Equatorial Guinea

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Total population (000) 700 (2010)
Total under-five population (000) 107 (2010)
Births (000) 26 (2010)
Birth registration (%) 32 (2000)
Total under-five deaths (000) 3 (2010)
Neonatal deaths: % of all under-5 deaths 31 (2010)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 35 (2010)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 81 (2010)
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births) 17 (2010)
Total maternal deaths 61 (2010)
Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N) 88 (2000)
Total fertility rate (per woman) 5.2 (2010)
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women) 128 (2001)

**Socioeconomic inequities in coverage**

Household quintile: ● Poorest 20% ● Richest 20%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Poorest 20%</th>
<th>Richest 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant (within 2 days for all births, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia (within 2 days for all births, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea (within 2 days for all births, %)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (past 6 months)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORT &amp; continued feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careseeking for pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five mortality rate**

Deaths per 1000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal mortality ratio**

Deaths per 100,000 live births

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MDG Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EQUITY**

**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

Coverage along the continuum of care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>1994</th>
<th>2000 MICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-pregnancy care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (1+ visit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care (4+ visits)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at delivery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skilled attendant at delivery

Percent live births attended by skilled health personnel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Eligible HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pneumonia treatment

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

No Data

**NUTRITION**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value (Year)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence</td>
<td>9 (2006)</td>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight incidence</td>
<td>13 (2006)</td>
<td>Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>0 (2010)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Under-five and stunting prevalence**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exclusive breastfeeding**

Percent infants <6 months exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: MDG Target calculated by Countdown to 2015
**MATERIAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH**

**Antenatal care**
- Percent of women aged 15-49 years attended at least once by a skilled health provider during pregnancy:
  - 1994: 37%
  - 2000: 86%

**Diarrhoeal disease treatment**
- Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy/increased fluids with continued feeding:
  - 2000: 36%
  - MICS: 29%

**Water and sanitation**
- Percent of population by type of drinking water source, 2010:
  - Piped on premises: 11%
  - Other improved: 89%
  - Unimproved: 8%
  - Surface water: 5%

**Improved sanitation coverage**
- Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, 2005:
  - Improved facilities: 89%
  - Shared facilities: 8%
  - Unimproved facilities: 13%

**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: No
- Postnatal home visits in first week of life: No
- Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics: No

**Systems and financing**
- Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health services: Partial
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%): -
- Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %): -
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%): -
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural): % (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%): 75 (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/m2, %): -
- Maternal deaths, 1997-2007:
  - Asphyxia*: 34%
  - Embolism 1%
  - Sepsis 9%
  - Unsafe abortion 9%
  - Other direct 12%
  - Other 2%
  - Congenital 3%
  - Other 2%
  - Malaria 21%
  - Meningitis 1%
  - Diabetes 0%
  - Other 2%

**Child health**
- Percent of children receiving first line treatment among those receiving any antimalarial:
  - Malaria prevention and treatment:
  - Percent of children <5 years sleeping under ITNs:
  - Percent of children <5 years with diarrhoea treated with ORS:
  - Percent of children receiving any anantimalarial:

**Policy and systems**
- Maternal, newborn & child survival
- Costed national implementation plan(s) for maternal, newborn and child health services
- Demand for family planning satisfied (%)
- Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %)
- Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventive treatment (%)
- C-section rate (total, urban, rural): % (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%)
- Neonatal tetanus vaccine (%)
- 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/m2, %)
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- Maternal, newborn & child survival
  - Maternal protection in accordance with Convention 183
  - Specific notification of maternal deaths
  - Midwifery personnel authorized to administer core set of life saving interventions
  - International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes
  - Postnatal home visits in first week of life
  - Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics
  - Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea
  - Rotavirus vaccine
  - Pneumococcal vaccine

**Data**
- Comment on the data presented in the diagrams and charts, highlighting any trends or notable findings.
- Discuss the implications of these findings for policy and program planning.

**Conclusion**
- Summarize the key findings and their significance for women and children's health.
- Highlight the need for continued efforts to improve maternal, newborn and child health outcomes.

*Image credits and data sources as indicated in the document.*