



LAVUMISA RAPID ASSESSMENT OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (ASRHR)

JANUARY 2022



FACT SHEET

This fact sheet is a summary of the findings of the ASRHR Rapid Assessment undertaken in Lavumisa as part of an eight-country study¹ from November 2019 to December 2020. The research aims to strengthen youth-led and focused efforts to promote ASRHR through gender and youth responsive local governance. Gender Links Eswatini conducted the study in ten Centers of Excellence for Gender in Local Government.² In Lavumisa, the study covered only one clinic; 42 respondents: 45% young women and 55% young men (see table overleaf). This fact sheet should be read together with the Eswatini and the Southern Africa ASRHR Rapid Assessment research pamphlets. Key findings include:

Accessibility

- Forty-five percent of respondents reported being within 10 km of a clinic.
- Eight percent of the respondents said the clinic opens after school. This suggests a lack of knowledge on the operating hours of the clinic.
- Seventeen percent of respondents, said that the clinics open at weekends.
- Almost all respondents (98%) said that the clinic had a comfortable waiting area.
- Matsanjeni clinic charges fees for their services.

Quality of care

- All respondents said clinics treated them with confidentiality and respect.
- Less than half of respondents (44%) said the clinic did not require their parents to be present.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents said that health workers spent sufficient time with them.
- A high number of respondents (98%) said they received appropriate information.

Sexual and reproductive health services

- A mere 14% of young women requested contraceptives. All who requested contraceptives received them. This is a very encouraging finding, as provision of contraceptives to young people is key to ASRHR.
- Overall 26% of young women requested a pregnancy test and 100% received it - another encouraging indicator of ASRHR services. Fourteen percent of the young women were pregnant at the time: a negative reflection on good access to contraceptives.
- None of the young women requested sanitary pads.
- At 30%, overall demand for male circumcision, which has been shown to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS, is relatively low. Only 43% who asked received these services.
- Overall 53% requested an HIV test. Ninety-five percent who asked for this test received it.
- None of the respondents requested an STI test.
- Two percent of the respondents requested anti-retroviral drugs for HIV and AIDS received them. ARVs are generally accessible in Eswatini.
- A very low percentage of respondents (12% overall) said health workers asked about their mental health. This is a concern, as ASRHR and mental health are closely linked.

¹ Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

² Ezulwini, Lavumisa, Malkerns, Mankayane, Manzini, Matsapha, Mbabane, Ngwenya, Nhlalango, Piggs Peak and Siteki.

FOR MORE INFORMATION go to:

<https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/governance/local-action-for-voice-and-choice/>

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KEY DATA FROM THE RAPID ASSESSMENT OF ASRHR SERVICES IN LAVUMISA ESWATINI

Indicator	Lavumisa	Matsantjeni clinic
Total sample	42	42
% female	45%	45%
% male	55%	55%
Logistic information on health facilities		
Health facility within 10km from your home %	45%	45%
The facility opens after school? %	8%	8%
The facility opens on weekends? %	17%	17%
The facility has a comfortable waiting and consultation area? %	98%	98%
Does the facility charge a fee? %	95%	95%
Average fee in USD	\$1	\$1
Quality of care		
Peer counsellors available %	0%	0%
Young people treated with respect %	100%	100%
Young people are treated without parent present %	44%	44%
Young people have privacy %	98%	98%
Young people have confidentiality %	100%	100%
Health workers spend sufficient time with young people %	95%	95%
Young people receive appropriate information %	98%	98%
Sexual and reproductive health services (%)		
Maternal health		
% Young people who requested contraceptives	14%	14%
% Young people who requested contraceptives that received contraceptives	100%	100%
% Young women who requested a pregnancy test	26%	26%
% Young women who received a pregnancy test	100%	100%
% Young women who were pregnant	47%	47%
% pregnant young women who requested ante-natal check-up	56%	56%
% pregnant young women who received ante-natal check-up	100%	100%
% pregnant women who requested prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)	56%	56%
% pregnant women who requested PMTCT that received PMTCT	100%	100%
% Young women who requested post-natal care	40%	40%
% Young women who requested post natal care who received post-natal care	100%	100%
% Young women who requested help with breast feeding	22%	22%
% Young women who requested that received help with breast feeding	100%	100%
Menstrual health		
% Young women who requested pads	0%	0%
% of those who requested pads that received pads		
HIV and AIDS and STI		
% Young men who requested male circumcision	30%	30%
% of those who requested male circumcision received an appointment	43%	43%
% youth who requested PREP	0%	0%
% youth who received PREP		
% who requested HIV test	53%	53%
% of those who requested who received HIV test	95%	95%
% who requested STI test	0%	0%
% who requested who received STI test		
% who requested anti-retrovirals (ARVs)	2%	2%
% who requested who received ARVs	100%	100%
% who said Health worker asked about mental health	12%	12%