

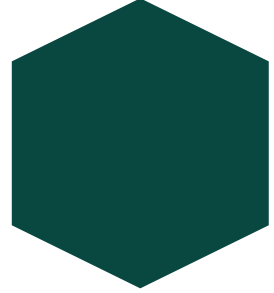


# Divergent Roads to Progress: A Country by Country Examination of the Challenges Overcome and the Factors that Led to Success

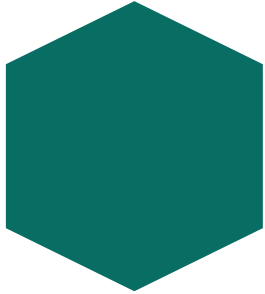
AlignMNH Opening Forum | 20 April 2021

#CollectiveActionMNH

# List of Speakers



Shams El Arifeen | Speaker  
Bangladesh



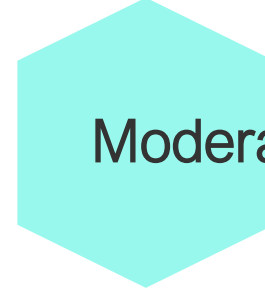
Sartie Kenneh | Speaker  
Sierra Leone



Karin Slowing | Speaker  
Guatemala

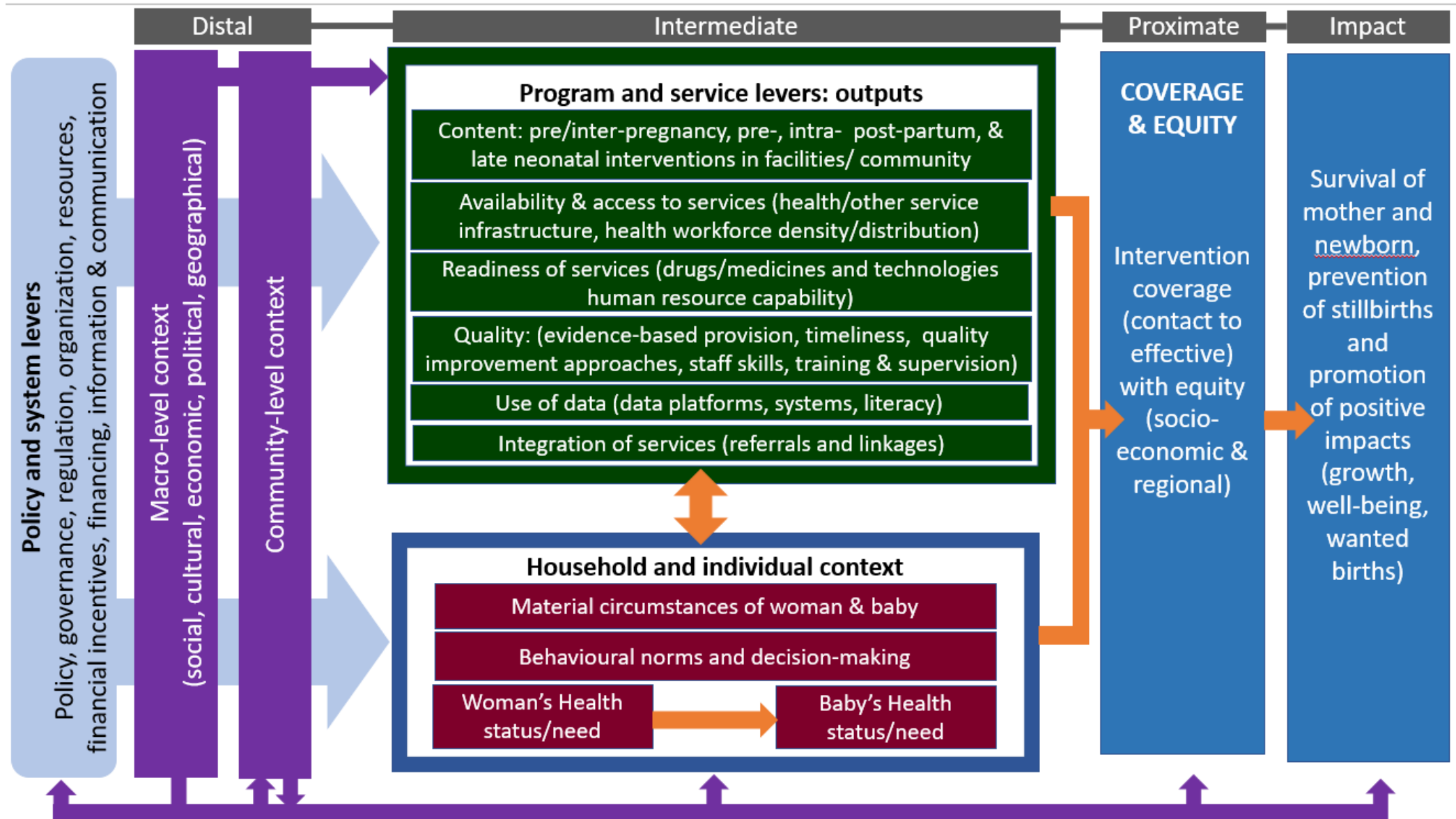


Sudha Sharma | Speaker  
Nepal



Moderated by Mary Kinney

# Conceptual Framework for Maternal and Newborn Health Impact



# Relative Size of Countries: Area & Population

## Sierra Leone

Population: 8 million

Urban: 43%

Total Fertility rate: 4.0

## Nepal

Population: 30 million

Urban: 20%

TFR: 1.8

## Bangladesh

Population: 166 million

Urban: 37%

TFR: 2.0

## Guatemala

Population: 18 million

Urban: 51%

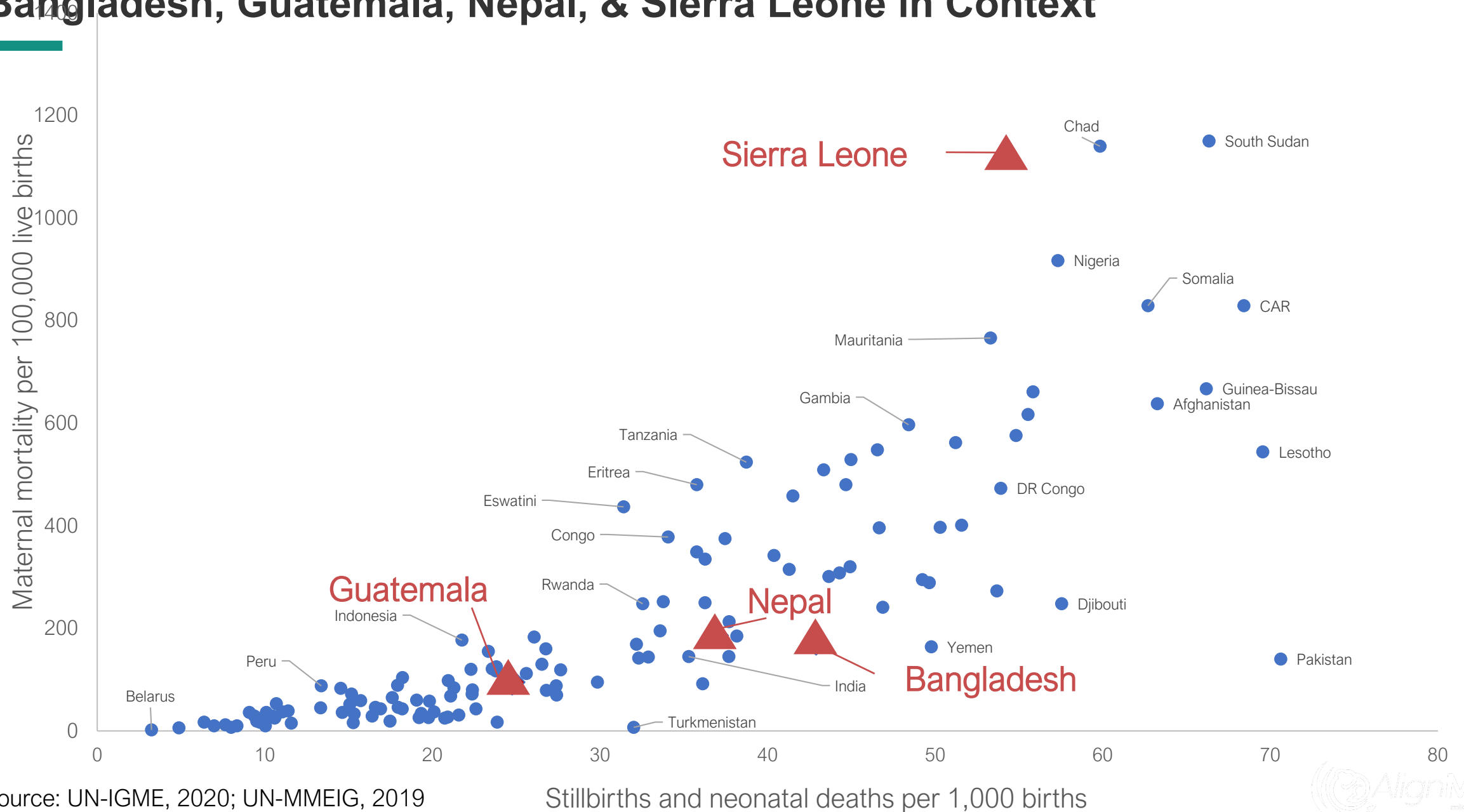
TFR: 2.7



Similar geographic sizes  
but very different  
demographics



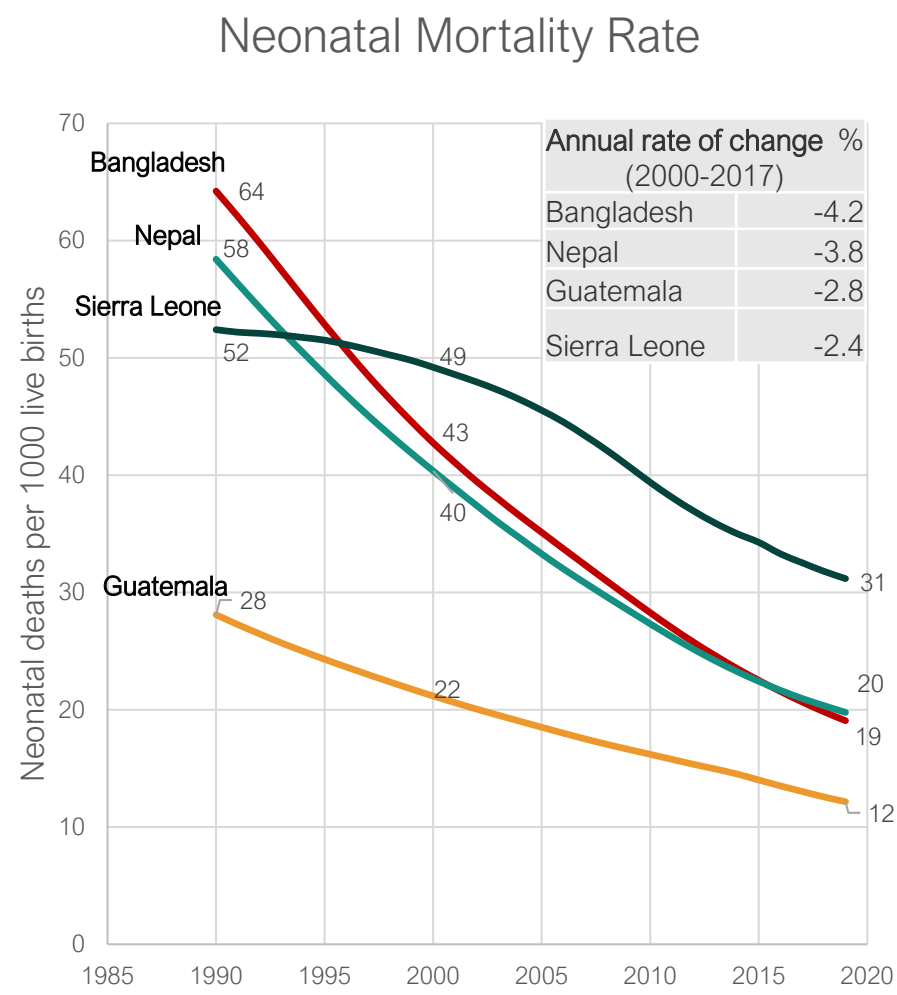
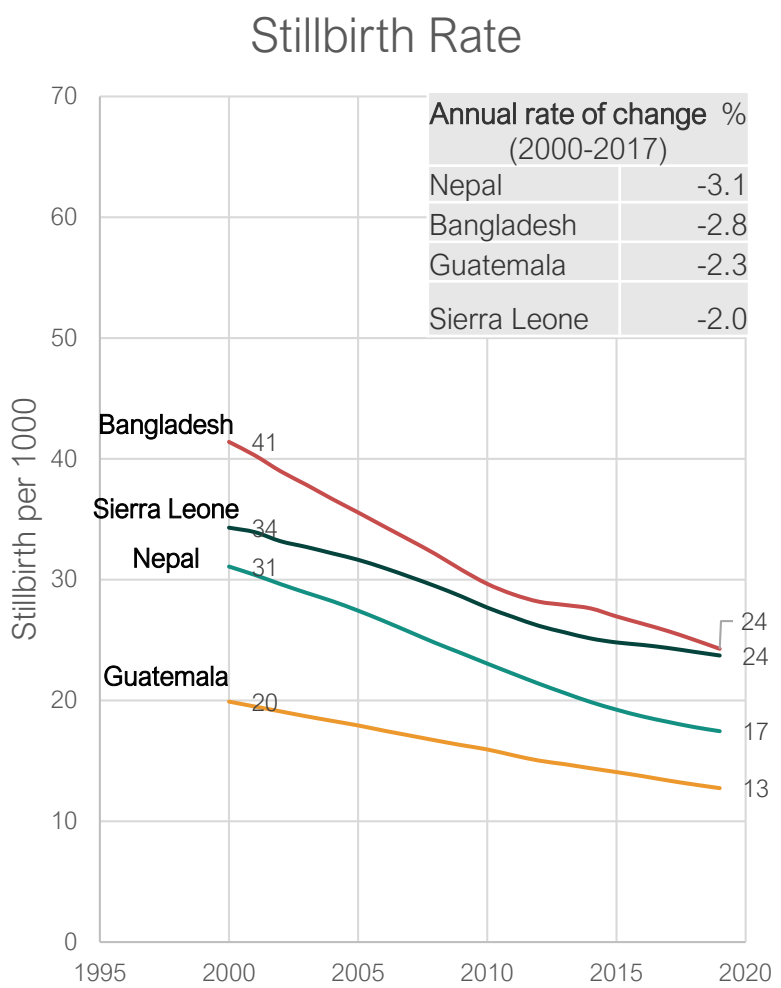
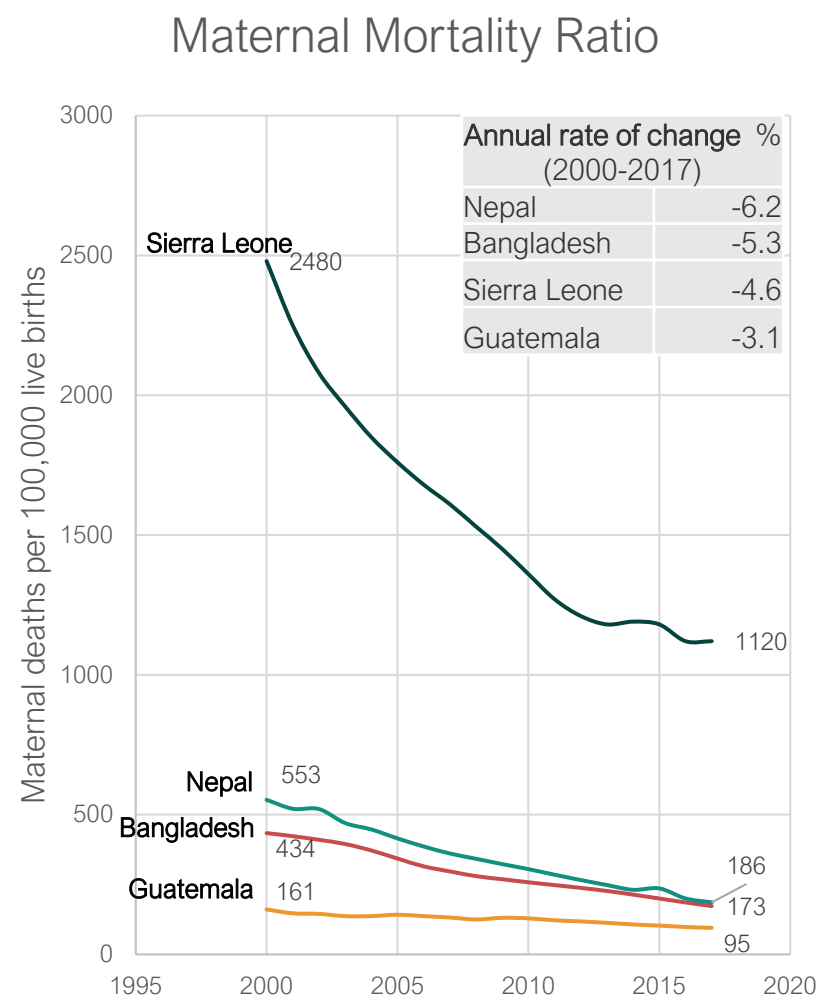
# Maternal and Perinatal Mortality: Bangladesh, Guatemala, Nepal, & Sierra Leone in Context



Source: UN-IGME, 2020; UN-MMEIG, 2019

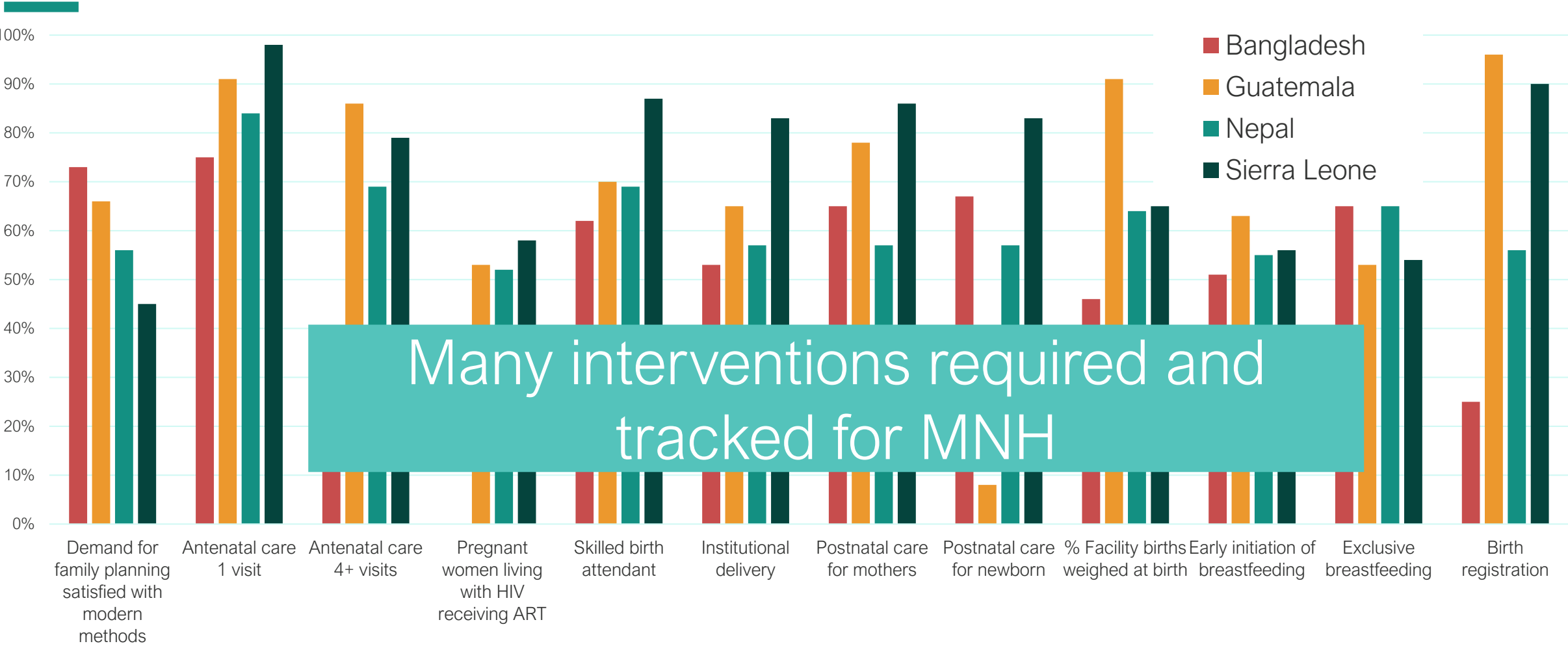
Stillbirths and neonatal deaths per 1,000 births

# Maternal, Stillbirth, and Neonatal Mortality Trends

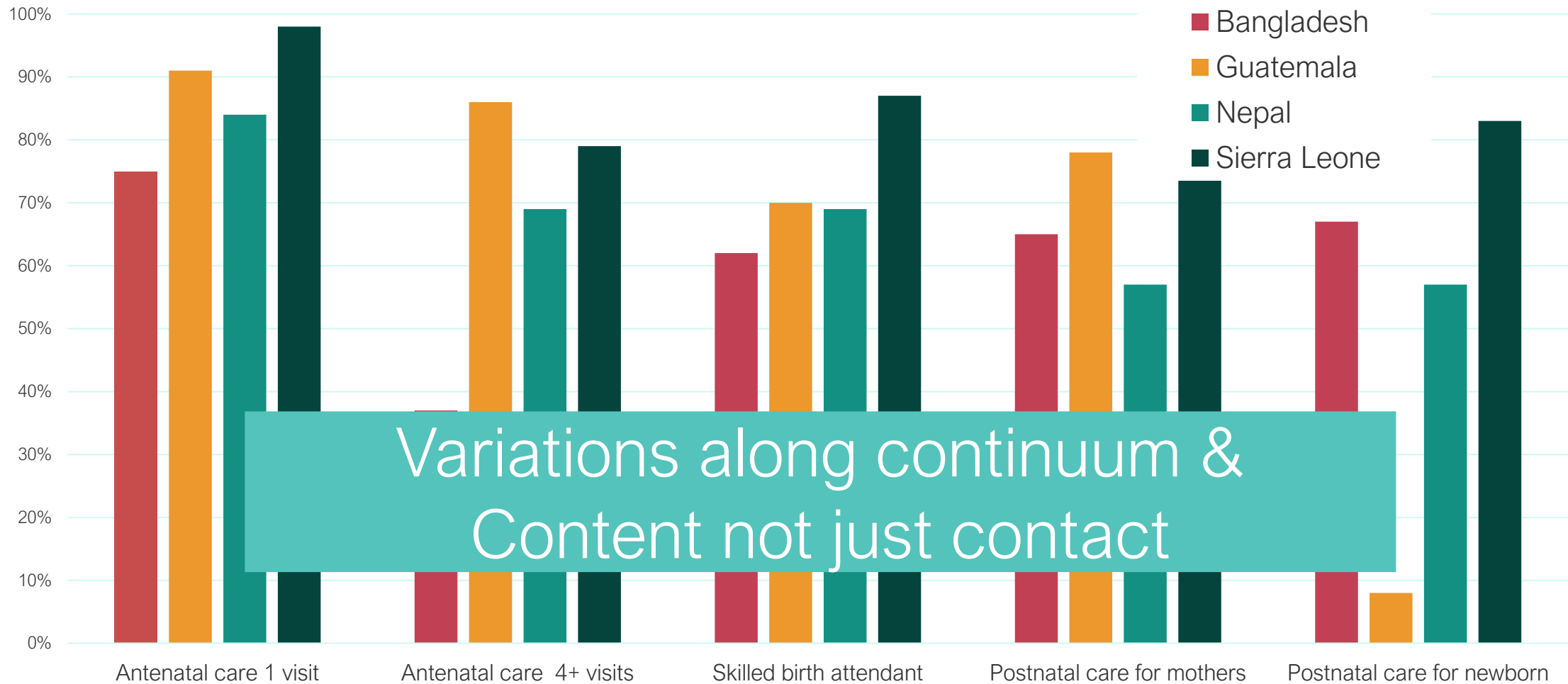


Mortality has declined in all four countries, but there is variation

# Percentage Receiving: Coverage Across the Continuum of Care



# Percentage Receiving: Content and Continuity



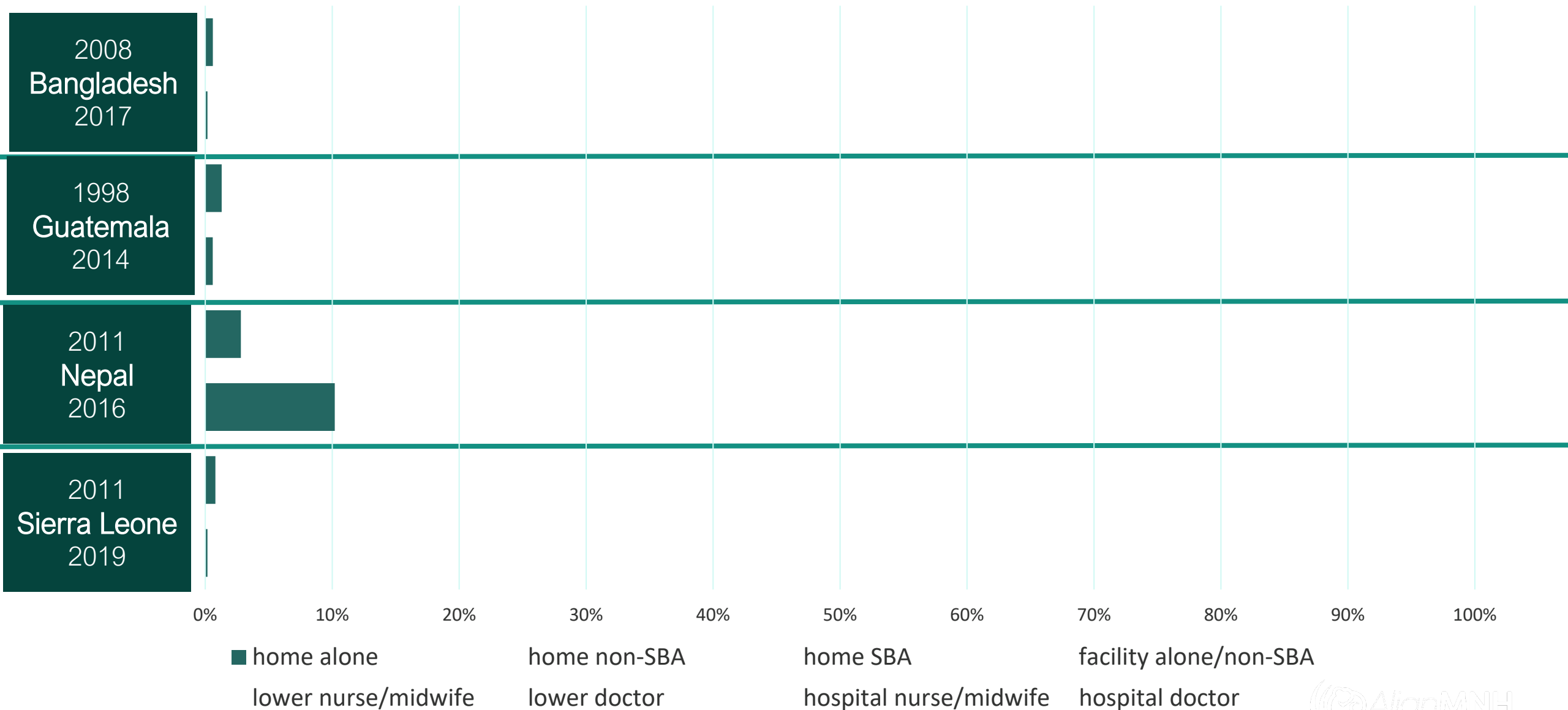
Pregnancy

Childbirth

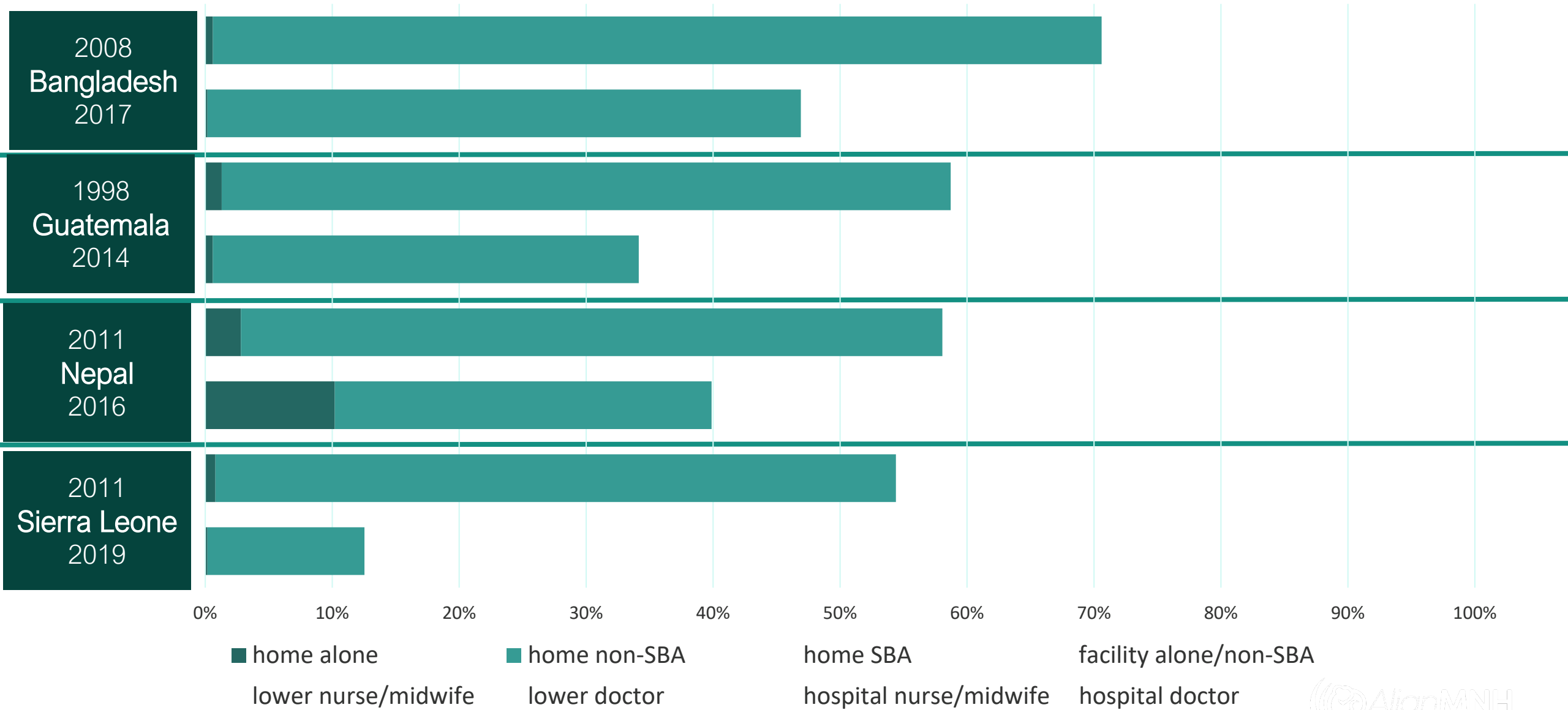
Post-natal



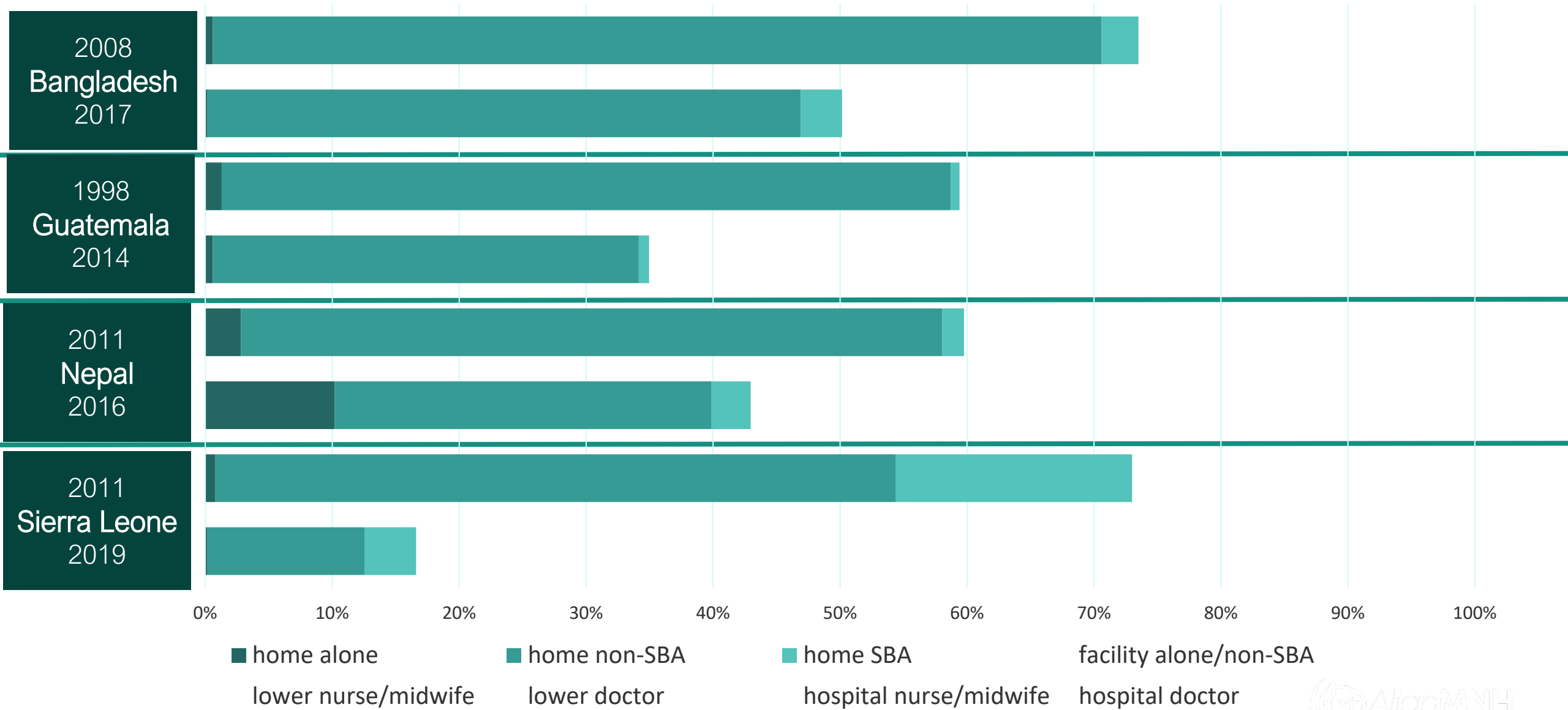
# Place and Staff at Delivery Between Last 2 DHS Surveys



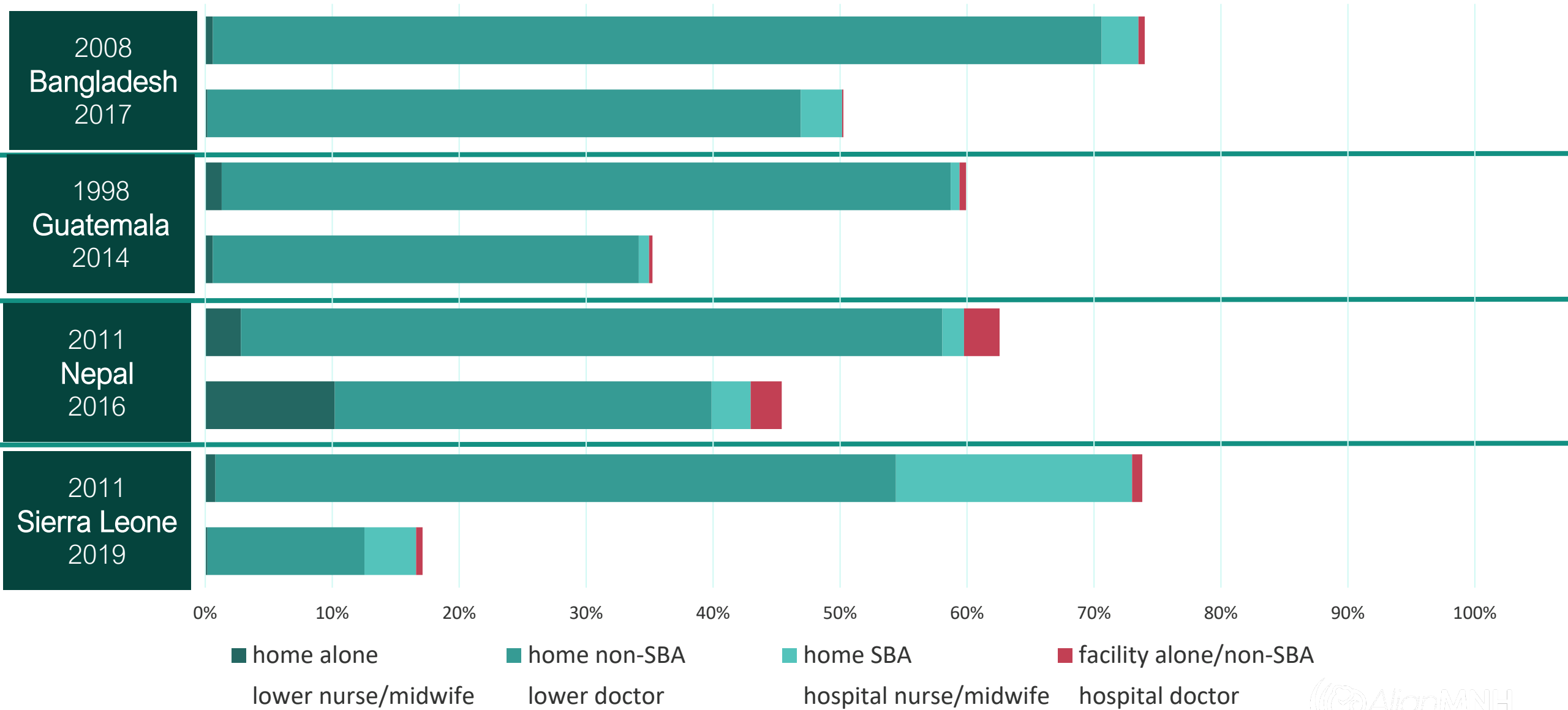
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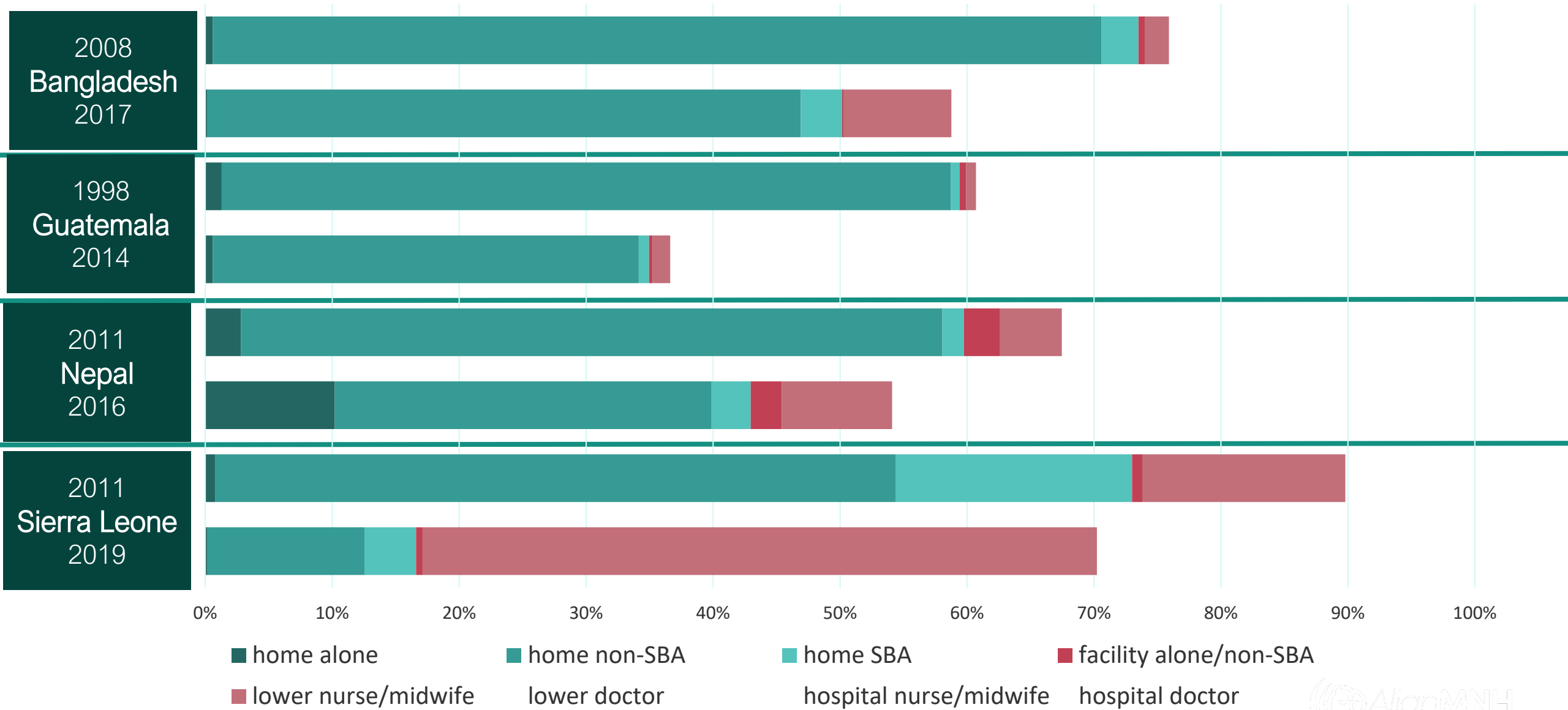
# Place and Staff at Delivery Between Last 2 DHS Surveys



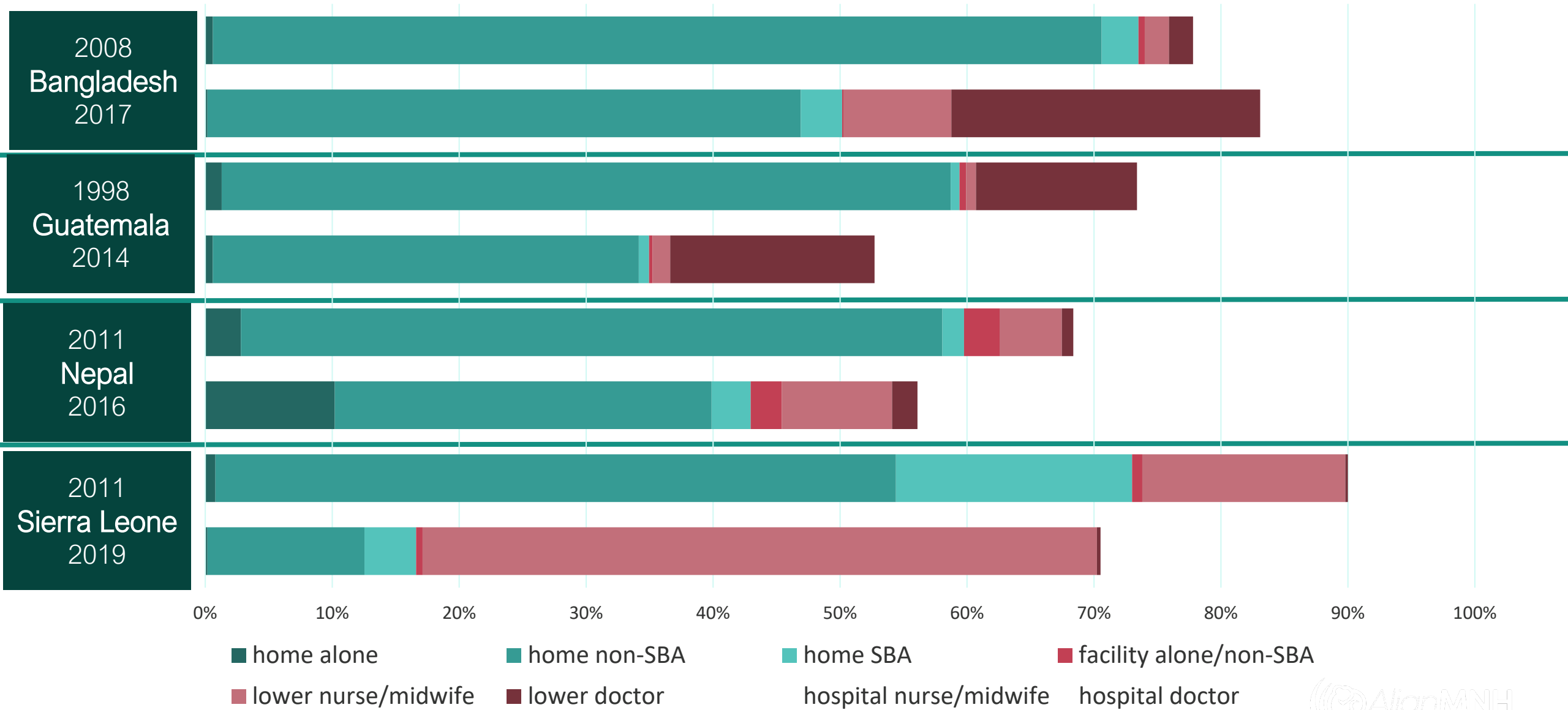
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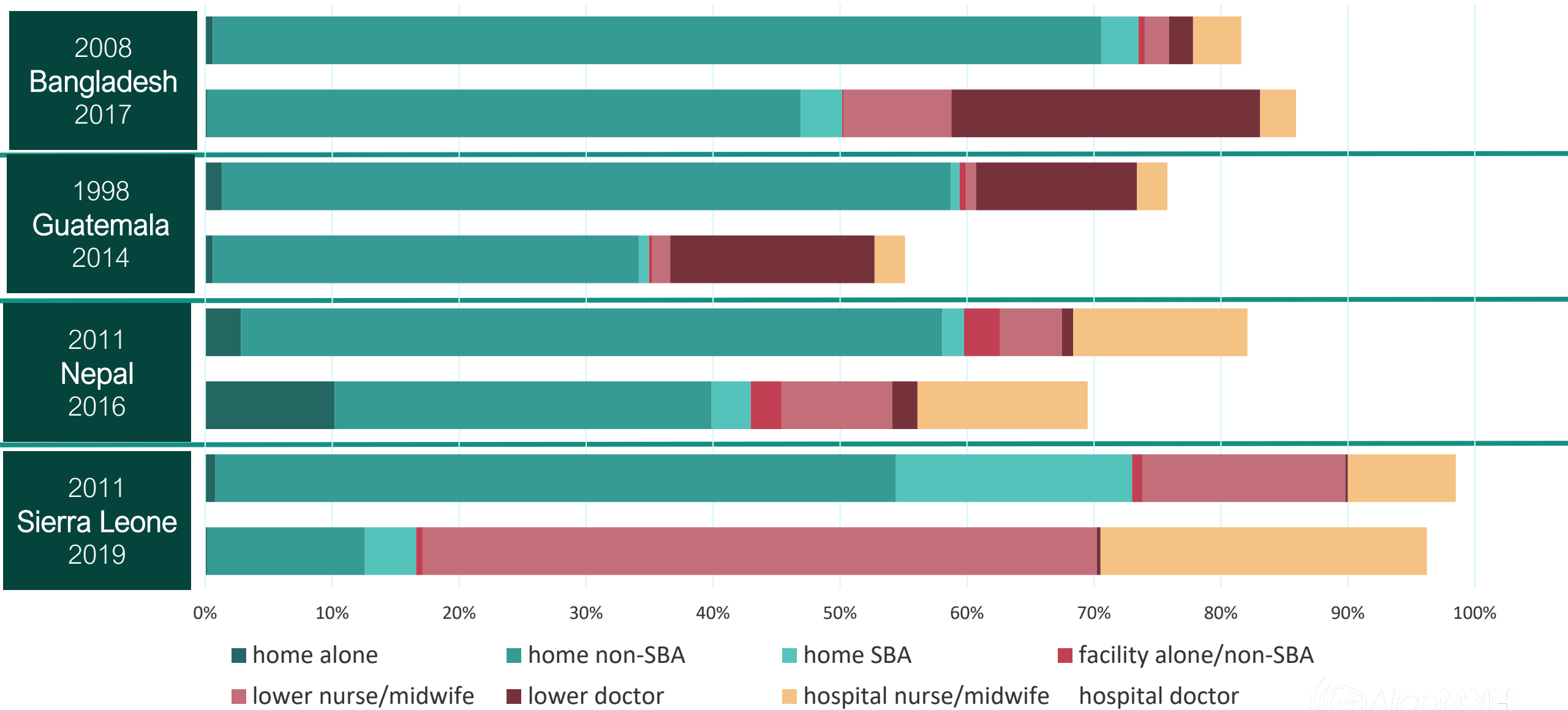
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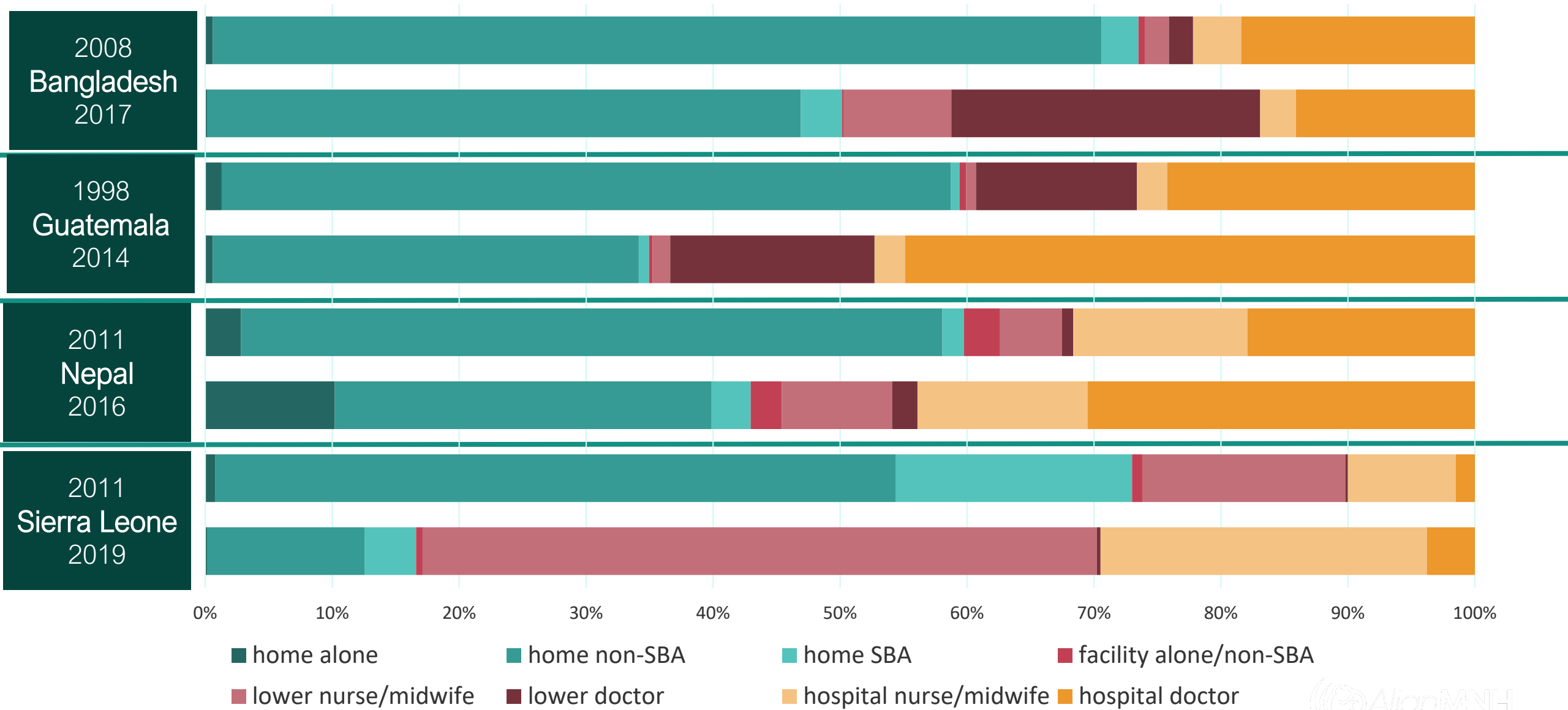
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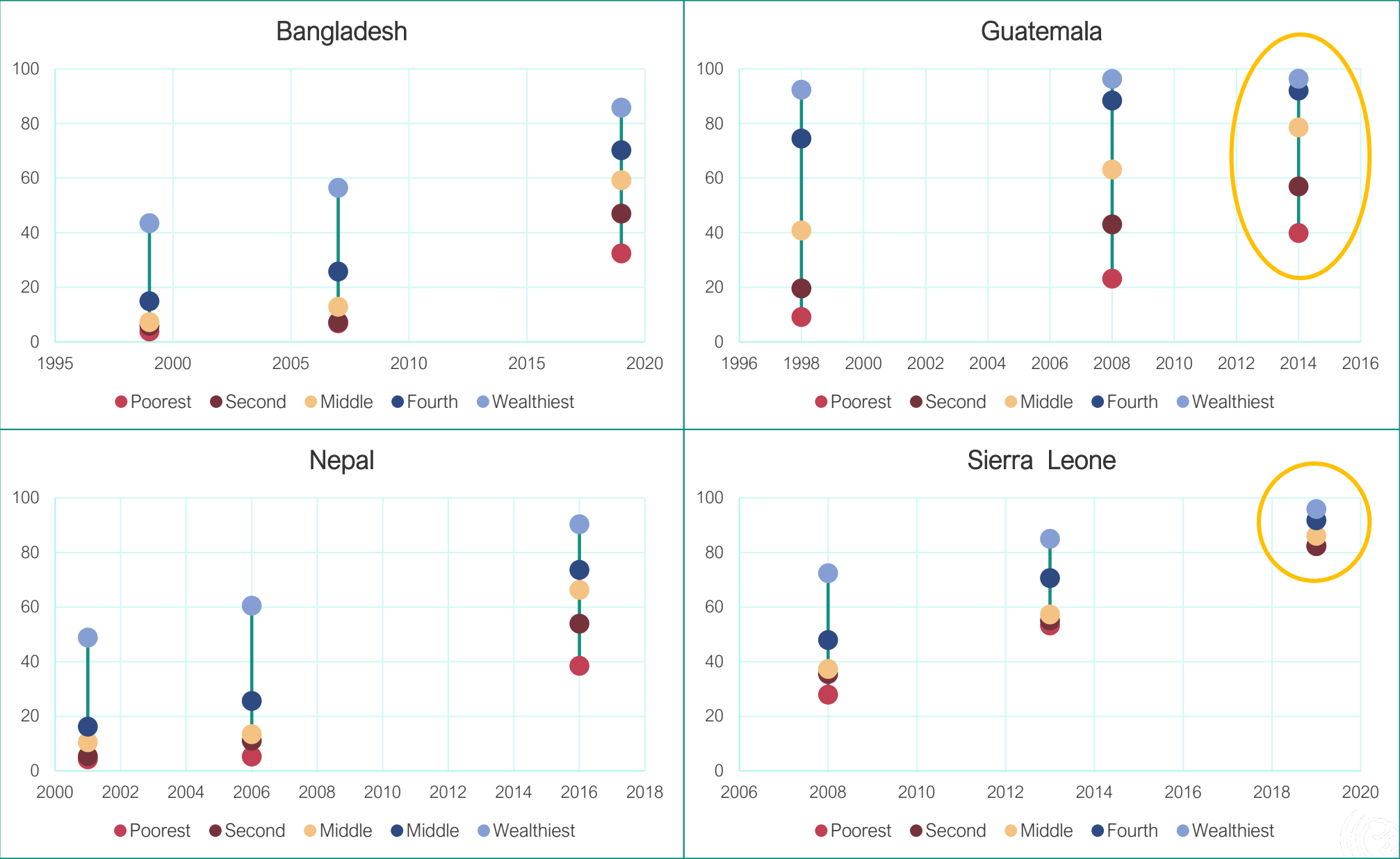


# Place and Staff at Delivery Between Last 2 DHS Surveys

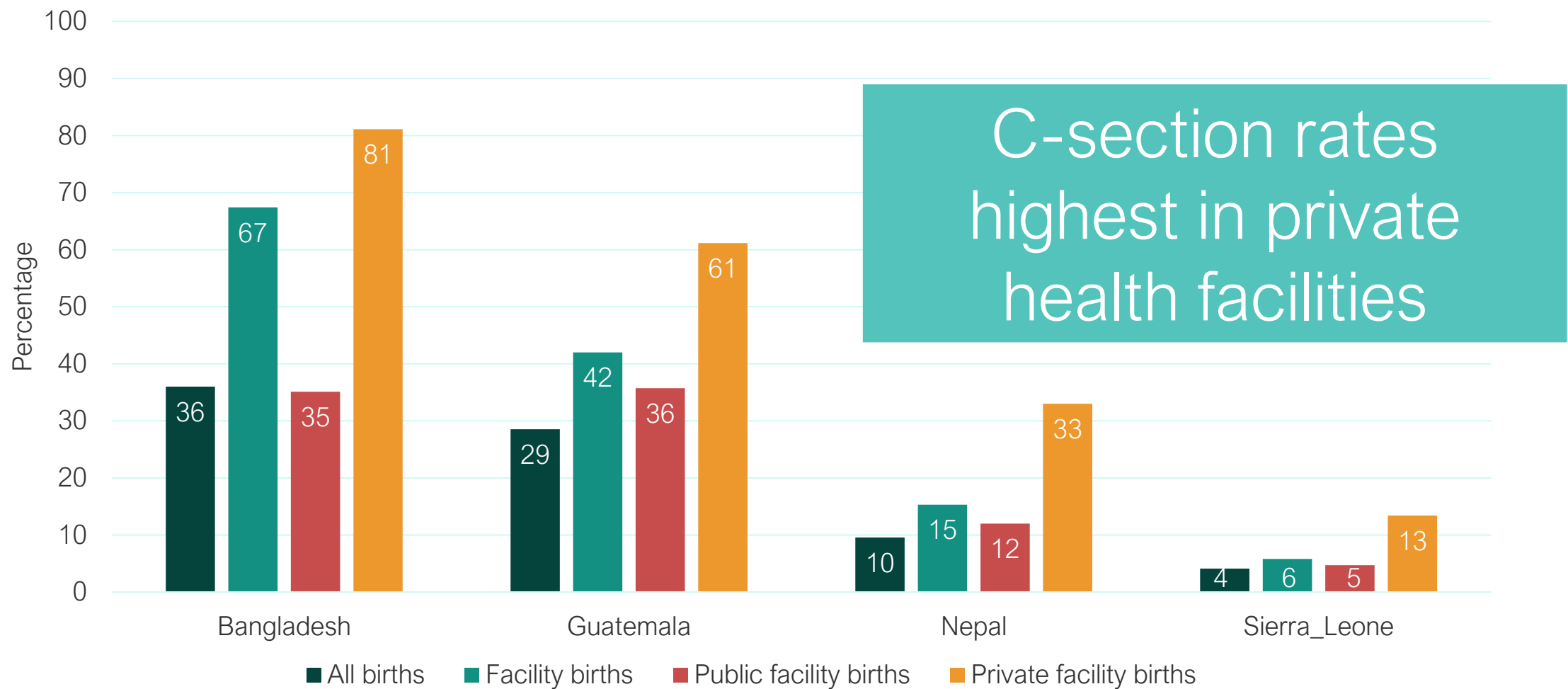




# Trends in Inequity of Skilled Attendant at Birth



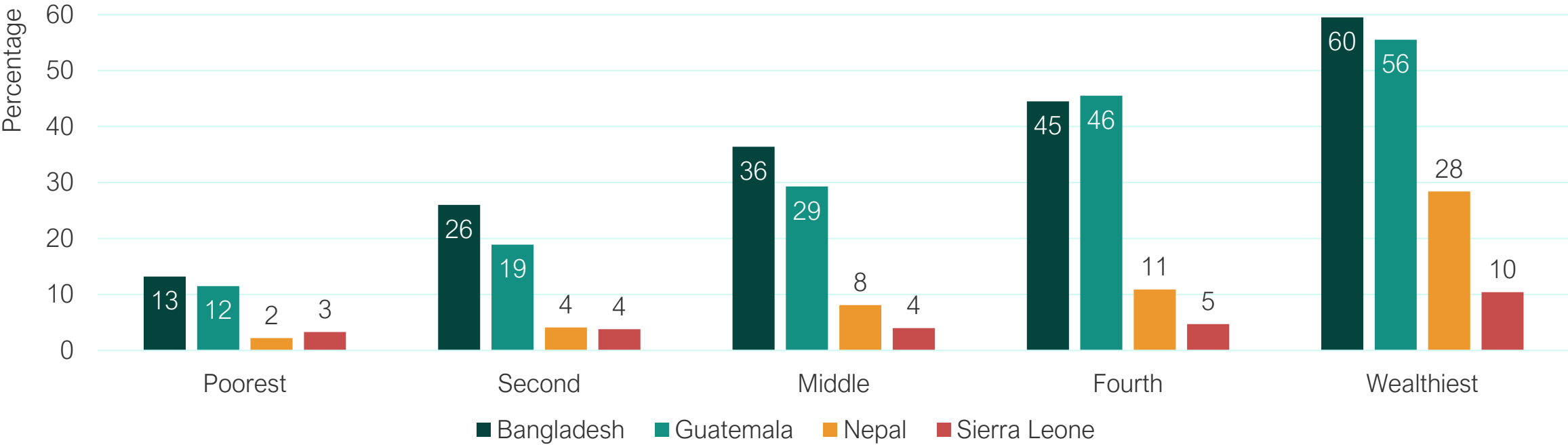
# Caesarean-Section Rates, Latest National Survey



Bangladesh, MICS 2019; Guatemala, DHS 2014; Nepal, DHS 2016; Sierra Leone, DHS 2019

# Caesarean-Section Rate by Wealth Quintiles

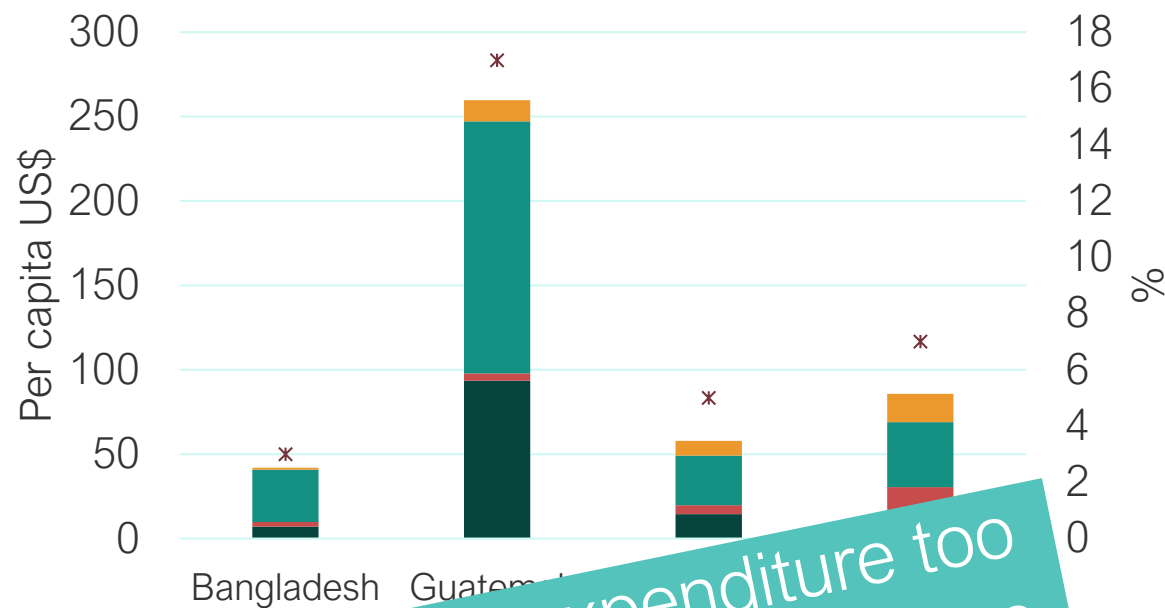
Lack of access among the poorest and over medicalization amongst the wealthiest



Bangladesh, MICS 2019; Guatemala, DHS 2014; Nepal, DHS 2016; Sierra Leone, DHS 2019

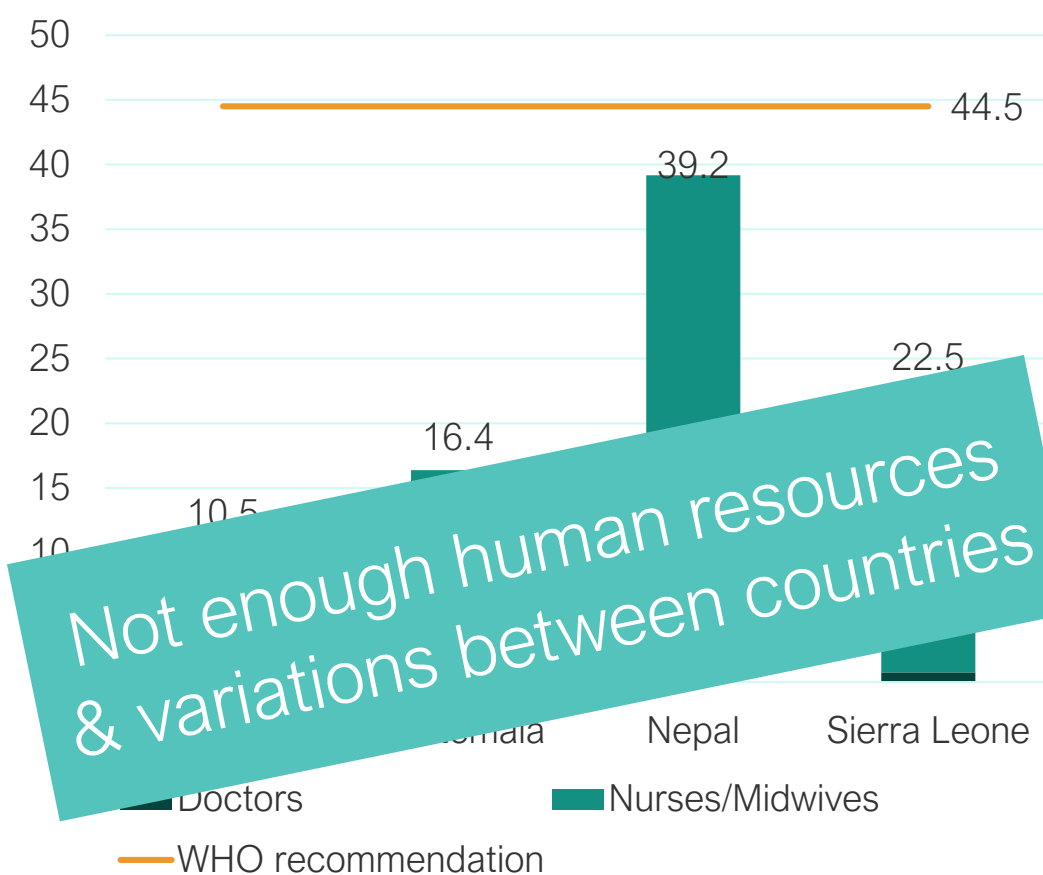
# Contextual Factors – Expenditure and Health Workforce

Current health expenditure by source & percentage of government expenditure on health as per total expenditure, 2018



Out-of-pocket expenditure too high / government expenditure too low

Density of skilled health professional: doctors & nurse/midwives (per 10,000 population), 2018/9

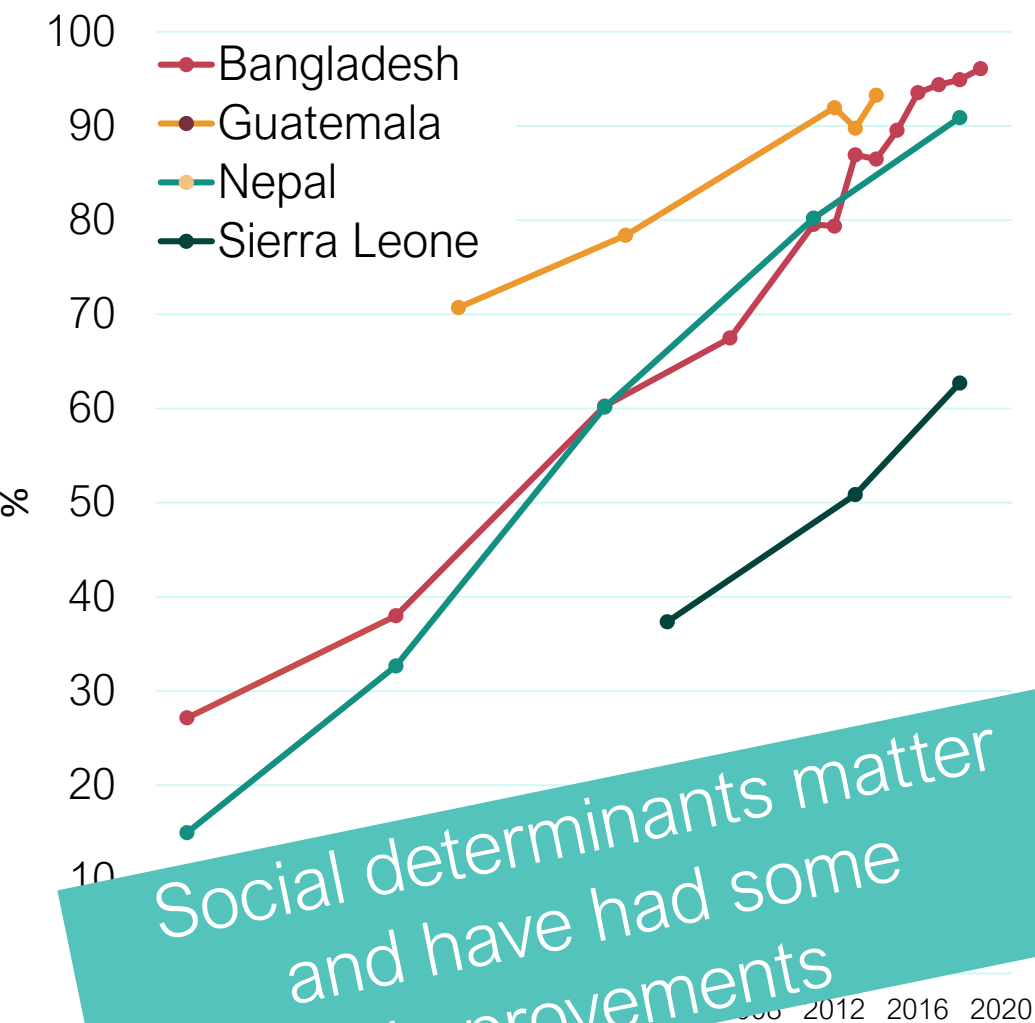


Not enough human resources & variations between countries

Data Source: Global Health Observatory data repository accessed March 25, 2021



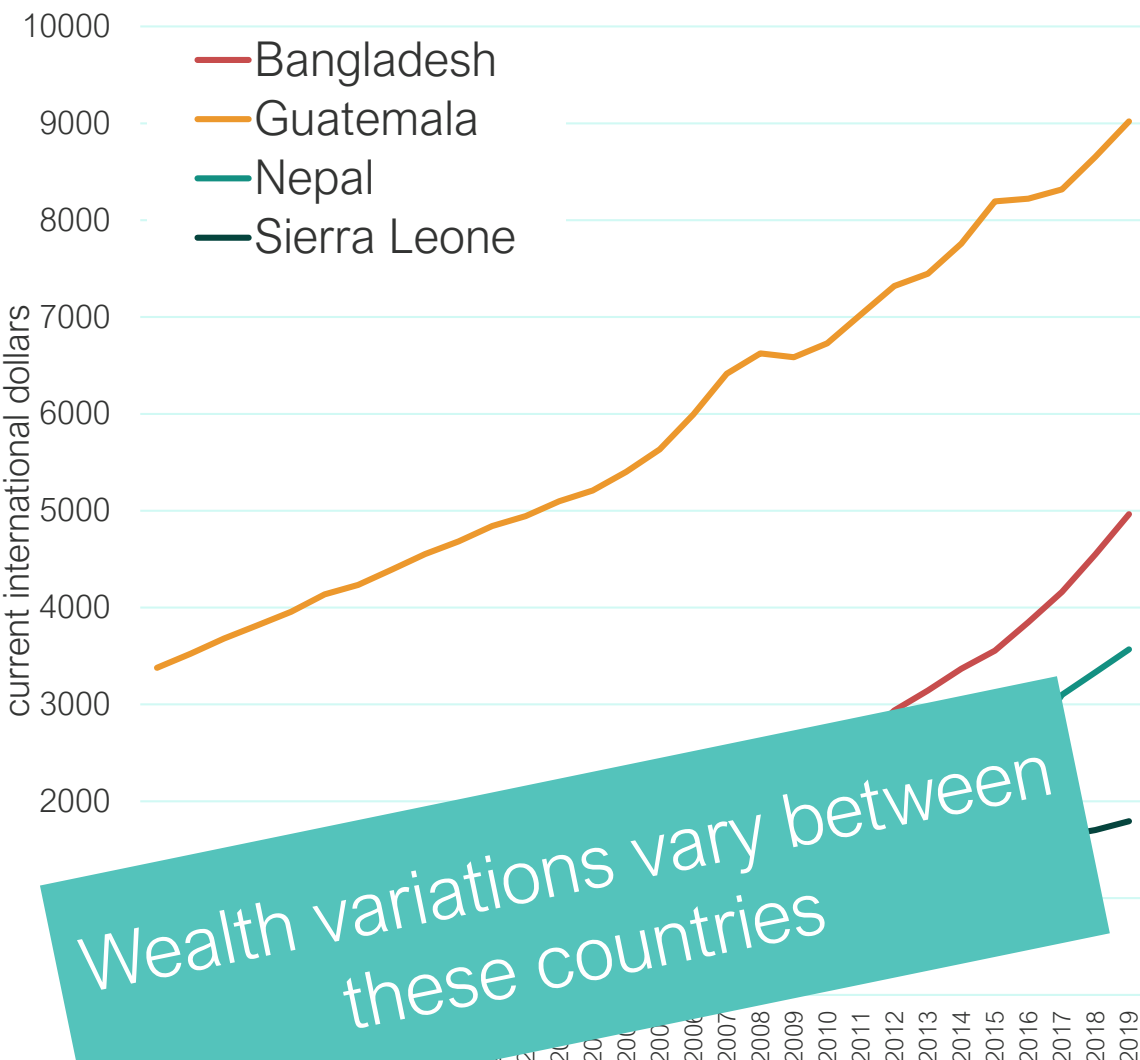
# Literacy Rate, Youth Female (% of females ages 15-24)



Social determinants matter and have had some improvements

Data Source: World Bank Institute for Statistics. Accessed March 26, 2021 from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.1524.LT.FE.ZS>

# GDP per Capita, PPP (Current International \$)



Wealth variations vary between these countries

Data Source: World Development Indicators database. Accessed March 26, 2021 from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>

# Acknowledgments

This presentation was a collaborative effort between partners working on the MNH Exemplar project and the WHO Maternal Health Scoping Review.



MINISTRY OF HEALTH  
AND SANITATION  
THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE



University  
of Manitoba



World Health  
Organization



# What elements or activities do you describe as most contributing to the success of your country's progress for MNH?

