



# Where is the Sex in MNCH?

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# Why Care About Different Forms of Inequity?

- Outcomes?
- Access?
- Capabilities/rights?

# Outcome Indicators?

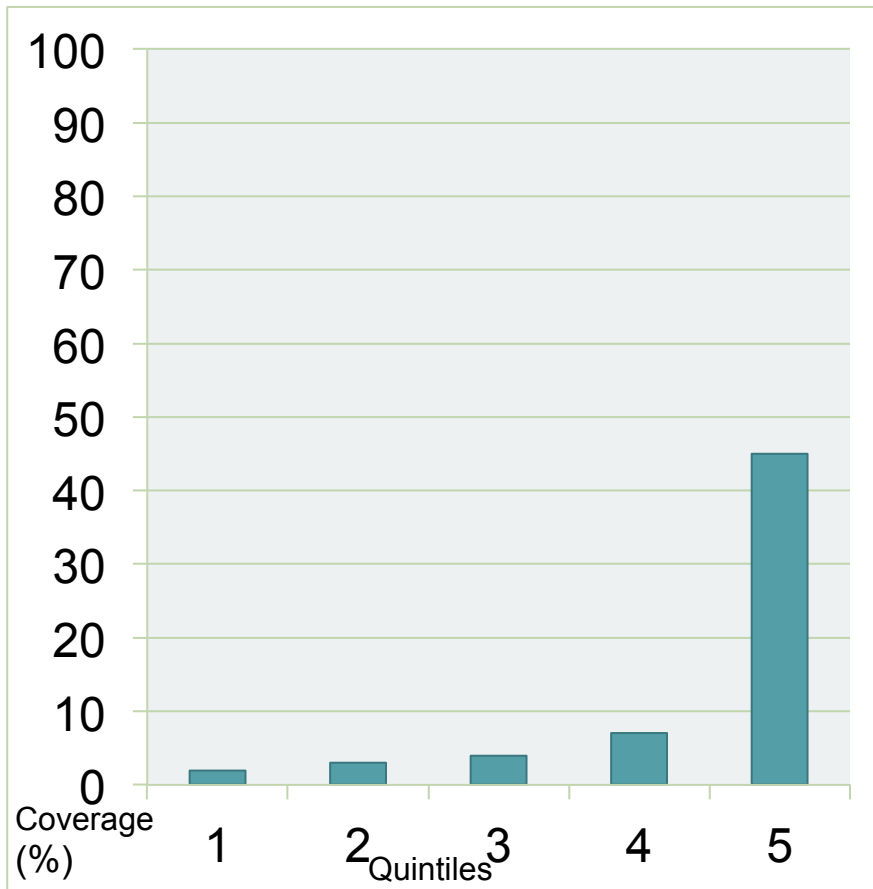
## Global Comparisons in MMR: 1990-2013

MMR	1990	2000	2013
World	380	330	210
Developing regions	430	370	230
Africa	575	470	289
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	110	85
Eastern Asia	95	63	33
Southern Asia	530	360	190
South-East Asia	320	220	140
Western Asia	130	97	74
Oceania	390	290	190
Caucasus and Central Asia	70	65	39
Developed Regions	26	17	16

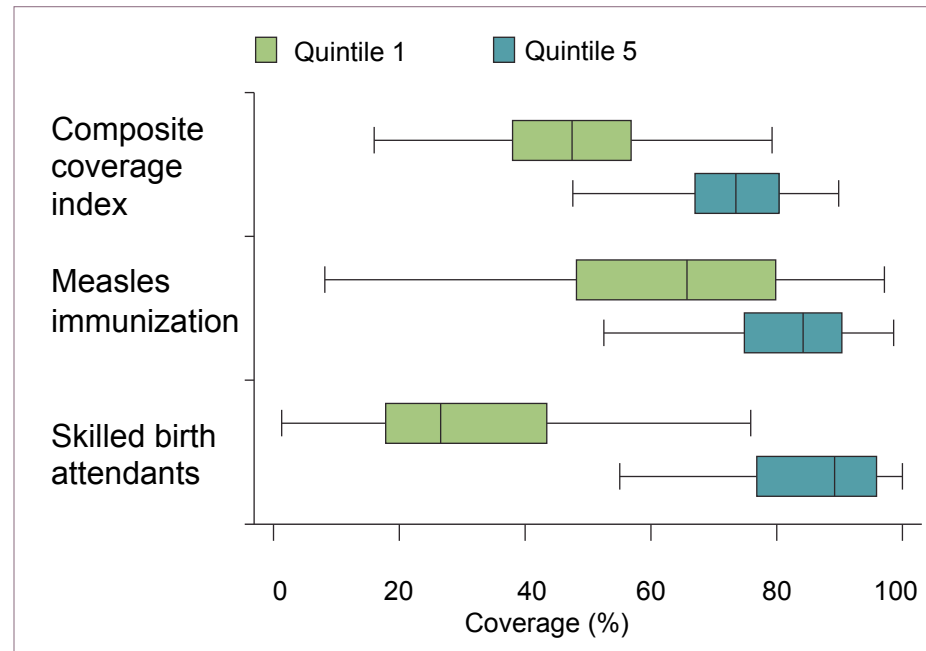


# Access/Process Indicators?

SBA in Ethiopia by income quintile



Inter-country variability in the coverage of selected interventions in the poorest and richest quintiles



Making fair choices on the path to universal coverage, Final report of the WHO Consultative Group on Equity and Universal Health Coverage, 2014

Barros, A. JD. et al. (2012) 'Equity in maternal, newborn, and child health interventions in Countdown to 2015: a retrospective review of survey data from 54 countries', Lancet, 379(9822), pp. 1225-1233.

# What Does Applying a Rights Lens to Equity Add?

- Non-discrimination
- Accountability to claims holders
- Meaningful participation of active agents

## **e.g., 2008 Alyne decision- Brazil**

“Ms. da Silva Pimentel Teixeira suffered from multiple discrimination, being a woman of African descent and on the basis of her socio-economic background. ... discrimination against women based on sex and gender is inextricably linked to other factors that affect women, such as race, ethnicity, religion or belief, health, status, age, class, caste, and sexual orientation and gender identity.”

Alyne da Silva Pimentel Teixeira. CEDAW Communication 17/2008

# Concluding Reflections

