

Find the reference sheet here: mamae.org/sites/default/files/docs/bauchi_reference_sheet2017.pdf

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Produced by the Bauchi State Accountability Mechanism for Maternal and Newborn Health (BaSAM) in October 2017, with support from MamaYe-Evidence for Action



- ## We ask
- ### Bauchi State Ministry of Health to:
- ✓ Conduct regular public sensitisation on the importance of child spacing
 - ✓ Identify ways to enforce the guidelines that require private facilities to submit their MNCH data on time and in full into the DHIS
 - ✓ Ensure reliable, regular, and adequate supply of partograph charts to all health facilities



MATERNAL, NEWBORN & CHILD HEALTH SCORECARD

BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA

July – December 2017





YEAR

S/N	INDICATORS	YEAR			
		2015	2016	Jan - Jun 2017	July-Dec 2017
1	% of pregnant women receiving antenatal care in the first 20 weeks	● 28% ¹	● 32%	● 30%	● 16%
	% of pregnant women receiving antenatal care after 20 weeks ² (this indicator is dropped)	● 50% ¹	● 68%	● 70%	● 0%
2	% of pregnant women who attended at least 4 antenatal visits	● 27%	● 38%	● 35%	● 19%
3	% of pregnant women who received two doses of malaria intermittent preventive treatment (IPT2)	● 28%	● 42%	● 42%	● 16%
4	% of HIV positive pregnant women who received antiretrovirals	● 5%	● 5%	● 5%	● 6%
5	% of deliveries attended by a skilled birth attendant in health facilities	● 29%	● 41%	● 45%	● 40%
6	% of pregnant women attending a postnatal clinic visit within 3 days of delivery	● 9%	● 8%	● 57%	● 7%
7	% of children less than 1 year fully immunised	● 20%	● 19%	● 33%	● 31%
8	% of new diarrhoea cases in under five year olds who are given ORS/zinc supplementation	● 68%	● 77%	● 81%	● 83%
9	% of females ages 15-49 using any method of modern contraceptives ⁶	● 0%	● 3%	● 4%	● 4%
10	% of all births that are caesarian deliveries ¹	0%	2%	0%	20%
11	% of deliveries that are stillbirths ¹	3%	4%	3%	5%

¹Incomplete data. Colour coding removed as there are no international standards for these indicators. When caesarean sections rise towards 10% across a population, the number of maternal and newborn deaths decreases. When caesarean sections are above 10%, there is no evidence that survival rates improve.

Data source: Unless otherwise indicated is the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2), submitted from public primary and secondary health-care facilities

● **75% - 100%**
Good progress

● **50% - 74%**
Some progress

● **<50%**
Insufficient progress