

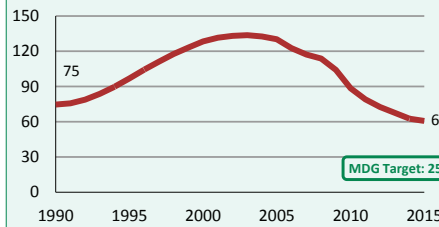
# Swaziland

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population (000)	1,287	(2015)
Total under-five population (000)	173	(2015)
Births (000)	38	(2015)
Birth registration (%)	50	(2010)
Total under-five deaths (000)	2	(2015)
Neonatal deaths (% of under-five deaths)	23	(2015)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	14	(2015)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	45	(2015)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	18	(2009)
Total maternal deaths	120	(2013)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N)	94	(2013)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	(2015)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls)	89	(2009)

### Under-five mortality rate

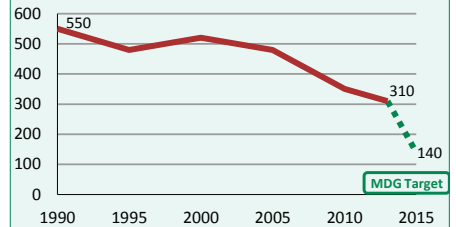
Deaths per 1000 live births



Source: UN IGME 2015

### Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

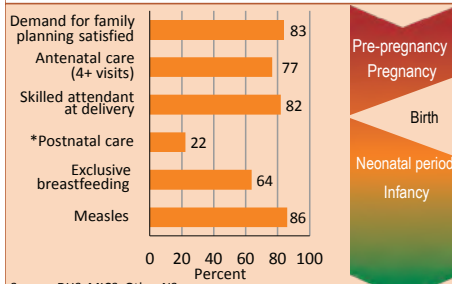


Source: MMEIG 2014

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Coverage along the continuum of care

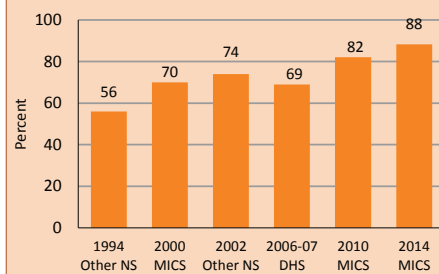


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

\* See Annex/website for indicator definition

### Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

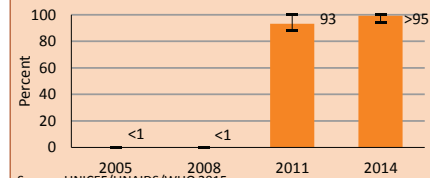


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

### Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (%) 66 (2014)

Percent HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

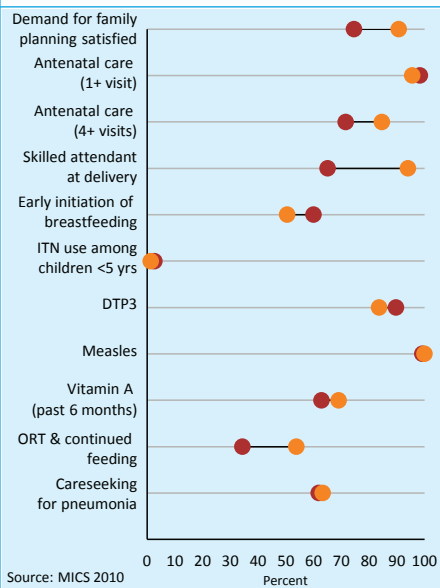


Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO 2015

## EQUITY

### Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

Household wealth quintile: ● Poorest 20% ● Richest 20%



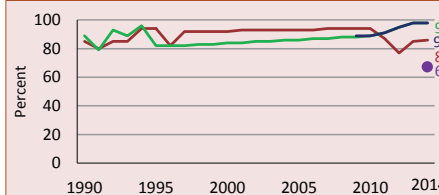
Source: MICS 2010

Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

## CHILD HEALTH

### Immunization

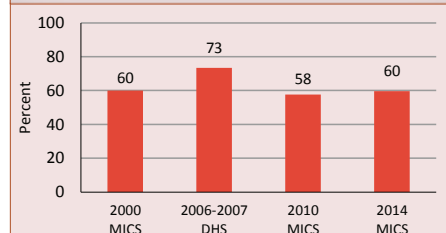
Percent of children immunized:  
 ■ against measles  
 ■ with 3 doses Hib  
 ■ with 3 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine  
 ■ with 3 doses DTP  
 ■ with rotavirus vaccine



Source: WHO/UNICEF 2015

### Pneumonia treatment

Percent of children <5 years with symptoms of pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider



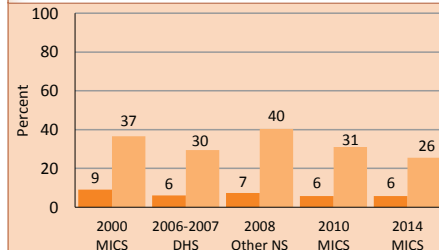
Source: MICS, DHS, MICS

## NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %)	2	(2014)	Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %)	55	(2010)
Low birthweight prevalence (%)	9	(2010)	Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)	66	(2010)
			Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)	31	(2013)

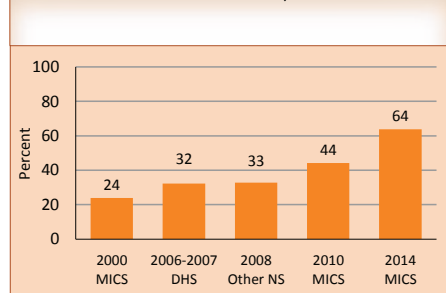
### Underweight and stunting prevalence

Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely:  
 ■ underweight  
 ■ stunted



### Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent of infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

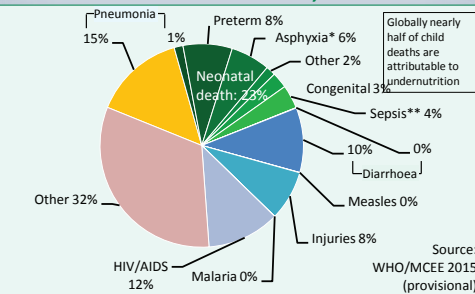


Source: MICS, DHS, Other NS, MICS

# Swaziland

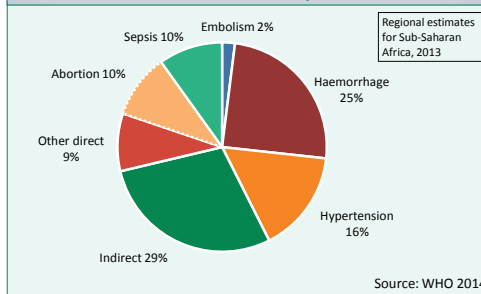
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2015



\* Intrapartum-related events \*\* Sepsis/ Tetanus/ Meningitis/ Encephalitis

### Causes of maternal deaths, 2013



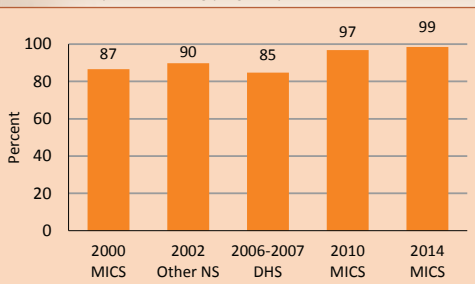
## POLICIES

Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent	Partial
Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances)	3 <sup>nd</sup>
Midwives authorized for specific tasks (X of 7 tasks)	7
Maternity protection (Convention 183)	No
Maternal deaths notification	Yes
Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth	No
Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns	No
Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour	No
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes	Partial
Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics	No
Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea	Yes

## MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

### Antenatal care

Percent women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy



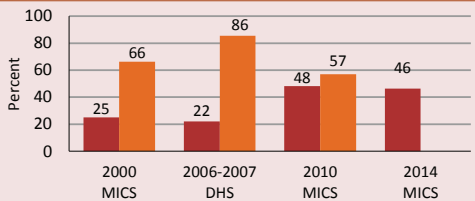
Demand for family planning satisfied (%)	83	(2010)
Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)	77	(2010)
Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)	1	(2010)
C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %)	12, 12, 13	(2010)
(Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)		
Neonatal tetanus vaccine	88	(2014)
Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %)	-	-
Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days, %)	22	(2006-2007)
Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> , %)	2	(2006-2007)

## CHILD HEALTH

### Diarrhoeal disease treatment

Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea:

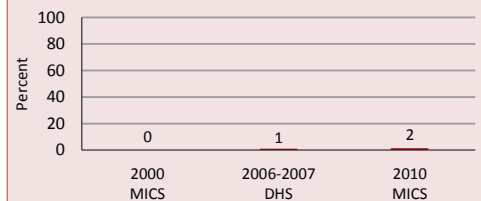
- receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
- treated with ORS



### Malaria prevention and treatment

Percent children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

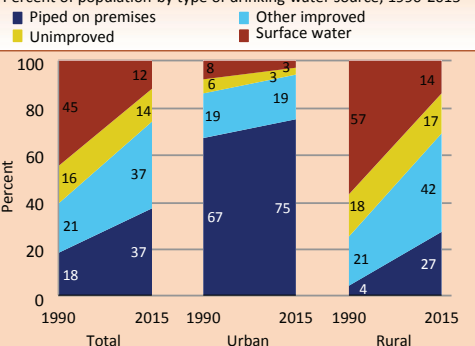
Percent children < 5 years sleeping under ITNs



## WATER AND SANITATION

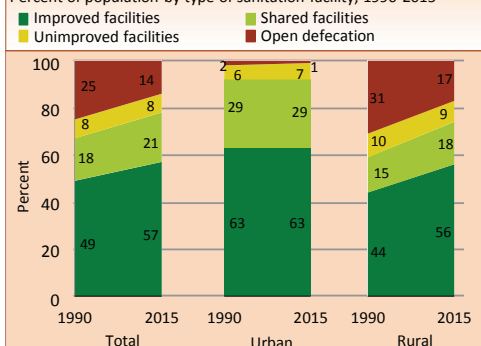
### Improved drinking water coverage

Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2015



### Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2015



## SYSTEMS

Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available	Partial	(2015)
Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List:		
Reproductive health (X of 3)	-	-
Maternal health (X of 3)	3	(2015)
Newborn health (X of 4)	3	(2015)
Child health (X of 3)	3	(2015)
Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population)	17.7	(2009)
National availability of Emergency Obstetric Care services (% of recommended minimum)	-	-

## FINANCING

Per capita total expenditure on health (Int\$)	564	(2013)
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%)	18	(2013)
Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%)	11	(2013)
Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source	No Data	
General government expenditure		
External sources		
Private sources		
ODA to child health per child (US\$)	19	(2012)
ODA to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$)	26	(2012)

Note: See annexes for additional information on the indicators above