

THINK | BIG

Accelerator Behaviors, Steps, and Indicators List

Accelerator Behaviors are those that have the most potential to directly or indirectly reduce the risk of maternal and child death due to a preventable cause and have low uptake in a particular context. These behaviors are most often presented from the perspective of the person who must carry out the behavior.

 **Performance indicator** used to measure progress toward the behavioral outcome

 **A direct indicator is not available.** A proxy, linked to the behavior by one or more assumptions, is used to measure progress

Accelerator Behaviors	Steps	Indicators
 Child Health		
Care for Pneumonia Caregivers seek prompt and appropriate care for children with signs and symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize signs and symptoms of ARI 2. Mobilize transport, resources and logistics to get to a qualified provider 3. Obtain care from a qualified provider 4. Adhere to full course of prescribed treatment 5. Increase the amount of fluids given and, for children over 6 months, continue feeding during illness and offer recuperative feeding for at least two weeks after illness 	 Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey with acute respiratory infection taken to a health facility
Treatment for Diarrhea Caregivers provide appropriate treatment for children with diarrhea at onset of symptoms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize symptoms of diarrhea 2. Obtain ORS and full course of zinc from a sanctioned source 3. Give child ORS throughout the episode of diarrhea 4. Give child a daily zinc supplement (usually for 10 to 14 days) 5. Increase the amount of fluids given and, for children over 6 months, continue feeding during illness and offer recuperative feeding for at least two weeks after illness 	 Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration solution (ORS), that is either fluid from an ORS packet or a pre-packaged ORS fluid
 Immunization		
Full Course of Immunizations Caregivers seek a full course of timely vaccinations for infants and children under 2 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accept first course of vaccinations at birth or at the first well-baby visit 2. Complete all immunizations per age requirements 	 Percentage of children 12-23 months who had received all 8 basic vaccinations

 Malaria		
Insecticide-Treated Net Use Pregnant women and children sleep under an insecticide-treated net (ITN)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquire sufficient ITNs to cover every sleeping space 2. Hang ITNs appropriately 3. Sleep under ITN all night, every night 	 Percentage of pregnant women who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN) the night before the survey Percentage of children under age five who slept under an insecticide treated net (ITN) the night before the survey
Intermittent Preventive Treatment of Malaria in Pregnancy Pregnant women take intermittent preventive treatment of malaria (IPTp) during antenatal care (ANC) visits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seek ANC early 2. Attend 3 or more ANC visits 3. Demand IPTp at each ANC visit, beginning in second trimester 4. Adhere to provider instructions 	 Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who during the pregnancy took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, with at least one dose during an antenatal care visit Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who during the pregnancy took two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, with at least one dose during an antenatal care visit
Care for Malaria Caregivers seek prompt and appropriate care for symptoms of malaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize symptoms of malaria 2. Mobilize transport, resources and logistics to get to a qualified provider who can test properly for malaria 3. Obtain diagnosis from a qualified provider 4. Adhere to full course of prescribed treatment 5. Continue to feed during illnesses and offer recuperative feeding for at least two weeks 	 Among children under age five with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider
 Maternal Health		
Antenatal Care Pregnant women attend a complete course of antenatal care (ANC)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Begin ANC early, by the end of the first trimester 2. Plan transport, resources and logistics required to attend ANC 3. Adhere to provider instructions at each visit, including when to return for the next visit 	 Percentage of women who had a live birth in the three years preceding the survey who had 4+ antenatal care visits
Delivery in Health Facility Pregnant women attend a health facility for delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decide to deliver in a health facility 2. Identify appropriate health facility for delivery 3. Plan transport, resources and logistics required for delivery in health facility 	 Percentage of live births in the three years preceding the survey delivered at a health facility
 Newborn Health		
Essential Newborn Care Caregivers provide essential newborn care immediately after birth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn the components of essential newborn care 2. Obtain essential newborn care supplies for cord cutting and care, drying and wrapping, and resuscitation 3. Make sure provider follows essential newborn care 4. Adhere to provider instructions 	 Percentage of live births in the three years preceding the survey delivered at a health facility. The proxy indicator is based on the assumption that newborns are more likely to receive the elements of essential newborn care if they are born in a health facility

<p>Care for Newborn Illness</p> <p>Caregivers seek prompt and appropriate care for signs and symptoms of newborn illness</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize signs and symptoms of newborn illness 5. Continue breastfeeding 	<p>Percentage of last births in the two years preceding the survey who had their first postnatal checkup within the first two days after birth.</p> <p> The proxy indicator is based on the assumption that caregivers who attend a postnatal checkup within the first two days are more likely to know the danger signs of newborn illness and take action, and are also accessing care during a child's most vulnerable days.</p>
<p> Nutrition</p>		
<p>Early Initiation of Breastfeeding</p> <p>Mothers initiate breastfeeding within one hour after delivery</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Place newborn on breast immediately (within first hour) after birth 2. Allow newborn to suckle immediately (no prelacteal feeding) even if milk does not appear to be present 	<p> Among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey the percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth</p>
<p>Exclusive Breastfeeding</p> <p>Mothers breastfeed exclusively for six months after birth</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed only breastmilk day and night when the baby is hungry or when it is time (8-12 times per 24 hour period) 2. Make sure baby attaches properly to the breast 3. Allow time to feed, emptying both breasts at each feeding 	<p> Percentage of youngest children under two years of age living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed from age 0-5 months</p>
<p>Complementary Feeding</p> <p>Caregivers feed adequate amounts of nutritious, age-appropriate foods to children from 6 to 24 months of age, while continuing to breastfeed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain animal source foods and other nutrient-rich fruits and vegetables for daily meals 2. Prepare and offer food of appropriate consistency based on age 3. Prepare and feed required number of meals based on age 4. Prepare and feed meals of adequate amounts based on age 5. Prepare and feed meals hygienically 	<p> Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months fed four or more food groups and the minimum meal frequency</p>
<p> Reproductive Health</p>		
<p>Adolescent First Birth</p> <p>Sexually active adolescents use a modern contraceptive method to delay first birth until after age 18</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain family planning counseling from a qualified provider 2. Select appropriate modern contraceptive method 3. Obtain chosen method 4. Use chosen method as instructed 	<p> Percentage of sexually active unmarried women age 15-19 currently using any modern method of contraception</p>
<p>Birth Spacing</p> <p>After a live birth, women or their partners use a modern contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy for at least 24 months</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain family planning counseling from a qualified provider 2. Select appropriate modern contraceptive method 3. Obtain chosen method 4. Use chosen method as instructed 	<p> Percentage of currently married or in union women using family planning for spacing</p>

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		
Handwashing with Soap Family members wash hands with soap at 4 critical times [after defecation, after changing diapers, before food preparation and before eating]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct or purchase handwashing station 2. Maintain handwashing station with soap and water at all times 3. Wash hands under clean, running water and air dry 	 Among households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage of households with soap and water. Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder or paste form
Safe Disposal of Human Feces Family members safely dispose of human feces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access an improved latrine 2. Always use the latrine for human feces, including feces from babies 3. Cover the latrine hole 4. Maintain latrine and surroundings 	 Percentage of households with improved, non-shared toilet facilities
Safe Drinking Water Family members drink safe water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect water from an improved source in a clean container 2. Transport water in a clean, covered container 3. When necessary, treat water by boiling, solar water disinfection (SODIS), chlorination or filtration 4. Store water in a clean, covered container out of reach of children 5. Take water using a clean implement 	 Percentage of households whose main source of drinking water is an improved source

Source for Indicators: The DHS Program Indicator Data API, The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program