



The Countdown Report 2012: Data, Methods, Country Profiles and Findings

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#CD2015

Purpose of Session

I. Background to Countdown Monitoring

Data and methods
Country profiles

II. Countdown Report Findings

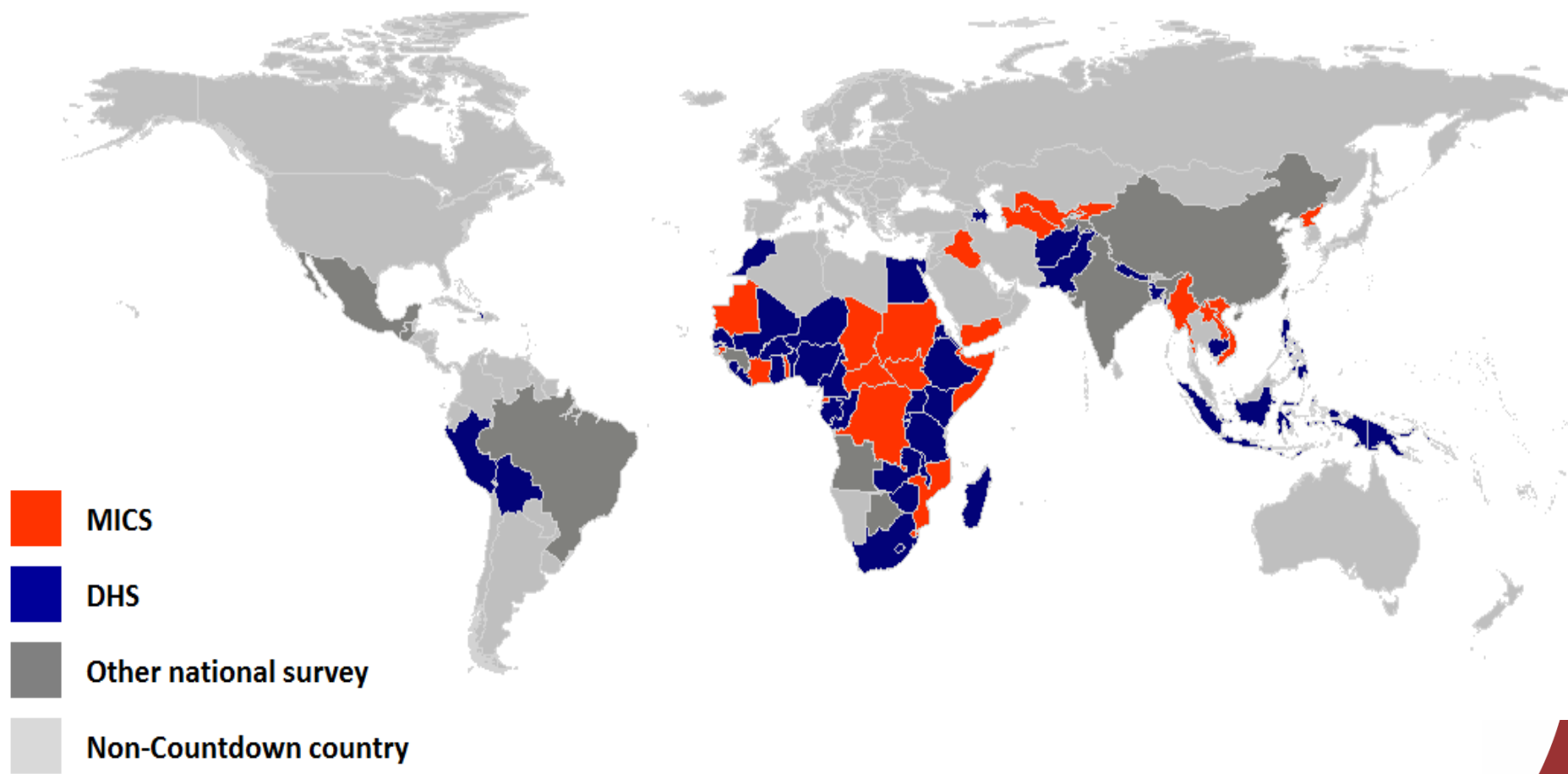


What does the Countdown monitor?

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

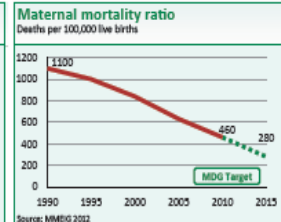
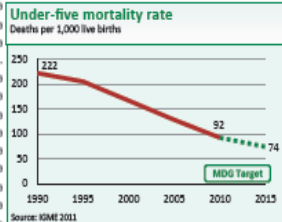


Data for Countdown Monitoring

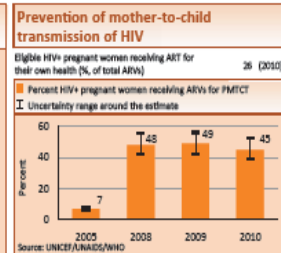
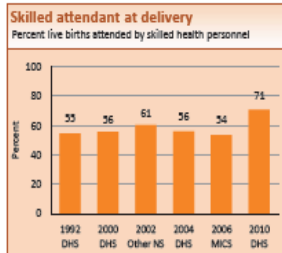
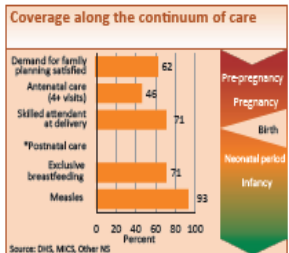


DEMOGRAPHICS

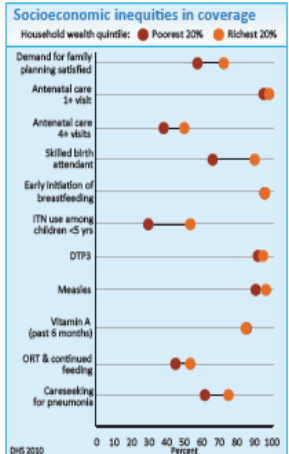
Total population (000)	14,901	(2010)
Total under-five population (000)	2,715	(2010)
Births (000)	663	(2010)
Birth registration (%)	-	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	56	(2010)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths	32	(2010)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	27	(2010)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	58	(2010)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	24	(2010)
Total maternal deaths	3,000	(2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	36	(2010)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	6.0	(2010)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women)	177	(2010)



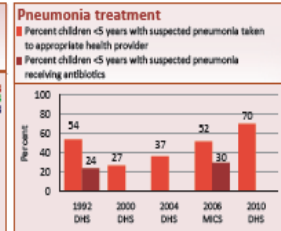
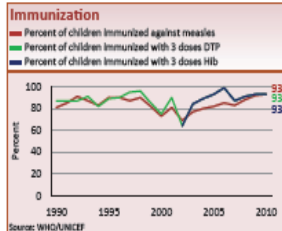
MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH



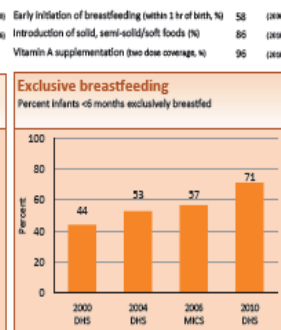
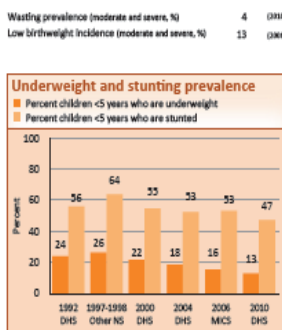
EQUITY



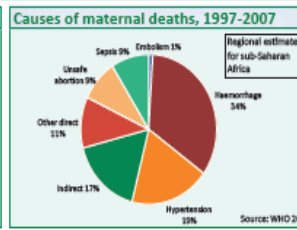
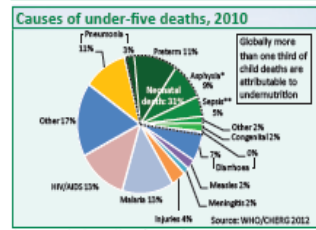
CHILD HEALTH



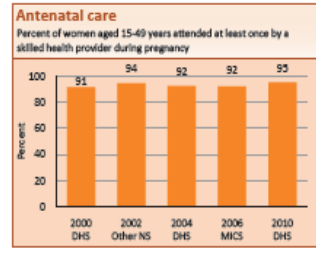
NUTRITION



DEMOGRAPHICS

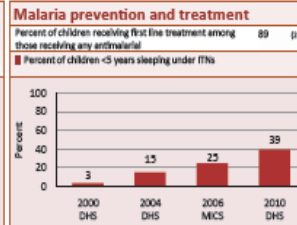
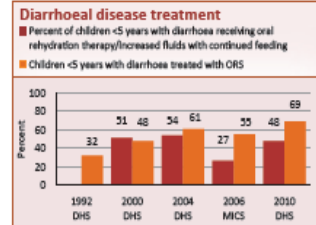


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

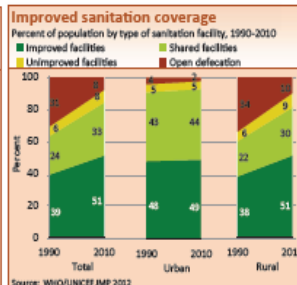
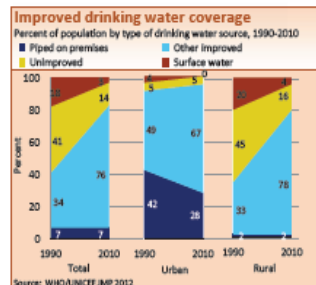


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Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)	46	(2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - Intermittent preventive treatment (%)	60	(2010)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	5, 8, 4	(2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)	87	(2010)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	(2010)
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	(2010)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	7	(2010)

CHILD HEALTH



WATER AND SANITATION



POLICIES

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

SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	3.0 (2010)
National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum)	32 (2010)
Per capita total expenditure on health (USD)	56 (2010)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (2010)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	11 (2010)
Official development assistance to child health per child (USD)	24 (2010)
Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (USD)	78 (2010)

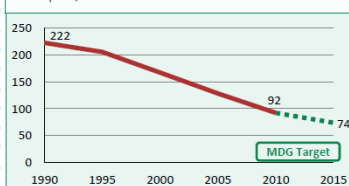
Malawi

DEMOGRAPHICS

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Under-five mortality rate

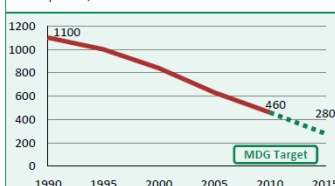
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2011

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

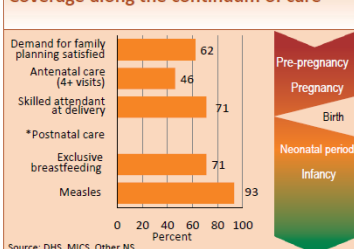


Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

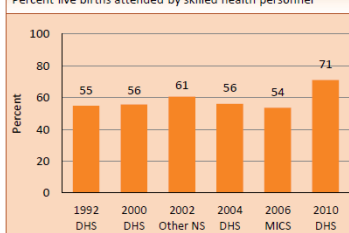


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Skilled attendant at delivery

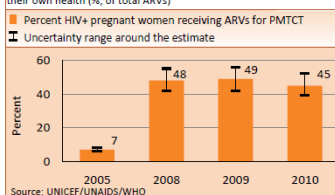
Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs) 26 (2010)

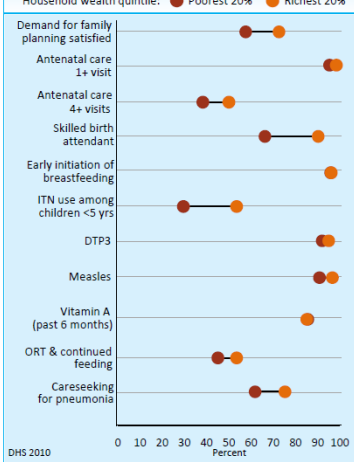


Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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

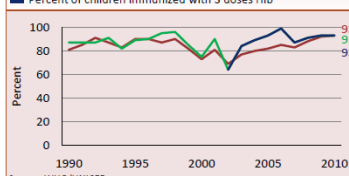


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

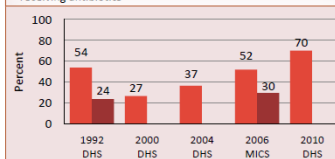
■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

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

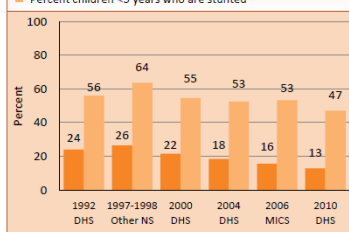


NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	4	(2010)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	58	(2006)
Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %)	13	(2006)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	86	(2010)
			Vitamin A supplementation (two dose coverage, %)	96	(2010)

Underweight and stunting prevalence

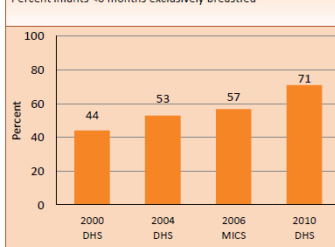
■ Percent children <5 years who are underweight
■ Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

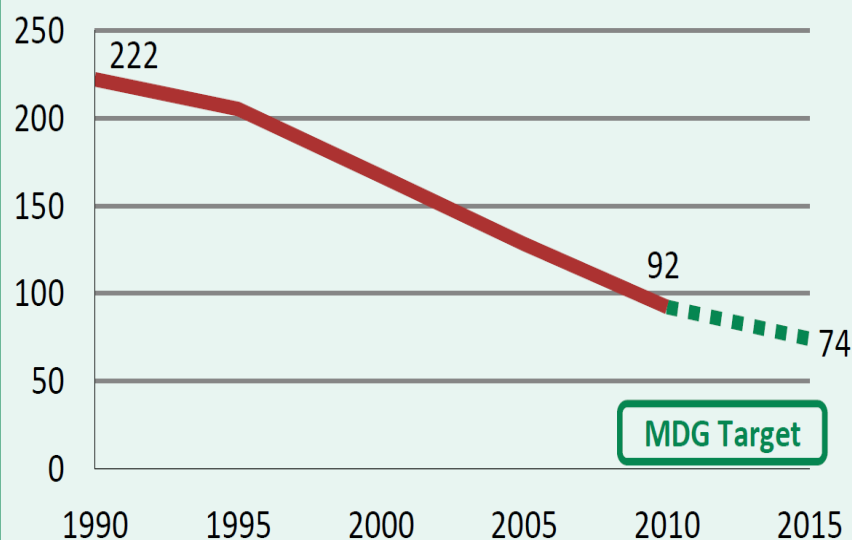


First Page

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

Under-five mortality rate

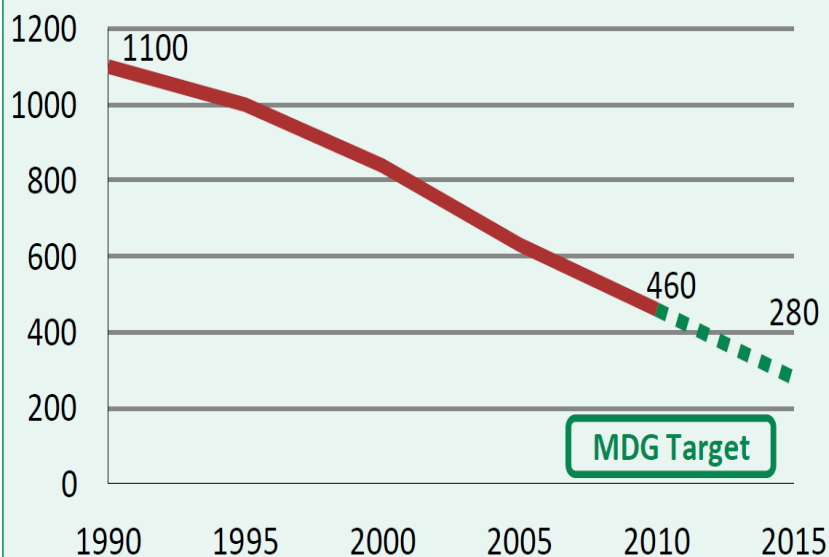
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2011

Maternal mortality ratio

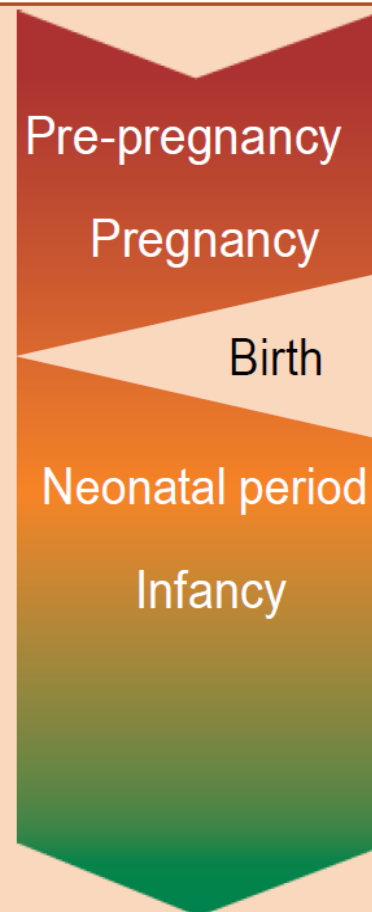
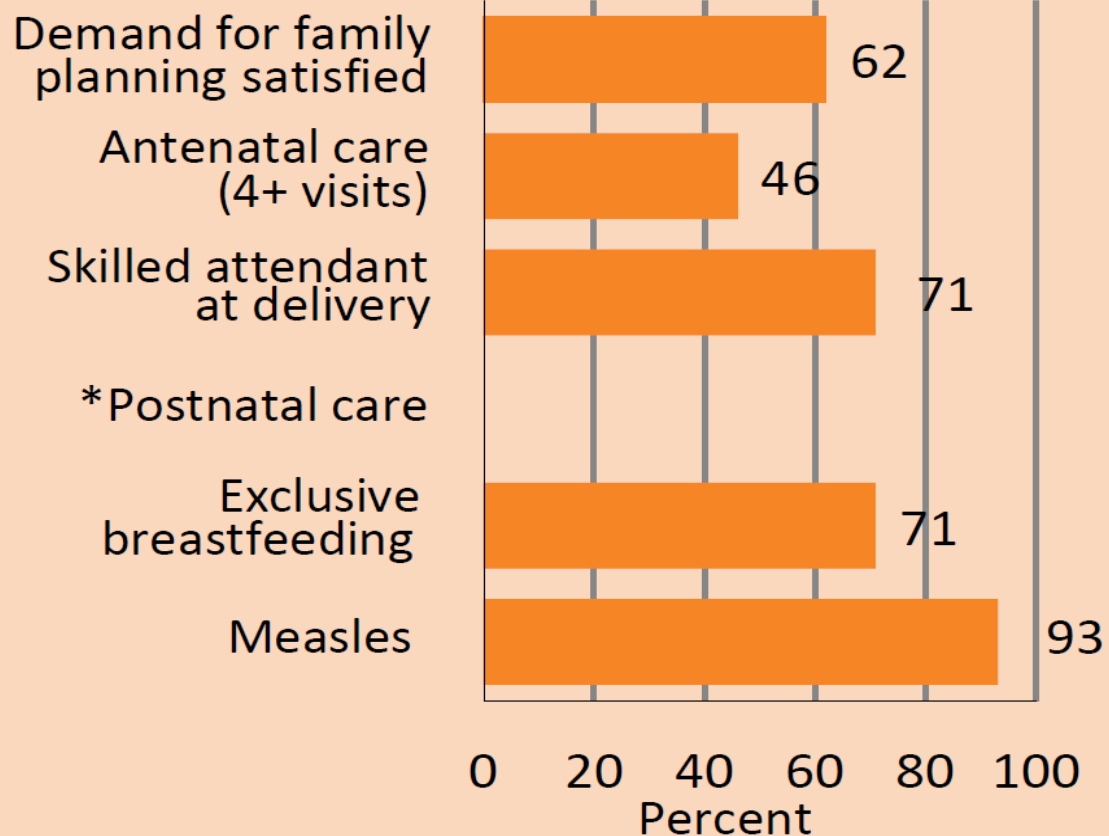
Deaths per 100,000 live births



Source: MMEIG 2012

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

Coverage along the continuum of care



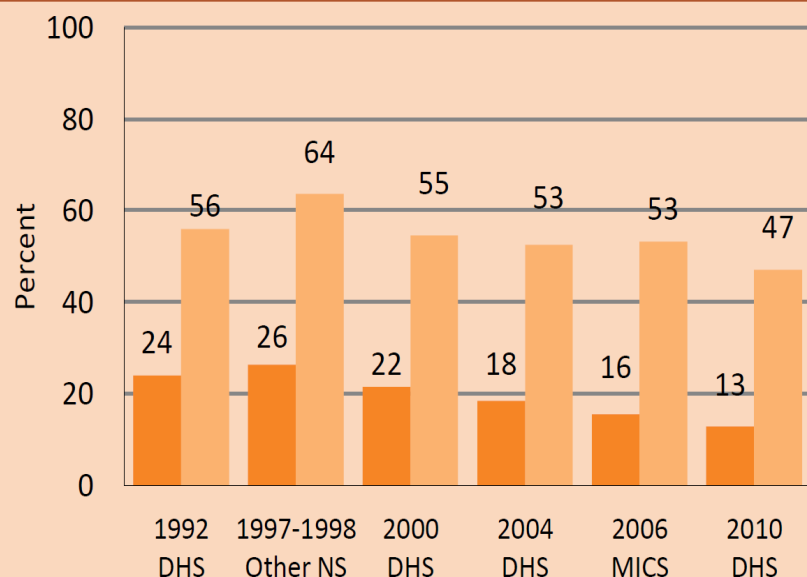
Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

Variable coverage along the **continuum of care**

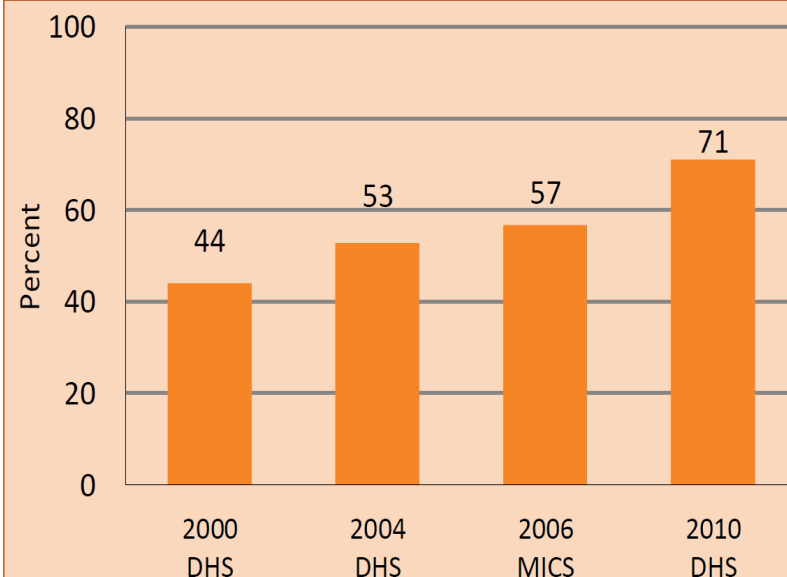
Underweight and stunting prevalence

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



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



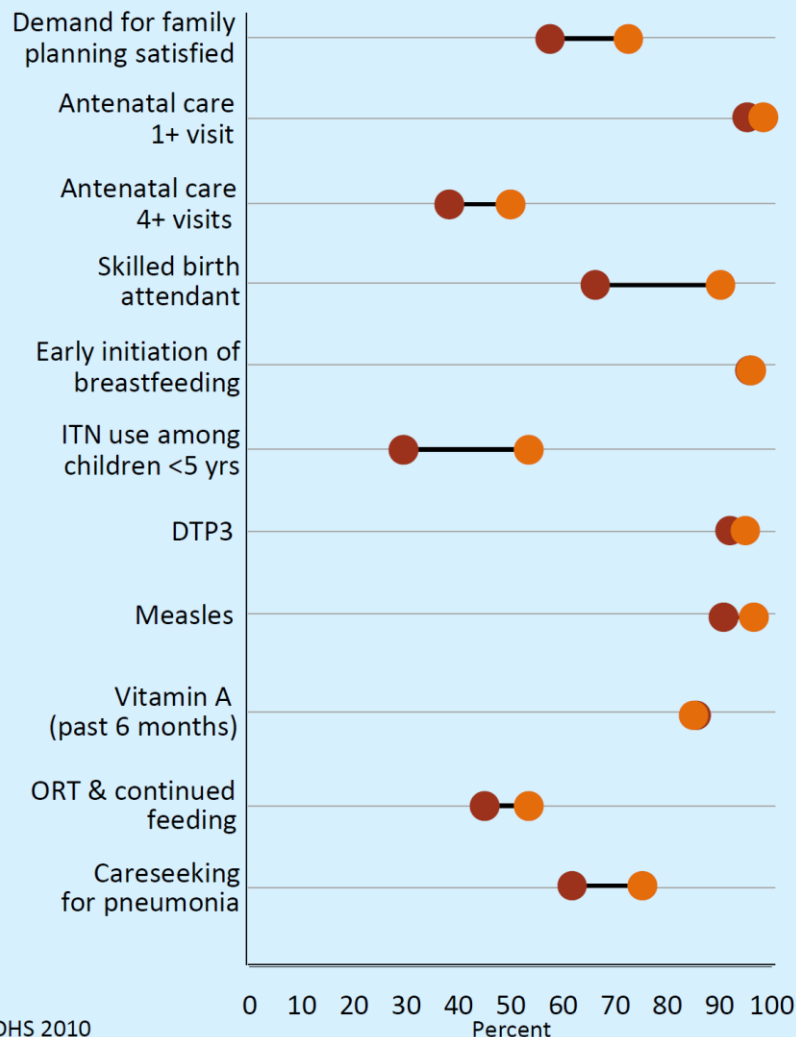
Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

Steady reductions in **underweight and stunting prevalence** and substantial increases in **exclusive breastfeeding rates**

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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



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

First Page

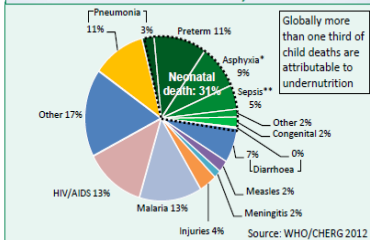
The narrow bars show Malawi's relatively **equitable coverage** found for many coverage indicators

Second Page

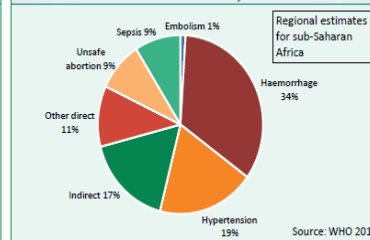
- Demographics with causes of child and maternal deaths (*cont*)
- Maternal and Newborn Health (*cont*)
- Child Health (*cont*)
- Water and Sanitation
- Policies
- Systems & Financing

DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2010



Causes of maternal deaths, 1997-2007



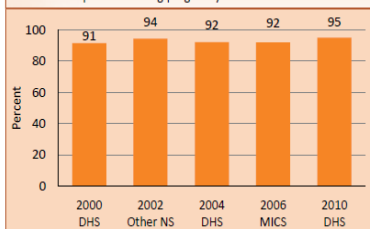
POLICIES

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

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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

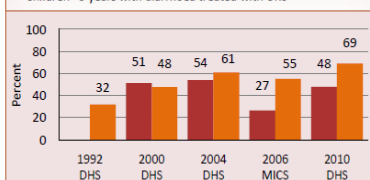


Demand for family planning satisfied (%)	62	(2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)	46	(2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)	60	(2010)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)	5, 8, 4	(2010)
Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)	87	(2010)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	-
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for all births, %)	-	-
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m ² , %)	7	(2010)

CHILD HEALTH

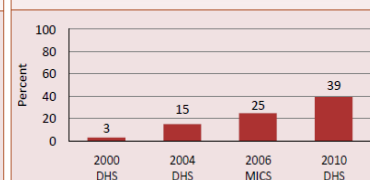
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



Malaria prevention and treatment

■ Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial
■ Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

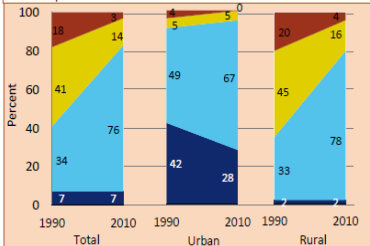


WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

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

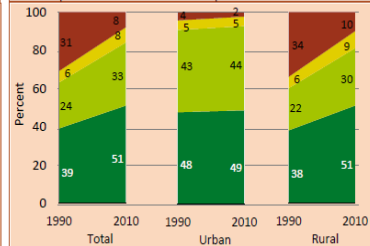
■ Piped on premises ■ Other improved ■ Surface water ■ Unimproved



Improved sanitation coverage

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

■ Improved facilities ■ Shared facilities ■ Unimproved facilities ■ Open defecation



SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	3.0 (2008)
National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum)	32 (2010)
Per capita total expenditure on health (Int\$)	56 (2010)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	14 (2010)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	11 (2010)
Official development assistance to child health per child (US\$)	24 (2009)
Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	78 (2009)



Second Page

Causes of under-five deaths, 2010

Leading causes:

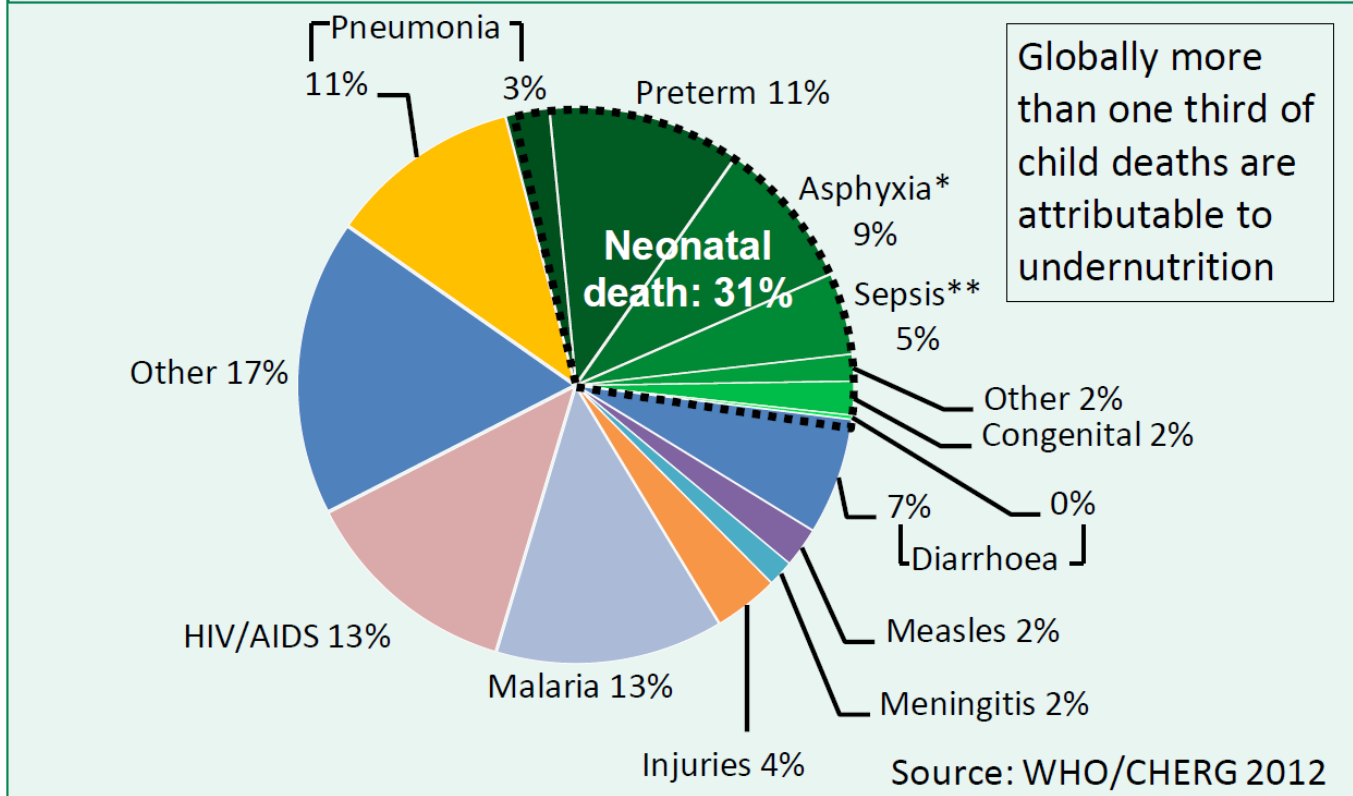
Neonatal – 31%

Malaria – 13%

HIV/AIDS – 13%

Pneumonia – 11%

Diarrhoea – 7%



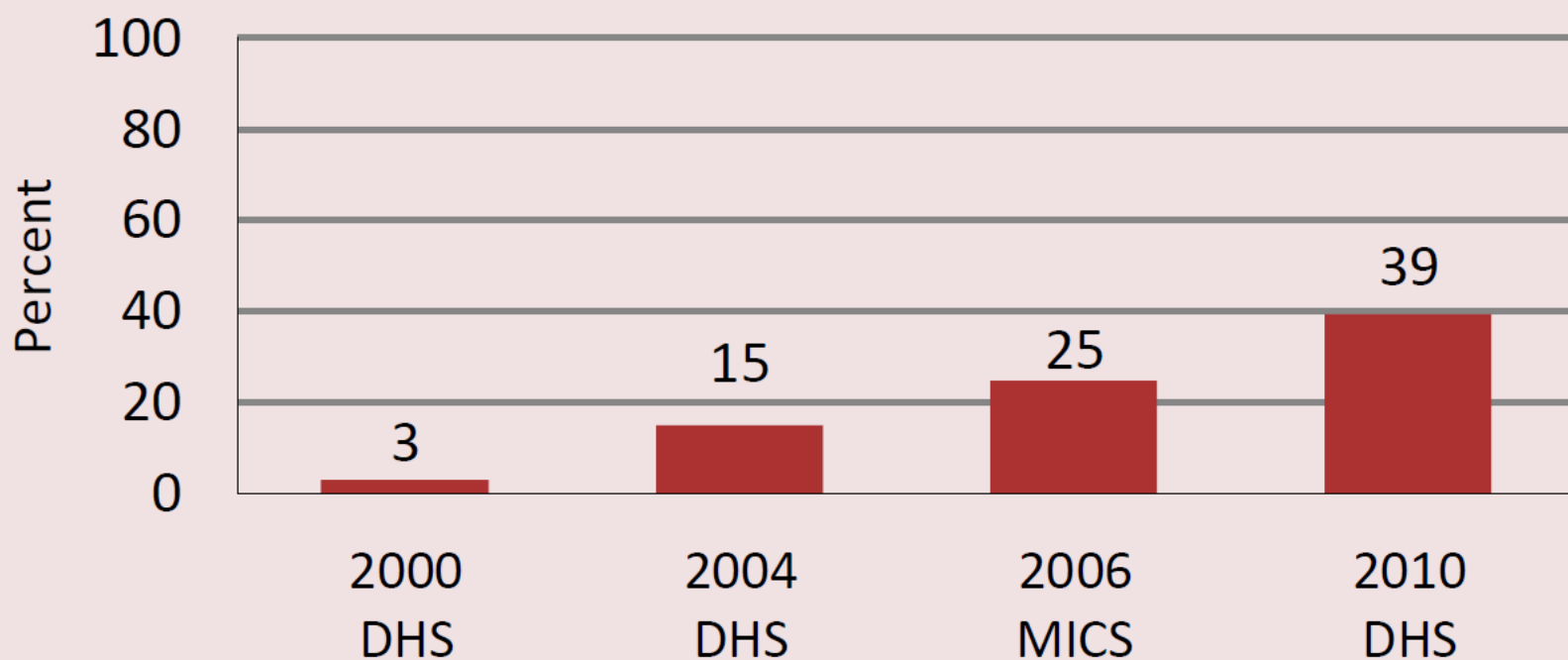
*Intrapartum-related events **Sepsis/meningitis/tetanus

Undernutrition is a major underlying cause of child deaths

Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial 89 (2010)

■ Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs

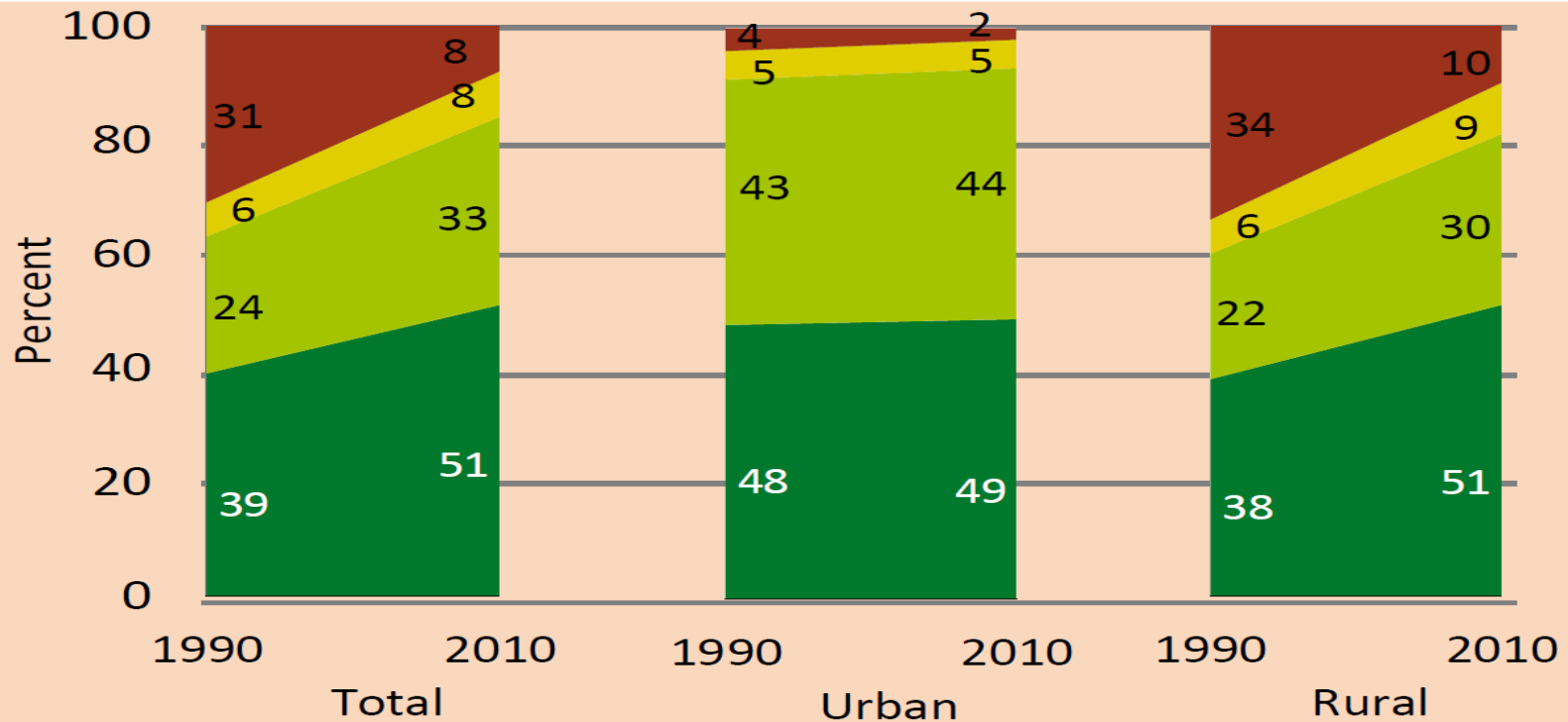


Increases in coverage of **children sleeping under ITNs** but still low

Improved sanitation coverage

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

- Improved facilities
- Shared facilities
- Unimproved facilities
- Open defecation



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012

Open defecation - 10% in rural areas still practice open defecation

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

POLICIES

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

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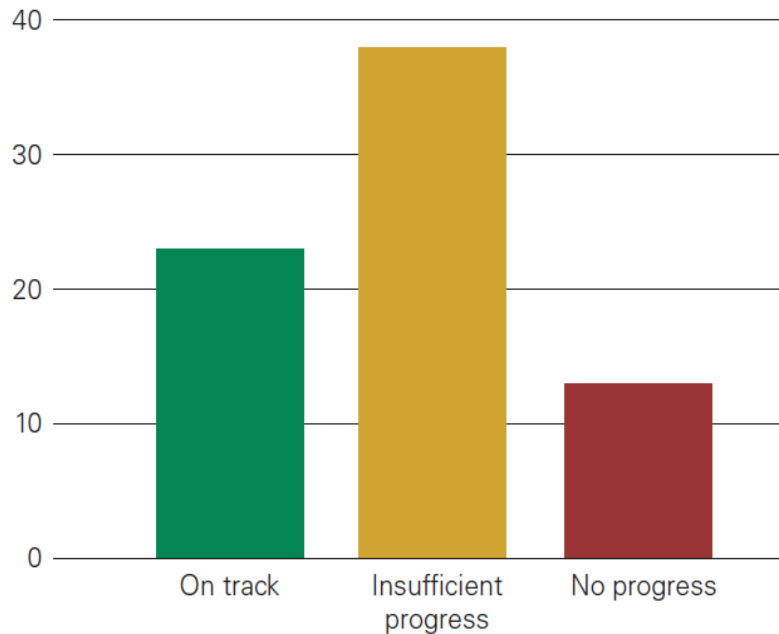
- Countdown data are a powerful instrument for highlighting successes and identifying areas needing more attention
- Countdown provides the foundation for translating data into action!



Progress toward MDGs 4 & 5, but too many countries are lagging

MDG4 for child survival

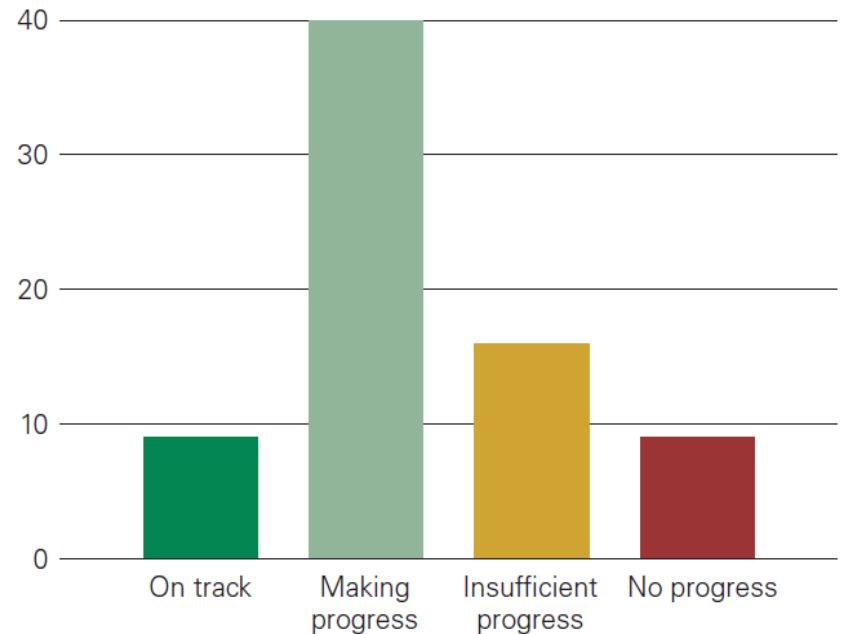
Number of *Countdown* countries



Overall progress as of 2010

MDG5 for maternal health

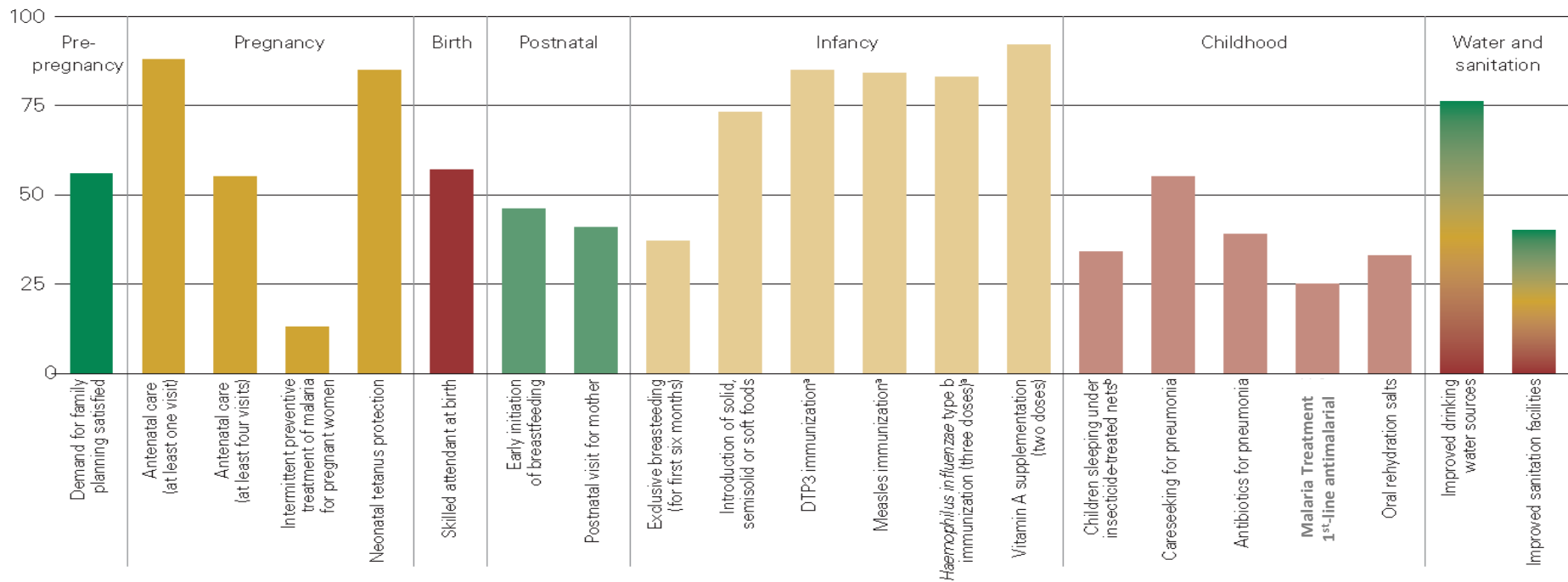
Number of *Countdown* countries



Overall progress as of 2010

Variable coverage across the continuum of care

Median national coverage of selected *Countdown* interventions, most recent year since 2006 (%)



a. Data are for 2010.

b. Analysis is based on countries with 75% or more of the population at risk of *p. falciparum* transmission.

Source: Immunization rates, WHO and UNICEF; postnatal visit for mother, Saving Newborn Lives analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys; improved water and sanitation, WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2012; all other indicators, UNICEF global databases, April 2012, based on Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and other national surveys.

Change in composite coverage indicator over about five years

Some countries are making gains across multiple interventions, but coverage has declined in others



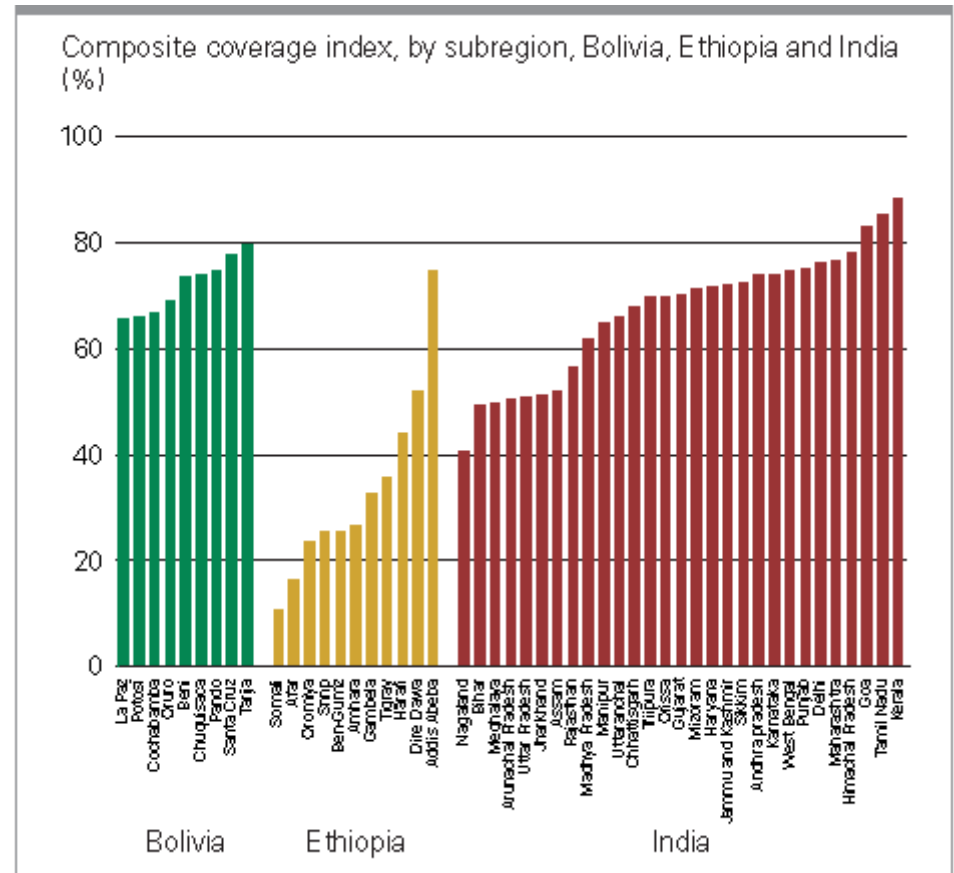
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Equity in coverage

Variation by indicator

- Coverage always higher for richer households
- But inequities are greatest for interventions that require a strong health system (e.g., skilled attendant at birth)

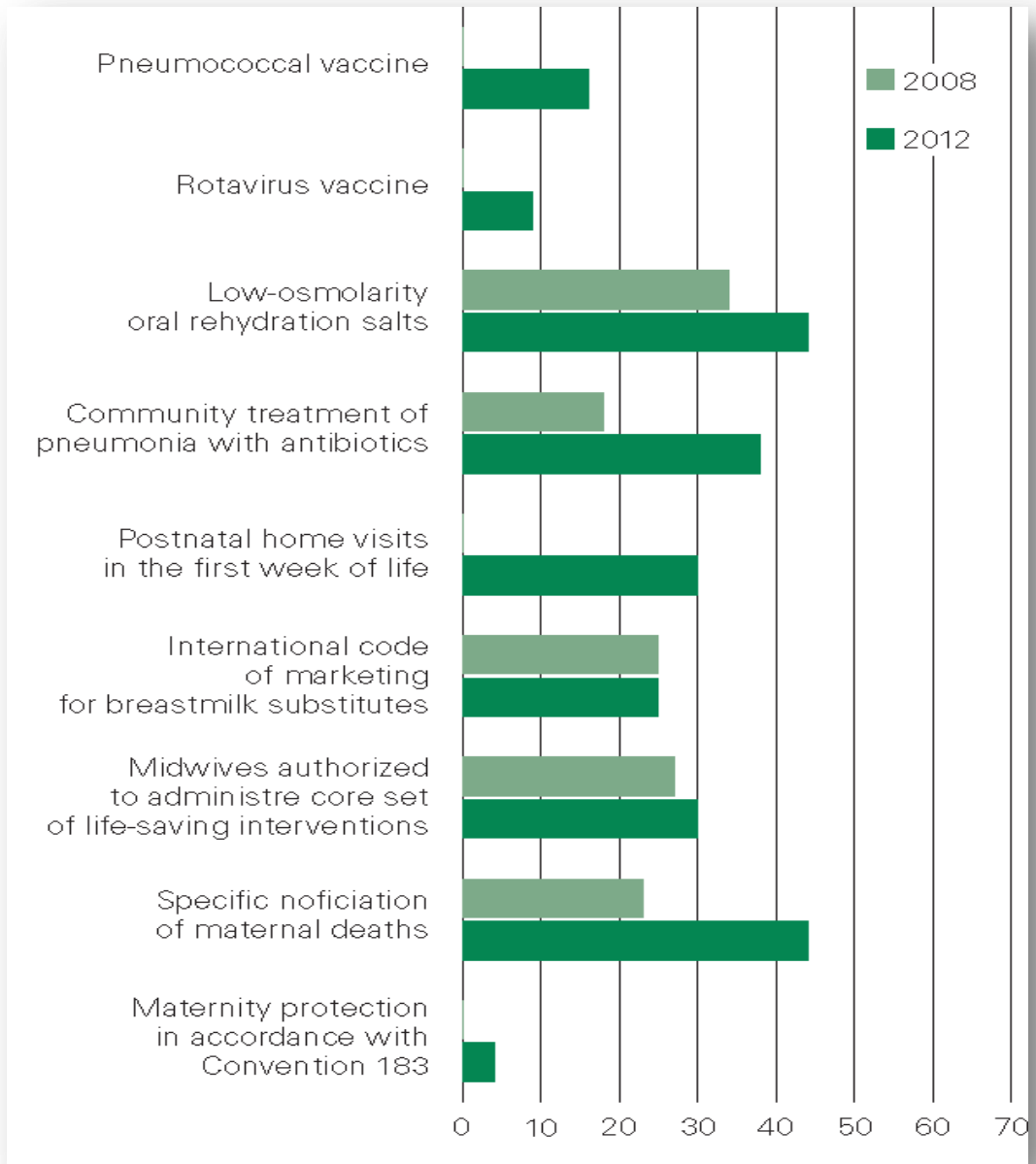
Subnational variation



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Countdown countries with policy, 2008 & 2012

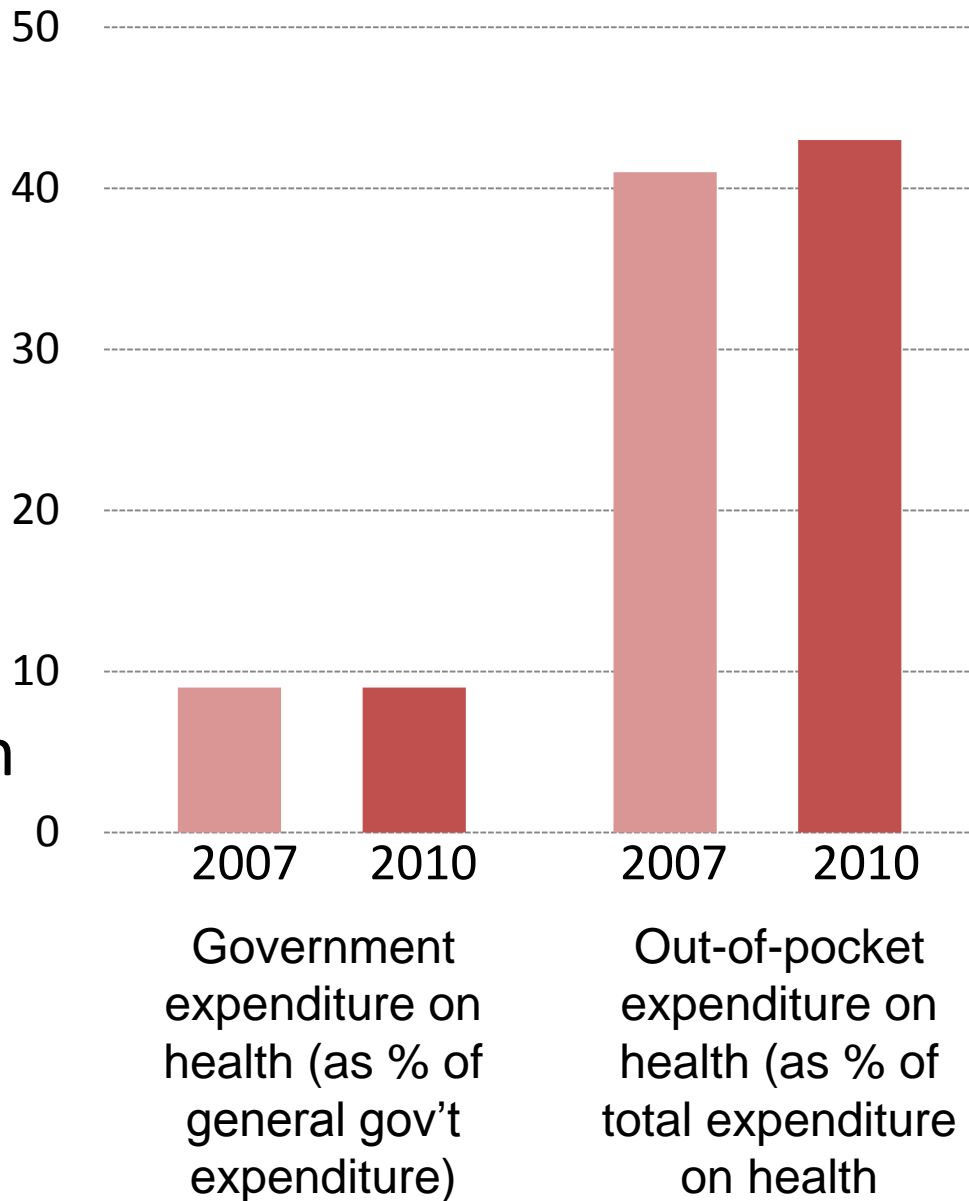
Progress in
supportive policies
across the
continuum of care



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National investments in human and financial resources for RMNCH remain too low, and out-of-pocket expenditures are too high

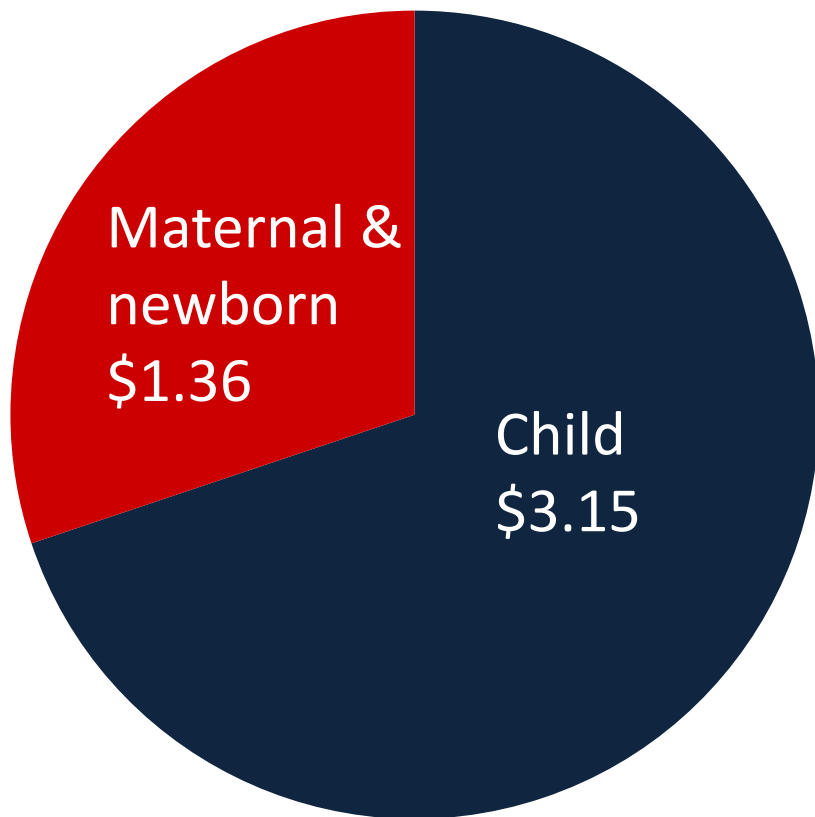
Financing indicators, medians for *Countdown* countries with data



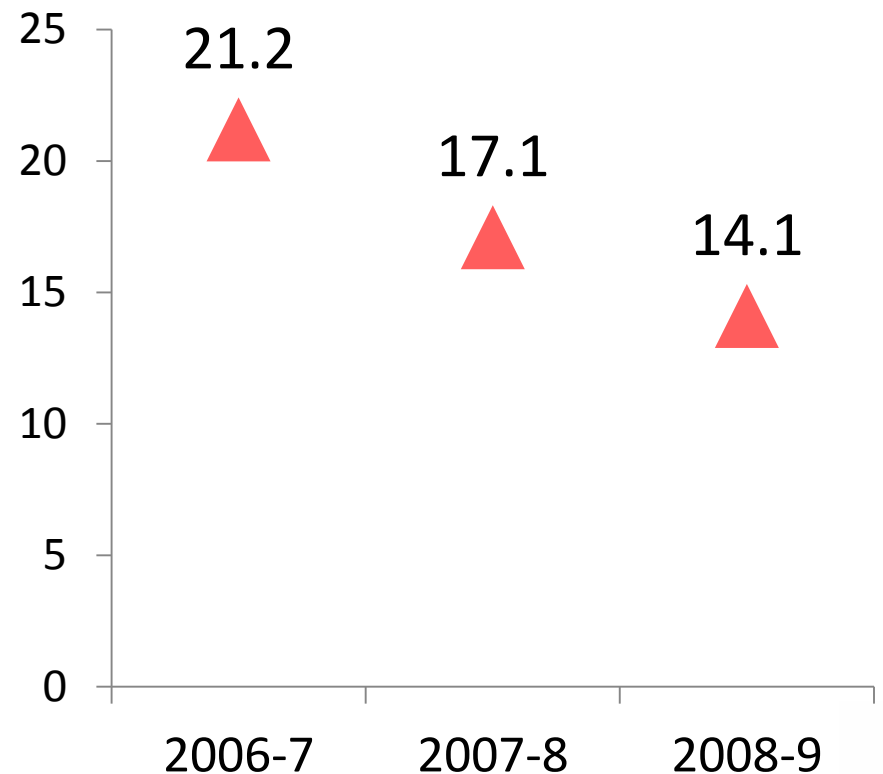
#CD2015

ODA to MNCH continues to increase, but has slowed

2009: total \$4.5 billion



% increase in ODA, by year



Action NOW

- **INVEST** in saving women's and children's lives
- **IMPLEMENT** strategies to ensure access to essential interventions
- **INFORM** and **COMMUNICATE** to build partnerships and demand accountability
- **REFUSE COMPLACENCY!**





Countdown to 2015
Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival



THE LANCET



Thank you



#CD2015