Mali

Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival

March 2012
Mali

DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value (2010)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>15,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five population (000)</td>
<td>2,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births (000)</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-five deaths (000)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total maternal deaths (number)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTervention COVERAGE FOR MOTHERS, NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN

NUTRITION

- Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, moderate and severe, %) 9 (2010)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %) 25 (2006)
- Low birthweight incidence (%) 19 (2006)

- Underweight prevalence
  - Percent of children <5 years underweight for age
  - Based on 2006 WHO reference population

- Stunting prevalence
  - Percent of children <5 years with low height for age
  - Based on 2006 WHO reference population

- Exclusive breastfeeding
  - Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

CHILD HEALTH

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

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

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

- Diarrhoeal disease treatment
  - Percent of children <5 years with diarrhea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORS, recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids), with continued feeding

- Malaria treatment
  - Percent of febrile children <5 years using anti-malarials

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

Causes of under-five deaths

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

- Causes of under-five deaths, 2008
  - Infection 32%
  - Asphyxia 24%
  - Tetanus 2%
  - Other 4%
  - Congestive heart failure 4%

- Causes of neonatal deaths, 2008
  - Infection 32%
  - Other 4%
  - Premature 28%
  - Meconium aspiration syndrome 13%
  - Asphyxia 9%
  - Other 5%
**MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of women with low BMI (&lt; 18.5 Kg/m^2)</td>
<td>14 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand for family planning satisfied (%)</td>
<td>19 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>6.3 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 woman aged 15-19 yr)</td>
<td>190 (2001-2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal visit for woman (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>35 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth, %)</td>
<td>46 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional deliveries (%)</td>
<td>45 (2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for home births, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Causes of maternal deaths**

Regional estimates for sub-Saharan Africa, 1997-2007

- Indirect 17%
- Haemorrhage 34%
- Embolism 1%
- Other direct 11%
- Other direct 11%
- Abortion 9%
- Hypertension 19%
- Other direct 11%
- Sepsis 5%
- Sepsis 5%
- Other direct 11%
- Other direct 11%

**HIV AND AIDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence among young women (15-24 yrs, %)</td>
<td>0.5 [0.2 - 0.9] (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence among young men (15-24 yrs, %)</td>
<td>0.2 [0.1 - 0.4] (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV+ children receiving ART (%)</td>
<td>18 - 55 (2008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orphan school attendance ratio</td>
<td>0.92 (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATER AND SANITATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO/UNICEF 2012</td>
<td>Drinking water coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piped into premises</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other improved</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO/UNICEF 2012</td>
<td>Primary school net enrolment ratio (total, admin data, %)</td>
<td>77 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary school net enrolment ratio (male, admin data, %)</td>
<td>77 (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary school net enrolment ratio (female, admin data, %)</td>
<td>84 (2009)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHILD PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union by age 18 (%)</td>
<td>55 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>81 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)</td>
<td>85 (2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISPARITIES IN INTERVENTION COVERAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth Quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male to Female</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMOGRAPHICS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth weight incidence (%)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (based on 2006 WHO reference population, %)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding (0-5 months, %)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-9 months, %)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households consuming adequately iodized salt (15 ppm or more, %)</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care seeking for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotic use for pneumonia (%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal treatment - children receiving ORT and continued feeding (%)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria prevention - children sleeping under ITNs (%)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria treatment - febrile children receiving antimarial medicines (%)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage at least one visit (%)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care coverage (4 or more visits, %)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery (%)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improved drinking water sources (%)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival rate to last grade of primary school (survey data, %)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school net attendance ratio (survey data, %)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Birth registration (%)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female genital mutilation/cutting (%)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The format for this Country Profile has been adapted from the Countdown to 2015 report. Coverage data have been largely derived from national household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). For the majority of coverage indicators, UNICEF global databases were used. Other organizations such as the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Saving Newborn Lives also provided data. Details on indicators, data sources, and definitions of indicators, can be found at www.childinfo.org.

1. Disparity - Disparity information is only available for data directly derived from household surveys such as MICS and DHS. Therefore, disparity data are not available for the following indicators: vitamin A supplementation, immunization, and for HIV/AIDS. In addition, neither UNICEF Global Databases nor databases from partner organizations maintain disparity data for the following indicators: total fertility rate, unmet need, institutional deliveries, contraceptive prevalence, adolescent birth rate.
2. Equity chart - Displays values for the five wealth quintiles to the left. The scale is 0 to 100% for all charts except U5MR, which shows a range of 0 to 300 deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Urban, rural and total coverage estimates provided are for 2010 and are those published by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

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