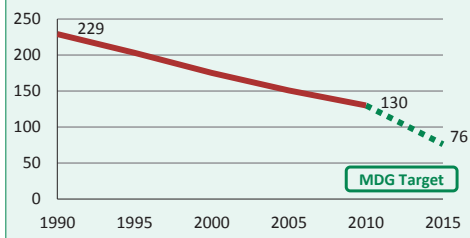


DEMOGRAPHICS

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Total population (000) | 9,982 | (2010) |
| Total under-five population (000) | 1,658 | (2010) |
| Births (000) | 390 | (2010) |
| Birth registration (%) | 43 | (2005) |
| Total under-five deaths (000) | 48 | (2010) |
| Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths | 30 | (2010) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 38 | (2010) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 81 | (2010) |
| Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) | 24 | (2009) |
| Total maternal deaths | 2,400 | (2010) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) | 30 | (2010) |
| Total fertility rate (per woman) | 5.2 | (2010) |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women) | 153 | (2003) |

Under-five mortality rate

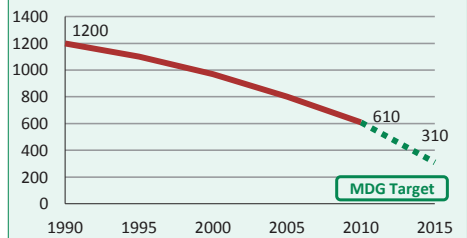
Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2011

Maternal mortality ratio

Deaths per 100,000 live births

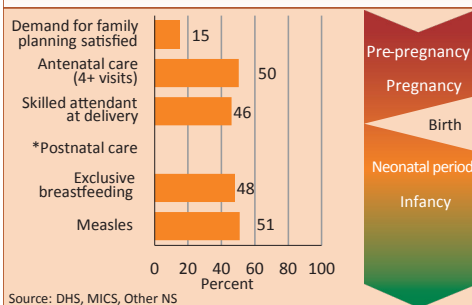


Source: MMEIG 2012

Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Coverage along the continuum of care

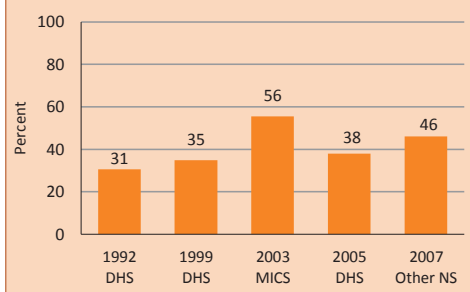


Source: DHS, MICS, Other NS

* See Annex/website for indicator definition

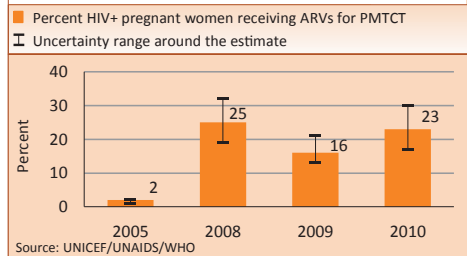
Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel



Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART for their own health (% of total ARVs) 27 (2010)

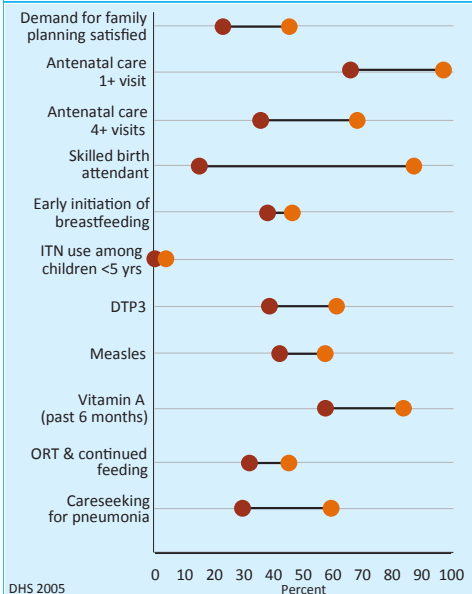


Source: UNICEF/UNAIDS/WHO

EQUITY

Socioeconomic inequities in coverage

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



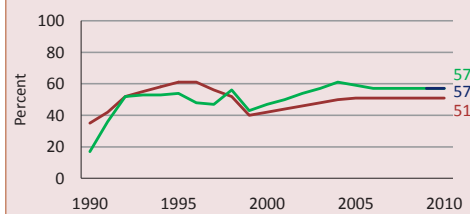
DHS 2005

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

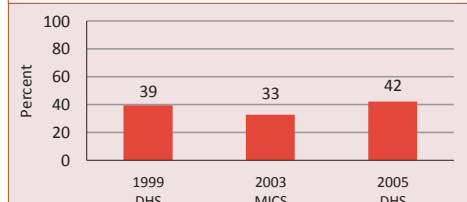
■ Percent of children immunized against measles
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses DTP
■ Percent of children immunized with 3 doses Hib



Source: WHO/UNICEF

Pneumonia treatment

■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia taken to appropriate health provider
■ Percent children <5 years with suspected pneumonia receiving antibiotics

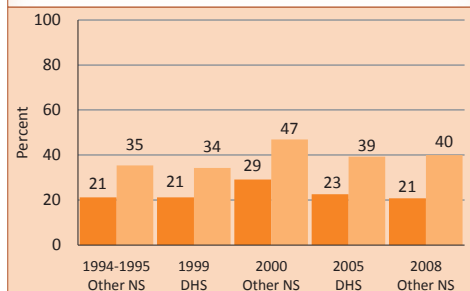


NUTRITION

| | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|---|----|--------|
| Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %) | 8 | (2008) | Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) | 40 | (2005) |
| Low birthweight incidence (moderate and severe, %) | 12 | (2005) | Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%) | - | - |
| | | | Vitamin A supplementation (two dose coverage, %) | 97 | (2010) |

Underweight and stunting prevalence

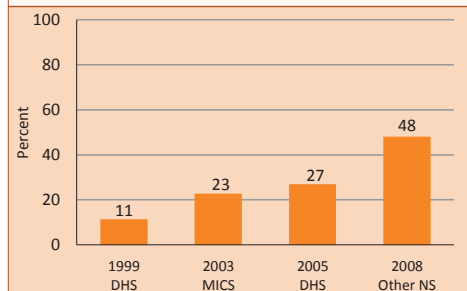
■ Percent children <5 years who are underweight
■ Percent children <5 years who are stunted



Note: Based on 2006 WHO reference population

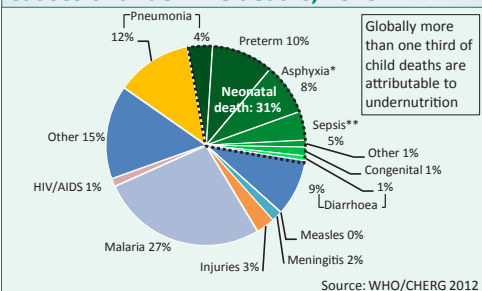
Exclusive breastfeeding

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed



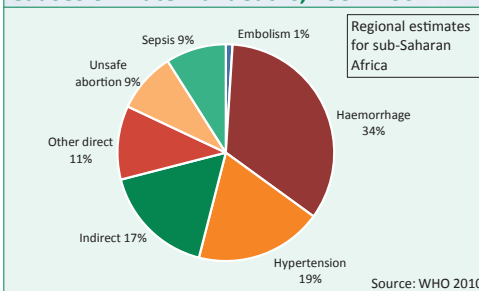
DEMOGRAPHICS

Causes of under-five deaths, 2010



*Intrapartum-related events **Sepsis/meningitis/tetanus

Causes of maternal deaths, 1997-2007



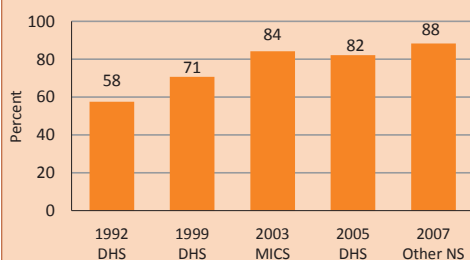
POLICIES

| | |
|--|---------|
| Maternity protection in accordance with Convention 183 | Partial |
| Specific notification of maternal deaths | Partial |
| Midwifery personnel authorized to administer core set of life saving interventions | Partial |
| International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes | Partial |
| Postnatal home visits in first week of life | No |
| Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics | Yes |
| Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea | No |
| Rotavirus vaccine | - |
| Pneumococcal vaccine | - |

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

Antenatal care

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



| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Demand for family planning satisfied (%) | 15 | (2005) |
| Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) | 50 | (2007) |
| Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%) | 3 | (2005) |
| C-section rate (total, urban, rural, %) | 2, 5, 2 | (2007) |
| (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) | | |
| Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%) | 90 | (2010) |
| Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days for all births, %) | - | - |
| Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days for all births, %) | - | - |
| Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m ² , %) | - | - |

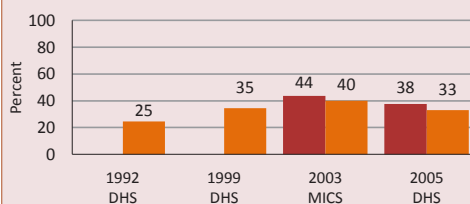
SYSTEMS AND FINANCING

| | |
|---|------------|
| Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health available | No |
| Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) | 1.4 (2005) |
| National availability of emergency obstetric care services (% of recommended minimum) | 25 (2002) |
| Per capita total expenditure on health (Int\$) | 100 (2010) |
| General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) | 2 (2010) |
| Out-of-pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health (%) | 88 (2010) |
| Official development assistance to child health per child (US\$) | 6 (2009) |
| Official development assistance to maternal and neonatal health per live birth (US\$) | 17 (2009) |

CHILD HEALTH

Diarrhoeal disease treatment

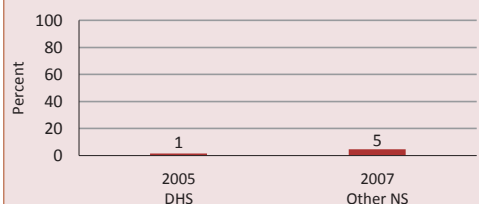
■ Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding
■ Children <5 years with diarrhoea treated with ORS



Malaria prevention and treatment

■ Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial

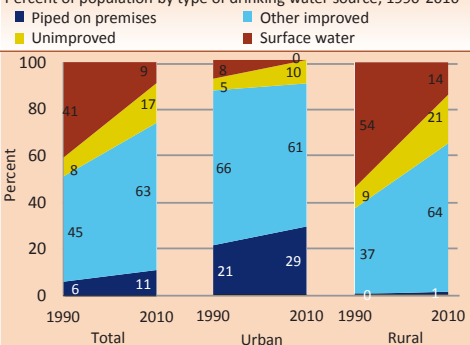
■ Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs



WATER AND SANITATION

Improved drinking water coverage

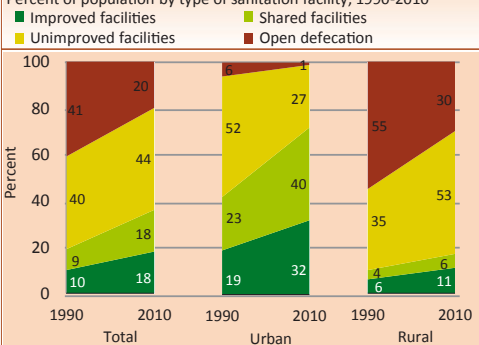
Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 1990-2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012

Improved sanitation coverage

Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 1990-2010



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP 2012