

EACH YEAR
WE COULD SAVE UP TO
8200
MOTHERS WHO CURRENTLY DIE

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group & UNPD 2015

TANZANIA
HAS THE 10TH LARGEST
NUMBER OF NEWBORN
DEATHS GLOBALLY

THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY
OF SAVING THE LIVES OF UP TO
100 NEWBORNS EVERY DAY

Source: UNICEF, World Health Organization, The World Bank, & UNPD 2015

ONE THIRD
OF ALL TANZANIAN NEWBORN DEATHS
HAPPEN ON THE DAY THEY ARE BORN

EACH DAY 38 NEWBORNS
DO NOT SURVIVE THEIR FIRST DAY

THERE ARE
14,000 FIRST-DAY DEATHS EVERY YEAR
WHEN A BABY IS BORN ALIVE AND DOES NOT SURVIVE
IT INDICATES POOR QUALITY DELIVERY CARE

Source: Save the Children 2014; UNICEF, World Health Organization, The World Bank, & UNPD 2015

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TERMS EXPLAINED

MATERNAL MORTALITY

This is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes. It can be measured in terms of maternal mortality ratio, which is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group & UNDP 2015).

NEONATAL MORTALITY

This is the death of a newborn baby who is born alive, but dies within the first 28 days of life. It can be measured in terms of neonatal mortality rate, which is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO 2006).

SDGs

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" that were adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals and will shape the economic, social and environmental development agenda over the next 15 years. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan and pledge that no one will be left behind.

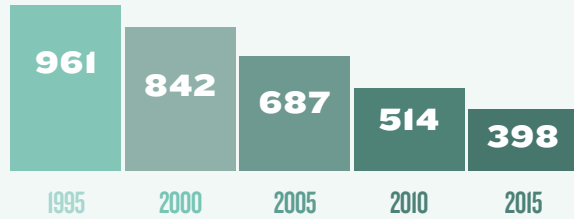
To download sources please visit:
www.mamaye.org/references

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH FACTSHEET



Maternal Mortality Ratio

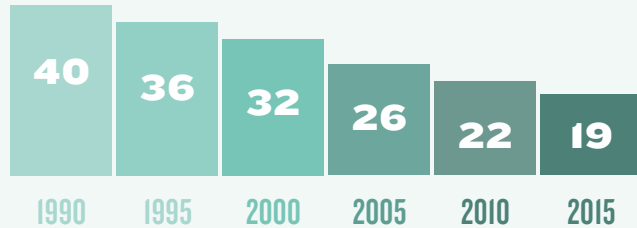
per 100,000 live births (estimated)



Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group & UNPD 2015

Neonatal Mortality Rate

per 1,000 live births (estimated)



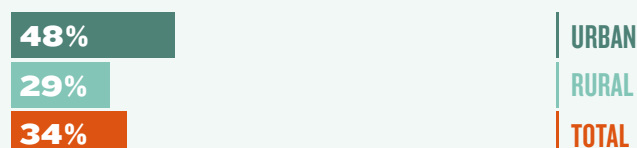
Source: UNICEF, WHO, The World Bank & UNPD 2015

% of women delivering in a health facility



Source: Tanzania DHS 2015-16

% of mothers who received post-natal health check



Source: Tanzania DHS 2015-16

Health Spending



23%
IS PAID DIRECTLY BY
HOUSEHOLDS
[OUT-OF-POCKET]

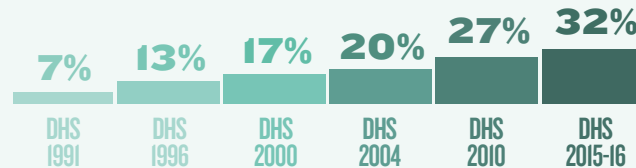
IF OVER 20%,
HOUSEHOLDS ARE MORE
LIKELY TO BE PUSHED
INTO POVERTY

IN 2014
THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA
SPENT **US\$24**
PER PERSON ON HEALTH.
THIS IS BELOW THE TARGET OF
US\$86 PER PERSON

Source: WHO GHED 2017, 2014 estimates; WHO 2010; McIntyre & Meheus 2014

Contraception

% of married women using a modern method of contraception. Only 1 in 3 married women are using modern contraception, essential for healthy timing and spacing of births.



Source: Tanzania DHS 2015-16

C-SECTION RATE IN TANZANIA IS 6%

UP TO **10%** IS LINKED WITH
FEWER MATERNAL DEATHS

WHEN THE RATE EXCEEDS
10% THERE IS NO EVIDENCE
THAT SURVIVAL RATES INCREASE

73% OF ALL DELIVERIES ARE RURAL

SO
THE MAJORITY OF WOMEN WHO NEED
TO DELIVER BY CAESAREAN SECTION
ARE NOT GETTING ACCESS



6%
DELIVERING
BY C-SECTION

4%
RURAL

12%
URBAN

Source: Tanzania DHS 2015-16; WHO 2015

TANZANIA RANKS
6TH GLOBALLY
FOR ANNUAL NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group & UNPD 2015

THERE ARE
**ONLY 5.5 DOCTORS,
NURSES AND MIDWIVES**
FOR EVERY **10,000** POPULATION.
OVER **4x** AS MANY ARE NEEDED TO MEET
THE RECOMMENDED MINIMUM OF **23**

Source: Afnan-Holmes et al. 2015; Campbell et al. 2013

47,000
BABIES ARE STILLBORN
ALMOST HALF OF THEM DYING DURING DELIVERY

Source: Lawn et al. 2016

AT LEAST
10 WHOLE BLOOD UNITS
ARE NEEDED PER 1,000
POPULATION ANNUALLY

IN 2014
TANZANIA HAD **3.2 BLOOD UNITS**
PER 1,000 POPULATION

80% OF BLOOD DONATED IS USED
FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Source: WHO 2010; NBTS 2015; Population Reference Bureau 2014; Global Health Initiative 2011