

Young Child Survival and Development

Thematic discussion on results and lessons learned in the Medium Term Strategic Plan
Focus Area 1



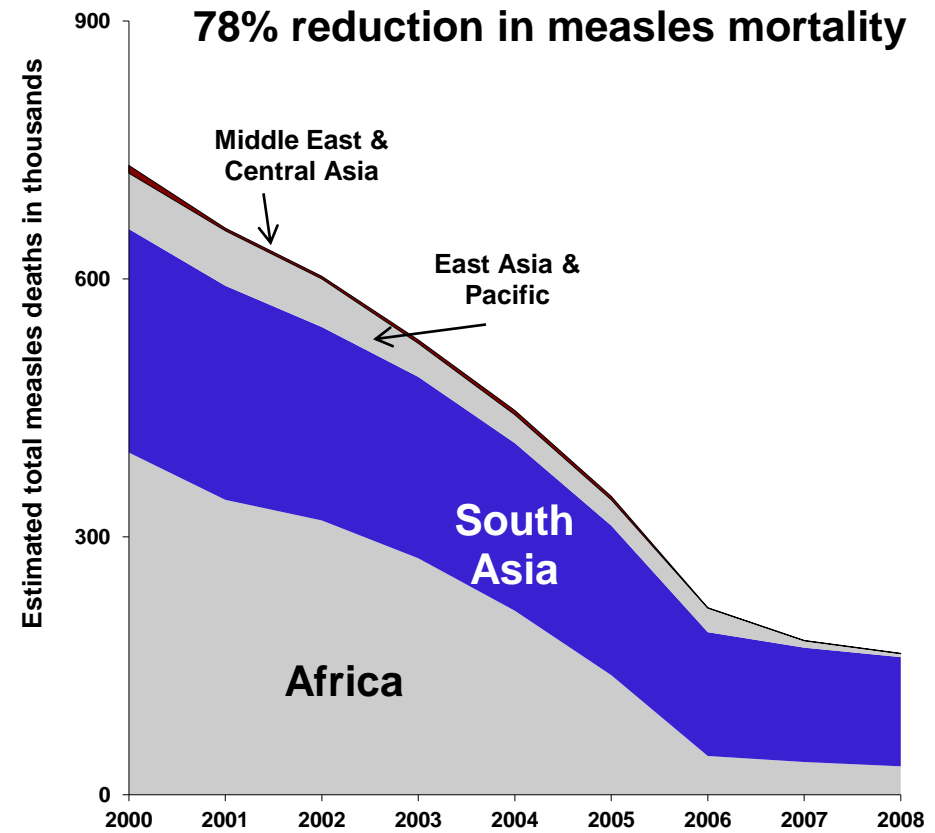
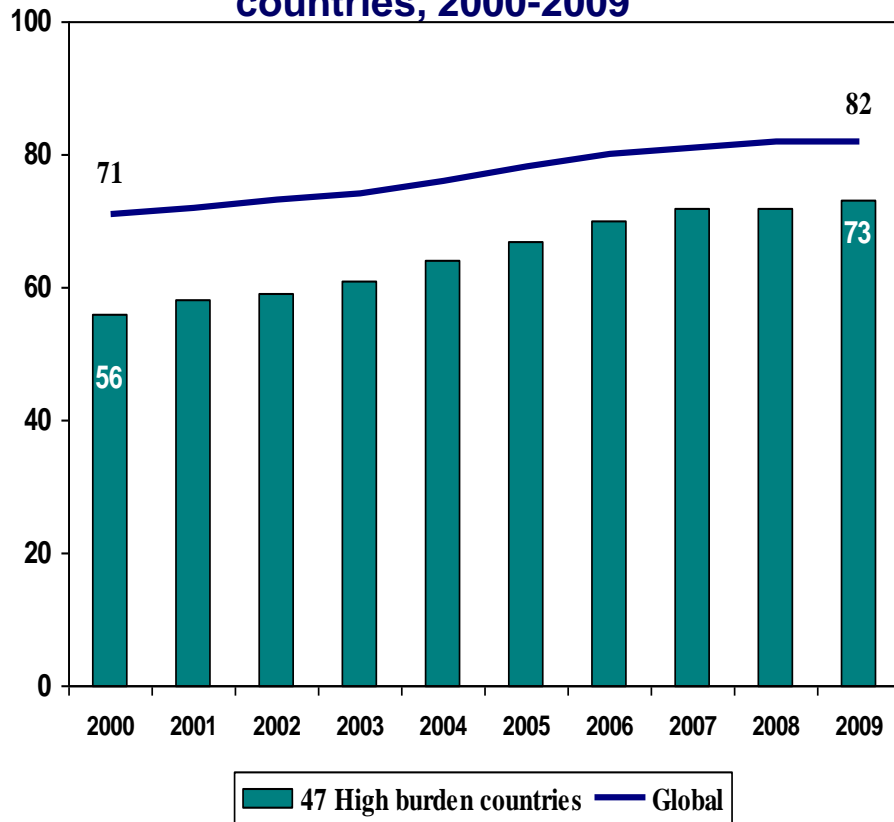
August 2011

OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Situation Analysis
 - Progress; Disparities
- Programming strategies
- Narrowing the gaps - sharpening equity focus
- Strategies at work ... illustrating results
- Going forward

Trends in Immunization Coverage: The Measles Story

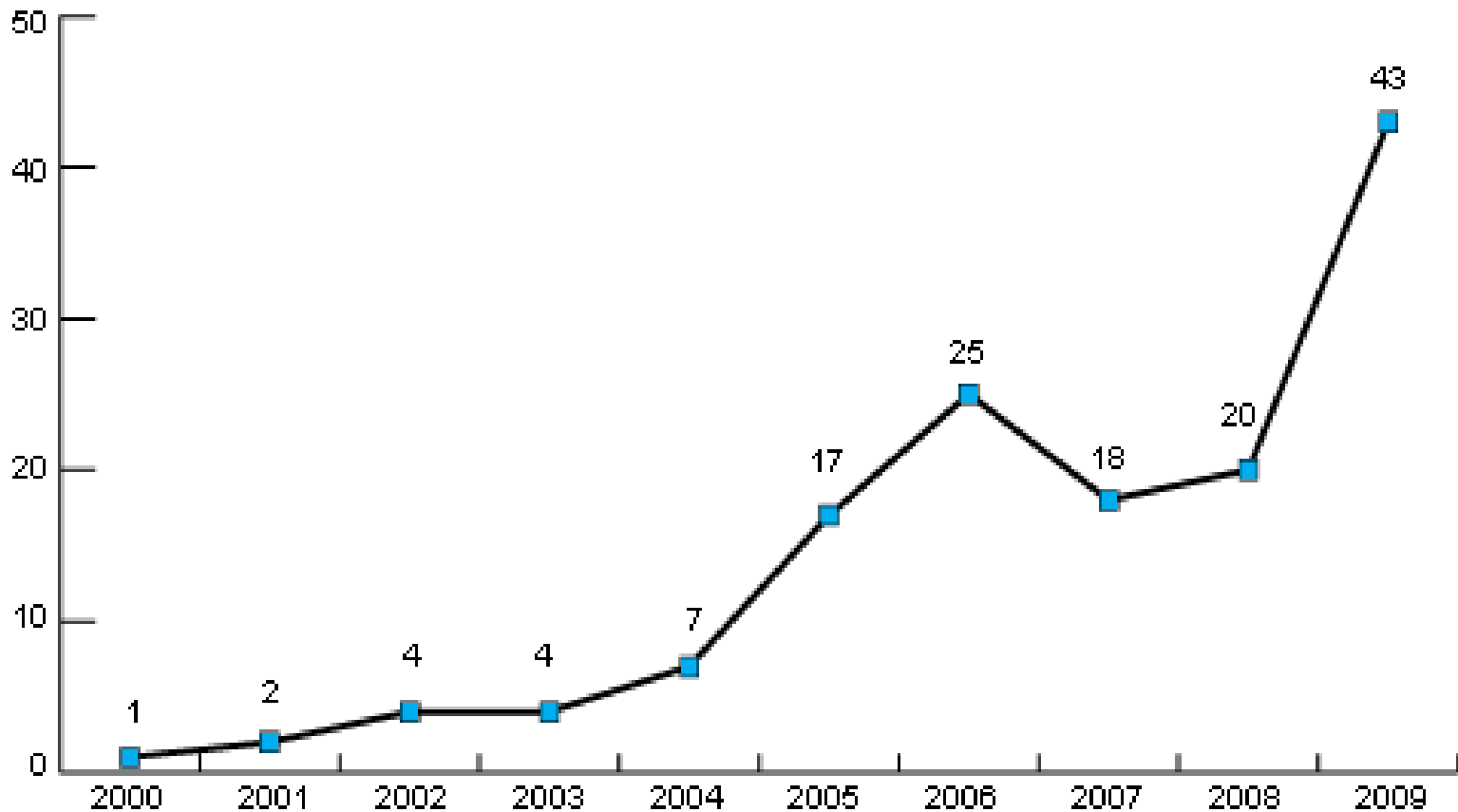
Increase in 1st dose Measles Vaccine Coverage, Globally and in 47 Highest Burden countries, 2000-2009



Malaria ... a partnership

UNICEF ITN procurement increased 40 times between 2000 and 2009

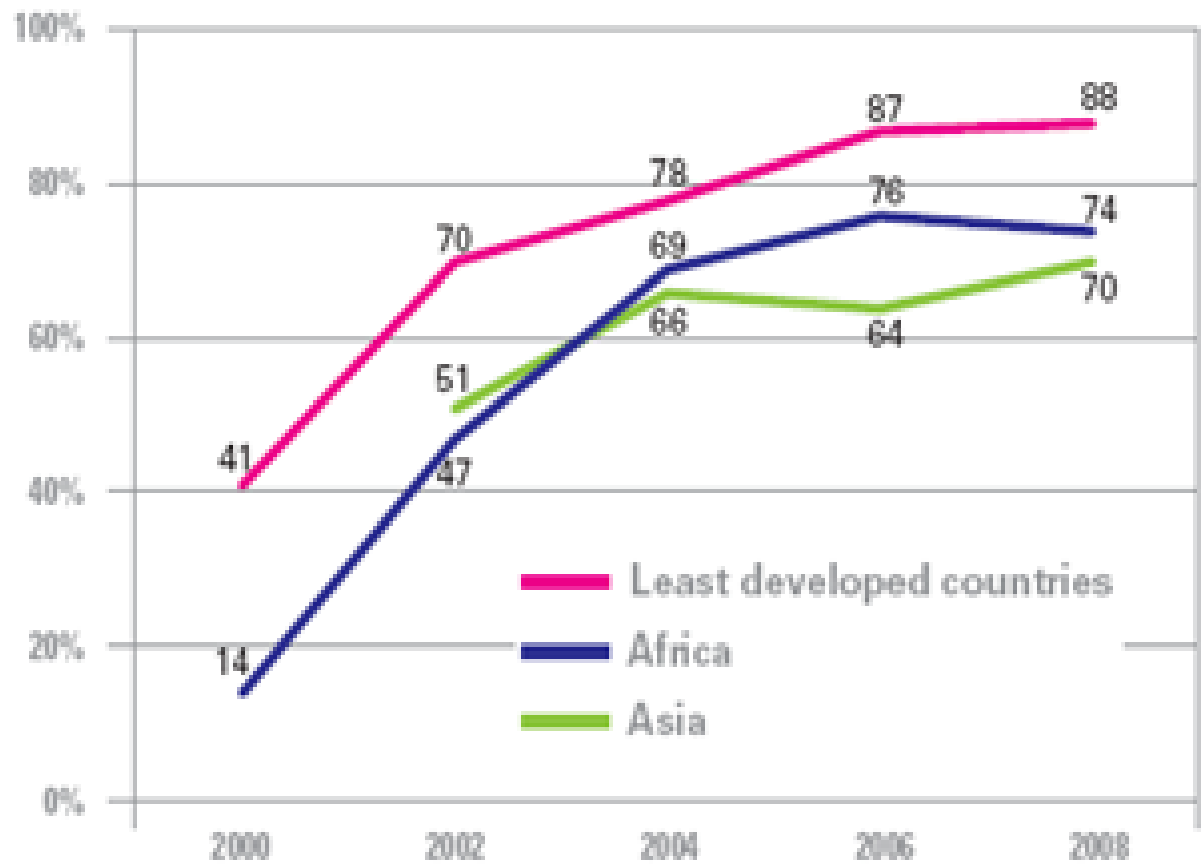
Number of ITNs procured by UNICEF (in millions), 2000-2009



Source: Roll Back Malaria 2010.

Major progress in LDCs - vitamin A supplementation coverage

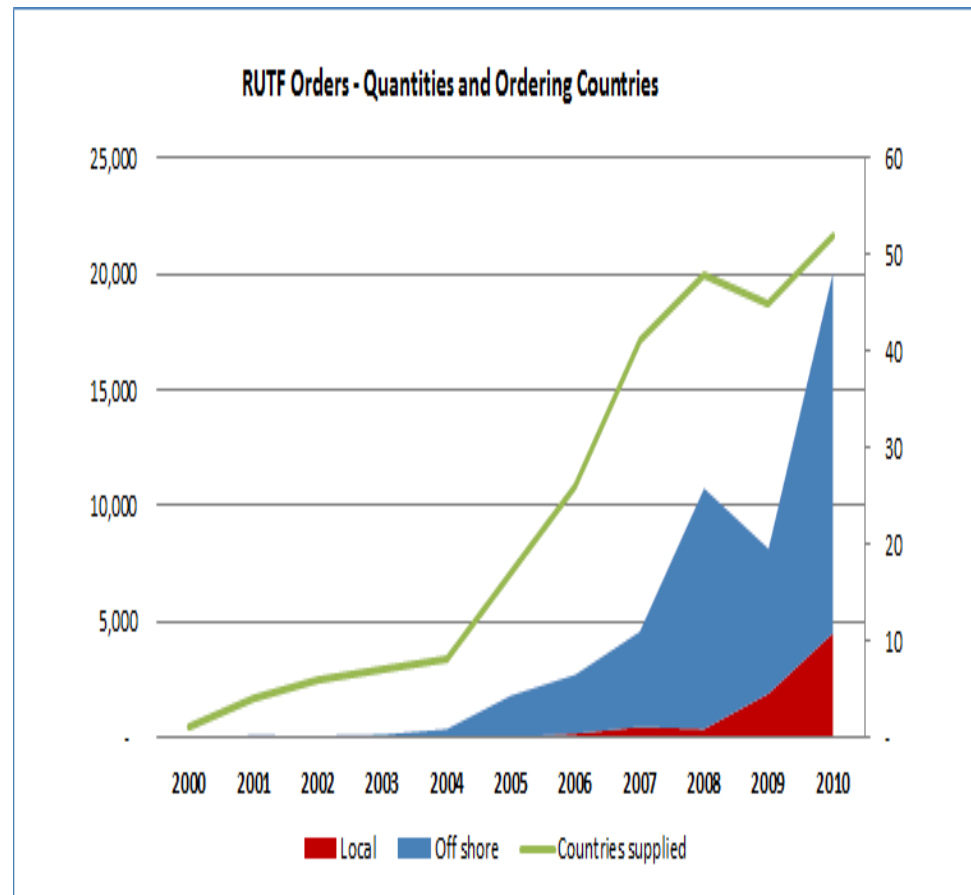
Percentage of children 6–59 months old reached with two doses of vitamin A, 2000–2008



Progress in Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in 55 countries

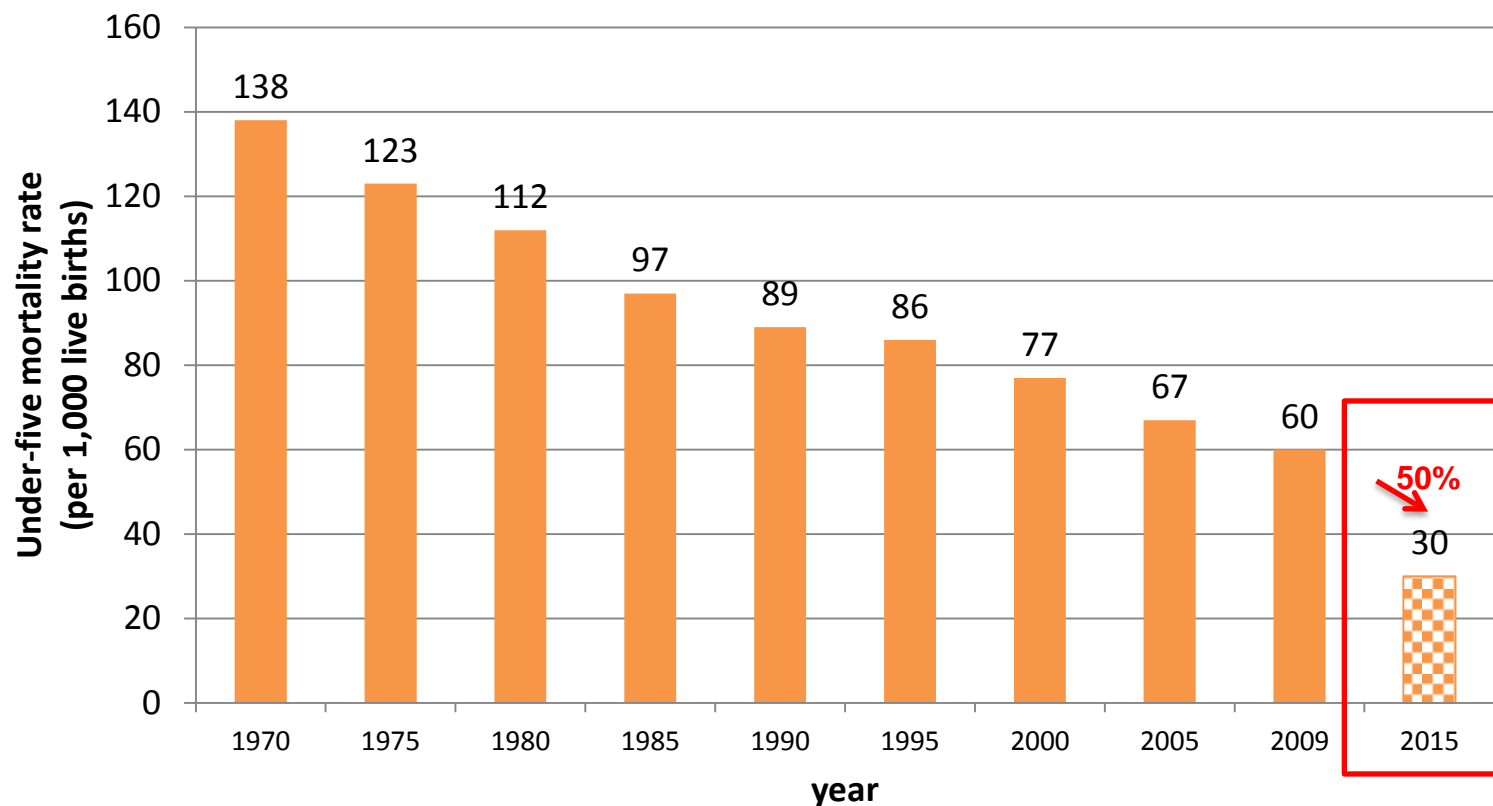
- +50 countries implementing CMAM
- >50% of programmes integrate CMAM with other PHC (IMCI, HIV/AIDS, etc.)
- Globally, UNICEF procures over 80% of all Ready-to-Use-Therapeutic-Food

UNICEF RUTF procurement (2000-2010)



SITUATION ANALYSIS

Trends in under five mortality (1970-2009)

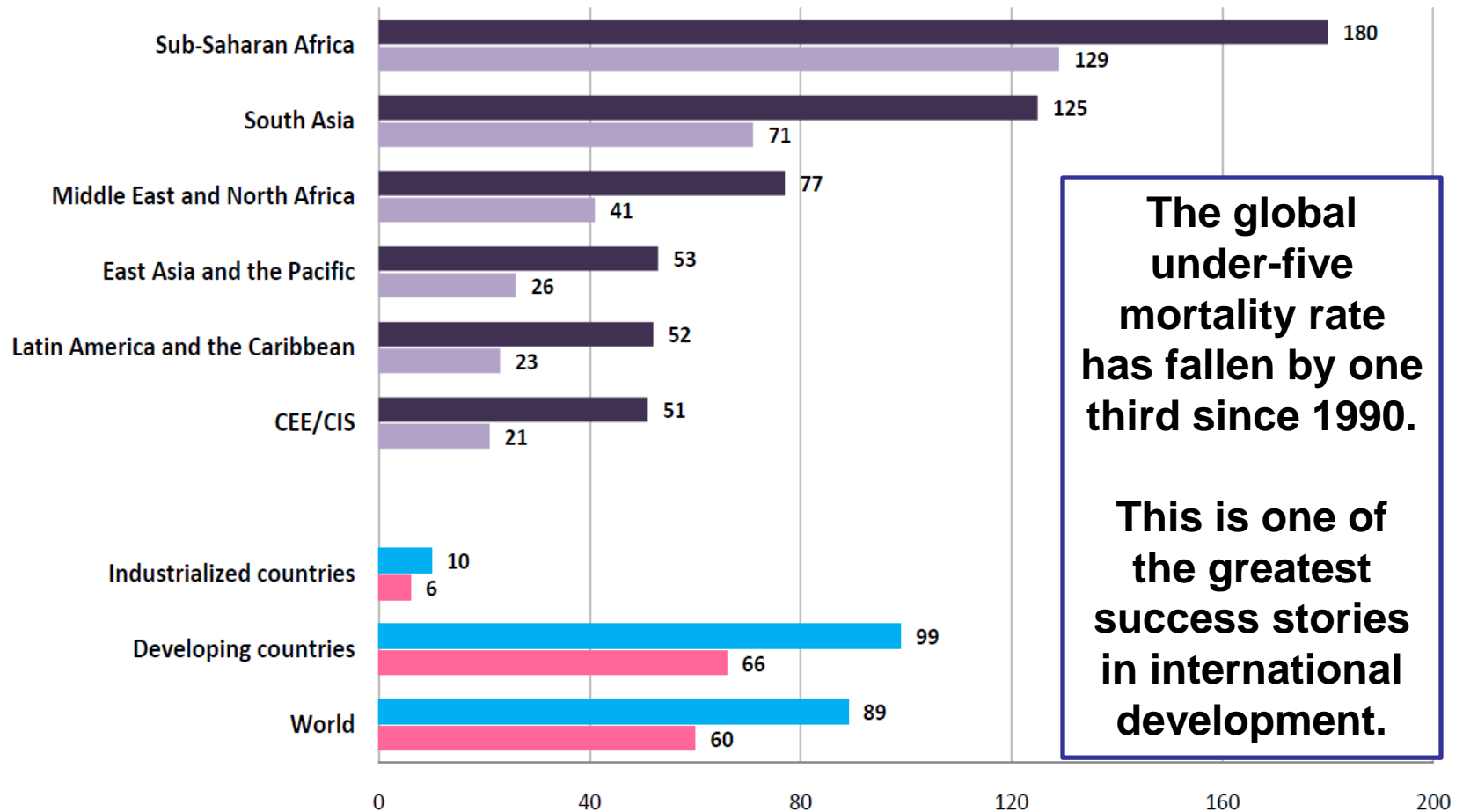


8.1 million child deaths in 2009

Note: New estimates to be released mid September 2011

Fewer children dying in all regions

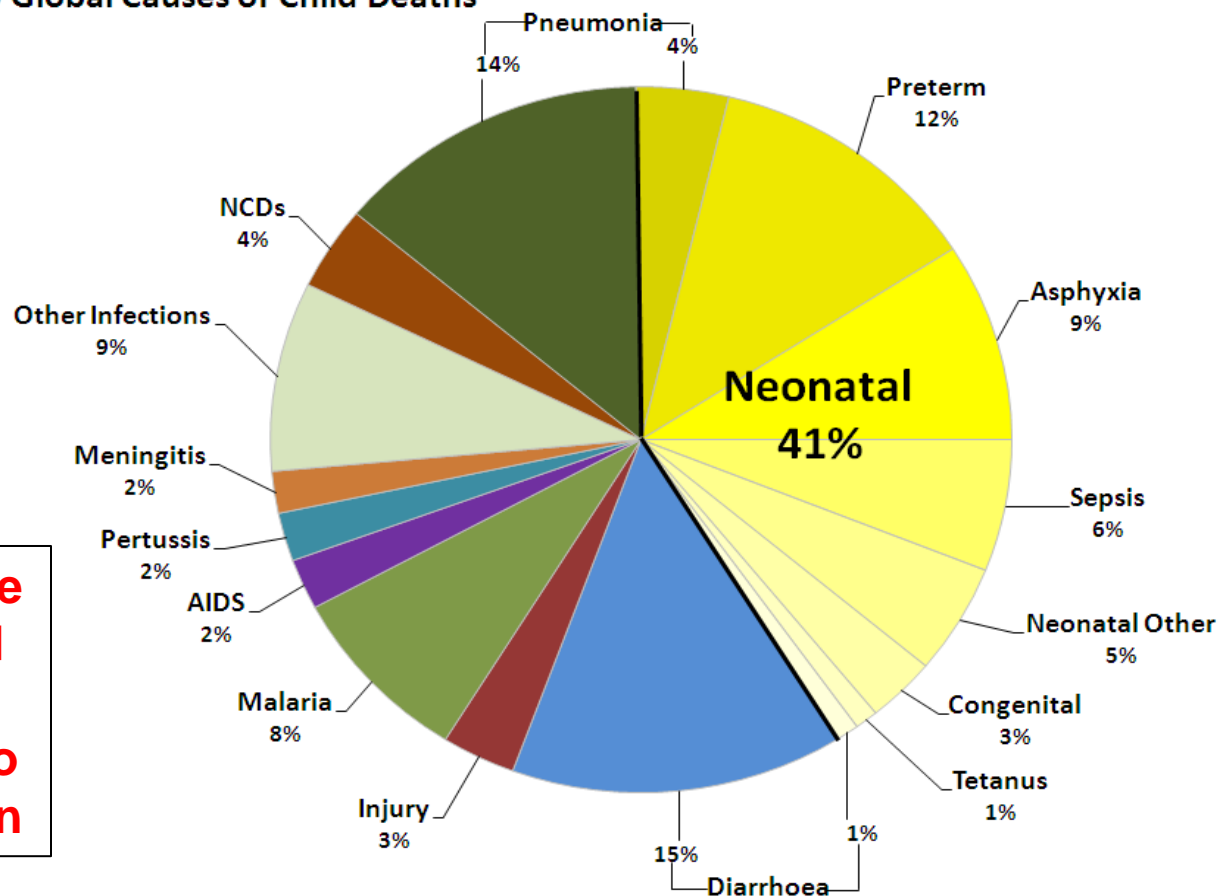
Trends in the under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 1990 to 2009



Source: *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality, UNICEF, 2010*

Pneumonia, diarrhoea, and malaria - 41% of annual under-five deaths; increase in proportion of newborn deaths

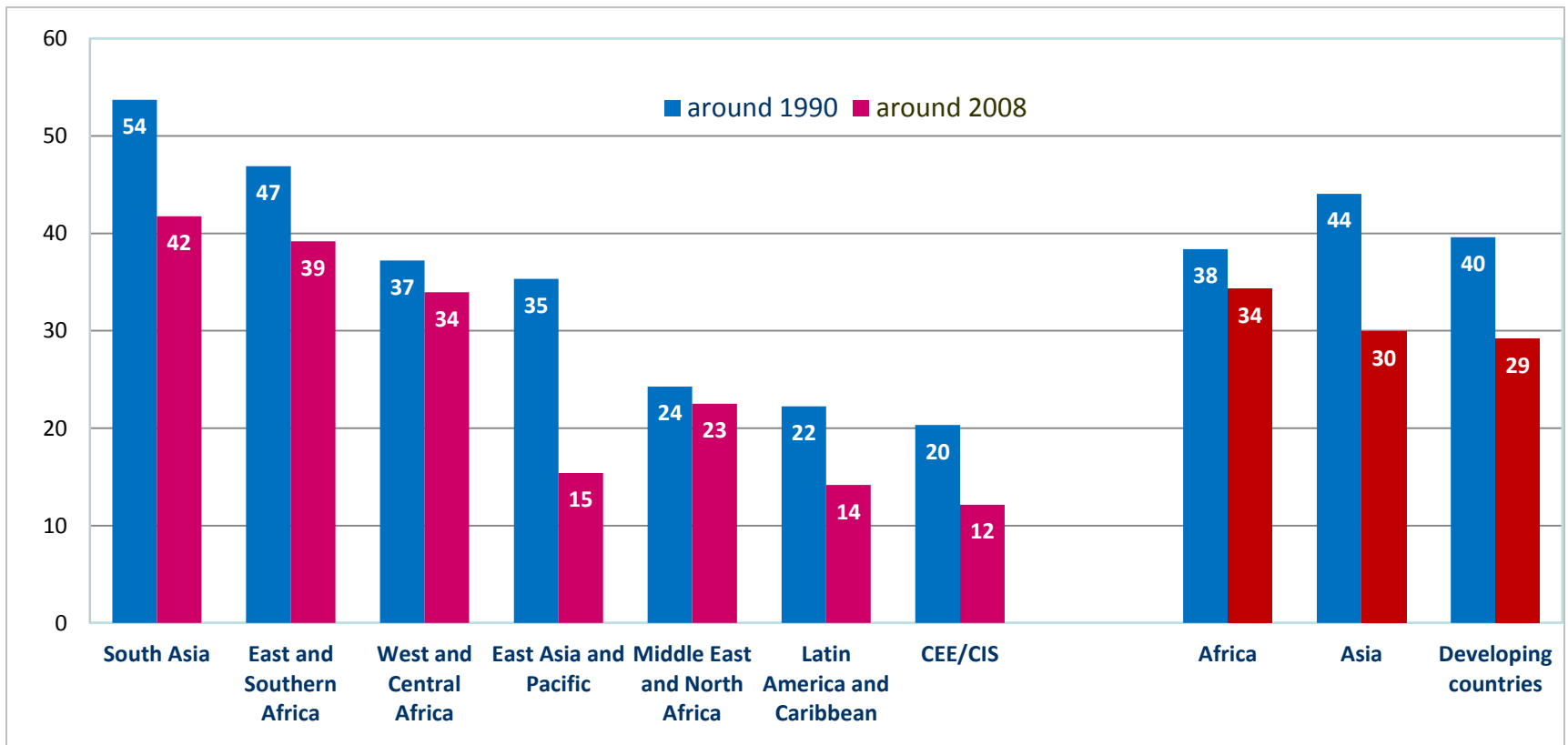
Figure 5 Global Causes of Child Deaths



More than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

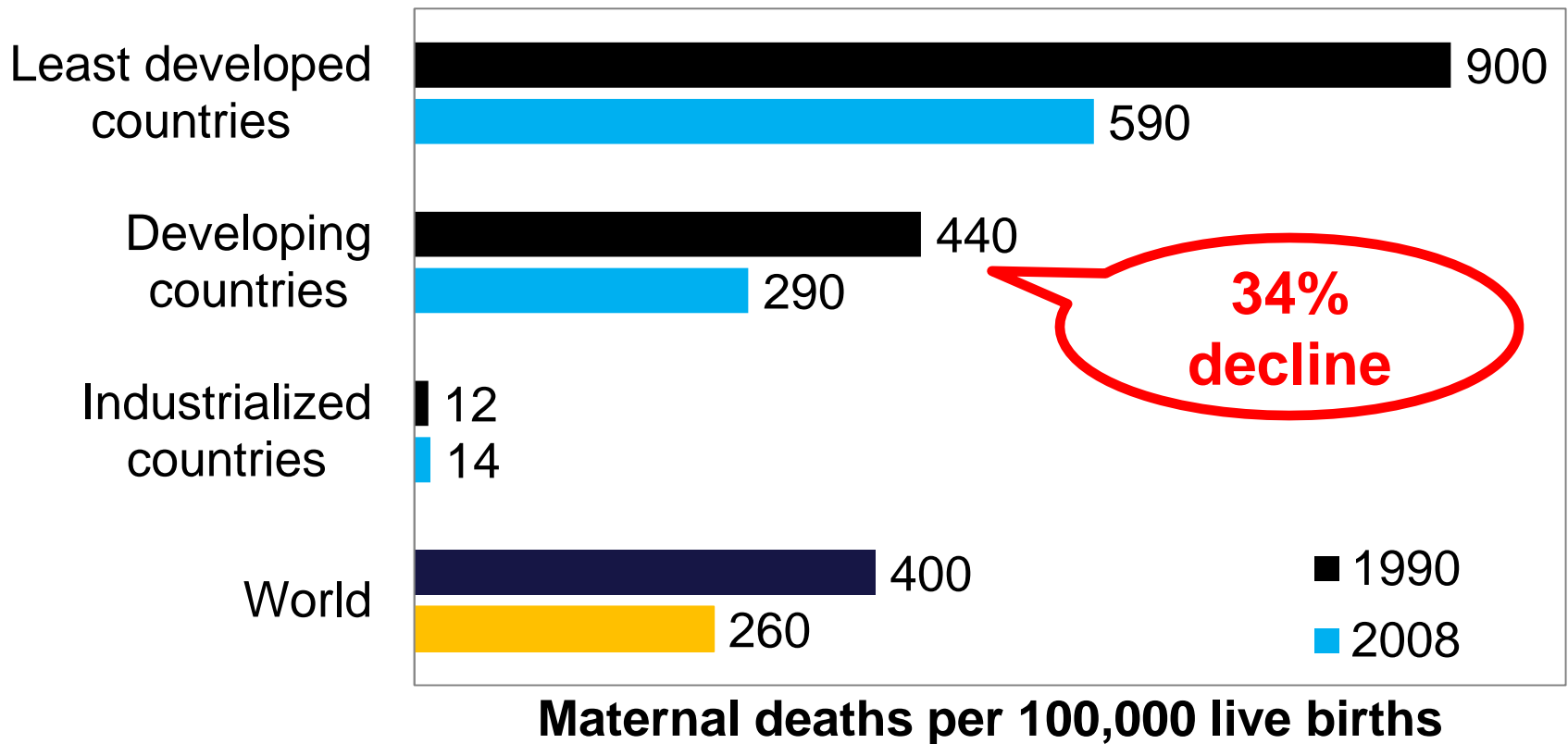
Stunting remains a central problem for children

Percentage of under-five children who are stunted (moderate and severe), around 1990 and 2008



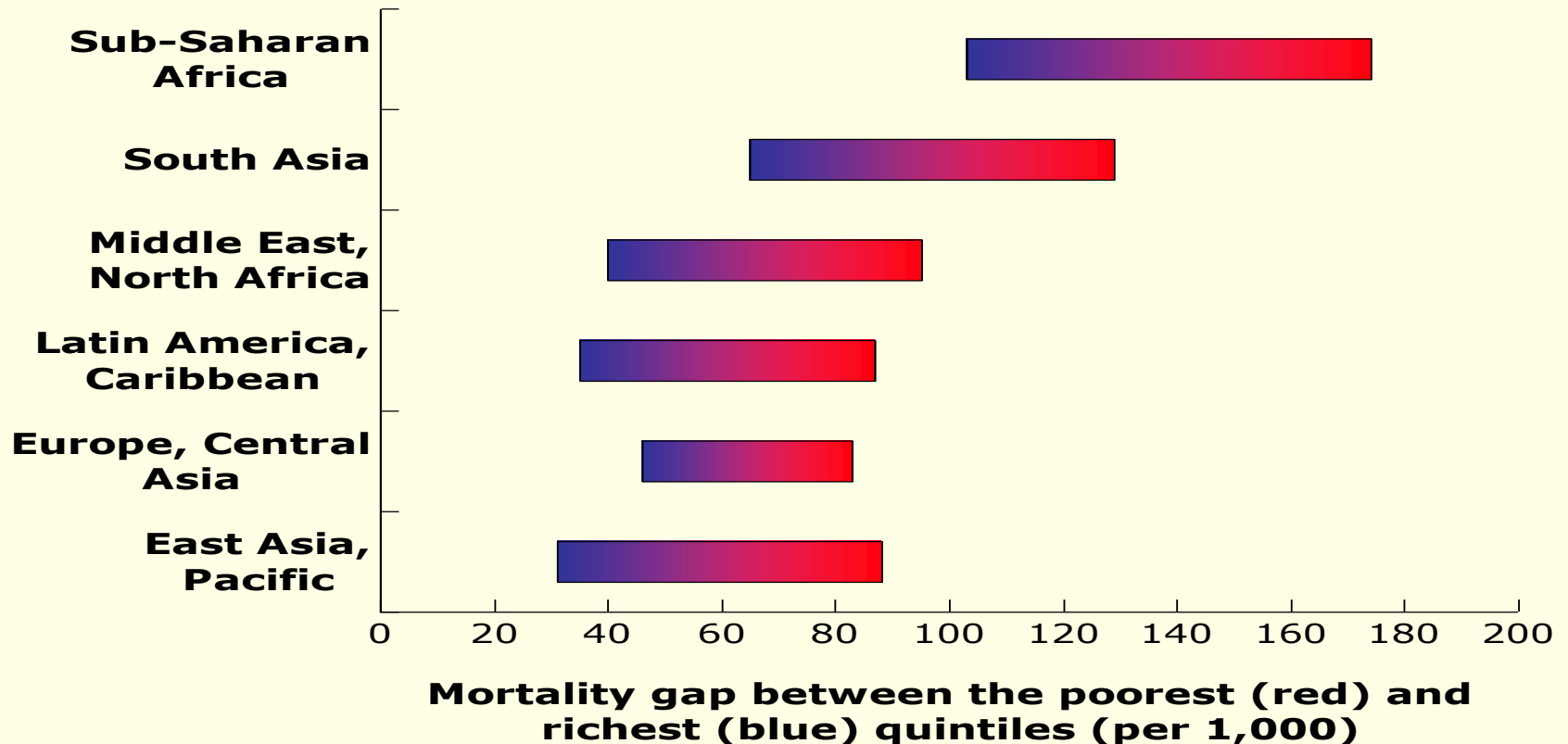
Source: UNICEF Global Database, Nov 2009
 Compiled from MICS, DHS and other national surveys

Maternal mortality is declining, but more needs to be done



DISPARITIES

Equity gaps in under-five mortality, by region of the world



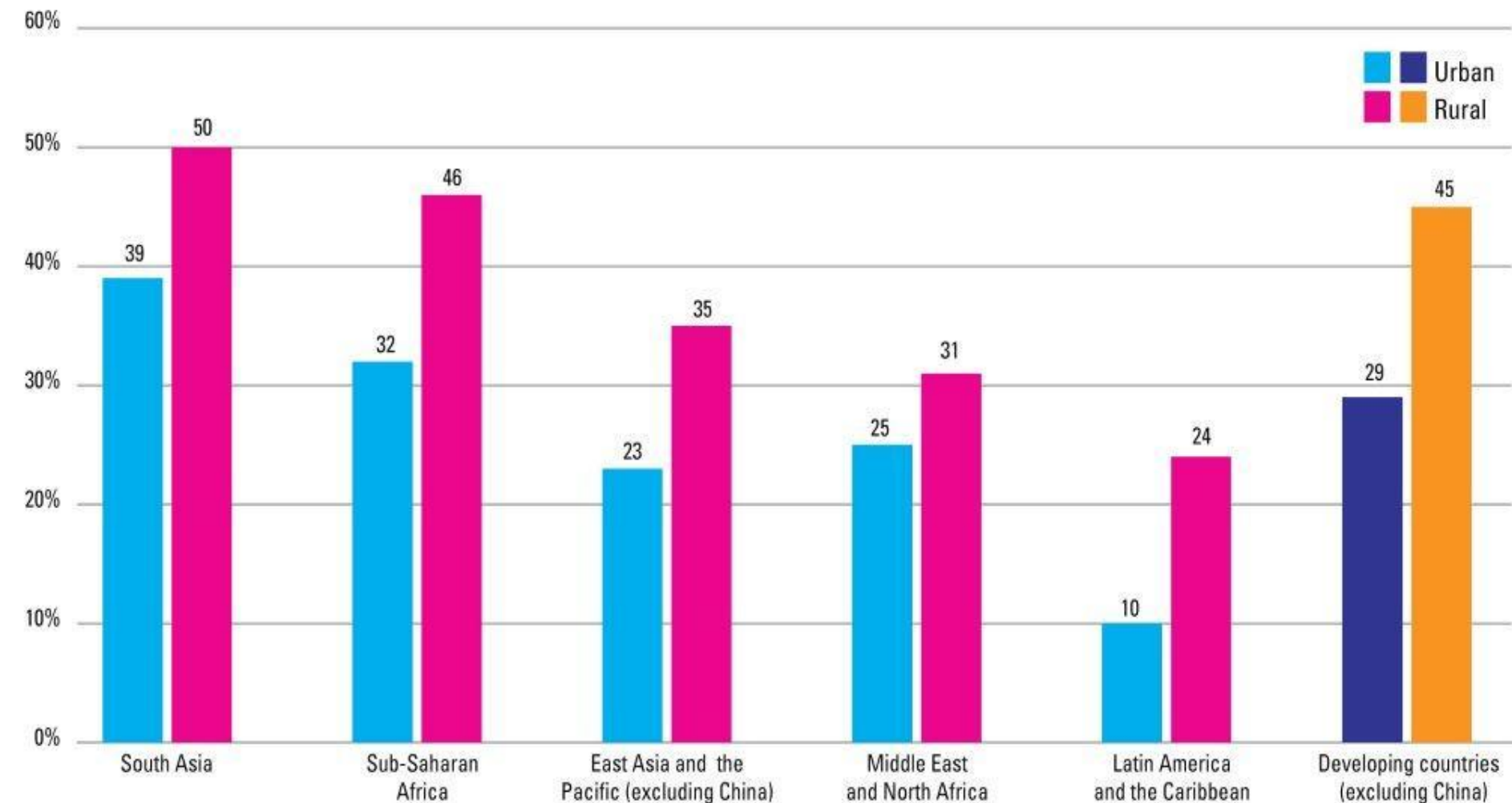
Fragile states ...

- 1) Chad (209 per 1000 live births)
- 2) Afghanistan
- 3) Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 4) Guinea-Bissau
- 5) Sierra Leone
- 6) Mali
- 7) Somalia
- 8) Central African Republic
- 9) Burkina Faso
- 10) Burundi
- 11) Angola
- 12) Niger
- 13) Cameroon
- 14) Equatorial Guinea
- 15) Guinea
- 16) Mozambique
- 17) Zambia
- 18) Nigeria
- 19) Congo
- 20) Uganda (128 per 1000 live births)

Source for mortality rank: SOWC 2011; fragile states are shown in red (source: World Bank 2011)

In developing countries, rural children are 50% more likely to be stunted than urban children

Percentage of children 0–59 months old who are stunted, by area of residence



Note: Analysis is based on a subset of 72 countries (excluding China) with residence information, covering 65% of the under-five population in the developing world. Prevalence estimates are calculated according to WHO Child Growth Standards, 2003–2009.

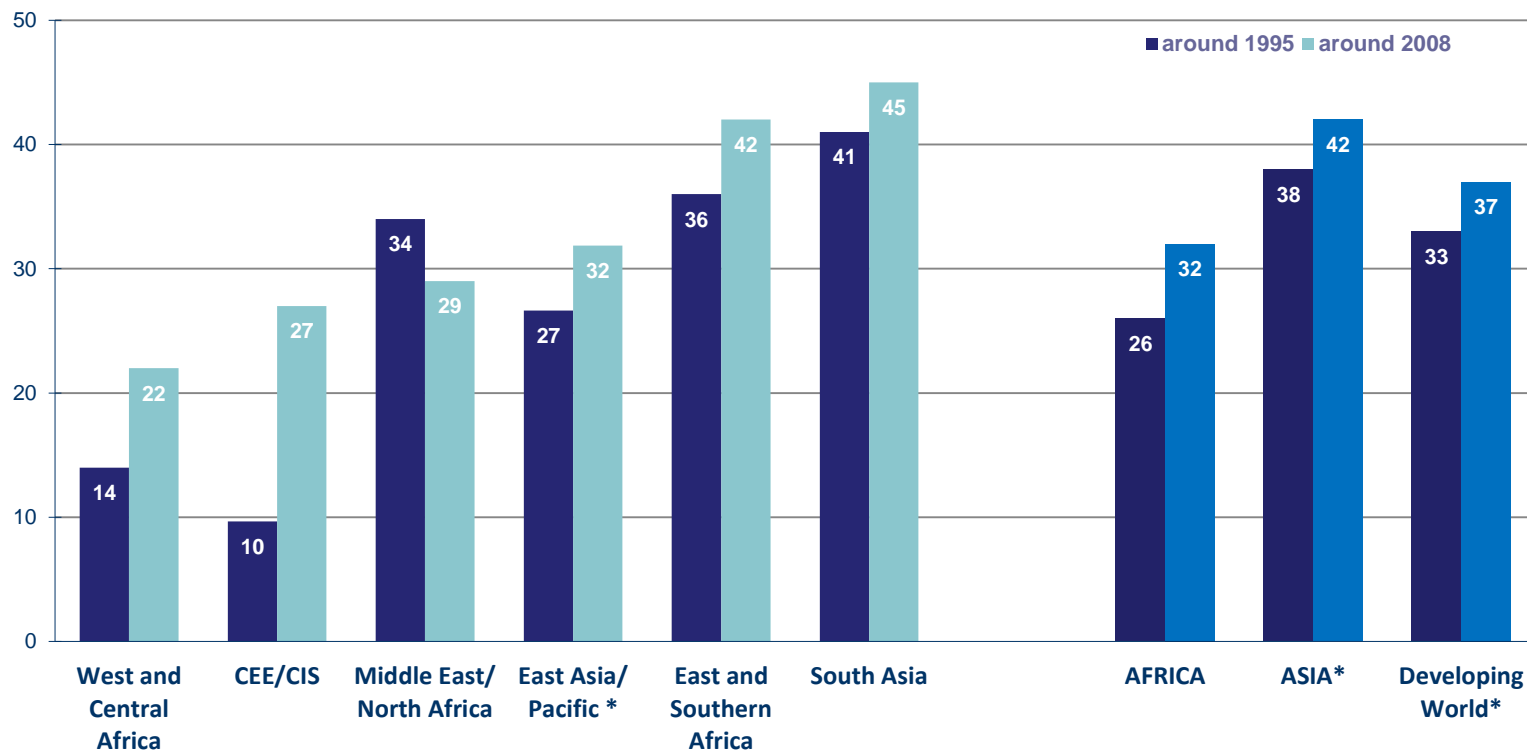
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

**PROVEN “INTERVENTIONS”
ARE NOT REACHING ALL
CHILDREN**

Exclusive breastfeeding rates : mixed picture

Decline in Middle East/North Africa, trend data lacking for Latin America

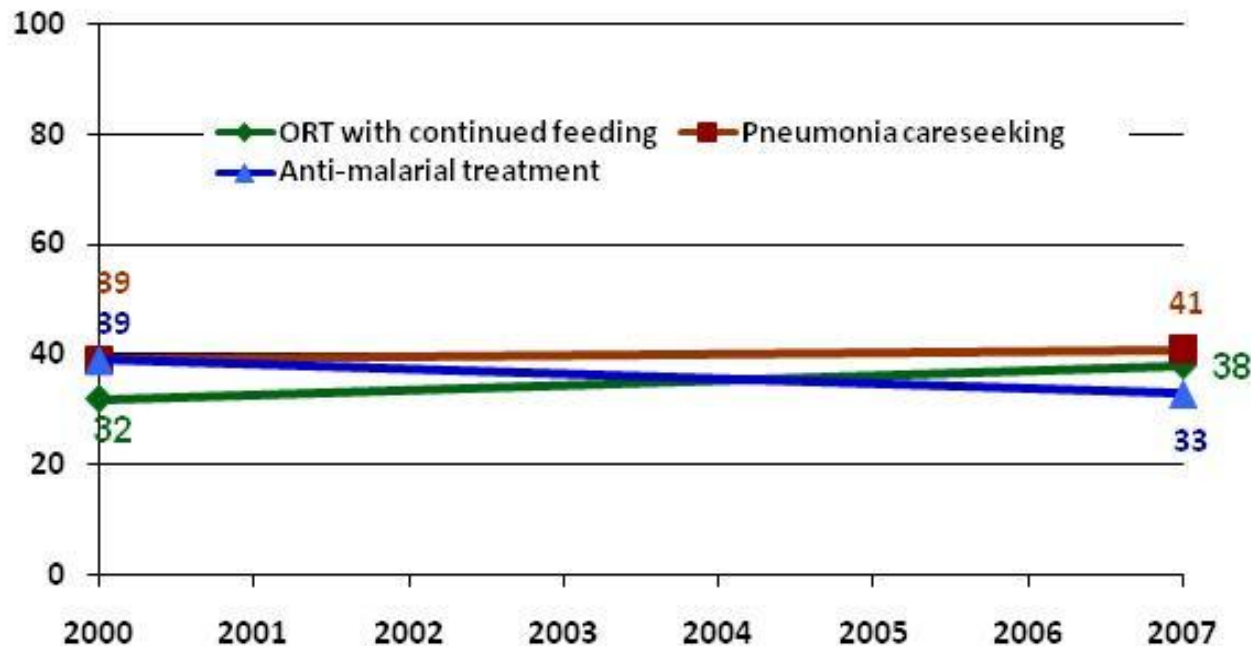
Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed (around 1995 and around 2008)



* Excludes China

Source: UNICEF Global Database, Nov 2009
 Compiled from MICS, DHS and other national surveys

Little progress in expanding case management for common childhood illnesses across Africa



Note: Trend analysis is based on a subset of African countries covering 75 per cent (pneumonia care-seeking), 50 per cent (ORT with continued feeding) and 57 per cent (antimalarial treatment) of the under-five population in this region.

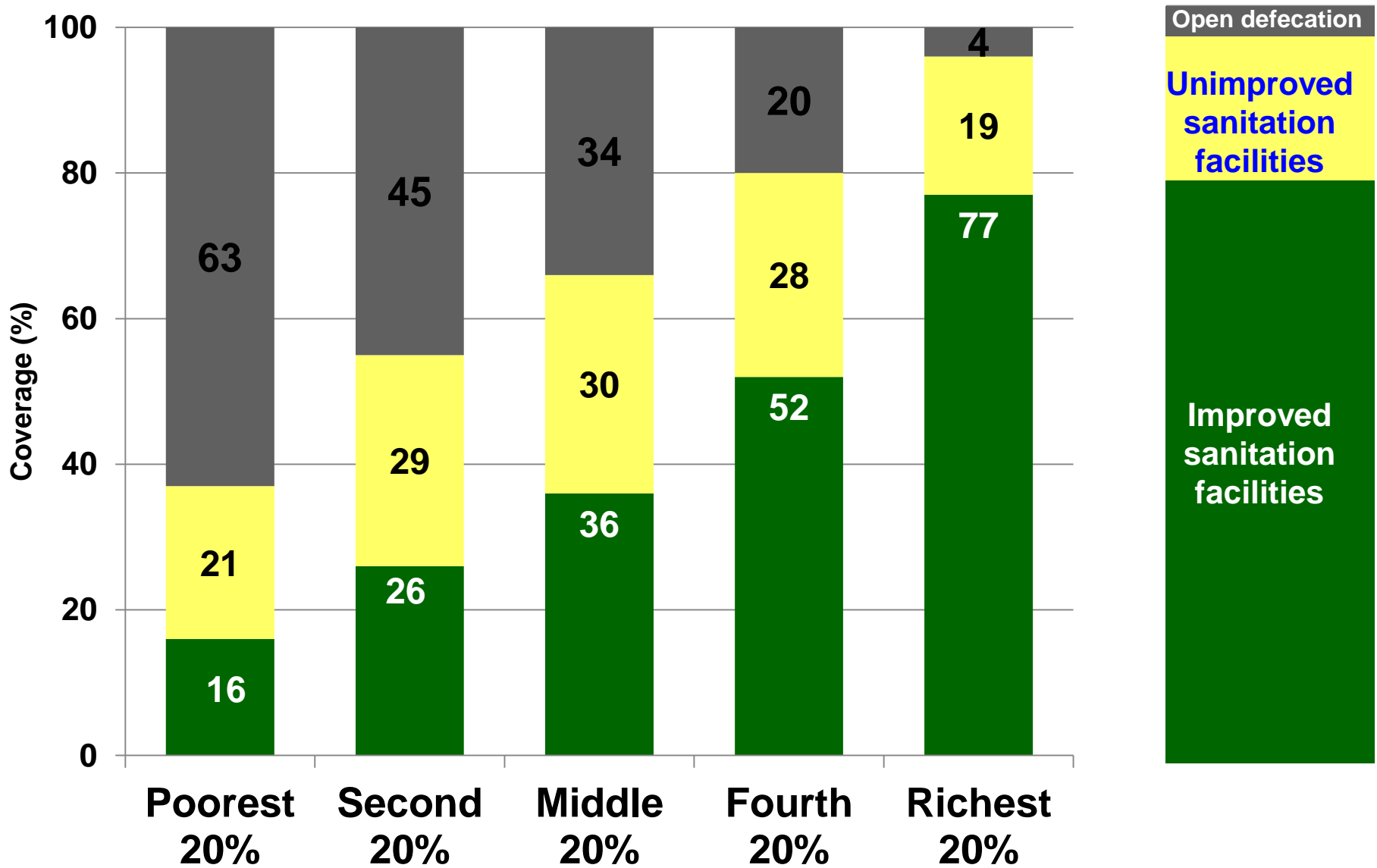
Source: UNICEF Global Database, Nov 2009
 Compiled from MICS, DHS and other national surveys

Global WASH situation

- 884 million do not use an improved source of drinking-water
- 2.6 Billion do not use improved sanitation
- 88% of global diarrhoeal deaths are attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, & poor hygiene
- Handwashing with soap can reduce diarrhoea by 44% while also impacting pneumonia and neonatal mortality.

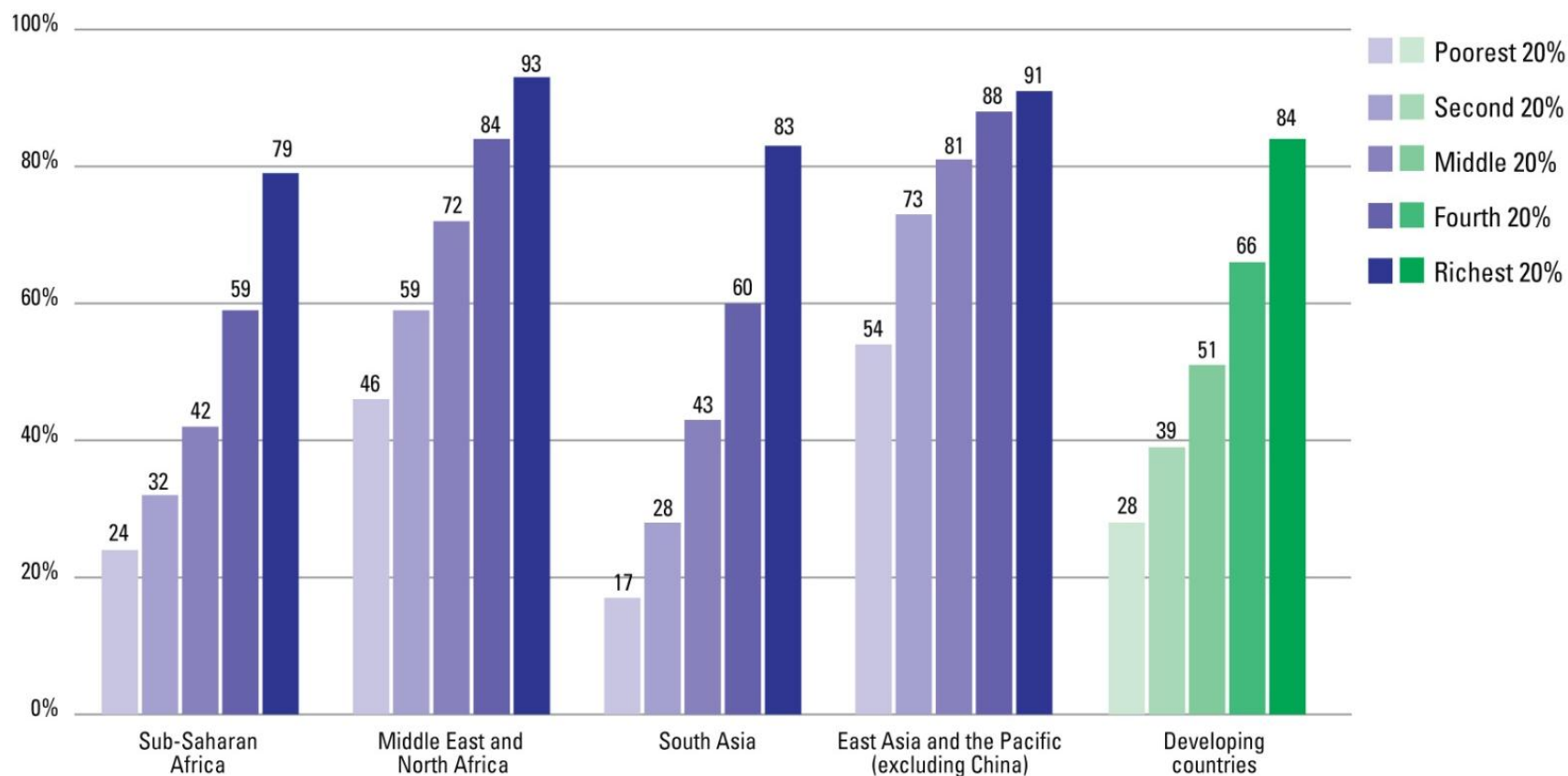


The poorest in sub-Saharan Africa are **more than fifteen times** as likely as the richest to practice open defecation



Skilled birth attendance by wealth quintile and region

Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel



Note: Estimates are based on more than 70 countries with available data (2003–2009) on skilled attendant at delivery by household wealth quintile, representing 69% of births in the developing world.

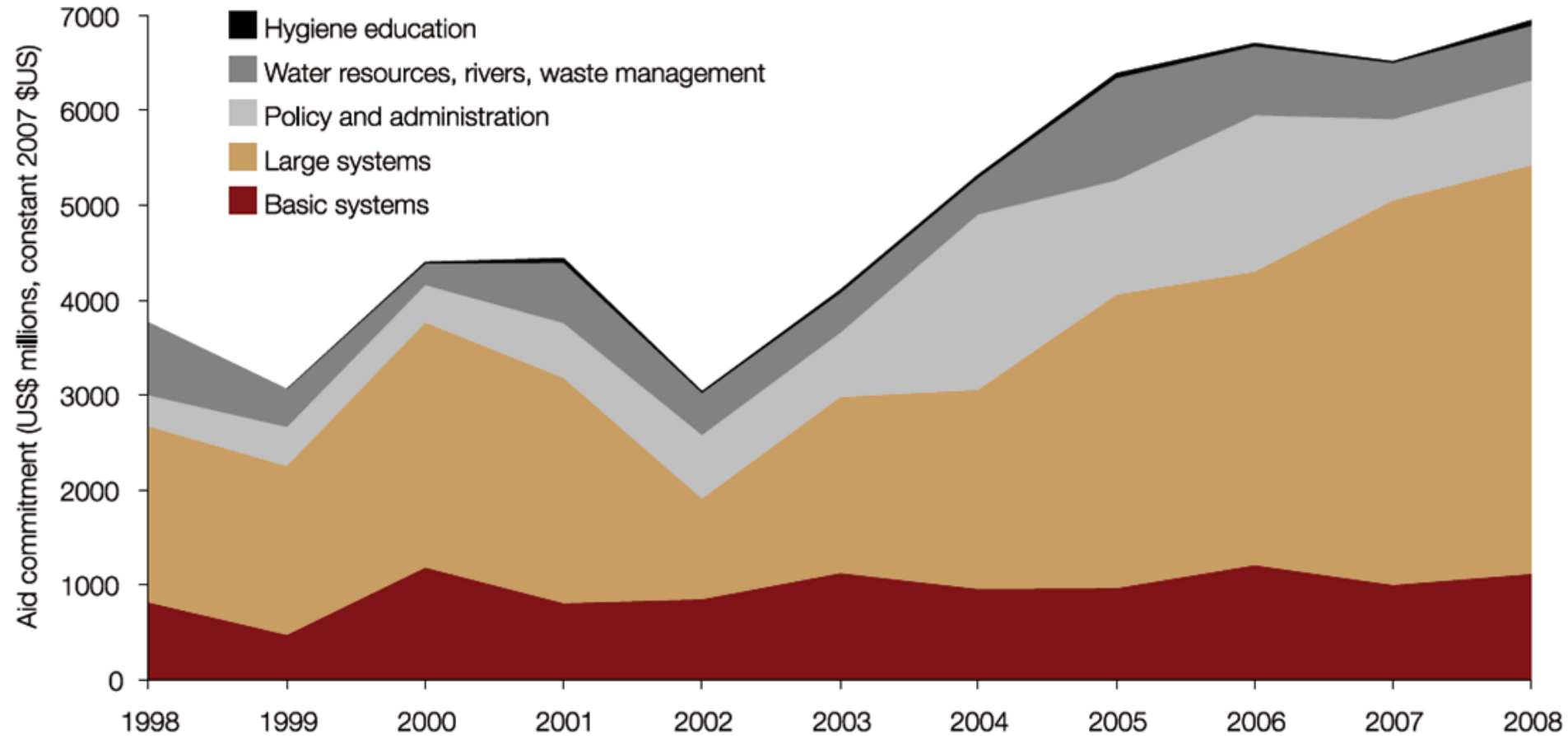
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Early Childhood Development

- Over 200 million under-five children do not reach their developmental potential
- Access : 30% in developing countries; poorest and those living in remote areas left behind



Basic Systems are not Targeted by Water Sector Aid



The bottlenecks

- Geographic access
- Supplies
- Service delivery staff unavailable, poorly trained, unmotivated
- Caretakers unaware of need or are hampered by social/cultural issues
- Costs / opportunity costs (e.g time)
- Policies / resources not geared to the poor/disadvantaged
- Hard / costly to reach the unreached

The MTSP – FA1

- **Key result area 1**: improving child nutrition through improved practices and enhanced access to commodities and services.
- **Key result area 2**: increased coverage of integrated packages of services, improved practices and an enhanced policy environment.
- **Key result area 3**: increasing access to and sustainable use of improved water sources and sanitation facilities.
- **Key result area 4**: In declared emergencies, every child is covered with lifesaving interventions, in accordance with the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs).

“Game changer” - *Narrowing the Gaps* study

- Death/disease, deprivations concentrated in poor/disadvantaged
- Cost-effective to focus on these children – in addition to moral imperative
- MDGs can be reached faster

Implications for programming :

- WHO/WHY – where are the disadvantaged / causes of deprivations
- WHAT – integrated packages of cost effective interventions
- HOW – shifting ways in which interventions are delivered / addressing behaviours/social norms
- WITH WHOM – maximize partnerships
- WHETHER and what EXTENT – closely monitor progress to check if we are making a difference

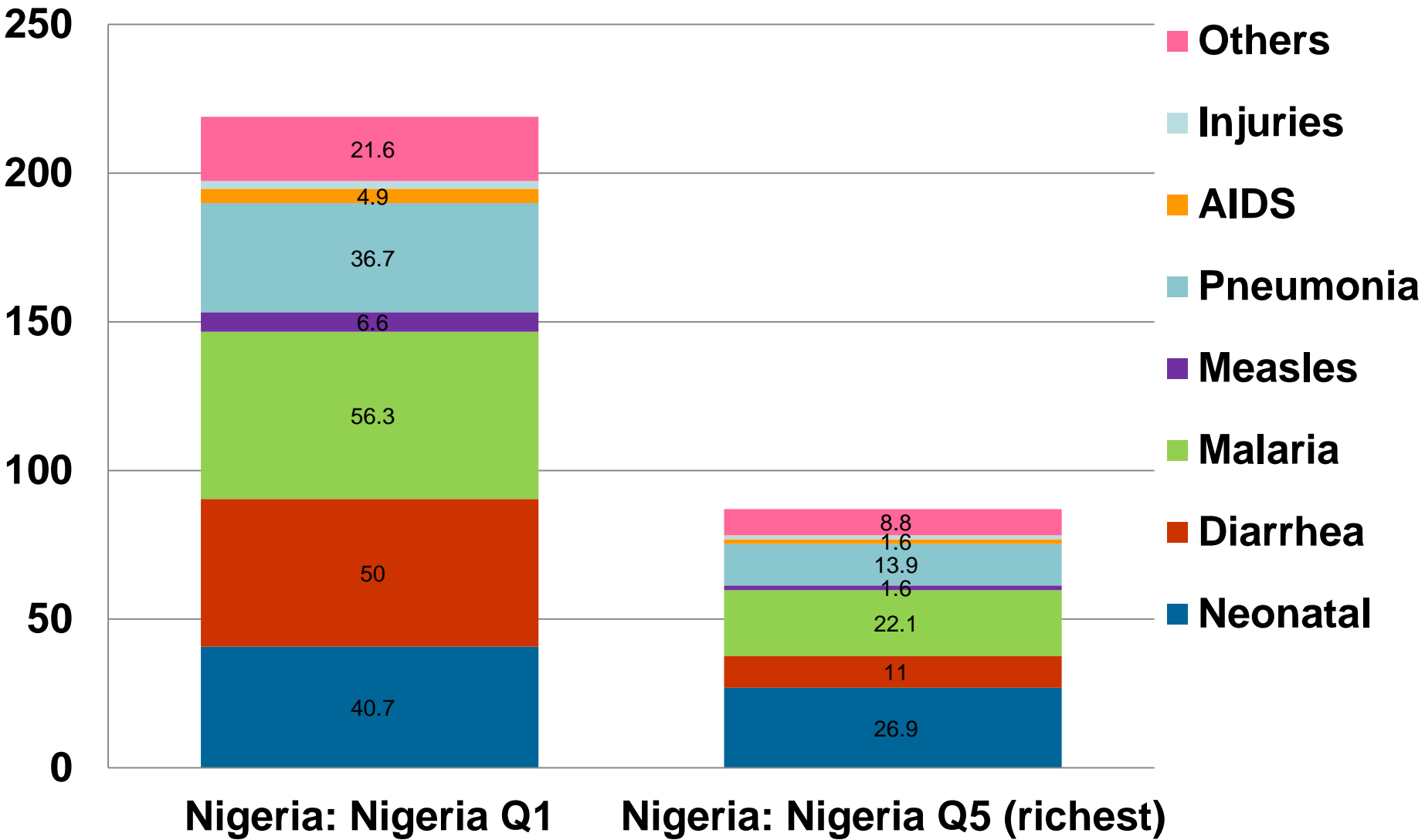
STRATEGIES AT WORK

Partnerships, leveraging, policy ...

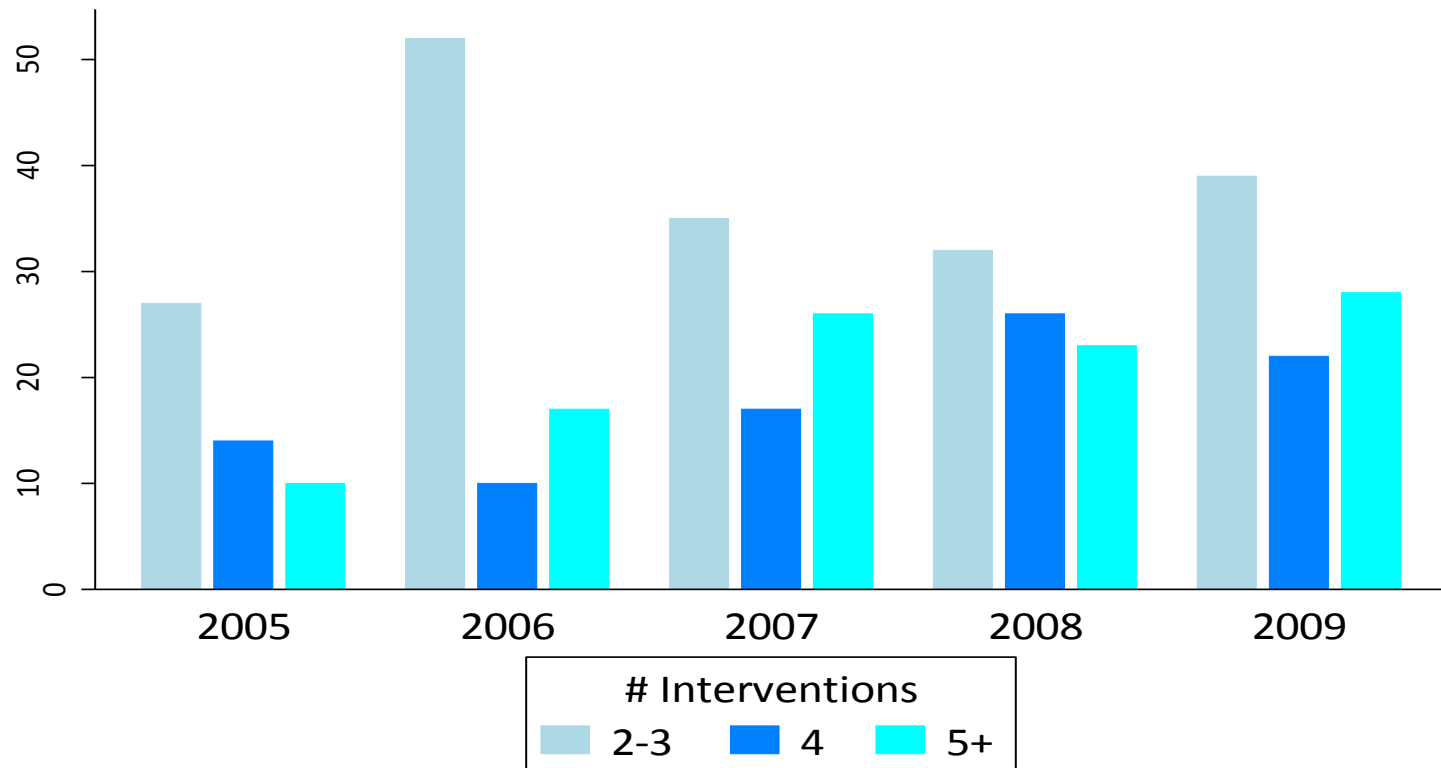
- Vaccine pricing; increasing availability of ready to use therapeutic foods
- Leveraging malaria funds
- Reduction in costs of boreholes
- Investment cases
- Policy advocacy – e.g antibiotic use by community health workers for treatment of pneumonia
- Nutrition as a priority in national development plans

Nigeria: analyzing mortality causes in poor children compared to rich children

(Under Five Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births)



Improving access - services closer to those who need it



- Child Health and Nutrition Days are now conducted in more than 50 countries; two-thirds in Sub-Saharan Africa.

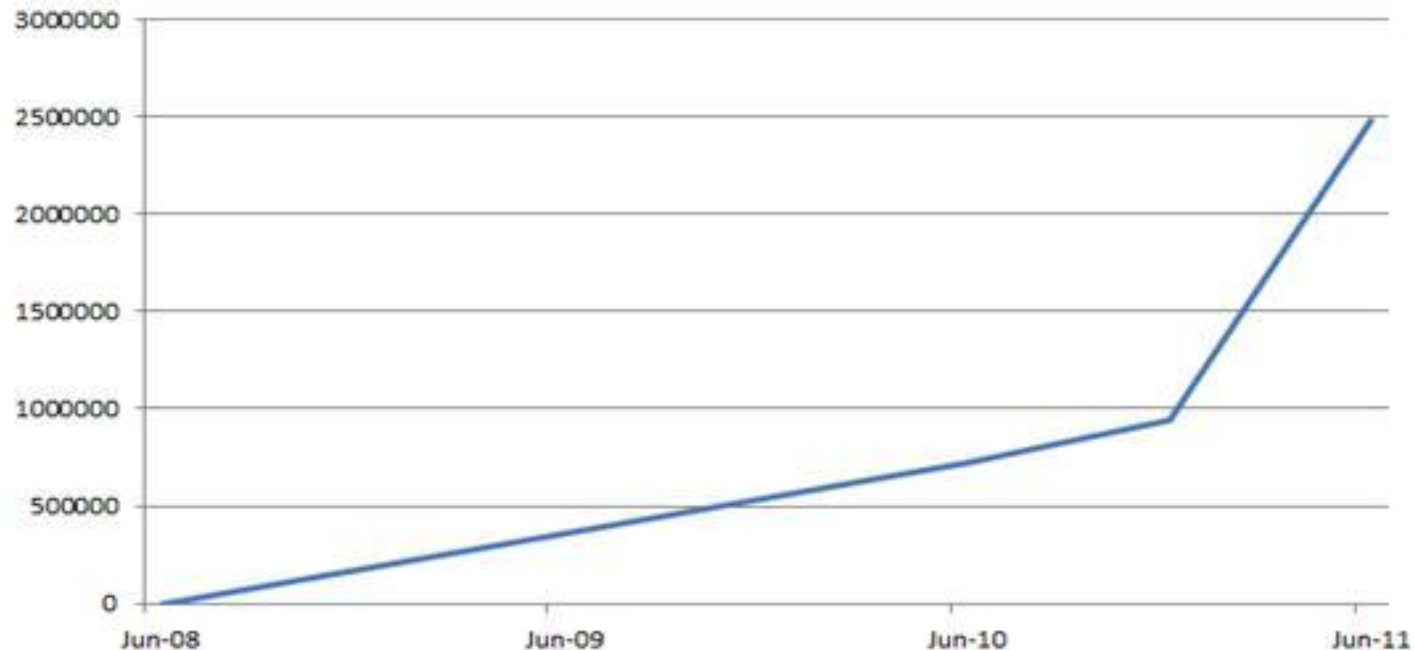
Creating demand

- CATS

UNICEF Programmes in West and Central Africa are seeing an enormous increase in people accessing sanitation since CATS was introduced



ODF Population



More to be done:

- Equity-focus to investment cases – policy dialogue with national and local governments / partners
- Working on other essential commodities
- Integration of ECD interventions into health/nutrition
- Support scale up in different contexts

More to be done:

- Innovations to serve the poor and marginalized
- Link with social protection e.g. removal of financial barriers
- Different partners - private sector / non-traditional in humanitarian contexts

- **STRENGTHEN LOCAL LEVEL MONITORING – “strategic result areas”**

Thank you

