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Policy and IMCI indicators for selected countries

Country	Existence of a national strategy/ plan of action for newborn and child health	National strategy/ plan of action for newborn and child health costed	National policy/ strategy allows use of low osmolarity ORS	National policy/ strategy allows use of Zn for diarrhoea treatment	National policy/ strategy allows the use of AB at community level for pneumonia treatment	Existence of a national policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding	Existence of a Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes as legal regulation	Existence of legislation for the protection of child rights to health and development	Mechanism to ensure user fee exemption for all or selected groups of pregnant women/ children	Proportion of districts having initiated IMCI training of first-level hws	Proportion of 1st-level facilities with 60% or more of hws who care for children trained in IMCI	IMCI guidelines revised/ updated during last 5 years	IMCI guidelines include newborns	IMCI guidelines adapted for HIV	Proportion of hospitals with O2 available in pediatric wards
Angola			No	No	No								Yes		
Bangladesh	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	selected women groups	37%			Yes		
Benin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		68%	19%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
Bolivia	Children yes Newborn in dev	Children yes Newborn in dev	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		85%		Yes	Yes	No	55%*
Brazil			No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		20%					
Burkina Faso	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		90%		Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	70%
Cambodia			Yes	No	No	Yes	No			38%					
China			No	No	No	Yes	No			32%					
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	In dev	Yes		15%	11%	Yes (2007)	No	Yes	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		36%	30%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	15%
Egypt			Yes	Yes	No					88%					
Eritrea	In dev	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		80%	74%*	Yes (2007)	Yes	No	6%
Ethiopia			Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	NA		21%			Yes		
Guyana	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		75%		Yes (2007)	No	Yes	95%
Haiti	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No		10%?		No	No	No	
Honduras	Yes	in dev	Yes	in dev	Yes			Yes		50%			No	No	
India	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		26%			Yes		
Indonesia	Not official	No	Yes	Yes	No	In dev	No	Yes		30%		Yes	Yes	No	
Kenya	In dev	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		75%	30%*	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	90% (publ & NGOs)
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)										9%					
Malawi	Yes	Partial	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		90%	65%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
Mali	Yes	Yes	Yes	in dev	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		39%	0%	No	No	No	11%
Mozambique	In dev	No	Yes	No	No	In dev	Yes	Yes		90%	70% with at least 1hw	Yes (2006)	Yes	Yes	
Myanmar	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		34%			No		
Nepal	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		85%			No		
Nicaragua	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		75%	60%	Yes (2007)	Yes	No	90%
Niger (the)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		93%	25%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	67%
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		17%		Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
Papua New Guinea										11%					
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		50%		Yes (2007)	Yes	No	
Philippines (the)			No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes			72%					
Sudan (the)			No	No	No					52%					
Tajikistan			Yes	No	No	Yes				18%					
Uganda	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		98%	60%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		90%		Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
Uzbekistan										10%					
Yemen			Yes	No	In dev					26%					
Zambia	Yes	in dev	in dev	in dev	No	Yes	Yes			93%	20%	Yes (2007)	Yes	Yes	
Zimbabwe	Yes	Partial	in dev	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		38%		Yes (2006)	Yes	Yes	

Characteristics of Health Facility Surveys (HFS) conducted from 2000 to 2006

Country	Year of survey	Type of intervention in areas surveyed	Sample size		Geographic areas included in survey	Reported % of districts having initiated IMCI training at time of survey	Reported status of IMCI implementation at time of survey
			Number facilities visited	Number children <5 enrolled			
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS PRIOR TO IMCI IMPLEMENTATION							
Paraguay	2000	no IMCI	41	191	3/19 health regions	0%	Early implementation
Bangladesh	2000	no IMCI	9	142	1/460 upazilas	1%	Early implementation
Ethiopia SNNPR	2004	Baseline: traces of IMCI	62	278	44 Woredas/ 17 zones	21%	Expansion
Ethiopia OROMIA	2004	Baseline: traces of IMCI	40	167	18 Woredas/ 4 zones	21%	Expansion
Ethiopia AMHARA	2004	Baseline: traces of IMCI	40	244	20 Woredas/ 4 zones	21%	Expansion
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS WITH SOME IMCI IMPLEMENTATION							
Ecuador	2000	IMCI	41	195	4/22 provinces	86%	Expansion
Brazil Ceará	2000	IMCI	30	164	1/27 State	19%	Expansion
Brazil Pará	2000	IMCI	30	296	1/27 State	19%	Expansion
Brazil Pernambuco	2000	IMCI	30	203	1/27 State	19%	Expansion
South Africa	2001	IMCI	82	274	4/9 Provinces	24%	Expansion
Ethiopia SNNPR	2002	IMCI	43	201	5 zones		Expansion
South Africa	2002	IMCI	74	207	3/9 Provinces	40%	Expansion
Egypt	2002	IMCI	50	296	25/255 districts (in 10/27 governorates)	18%	Expansion
Viet Nam	2002	IMCI	70	220	10/622 districts	13%	Expansion
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2003	IMCI	99	505	10/124 districts	50%	Expansion
Botswana	2003	IMCI	35	98	6/22 districts	50%	Expansion
South Africa	2003	IMCI	58	212	2/9 Provinces	50%	Expansion
Sudan (the)	2003	IMCI	66	364	29/533 districts	15%	Expansion
Philippines (the)	2003	IMCI	34	197	5/78 prov	72%	Expansion
Malawi	2004	IMCI	49	226	10/27 districts	66%	Expansion
Niger (the)	2005	IMCI	44	267	14/42 districts	62%	Expansion
Bolivia	2005	IMCI	195	401	33/91 health areas	90%	Expansion
Senegal	2006	IMCI	40	220	10/56 districts	93%	Expansion
Kenya	2006	IMCI	50	289	26/72 districts	66%	Expansion
Mongolia	2006	IMCI	41	167	23/30 aimags	75%	Expansion
SURVEYS COMPARING AREAS WITH AND WITHOUT IMCI							
Morocco	2000	IMCI	32	242	2/73 provinces	10%	Expansion
	2000	no IMCI	32	225	2/73 provinces	10%	Expansion
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2000	IMCI	39	231	2/114 districts	20%	Expansion
	2000	no IMCI	34	188	2/114 districts	20%	Expansion
Brazil	2002	IMCI	48	295		22%	Expansion
	2002	no IMCI	47	358		22%	Expansion
Uzbekistan	2003	IMCI	90	110	3/209 oblasts	28%	Expansion
	2003	no IMCI	30	60	1/209 oblast	28%	Expansion
Bangladesh	2003	IMCI	10	234	1/460 upazilas	18%	Expansion
	2003	no IMCI	10	108	1/460 upazilas		
Bangladesh	2005	IMCI	10	176	1/470 upazila	48%	Expansion
	2005	no IMCI	10	133	1/470 upazila		
Cambodia	2006	IMCI +HS	40	174	10/76 oper. districts	29%	Expansion
	2006	HS no IMCI	40	156	8/76 oper. districts	29%	Expansion
SURVEYS CONDUCTED AT DIFFERENT POINT IN TIME IN SIMILAR GEOGRAPHIC AREAS							
Uganda	2000	1 y IMCI	78	516	10/45 districts	93%	Expansion
	2001	2 y IMCI	80	332	10/45 districts	93%	Expansion
	2002	3 y IMCI	158	686	10/56 districts	99%	Expansion
Eritrea	2000	no IMCI	29	146	national	0%	Early implementation
	2003	IMCI	45	214	national	36%	Expansion
Mozambique	2001	no IMCI	79	658	all provinces	6%	Early implementation
	2005	IMCI	70	383	8/10 Provinces	64%	Expansion
Zambia	2001	IMCI	70	385	11/72 districts	43%	Expansion
	2006	IMCI	82	443	8/72 districts	99%	Expansion
In 2007, additional HFS were conducted in Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, and Morocco but data were not available at the time of reporting							

Selected indicators of quality of care delivered to sick children in outpatient health facilities from comparative HFS conducted between 2000–2006

Country	Year	Total number of children enrolled in the survey	Child received integrated assessment	Child needing antibiotics (AB) and/or antimalarials (AM) were prescribed the drug(s) correctly	Misuse of antibiotics (children not needing AB who were prescribed one or more of them)	Child with diarrhoea and dehydration received appropriate treatment		Child with suspected pneumonia received appropriate antibiotic		
				%	%	%	n	%	n	%
SURVEYS COMPARING AREAS WITH AND WITHOUT IMCI										
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2000	IMCI	231	95%	73%	86%	5	40%	59	75%
	2000	no IMCI	188	37%	35%	57%	3	33%	52	40%
Brazil	2002	IMCI	295	75%	67%		no case	12	58%	
	2002	no IMCI	358	44%	57%		no case	7	29%	
Morocco	2000	IMCI	270	66%	56%*	12%	2	50%	32	66%
	2000	no IMCI	253	0%	16%	34%	no case	33	42%	
Uzbekistan	2003	IMCI	110	56%	30%	78%	6	50%	9	33%
	2003	no IMCI	60	45%	39%	79%	3	0%	1	0%
Bangladesh	2005	IMCI	176	85%	78%	9%	4	29%	57	81%
	2005	no IMCI	133	11%	2%	66%	2	0%	31	3%
Cambodia	2006	IMCI	174	82%	83%	16%	not enough cases	18	89%	
	2006	no IMCI	156	35%	23%	50%	not enough cases	19	37%	
SURVEYS CONDUCTED AT DIFFERENT POINTS IN TIME IN SAME (OR SIMILAR) AREAS WITH IMCI OR BEFORE AND AFTER IMCI										
Uganda	2000	IMCI	516	46%	44%	53%	not enough cases	143	32%	
	2002	no IMCI	686	52%	51%	45%	not enough cases	229	51%	
Eritrea	2000	no IMCI	146	33%		38%	10	10%	33	45%
	2003	IMCI	214	62%	AB ¹ : 61% AM ² : 18%	32%	3	0%	46	62%
Mozambique	2001	no IMCI	658	47%		23%	20	10%	111	59%
	2005	IMCI	383	79%	46%	8%	2	0%	71	27%
Zambia	2001	IMCI	385	62%	46%	14%	8	50%	69	68%
	2006	IMCI	443	85%	84%	12%	14	43%	75	91%
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS PRIOR TO IMCI IMPLEMENTATION AT THE SAME POINT IN TIME										
Ethiopia SNNPR	2004	Traces of IMCI	278	43%	3%	51%	18	28%	85	14%
Ethiopia OROMIA	2004	Traces of IMCI	167		1%	50%	13	39%	36	3%
Ethiopia AMHARA	2004	Traces of IMCI	244	43%	0%	43%	27	0%	49	2%
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS WITH SOME IMCI IMPLEMENTATION										
Egypt	2002	IMCI	296	94%	74%*	5%	1	0%	36	72%
Viet Nam	2002	IMCI	220	82%	58%	28%	no case	16	63%	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2003	IMCI	505	80%	60%	1%	5	60%	133	73%
Botswana	2003	IMCI	98	57%	31%	40%	2	100%	7	29%
South Africa	2003	IMCI	212	73%	71%	11%	no case		75%	
Sudan (the)	2003	IMCI	364	59%	AB ¹ : 33% AM ² : 27%	37%	9	22%	54	33%
Philippines (the)	2003	IMCI	197	89%	43%	32%	no case	Not avail		
Malawi	2004	IMCI	226	53%	58%	23%	5	40%	59	73%
Niger (the)	2005	IMCI	267	64%	35%	50%	36	33%	74	76%
Bolivia	2005	IMCI	401	63%	39%*	40%	3	0%		5%
Senegal	2006	IMCI	220	51%	53%	22%	5	0%	20	35%
Kenya	2006	IMCI	289	53%	80%	3%	17	77%	49	63%
Mongolia	2006	IMCI	167	89%	43%*	57%	1	0%	5	

1 Antibiotics

2 Anti-malarials

Selected health system support indicators from comparative HFS conducted between 2000–2006

Country	Year		Total number of health facilities visited	Health facilities with at least 60% of health workers trained in IMCI	Health facilities with at least 1 supervisory visit, including observation of case management, during previous 6m	Index of availability of essential oral treatments	Health facilities with equipment and supplies to provide full vaccination services
SURVEYS COMPARING AREAS WITH AND WITHOUT IMCI							
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2000	IMCI	39	64%	51%	93%	87%
	2000	no IMCI	34	0%	21%	95%	100%
Brazil	2002	IMCI	48	10%	19%	82%	100%
	2002	no IMCI	47	0%	0%	77%	94%
Morocco	2000	IMCI	32		88%	28%*	81%
	2000	no IMCI	32		13%	9%*	78%
Uzbekistan	2003	IMCI	90	7%	51%	40%	97%
	2003	no IMCI	30	0%	30%	28%	97%
Bangladesh	2005	IMCI	10	90%	90%	97%	0%
	2005	no IMCI	10	0%	0%	70%	0%
Cambodia	2006	IMCI	40	95%	68%	89%	80%
	2006	no IMCI	40	0	10%	89%	90%
SURVEYS COMPARING SIMILAR GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AT DIFFERENT POINT IN TIME							
Uganda	2000	IMCI	78	8%	39%	79%	80%
	2002	no IMCI	158	74%	49%	85%	84%
Eritrea	2000	no IMCI	29	0	76%	94%	93%
	2003	IMCI	45		82%**	94%	98%
Mozambique	2001	no IMCI	79	0	70%	76%	52%
	2005	IMCI	70		38%		84%
Zambia	2001	IMCI	70	26	53%	81%	80%
	2006	IMCI	82	4100%	9%	61%	63%
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS PRIOR TO IMCI IMPLEMENTATION							
Ethiopia SNNPR	2004	Traces of IMCI	62		57%	91%	70%
Ethiopia OROMIA	2004	Traces of IMCI	40		3%*	81%	80%
Ethiopia AMHARA	2004	Traces of IMCI	40		10%	91%	83%
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS WITH SOME IMCI IMPLEMENTATION							
Egypt	2002	IMCI	50	77%	36%*	97%	88%
Vietnam	2002	IMCI	70	36%	45%	86%	70%
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	2003	IMCI	99	4%	36%	75%	76%
Botswana	2003	IMCI	35	3%	3%	65%	69%
South Africa	2003	IMCI	58	44%	73%	83%	100%
Sudan (the)	2003	IMCI	66	58%	11%	83%	36%
Philippines (the)	2003	IMCI	34	85%	29%	80%	82%
Malawi	2004	IMCI	49	59%	24%	64%	90%
Niger (the)	2005	IMCI	44	27%	34%	84%	98%
Bolivia	2005	IMCI	195	(10%)*	32%	82%	84%
Senegal	2006	IMCI	40	60%	8%	64%	95%
Kenya	2006	IMCI	50	30%	22%	91%	72%
Mongolia	2006	IMCI	41	90%		81%	95%

(*) health facilities with all health workers managing children trained in IMCI and newborn health

* Proportion of HF having all essential drugs

** HF with at least one supervisory visit in the last three months

(0) No vaccination services