financial flows from domestic and external sources influence RMNCH outcomes [12]. The Tanzania case study subnational analysis by Armstrong et al. focuses on variations in progress at the regional level in increasing coverage and improving health system readiness to deliver essential interventions around the time of birth [14]. The Peru analysis by Huicho et al. examines national and district level trends in the neonatal mortality rate by wealth quintile and by urban/rural residence, and factors underlying these trends [15]. Finally a paper from Afghanistan by Akseer et al. uses the Lives Saved Tool to estimate impact based on RMNCH services coverage in eight regions, showing progress despite major contextual challenges [16].

Some learnings from the Countdown case studies evidence and experience include:

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