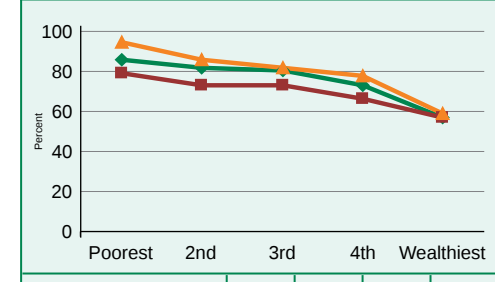
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1997 DHS	2000 MICS	2004 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	75	69	79
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.5	1.4	1.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	30	23	37

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	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\$)	42 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	60 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	40 (2002)



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

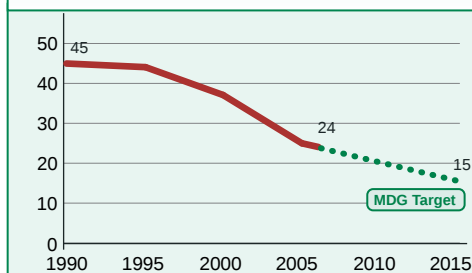
China

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,320,864 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	84,390 (2006)
Births (000)	17,309 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	24 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	20 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	415 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	45 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	1,300 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	7,800 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

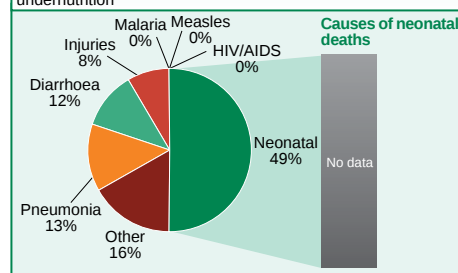
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

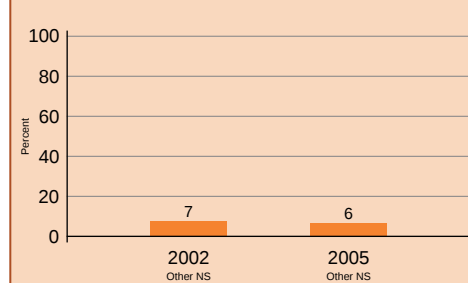
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	---

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	32 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	2 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

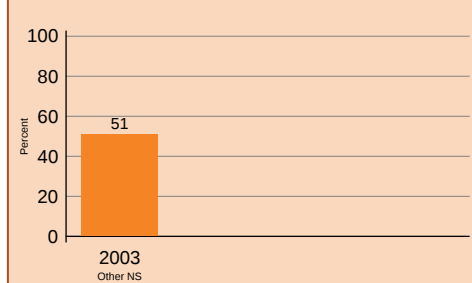
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

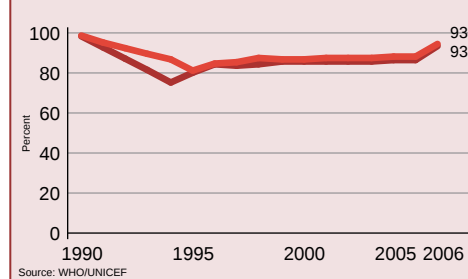
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

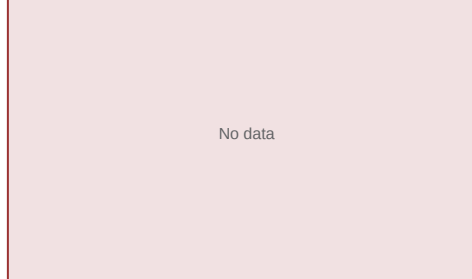
■ Percent of children immunised against measles
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

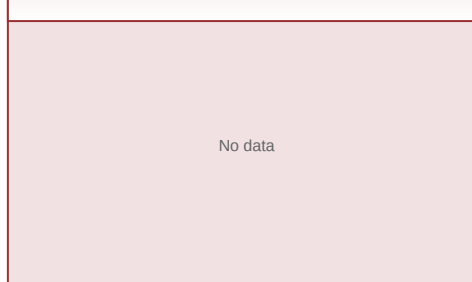
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

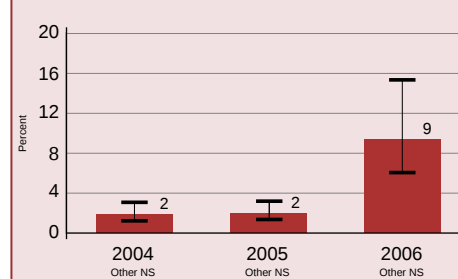
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

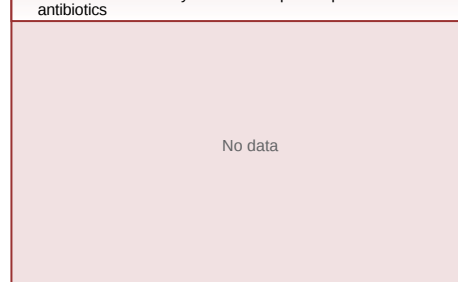
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

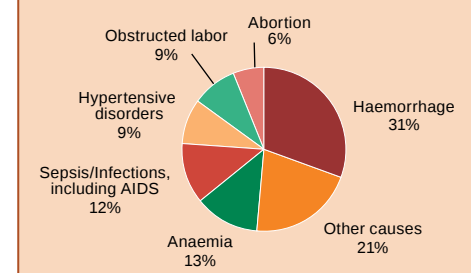


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

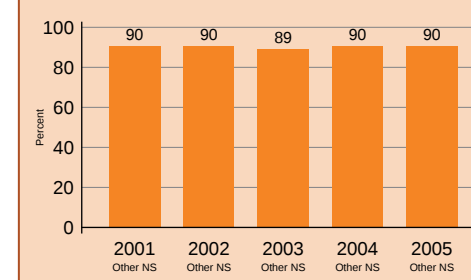
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

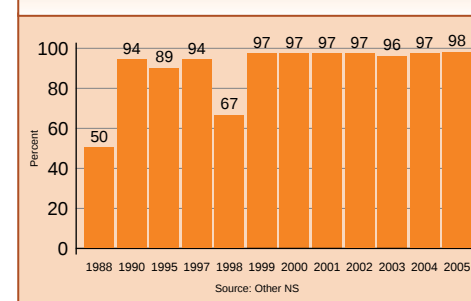
Antenatal care

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



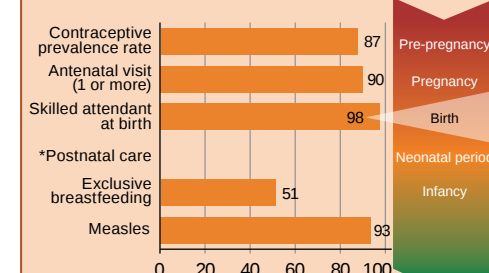
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

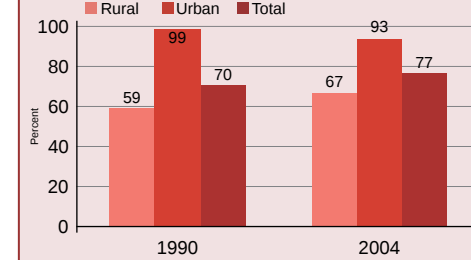
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

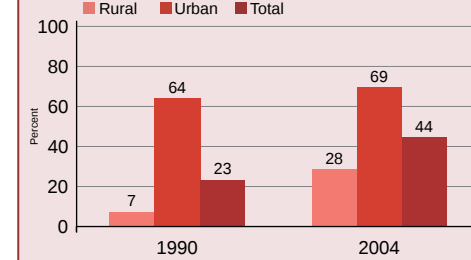
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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	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\$)	277 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	54 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.1 (2001)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	0 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	0 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	No data
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	No data

China



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

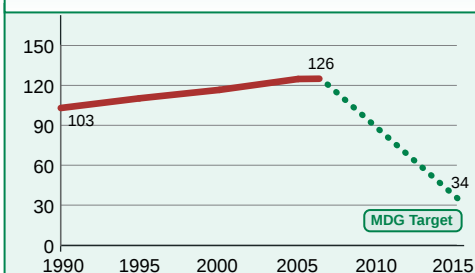
Congo

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	3,689 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	587 (2006)
Births (000)	132 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	81 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	126 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	79 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	17 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	740 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	22 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

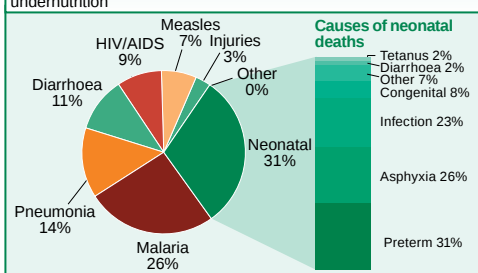
Deaths per 1000 live births



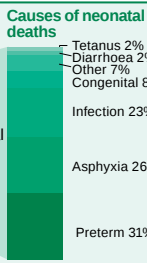
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

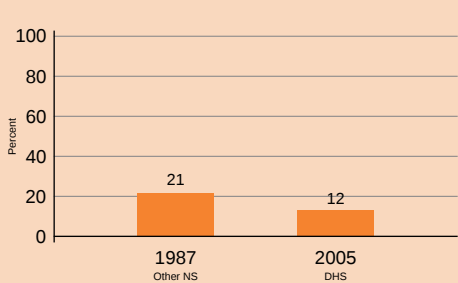
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	31 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	78 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	13 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

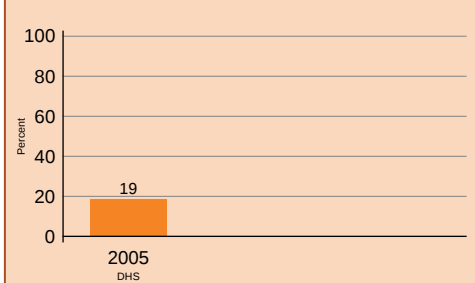
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

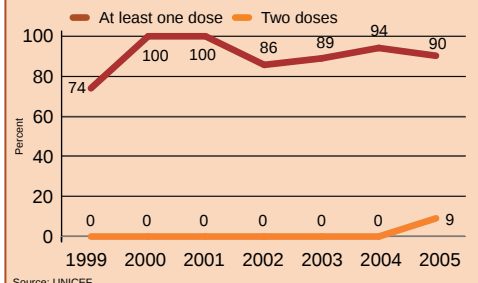
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



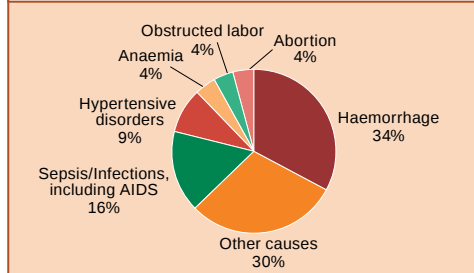
Source: UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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; %)	3, 4, 2 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	39 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

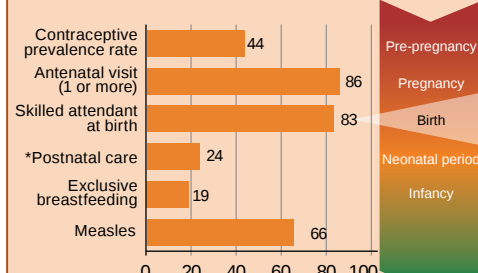
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

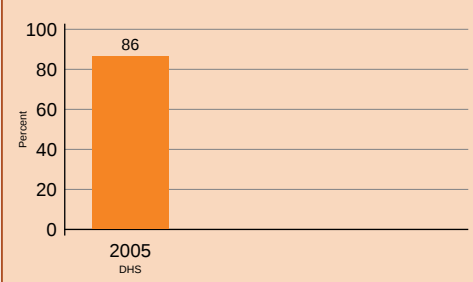


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

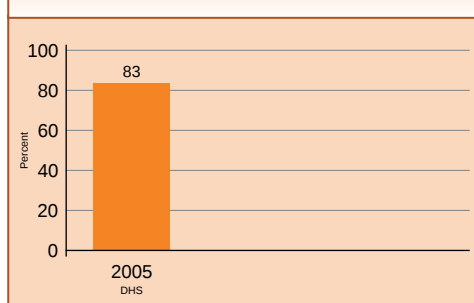
Antenatal care

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



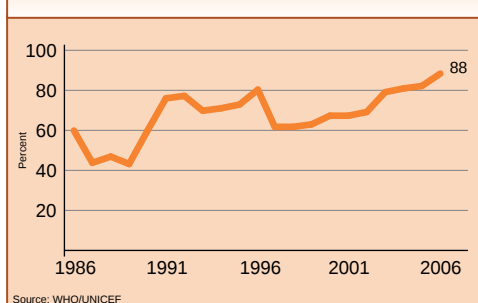
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

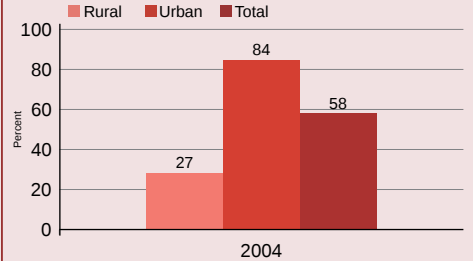


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

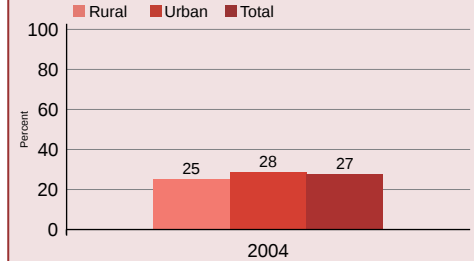
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

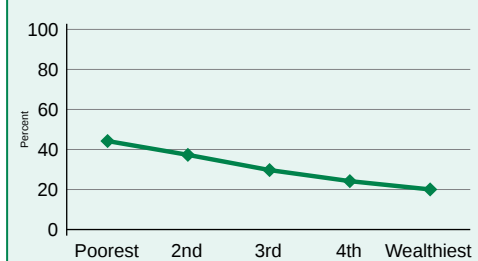
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

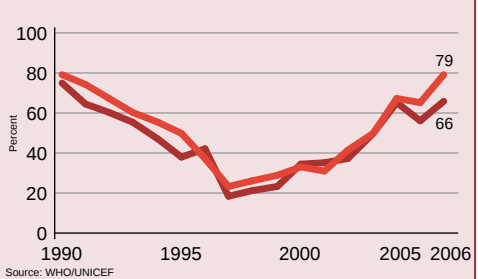
Coverage gap by wealth quintile



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

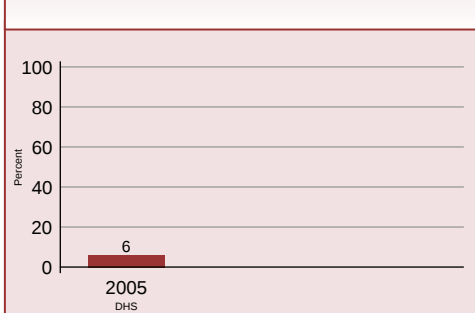
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

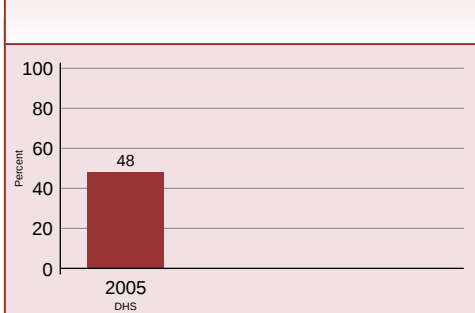
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



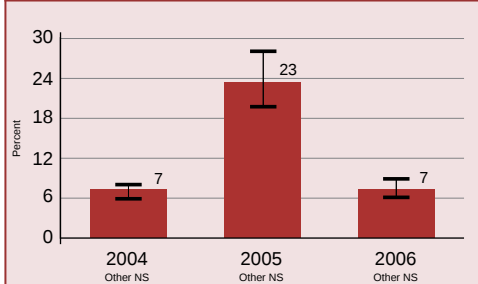
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



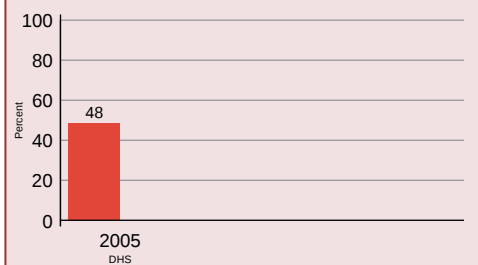
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



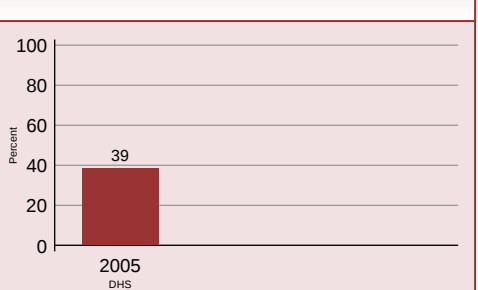
Pneumonia treatment

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



Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



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\$)	30 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	21 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	51 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.2 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Congo



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

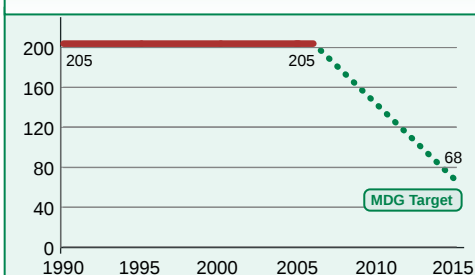
Congo DR

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	60,644 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	11,843 (2006)
Births (000)	3,026 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	34 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	205 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	129 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	47 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	620 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	13 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	32,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

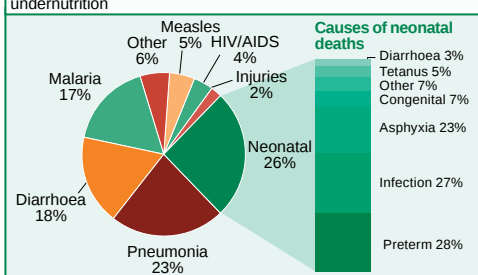
Deaths per 1000 live births



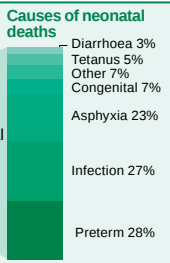
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

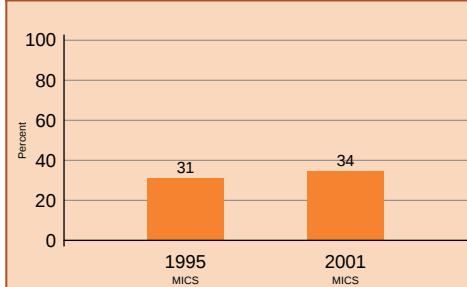
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	44 (2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	21 (2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	79 (2001)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

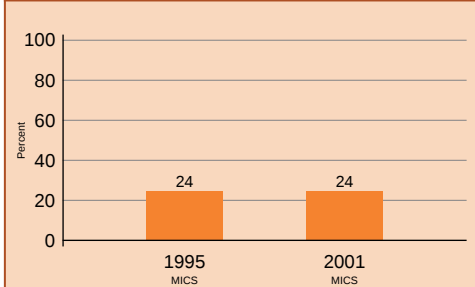
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

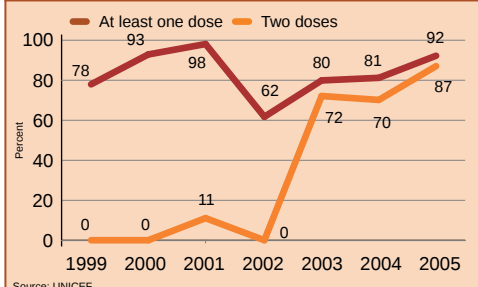
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

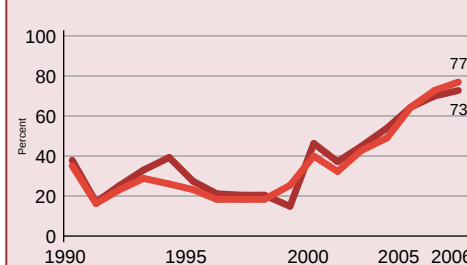


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

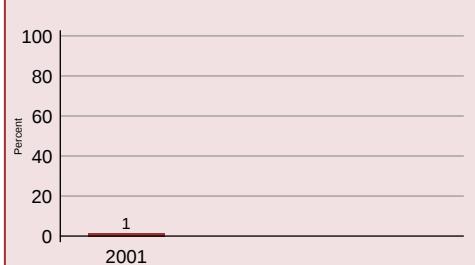
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

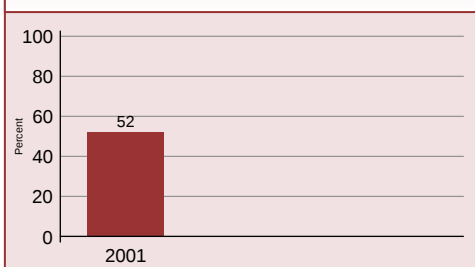
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



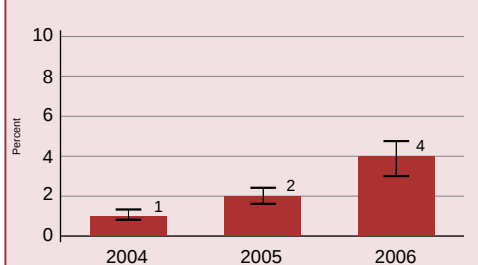
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



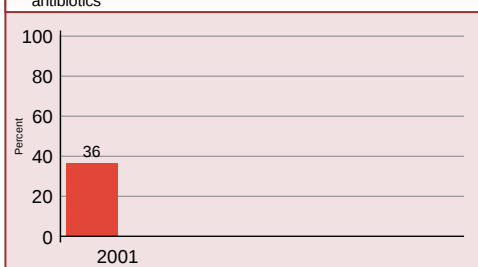
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

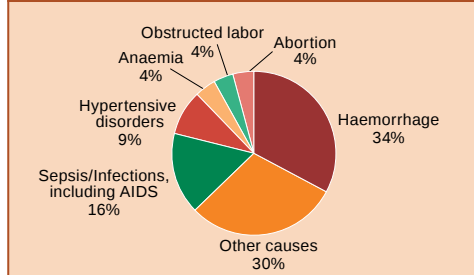


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

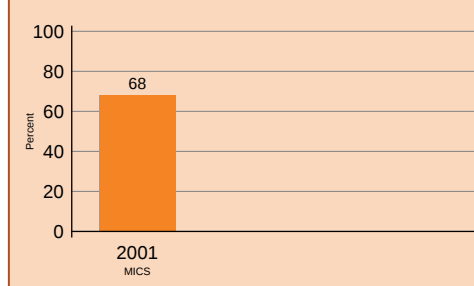
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

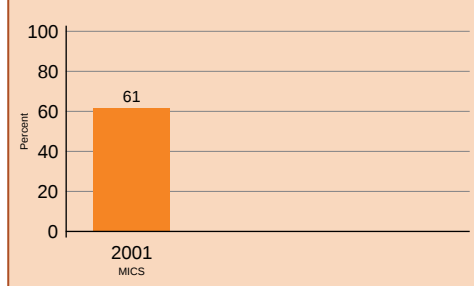
Antenatal care

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

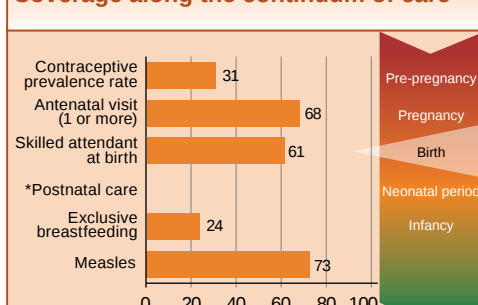


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

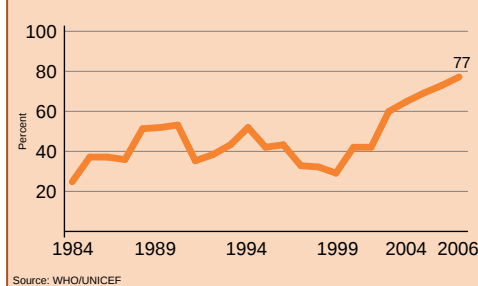


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

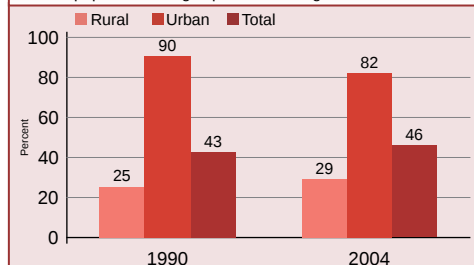


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

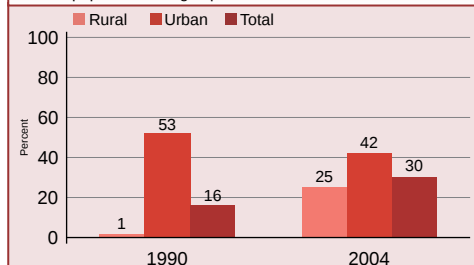
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

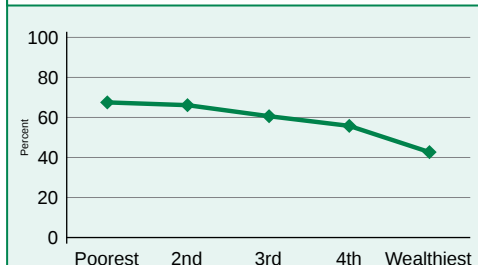
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2001 MICS	
Coverage gap (%)	60	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.6	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	25	

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	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	15 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	72 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Congo DR



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

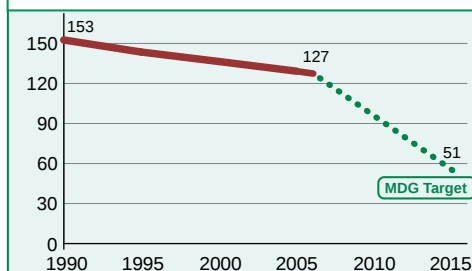
Côte d'Ivoire

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	18,914 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,849 (2006)
Births (000)	684 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	127 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	90 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	65 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	87 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	810 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	27 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	5,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

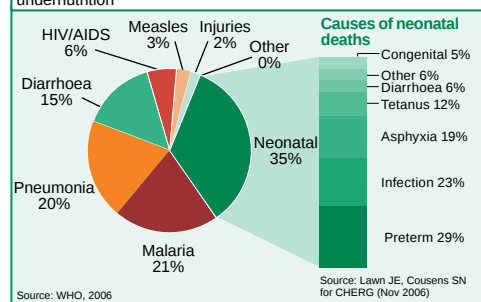
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

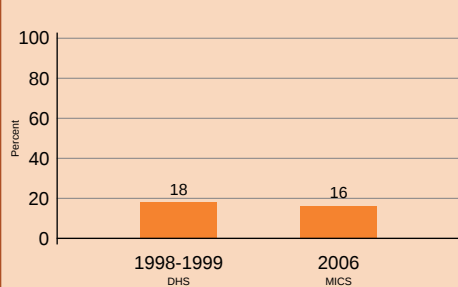
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	40 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	54 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	17 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

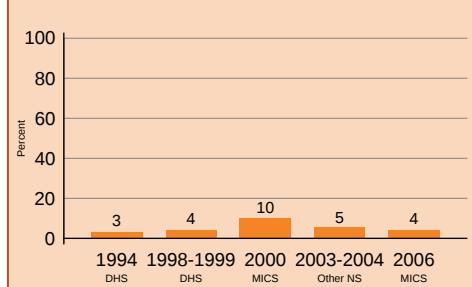
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

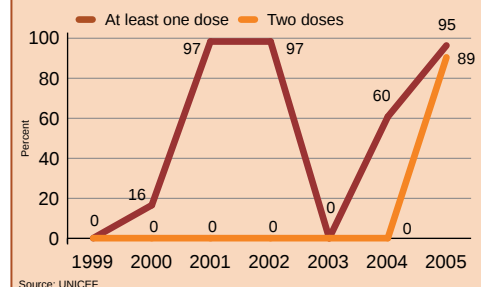
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

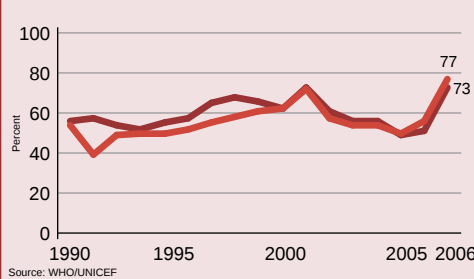


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

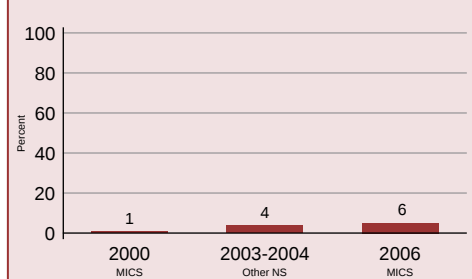
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

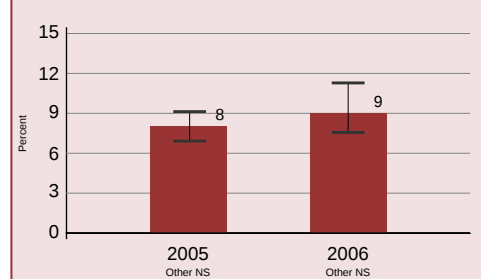
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

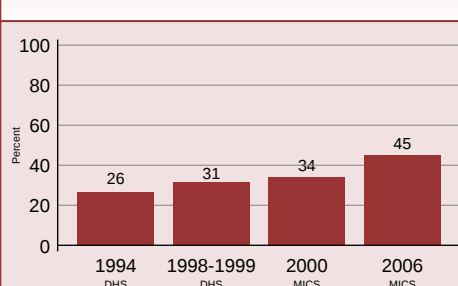
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

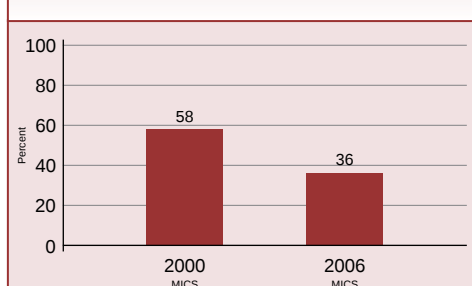
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

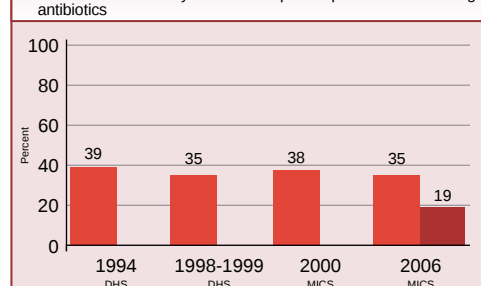
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS

Pneumonia treatment

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



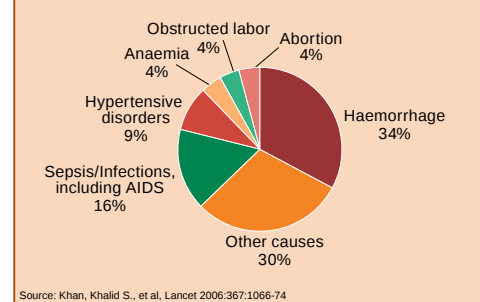
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	28 (1998-99)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	45 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	8 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	6, 8, 6 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	25 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

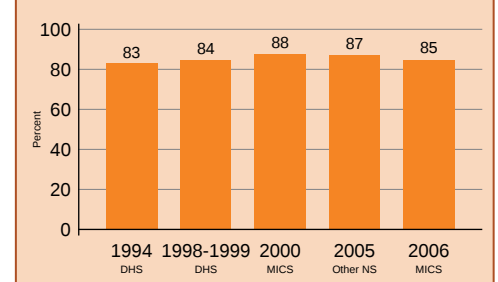
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

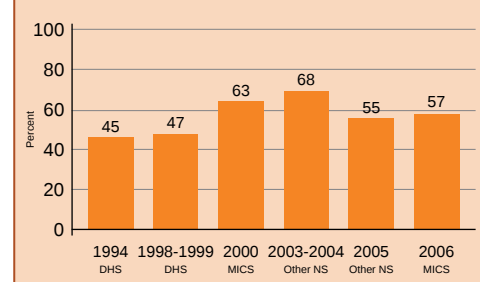
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

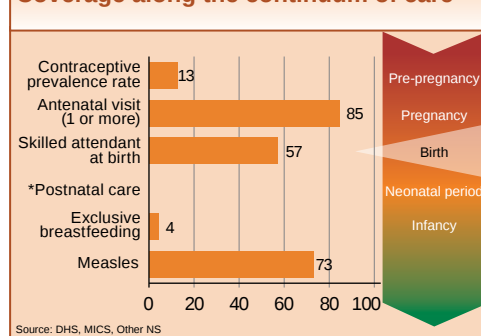
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

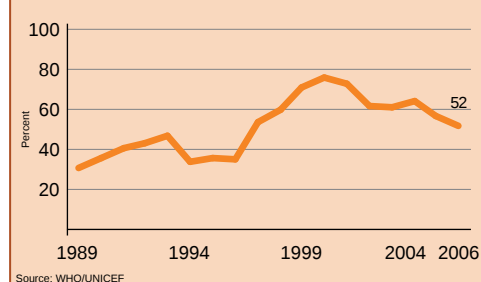
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

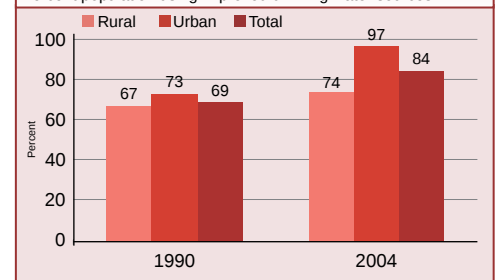


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

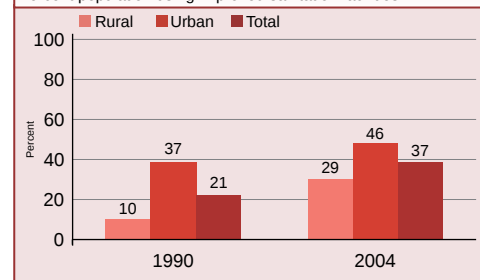
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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	No
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	Partial

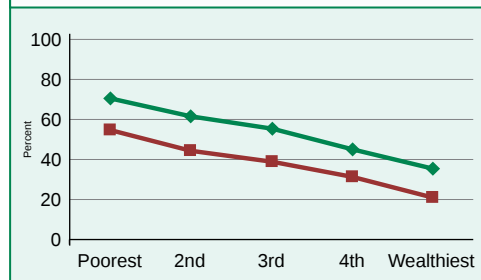
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	64 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	68 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.7 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	2 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1994 DHS	1999 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	55	49	49	40
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.0			2.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	35			34

Côte d'Ivoire



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

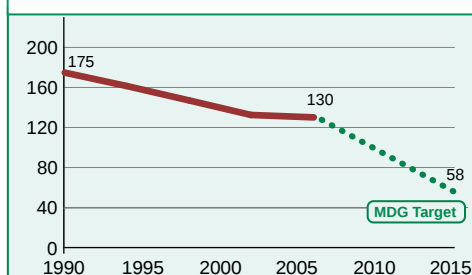
Djibouti

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	819 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	107 (2006)
Births (000)	24 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	89 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	130 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	86 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	3 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	650 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	35 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	180 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

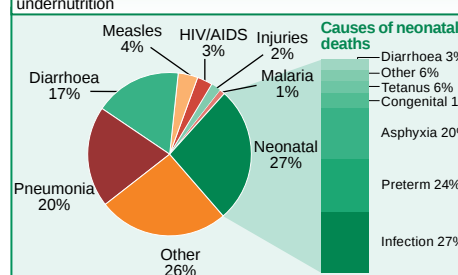
Deaths per 1000 live births



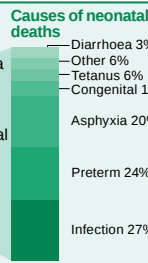
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

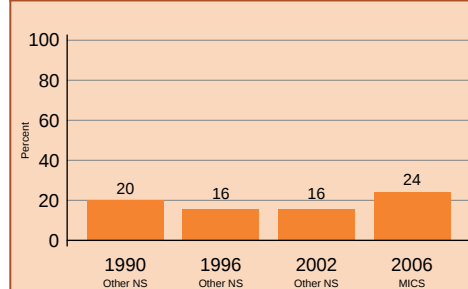
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	34 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	26 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	23 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	10 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

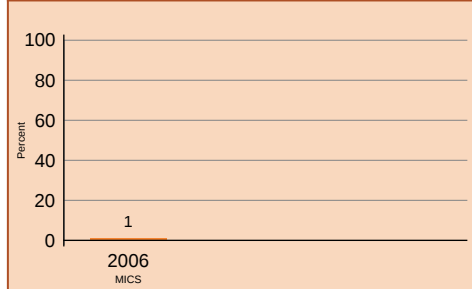
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

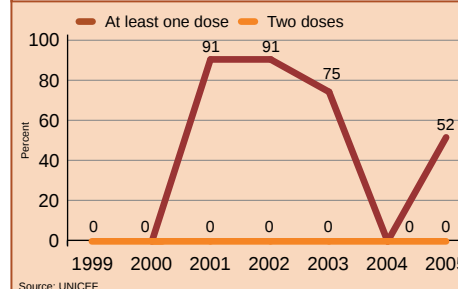
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

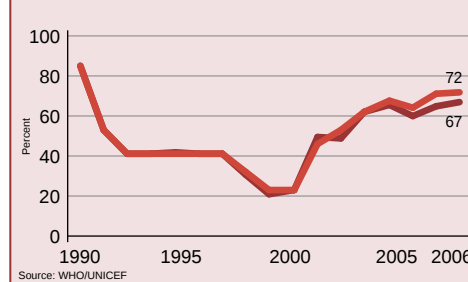


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

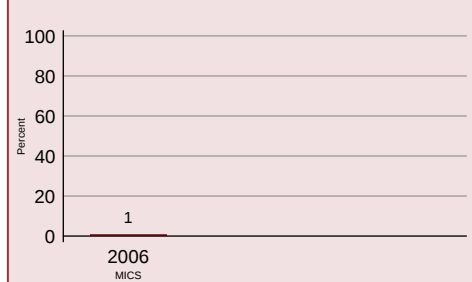
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

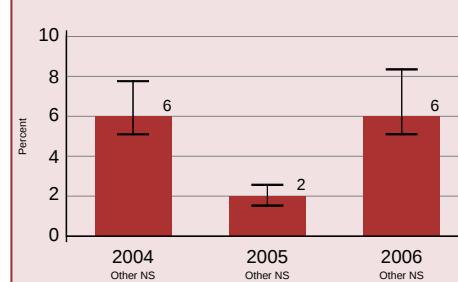
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

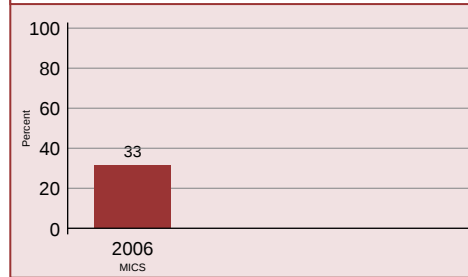
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

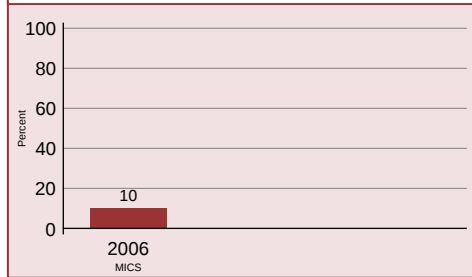
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: MICS

Malaria treatment

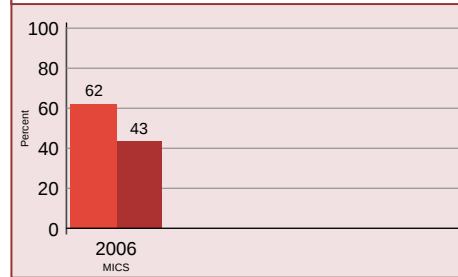
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS

Pneumonia treatment

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



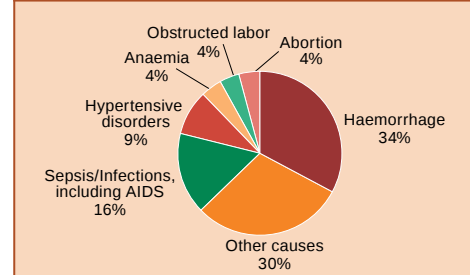
Source: MICS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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, %)	55 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

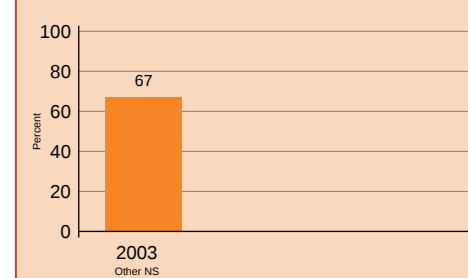
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

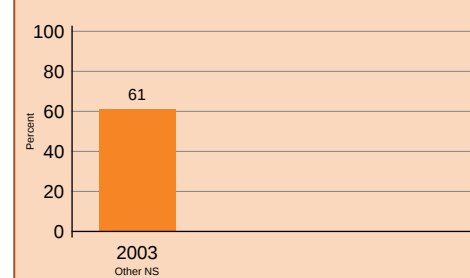
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: Other NS

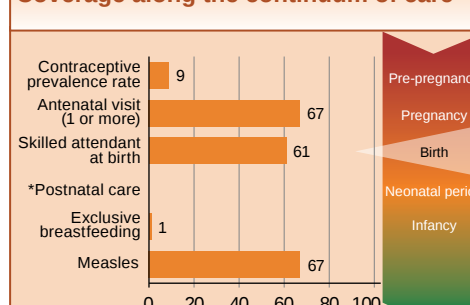
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: Other NS

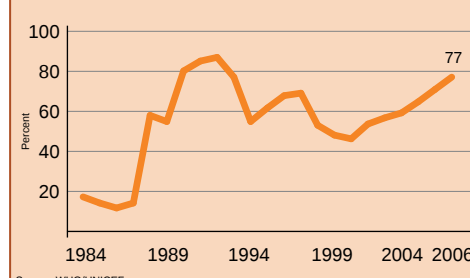
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

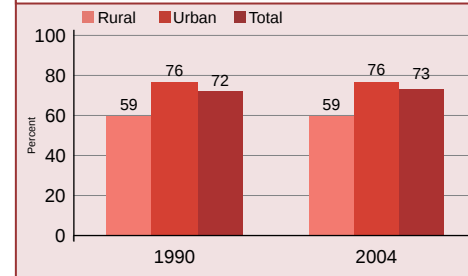


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

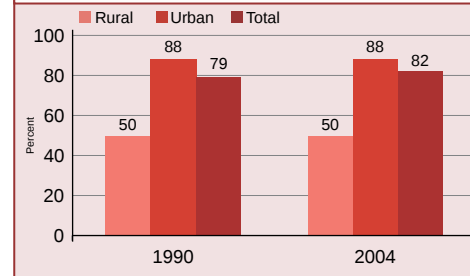
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	---
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\$)	87 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	12 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	30 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	25 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	22 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	50 (2004)

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

No data	No data
Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	No data
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	No data

Djibouti



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

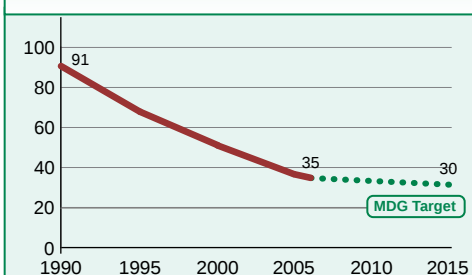
Egypt

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	74,166 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	8,634 (2006)
Births (000)	1,828 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	64 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	130 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	230 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	2,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

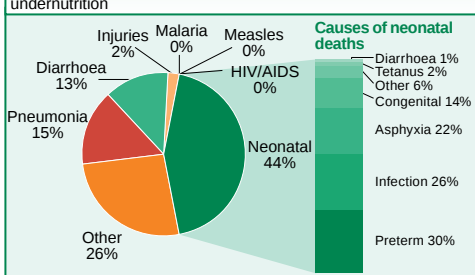
Deaths per 1000 live births



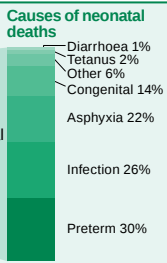
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

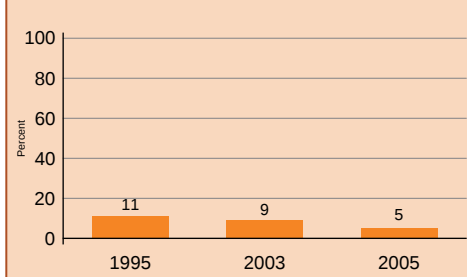
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	24 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	67 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	14 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

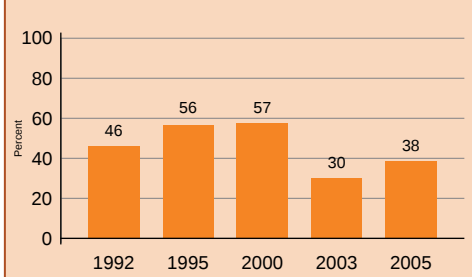
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

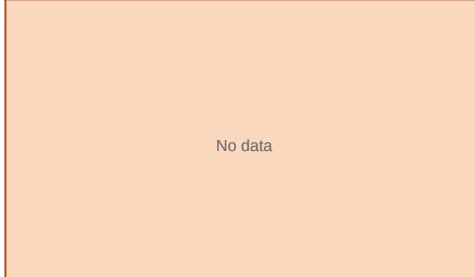
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

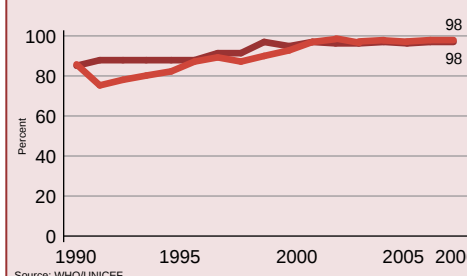
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

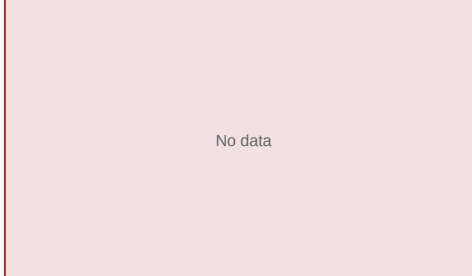
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

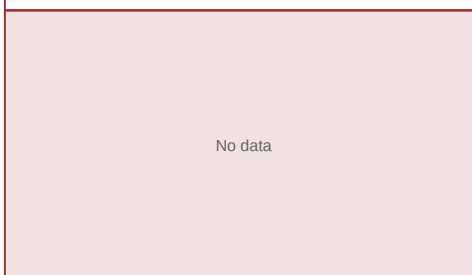
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

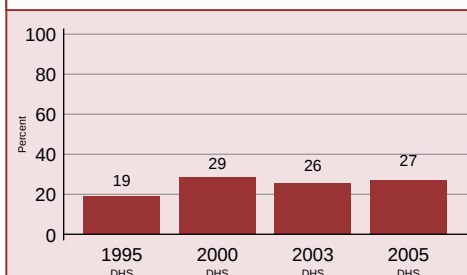
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

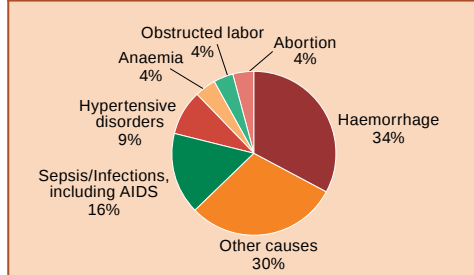


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	10 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	59 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	20, 29, 15 (2005)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	43 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	9 (2005)

Causes of maternal deaths

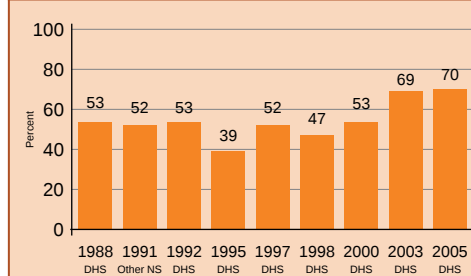
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

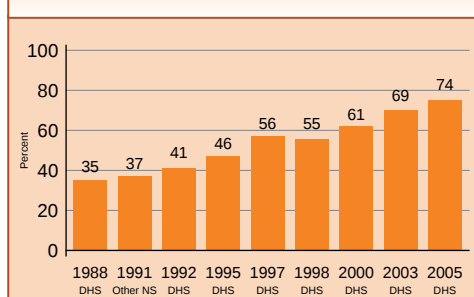
Antenatal care

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

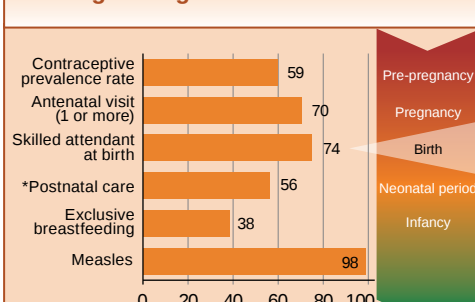


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



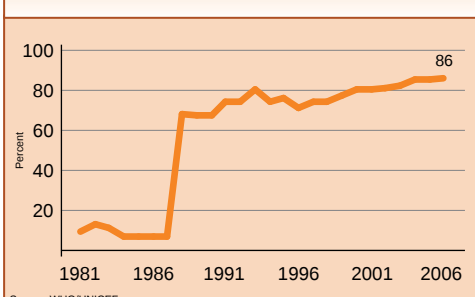
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

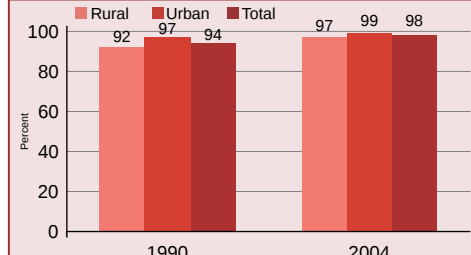


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

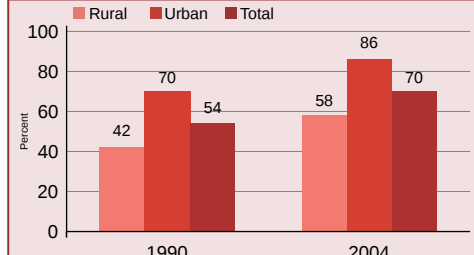
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

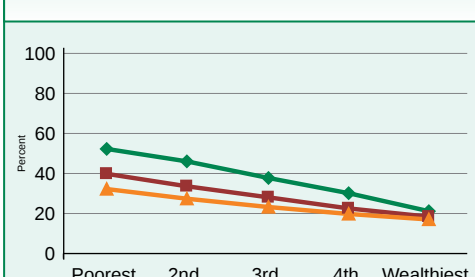
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1995 DHS	2000 DHS	2005 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	38	29	24
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.4	2.2	1.9
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	31	21	15

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	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\$)	258 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	8 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	58 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	1 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---



DEMOGRAPHICS

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

The graph shows a significant decline in the under-five mortality rate in India after 2006. The rate was 170 in 1990, increased to 206 in 2006, and then fell to 57 in 2015. A green dashed line represents the MDG Target, which is 57 by 2015.

Year	Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)
1990	170
2006	206
2015	57

MDG Target

Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths

Category	Percentage
Neonatal	28%
Malaria	24%
Pneumonia	17%
Diarrhoea	14%
Measles	7%
HIV/AIDS	7%
Injuries	3%
Other	0%

Category	Percentage
Preterm	33%
Asphyxia	25%
Infection	23%
Tetanus	5%
Congenital	4%
Diarrhoea	4%

Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Year	Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*
2000	16

MICS	Percent
2000	24

Year	At least one dose (%)	Two doses (%)
1999	0	0
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
2002	0	0
2003	0	0
2004	0	0
2005	0	0

Source: UNICEF

Immunization

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

Year	Percent of children immunised against measles	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib
1990	88	78	78
1995	80	78	78
2000	51	33	33
2006	51	33	33

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Year	Percent
2000	1
2005	1

Category	Percent
2006	14
Other NS	0

Year	Percent
2000	36

MICS	Percent
2000	49

No data

Cause	Percentage
Haemorrhage	34%
Other causes	30%
Sepsis/Infections, including AIDS	16%
Hypertensive disorders	9%
Anaemia	4%
Obstructed labor	4%
Abortion	4%

Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al. Lancet 2006;367:1065-74

Indicator	Prevalence Rate (%)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	86
Antenatal visit (1 or more)	86
Skilled attendant at birth	65
*Postnatal care	51
Exclusive breastfeeding	24
Measles	51

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Year	Survey	Percent
1994	Other NS	37
2000	MICS	86

Year	Percent
1994	5
2000	65

Year	Percent
1985	15
1986	25
1987	35
1988	45
1989	55
1990	58
1991	62
1992	68
1993	70
1994	68
1995	72
1996	78
1997	80
1998	78
1999	72
2000	65
2001	58
2002	50
2003	62
2004	68
2005	60
2006	59

Source: WHO/UNICEF

A bar chart titled 'Access to improved water supply' showing the percentage of the population with access to improved water supply in 2004. The Y-axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The X-axis is labeled '2004'. There are three bars: 'Rural' (light red) at 42%, 'Urban' (dark red) at 45%, and 'Total' (medium red) at 43%.

Category	Percent
Rural	42
Urban	45
Total	43

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

A bar chart titled 'Percentage of the population aged 65 and over' showing data for 2004. The Y-axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The X-axis is labeled '2004'. There are three bars: a light red bar for 'Rural' with a value of 46, a red bar for 'Urban' with a value of 60, and a dark red bar for 'Total' with a value of 53. A legend at the top identifies the colors: light red for Rural, red for Urban, and dark red for Total.

Category	Percent
Rural	46
Urban	60
Total	53

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

No data	
	No data
Coverage gap (%)	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

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	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	Partial

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	223 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	17 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.8 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	14 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	13 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

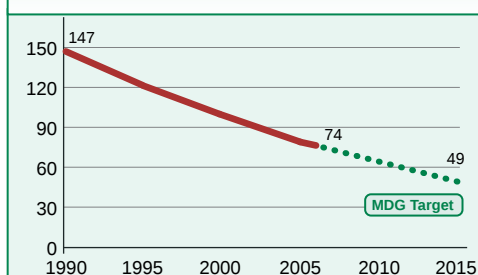
Eritrea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	4,692 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	808 (2006)
Births (000)	186 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	74 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	14 (2006)
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)

Under-five mortality rate

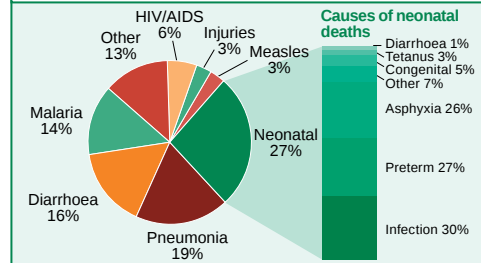
Deaths per 1000 live births



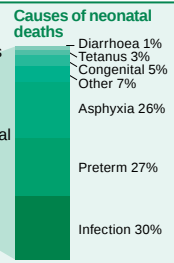
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

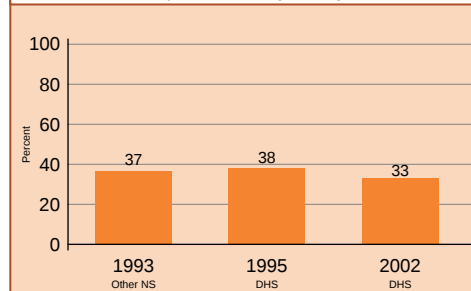
NUTRITION

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)

Underweight prevalence

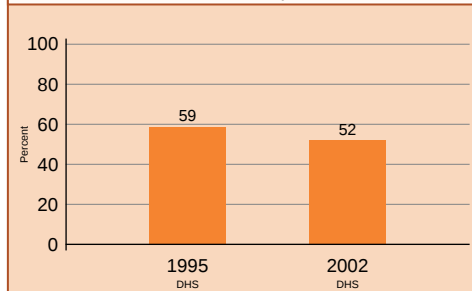
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

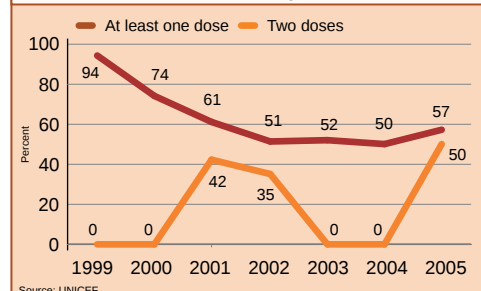
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

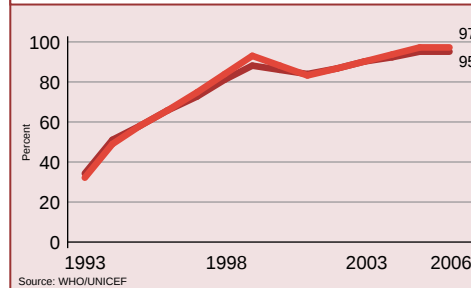


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

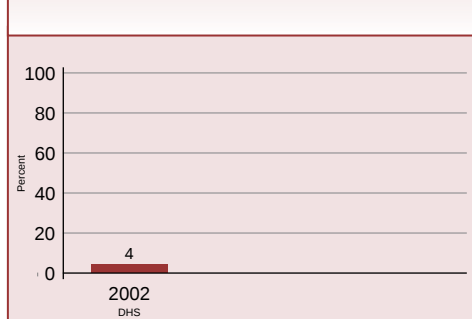
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

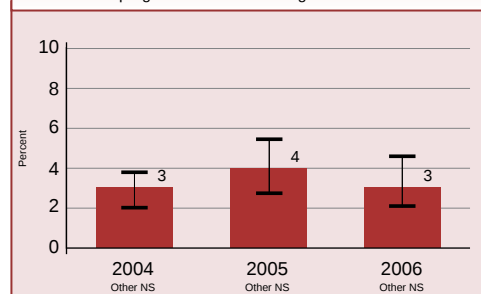
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

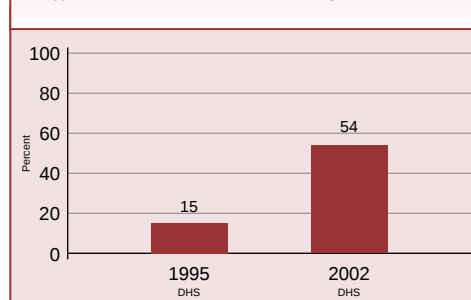
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

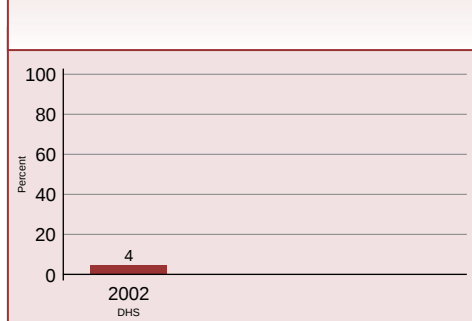
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

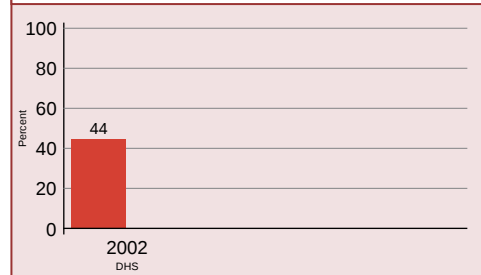
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



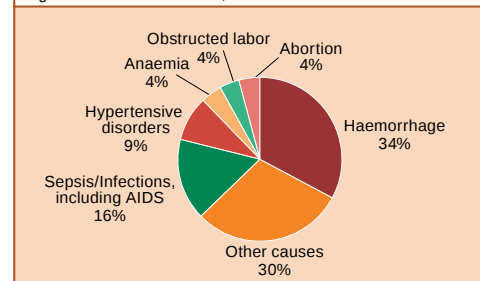
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	27 (2002)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	41 (2002)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 7, 1 (2002)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
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

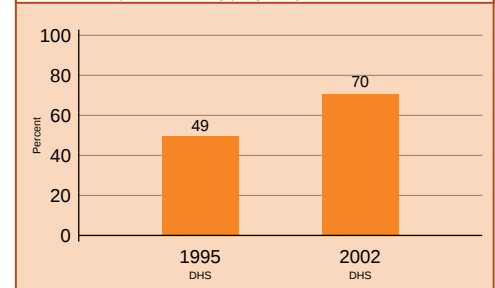
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

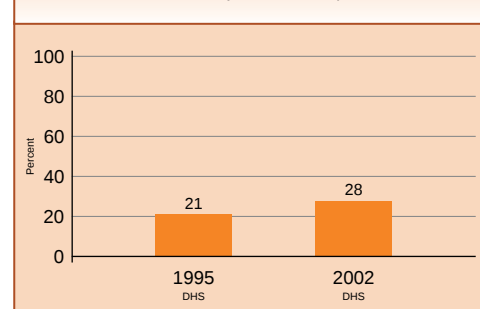
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

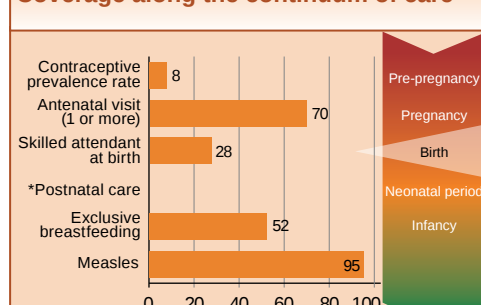
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

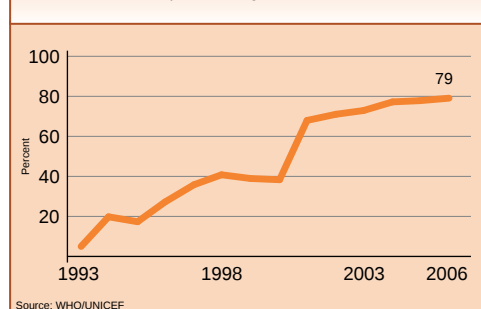


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

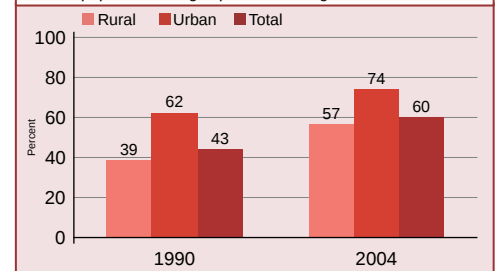


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

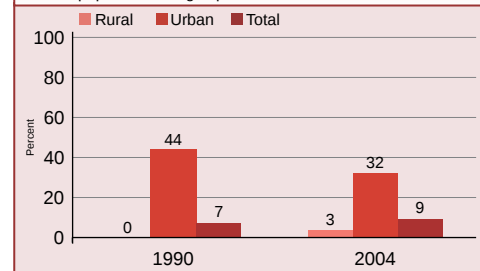
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

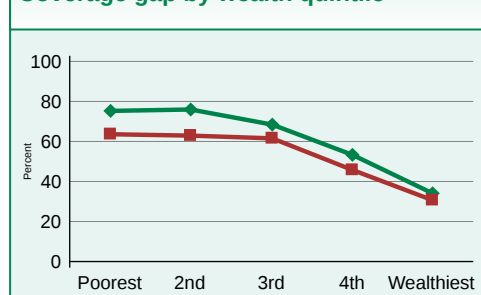
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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\$)	27 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	61 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	2 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Eritrea



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

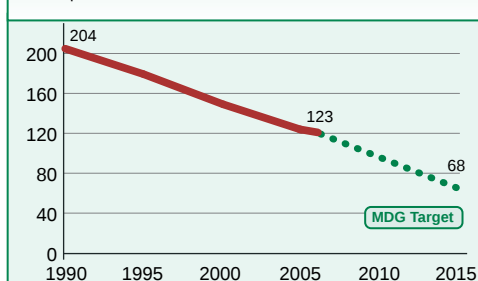
Ethiopia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	81,021 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	13,439 (2006)
Births (000)	3,159 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	7 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	123 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	77 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	51 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	389 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	720 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	27 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	22,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

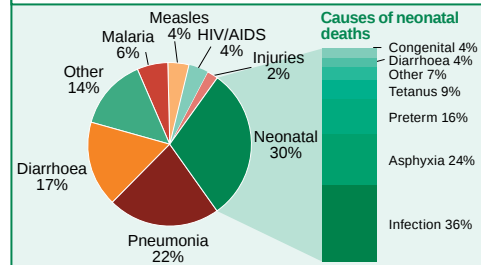
Deaths per 1000 live births



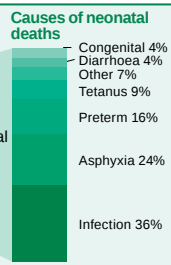
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

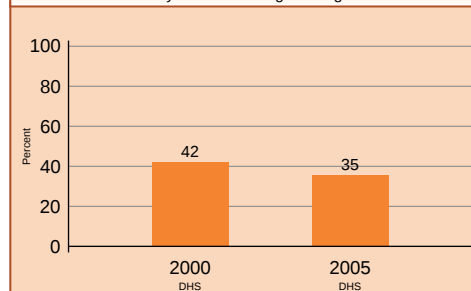
NUTRITION

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)

Underweight Prevalence

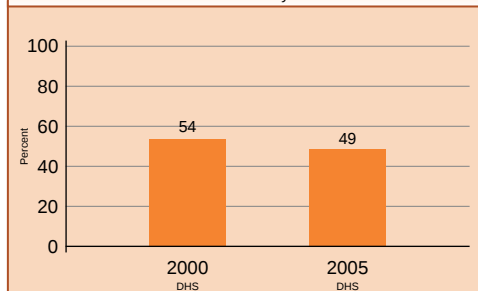
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

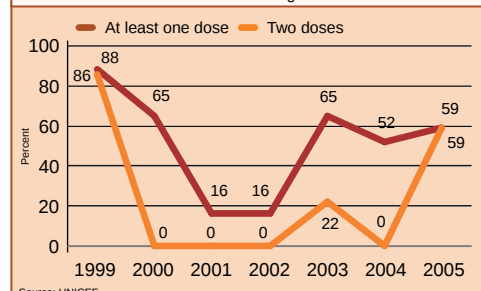
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

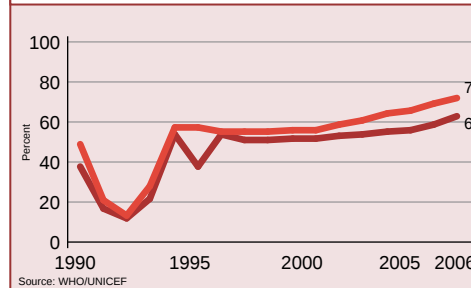


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

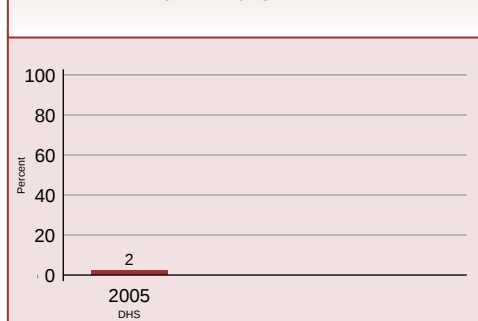
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

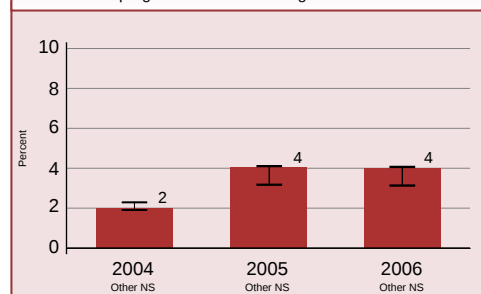
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

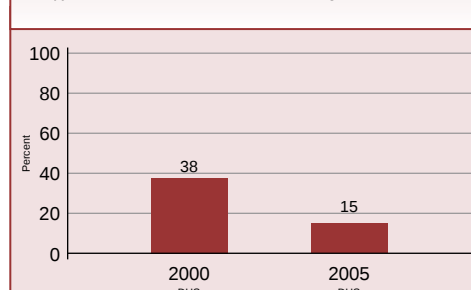
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: DHS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

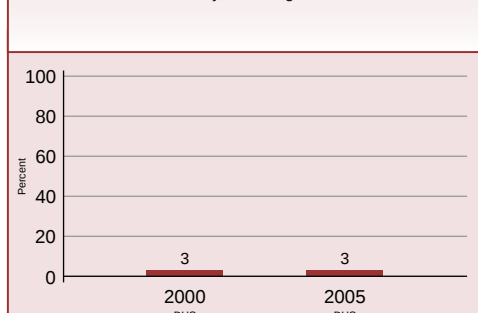
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

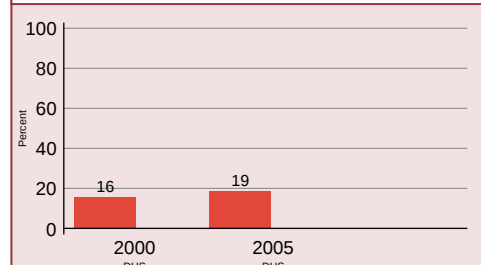
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



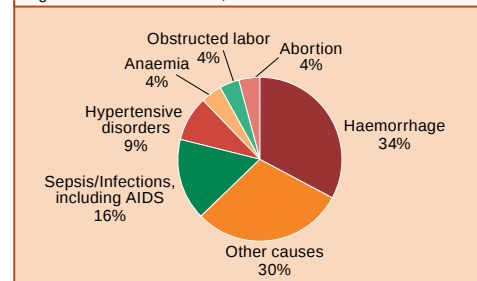
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	34 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	12 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	1, 9, 0 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	69 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	2 (2005)

Causes of maternal deaths

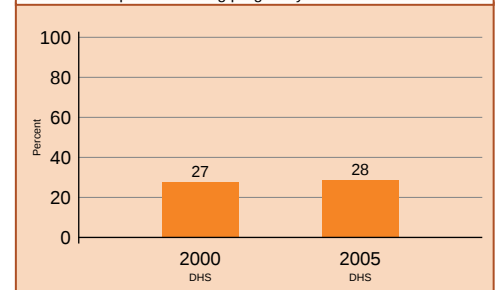
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

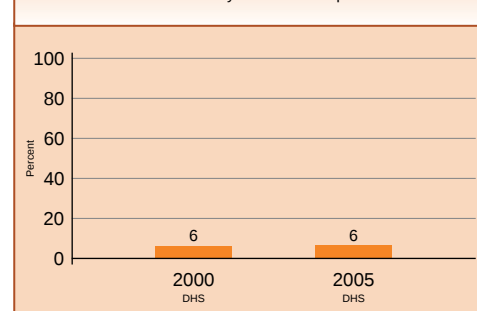
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

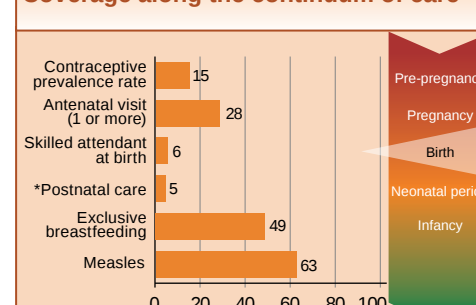
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

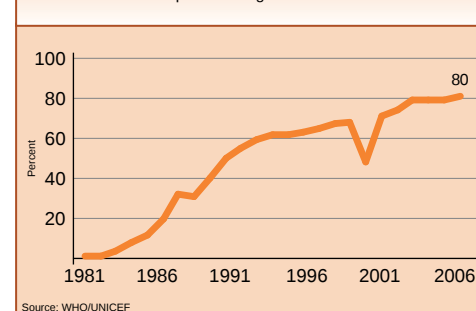


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

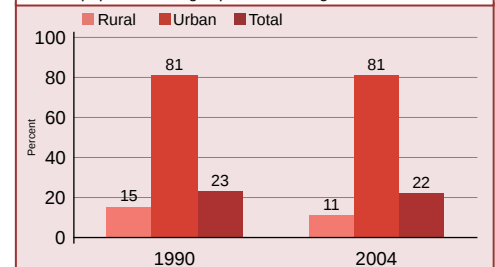


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

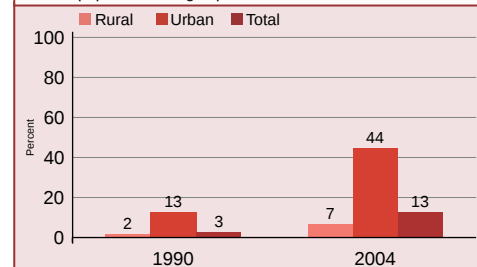
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

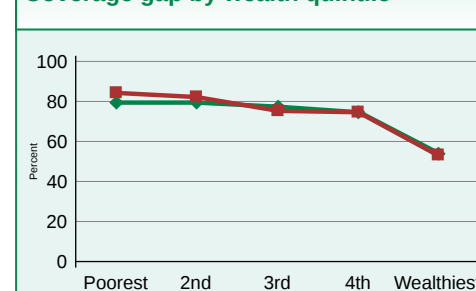
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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\$)	21 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	38 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.3 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	10 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Ethiopia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

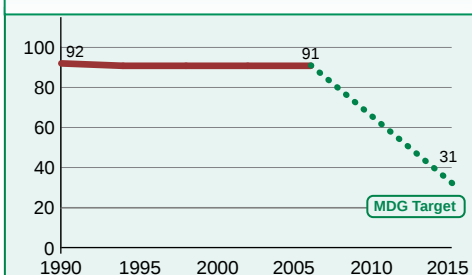
Gabon

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,311 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	158 (2006)
Births (000)	34 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	89 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	91 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	60 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	3 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	520 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	53 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	220 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

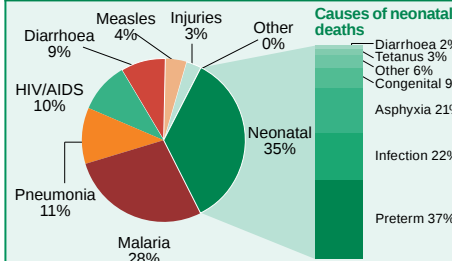
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

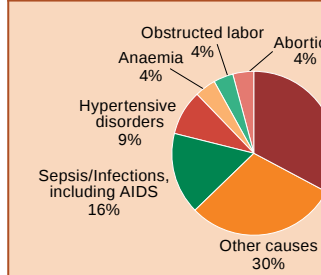
Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

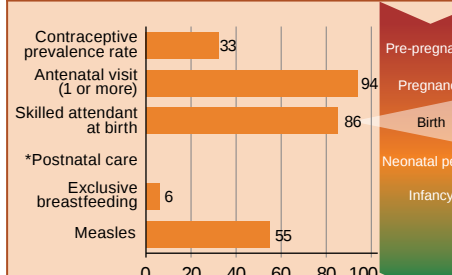
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

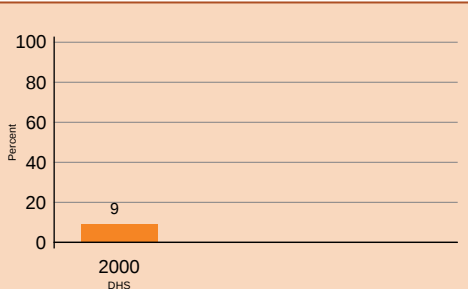
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	26 (2000)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	62 (2000)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4 (2000)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	14 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

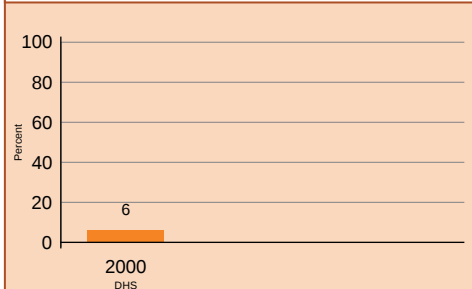
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

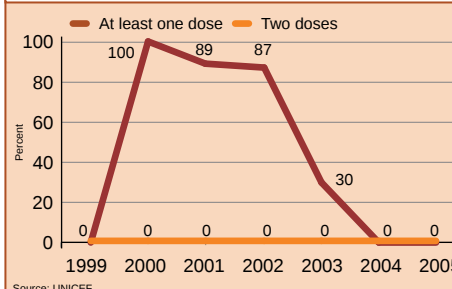
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

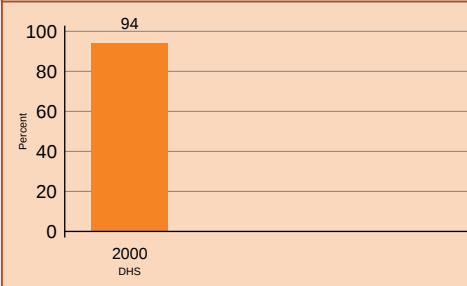
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



Source: UNICEF

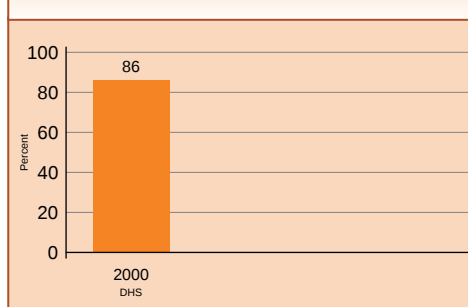
Antenatal care

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



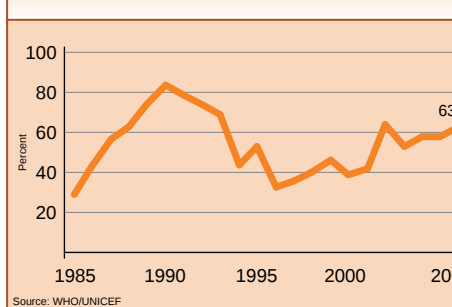
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

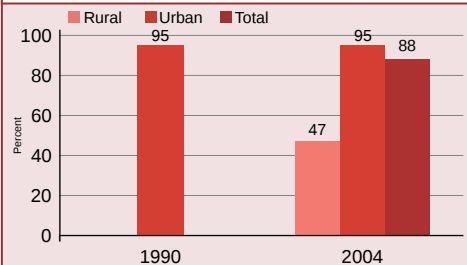


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

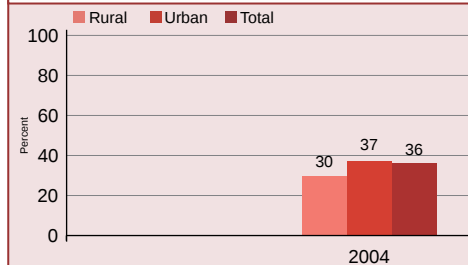
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

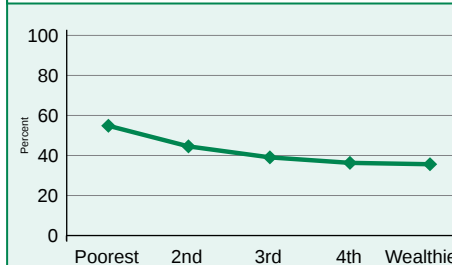
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

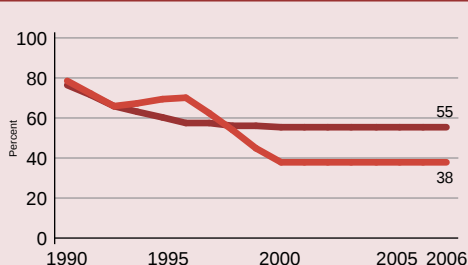
Coverage gap by wealth quintile



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

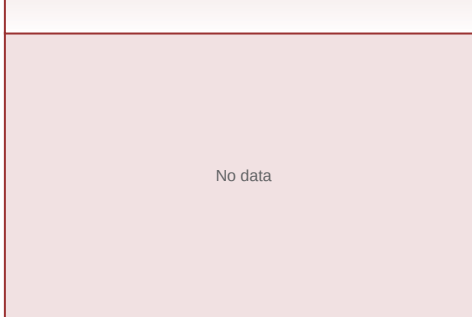
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

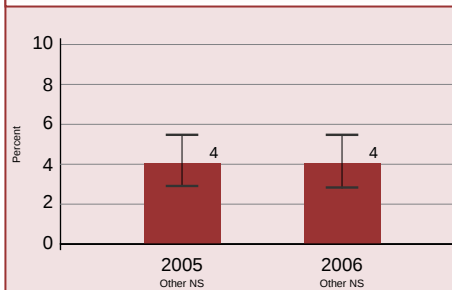
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

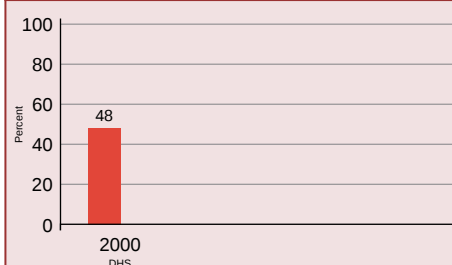
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

Pneumonia treatment

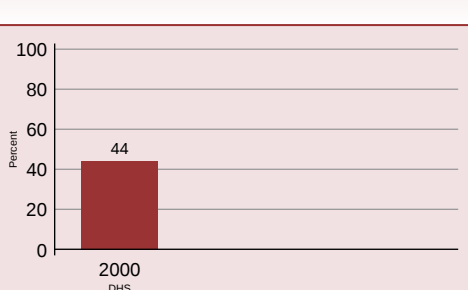
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



Other NS

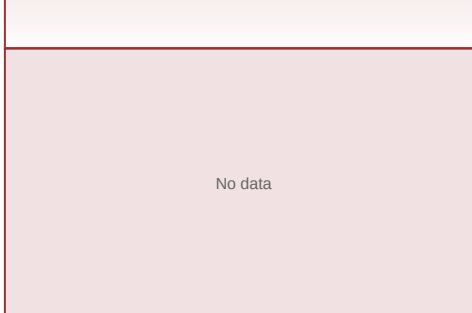
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



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	No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	264 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	31 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	5.3 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	17 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	21 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	123 (2001)

Gabon



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

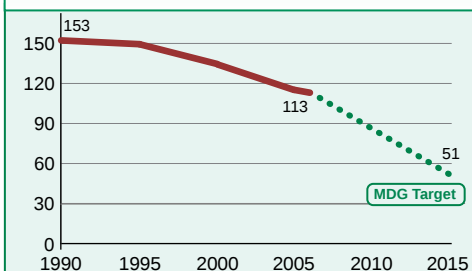
The Gambia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,663 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	261 (2006)
Births (000)	60 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	113 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	84 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	46 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	7 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	690 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	32 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	360 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

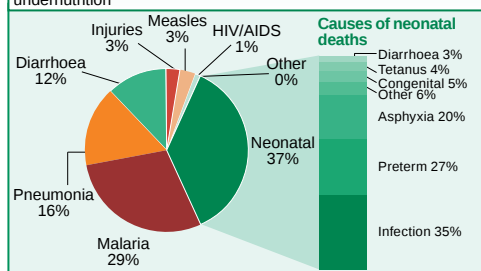
Deaths per 1000 live births



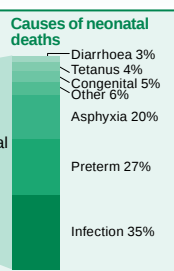
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

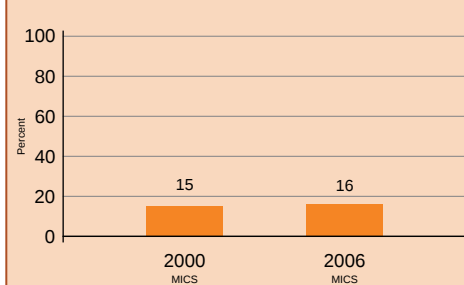
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	28 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	44 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	20 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

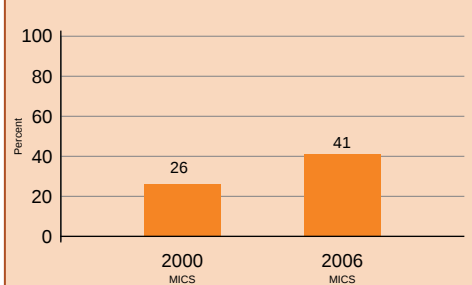
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

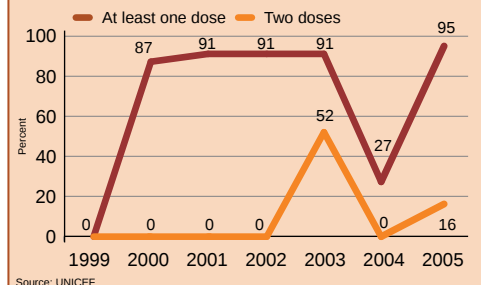
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

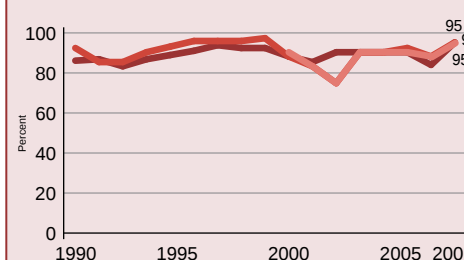


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

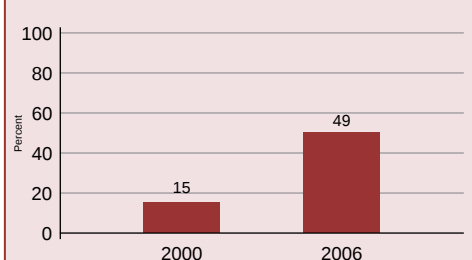
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

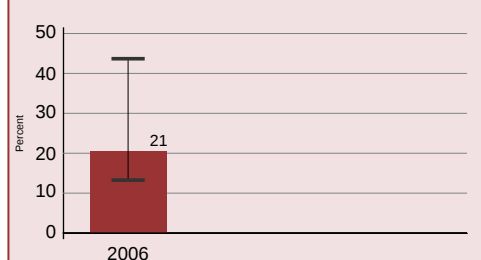
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

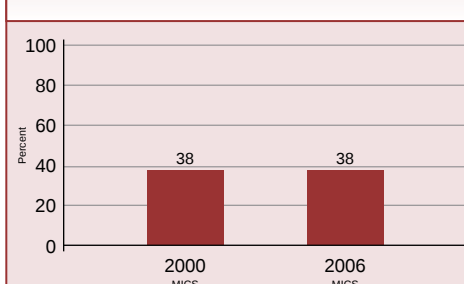
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF

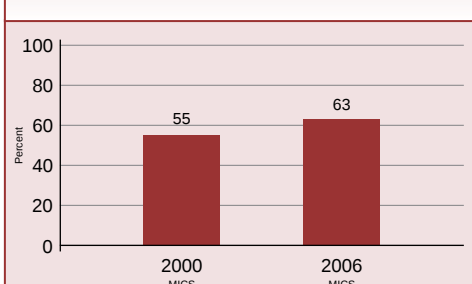
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

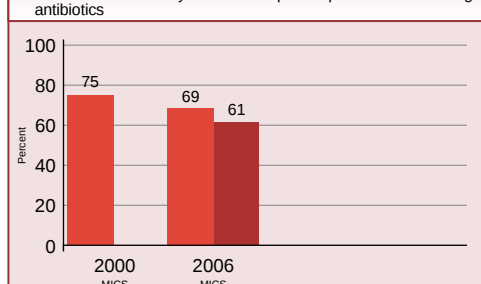
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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



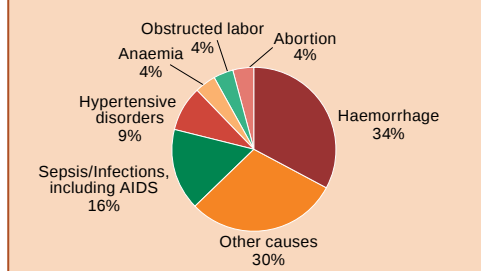
Source: WHO/UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	33 (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, %)	48 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

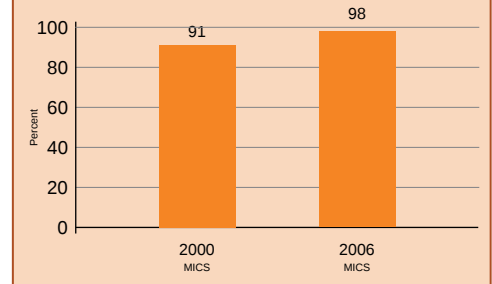
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

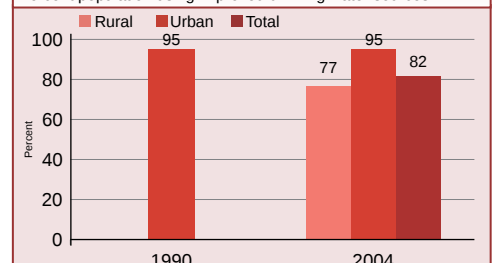
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

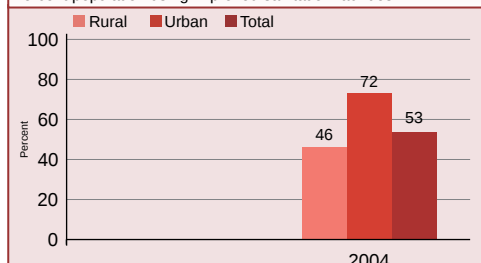
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

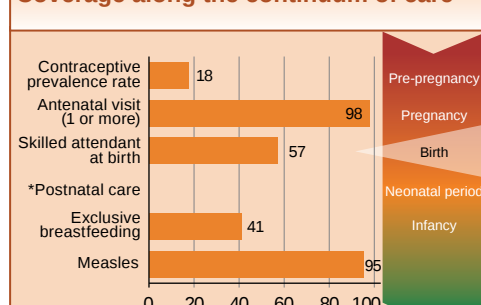
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	---
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	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	No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	88 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	50 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.4 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	18 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	11 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	86 (2002)

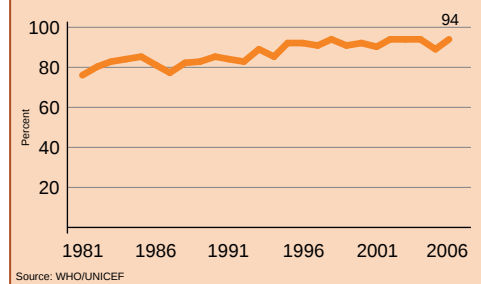
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

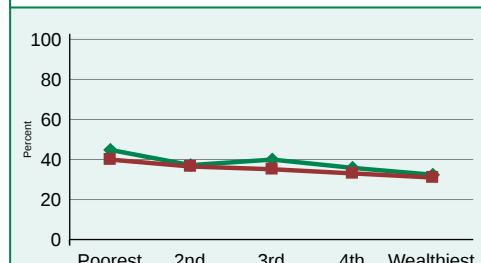
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



Source: WHO/UNICEF

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2000 MICS	2006 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	38	36
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.4	1.3
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	12	9

The Gambia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

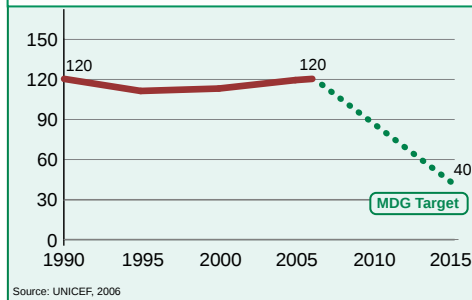
Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	23,008 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,195 (2006)
Births (000)	700 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	51 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	120 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	84 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	560 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	45 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,800 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

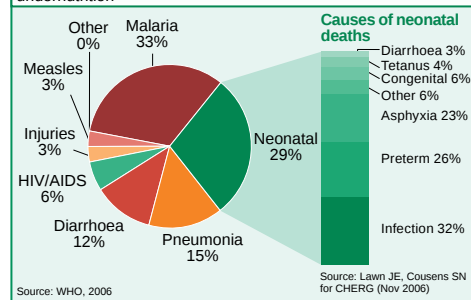
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

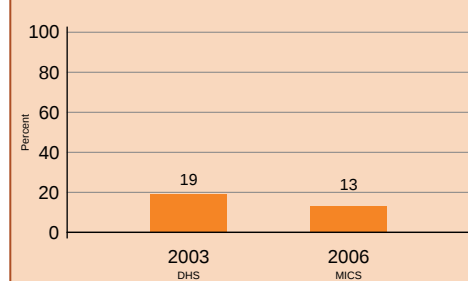
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	28 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	58 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	9 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

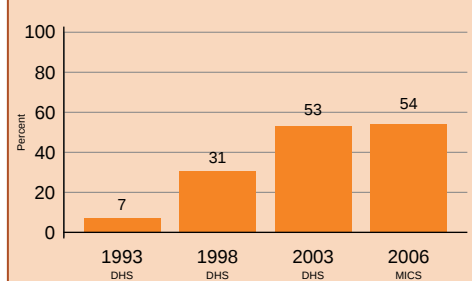
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

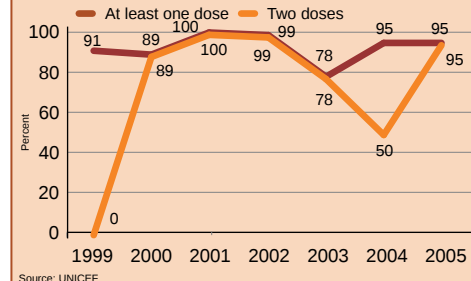
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

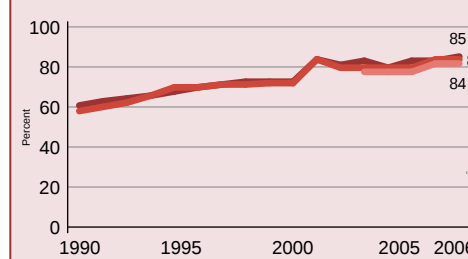


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

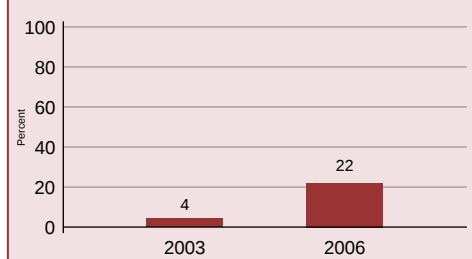
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

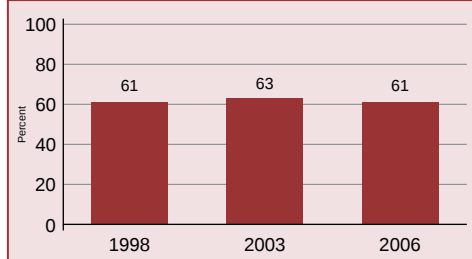
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



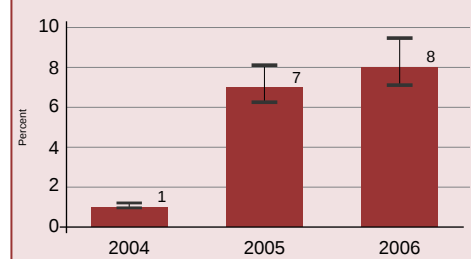
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



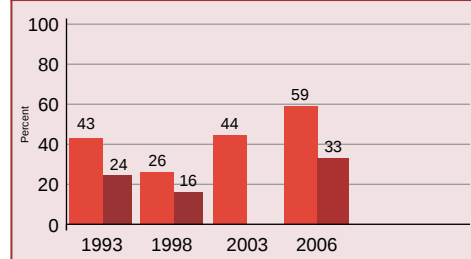
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

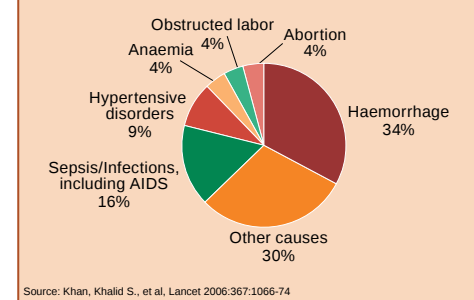


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	34 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	69 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	27 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	4, 8, 2 (2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	46 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

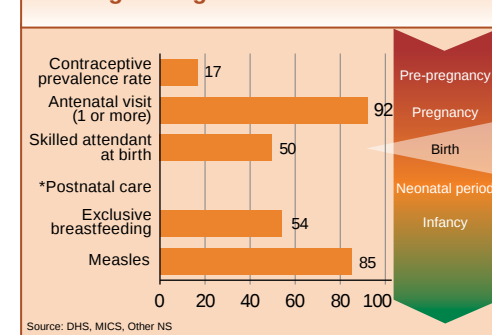
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

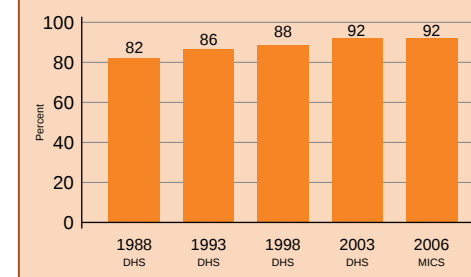


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

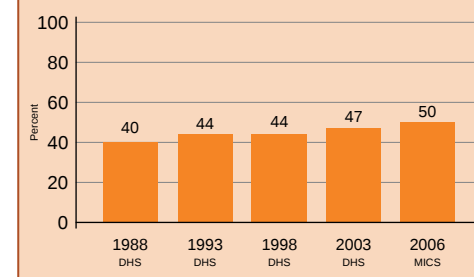
Antenatal care

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



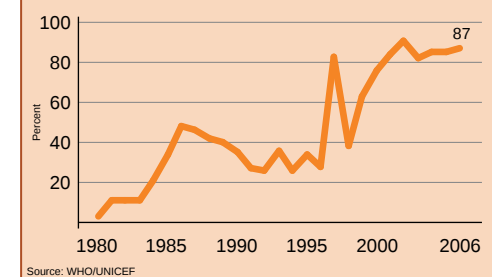
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

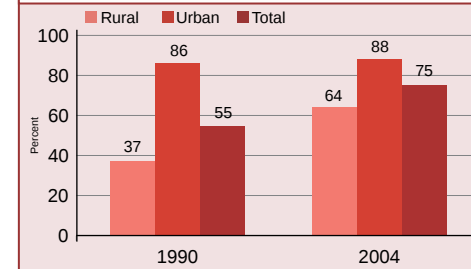


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

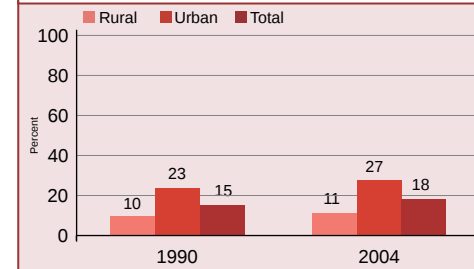
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

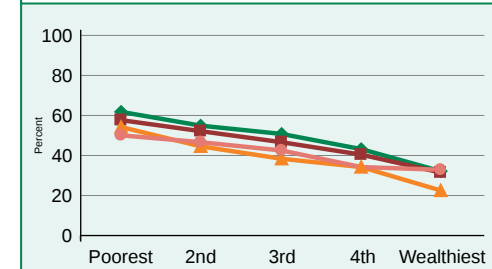
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1993 DHS	1998 DHS	2003 DHS	2006 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	51	48	41	43
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.5
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	29	26	31	17

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	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	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\$)	95 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	8 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	45 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	11 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	12 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	51 (2004-2005)

Ghana



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

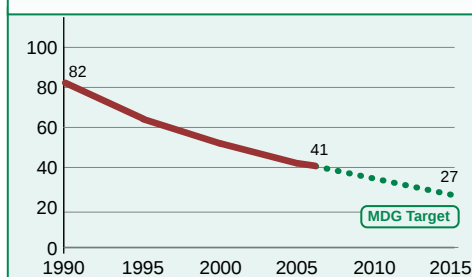
Guatemala

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	13,029 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,066 (2006)
Births (000)	445 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	41 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	18 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	290 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	71 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

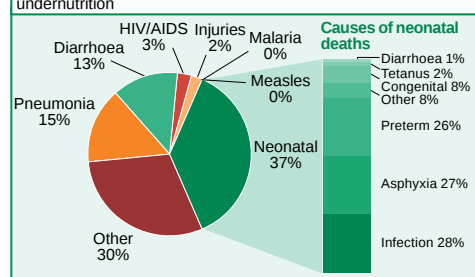
Deaths per 1000 live births



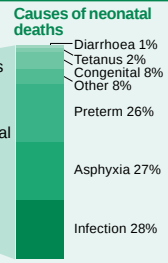
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

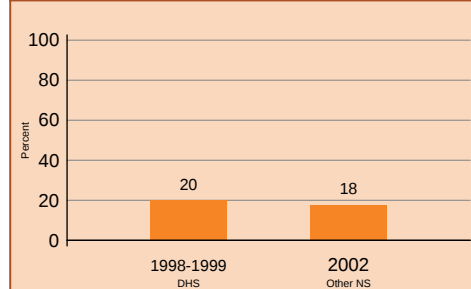
NUTRITION

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)

Underweight prevalence

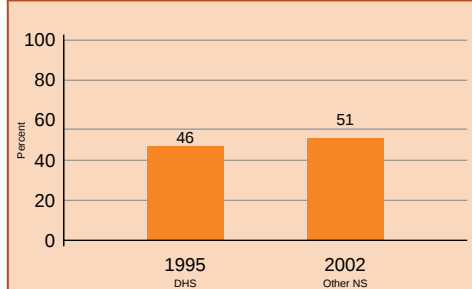
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

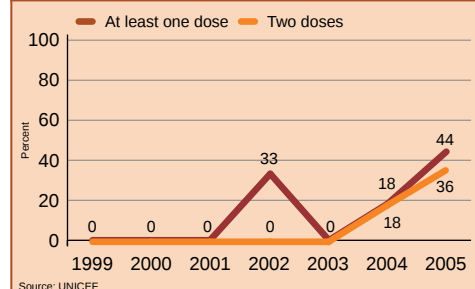
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

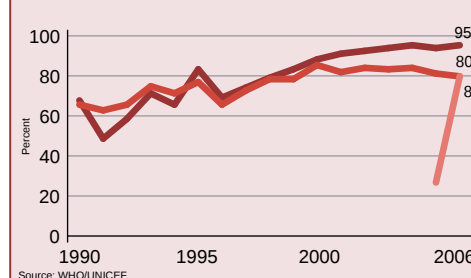


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

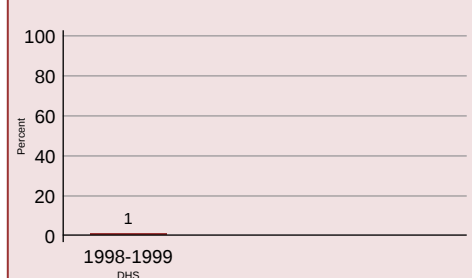
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

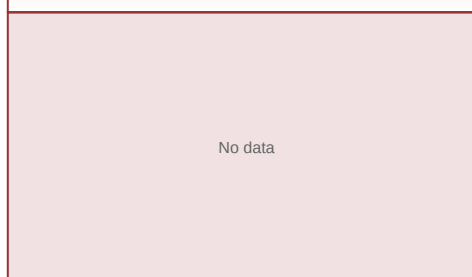
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

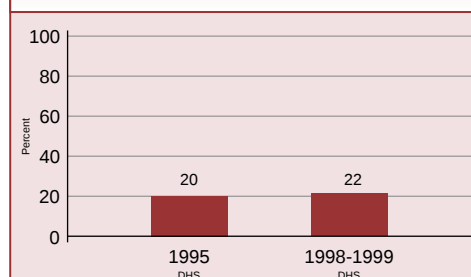
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



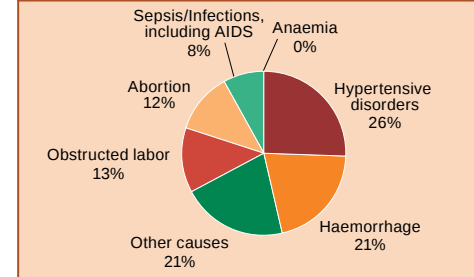
DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	23 (1999)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	11, 19, 8 (2002)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	49 (1998)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

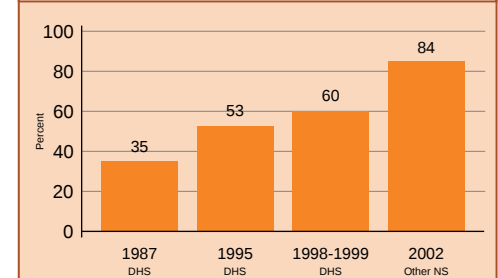
Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

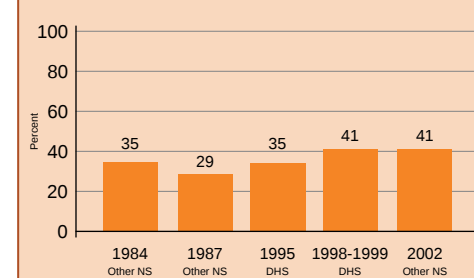
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



DHS

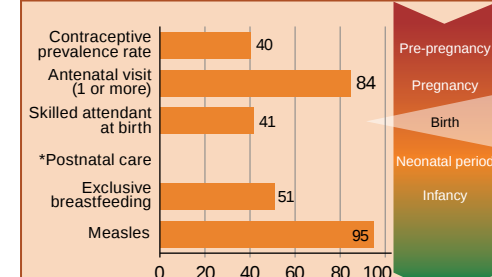
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care

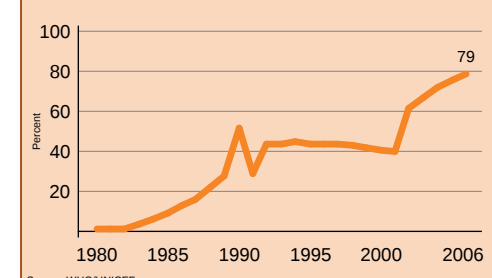


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

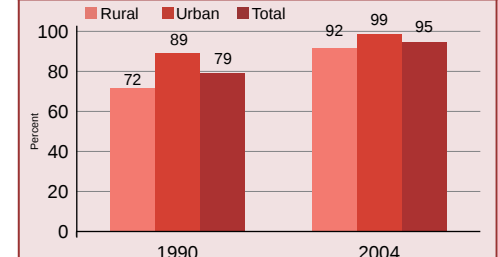


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

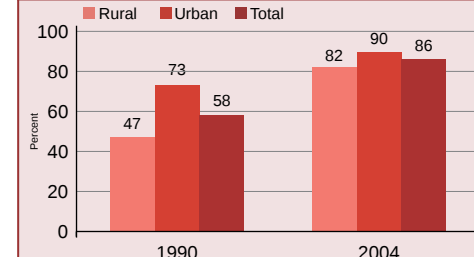
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

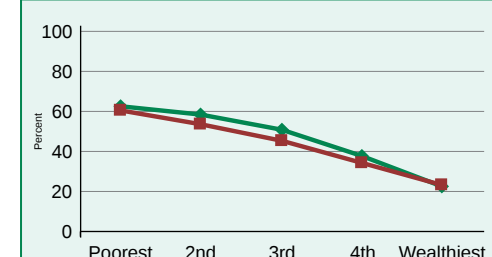
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1995 DHS	1999 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	48	44
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.8	2.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	40	37

POLICIES

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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	256 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	19 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	53 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	4.9 (1999)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	14 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Guatemala



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

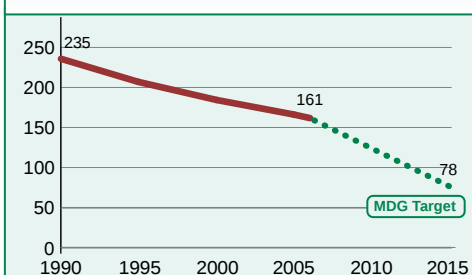
Guinea

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,181 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,544 (2006)
Births (000)	374 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	43 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	161 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	98 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	60 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	910 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	19 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,500 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

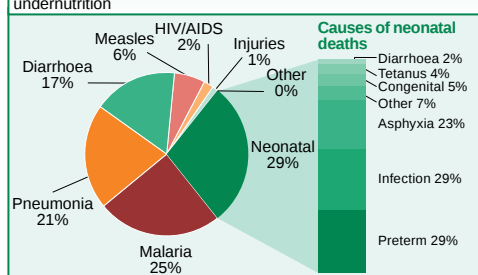
Deaths per 1000 live births



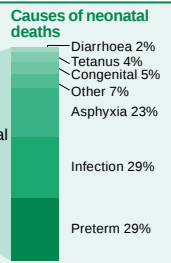
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

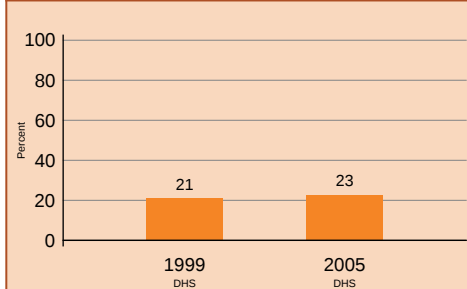
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	39 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	41 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

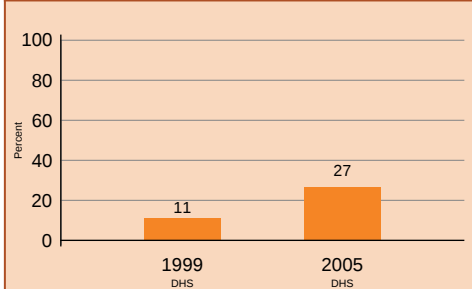
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

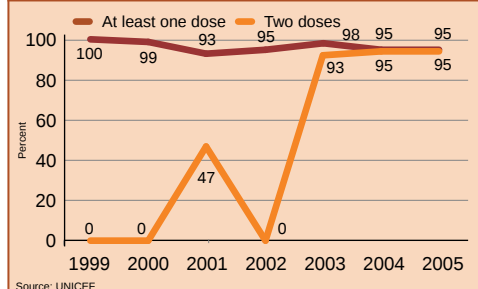
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

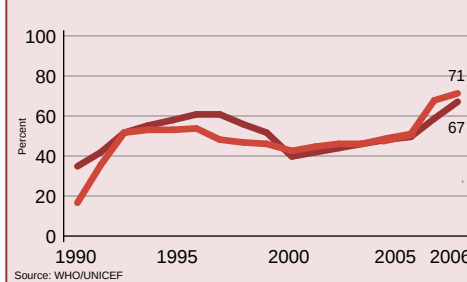


Source: UNICEF

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



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

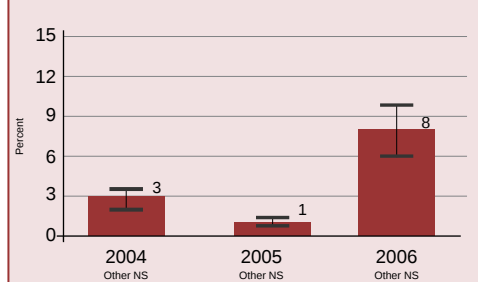
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

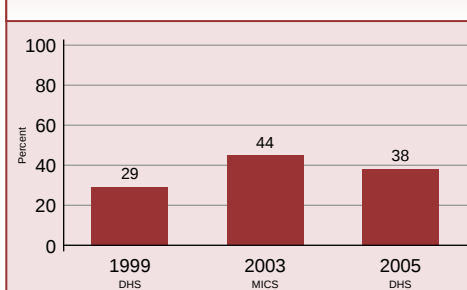
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: DHS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

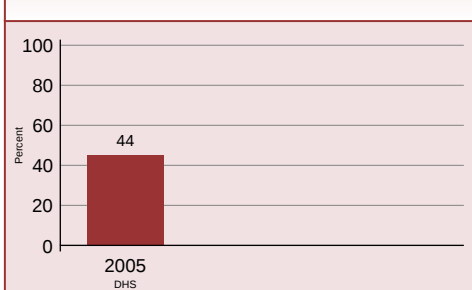
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

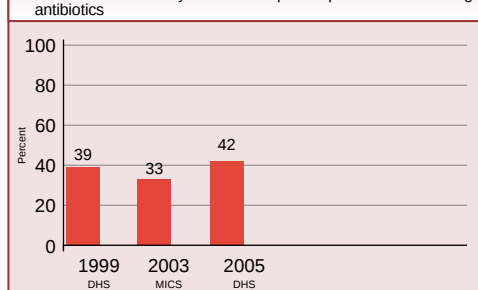
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



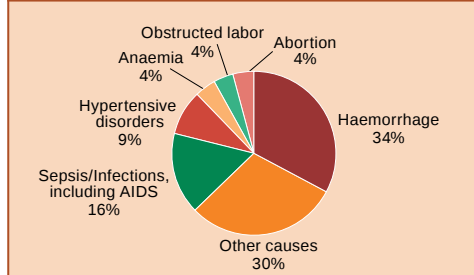
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	21 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	49 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	3 (2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	2, 5, 1 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	40 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

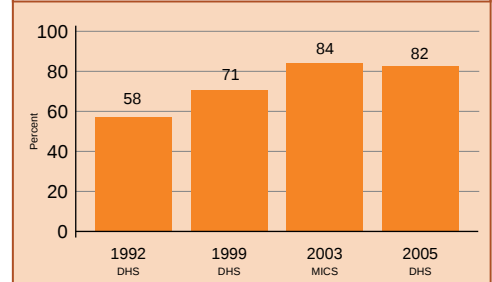
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

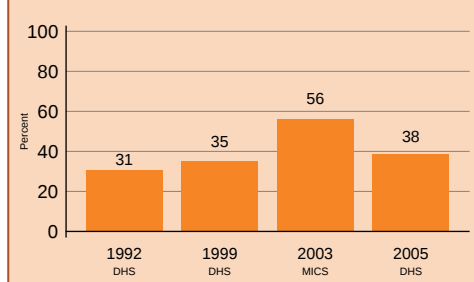
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

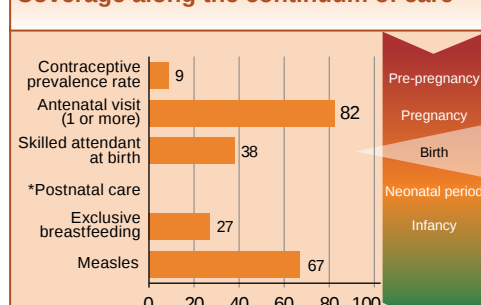
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

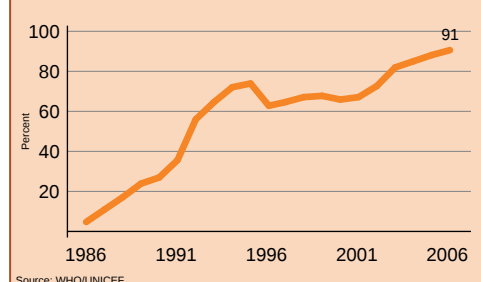


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

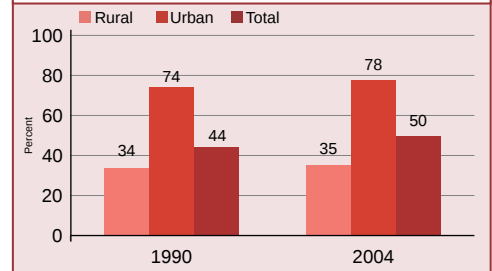


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

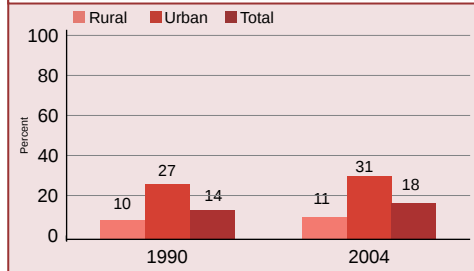
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

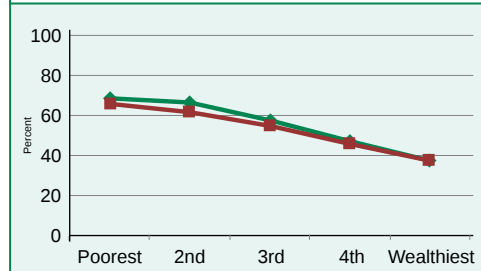
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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	Partial

SYSTEMS

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	96 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	86 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.8 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	11 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	25 (2002)



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

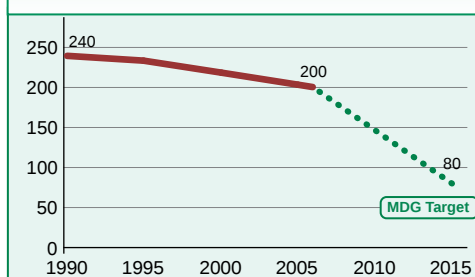
Guinea-Bissau

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,646 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	322 (2006)
Births (000)	82 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	39 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	200 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	119 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	16 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	13 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	890 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

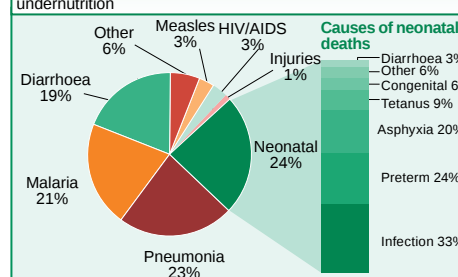
Deaths per 1000 live births



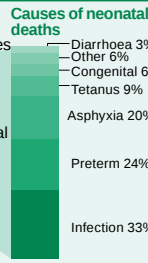
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

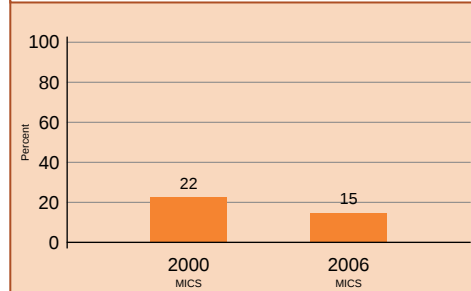
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	47 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	8 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	35 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	24 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

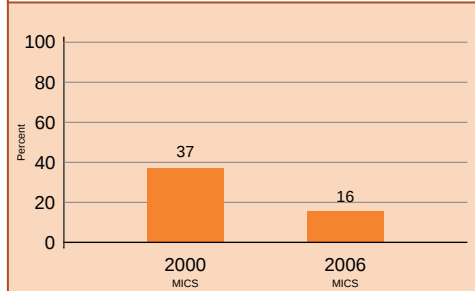
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

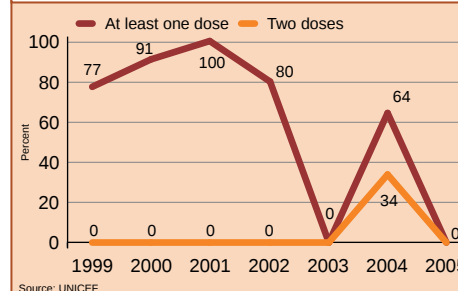
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

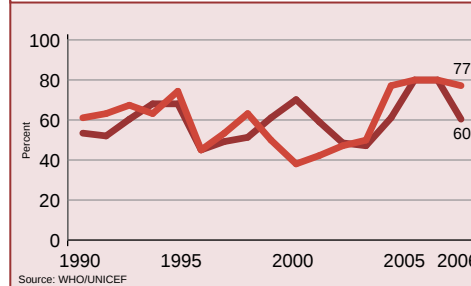


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

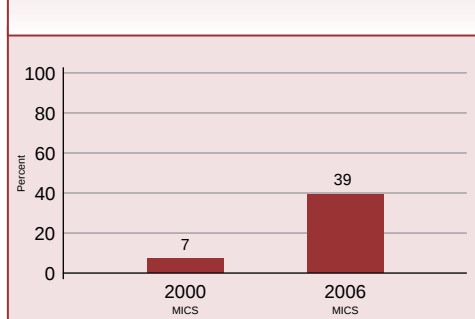
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

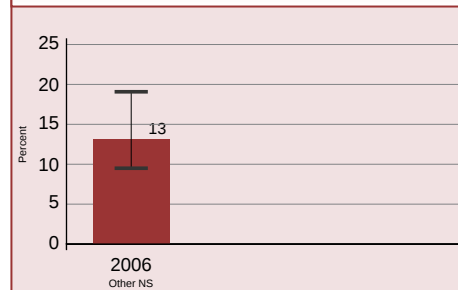
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

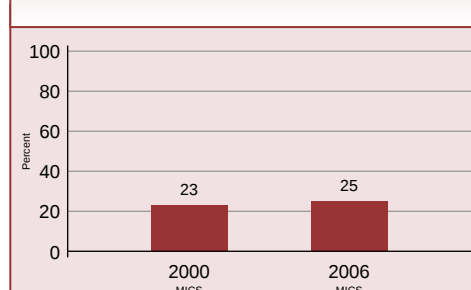
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

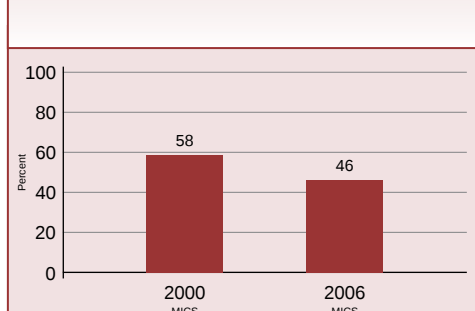
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



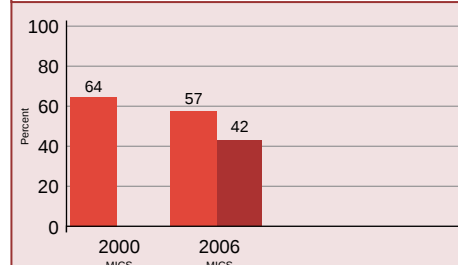
Malaria treatment

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

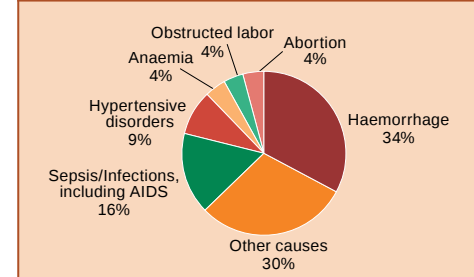


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	7 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	23 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

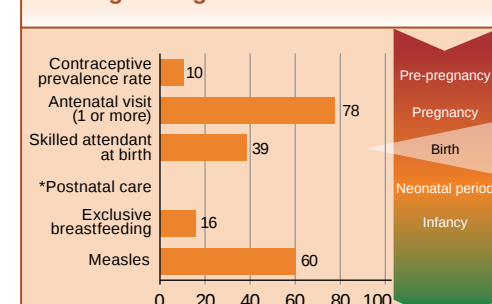
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

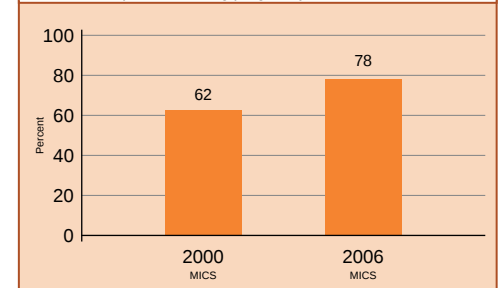


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

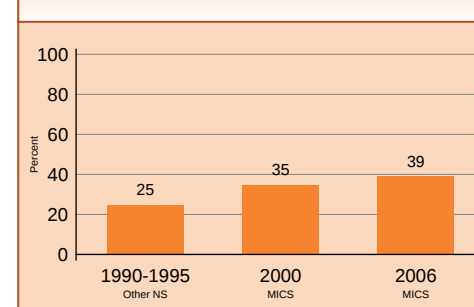
Antenatal care

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



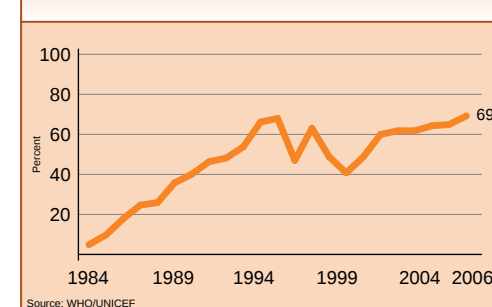
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

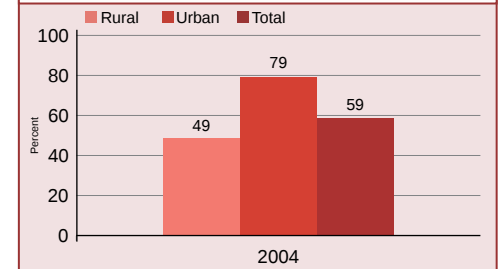


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

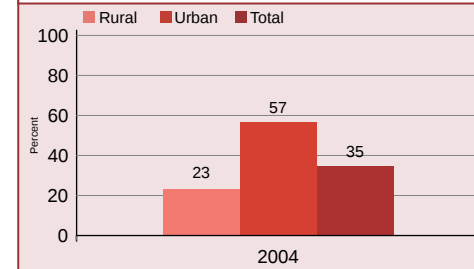
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

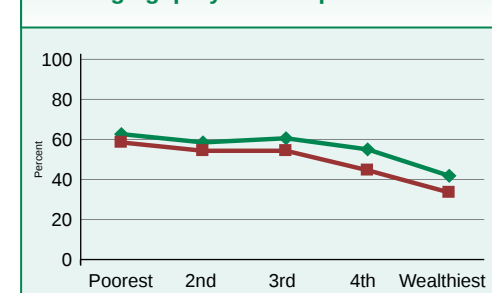
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	28 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	65 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.8 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	12 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	127 (2002)

Guinea-Bissau



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

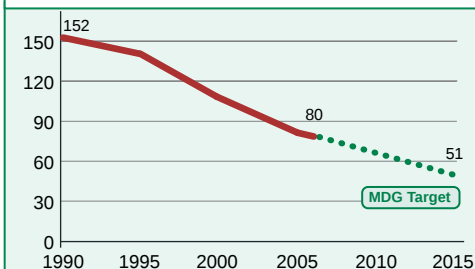
Haiti

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,446 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,244 (2006)
Births (000)	269 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	81 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	80 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	60 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	22 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	670 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	44 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

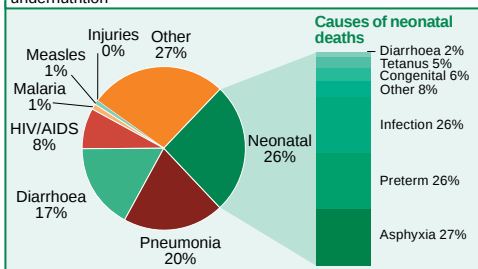
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

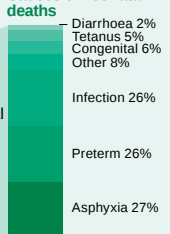
Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

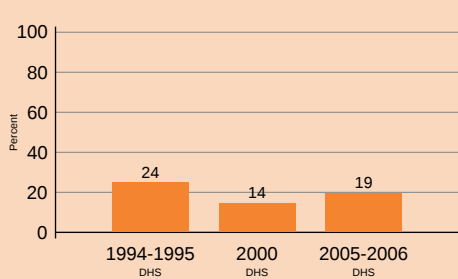
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	30 (2005-2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10 (2005-2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	87 (2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	25 (2005-2006)

Underweight prevalence

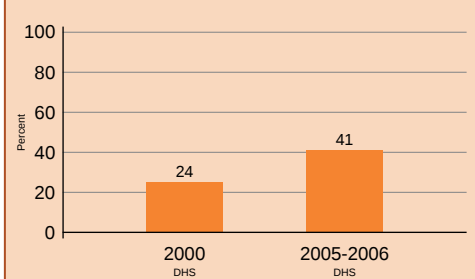
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

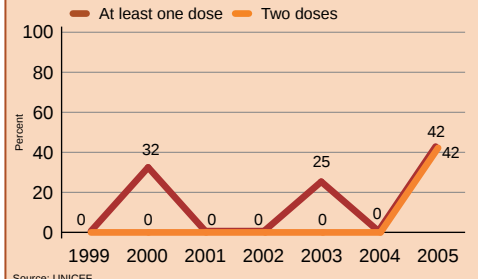
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



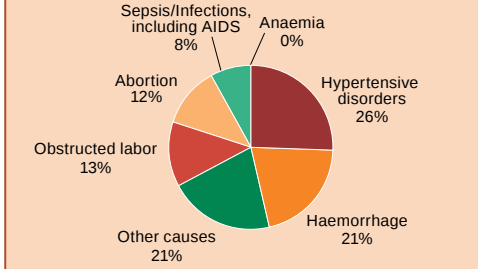
Source: UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	40 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	54 (2005-2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 6, 1 (2005-2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	44 (2005-2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	4 (2005-2006)

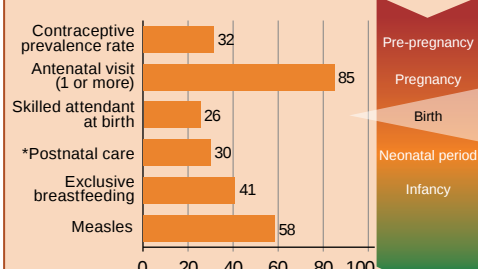
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

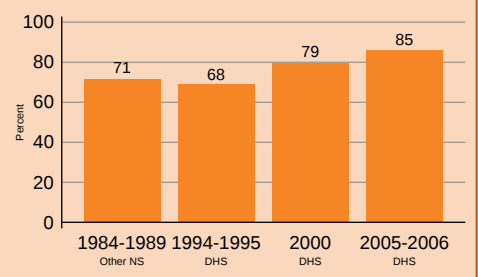


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Antenatal care

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



Other NS

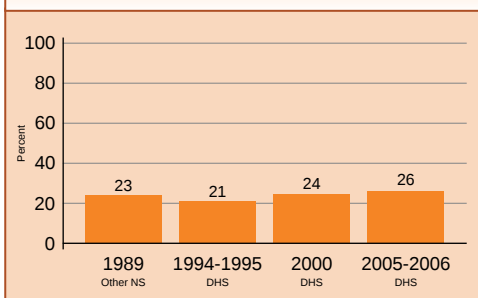
DHS

DHS

DHS

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Other NS

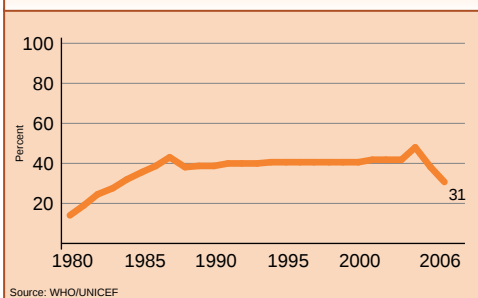
DHS

DHS

DHS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

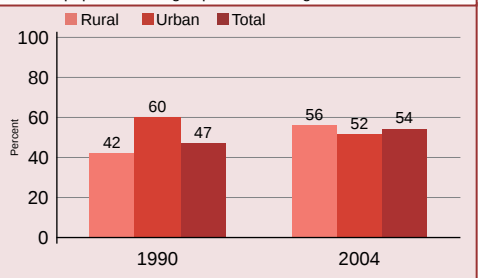


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

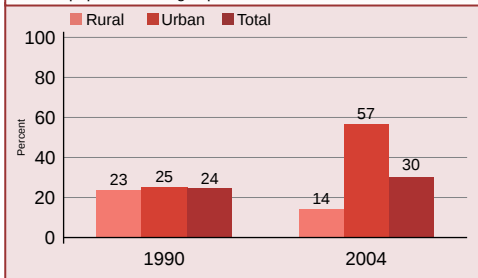
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

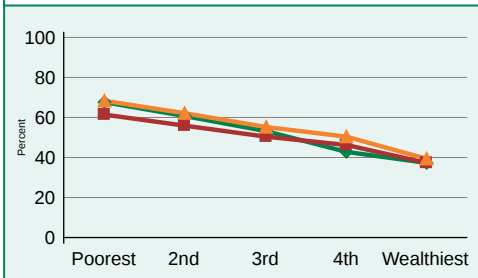
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

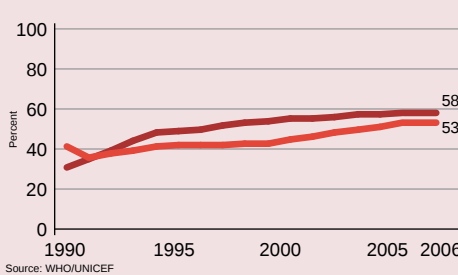
Coverage gap by wealth quintile



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

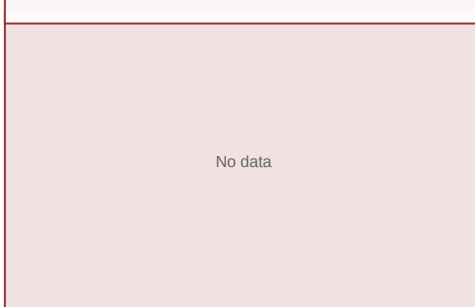
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

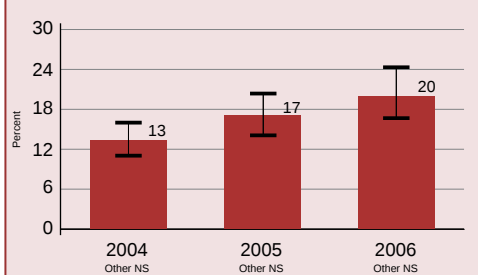
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

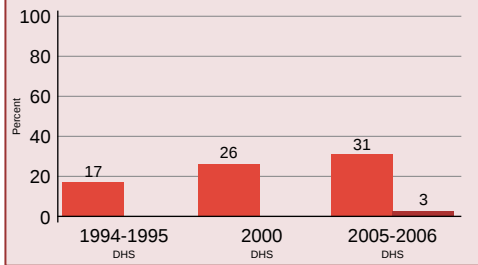
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Pneumonia treatment

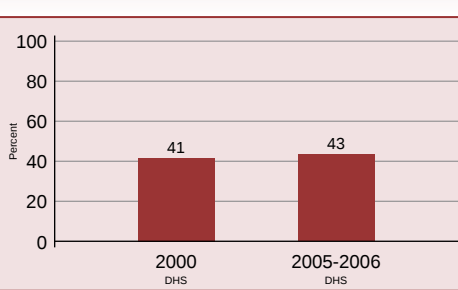
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	82 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	24 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	43 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (1998)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	16 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Haiti



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

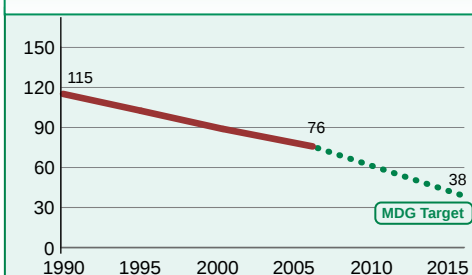
India

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,151,751 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	126,843 (2006)
Births (000)	27,195 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	41 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	57 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	2,067 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	450 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	70 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	117,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

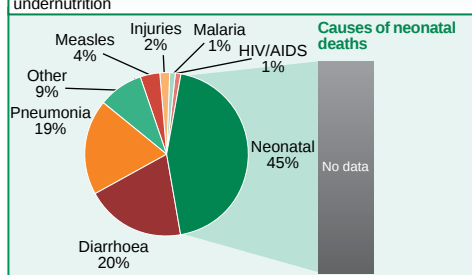
Deaths per 1000 live births



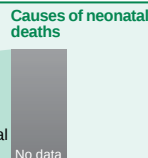
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

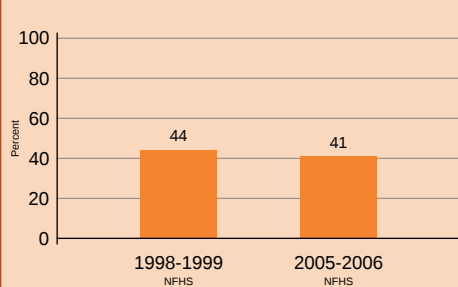
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 48 (2005-2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 20 (2005-2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 56 (2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%) 30 (1998-1999)

Underweight prevalence

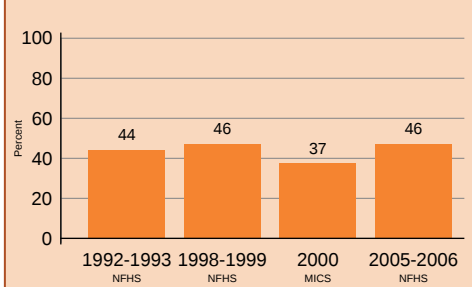
Percent children < 3 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

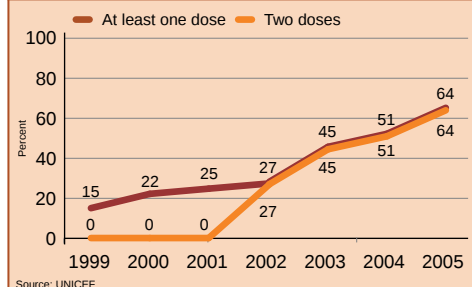
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

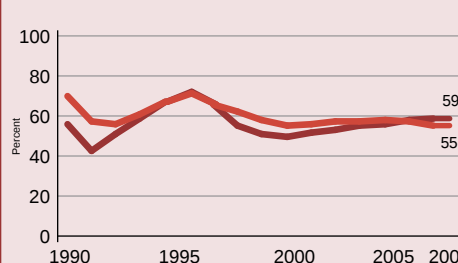


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

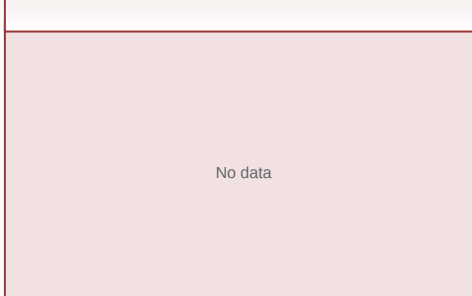
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

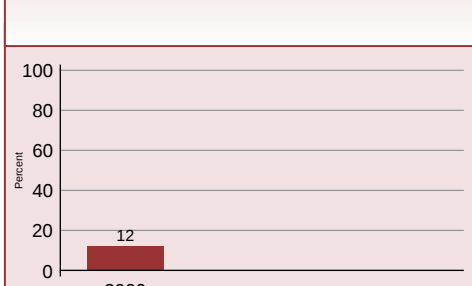
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

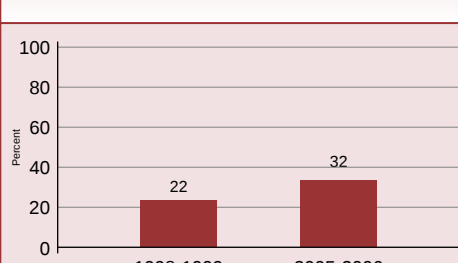
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

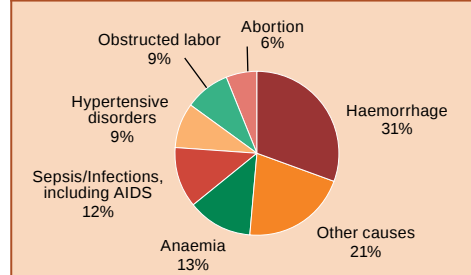


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%) 13 (2005-2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 51 (2005-2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 9, 17, 6 (2005-2006)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 25 (2005-2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths

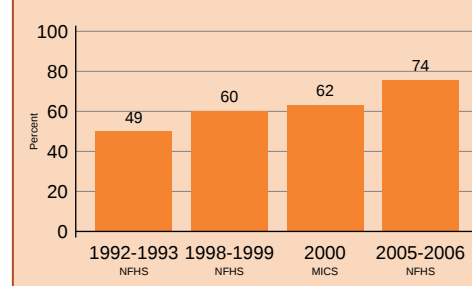
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

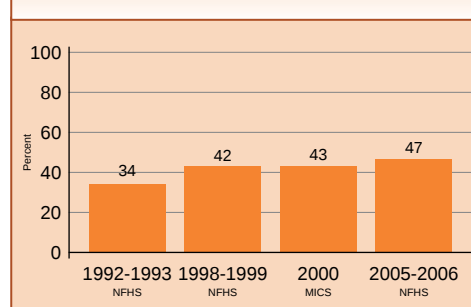
Antenatal care

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

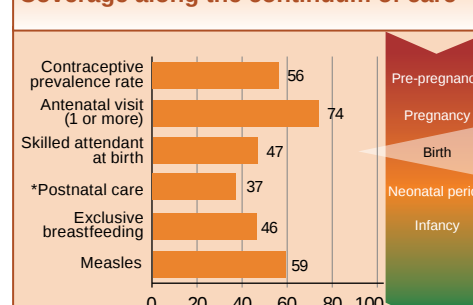


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

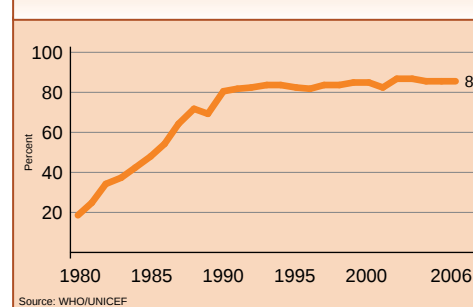


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

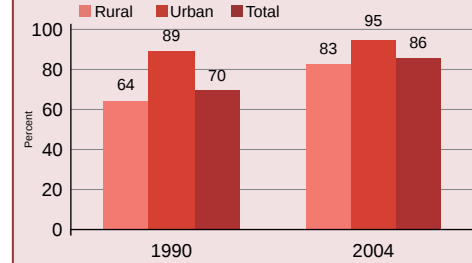


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

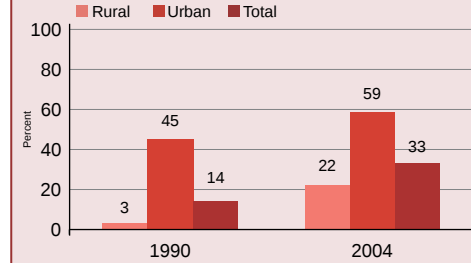
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

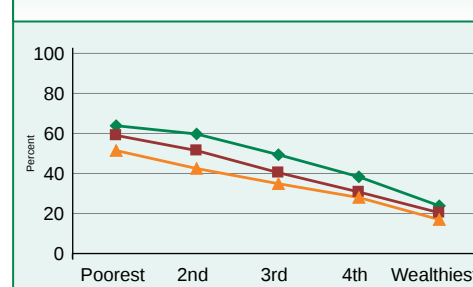
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	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	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	91 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	3 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	78 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.9 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	1 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1993 DHS	1999 DHS	2006 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	49	42	36
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.7	2.9	3.0
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	40	39	34

India



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

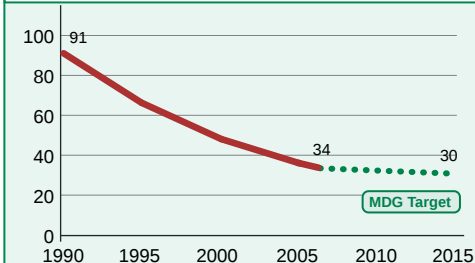
Indonesia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	228,864 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	21,720 (2006)
Births (000)	4,427 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	26 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	18 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	151 (2006)
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

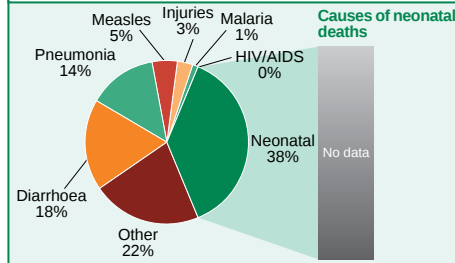
Deaths per 1000 live births



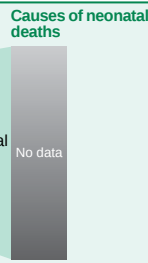
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

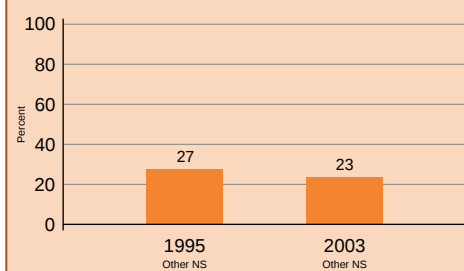
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	---
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	---

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	75 (2002-2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	9 (2002-2003)

Underweight prevalence

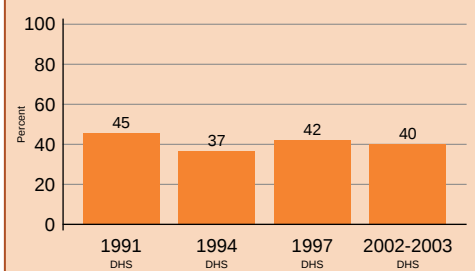
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

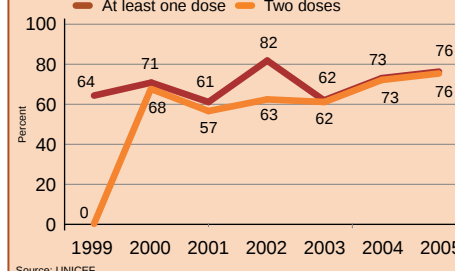
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

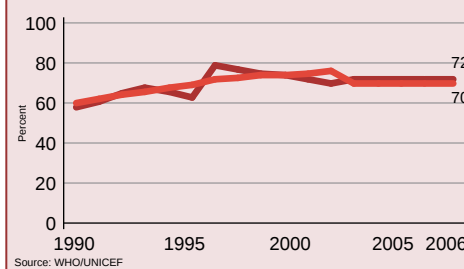


Source: UNICEF

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



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

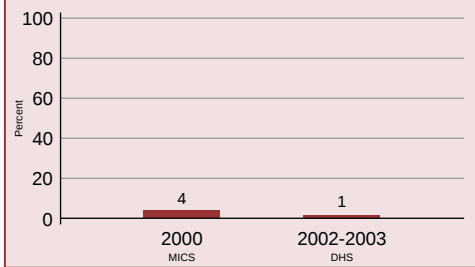
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

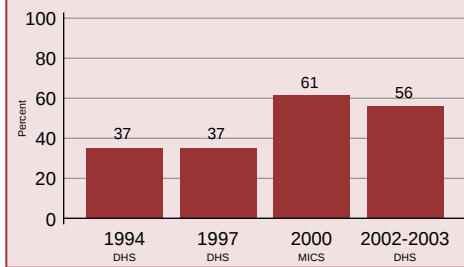
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

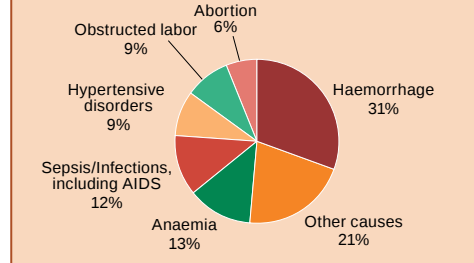


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	9 (2002-2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	81 (2002-2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	4, 7, 2 (2002-2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	39 (2002-2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

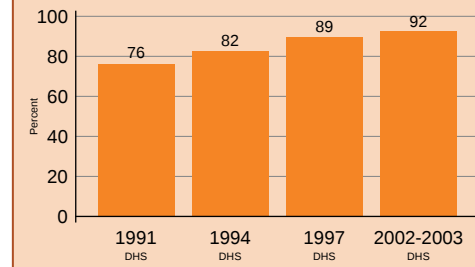
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

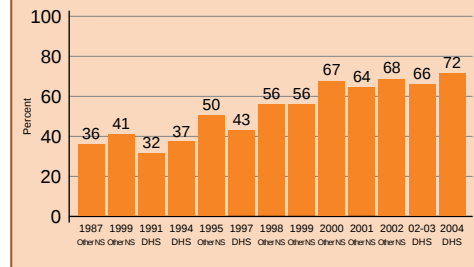
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

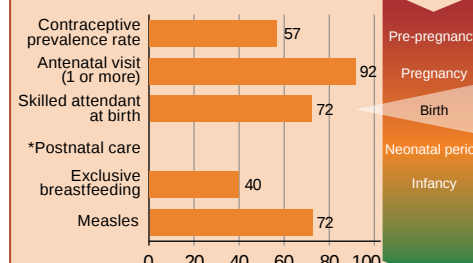
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

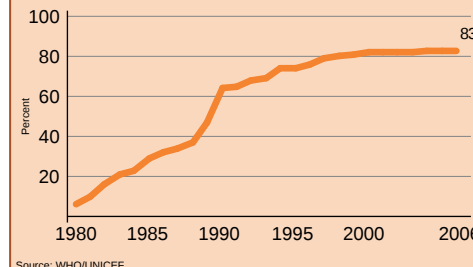


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

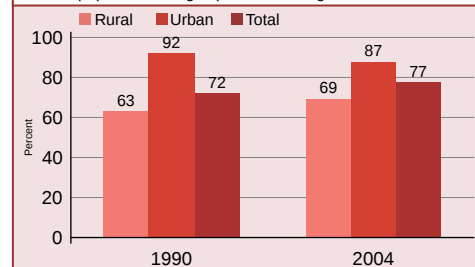


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

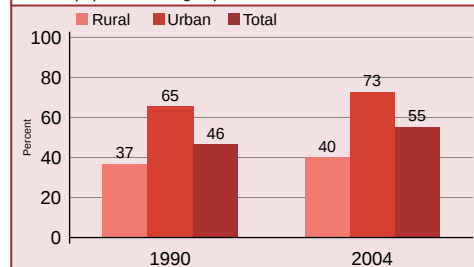
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

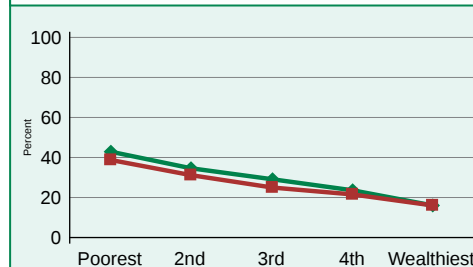
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1997 DHS	2003 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	30	27
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.7	2.4
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	27	22

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	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	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\$)	118 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	49 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.0 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	1 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Indonesia



DEMOGRAPHICS

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

The graph illustrates the decline in the under-five mortality rate in India over a 25-year period. The solid red line shows the actual rate, which decreased from 53 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 46 in 2006. From 2006 onwards, a green dashed line represents the MDG Target, showing a projected decline to 18 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015.

Year	Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)
1990	53
1995	48
2000	48
2006	46
2015 (MDG Target)	18

Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths

Category	Percentage
Neonatal	51%
Pneumonia	18%
Diarrhoea	13%
Other	11%
Injuries	6%
Malaria	1%
Measles	1%
HIV/AIDS	0%

Category	Percentage
Infection	30%
Preterm	26%
Asphyxia	11%
Tetanus	7%
Other	5%
Diarrhoea	5%

Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Couzens S for CHERG (Nov 2006)

NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

A bar chart with an orange background. The vertical axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis has two categories: '2000 MICS' and '2006 MICS'. There are two orange bars. The first bar, for 2000, has the number '13' written above it. The second bar, for 2006, has the number '6' written above it.

Year	Percent
2000 MICS	13
2006 MICS	6

Year	Percent
2000 MICS	12
2006 MICS	25

No data

Immunization

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

Year	Percent of children immunised against measles	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib
1990	75	85	85
1991	70	75	75
1992	65	70	70
1993	65	70	70
1994	70	75	75
1995	75	75	75
1996	80	80	80
1997	85	85	85
1998	85	85	85
1999	80	80	80
2000	75	75	75
2001	70	70	70
2002	65	65	65
2003	60	60	60
2004	60	60	60
2005	60	60	60
2006	60	60	60

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Year	Percent
2000	0.1

No data

Year	Percent
2000	54
2006	64

MICS	Percent
2000	1

Year	Percent
2000	76
2006	82

Cause	Percentage
Haemorrhage	31%
Other causes	21%
Anaemia	13%
Sepsis/Infections, including AIDS	12%
Hypertensive disorders	9%
Obstructed labor	9%
Abortion	6%

Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Indicator	Prevalence (%)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	50
Antenatal visit (1 or more)	84
Skilled attendant at birth	89
*Postnatal care	25
Exclusive breastfeeding	25
Measles	60

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Year	Percent
1996	78
2000	77
2006	84

Survey Period	Percent
1989 Other NS	54
2000 MICS	72
2006 MICS	89

Year	Percent
1980	5
1981	5
1982	5
1983	15
1984	35
1985	45
1986	55
1987	60
1988	55
1989	45
1990	45
1991	70
1992	65
1993	68
1994	82
1995	80
1996	78
1997	75
1998	70
1999	72
2000	75
2001	85
2002	88
2003	89
2004	89
2005	89
2006	89

Source: WHO/UNICEF

A bar chart comparing the percentage of children under-5 who are overweight in rural, urban, and total populations in 1990 and 2004. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 100. The X-axis shows the years 1990 and 2004. The legend indicates Rural (light red), Urban (dark red), and Total (medium red).

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1990	50	97	83
2004	50	97	81

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

A bar chart comparing the percentage of children under-5 who are overweight in rural, urban, and total populations in 1990 and 2004. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 100. The X-axis shows the years 1990 and 2004. The legend indicates Rural (light red), Urban (dark red), and Total (medium red).

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1990	48	95	81
2004	48	95	79

Source: WHO/IUNICEF JMP, 2006

No data	
Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

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	No
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	135 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	3 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	22 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.0 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	20 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	27 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

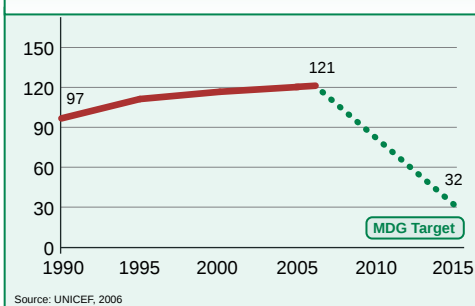
Kenya

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	36,553 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	6,161 (2006)
Births (000)	1,447 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	48 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	121 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	79 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	175 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	560 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	39 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	7,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

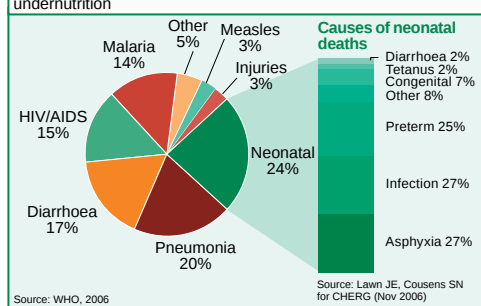
Deaths per 1000 live births



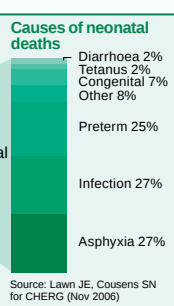
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

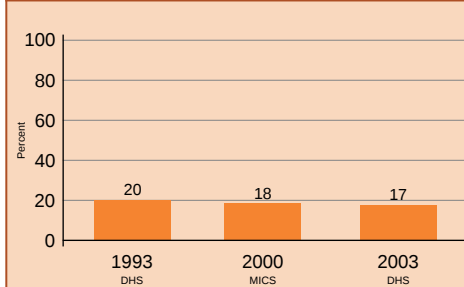
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	36 (2003)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	84 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6 (2003)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	10 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

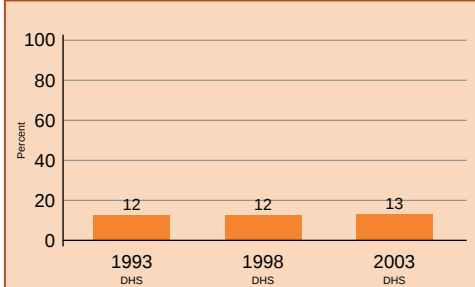
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

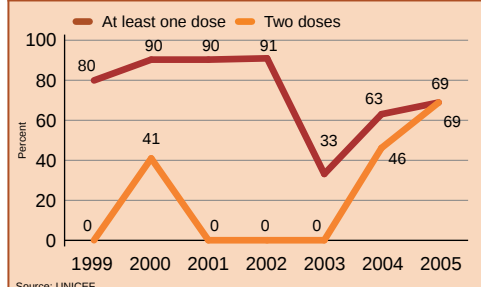
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

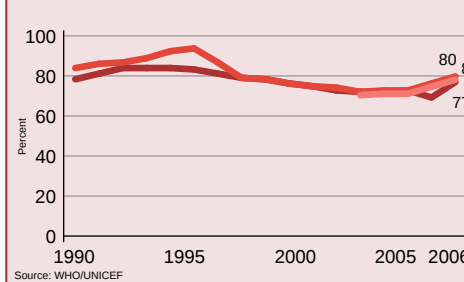


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

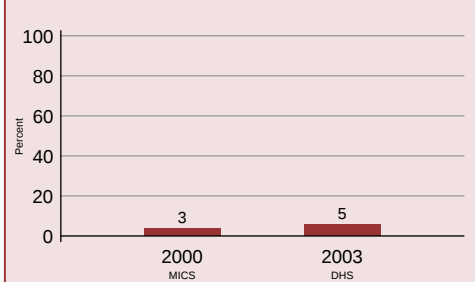
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

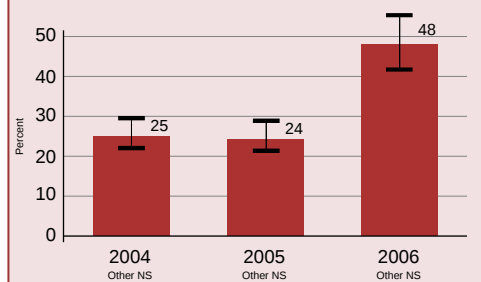
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS, 2000; DHS, 2003

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

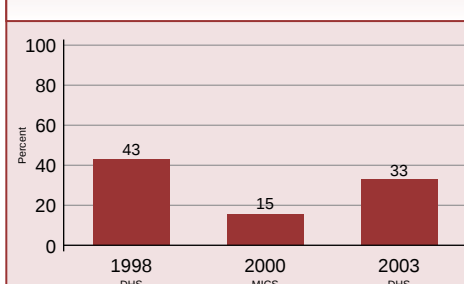
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

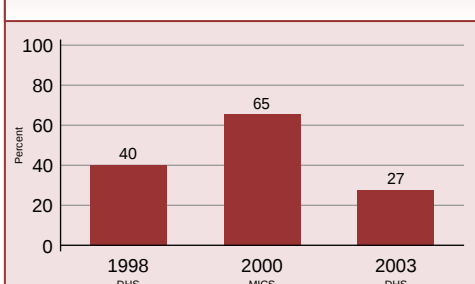
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS, 1998; MICS, 2000; DHS, 2003

Malaria treatment

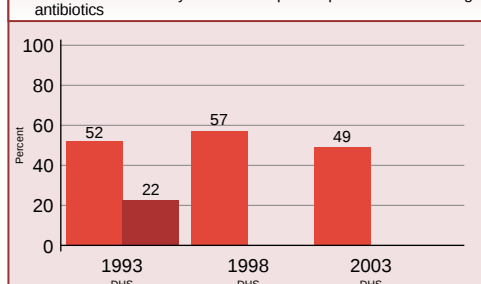
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS, 1998; MICS, 2000; DHS, 2003

Pneumonia treatment

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



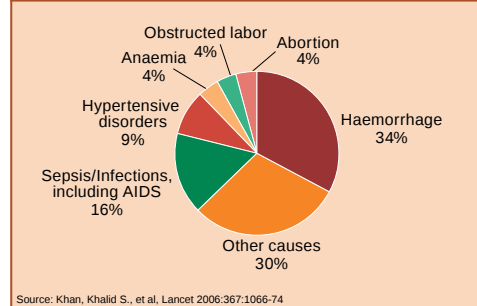
Source: DHS, 1993; DHS, 1998; DHS, 2003

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	25 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	52 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	4 (2003)
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

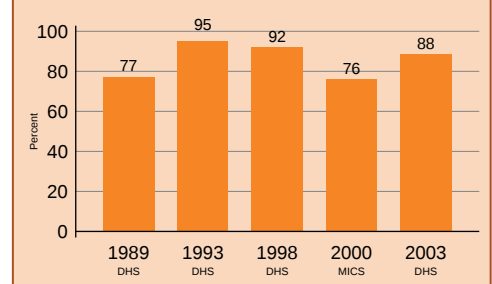
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

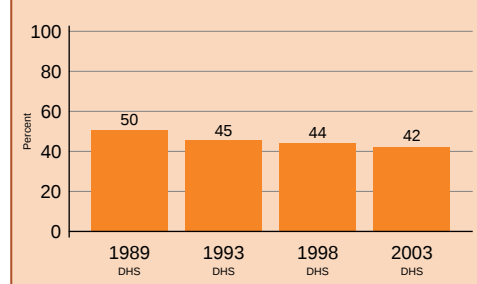
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, 1989; DHS, 1993; DHS, 1998; MICS, 2000; DHS, 2003

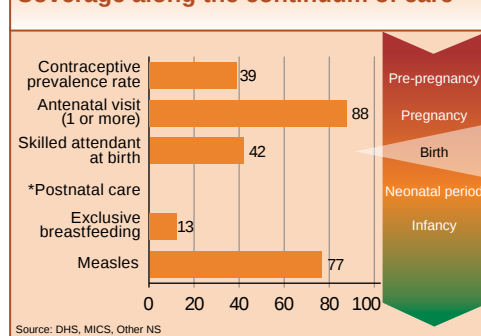
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, 1989; DHS, 1993; DHS, 1998; DHS, 2003

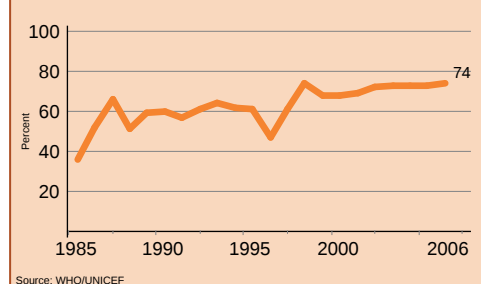
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

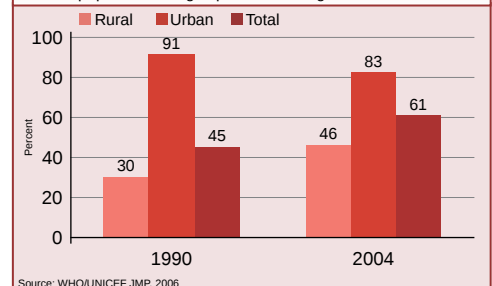


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

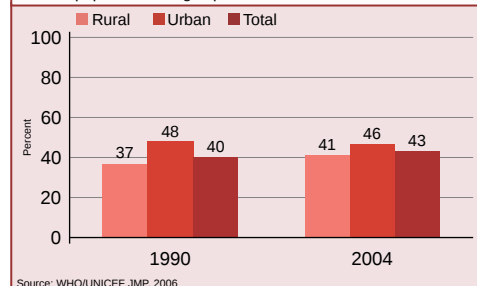
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

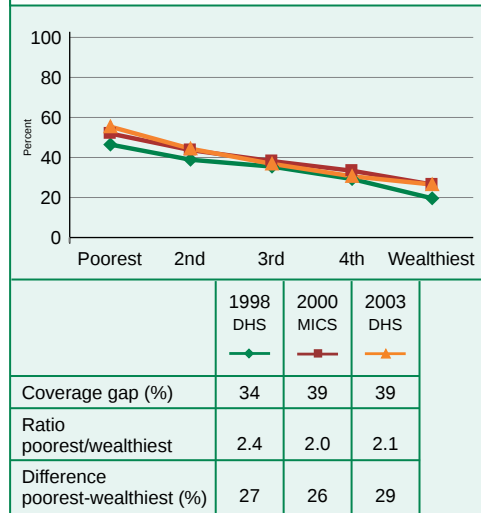
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	86 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	8 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	47 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.3 (2002)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	9 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	15 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Kenya



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

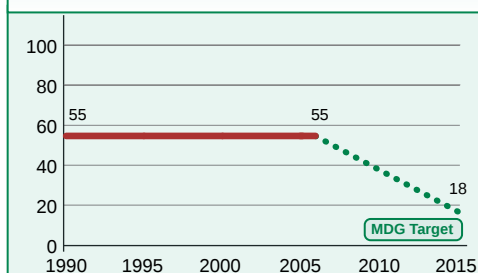
Korea DPR

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	23,708 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,606 (2006)
Births (000)	321 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	99 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	55 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	42 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	22 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	18 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	370 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

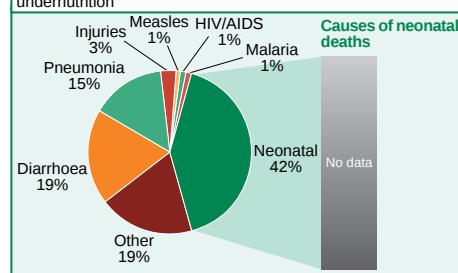
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

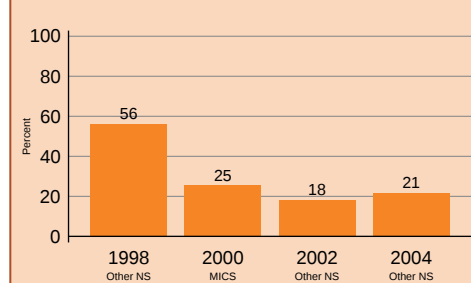
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	45 (2002)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2002)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	31 (2004)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	7 (2002)

Underweight prevalence

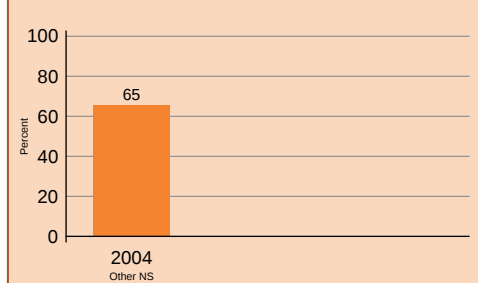
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

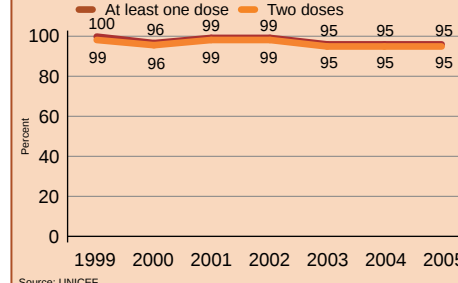
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

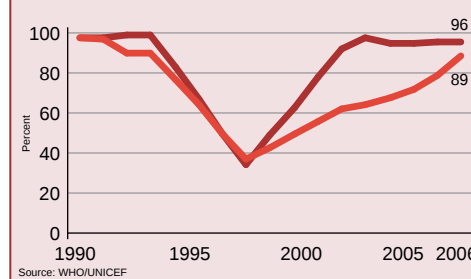


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

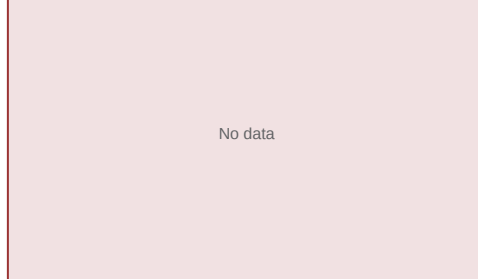
■ Percent of children immunised against measles
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

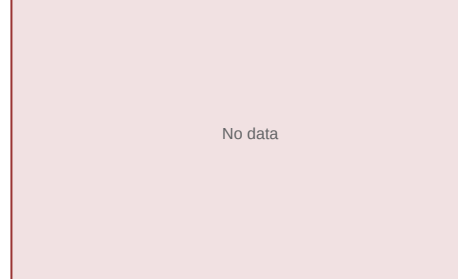
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

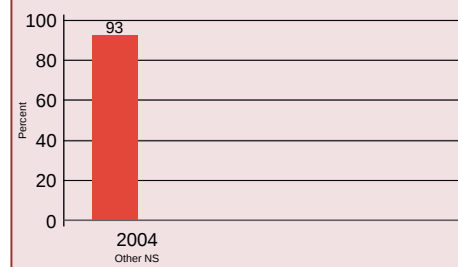
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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



Other NS

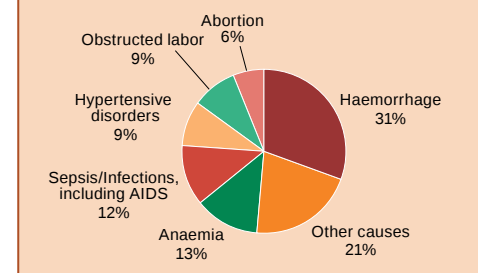
*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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 Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

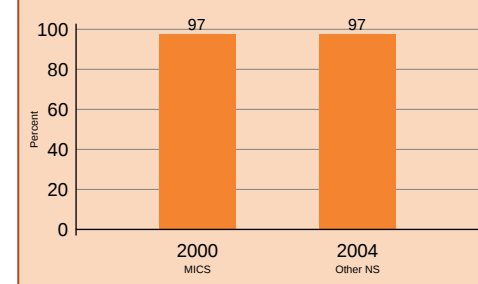
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Other NS

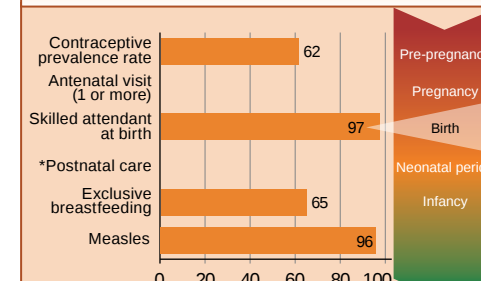
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care

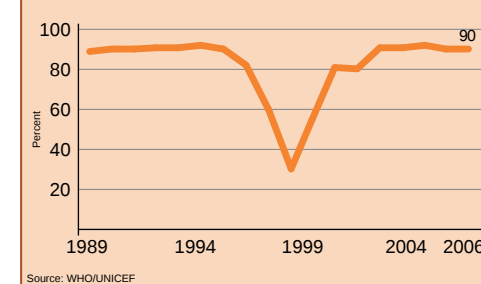


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

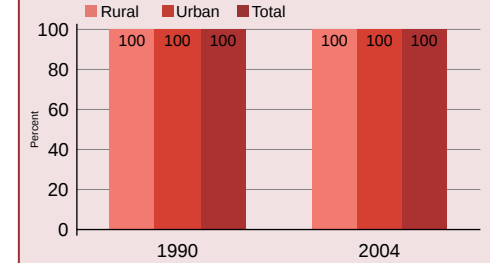


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

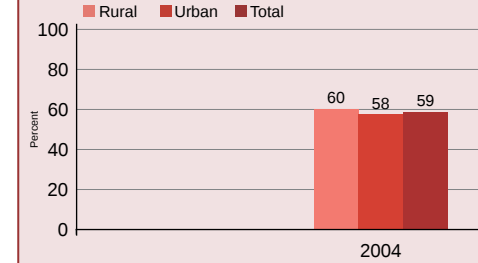
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

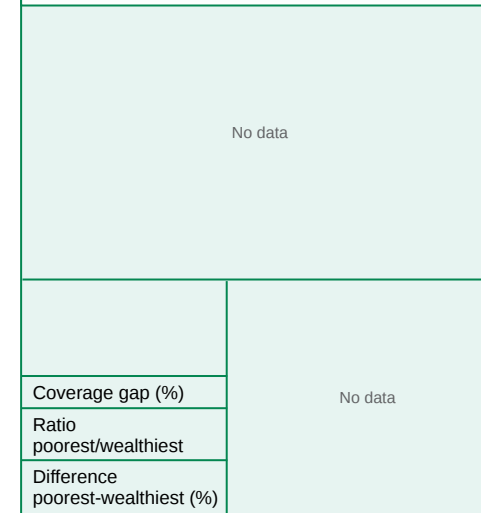
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	---
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	Partial
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

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 (%)	6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	14 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	7.4 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	1 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Korea DPR



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

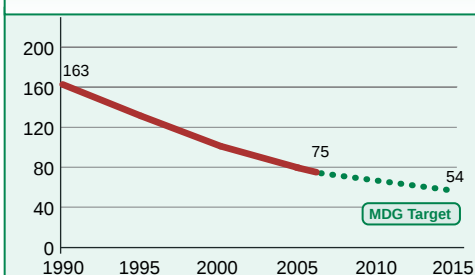
Lao PDR

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	5,759 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	715 (2006)
Births (000)	156 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	59 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	75 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	59 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	12 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	660 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	33 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

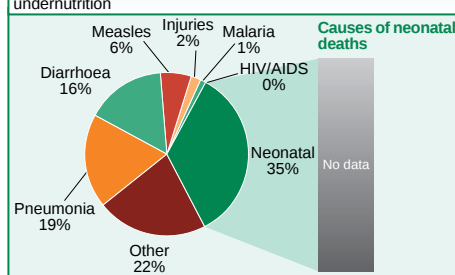
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

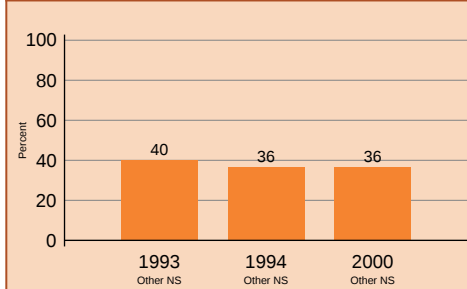
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	48 (2000)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	18 (2000)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	10 (2000)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	14 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

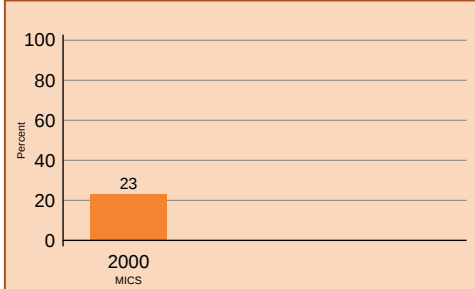
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

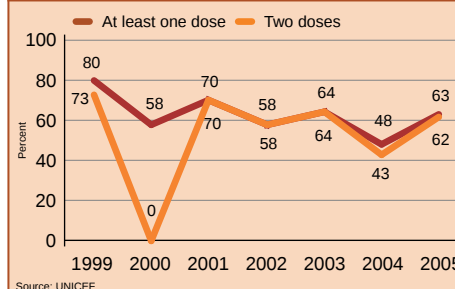
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

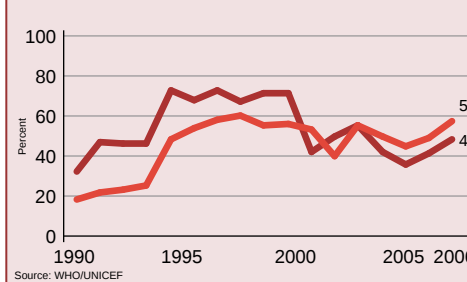


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

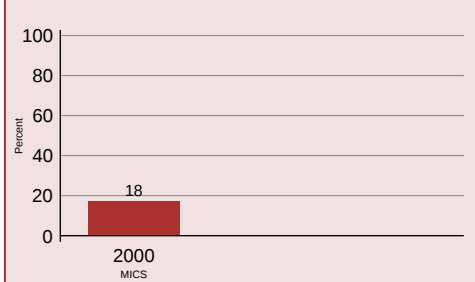
■ Percent of children immunised against measles
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
■ Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

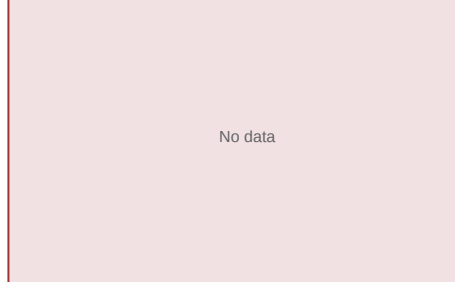
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

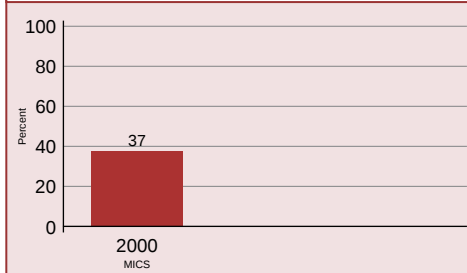
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



No data

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

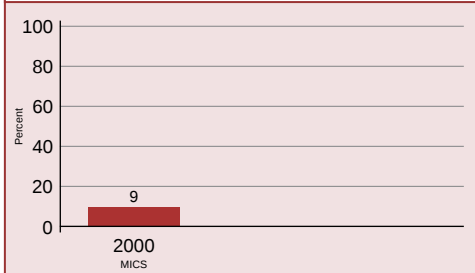
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: MICS

Malaria treatment

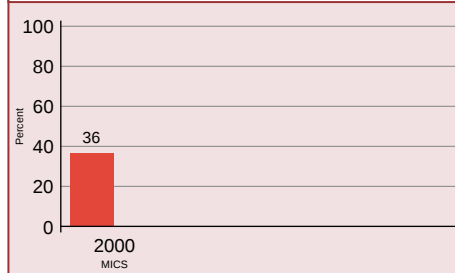
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS

Pneumonia treatment

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



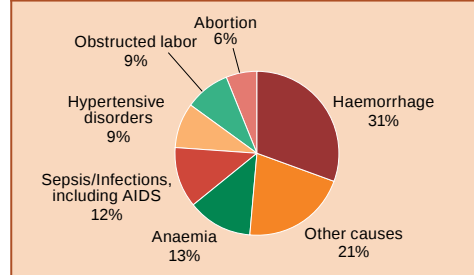
Source: MICS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	40 (2000)
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

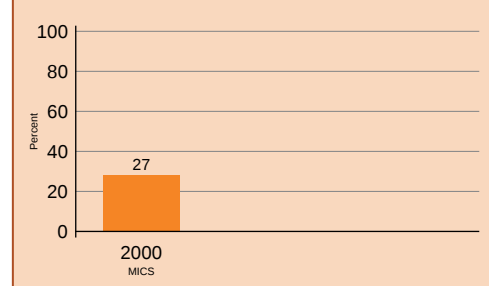
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

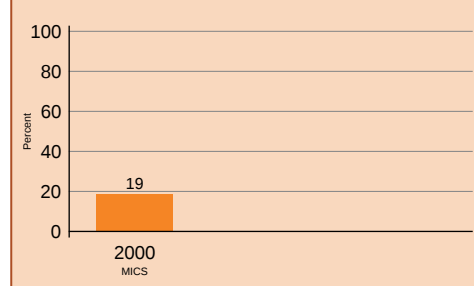
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: MICS

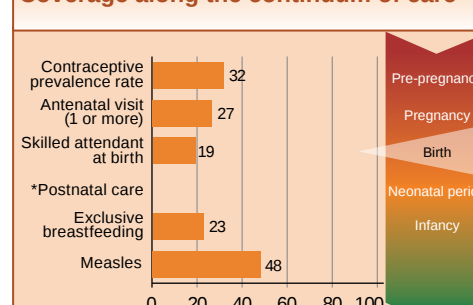
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: MICS

Coverage along the continuum of care

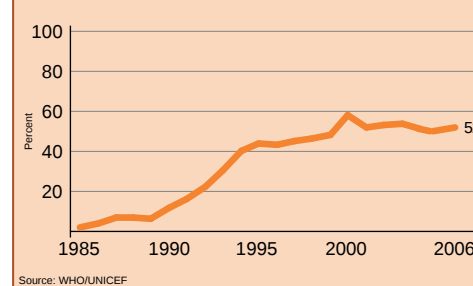


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

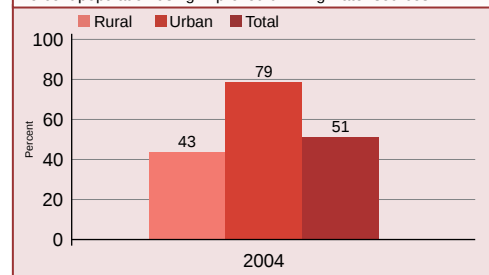


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

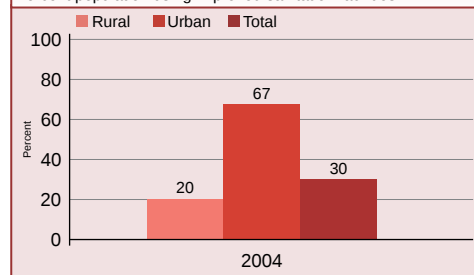
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2000 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	70
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.1
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	10

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	---
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	---
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

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 (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	72 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.6 (1996)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	8 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	18 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Lao PDR



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

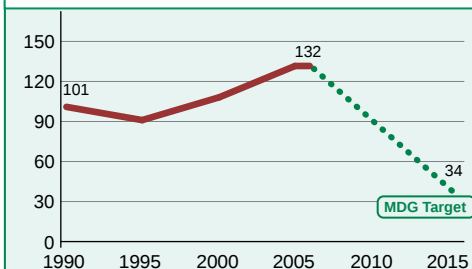
Lesotho

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,995 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	272 (2006)
Births (000)	59 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	26 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	132 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	102 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	28 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	8 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	960 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	45 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	480 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

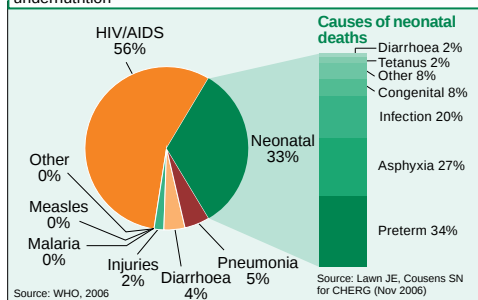
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

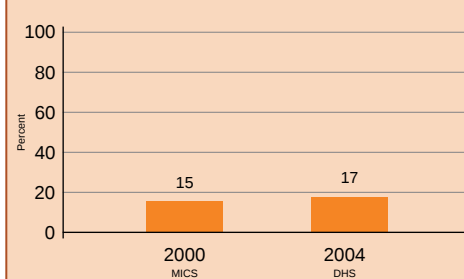
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	45 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	79 (2004)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	13 (2004)

Underweight prevalence

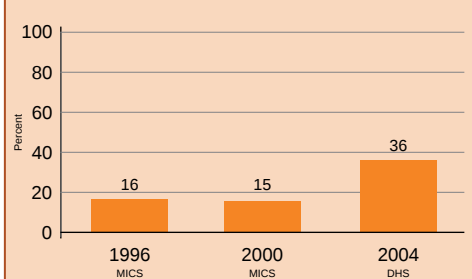
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

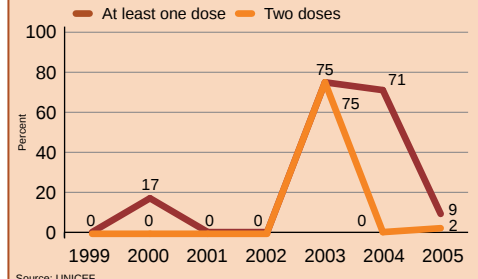
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

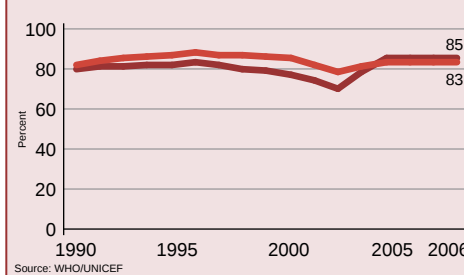


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

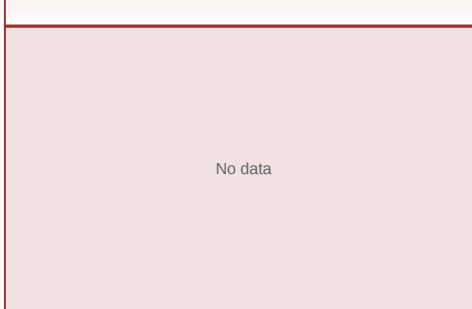
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

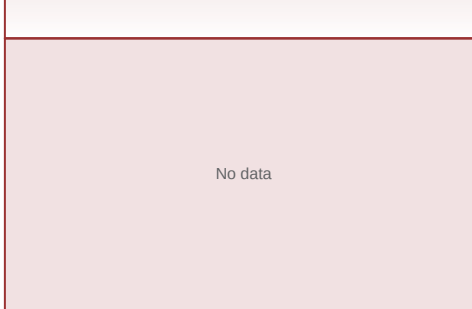
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

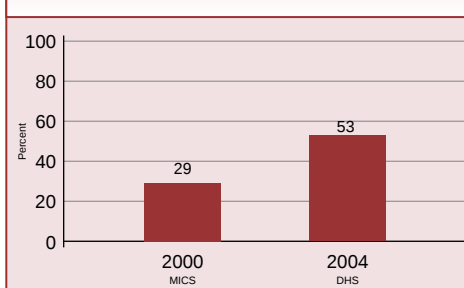
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

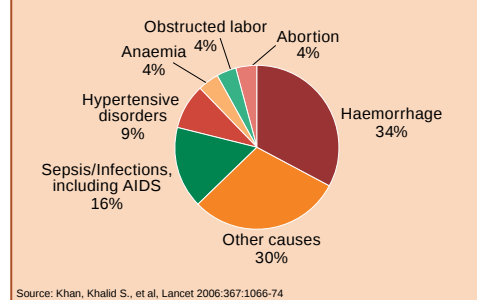


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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; %)	5, 8, 5 (2004)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
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

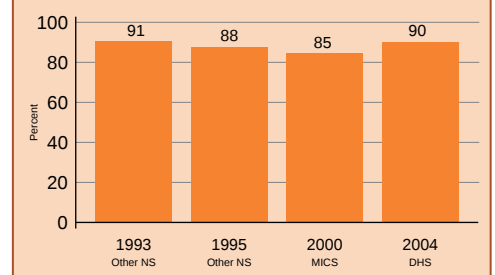
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

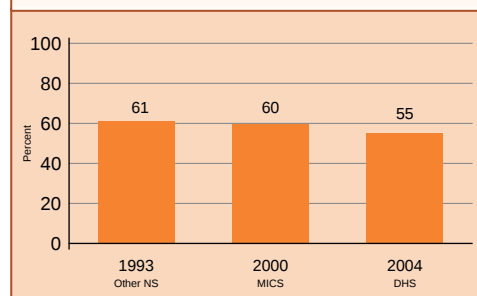
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

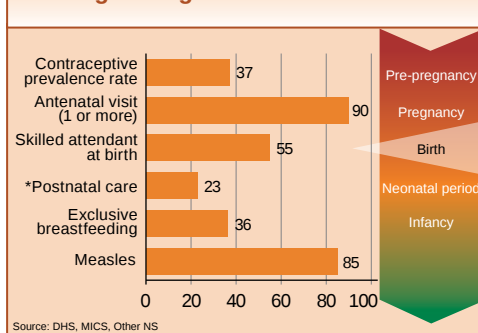
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Coverage along the continuum of care

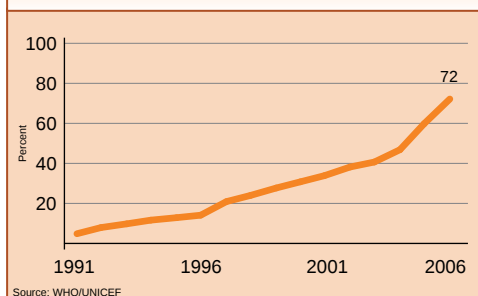


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

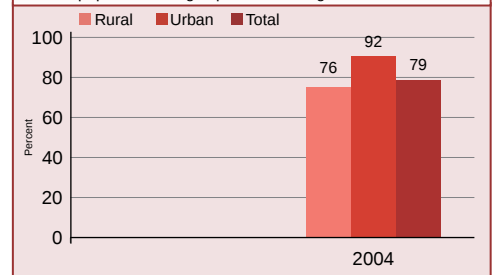


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

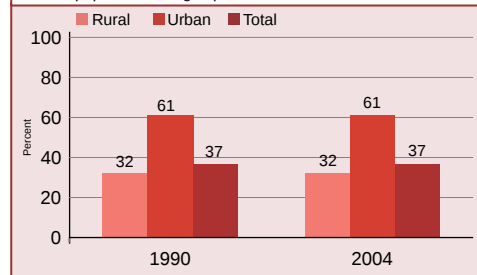
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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	---
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

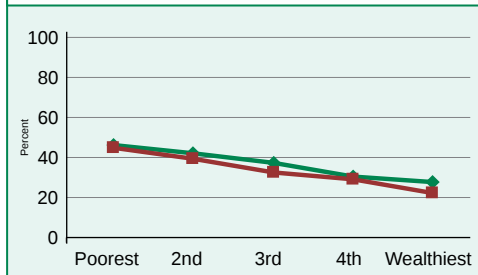
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	139 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	3 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.5 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	29 (2004)

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2000 MICS	2004 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	36	33
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.7	2.0
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	18	23

Lesotho



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

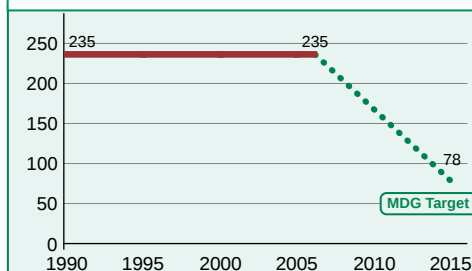
Liberia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	3,579 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	690 (2006)
Births (000)	184 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	235 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	157 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	66 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	43 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,200 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	12 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	2,100 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

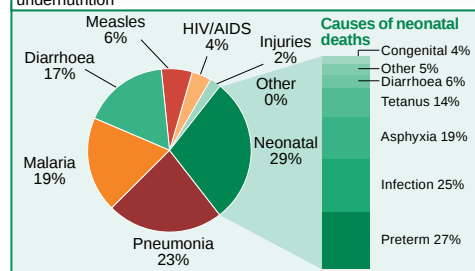
Deaths per 1000 live births



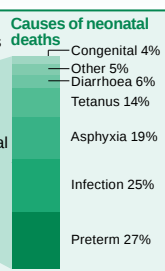
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

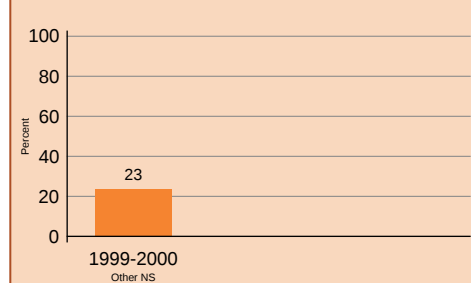
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 45 (1999-2000)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) 7 (1999-2000)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %) 70 (1999-2000)
Low birthweight incidence (%) ---

Underweight prevalence

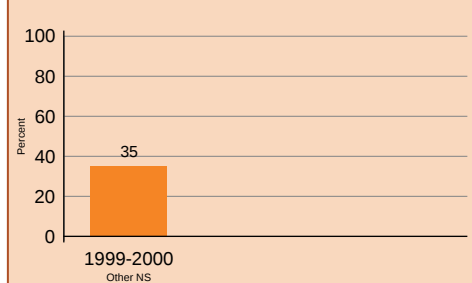
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

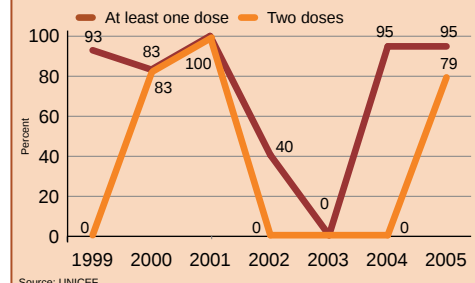
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

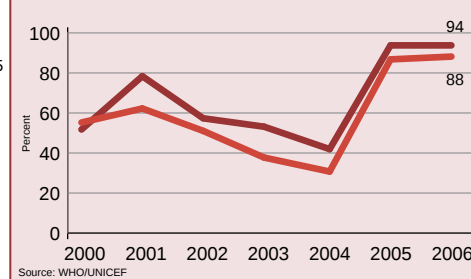


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

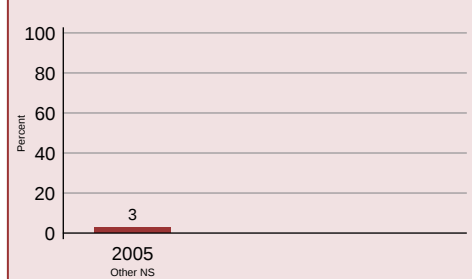
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

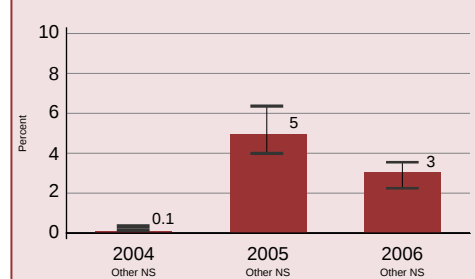
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Other NS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

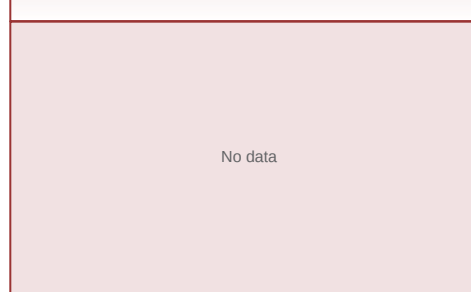
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

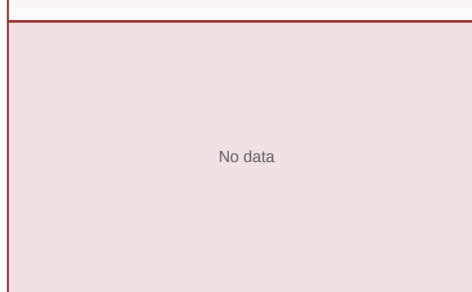
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



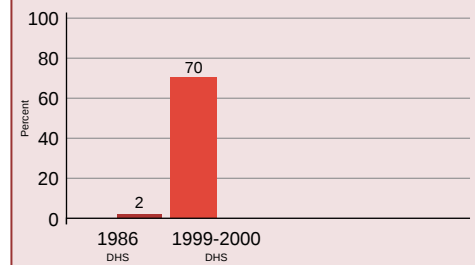
Malaria treatment

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



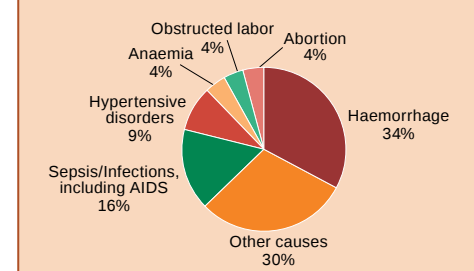
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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

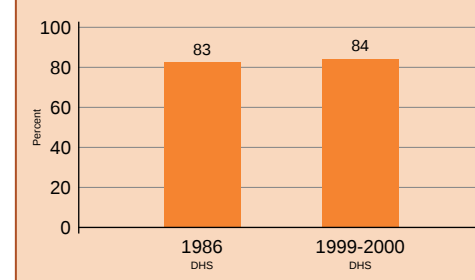
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

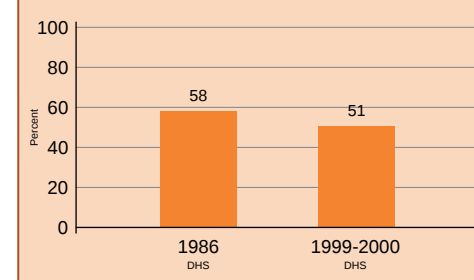
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

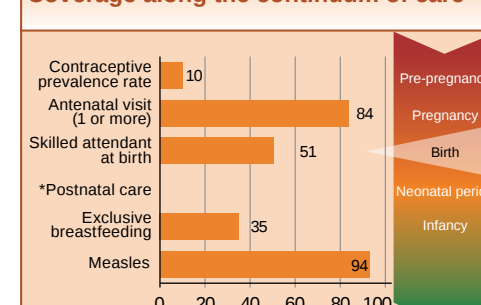
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

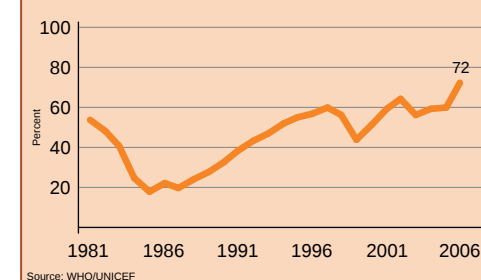


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

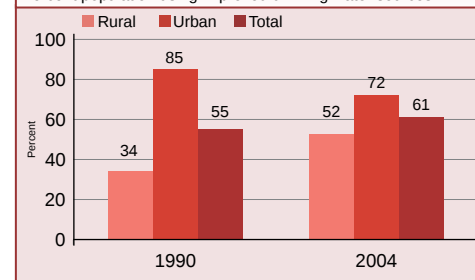


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

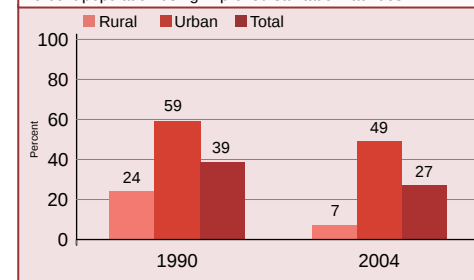
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	---
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	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\$)	22 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	20 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	36 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.3 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	8 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	8 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

No data	No data
Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	No data
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	No data

Liberia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

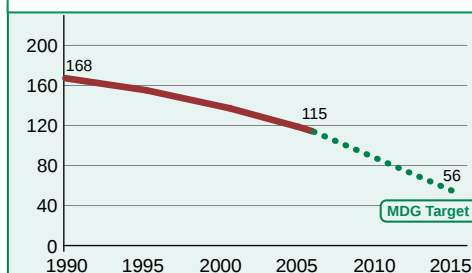
Madagascar

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	19,159 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,142 (2006)
Births (000)	714 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	75 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	115 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	72 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	33 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	82 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	510 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	38 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,600 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

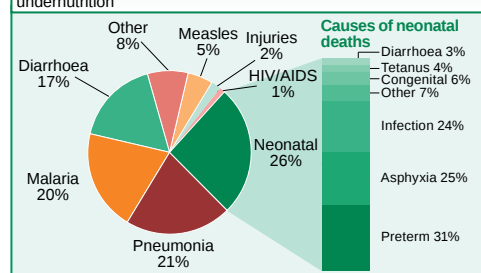
Deaths per 1000 live births



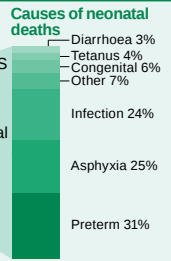
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

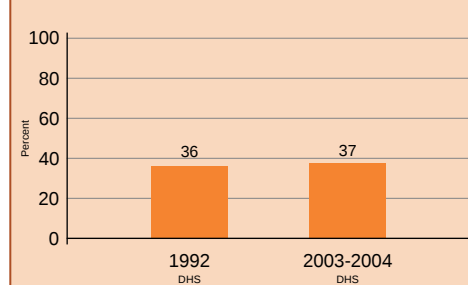
NUTRITION

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 (%) 17 (2003-2004)

Underweight prevalence

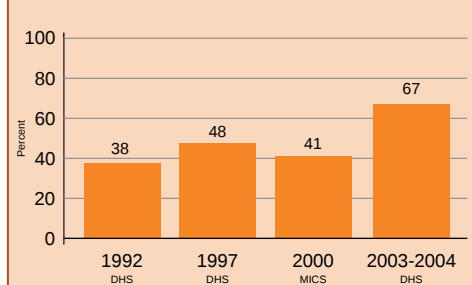
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

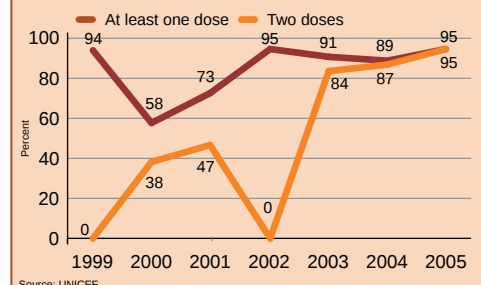
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

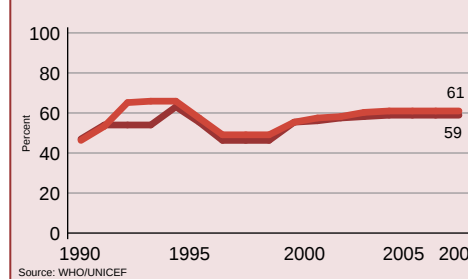


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

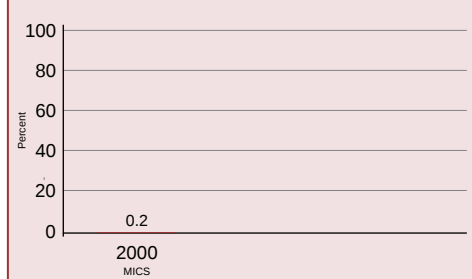
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

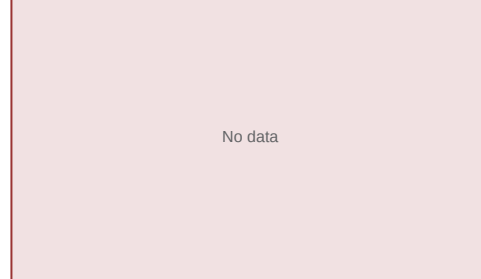
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS

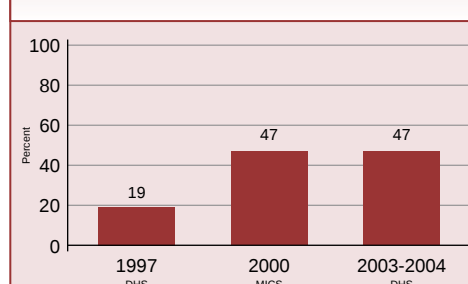
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Diarrhoeal disease treatment

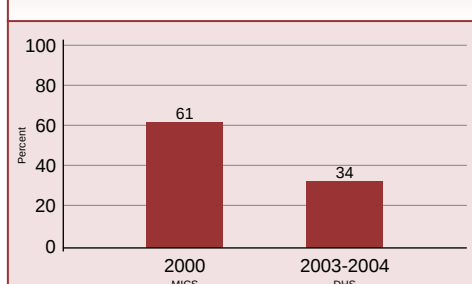
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS, MICS, DHS

Malaria treatment

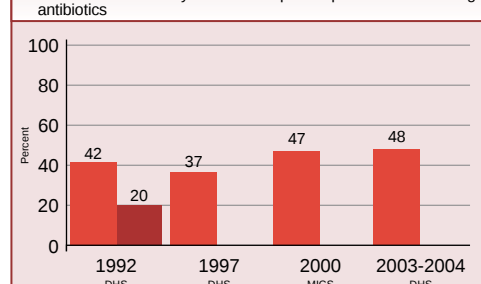
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS, DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



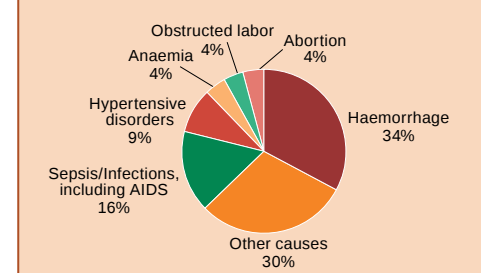
Source: DHS, DHS, MICS, DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%) 24 (2003-2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 40 (2003-2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) ---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 1,2,1 (2003-2004)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 62 (2003-2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

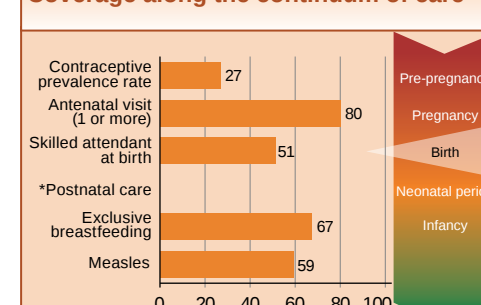
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

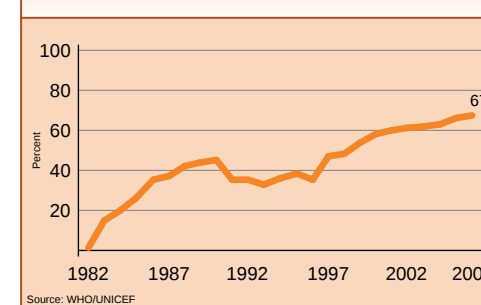
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

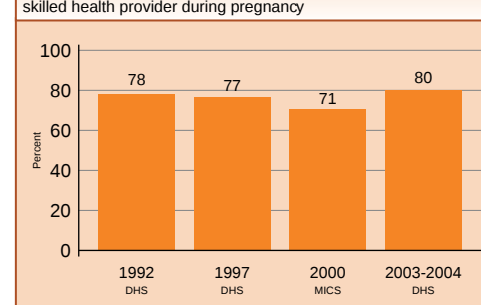
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Antenatal care

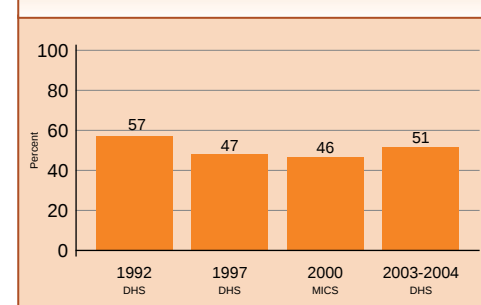
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, DHS, MICS, DHS

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

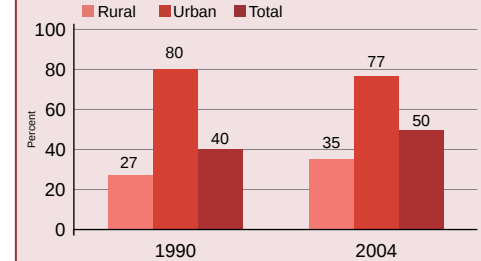


Source: DHS, DHS, MICS, DHS

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

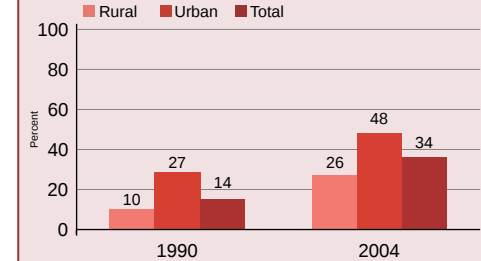
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

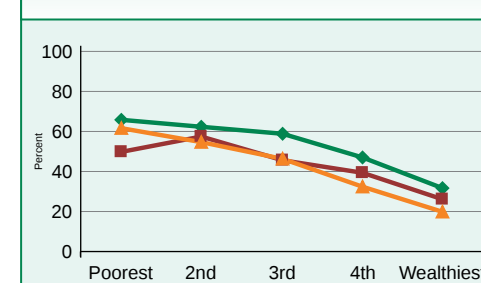
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	No
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\$)	29 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	21 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	7 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	30 (2002-2003)

Madagascar



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

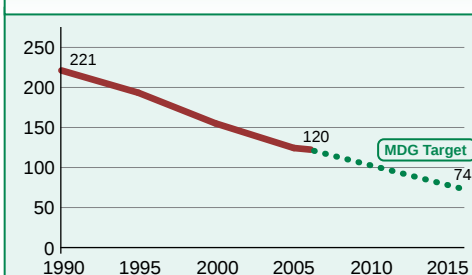
Malawi

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	13,571 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,425 (2006)
Births (000)	566 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	120 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	68 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	18 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	6,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

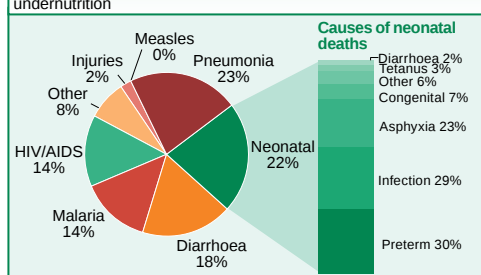
Deaths per 1000 live births



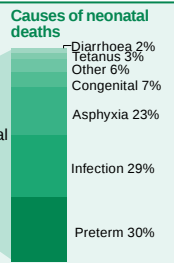
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

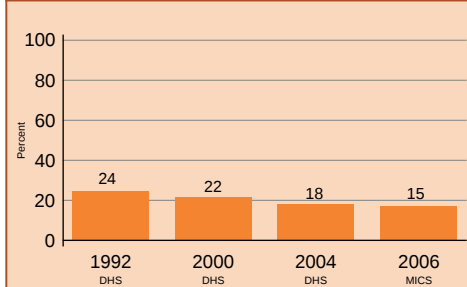
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	53 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	89 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	13 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

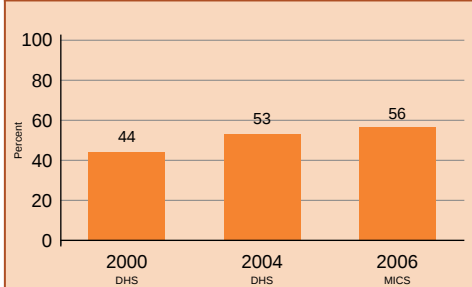
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

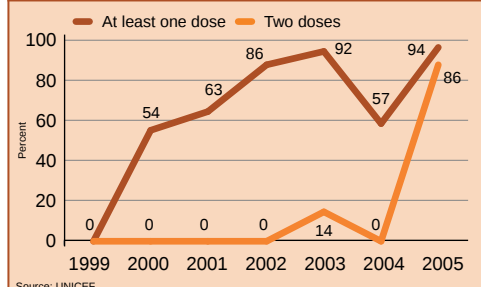
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

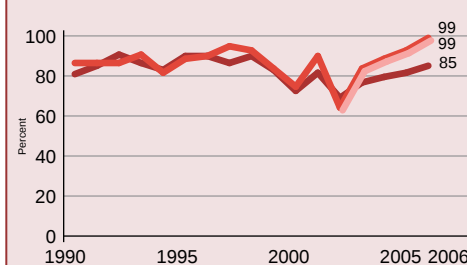


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

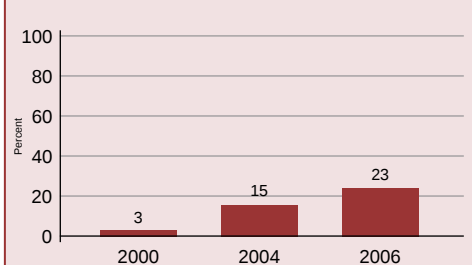
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

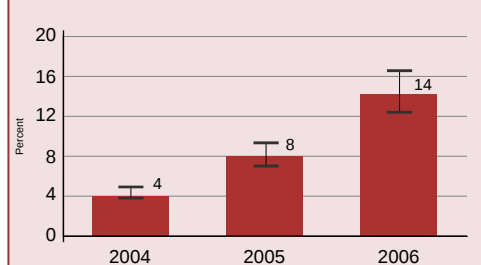
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

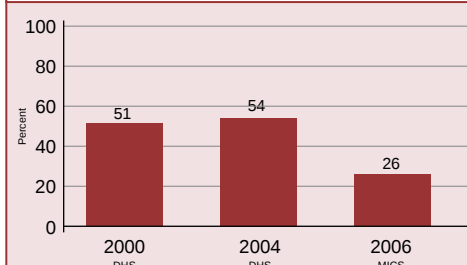
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF

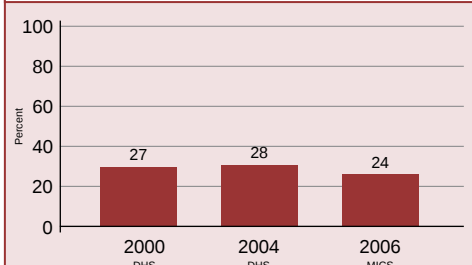
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

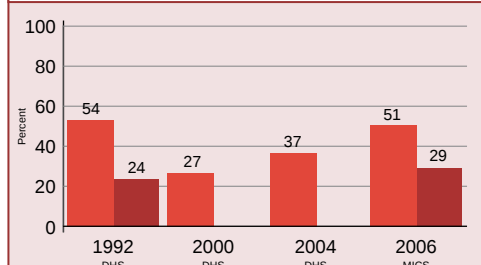
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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



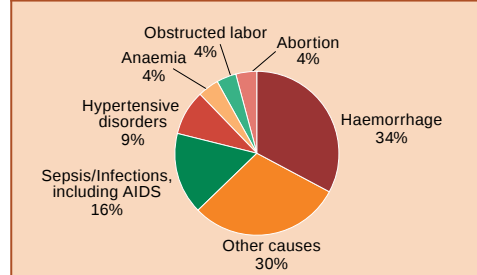
Source: WHO/UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	28 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	57 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	45 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 4, 3 (2004)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	61 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

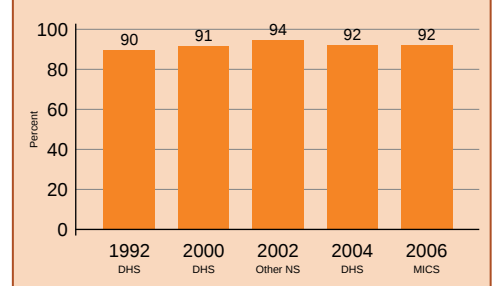
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

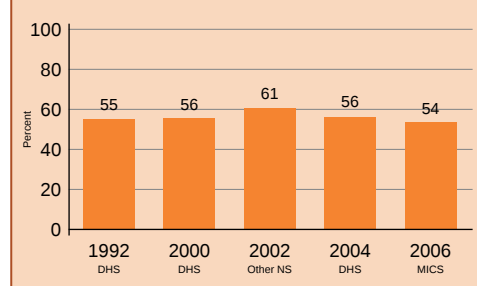
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

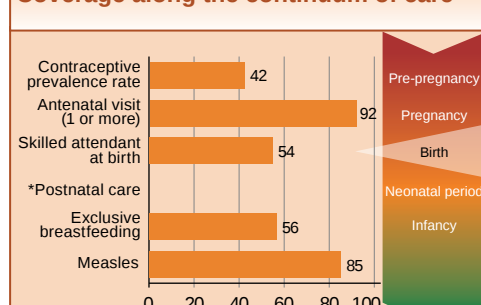
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

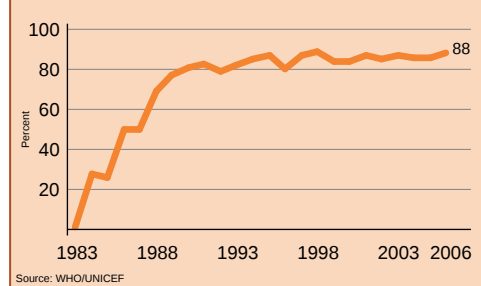


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

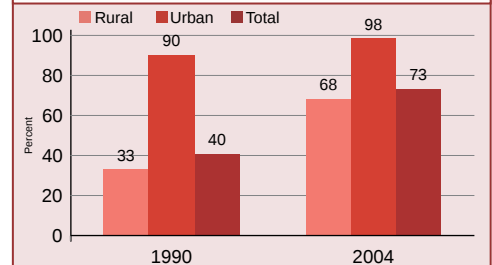


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

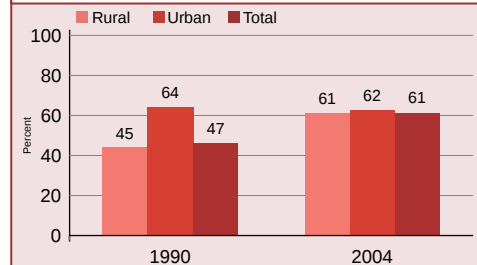
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

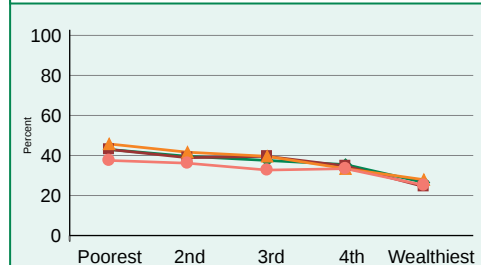
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	Yes
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	Yes
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available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

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	58 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	29 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	9 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	11 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	14 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	37 (2004)

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1992 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS	2006 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	38	38	38	33
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	17	19	18	13

Malawi



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

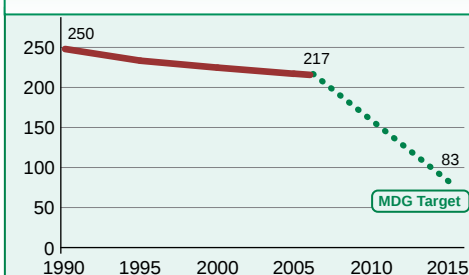
Mali

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	11,968 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,247 (2006)
Births (000)	579 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	47 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	217 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	119 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	55 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	126 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	970 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	15 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	6,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

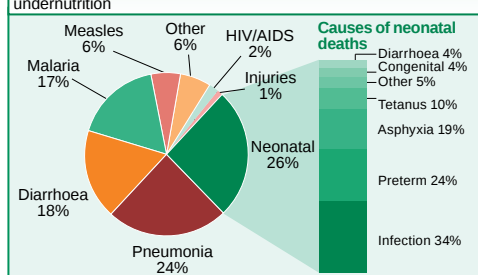
Deaths per 1000 live births



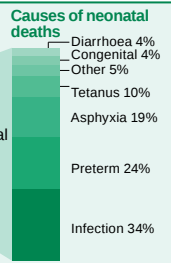
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

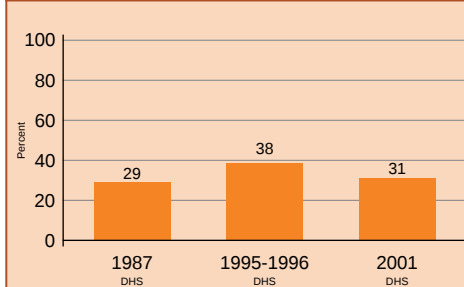
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	43 (2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	13 (2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	32 (2001)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	23 (2001)

Underweight prevalence

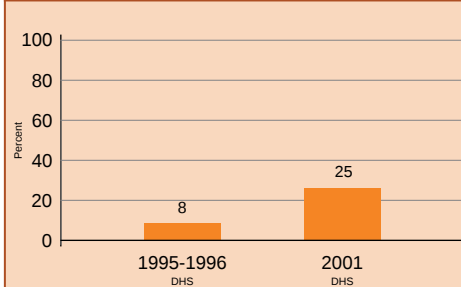
Percent children < 3 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

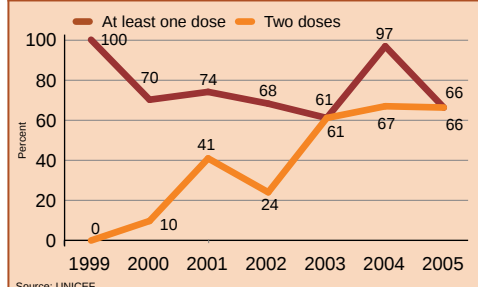
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

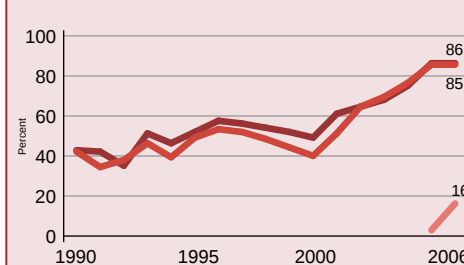


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

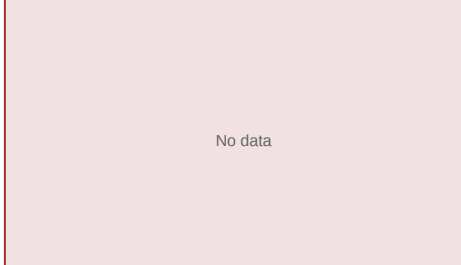
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

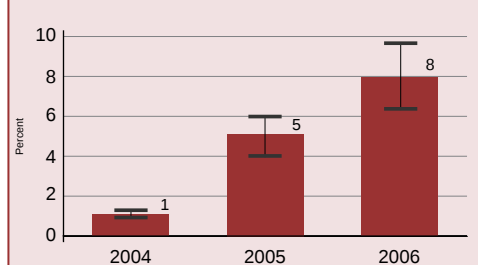
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

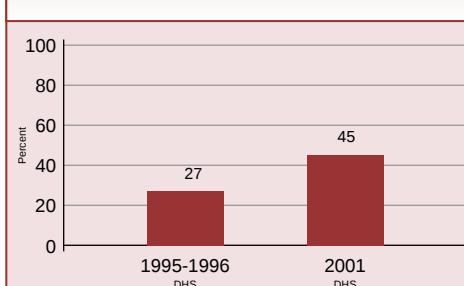
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

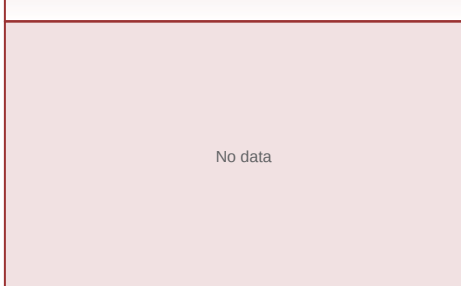
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



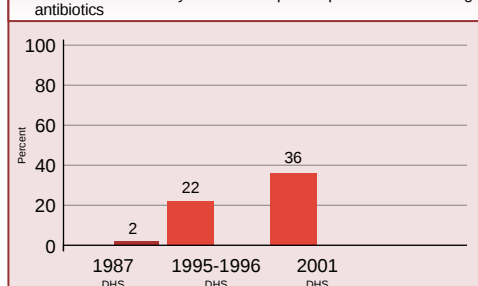
Malaria treatment

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



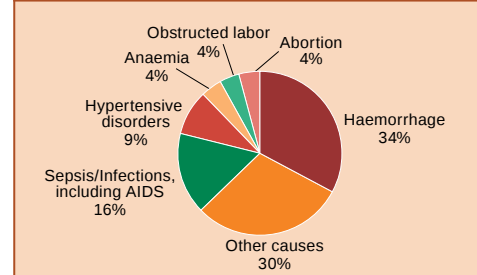
Other NS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	29 (2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	30 (2001)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	1, 3, 0 (2001)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32 (2001)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

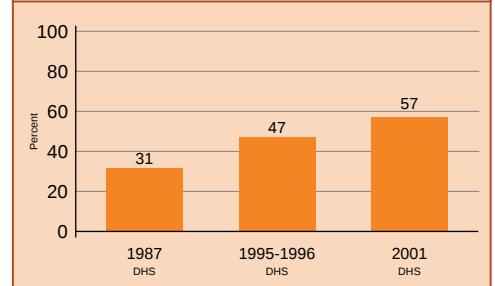
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

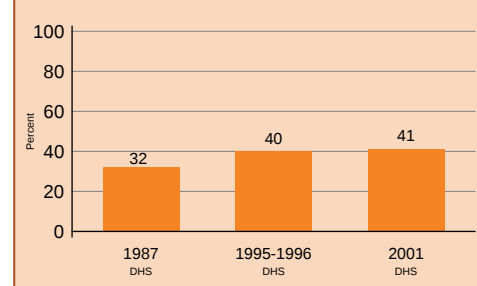
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



DHS

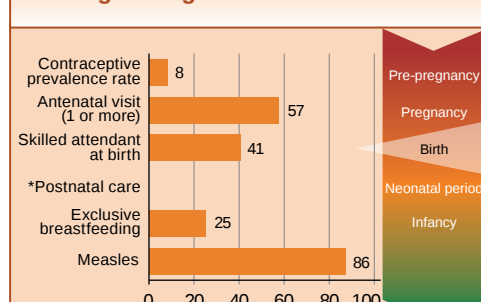
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

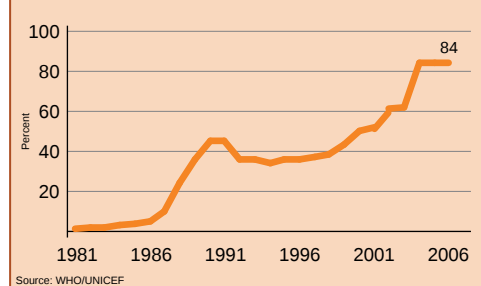


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

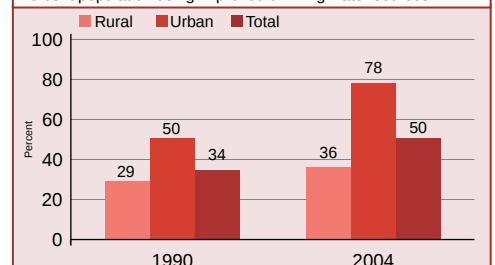


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

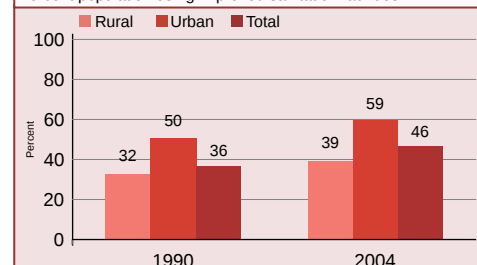
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

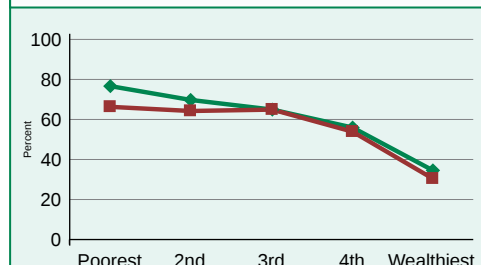
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	54 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	51 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.7 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	7 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	13 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	38 (2003)

Mali



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

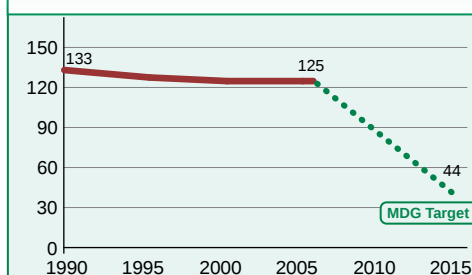
Mauritania

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	3,044 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	456 (2006)
Births (000)	102 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	125 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	78 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	70 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	13 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	820 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	22 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

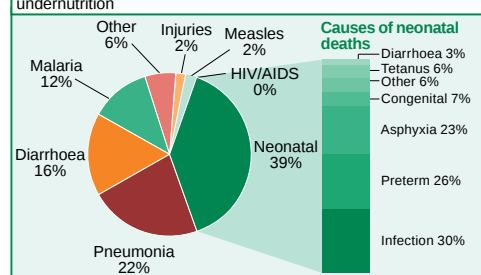
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

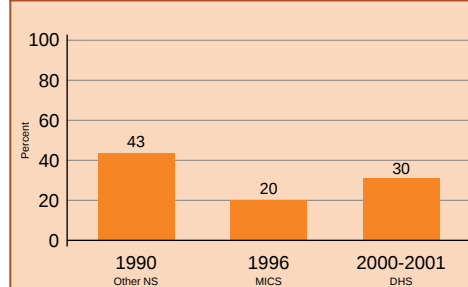
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	40 (2000-2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	15 (2000-2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	78 (2000-2001)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	---

Underweight prevalence

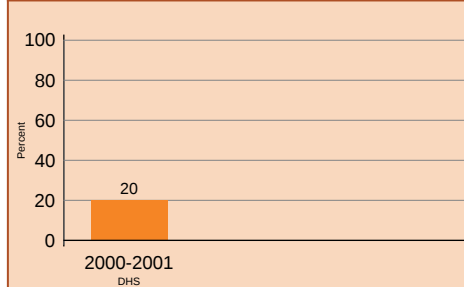
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

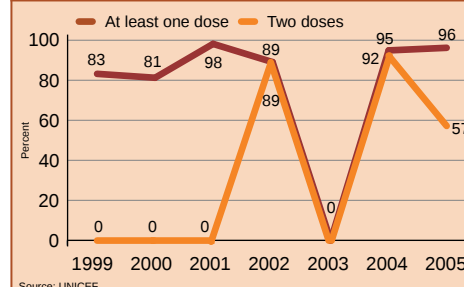
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

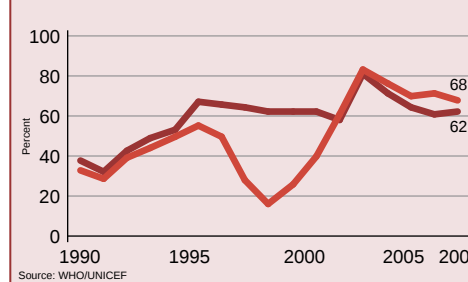


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

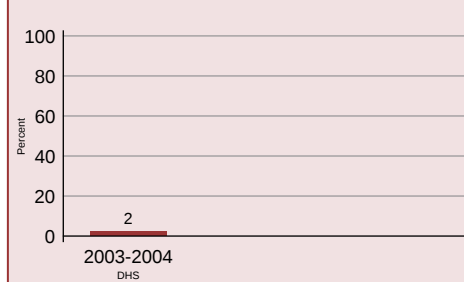
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

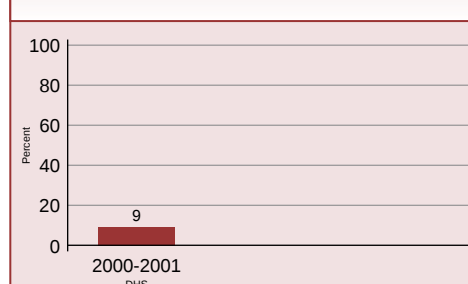
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



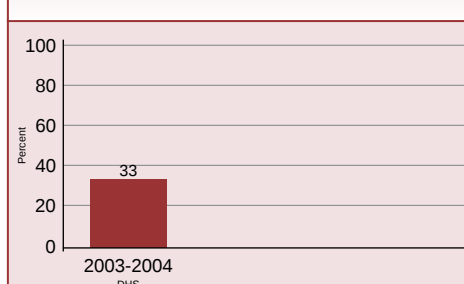
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

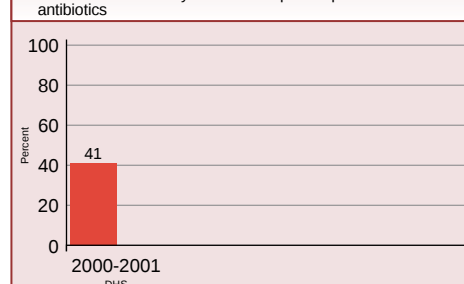
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Pneumonia treatment

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

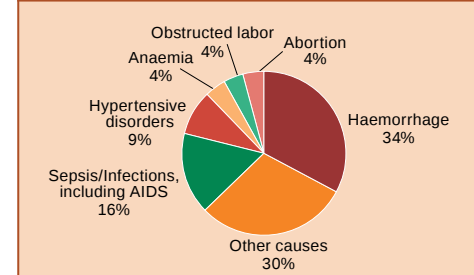


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	32 (2000-2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	16 (2000-2001)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	3,6,1 (2000-2001)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	61 (2000-2001)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

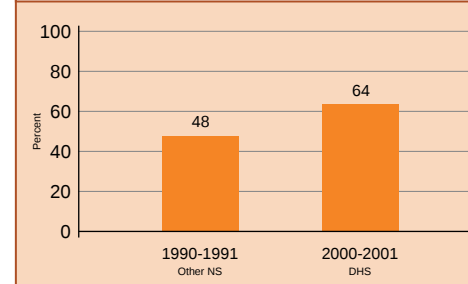
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

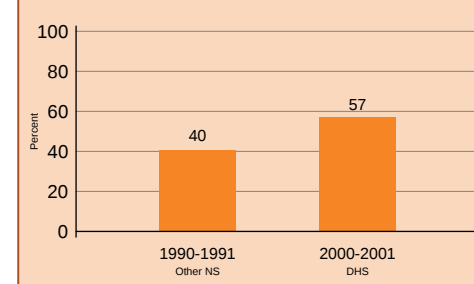
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Other NS DHS

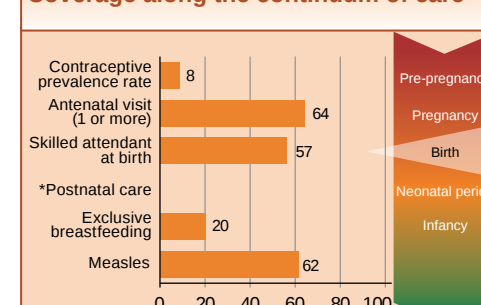
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Other NS DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

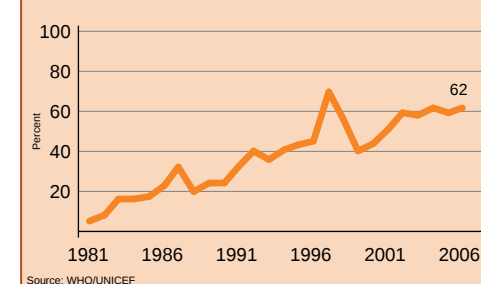


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

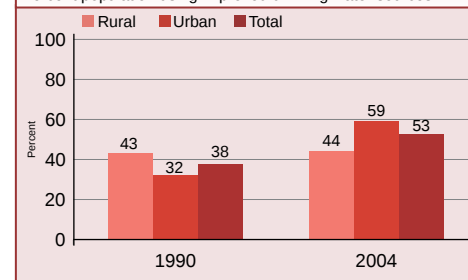


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

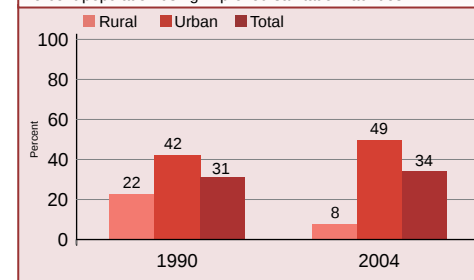
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

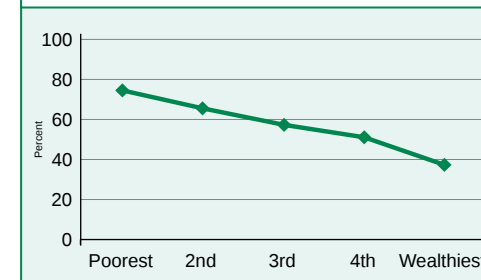
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2001 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	58
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.0
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	37

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\$)	43 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	31 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.8 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	8 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	31 (2000)

Mauritania



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

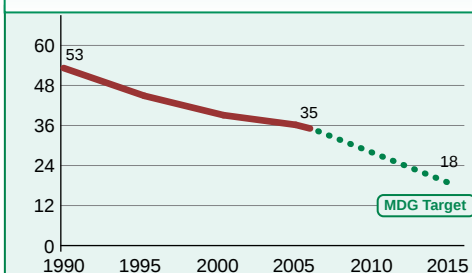
Mexico

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	105,342 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	10,445 (2006)
Births (000)	2,109 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	74 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	60 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	670 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

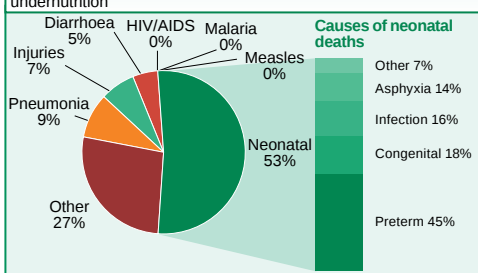
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

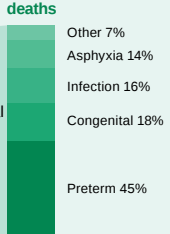
Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

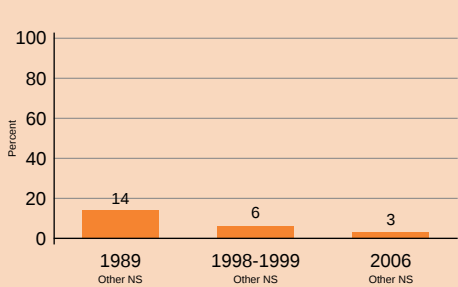
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16 (2005)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	36 (1987)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2 (2005)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	8 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

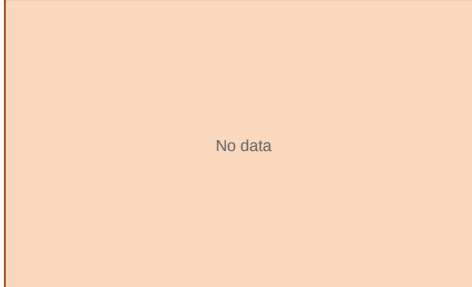
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

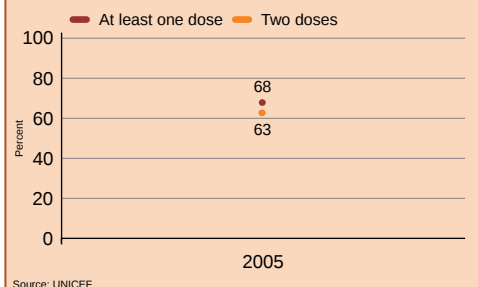
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



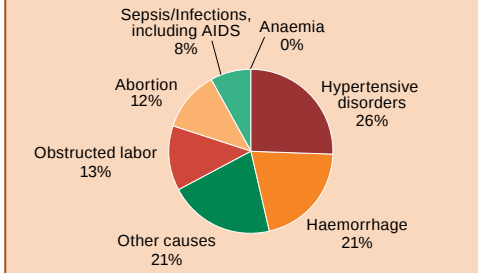
Source: UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	12 (2006)
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

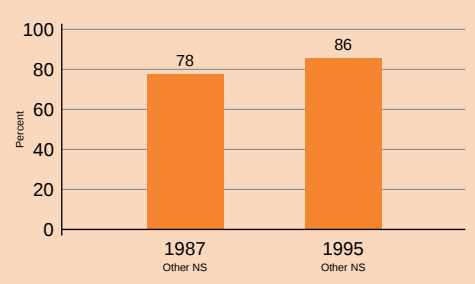
Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

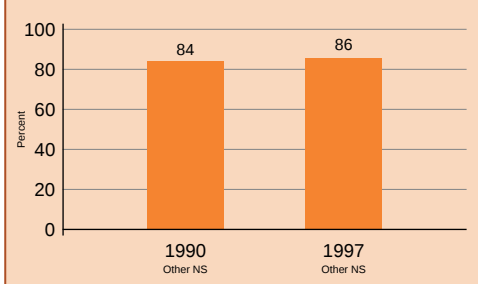
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Other NS

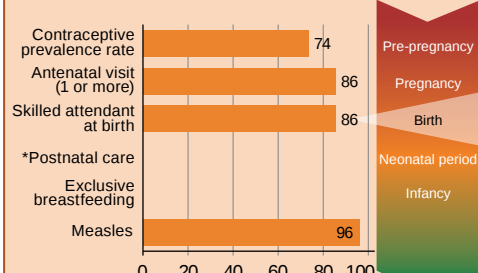
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care

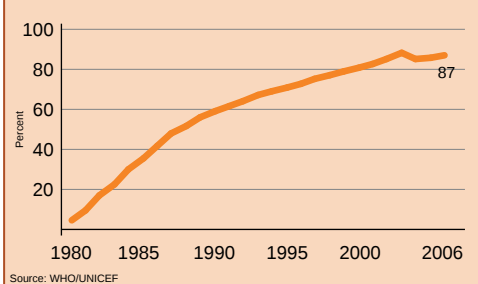


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

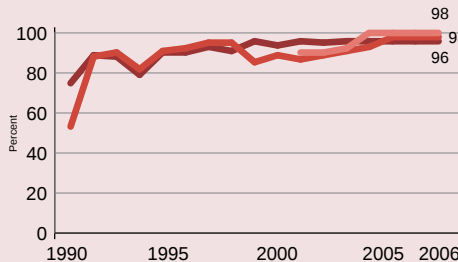


Source: WHO/UNICEF

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



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

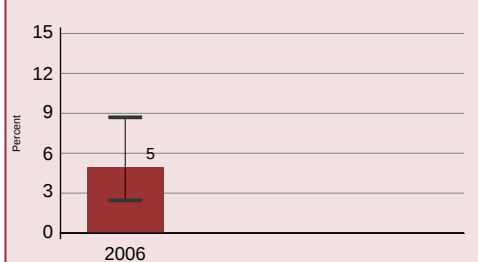
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

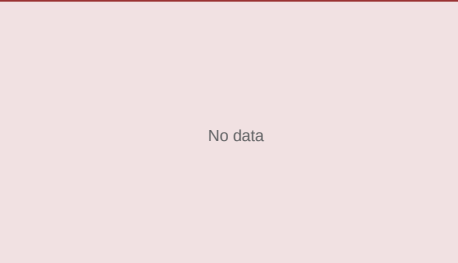
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

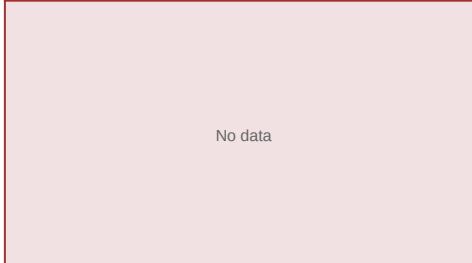
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

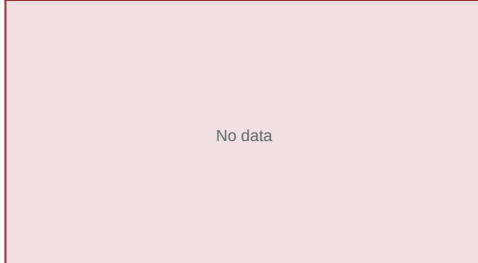
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Pneumonia treatment

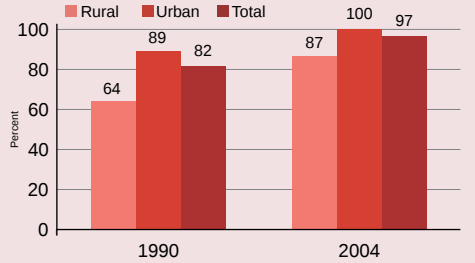
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

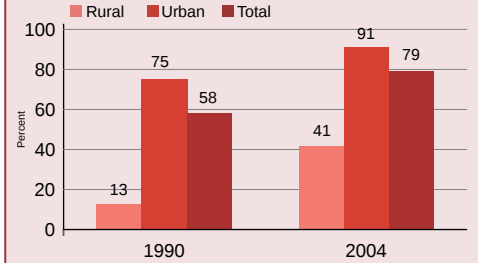
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

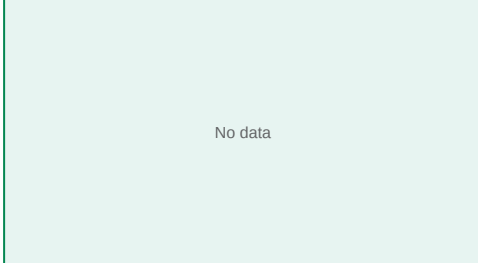
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	No
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	---
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	No
Costed implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	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\$)	655 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	51 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.9 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	0 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	1 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



Coverage gap (%)	No data
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

Mexico



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

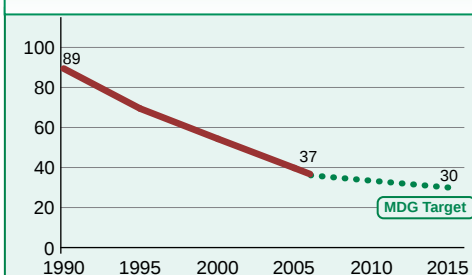
Morocco

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	30,853 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,978 (2006)
Births (000)	635 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	85 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	37 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	34 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	23 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	240 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	150 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

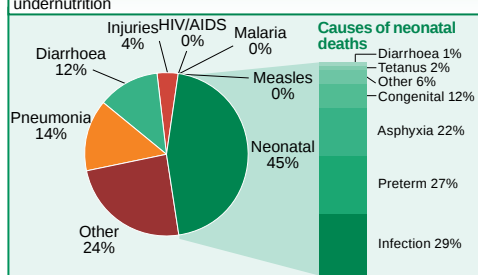
Deaths per 1000 live births



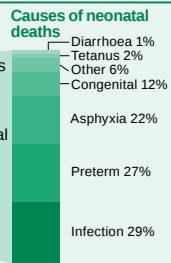
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

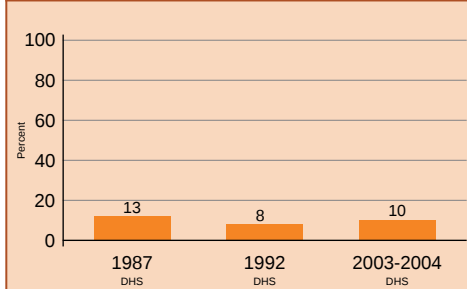
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	23 (2003-2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11 (2003-2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	66 (2003-2004)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	15 (2003-2004)

Underweight prevalence

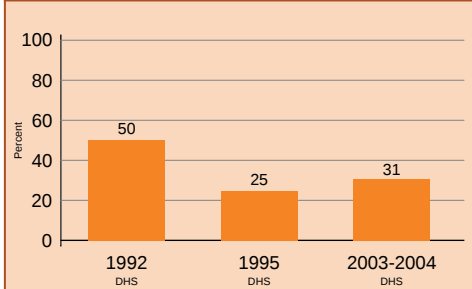
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

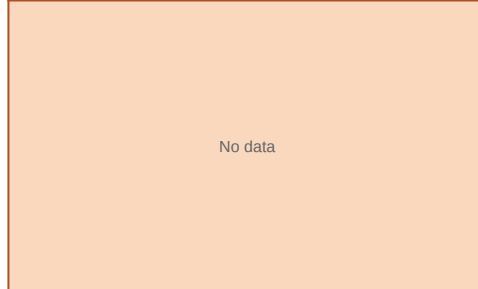
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

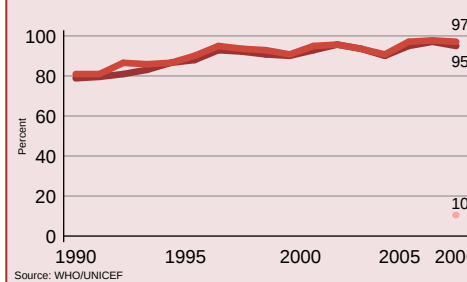
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

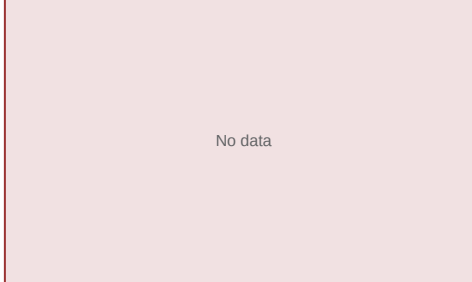
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

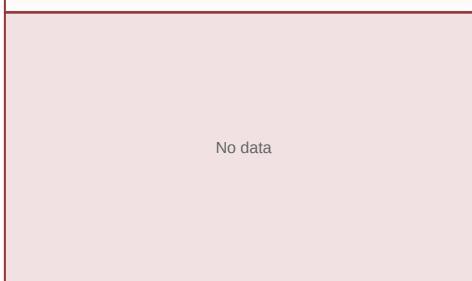
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

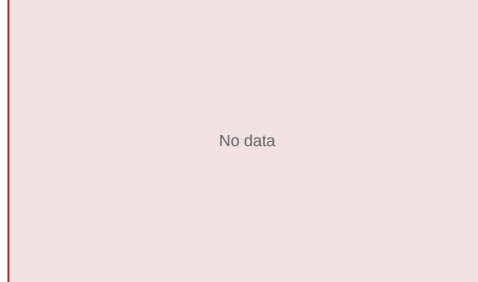
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Very limited risk of malaria transmission

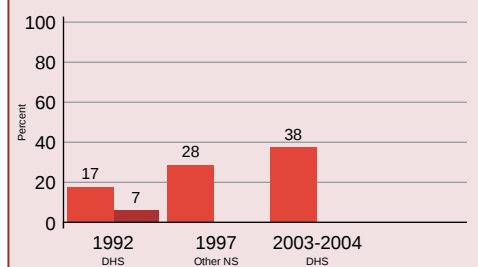
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

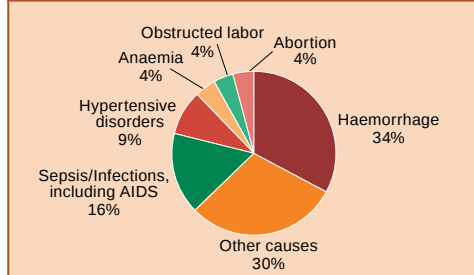


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	10 (2003-2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	31 (2003-2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	5, 9, 2 (2003-2004)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52 (2003-2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

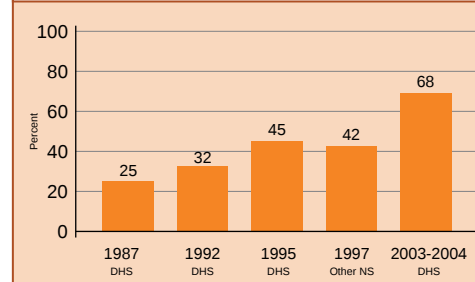
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

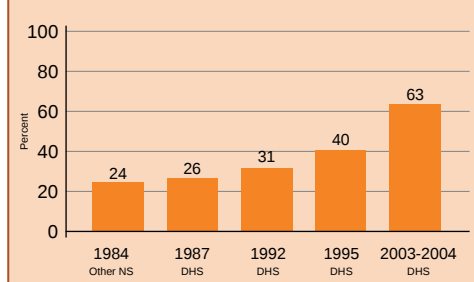
Antenatal care

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

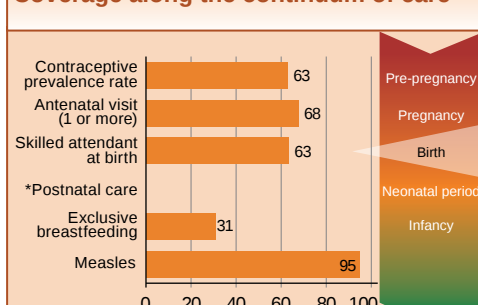


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

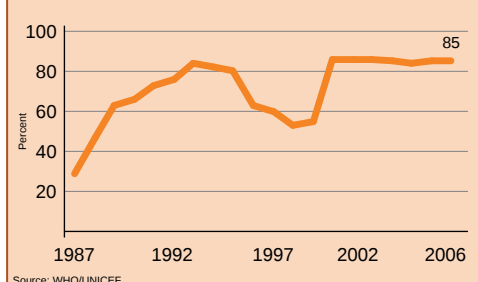


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

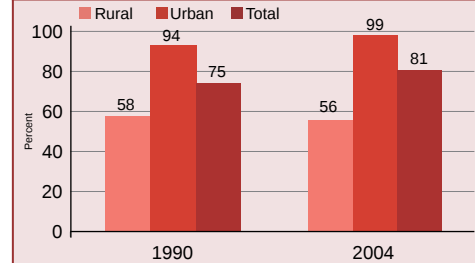


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

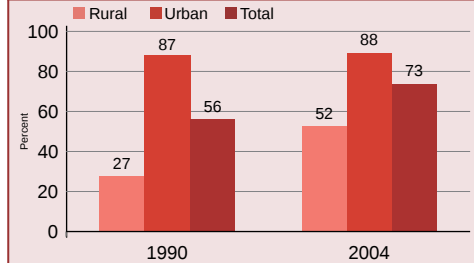
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

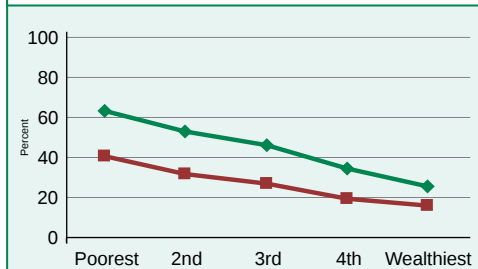
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	234 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	50 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.3 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	6 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	69 (2000)

Morocco



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

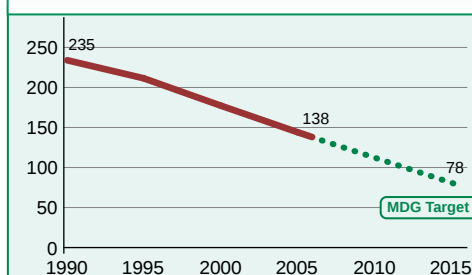
Mozambique

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	20,971 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,670 (2006)
Births (000)	856 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	138 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	96 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	118 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	520 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	45 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

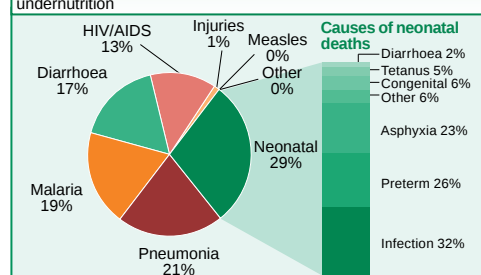
Deaths per 1000 live births



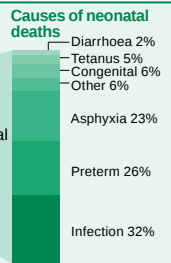
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

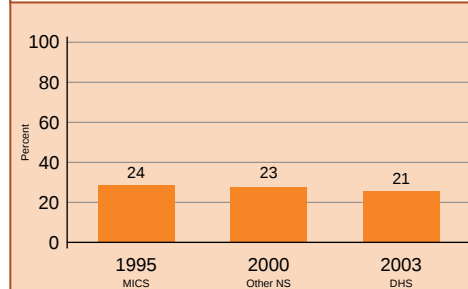
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	47 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	80 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	15 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

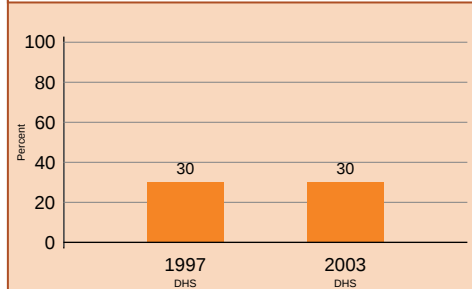
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

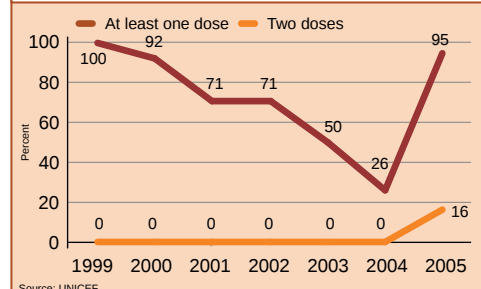
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

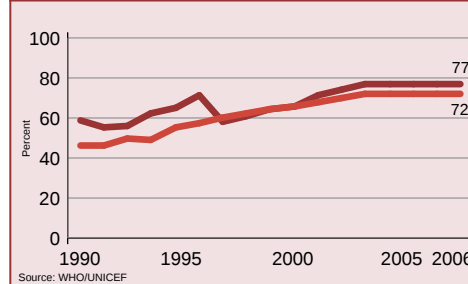


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

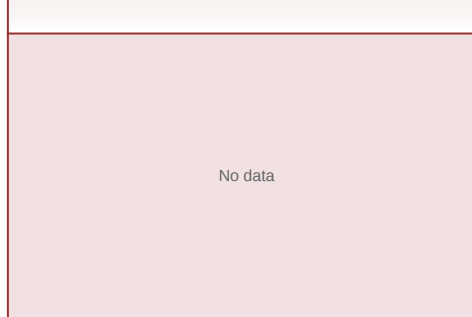
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

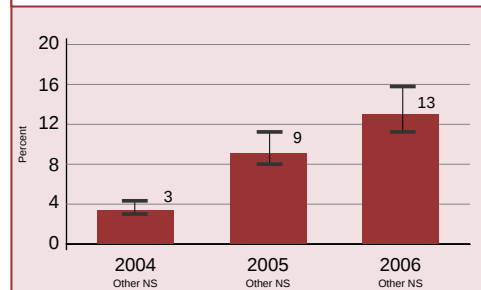
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



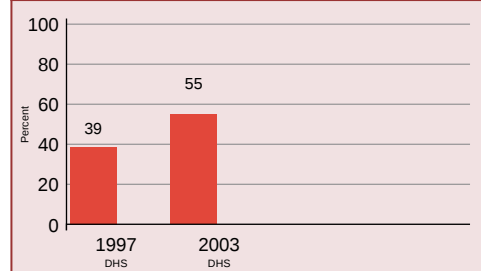
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



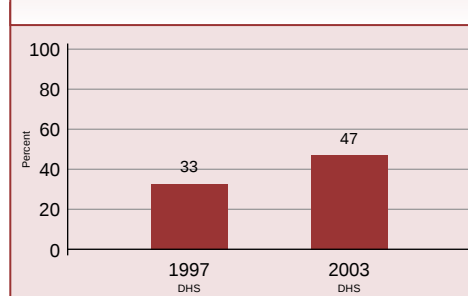
Pneumonia treatment

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



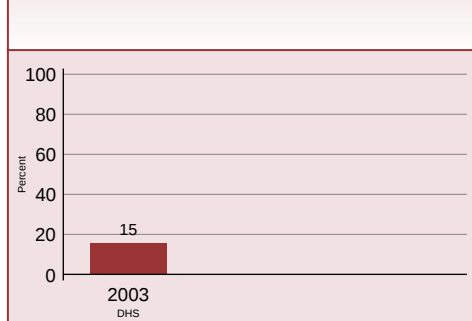
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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

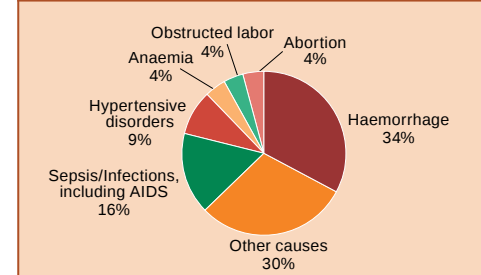


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	18 (2003-2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	53 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	2,5,1 (2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	65 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

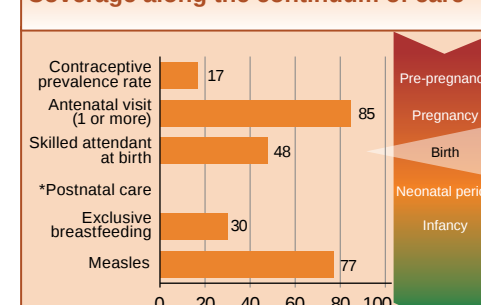
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

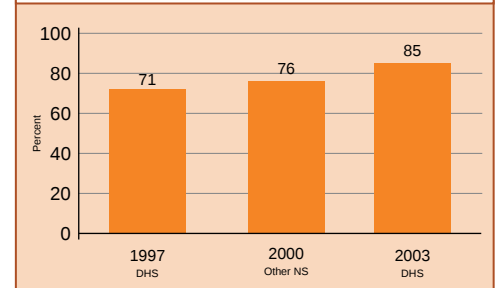


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

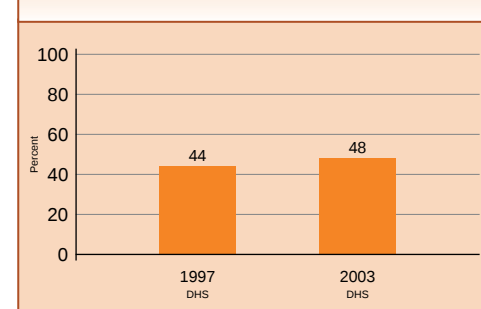
Antenatal care

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



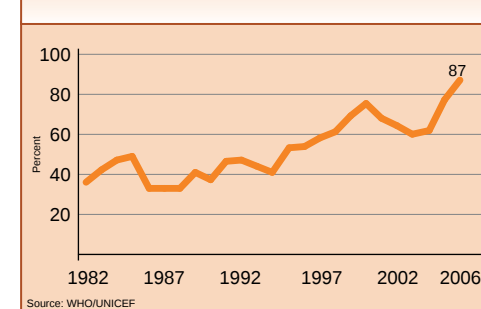
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

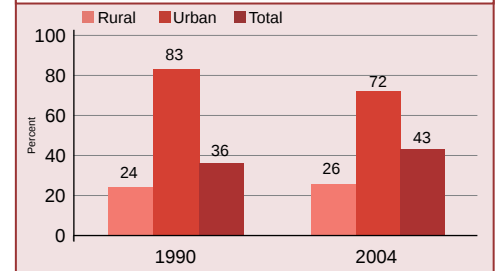


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

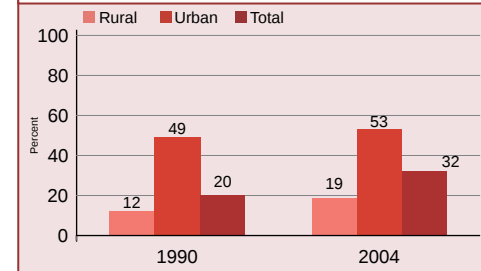
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

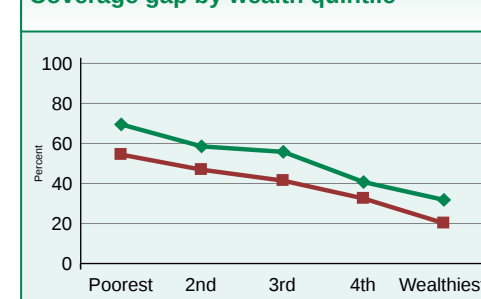
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1997 DHS	2003 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	56	40
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.2	2.7
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	39	35

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

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	42 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	12 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	9 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	20 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Mozambique



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

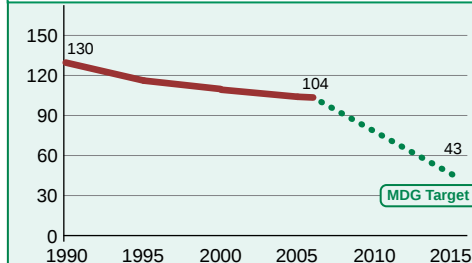
Myanmar

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	48,379 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	4,146 (2006)
Births (000)	897 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	65 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	104 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	74 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	93 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	380 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	110 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

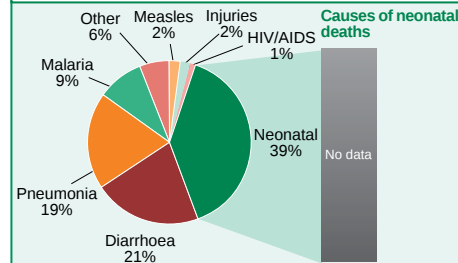
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

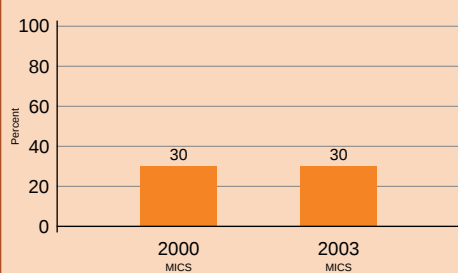
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	41 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	66 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	15 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

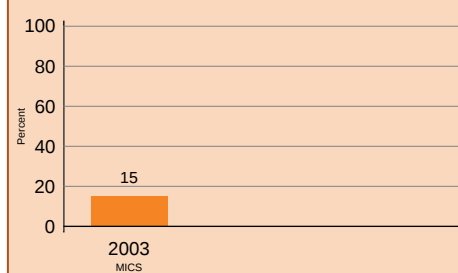
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

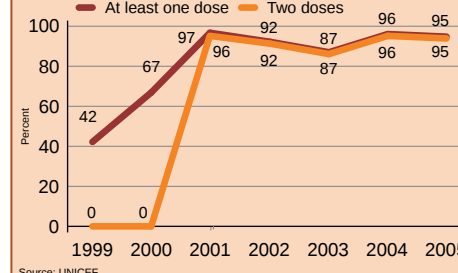
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

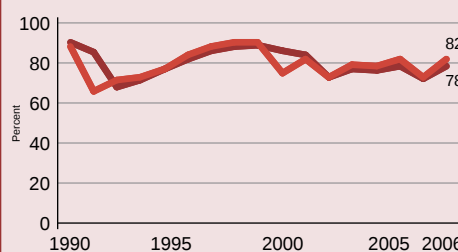


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

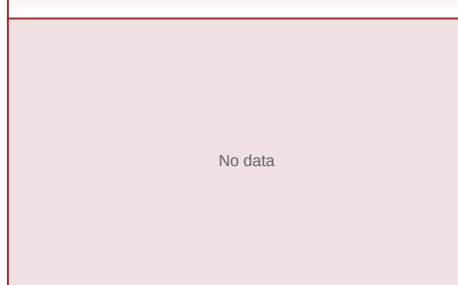
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

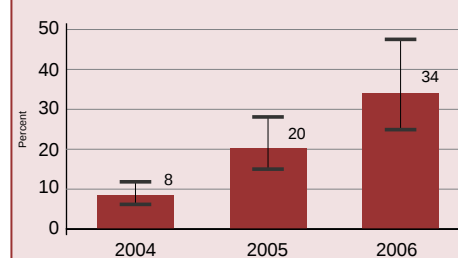
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

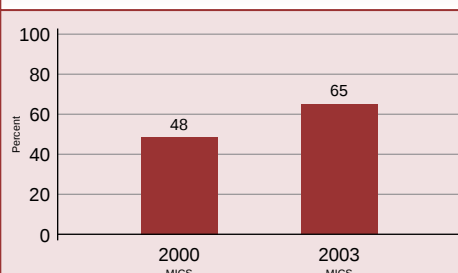
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

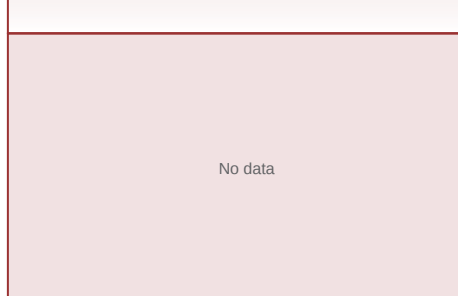
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



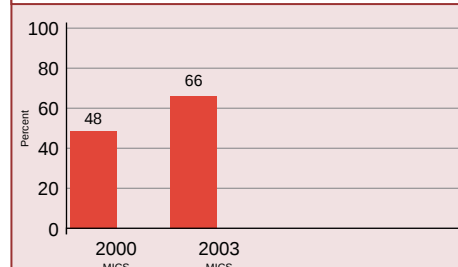
Malaria treatment

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

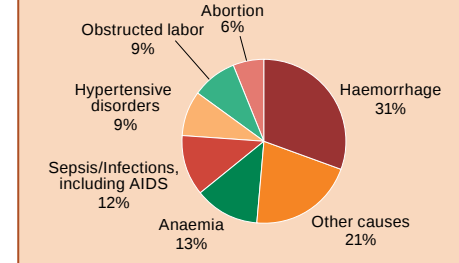


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	19 (2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	22 (2001)
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

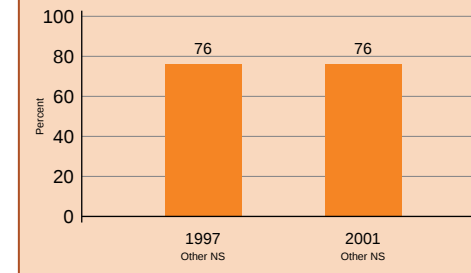
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

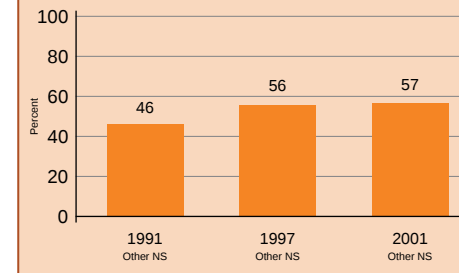
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

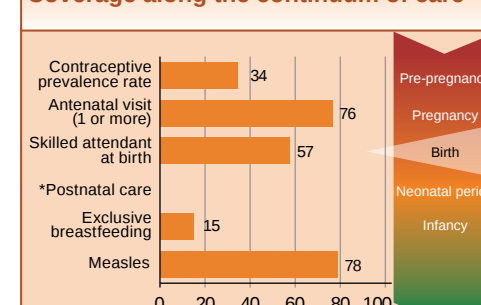
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

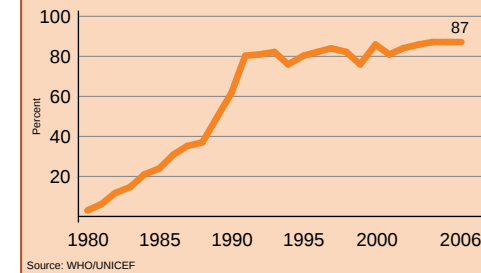
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

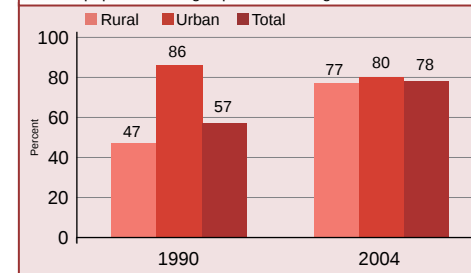


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

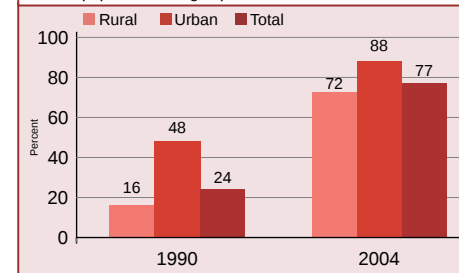
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

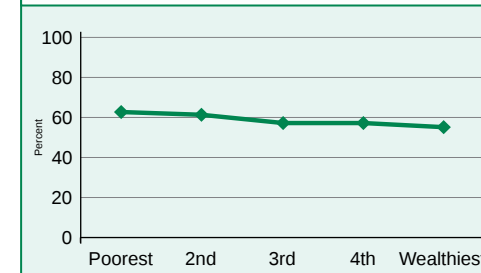
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	---
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	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	38 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	1 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	87 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	2 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Myanmar



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

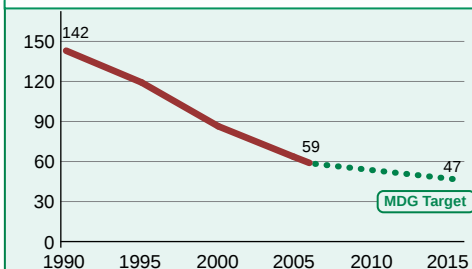
Nepal

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	27,641 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,626 (2006)
Births (000)	791 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	35 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	59 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	46 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	47 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	830 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	31 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	6,500 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

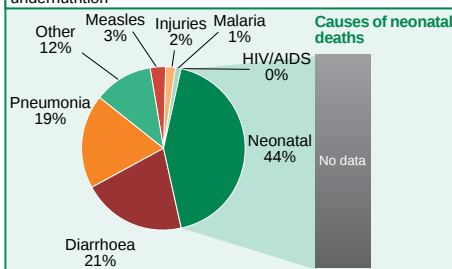
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

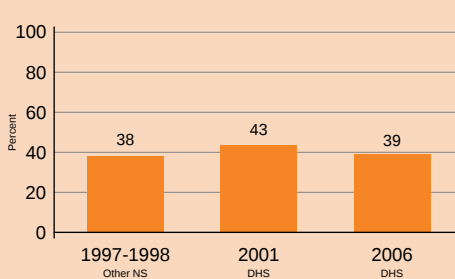
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	49 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	13 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	75 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	21 (2001)

Underweight prevalence

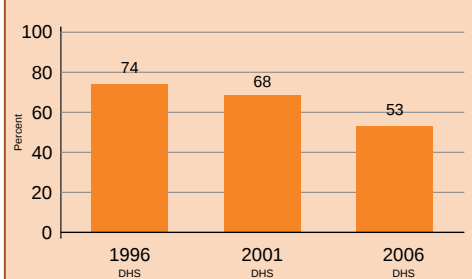
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

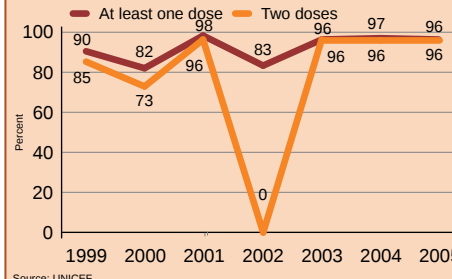
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



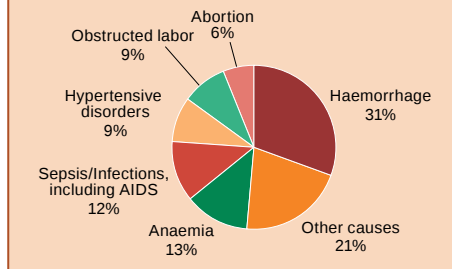
Source: UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	25 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	29 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 8, 2 (2006)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	35 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	2 (2006)

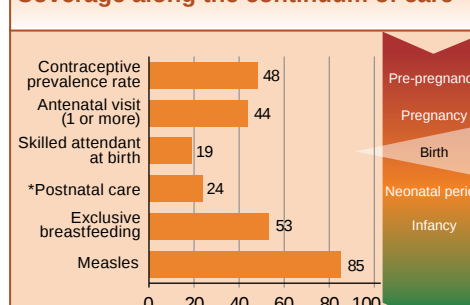
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Coverage along the continuum of care

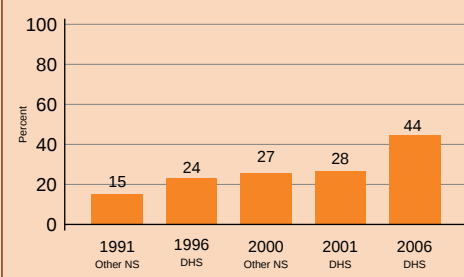


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

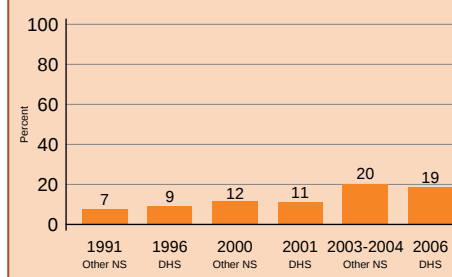
Antenatal care

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



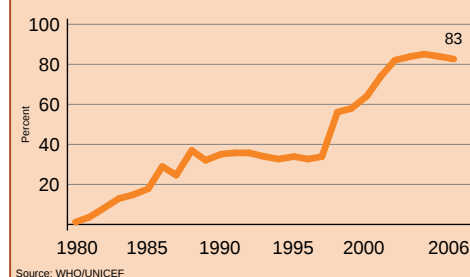
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

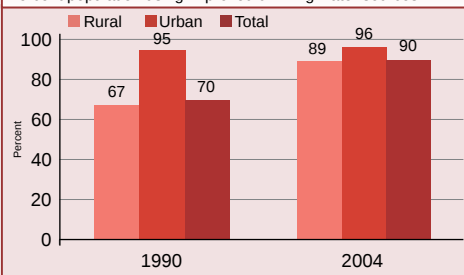


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

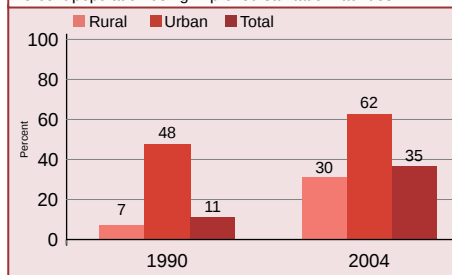
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

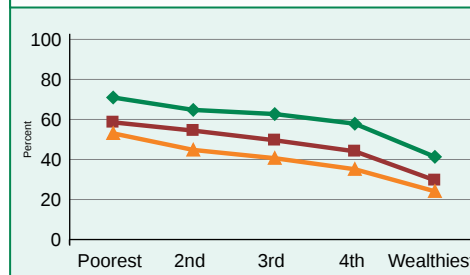
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

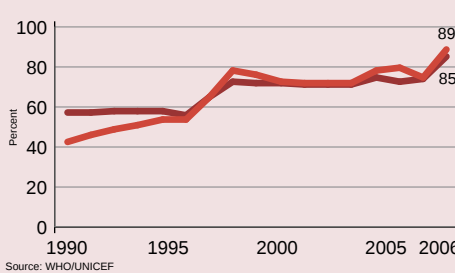
EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



Immunization

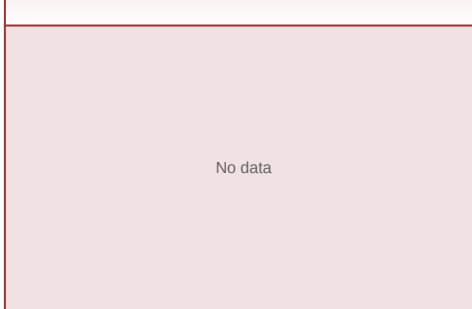
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

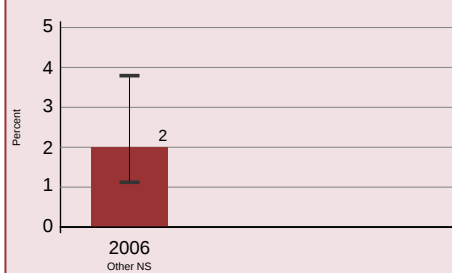
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

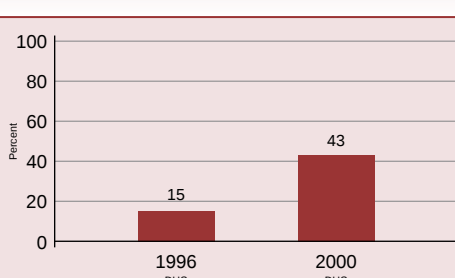
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

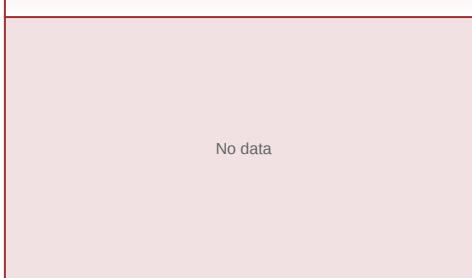
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



DHS

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*

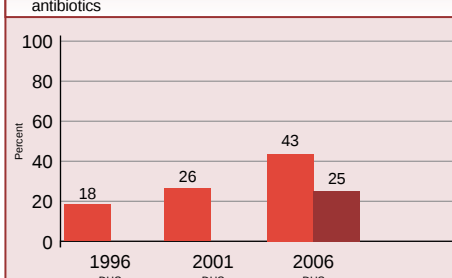


DHS

*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Pneumonia treatment

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



DHS

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	Partial
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\$)	71 (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 1000 population)	0.7 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	46 (2007)

Nepal



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

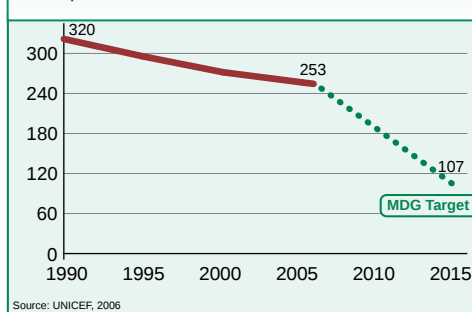
Niger

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	13,737 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,713 (2006)
Births (000)	683 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	32 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	253 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	148 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	173 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,800 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	7 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	14,000 (2005)

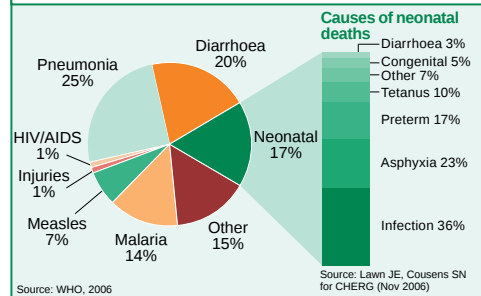
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths

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



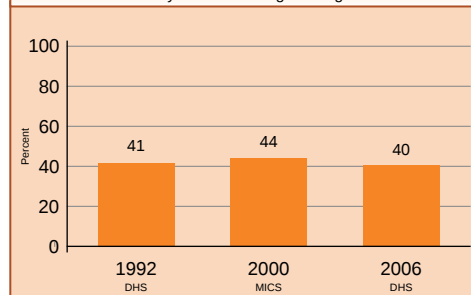
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	55 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	62 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	12 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	13 (2000)

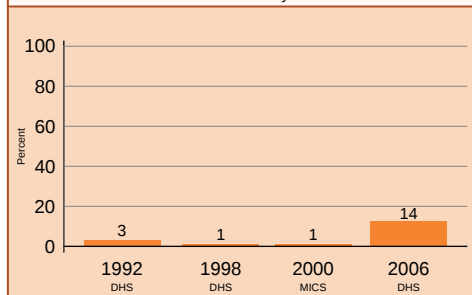
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



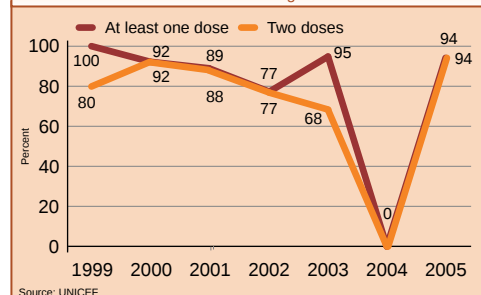
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

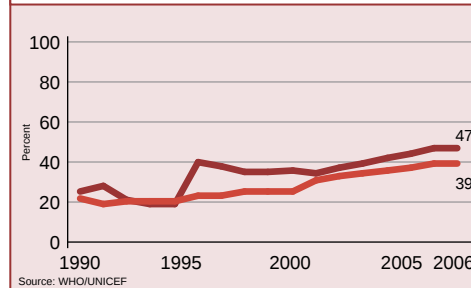
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

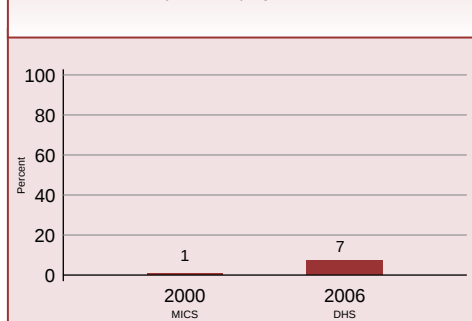
Immunization

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



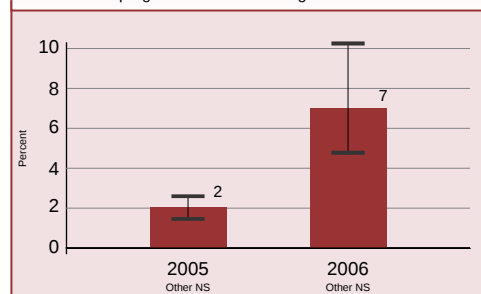
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



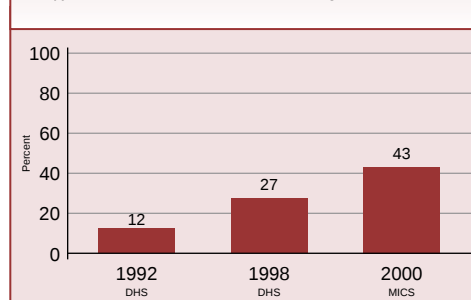
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



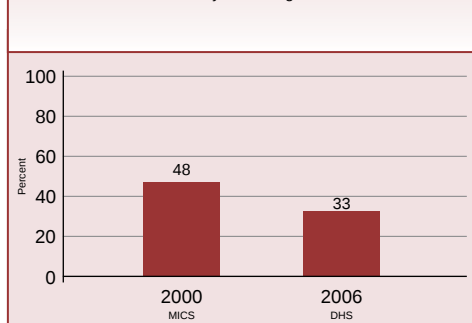
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



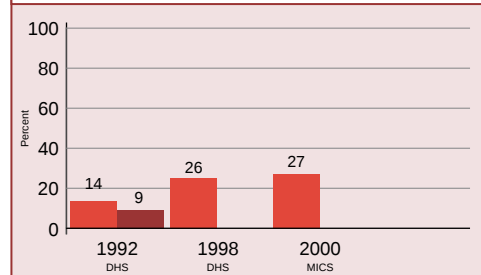
Malaria treatment

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

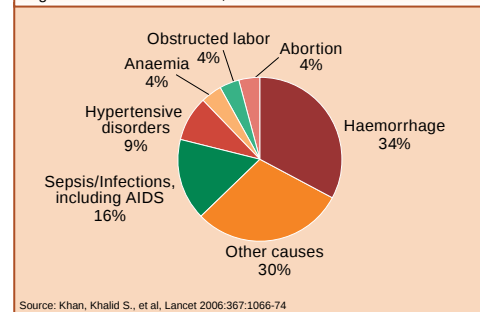


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

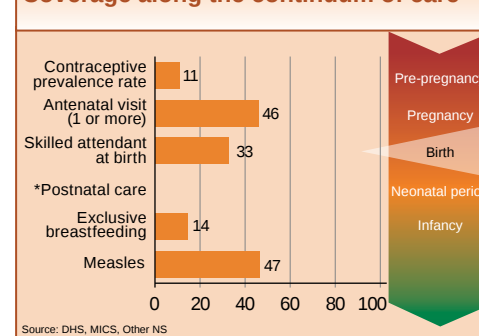
Unmet need for family planning (%)	16 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	15 (2006)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	0 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	1, 5, 0 (2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	48 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002

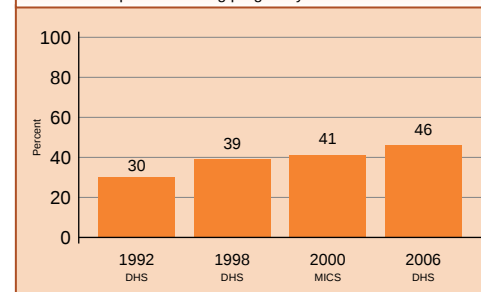


Coverage along the continuum of care



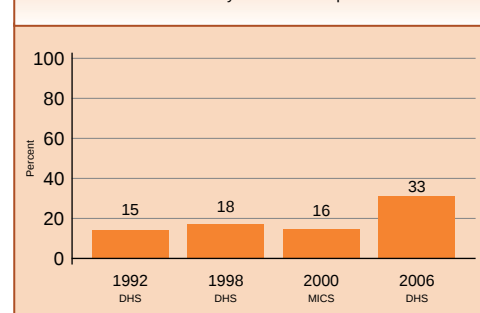
Antenatal care

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



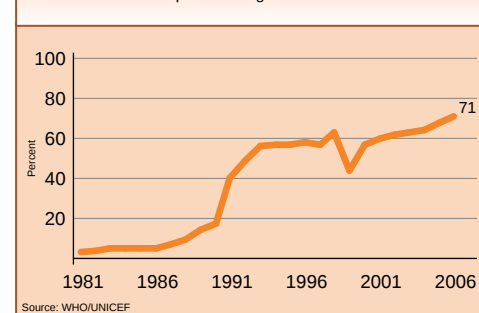
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

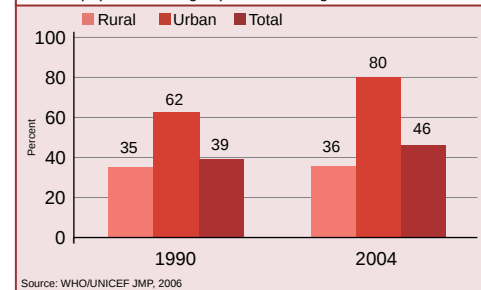
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

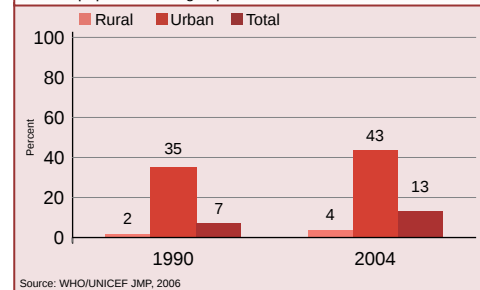
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



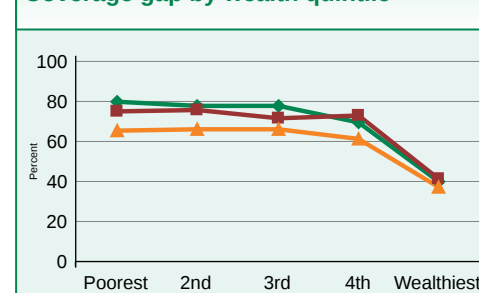
Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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\$)	26 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	40 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.3 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	68 (2000)

Niger



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

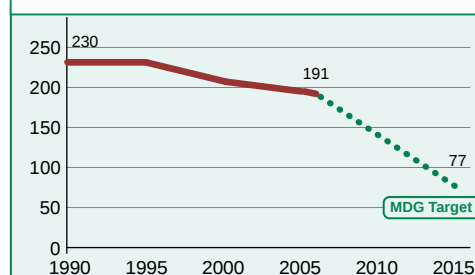
Nigeria

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	144,720 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	24,503 (2006)
Births (000)	5,909 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	33 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	191 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	99 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	1,129 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	18 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	59,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

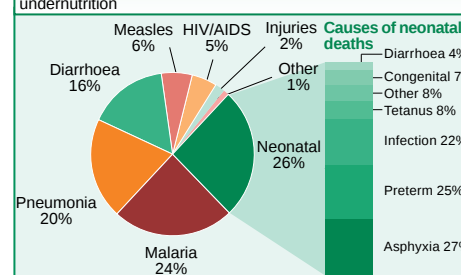
Deaths per 1000 live births



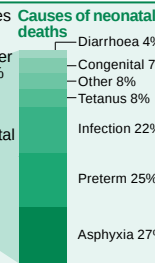
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

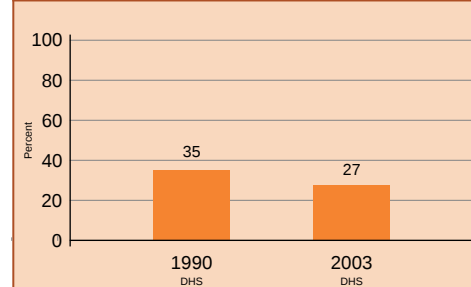
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	43 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	11 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	64 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	14 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

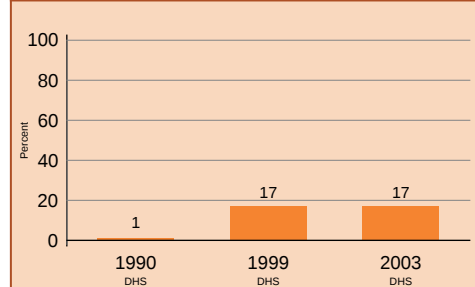
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

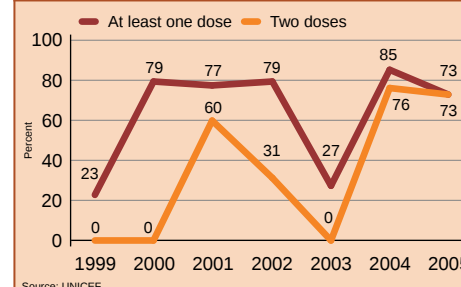
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

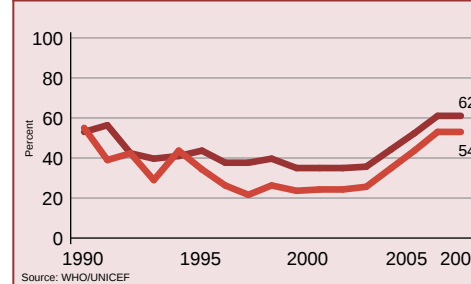


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

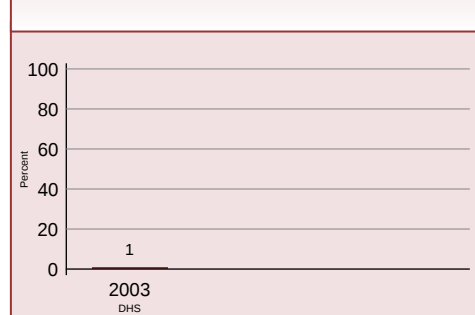
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

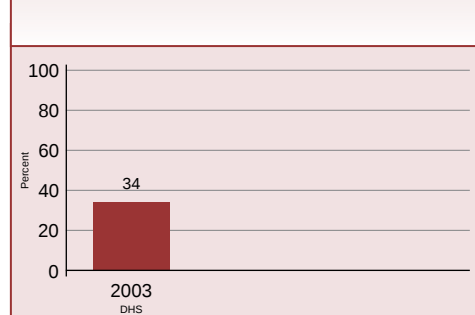
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



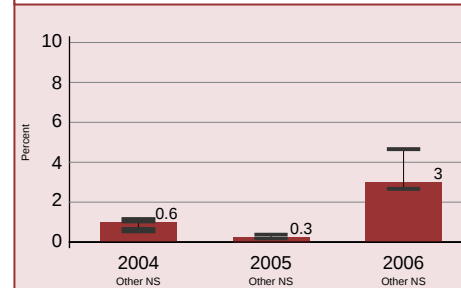
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



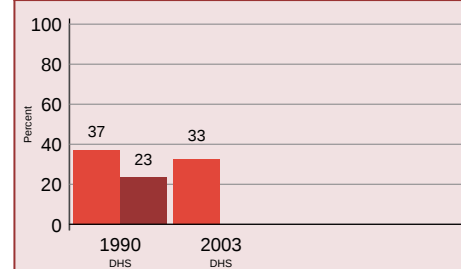
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

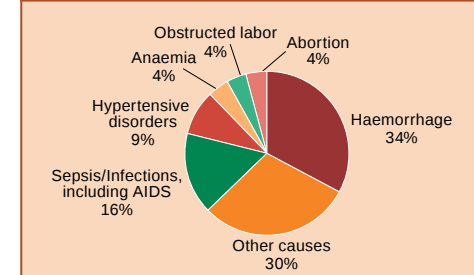


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	17 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	47 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	1 (2003)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	2, 4, 1 (2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

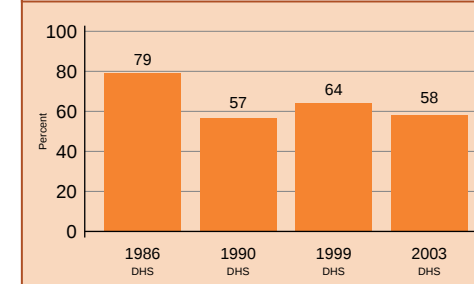
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

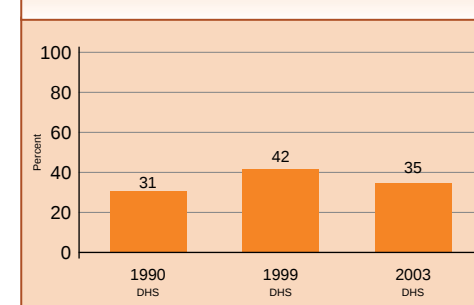
Antenatal care

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

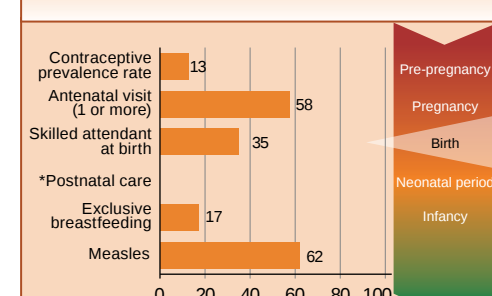


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

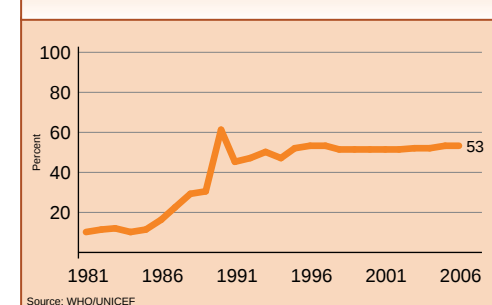


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

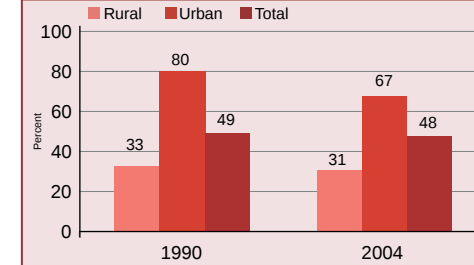


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

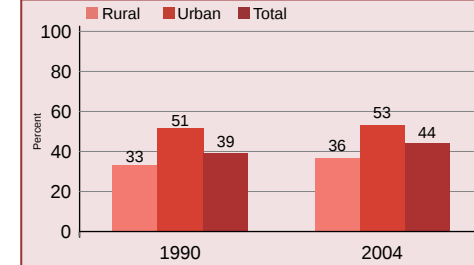
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

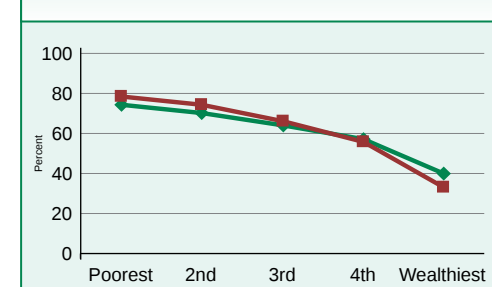
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1990 DHS	2003 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	65	62
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.9	2.4
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	35	45

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	No

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	53 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	4 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	63 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.0 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	3 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Nigeria



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

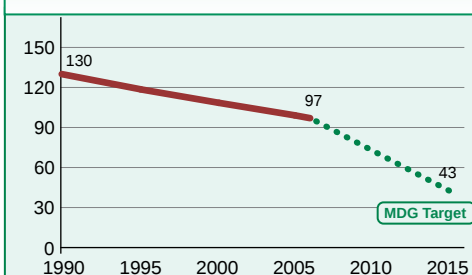
Pakistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	160,943 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	19,012 (2006)
Births (000)	4,358 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	97 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	78 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	57 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	423 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	320 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	74 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	15,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

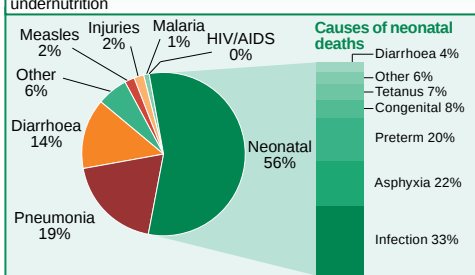
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

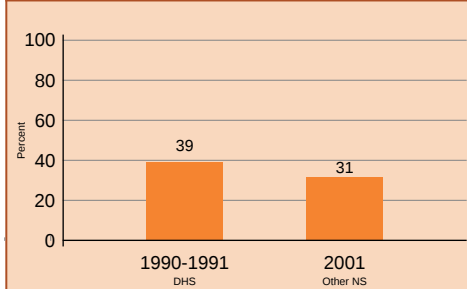
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	42 (2001)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	14 (2001)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	31 (1995)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	19 (1991)

Underweight prevalence

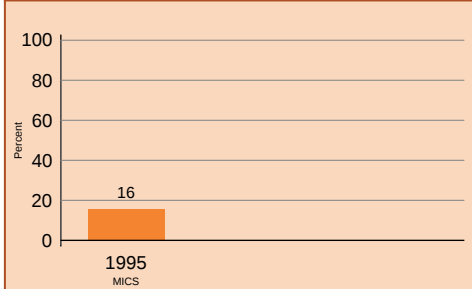
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

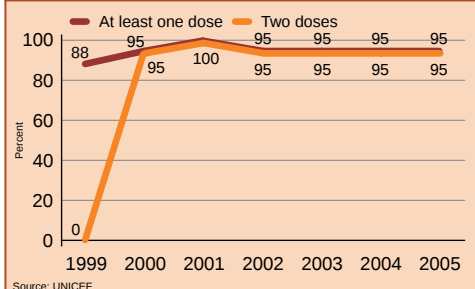
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

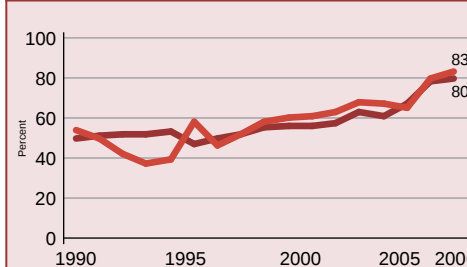


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

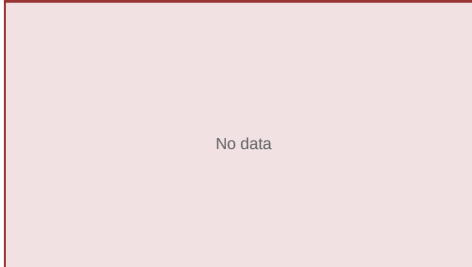
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

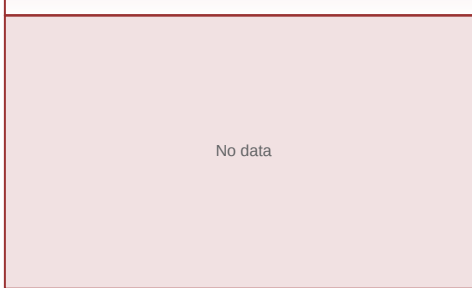
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



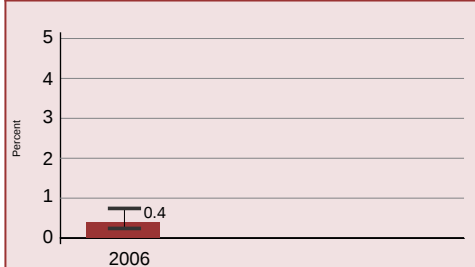
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



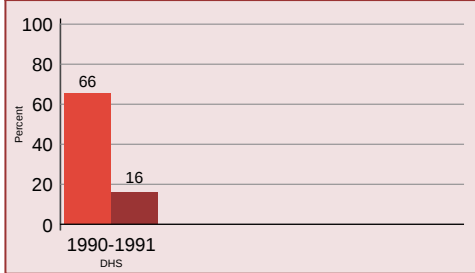
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

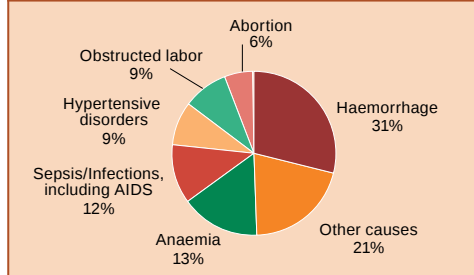


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	33 (2000-2001)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	14 (1990-1991)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3,6,1 (1990-1991)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	6 (1996)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

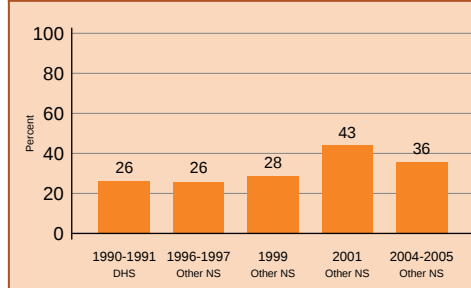
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

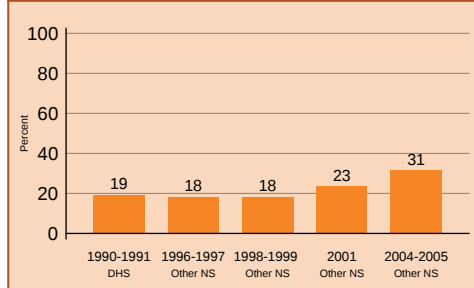
Antenatal care

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

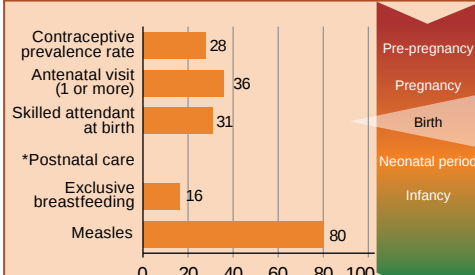


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

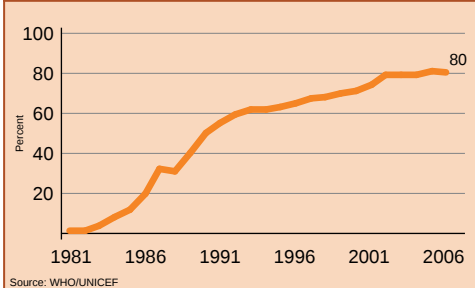


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

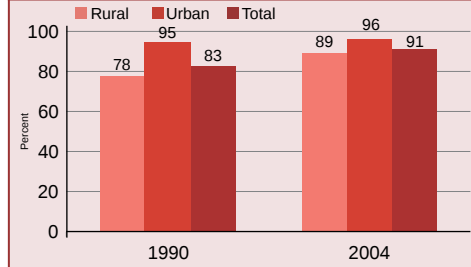


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

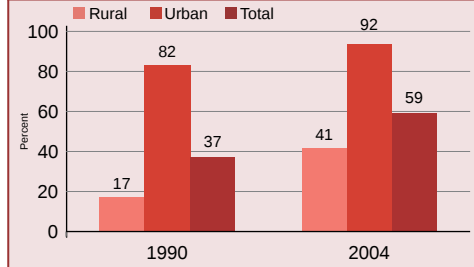
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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

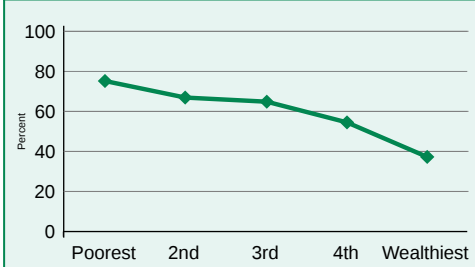
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	48 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	2 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	79 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.2 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	4 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1991 DHS	
Coverage gap (%)	60	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	2.0	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	37	

Pakistan



DEMOGRAPHICS

Under-five mortality rate

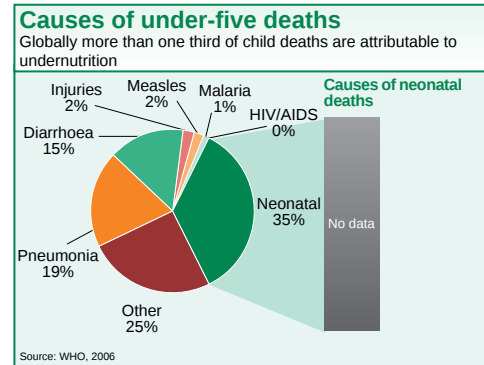
Deaths per 1000 live births

The graph illustrates a significant decline in the under-five mortality rate in India over a 25-year period. The rate starts at 94 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 and drops to 31 by 2015. A green line marks the MDG Target at 31, which the rate crosses around 2013.

Year	Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)
1990	94
2005	73
2015	31

MDG Target

Source: UNICEF, 2006



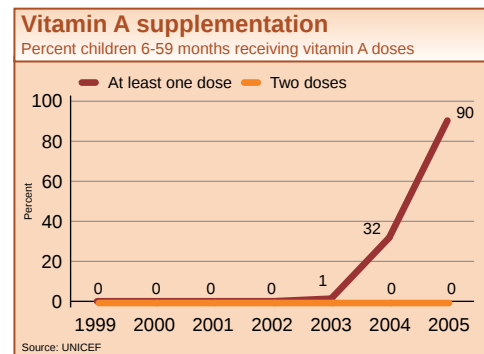
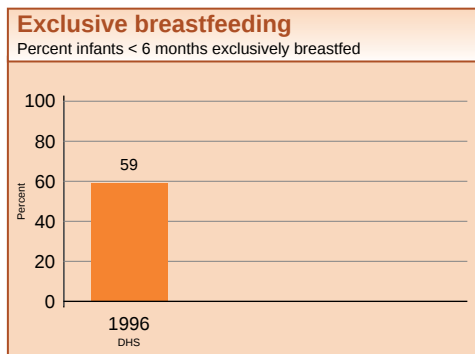
NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

A bar chart with an orange background. The vertical axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis has two categories: '1982-1983' and '2005'. Below each category is the text 'Other NS'. The bar for '1982-1983' has the value '25' written above it. The bar for '2005' has the value '18' written above it.

Period	Percent
1982-1983	25
2005	18

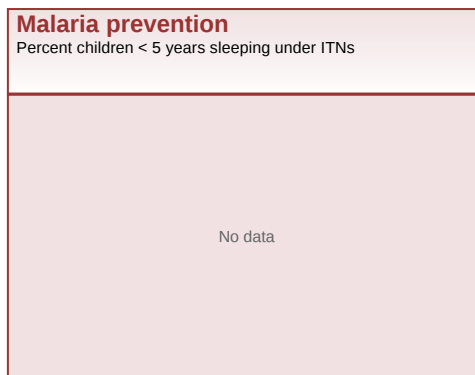


Immunization

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

Year	Measles (%)	DPT (%)	Hib (%)
1990	68	68	68
1991	68	68	68
1992	68	68	68
1993	28	58	58
1994	28	58	58
1995	42	60	60
1996	25	48	48
1997	45	45	45
1998	60	60	60
1999	60	60	60
2000	60	60	60
2001	55	55	55
2002	60	60	60
2003	65	65	65
2004	65	65	65
2005	60	60	60
2006	75	65	65

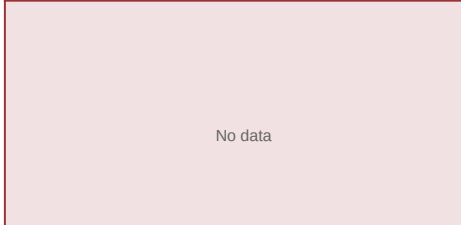
Source: WHO/UNICEF



Year	Other NS (%)
2004	5
2005	4

Malaria treatment

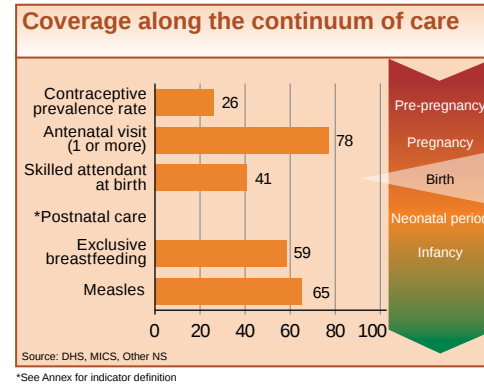
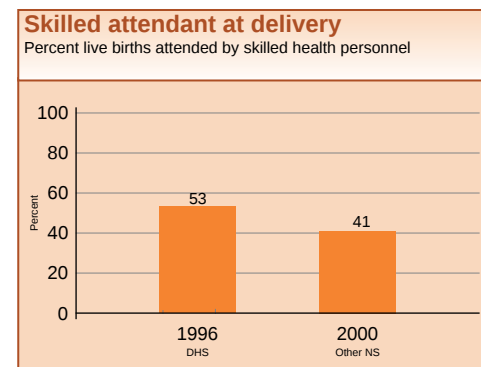
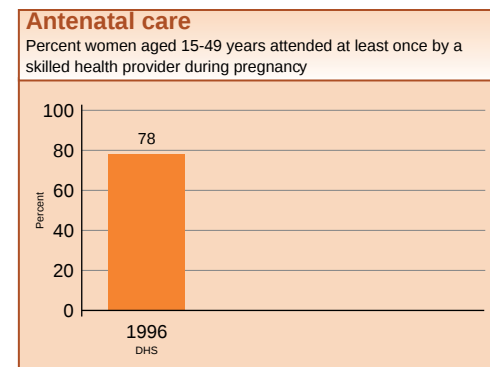
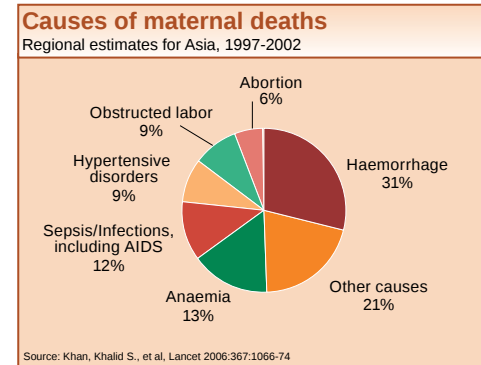
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



No data

Age Group	Percent
1996	75

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, %)	---



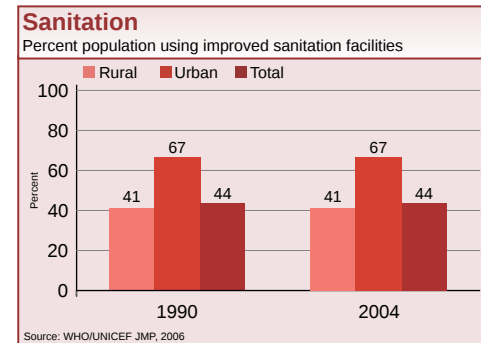
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources

A bar chart comparing the percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources in rural, urban, and total populations for the years 1990 and 2004. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The X-axis shows the years 1990 and 2004. For each year, there are three bars: Rural (light red), Urban (dark red), and Total (medium red). The data values are labeled on top of each bar.

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1990	32	88	39
2004	32	88	39

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006



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	Partial
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	---

Financial Flows and Human Resources	
Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	147 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	7 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.6 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	3 (2009)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	6 (2009)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Coverage gap by wealth quintile	
	No data
	No data
Coverage gap (%)	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

Papua New Guinea



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

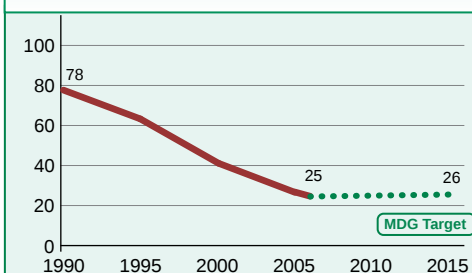
Peru

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	27,589 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,815 (2006)
Births (000)	584 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	93 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	16 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	15 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	240 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,500 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

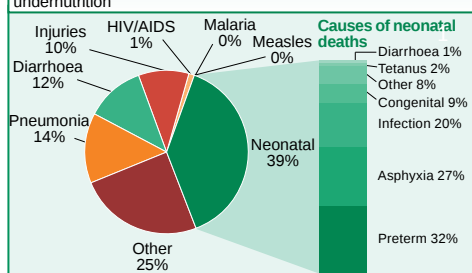
Deaths per 1000 live births



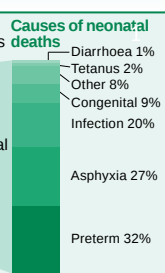
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

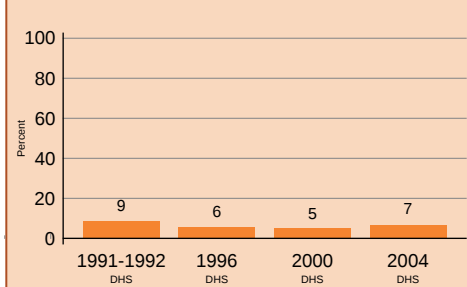
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	30 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	1 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	81 (2004)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11 (2004)

Underweight prevalence

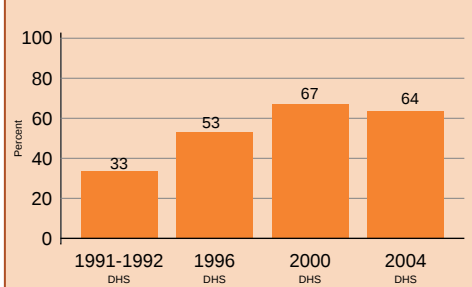
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

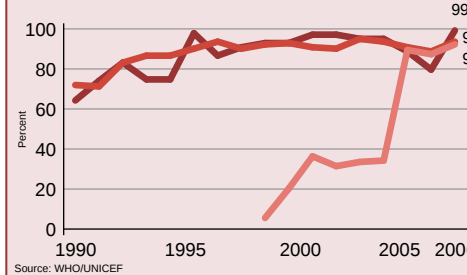
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

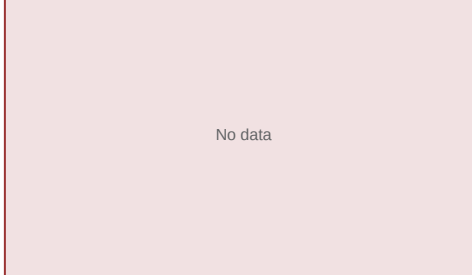
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

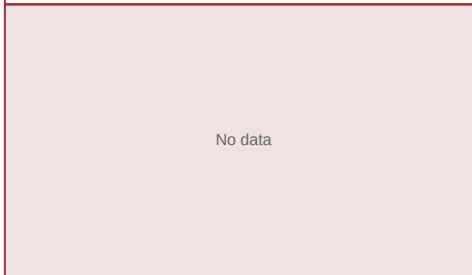
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

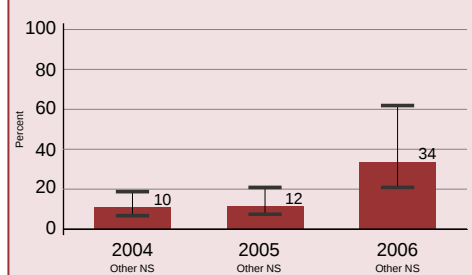
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

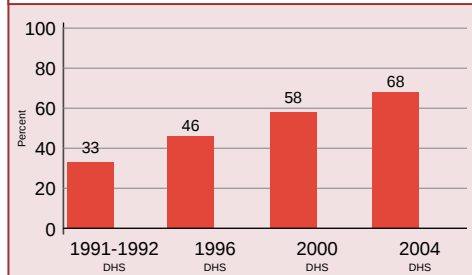
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

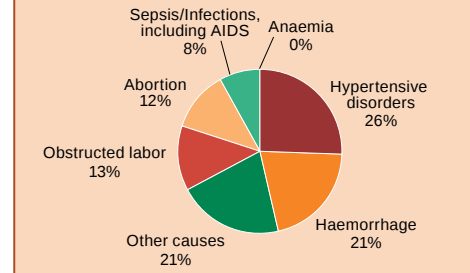


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	9 (2004)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	87 (2004)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	16, 23, 6 (2004)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	42 (2004)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

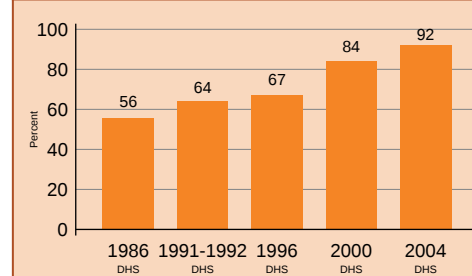
Regional estimates for Latin America, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

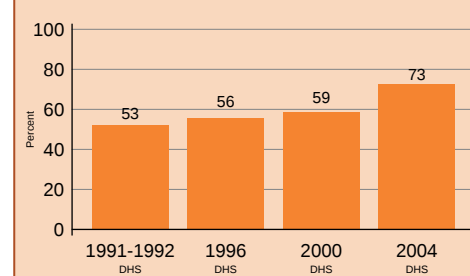
Antenatal care

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

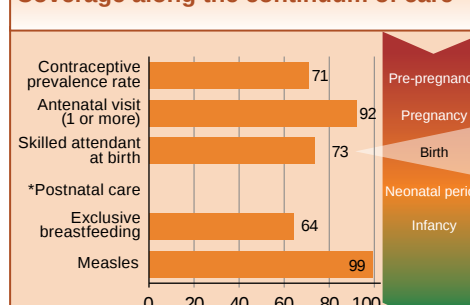


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

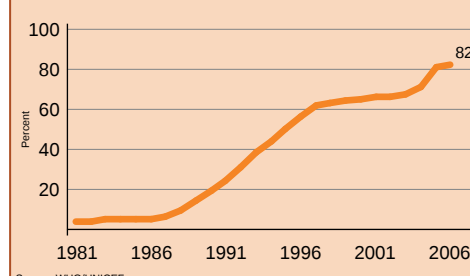


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

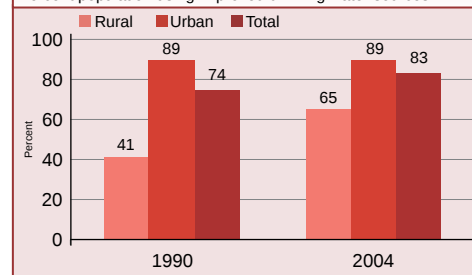


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

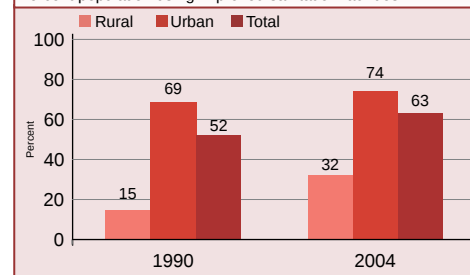
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

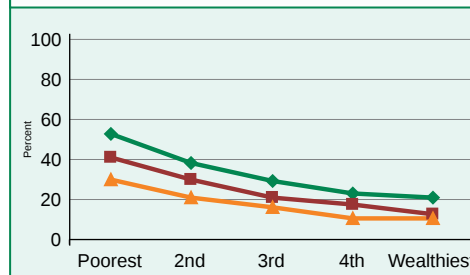
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1992 DHS	1996 DHS	2000 DHS	2004 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	35	32	25	19
Ratio poorest/wealthiest		2.5	3.2	2.8
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)		32	29	19

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	---
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	Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	235 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	42 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.9 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	12 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Peru



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

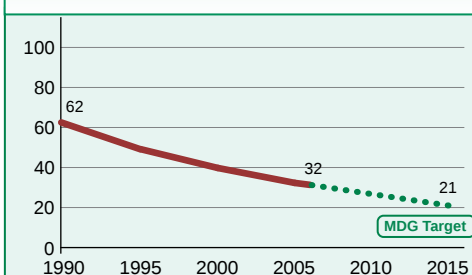
Philippines

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	86,264 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	11,027 (2006)
Births (000)	2,295 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	83 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	24 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	73 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	230 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	140 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,600 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

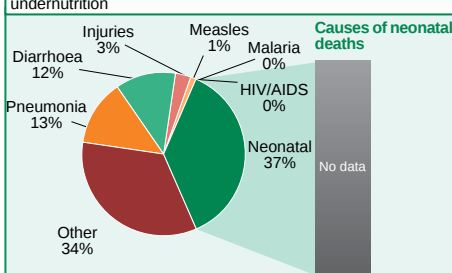
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

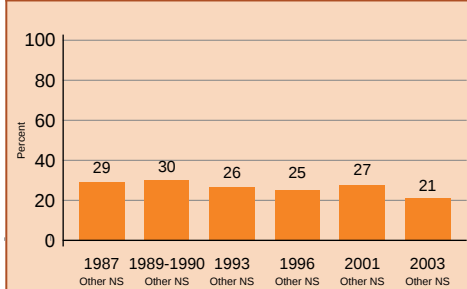
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	34 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	58 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	20 (2003)

Underweight prevalence

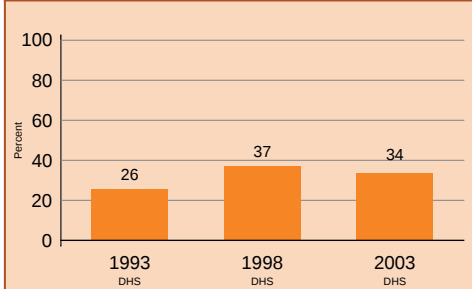
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

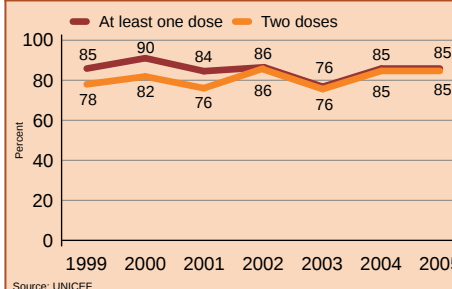
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

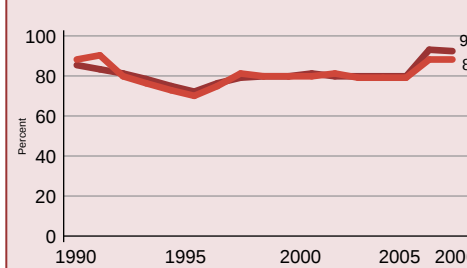


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

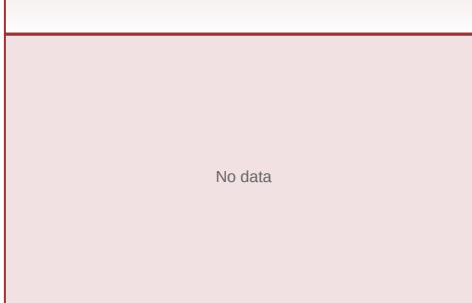
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

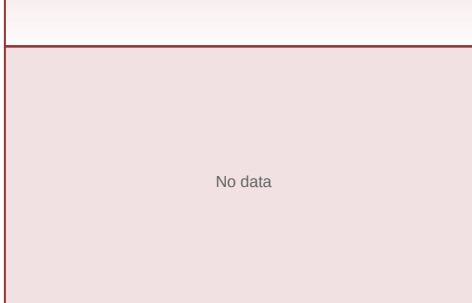
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

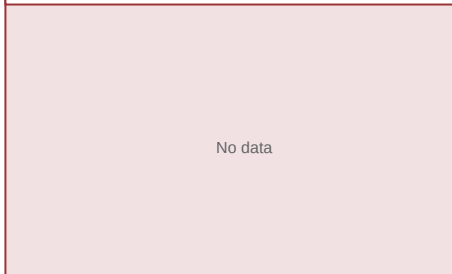
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

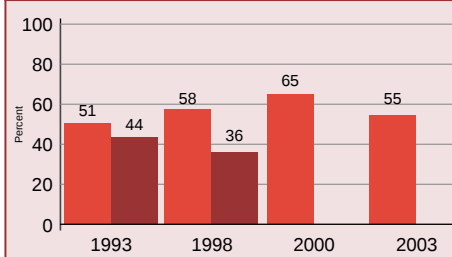
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

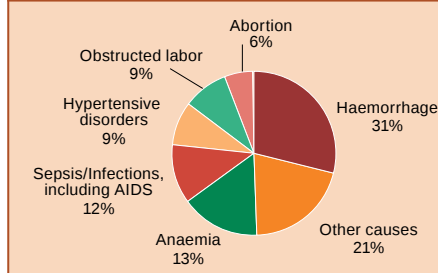


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	17 (2003)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	70 (2003)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	7, 10, 5 (2003)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	54 (2003)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

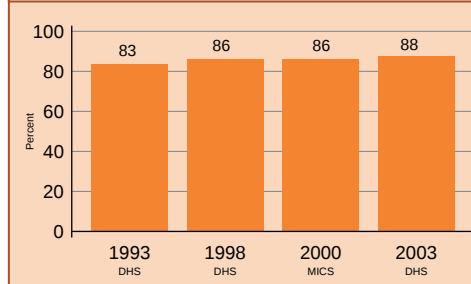
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

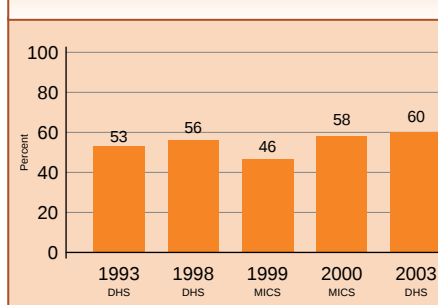
Antenatal care

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

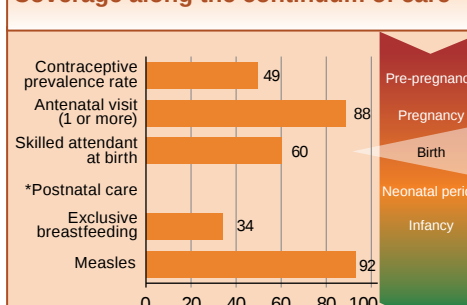


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care

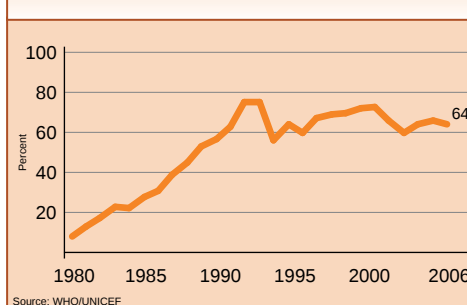


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

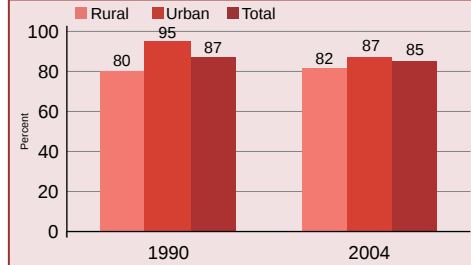


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

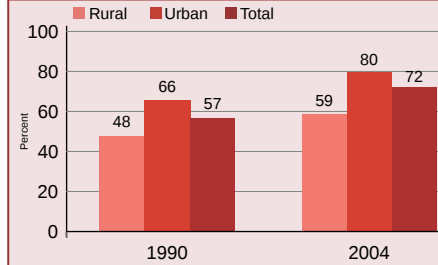
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

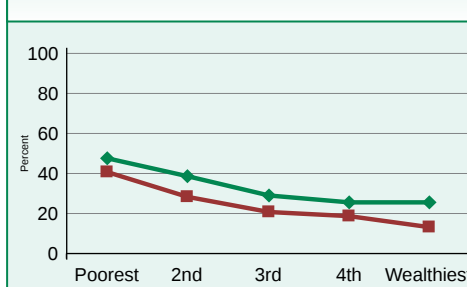
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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	---
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	203 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	47 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.7 (2000)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	0 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	2 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Philippines



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

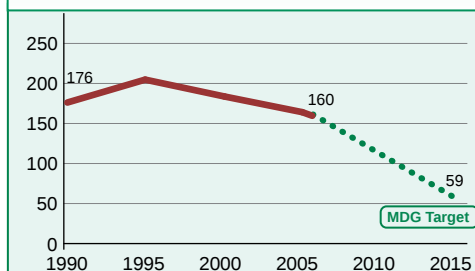
Rwanda

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	9,464 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,617 (2006)
Births (000)	420 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	82 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	160 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	98 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	67 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1,300 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	16 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,700 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

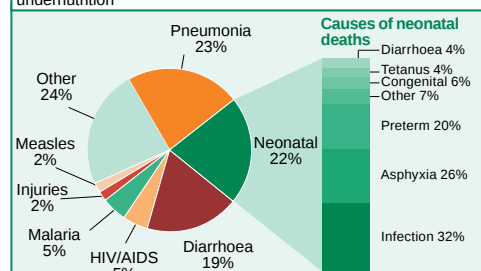
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

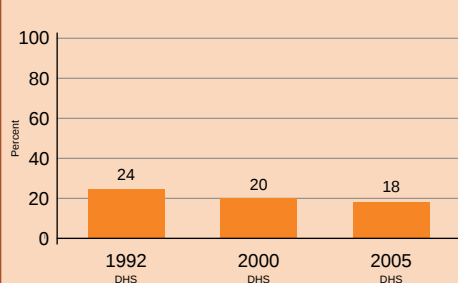
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	52 (2005)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	69 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	5 (2005)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	6 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

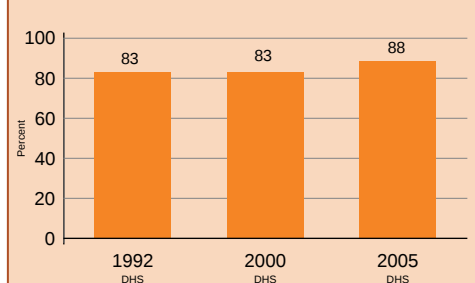
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

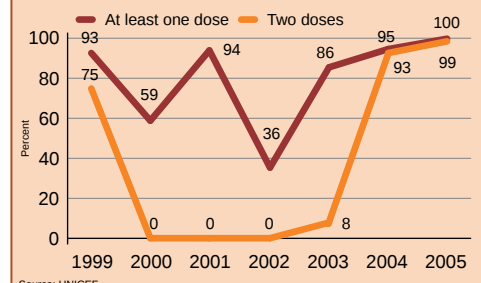
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

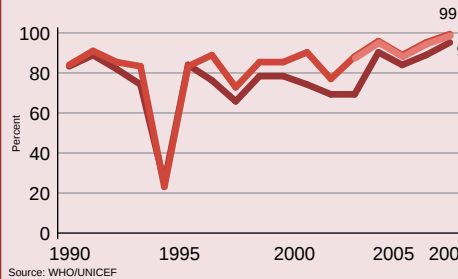


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

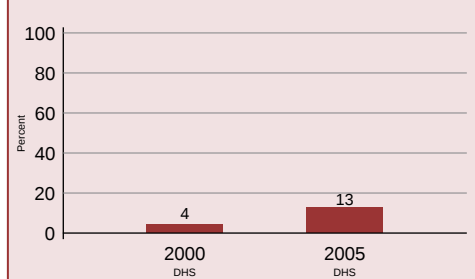
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

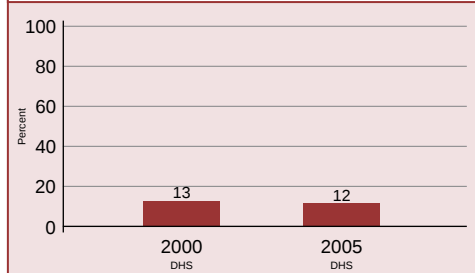
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



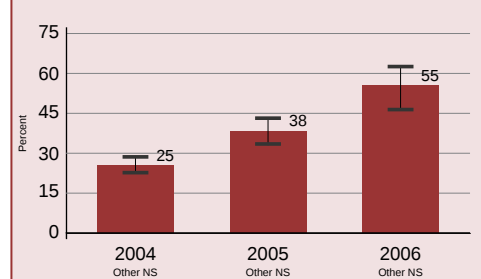
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



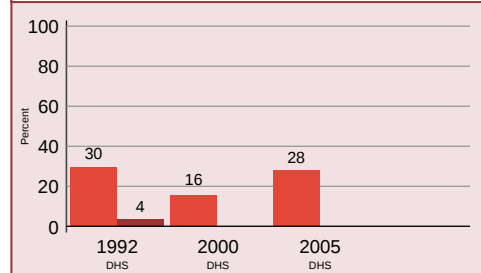
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

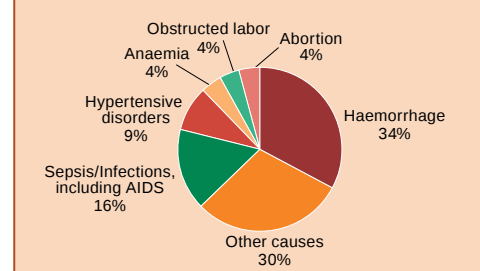


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	38 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	13 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	0 (2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 8, 2 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
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

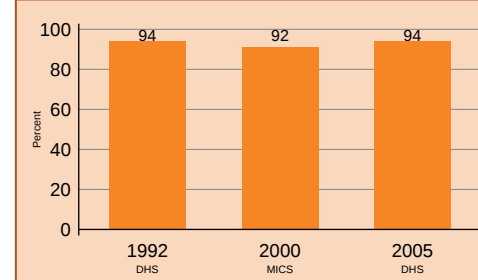
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

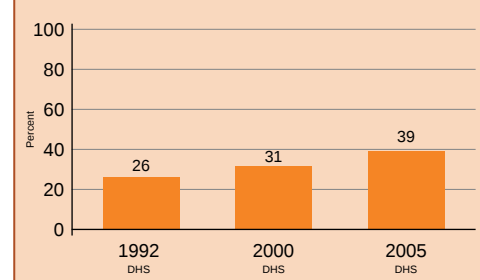
Antenatal care

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

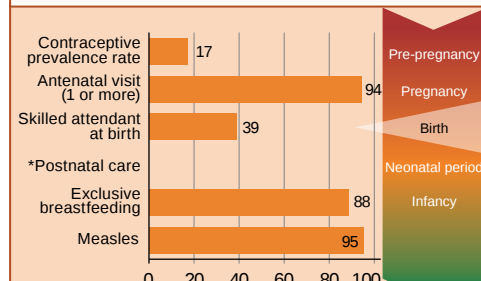


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



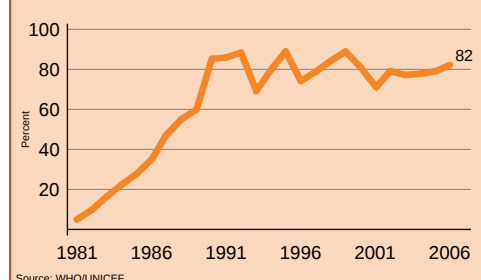
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

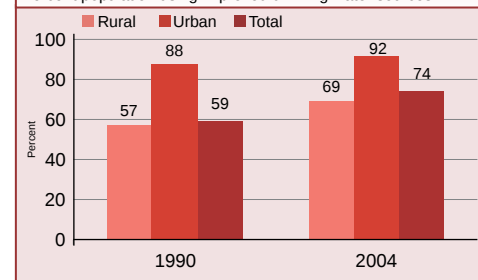


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

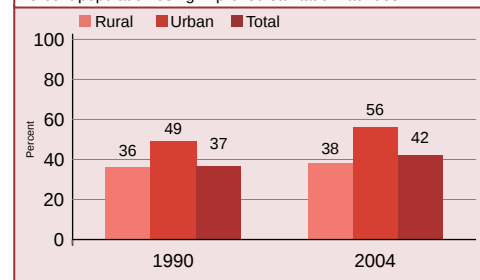
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

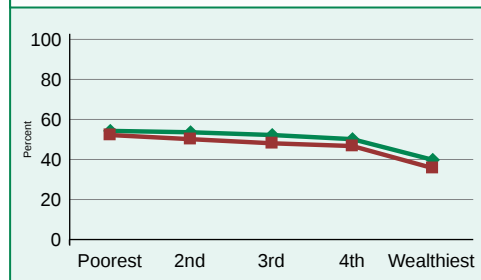
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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\$)	126 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	17 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	16 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	13 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	13 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Rwanda



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

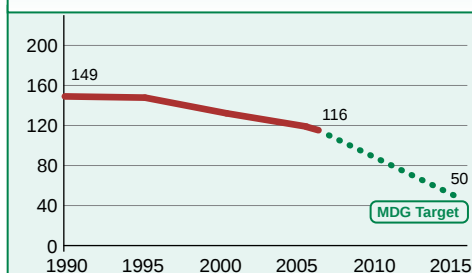
Senegal

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	12,072 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,913 (2006)
Births (000)	435 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	55 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	116 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	60 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	31 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	50 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	980 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	21 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,100 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

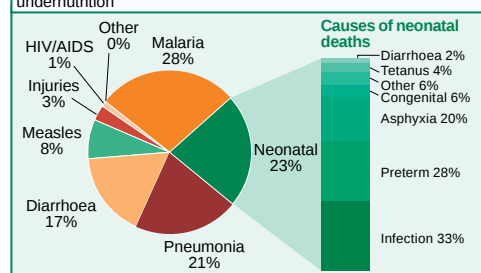
Deaths per 1000 live births



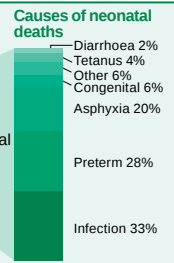
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

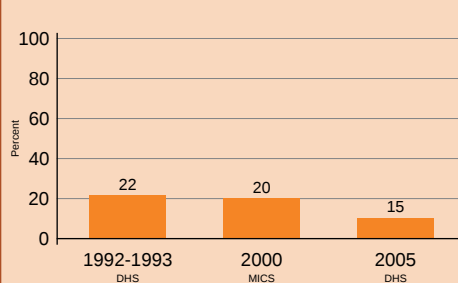
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	20 (2005)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	61 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2005)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	19 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

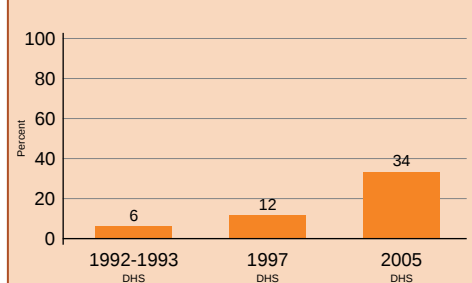
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

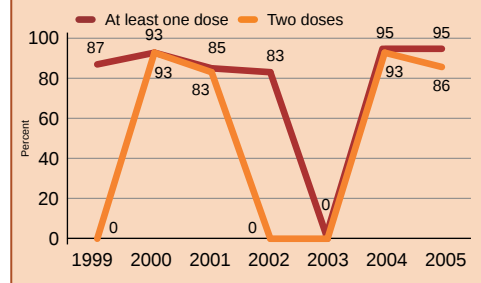
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

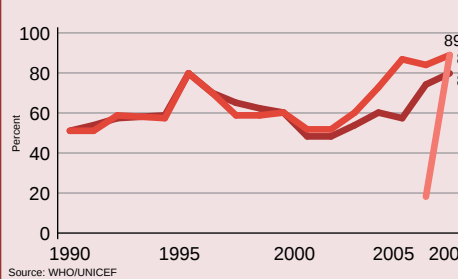
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

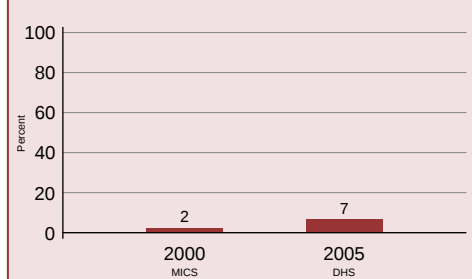
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

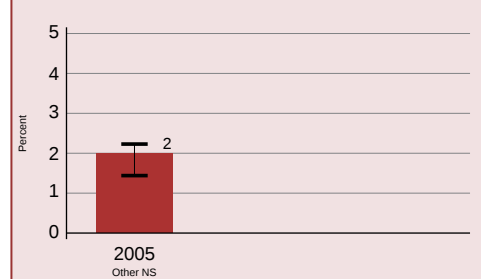
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: MICS, 2000; DHS, 2005

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

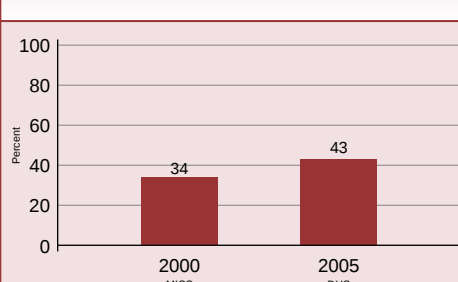
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

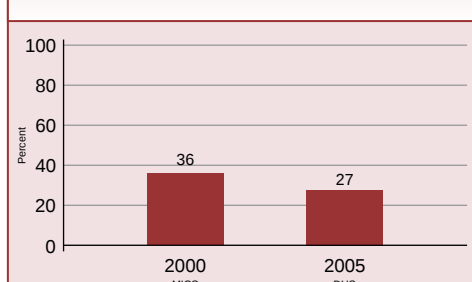
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: MICS, 2000; DHS, 2005

Malaria treatment

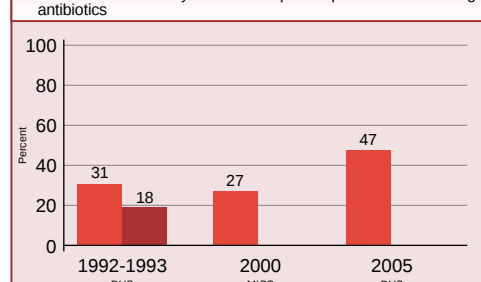
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: MICS, 2000; DHS, 2005

Pneumonia treatment

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



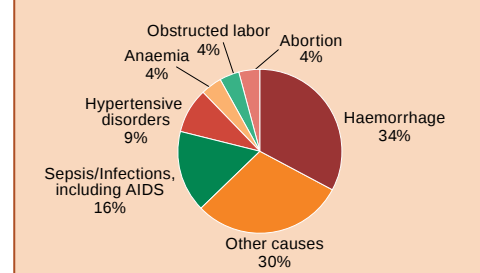
Source: DHS, 1992-1993; MICS, 2000; DHS, 2005

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	32 (2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	40 (2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	9 (2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	3, 7, 1 (2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
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

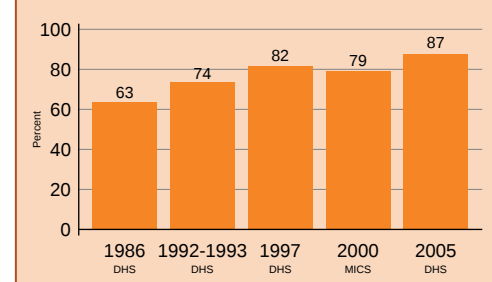
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

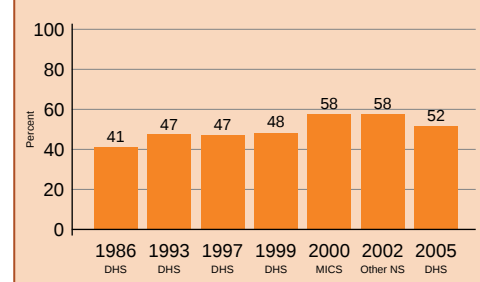
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, 1986; DHS, 1992-1993; DHS, 1997; MICS, 2000; DHS, 2005

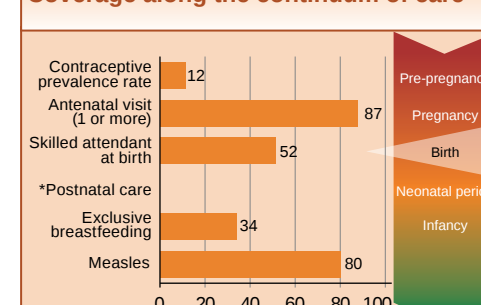
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, 1986; DHS, 1993; DHS, 1997; DHS, 1999; MICS, 2000; Other NS, 2002; DHS, 2005

Coverage along the continuum of care

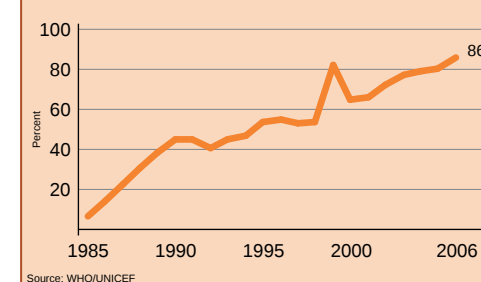


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

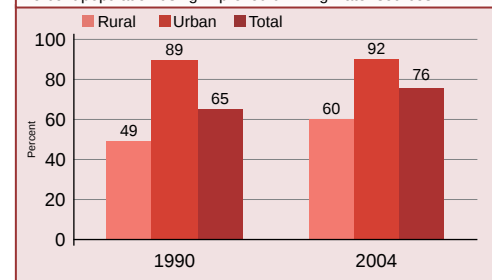


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

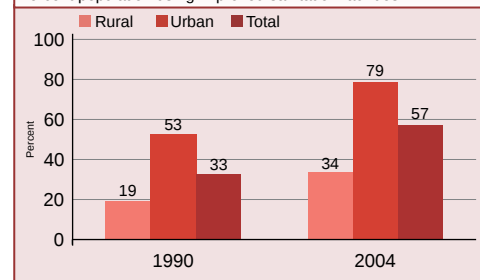
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

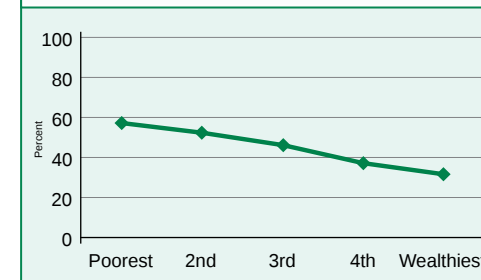
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2005 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	45
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.8
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	26

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

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 (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	56 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	10 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	17 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	38 (2000)

Senegal



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

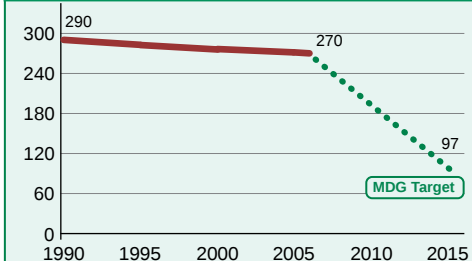
Sierra Leone

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	5,743 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	999 (2006)
Births (000)	262 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	48 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	270 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	159 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	56 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	71 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2,100 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	8 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	5,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

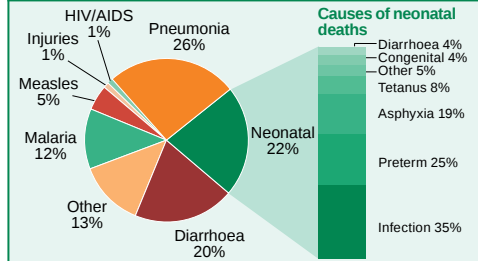
Deaths per 1000 live births



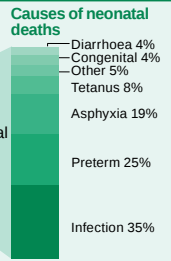
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

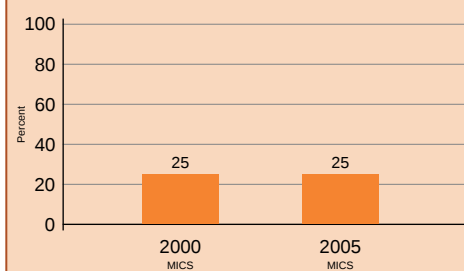
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	45 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	10 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	52 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	24 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

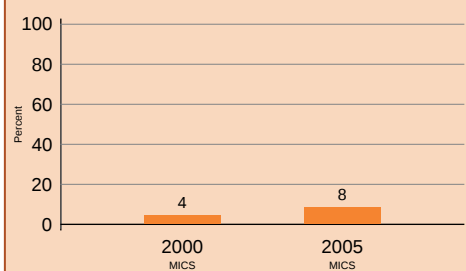
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

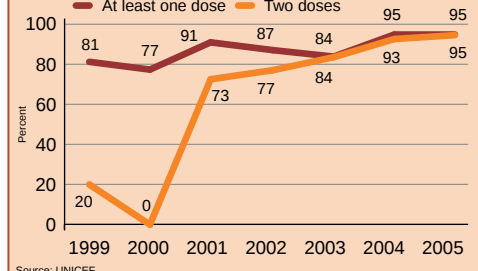
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

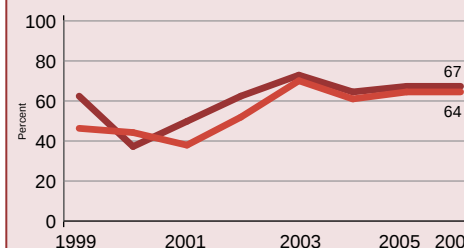


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

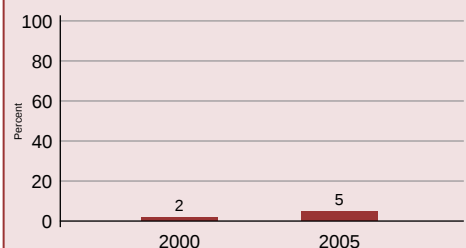
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

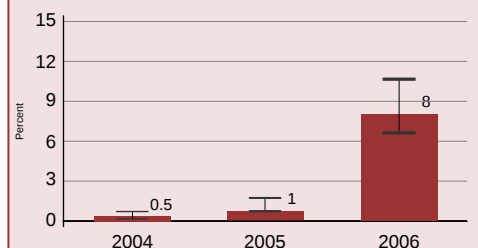
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

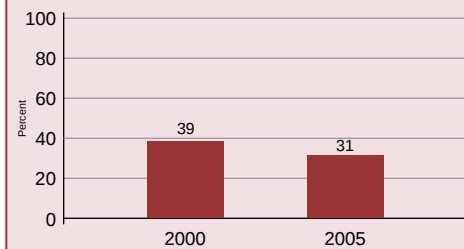
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF

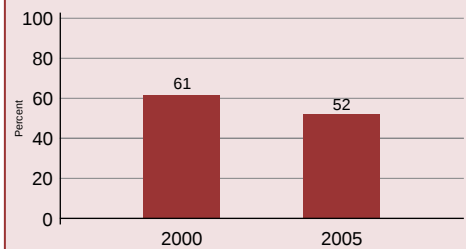
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria treatment

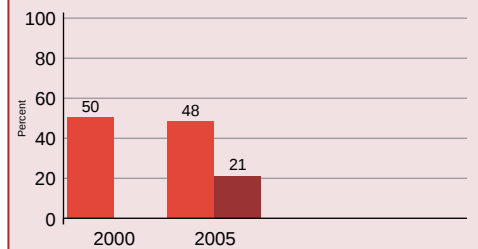
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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



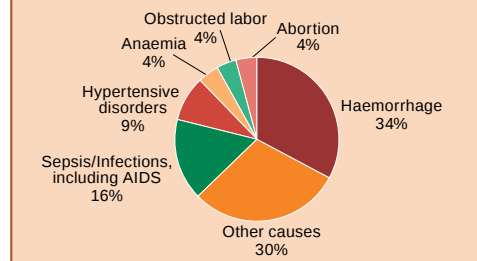
Source: WHO/UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	2 (2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	33 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

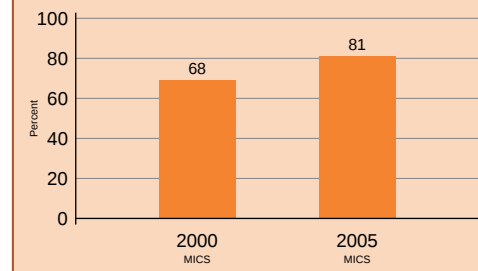
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

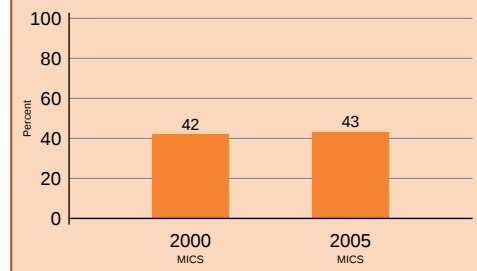
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: MICS

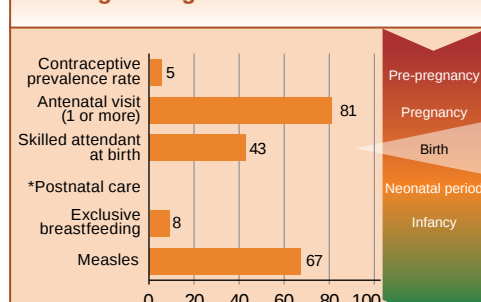
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: MICS

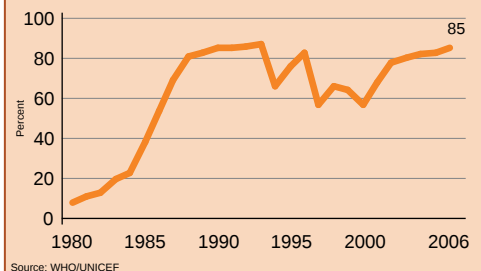
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

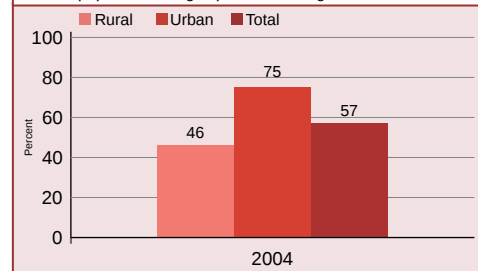


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

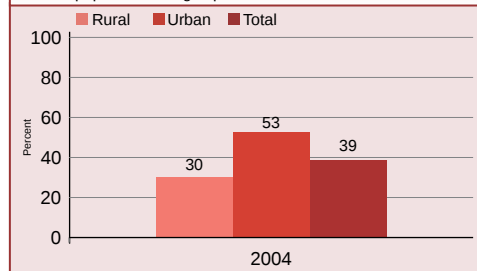
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

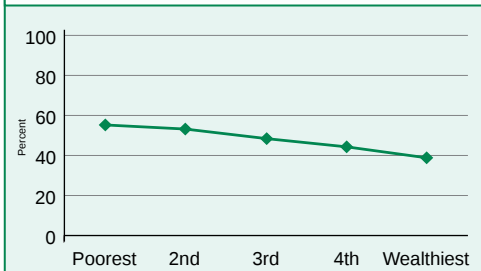
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	2000 MICS	2005 MICS		
Coverage gap (%)	53	49		
Ratio poorest/wealthiest		1.4		
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)		17		

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	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\$)	34 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	8 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	41 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	6 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Sierra Leone



DEMOGRAPHICS

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

The graph shows a steady decline in the under-five mortality rate in Niger from 1990 to 2015. The rate starts at 203 in 1990 and decreases to 68 in 2015. A green line represents the MDG target, which is 145 in 2005.

Year	Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)
1990	203
2005	145
2015	68

Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths

Category	Percentage
Pneumonia	24%
Neonatal	23%
Other	20%
Diarrhoea	19%
Measles	7%
Malaria	5%
Injuries	3%
HIV/AIDS	1%

Category	Percentage
Infection	26%
Asphyxia	25%
Preterm	22%
Congenital	8%
Tetanus	8%
Other	7%
Diarrhoea	4%

Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

Year	Percent
1997	16
1999	23
2006	32

Year	Percent
1999 MICS	9
2006 MICS	9

Year	At least one dose (%)	Two doses (%)
1999	63	15
2000	100	45
2001	62	50
2002	60	56
2003	0	0
2004	6	6
2005	0	0

Source: UNICEF

Immunization

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

Year	Percent of children immunised against measles	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT	Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib
1990	30	20	20
1995	35	25	25
2000	35	35	35
2005	35	35	35
2006	35	35	35

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Year	Percent
2006	9

Category	Percent
2006	0.6
Other NS	0

Year	Percent
2006	7

Year	Percent
2006	8

Category	Percent
2006 (Light Blue)	13
2006 (Dark Blue)	32

A bar chart comparing the percentage of people who have ever been in a romantic relationship across two survey periods: 1999 and 2006. The vertical axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis is labeled 'MICS' and has two categories: '1999' and '2006'. The bar for 1999 reaches the 32 mark on the y-axis, and the bar for 2006 reaches the 26 mark. The exact percentage values are displayed above each bar.

MICS	Percent
1999	32
2006	26

Cause	Percentage
Haemorrhage	34%
Other causes	30%
Sepsis/Infections, including AIDS	16%
Hypertensive disorders	9%
Anaemia	4%
Obstructed labor	4%
Abortion	4%

Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al. Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Year	Survey Type	Percent
1999	MICS	34
2002	Other NS	25
2006	MICS	33

Indicator	Prevalence Rate (%)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	15
Antenatal visit (1 or more)	26
Skilled attendant at birth	33
*Postnatal care	9
Exclusive breastfeeding	9
Measles	35

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Year	Percent
1981	5
1986	20
1988	45
1990	22
1991	22
1996	45
2001	60
2006	74

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Category	Percent
Rural	27
Urban	32
Total	29

Category	Percent
Rural	14
Urban	48
Total	26

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

No data	
	No data
Coverage gap (%)	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	No
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	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	--
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	--

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 1000 population)	0.2 (1997)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	4 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	56 (2005)



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

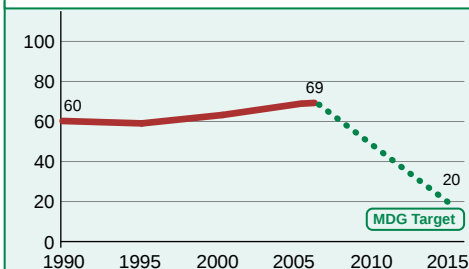
South Africa

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	48,282 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	5,254 (2006)
Births (000)	1,102 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	69 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	56 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	21 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	76 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	400 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	110 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	4,300 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

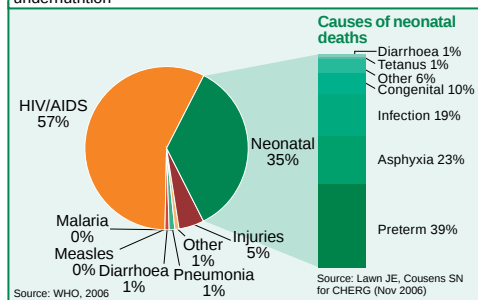
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

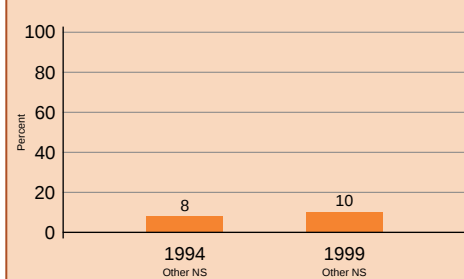
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	31 (1999)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	46 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4 (1999)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	15 (1998)

Underweight prevalence

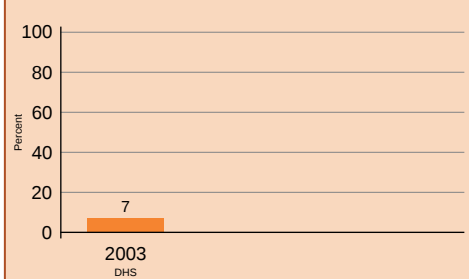
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

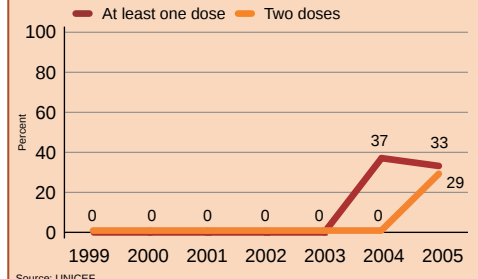
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

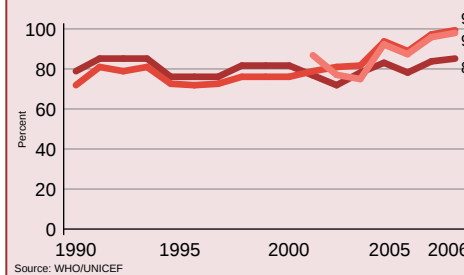


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

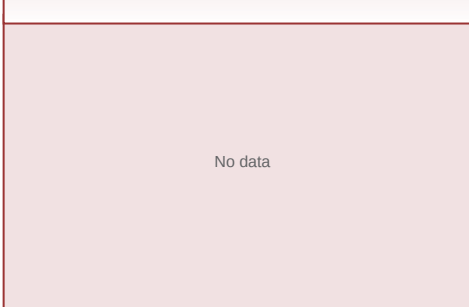
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

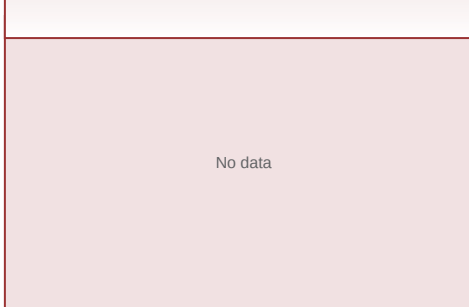
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

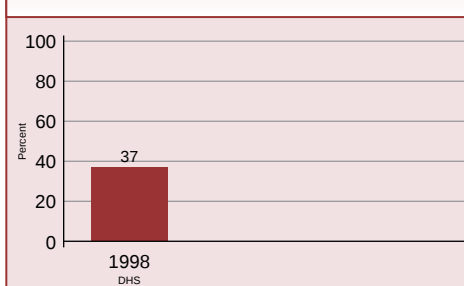
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



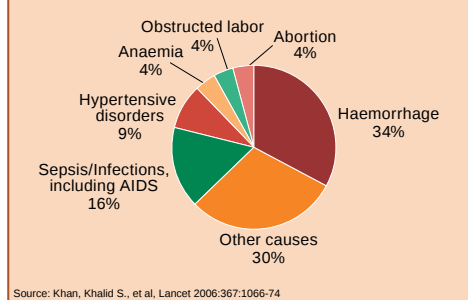
DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	73 (1998)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	16,19,12 (1998)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	45 (1998)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

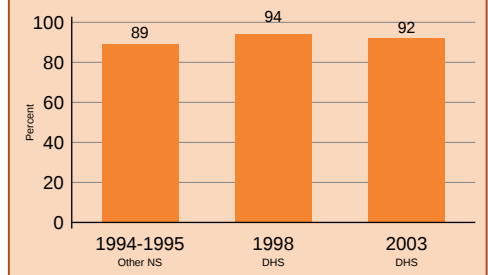
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

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



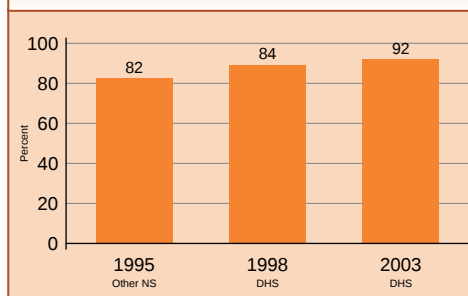
Other NS

DHS

DHS

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

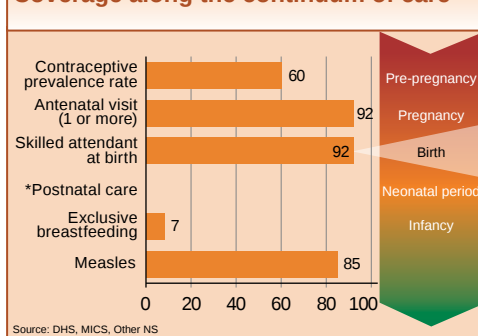


Other NS

DHS

DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

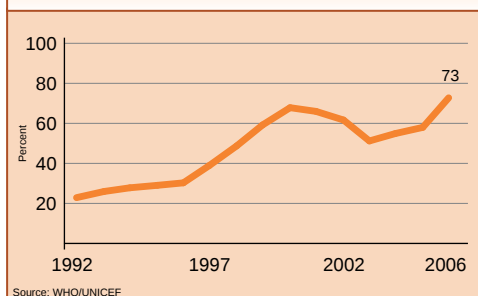


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

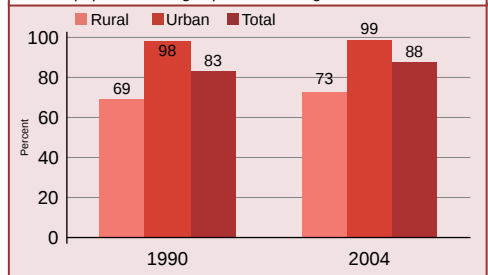


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

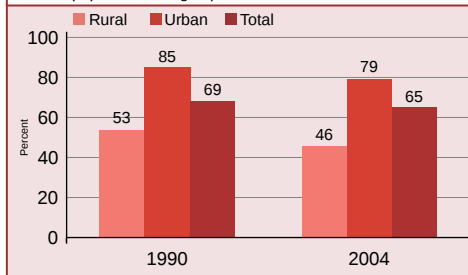
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

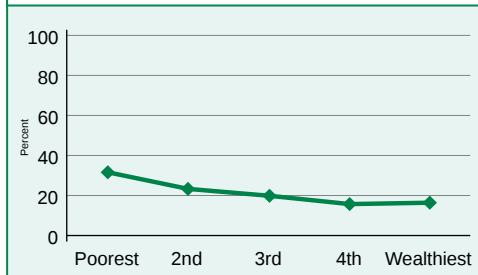
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1998 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	23
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.9
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	15

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	---
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	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	748 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	10 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	4.9 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	4 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	6 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

South Africa



DEMOGRAPHICS

Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births

The graph shows a steady decline in the under-five mortality rate in Cambodia from 1990 to 2015. The rate starts at 120 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 and reaches 40 in 2015. A green line indicates the MDG Target, which is 40 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015.

Year	Under-five mortality rate (Deaths per 1000 live births)
1990	120
1995	105
2000	95
2005	85
2007	89
2010	75
2015	40

Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths

Category	Percentage
Neonatal	31%
Malaria	21%
Pneumonia	16%
Diarrhoea	13%
Other	6%
Measles	5%
Injuries	5%
HIV/AIDS	3%

Causes of neonatal deaths (stacked bar chart)

Cause	Percentage
Preterm	50%
Asphyxia	19%
Infection	14%
Congenital	8%
Other	5%
Tetanus	3%
Diarrhoea	1%

Source: WHO, 2006

Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

NUTRITION

Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*

A bar chart with an orange background and white grid lines. The vertical axis is labeled 'Percent' and ranges from 0 to 100 in increments of 20. The horizontal axis has three categories: 1986, 1992, and 2000. Each category has an orange bar with its value labeled on top. Below each year is a label: 'Other NS' for 1986 and 1992, and 'MICS' for 2000.

Year	Prevalence (%)	Source
1986	17	Other NS
1992	31	Other NS
2000	38	MICS

Year	Survey	Percent
1990	DHS	13
2000	MICS	16

A line graph showing the percentage of children immunized against measles in 2005, broken down by year (1999 to 2005) and dose status (At least one dose, Two doses). The Y-axis represents the percentage (0 to 100). The X-axis represents the year. The 'At least one dose' series (dark red) shows a peak in 2000 (99%) and a low in 2003 (34%). The 'Two doses' series (orange) shows a peak in 2002 (93%) and a low in 2003 (0%).

Year	At least one dose (%)	Two doses (%)
1999	79	31
2000	99	15
2001	92	88
2002	93	93
2003	34	0
2004	70	0
2005	90	90

Source: UNICEF

Immunization

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

Year	Measles (%)	DPT (%)	Hib (%)
1990	58	60	62
1991	58	60	62
1992	52	55	58
1993	50	52	55
1994	48	50	52
1995	50	52	55
1996	58	60	62
1997	58	60	62
1998	50	52	55
1999	48	50	52
2000	58	60	62
2001	62	65	68
2002	60	62	65
2003	65	68	72
2004	68	72	75
2005	72	75	78
2006	73	75	78

Source: WHO/UNICEF

Year	Percent
2000	0.4

No data

Year	Percent
2000	38

MICS	Percent
2000	50

MICS	Percent
2000	57

Cause	Percentage
Haemorrhage	34%
Other causes	30%
Sepsis/Infections, including AIDS	16%
Hypertensive disorders	9%
Anaemia	4%
Obstructed labor	4%
Abortion	4%

Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al. Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Service	Coverage (%)	Stage of Care
Contraceptive prevalence rate	7	Pre-pregnancy
Antenatal visit (1 or more)	60	Pregnancy
Skilled attendant at birth	87	Birth
*Postnatal care	-	Neonatal period
Exclusive breastfeeding	16	Infancy
Measles	73	Infancy

Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Period	Percent
1989-1990	70
1992-1993	75
2000	60

Year	Other NS (%)
1988-1993	86
2000	87

Year	Percent
1981	5
1986	10
1991	75
1996	65
2001	62
2006	72

Source: WHO/UNICEF

A bar chart comparing illiteracy rates in 1990 and 2004 for rural, urban, and total populations. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 100. The X-axis shows the years 1990 and 2004. The legend indicates Rural (light red), Urban (dark red), and Total (medium red).

Year	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
1990	57	85	64
2004	64	78	70

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

A bar chart comparing the percentage of under-5 children who are malnourished in rural, urban, and total populations for the years 1990 and 2004. The y-axis represents the percentage from 0 to 100. The x-axis shows the years 1990 and 2004. For each year, there are three bars: Rural (light red), Urban (dark red), and Total (medium red). The values are labeled on top of each bar.

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1990	26	53	33
2004	24	50	34

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

No data	
	No data
Coverage gap (%)	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	

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	--
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	--

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	54 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	63 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.1 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	9 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	15 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	35 (2005)



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

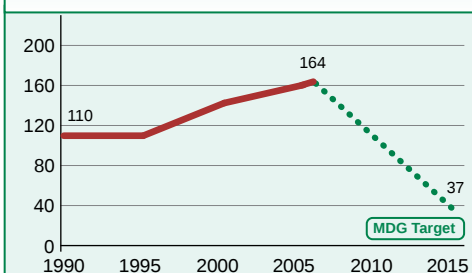
Swaziland

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,134 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	147 (2006)
Births (000)	33 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	53 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	164 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	112 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	5 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	390 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	120 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	120 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

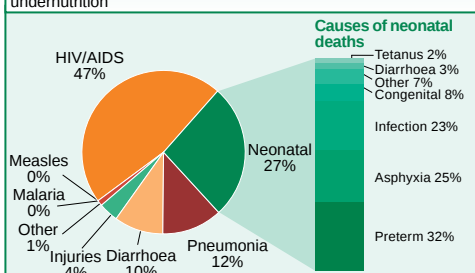
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

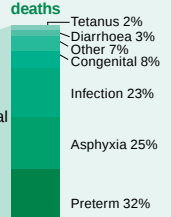
Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

Causes of neonatal deaths



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

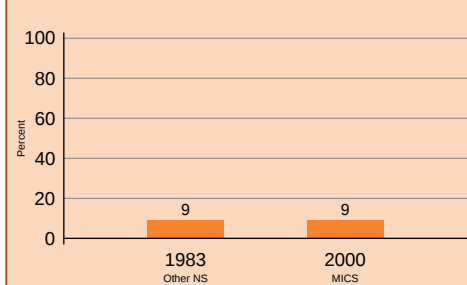
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	37 (2000)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2 (2000)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	60 (2000)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	9 (2000)

Underweight prevalence

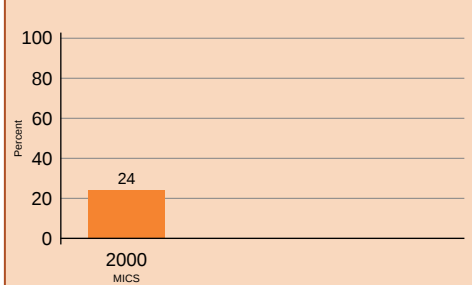
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

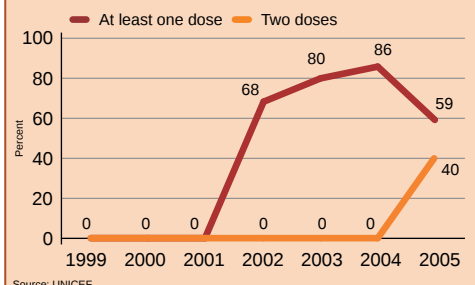
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

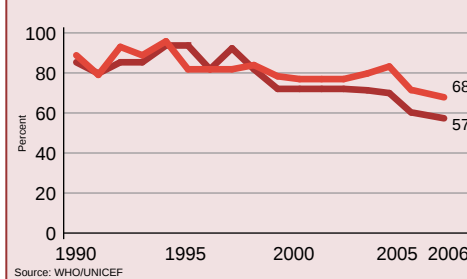


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

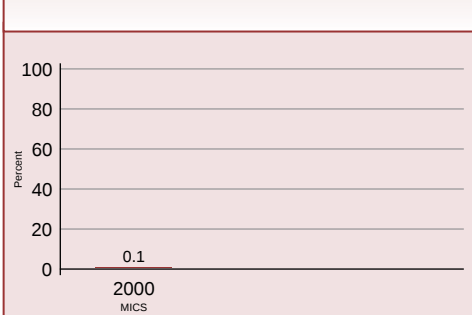
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

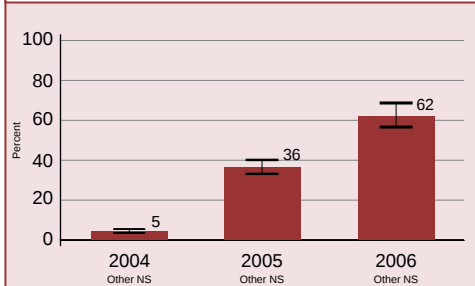
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

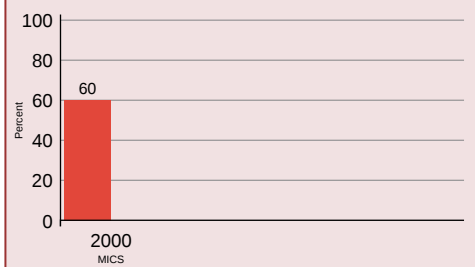
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Other NS

Pneumonia treatment

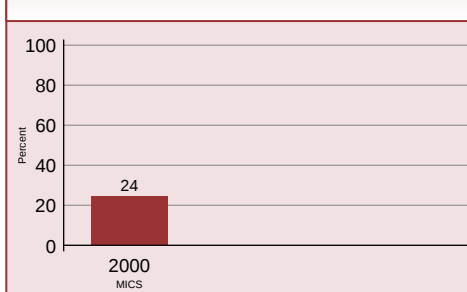
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



Source: WHO/UNICEF

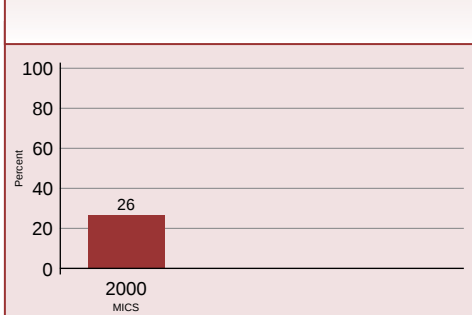
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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*



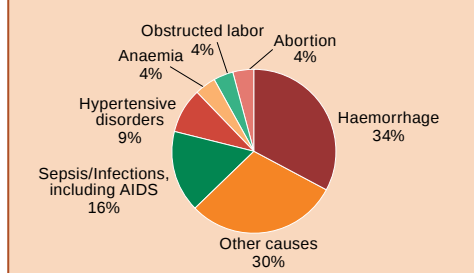
*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	---
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	---
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	---
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	---
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

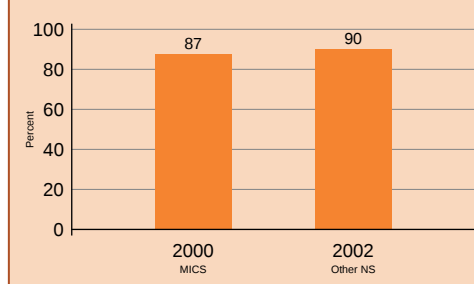
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

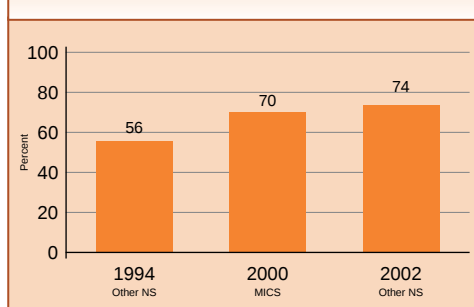
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: MICS

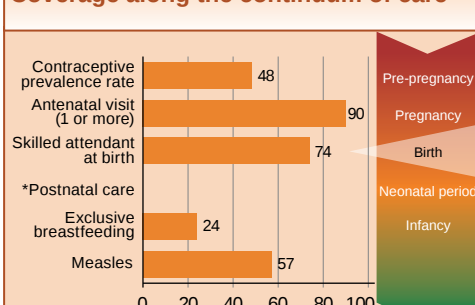
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: MICS

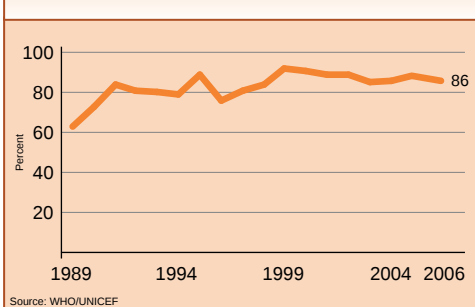
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

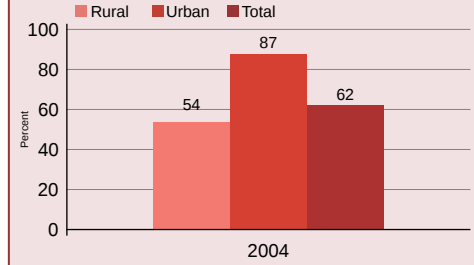


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

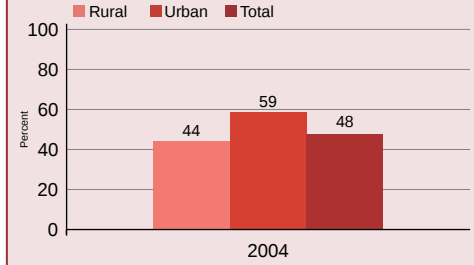
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	---
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	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	367 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	15 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	6.5 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	15 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	1 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

No data		
	2000 MICS	
Coverage gap (%)	35	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest		
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)		

Swaziland



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

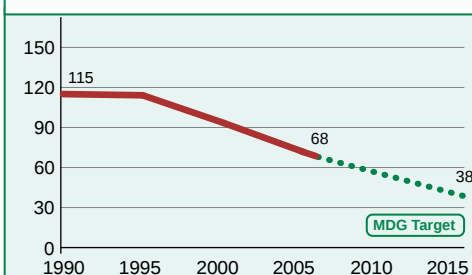
Tajikistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	6,640 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	858 (2006)
Births (000)	185 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	88 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	68 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	56 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	13 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	170 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	160 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	320 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

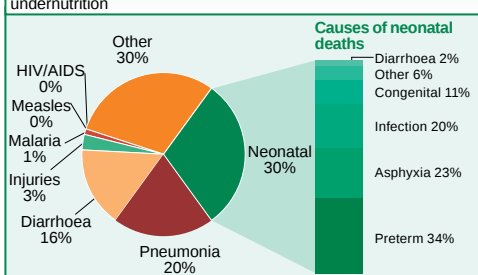
Deaths per 1000 live births



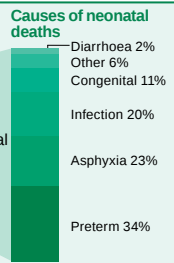
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

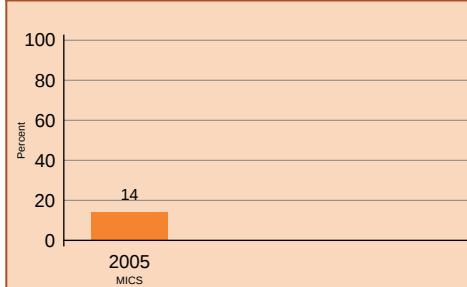
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	33 (2005)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2005)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	15 (2005)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	10 (2005)

Underweight prevalence

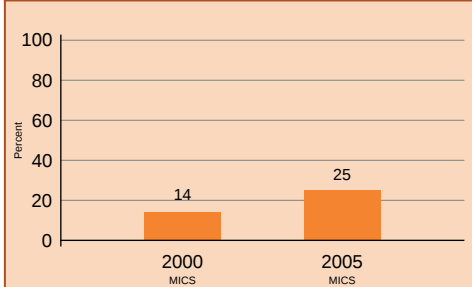
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

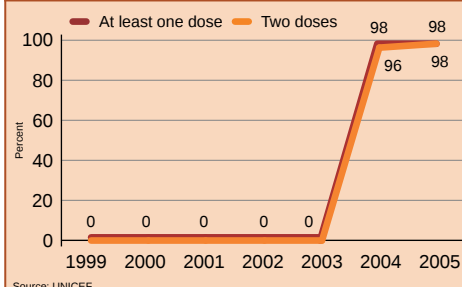
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

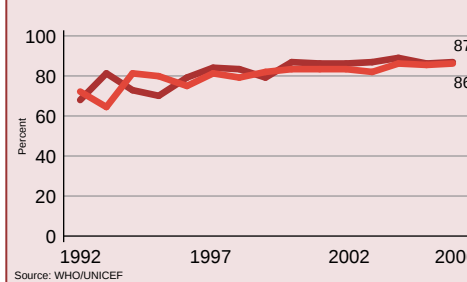


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

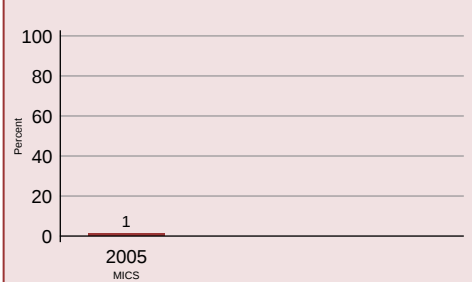
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

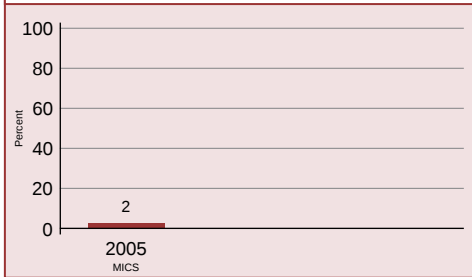
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

Malaria treatment

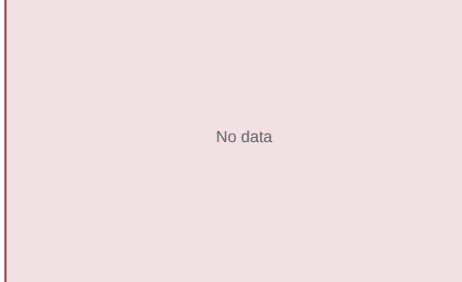
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

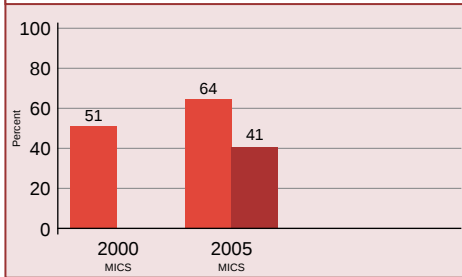
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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

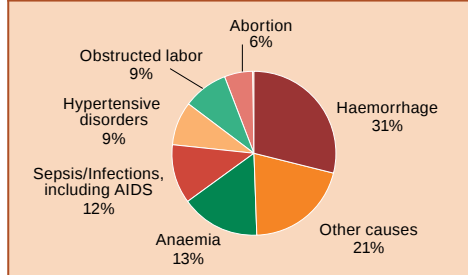


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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, %)	61 (2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

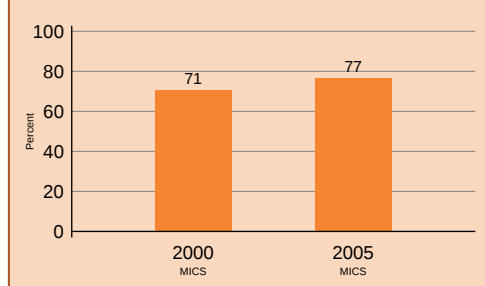
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

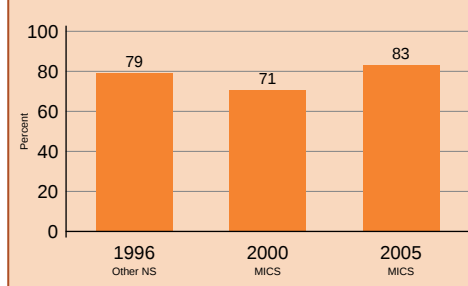
Antenatal care

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

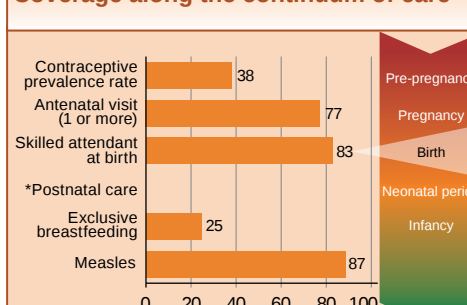


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

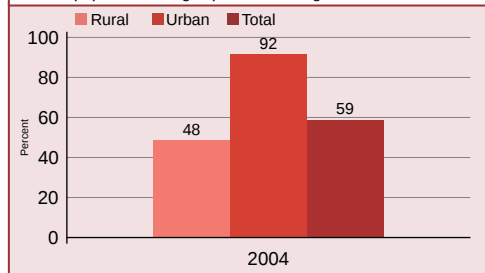
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

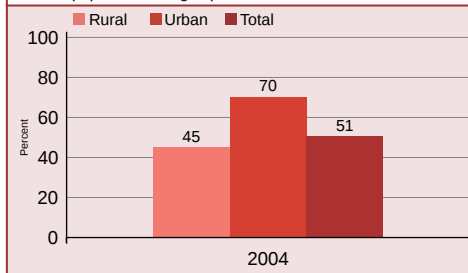
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

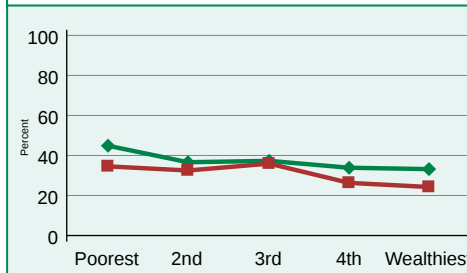
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	54 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	5 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	76 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	7.2 (2003)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	5 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	86 (2005)

Tajikistan



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

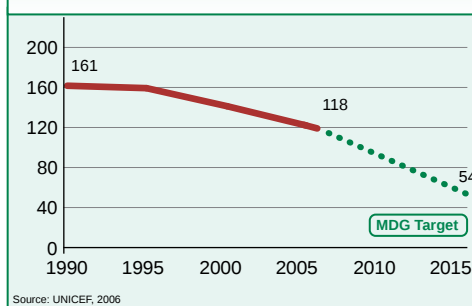
Tanzania, United Republic of

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	39,459 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	6,953 (2006)
Births (000)	1,589 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	8 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	118 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	74 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	43 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	188 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	950 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	24 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	13,000 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

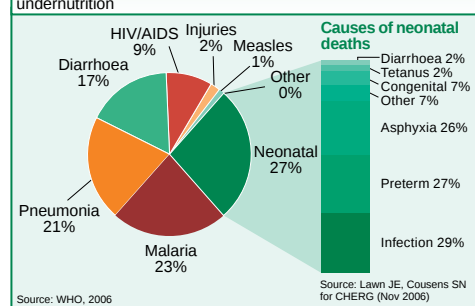
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

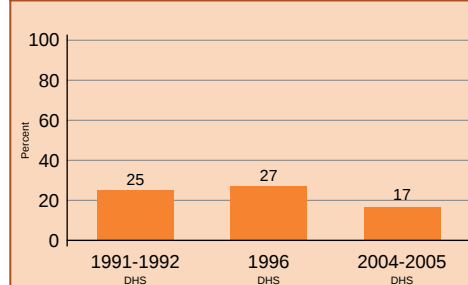
NUTRITION

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)

Underweight prevalence

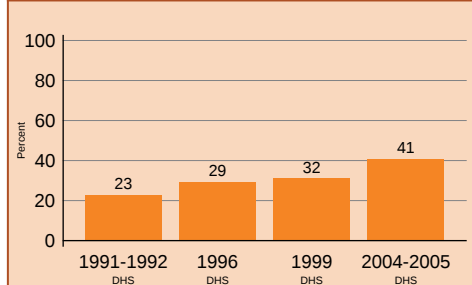
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

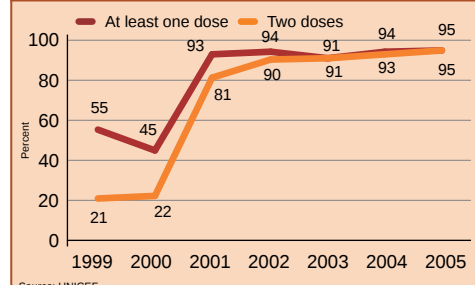
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

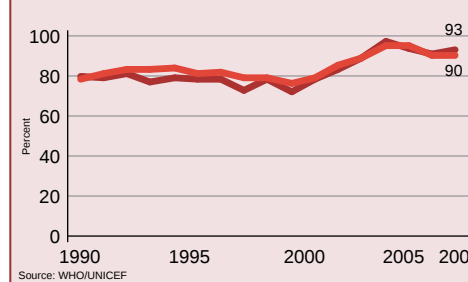


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

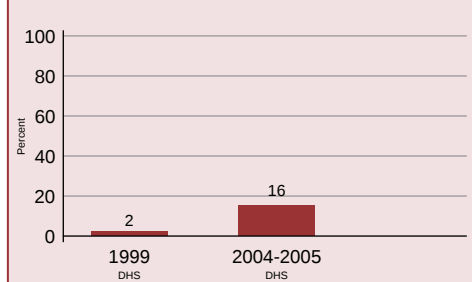
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

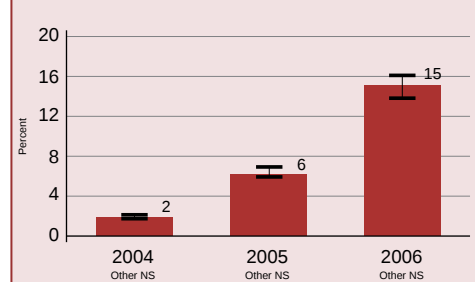
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

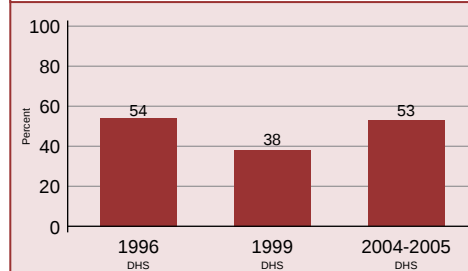
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: Other NS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

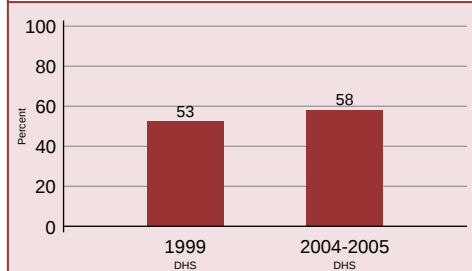
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

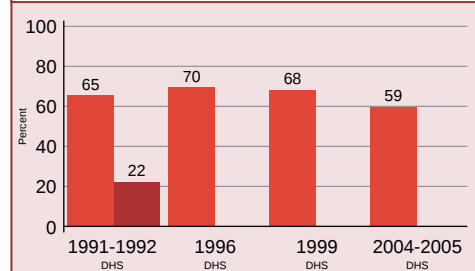
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



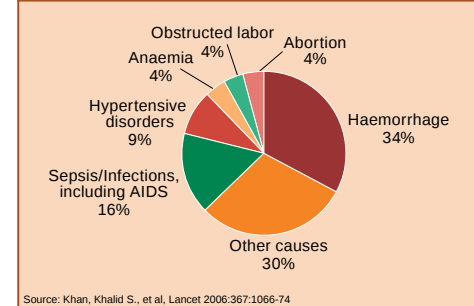
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%) 22 (2004-2005)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %) 62 (2004-2005)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%) 22 (2004-2005)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) 3,8,2 (2004-2005)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 67 (2004-2005)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %) ---

Causes of maternal deaths

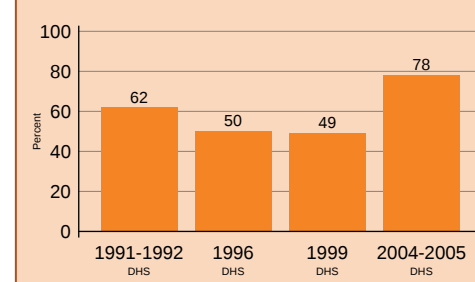
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

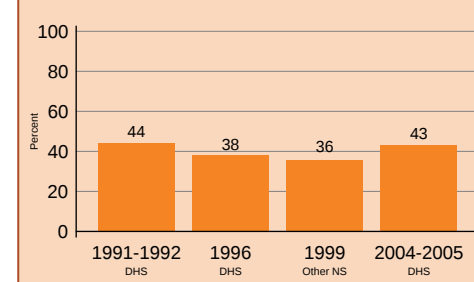
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

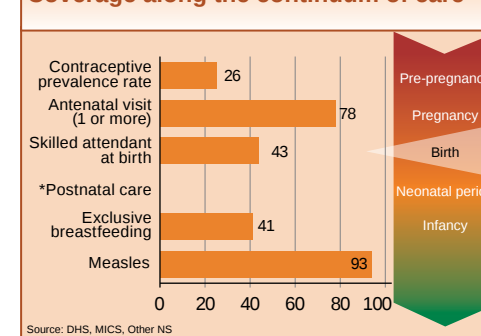
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

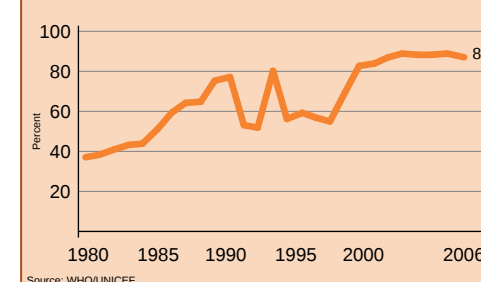
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

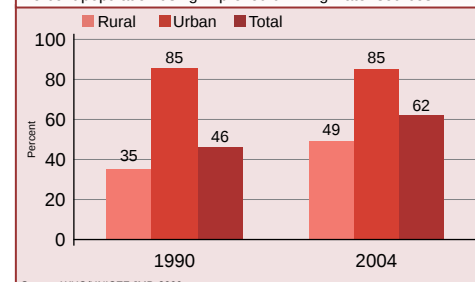


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

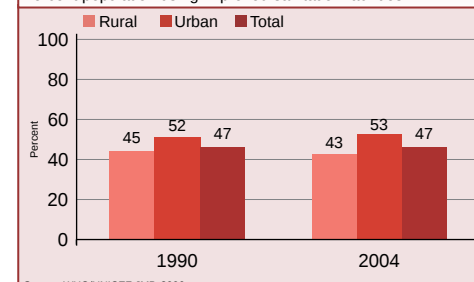
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

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

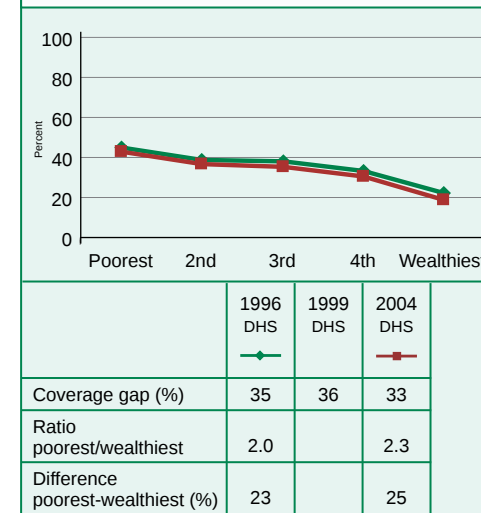
SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	29 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	49 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (2002)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	16 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	15 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	21 (2005)

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



Tanzania, United Republic of



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

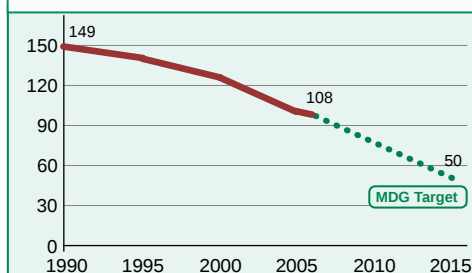
Togo

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	6,410 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,045 (2006)
Births (000)	242 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	78 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	108 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	69 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2006)
Total under-five deaths (000)	26 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	510 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	38 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	1,200 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

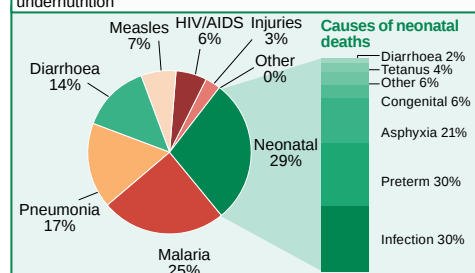
Deaths per 1000 live births



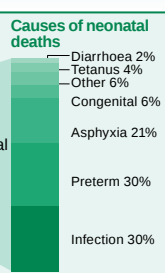
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

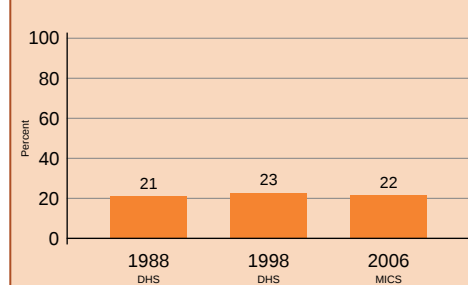
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	28 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	16 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	35 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

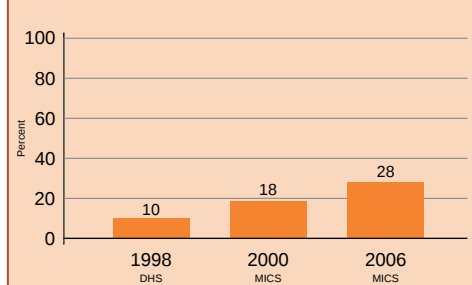
Percent children < 3 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

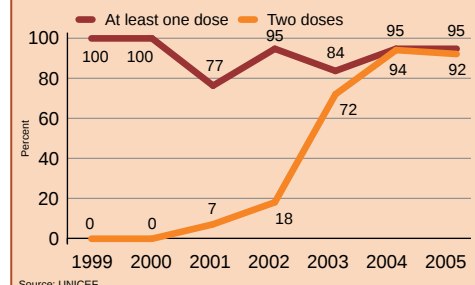
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

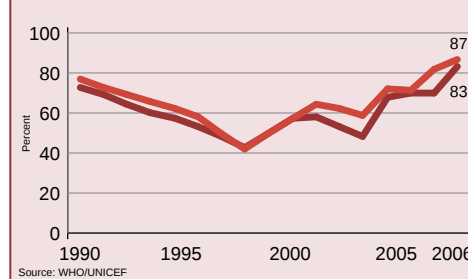


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

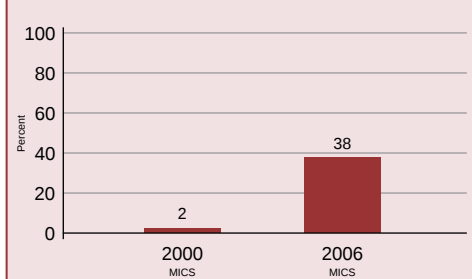
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

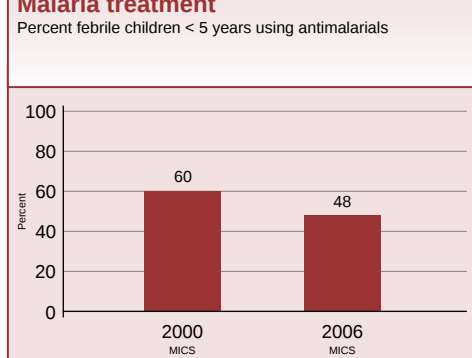
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Malaria treatment

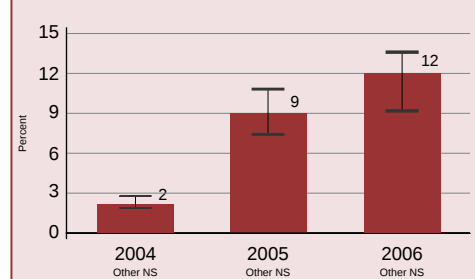
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: WHO/UNICEF

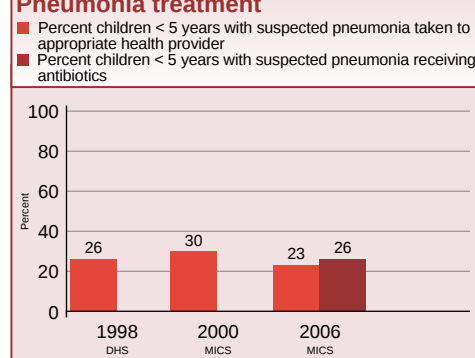
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

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



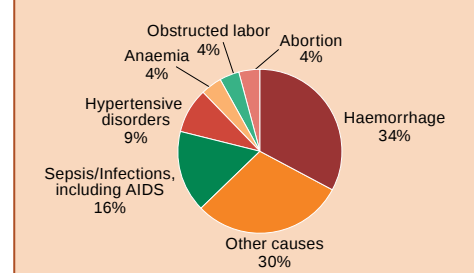
Source: WHO/UNICEF

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

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; %)	2, 5, 1 (1998)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	36 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

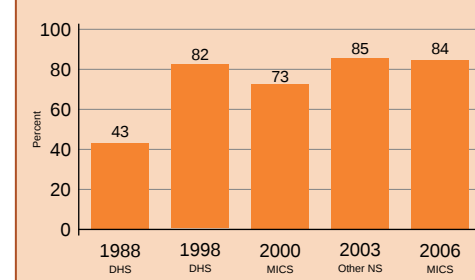
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

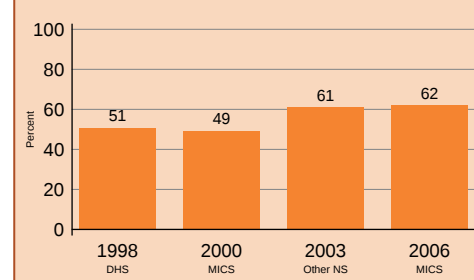
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

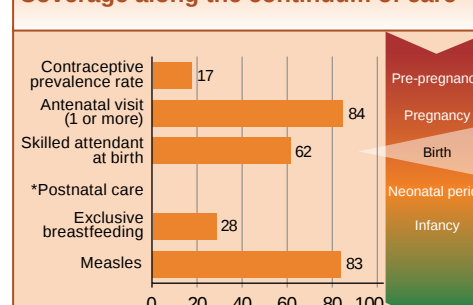
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Coverage along the continuum of care

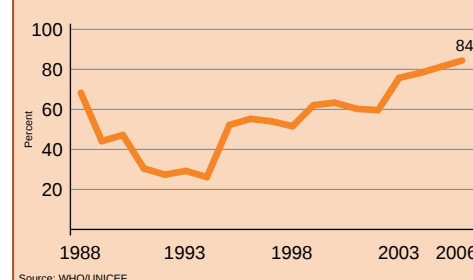


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

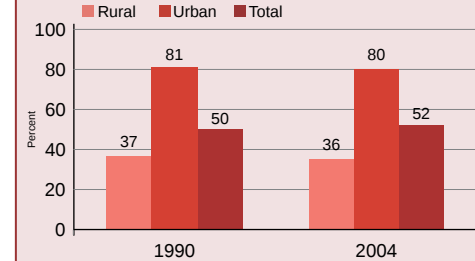


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

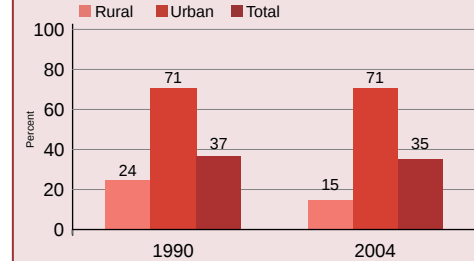
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

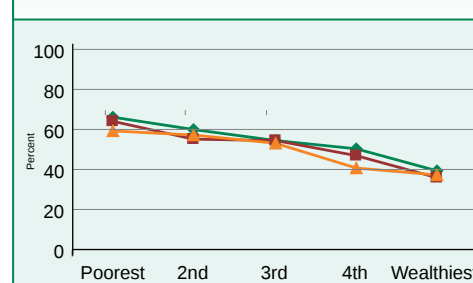
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1998 DHS	2000 MICS	2006 MICS
Coverage gap (%)	54	53	49
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.7	1.8	1.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	27	28	22

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	Partial
IMCI adapted to cover newborns 0-1 week of age	No
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\$)	63 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	7 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	67 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.4 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	5 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Togo



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

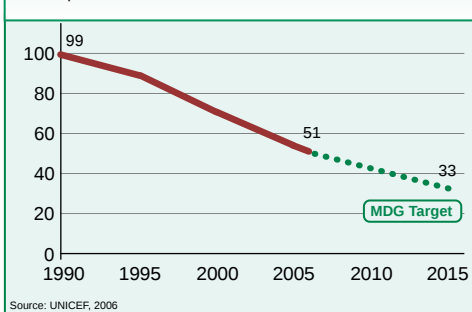
Turkmenistan

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	4,899 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	491 (2006)
Births (000)	108 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	96 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	51 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	35 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	6 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	130 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	290 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	140 (2005)

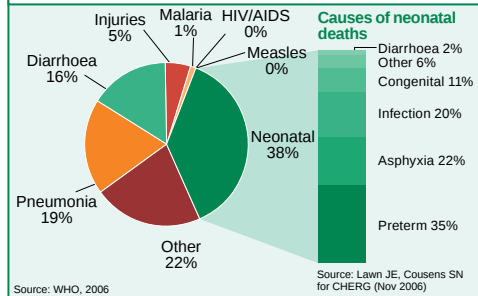
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths

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



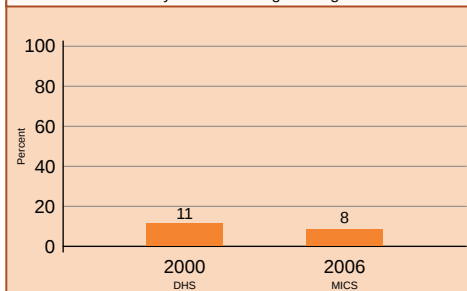
INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	19 (2006)	Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	54 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7 (2006)	Low birthweight incidence (%)	4 (2006)

Underweight prevalence

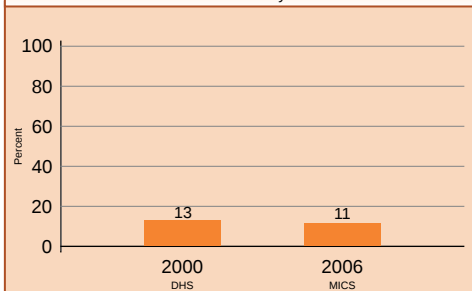
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

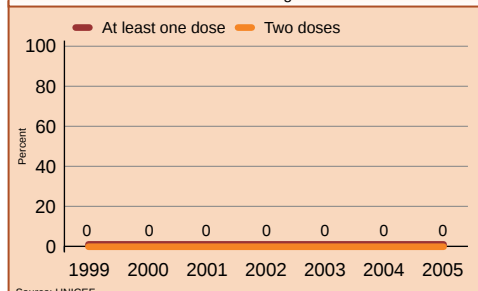
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

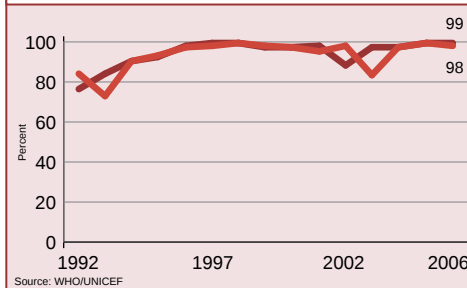
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

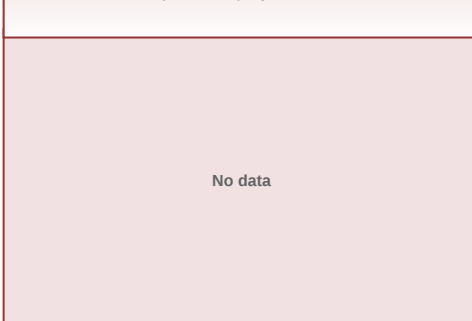
Immunization

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



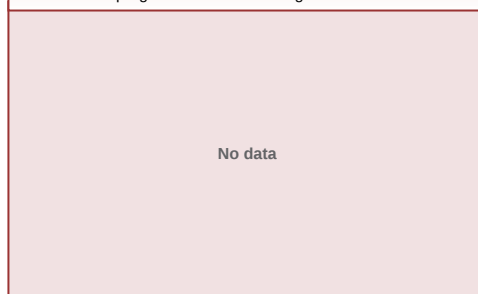
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



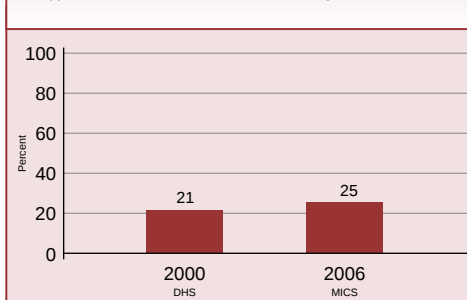
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



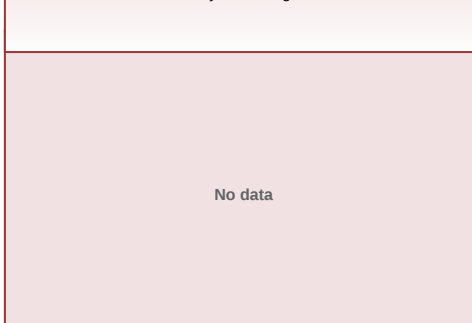
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



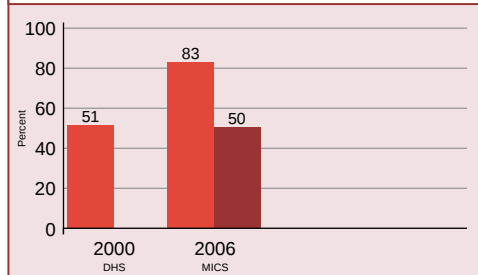
Malaria treatment

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

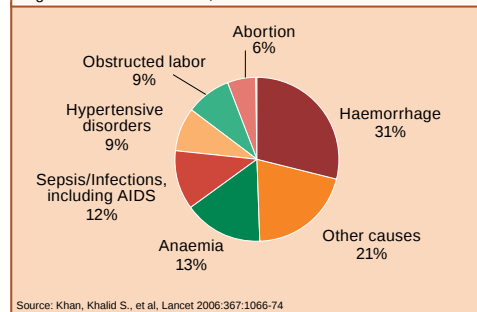


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

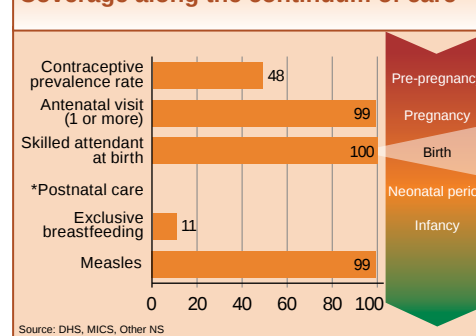
Unmet need for family planning (%)	10 (2000)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	83 (2000)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	3, 4, 2 (2000)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	60 (2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002

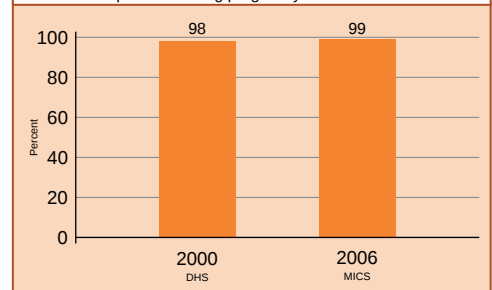


Coverage along the continuum of care



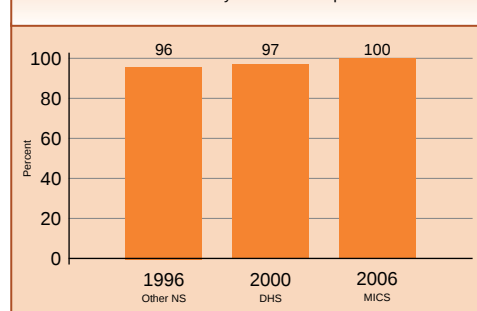
Antenatal care

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



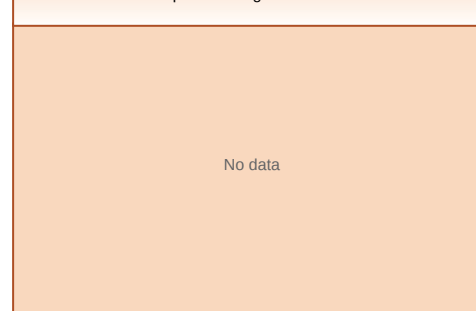
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

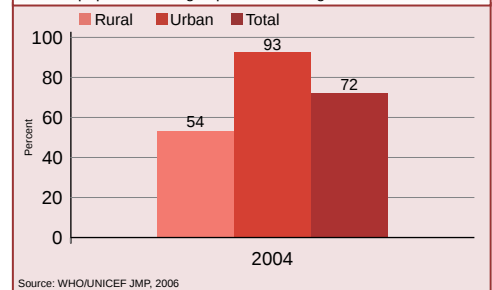
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

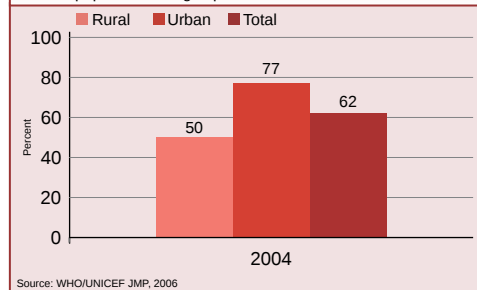
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



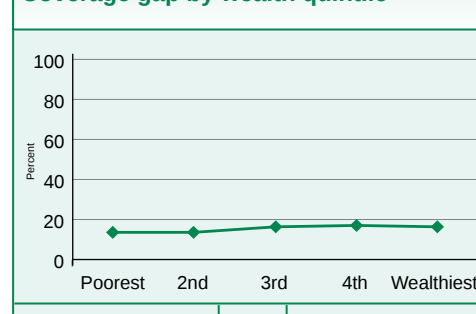
Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	---
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	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\$)	245 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	15 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	31 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	13.2 (2002)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	2 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	1 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Turkmenistan



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

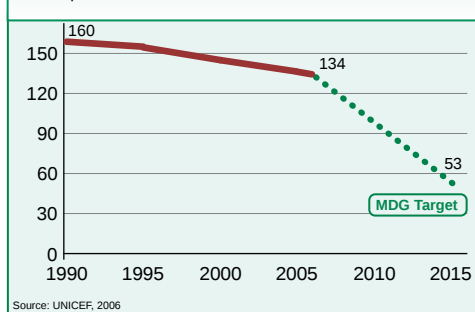
Uganda

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	29,899 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	5,840 (2006)
Births (000)	1,406 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	4 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	134 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	78 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	32 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	188 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	550 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	25 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	8,100 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

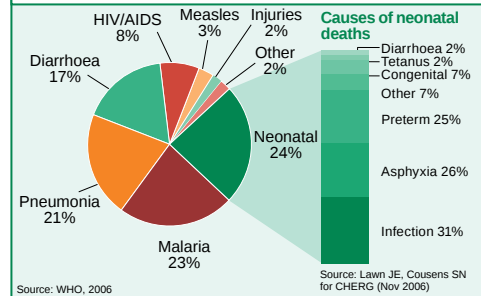
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

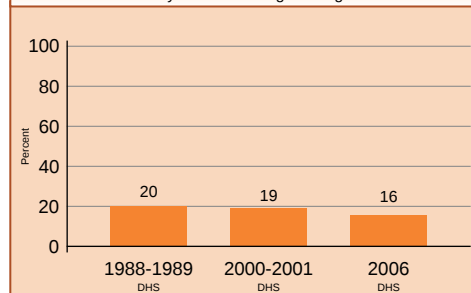
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	38 (2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	6 (2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	80 (2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2000-2001)

Underweight prevalence

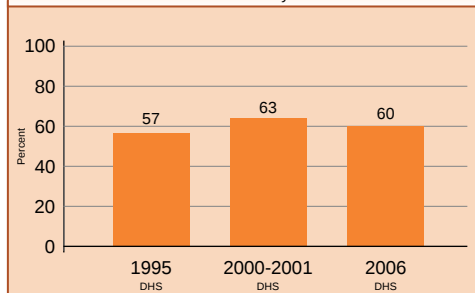
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

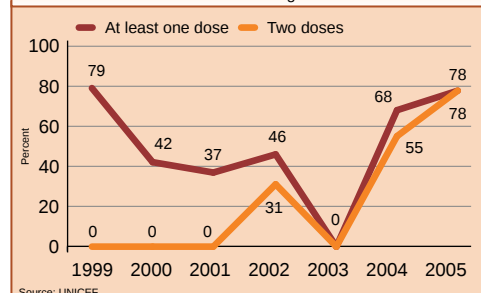
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

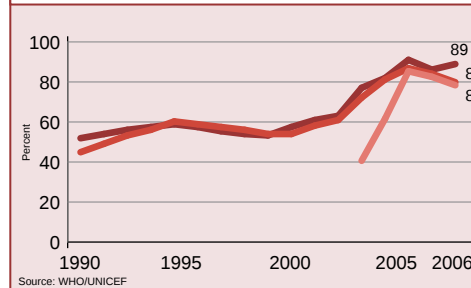


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

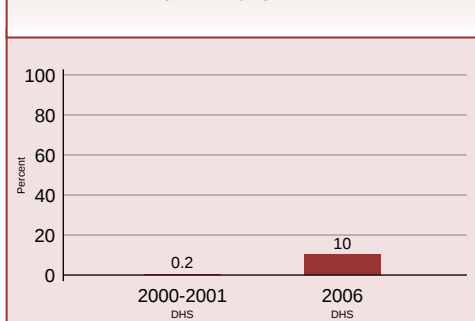
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

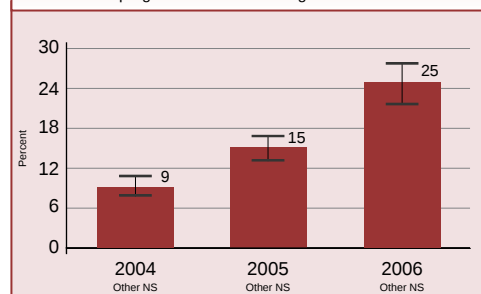
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: DHS

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

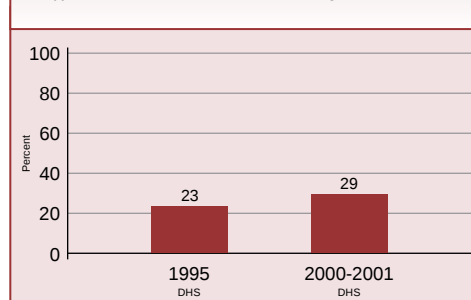
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: DHS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

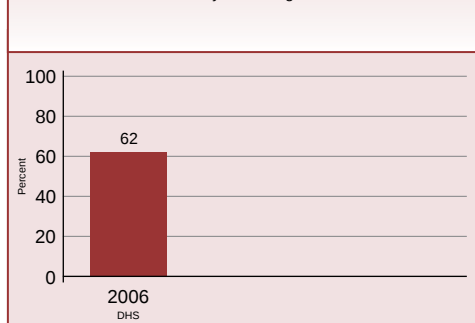
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

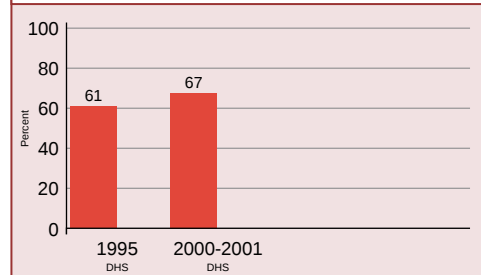
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



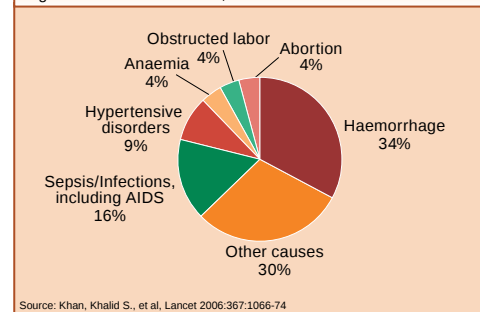
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	41 (2006)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	42 (2000-2001)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	17 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	3,9,2 (2006)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	32 (2000)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

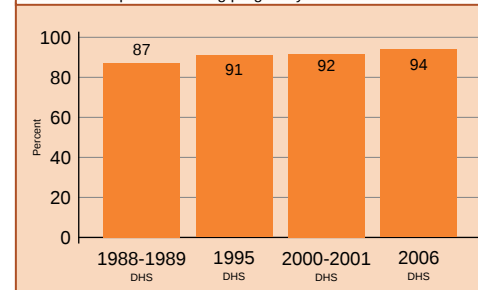
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

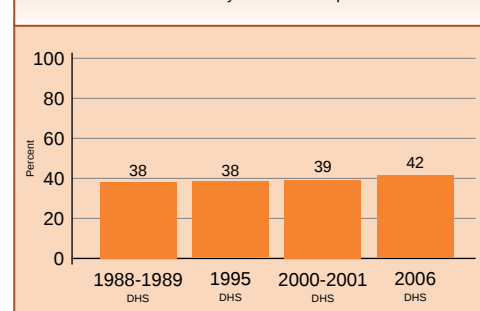
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

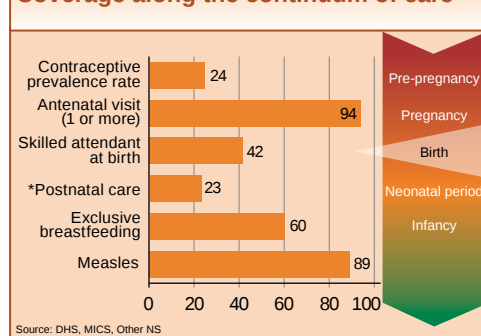
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

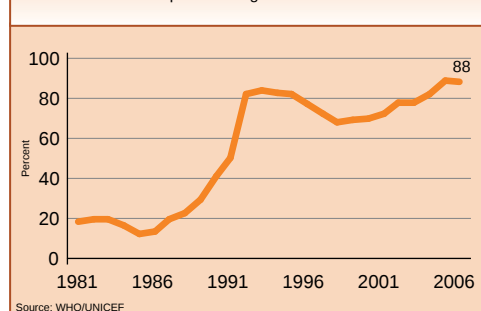
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

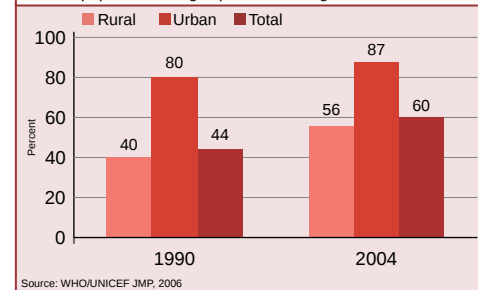


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

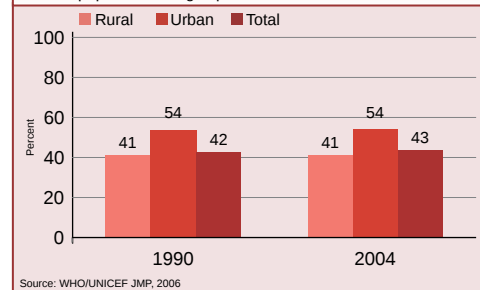
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

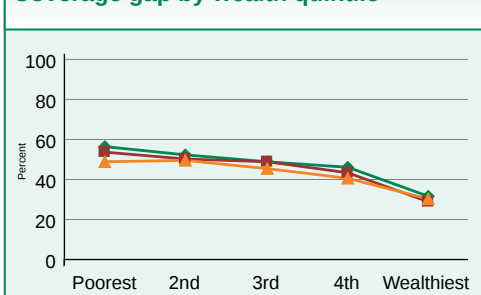
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1995 DHS	2001 DHS	2006 DHS
Coverage gap (%)	48	46	43
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.8	1.9	1.6
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	25	25	19

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	Partial

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	135 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	10 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	35 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.8 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	10 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	8 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	34 (2002-2003)

Uganda



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

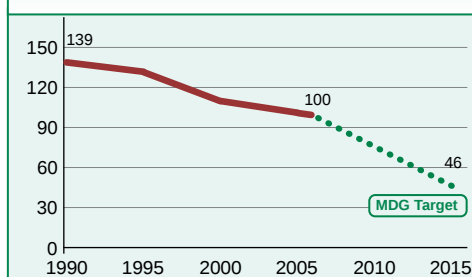
Yemen

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	21,732 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	3,639 (2006)
Births (000)	839 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	100 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	75 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	37 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	84 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	430 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	39 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,600 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

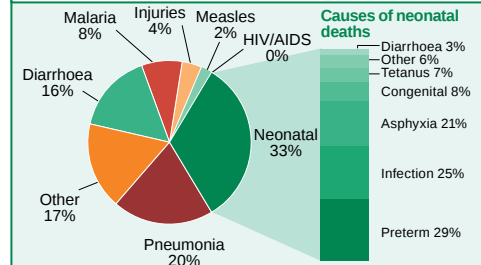
Deaths per 1000 live births



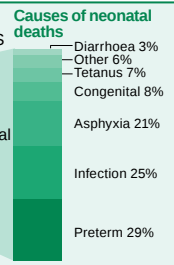
Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006



Source: Lawn JE, Cousens SN for CHERG (Nov 2006)

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

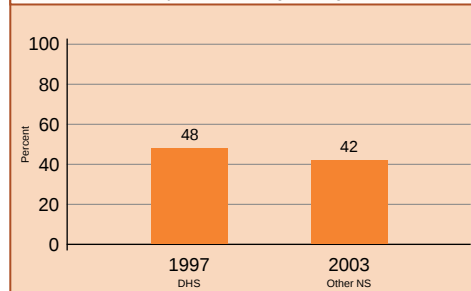
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	58 (2003)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	14 (2003)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	76 (2003)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	32 (1997)

Underweight prevalence

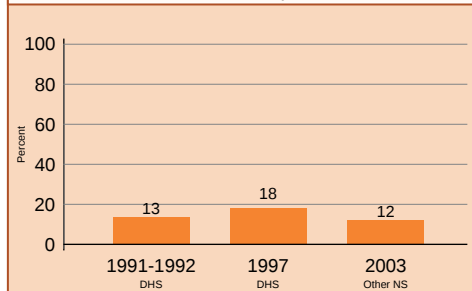
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

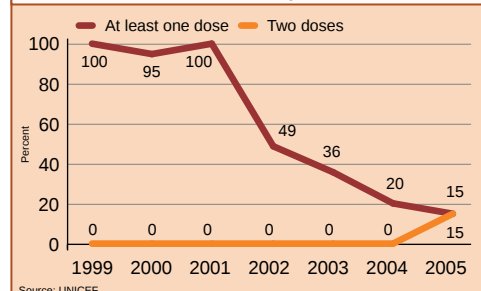
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

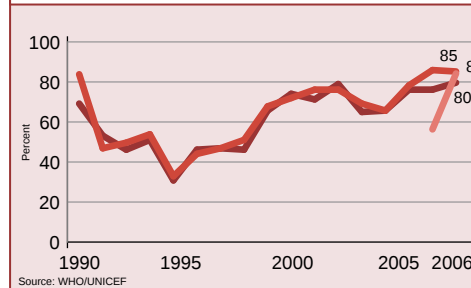


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

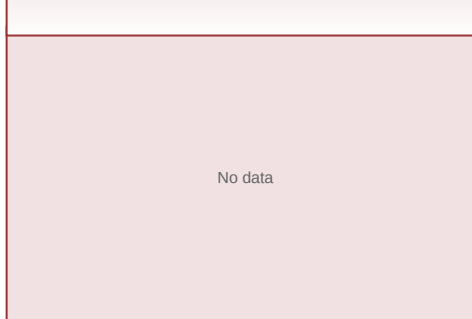
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

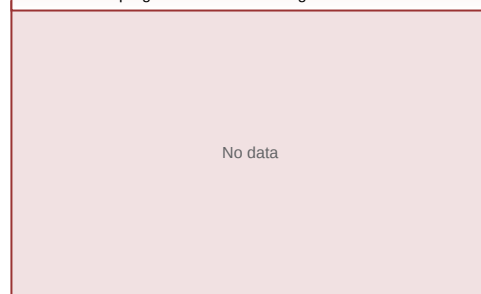
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs*



*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

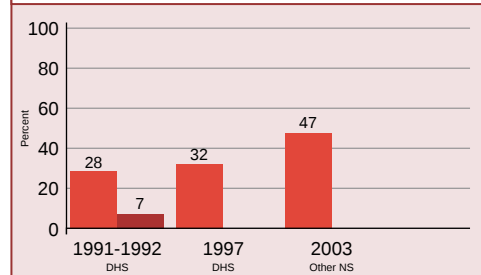
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Pneumonia treatment

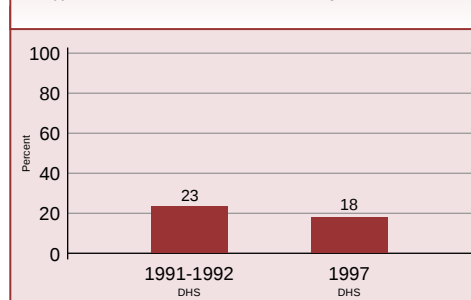
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
Percent children < 5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics



Source: DHS

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

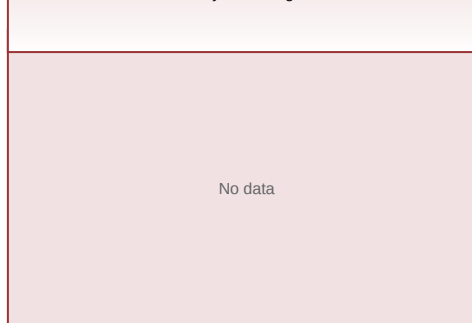
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials*



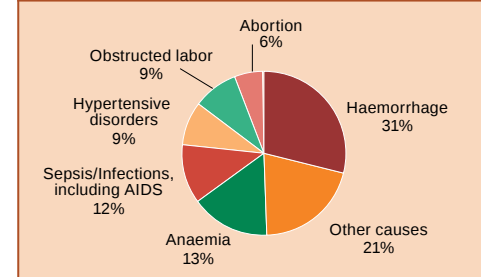
*Sub-national risk of malaria transmission

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	39 (1997)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	11 (1997)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	---
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	1, 2, 1 (1997)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	47 (1997)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

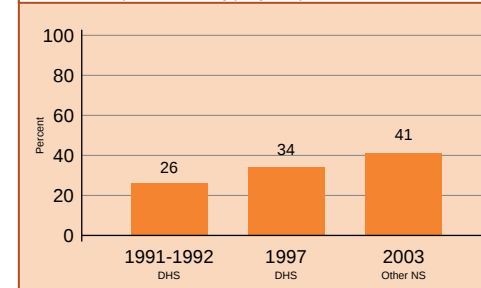
Regional estimates for Asia, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

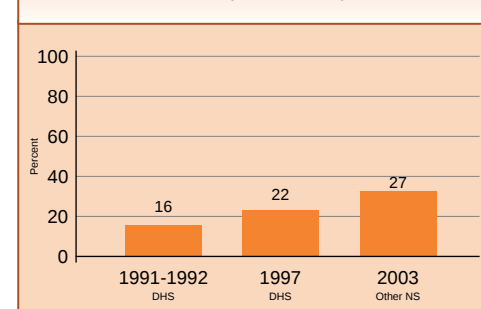
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

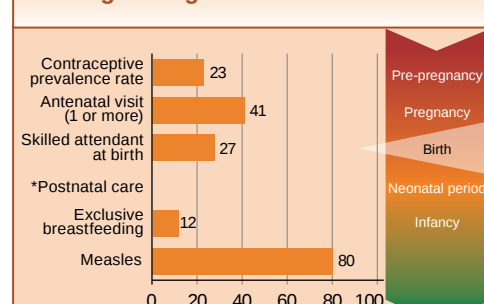
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

Coverage along the continuum of care

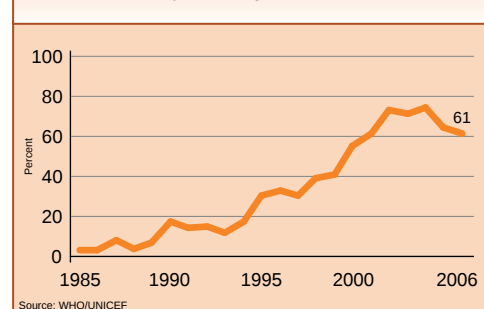


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

*See Annex for indicator definition

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

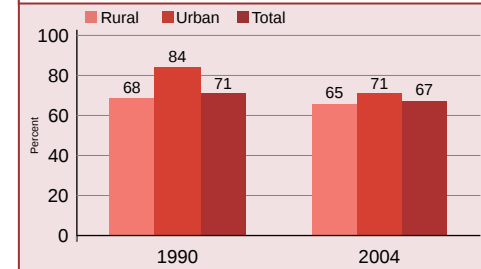


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

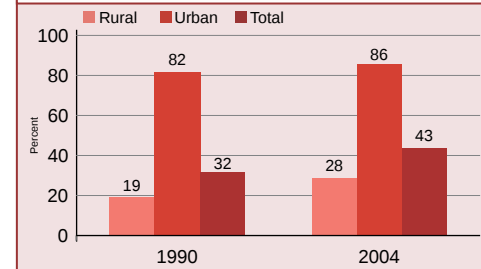
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

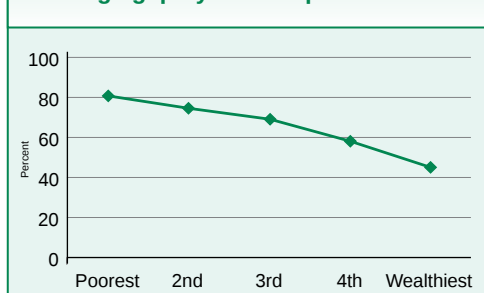
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



	1997 DHS	
Coverage gap (%)	67	
Ratio poorest/wealthiest	1.8	
Difference poorest-wealthiest (%)	36	

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	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	---
Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183	No
Specific notification of maternal deaths	---

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	82 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	6 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	59 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	1.0 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	6 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	17 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	14 (2004-2005)

Yemen



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

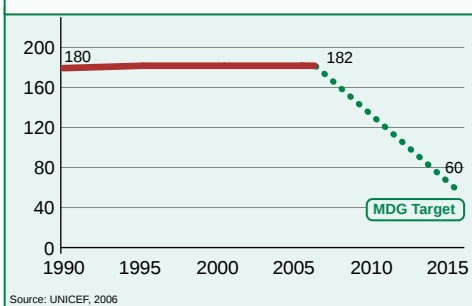
Zambia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	11,696 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	2,012 (2006)
Births (000)	470 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	10 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	182 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	102 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	40 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	86 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	830 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	27 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,900 (2005)

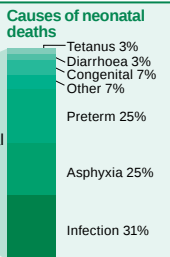
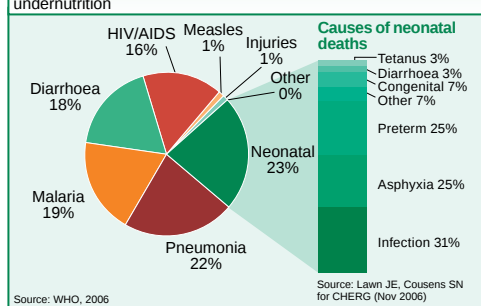
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths

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



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

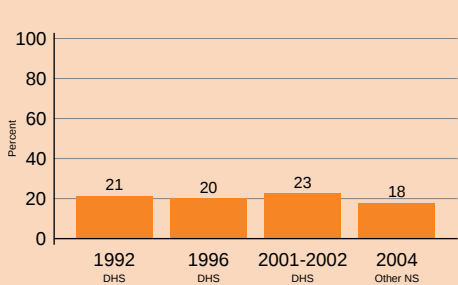
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	55 (2004)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7 (2004)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	87 (2001-2002)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	12 (2001-2002)

Underweight prevalence

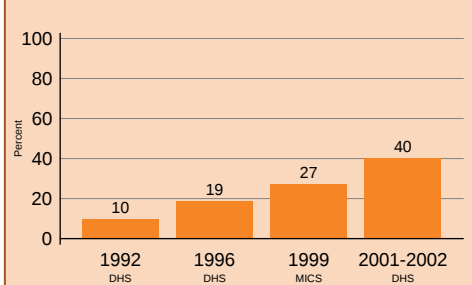
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

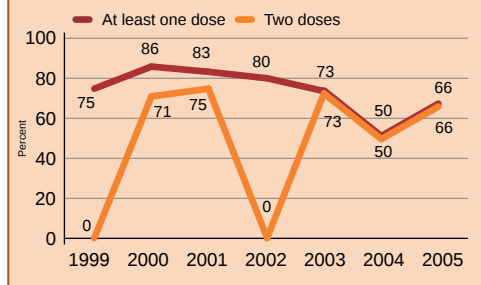
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

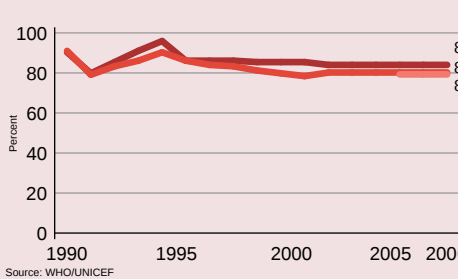
Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses



CHILD HEALTH

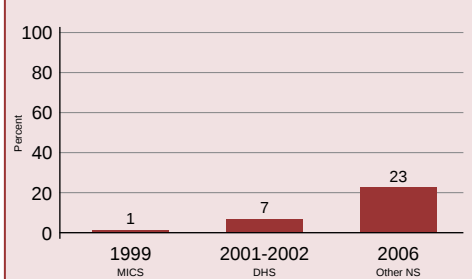
Immunization

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



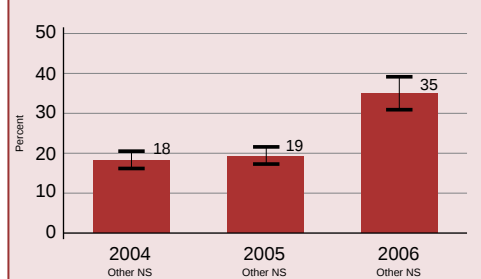
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



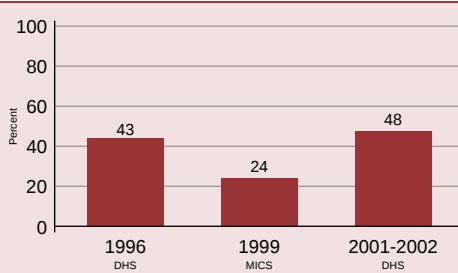
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



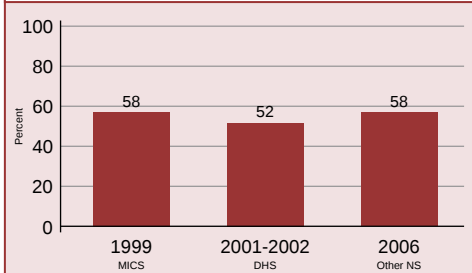
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



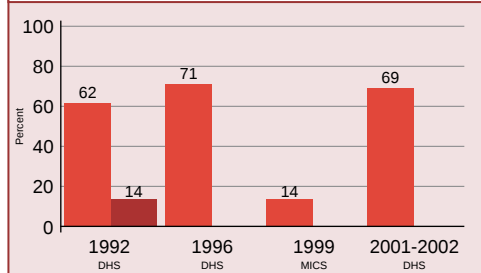
Malaria treatment

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

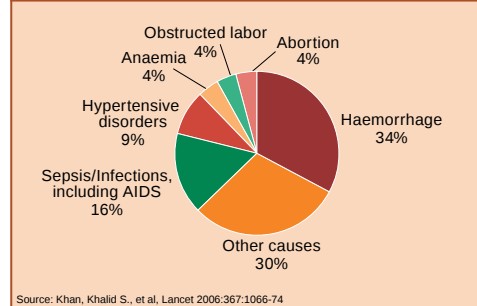


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	27 (2001-2002)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	72 (2001-2002)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	61 (2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	2,4,1 (2001-2002)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	51 (2001-2002)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

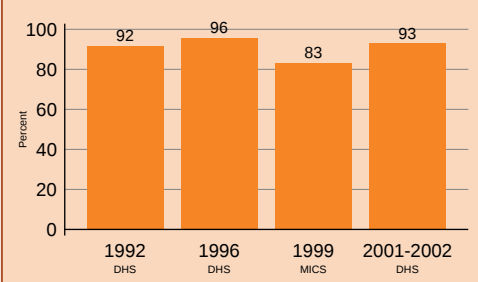
Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



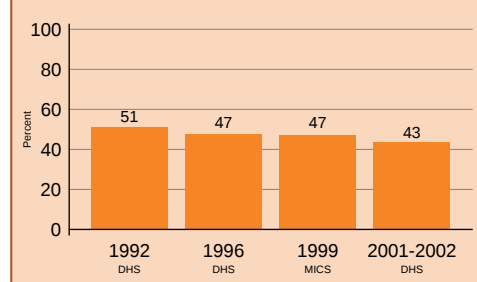
Antenatal care

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

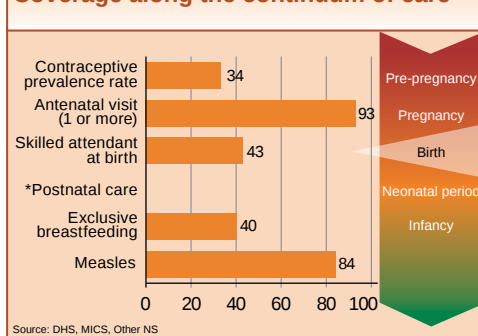


Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

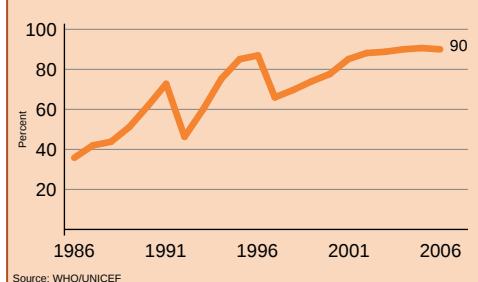


Coverage along the continuum of care



Neonatal tetanus protection

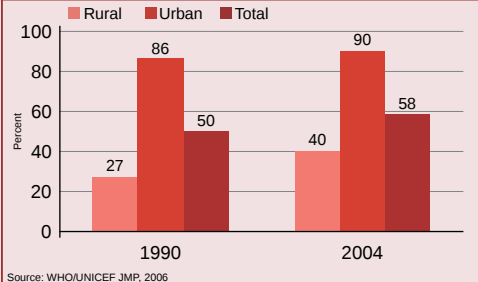
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

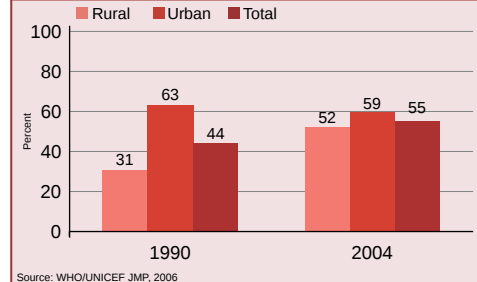
Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



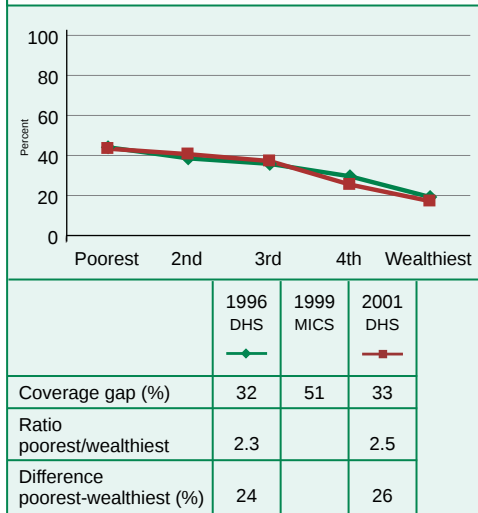
Sanitation

Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



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	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	No

SYSTEMS

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	63 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	13 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	32 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	2.1 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	27 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	45 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	41 (2004-2005)

Zambia



Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

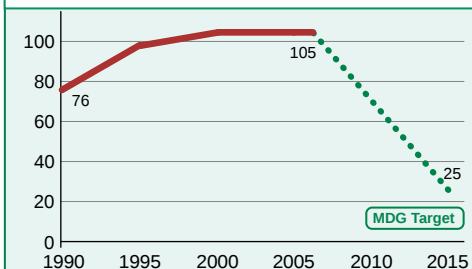
Zimbabwe

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	13,228 (2006)
Total under-five population (000)	1,703 (2006)
Births (000)	372 (2006)
Birth registration (%)	42 (2006)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	105 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	68 (2006)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	33 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000)	39 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	880 (2005)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	43 (2005)
Total maternal deaths	3,400 (2005)

Under-five mortality rate

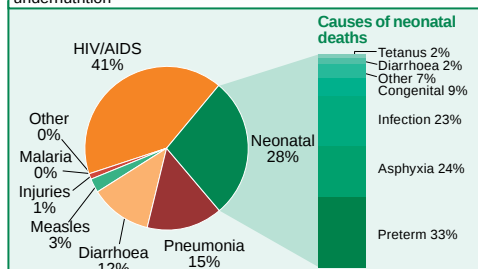
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UNICEF, 2006

Causes of under-five deaths

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



Source: WHO, 2006

INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

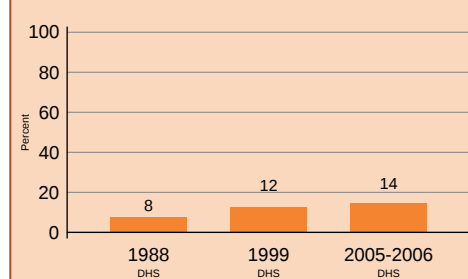
NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	36 (2005-2006)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	7 (2005-2006)

Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	79 (2005-2006)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	11 (1999)

Underweight prevalence

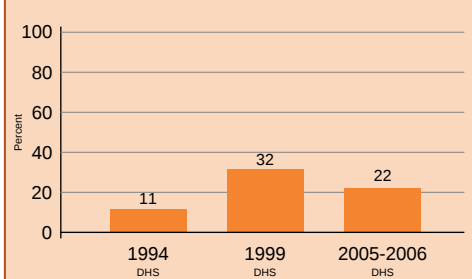
Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



*Based on 2006 WHO reference population

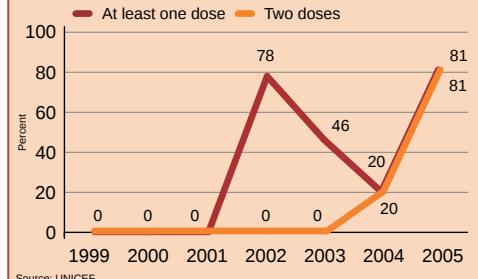
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

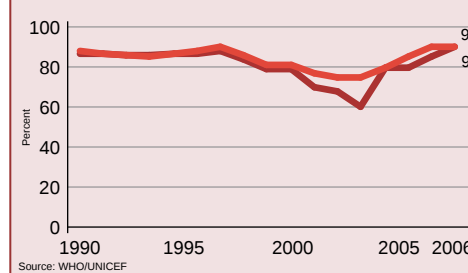


Source: UNICEF

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

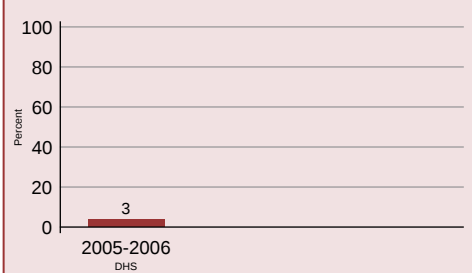
Percent of children immunised against measles
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses DPT
Percent of children immunised with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Malaria prevention

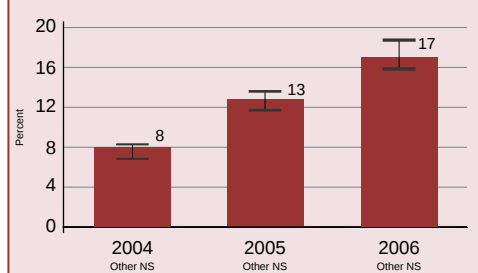
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

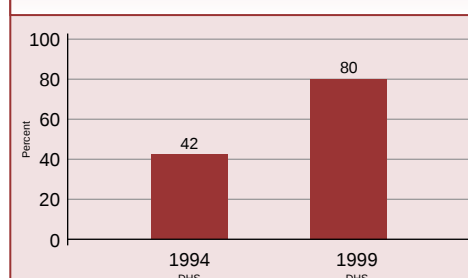
Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

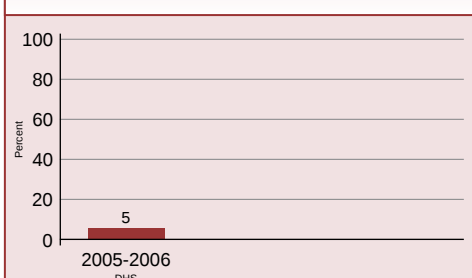
Percent children < 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids, with continued feeding



Source: DHS

Malaria treatment

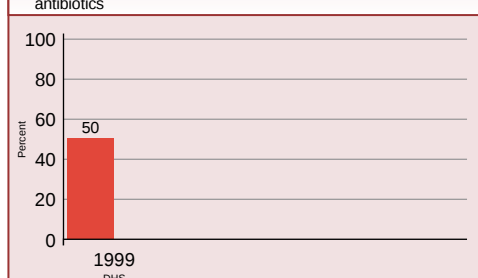
Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Source: DHS

Pneumonia treatment

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



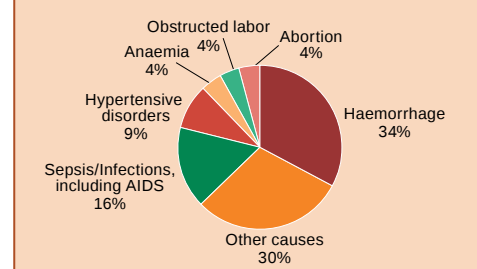
Source: DHS

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Unmet need for family planning (%)	13 (1999)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	64 (1999)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	6 (2005-2006)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	5, 9, 3 (2005-2006)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	69 (2005-2006)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

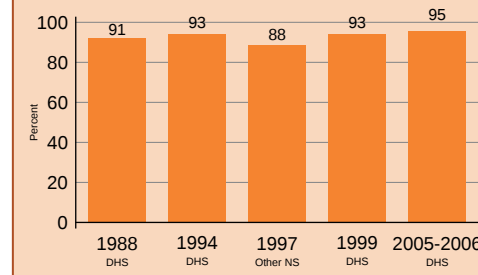
Regional estimates for Africa, 1997-2002



Source: Khan, Khalid S., et al, Lancet 2006;367:1066-74

Antenatal care

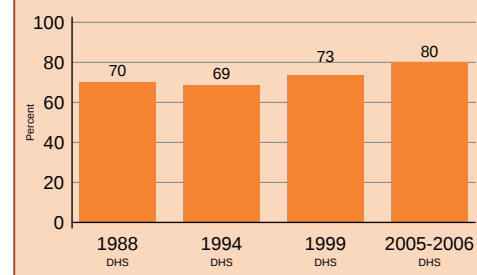
Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



Source: DHS

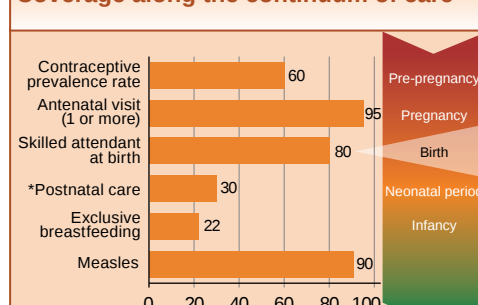
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS

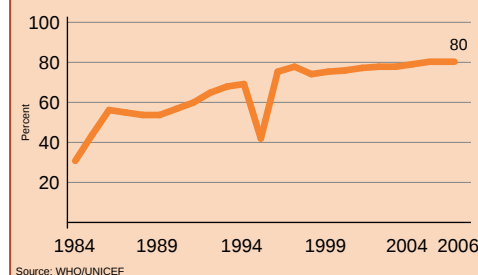
Coverage along the continuum of care



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of newborns protected against tetanus

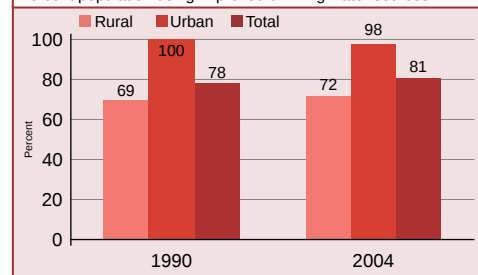


Source: WHO/UNICEF

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

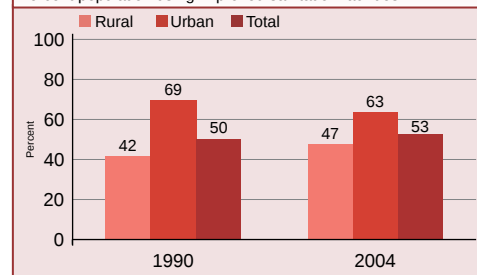
Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

Sanitation

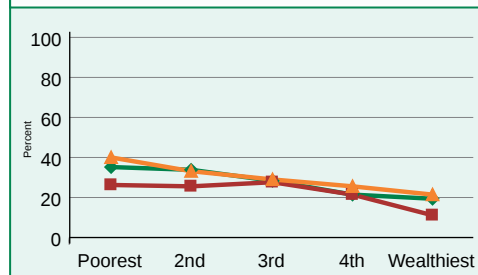
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2006

EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile



Source: DHS

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	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	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources

Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	139 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	9 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	26 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 1000 population)	0.9 (2004)
Official Development Assistance to child health per child (US\$)	7 (2005)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	18 (2005)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	---

Zimbabwe