

MDGS and Equity: Progress and challenges



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MCHIP/WWC, April 2011



The MDGs

- Set in 2000 and endorsed by leaders from 192 countries
- Baseline = 1990
- Endline = 2015

Global Countdown Conferences...

2005 in London

Tracking Progress in Child Survival Countdown to 2015

The first in a series of two-yearly rolling reviews of progress in child survival as called for in the Bellagio/Lancet Child Survival series 2003.



2008 in Cape Town



**June 2010 in
Washington, DC**

Country Profiles





Countdown to 2015

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

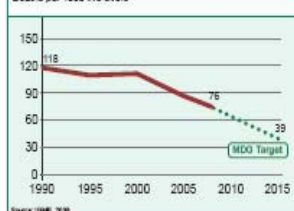
Ghana

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	23,351 (2008)
Total under-five population (000)	3,319 (2008)
Births (000)	757 (2008)
Birth registration (%)	71 (2008)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	76 (2008)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	51 (2008)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	30 (2008)
Total under-five deaths (000)	55 (2008)
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)

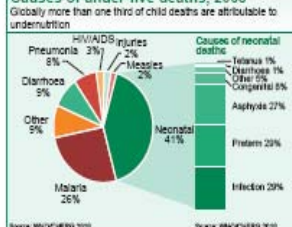
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1000 live births



Causes of under-five deaths, 2008

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



INTERVENTION COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	28 (2008)
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	9 (2008)
Complementary feeding rate (6-9 months, %)	75 (2008)
Low birthweight incidence (%)	9 (2005)

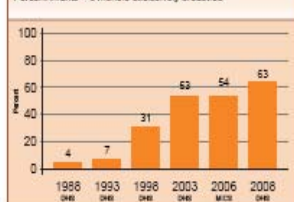
Underweight prevalence

Percent children < 5 years underweight for age*



Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed



Vitamin A supplementation

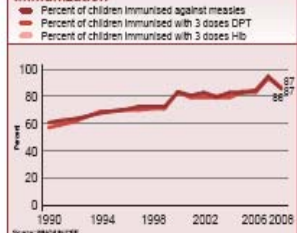
Percent children 6-59 months receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year



CHILD HEALTH

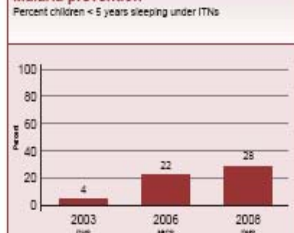
Immunization

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



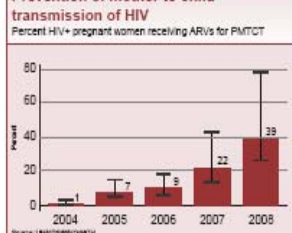
Malaria prevention

Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



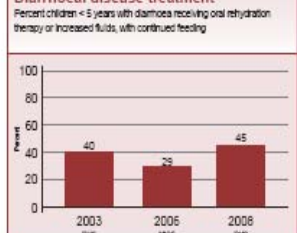
Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT



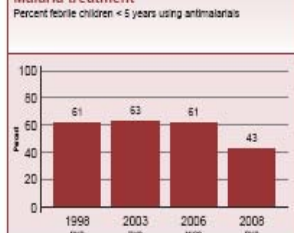
Diarrhoeal disease treatment

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



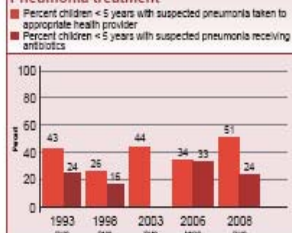
Malaria treatment

Percent febrile children < 5 years using antimalarials



Pneumonia treatment

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

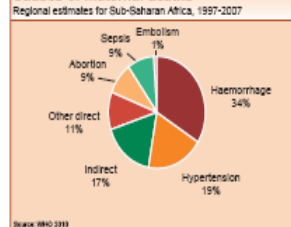


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

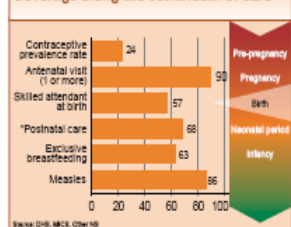
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women)	70 (2006)
Unmet need for family planning (%)	35 (2008)
Antenatal visits for woman (4 or more visits, %)	78 (2008)
Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (%)	44 (2008)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %)	7, 11, 5 (2008)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	52 (2008)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days of home births, %)	---

Causes of maternal deaths

Regional estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

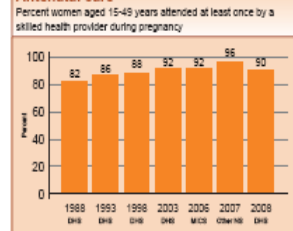


Coverage along the continuum of care



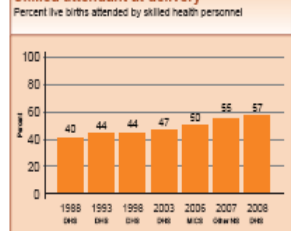
Antenatal care

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



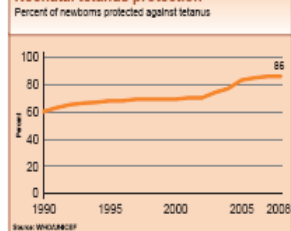
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Neonatal tetanus protection

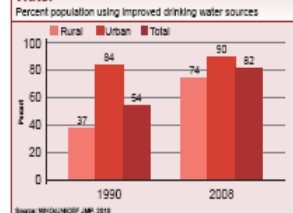
Percent of newborns protected against tetanus



WATER AND SANITATION

Water

Percent population using improved drinking water sources



Sanitation

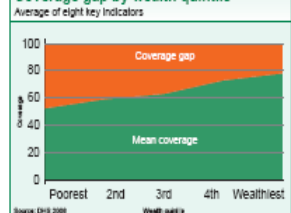
Percent population using improved sanitation facilities



EQUITY

Coverage gap by wealth quintile

Average of eight key indicators



POLICIES

International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Yes
New ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	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	Partial
Specific notification of maternal deaths	Yes

SYSTEMS

Financial Flows and Human Resources	
Per capita total expenditure on health (US\$)	113 (2007)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	11 (2007)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%)	38 (2007)
Density of health workers (per 10,000 population)	10.6 (2008)
Official Development Assistance to child health (per child US\$)	21 (2007)
Official Development Assistance to maternal and neonatal health (per live birth US\$)	24 (2007)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	51 (2004-2006)

Equity in the Countdown

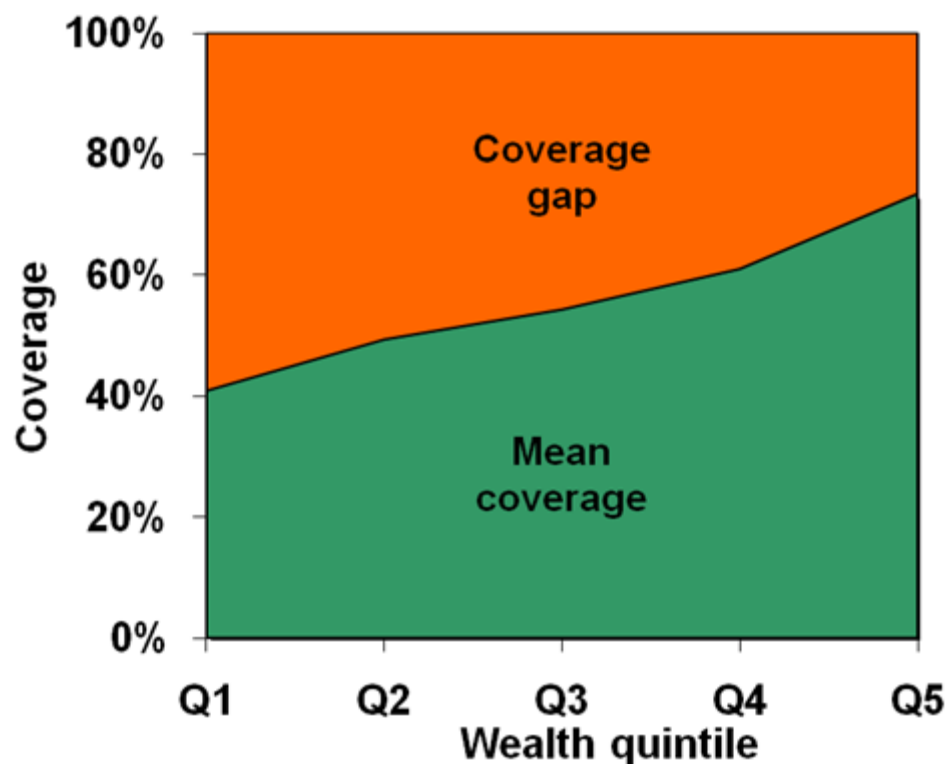


COUNTDOWN TO 2015
DECADE REPORT (2000–2010)

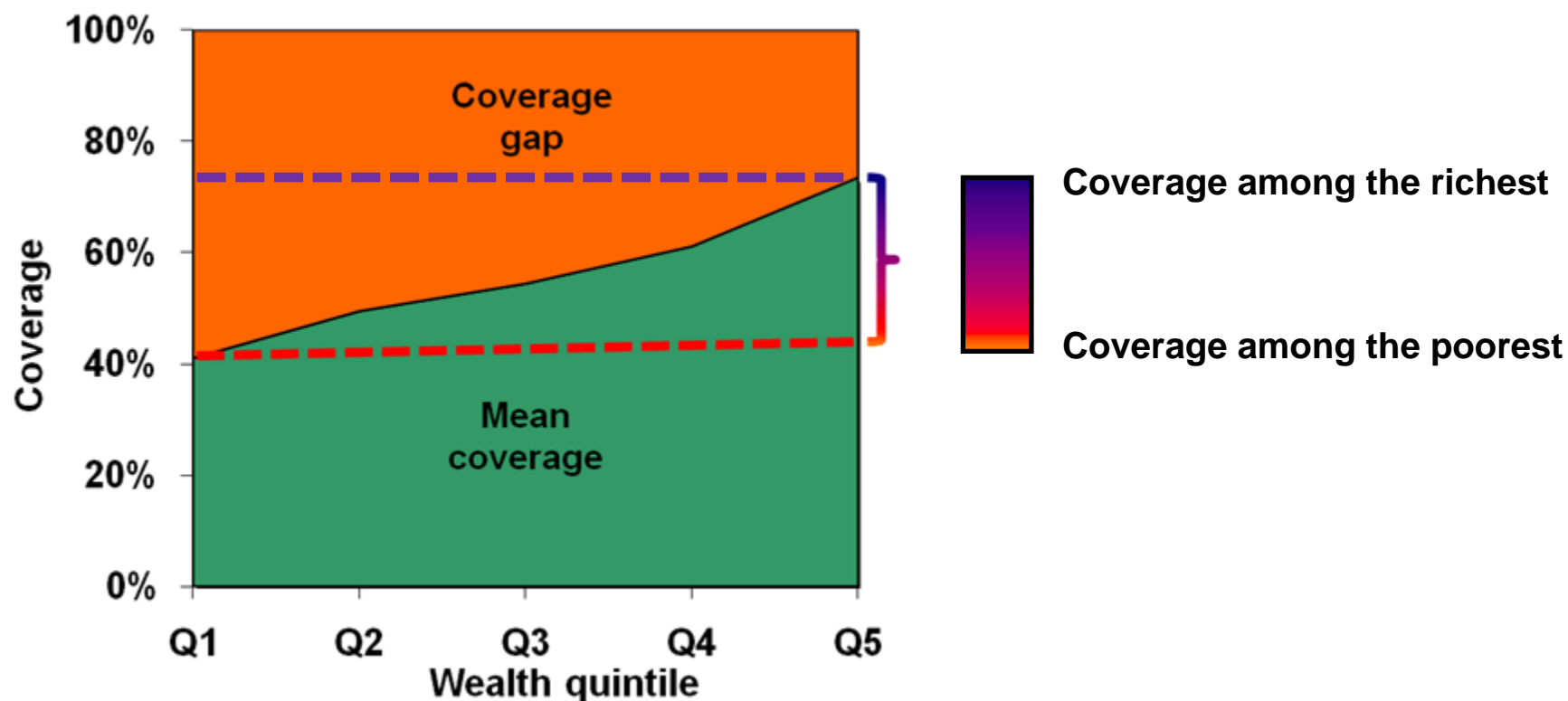
Taking stock of maternal, newborn and child survival

Equity: Mean coverage index / coverage gap

- Single summary measure – mean coverage with 8 key interventions
- Allows easy comparison over time and across countries



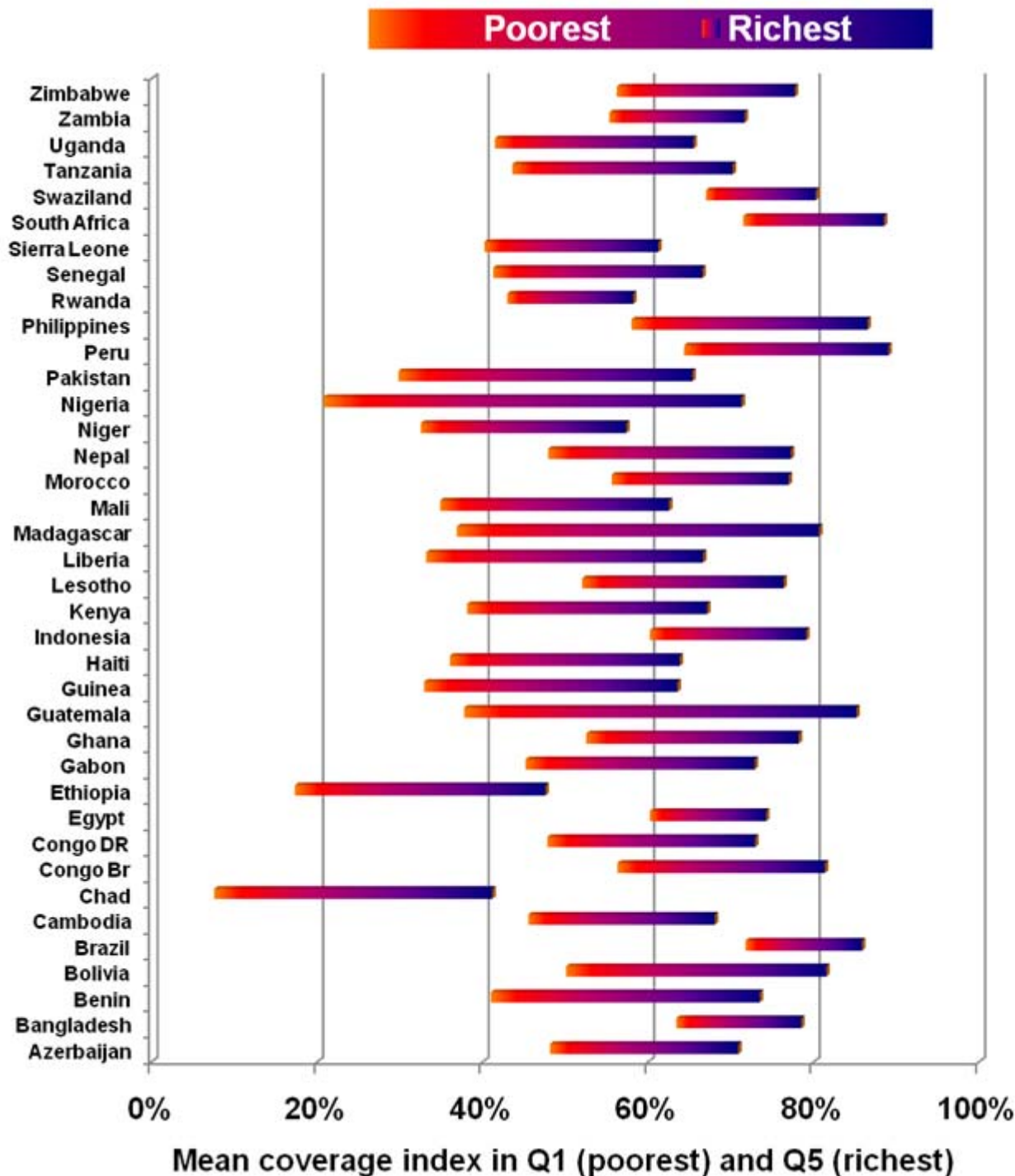
Equity: Mean coverage index / coverage gap



Magnitude of
inequity
ranges:

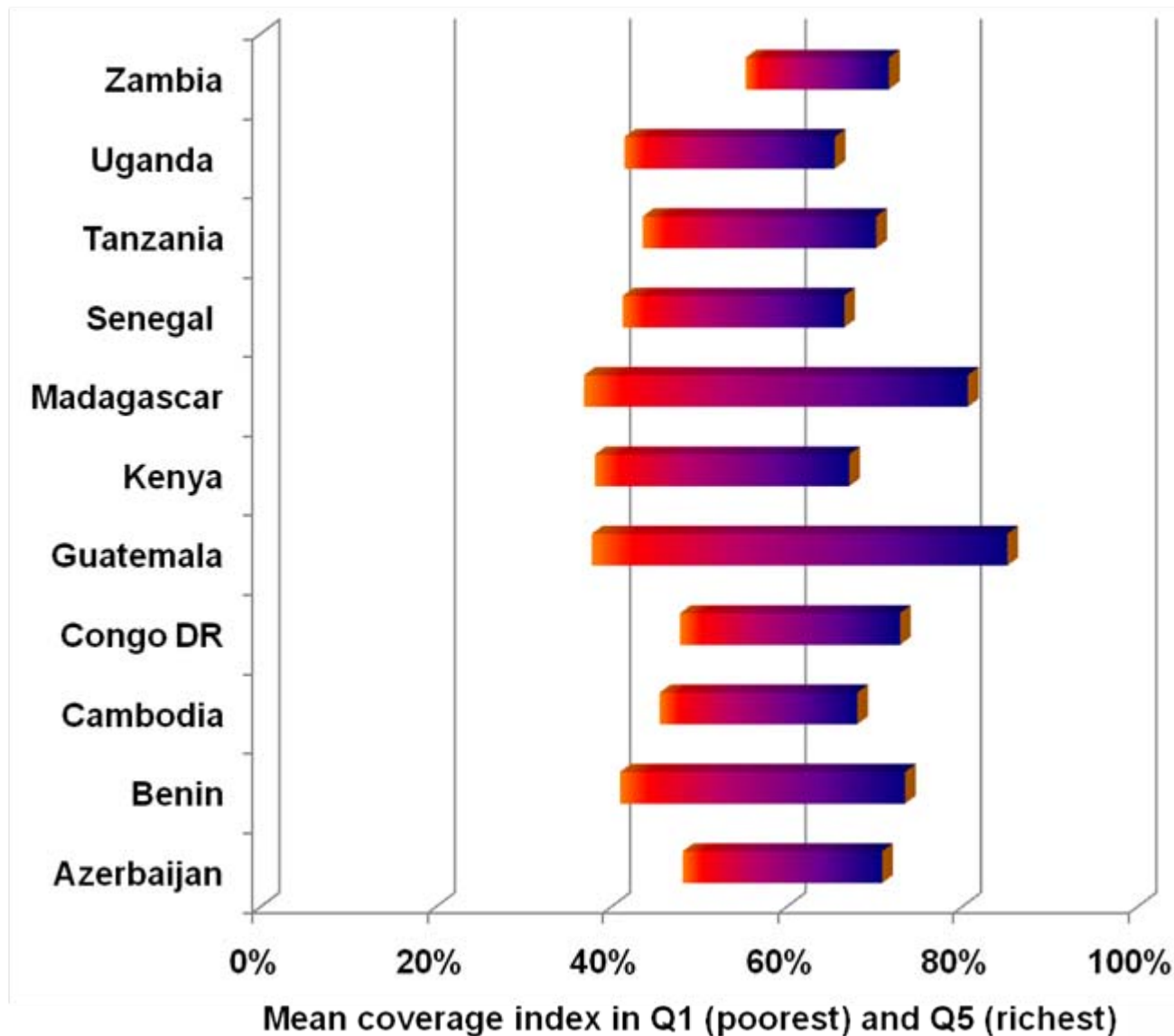
mean
coverage
index
(Q5-Q1),

38 countries

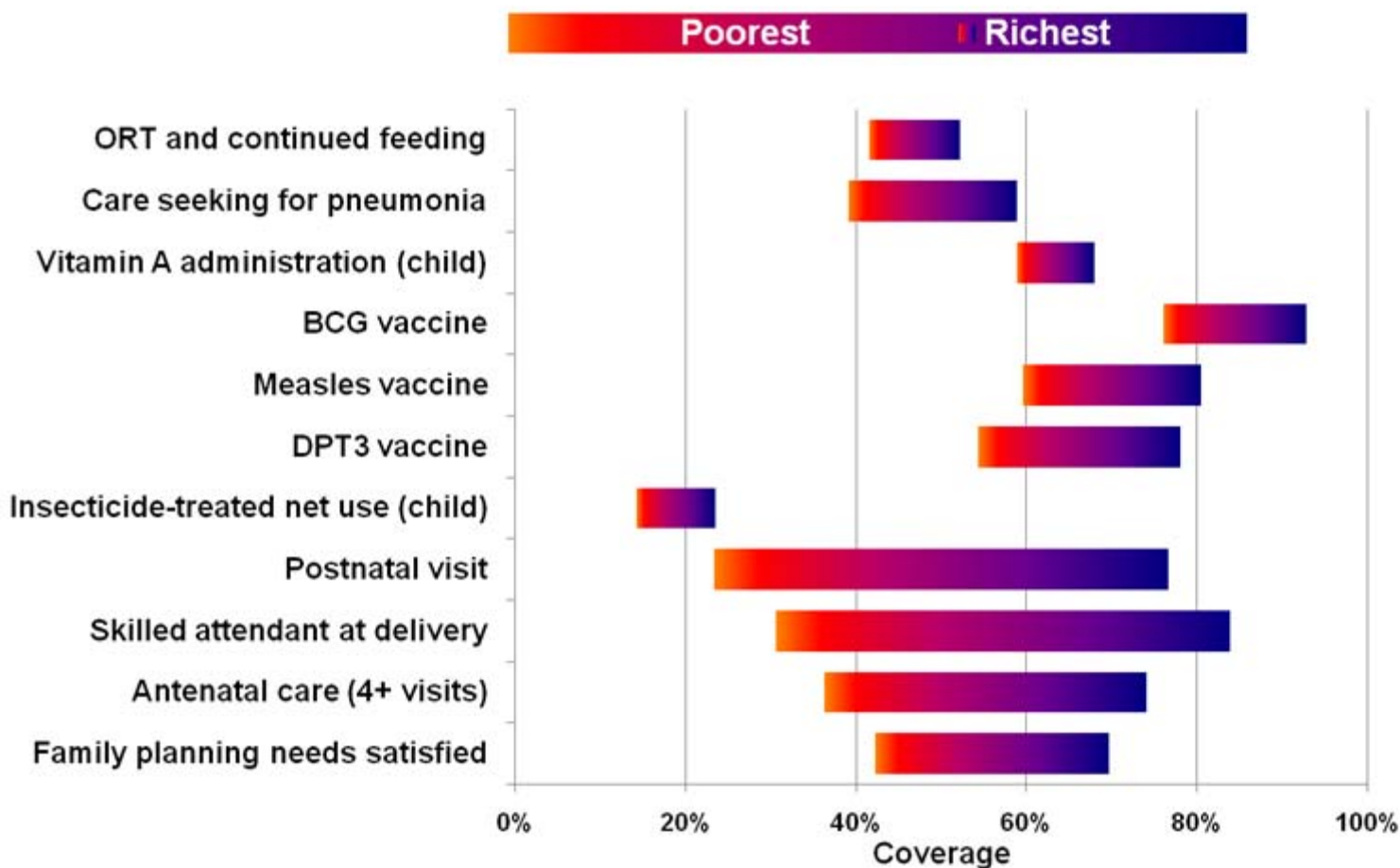


**Mean
coverage
index (Q5-Q1)
by country**

**Variability in
magnitude of
inequities in
countries with
50-60% overall
coverage**



Magnitude in inequities by intervention in 38 countries



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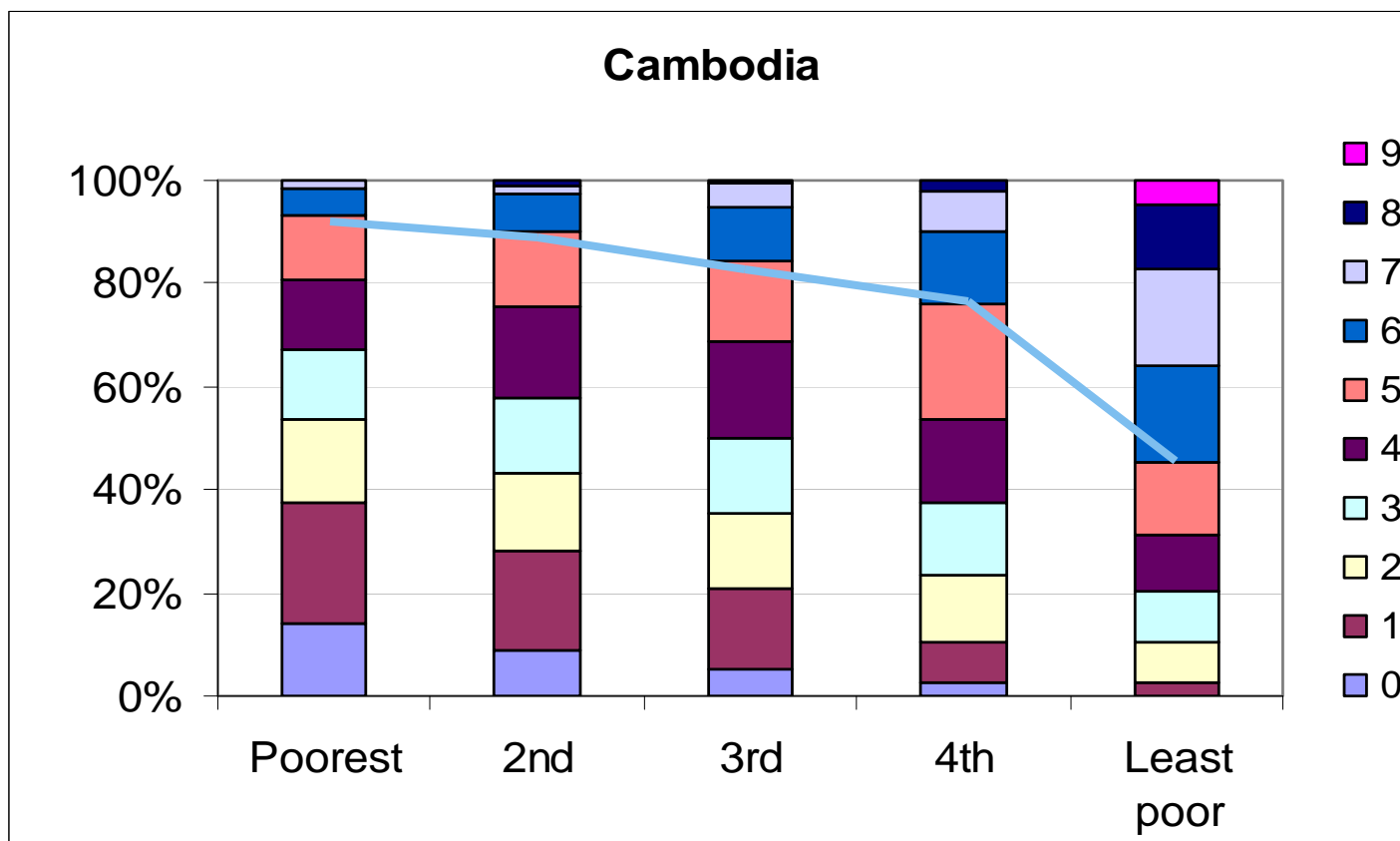
Co-coverage: methods

- Selected 9 preventive child survival interventions measured through DHS
 - water
 - antenatal care (≥ 4 visits)
 - skilled delivery
 - TT (2 doses in pregnancy)
 - BCG
 - DPT (3 doses)
 - measles vaccine
 - vitamin A
 - bednets
- Calculated how many of these interventions were received by each child aged 1-4 years
- Used DHS and MICS data
- Calculated asset index to classify wealth quintiles
- Described patterns of inequities in co-coverage by socioeconomic groups

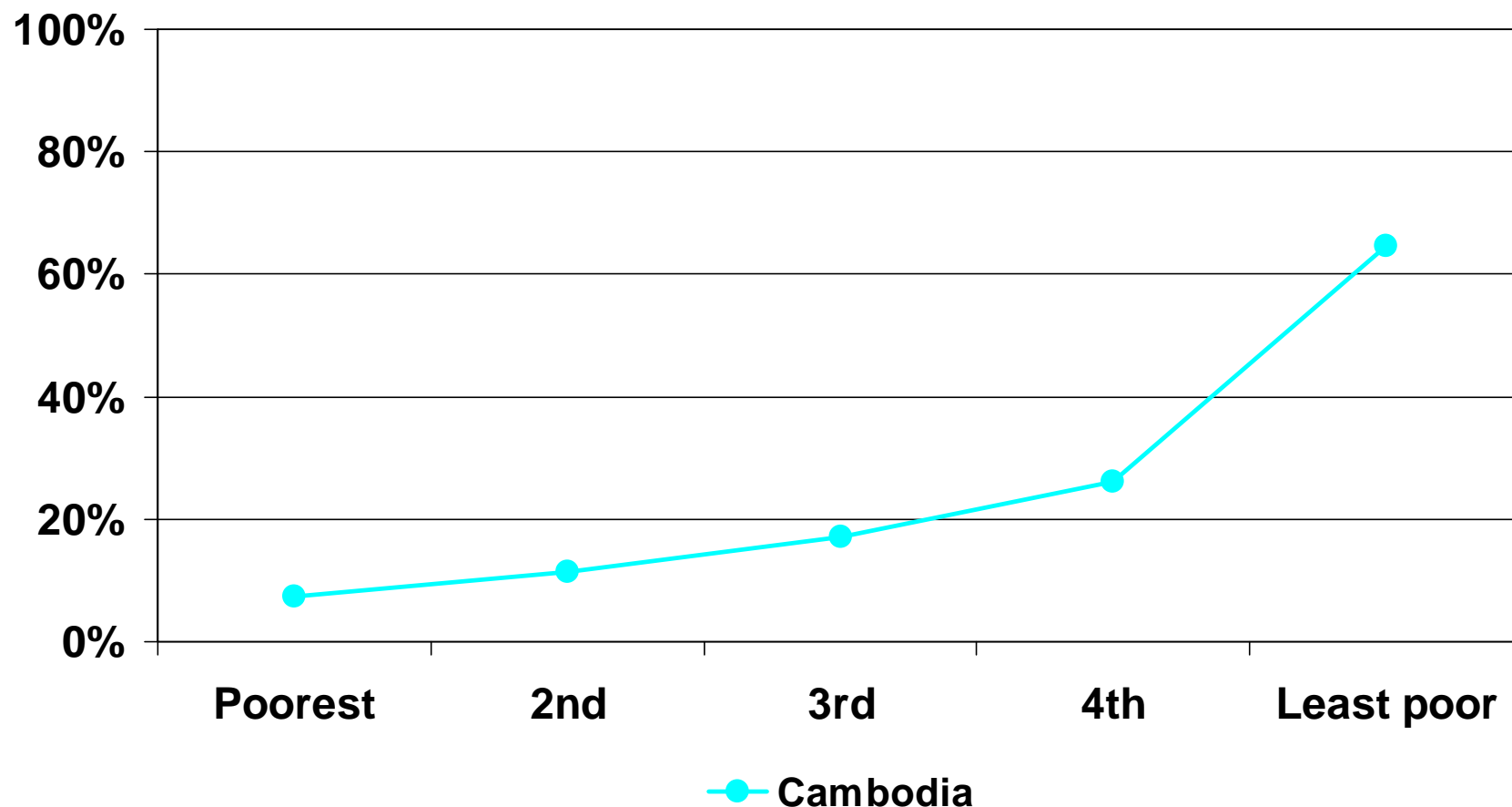
% <5 children according to the number of child survival interventions received, by country

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangladesh	1	6	7	9	19	28	19	9	3	-
Benin	4	5	6	8	15	19	19	14	8	2
Brazil	0	2	2	3	7	14	30	32	9	-
Cambodia	7	16	14	14	16	15	10	6	2	1
Eritrea	6	5	6	16	22	18	13	9	5	1
Haiti	8	11	13	15	17	17	12	6	2	-
Malawi	1	1	3	5	15	22	26	18	9	2
Nepal	1	6	9	7	18	29	19	7	3	-
Nicaragua	0	1	2	4	7	13	20	24	21	8

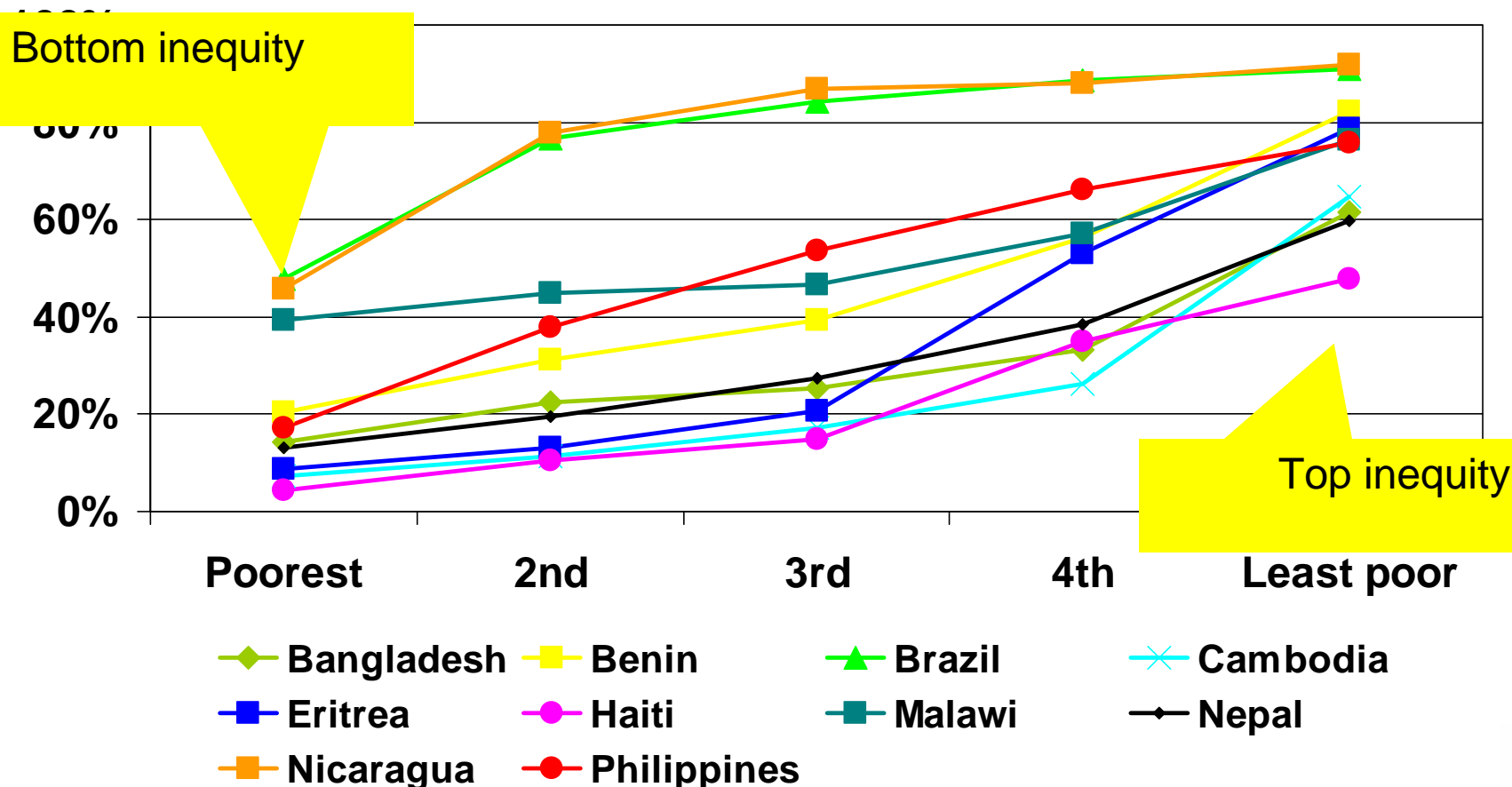
% <5 children according to the number of interventions received, by wealth quintile



% <5 children receiving 6+ child survival interventions, by wealth quintile and country

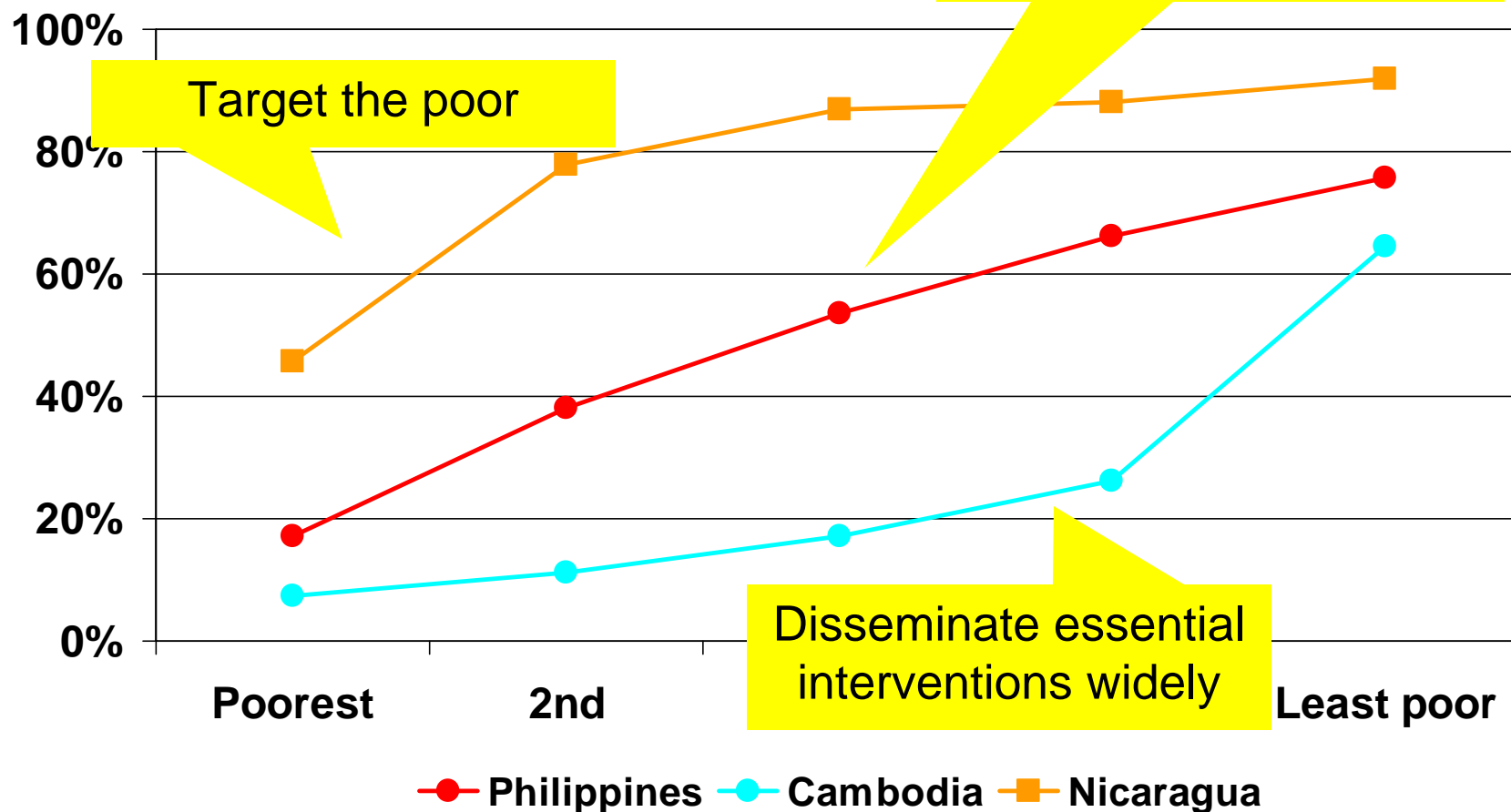


% <5 children receiving 6+ child survival interventions, by wealth quintile and country



% <5 children receiving 6+ interventions, by wealth quintile

Continue to disseminate widely, give special attention to the poor



Incorporating equity in monitoring, research and evaluation

- Is always possible – and useful
- Must be planned ahead of time
- Does not necessarily require large sample sizes
- May reveal issues that are not evident in the whole-sample analyses
- Can lead to practical strategies for maximizing the impact of interventions



www.countdown2015mnch.org