



DPR KOREA

RMNCAH Factsheet December 2020



World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia



Basic indicators

Demographic	Value	Year of data
Total population ⁶⁵	25 779 000	2020
Total under-5 population ⁶⁵	1 746 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years) ⁶⁵	3 561 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) ⁶⁵	6 485 000	2020
Annual number of births ⁶¹	355 000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁴⁰	1.9	2017
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) ⁴⁰	1	2017
Births registered (%) ³	100	2009

- Under-5 population **7%**
- Total adolescent population **14%**
- Women in reproductive age group **25%**
- Total fertility rate **1.9**
- Adolescent birth rate **1 per 1000 population**
- Births registered **100%**

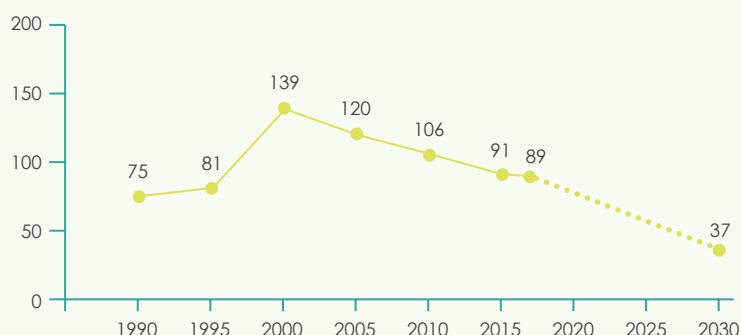
Source: ⁶⁵World Population Prospects 2020 | ⁶¹United Nations Population Division 2019 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017 | ³Countdown 2030

Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita	NA	NA
Percentage of population below international poverty line	NA	NA
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water	NA	NA
Improved sanitation ⁴⁰	84	2017
Handwashing facility with soap and water ³⁴	100	2009
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services ⁴⁰	61	2017

Source: ³⁴Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017

Impact indicators

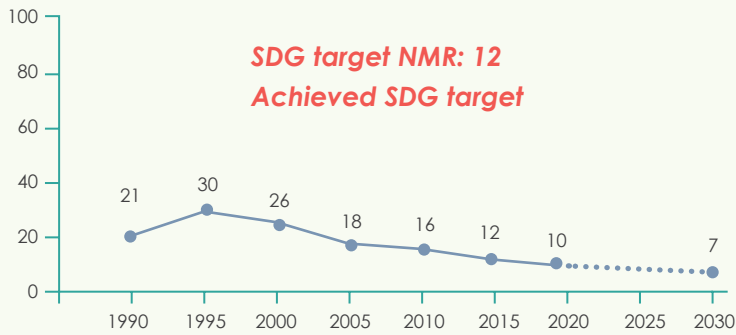
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)



- **36% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017**

Source: ⁴⁸Trends in maternal mortality 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division
⁵¹Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division
2.5% annual rate of reduction between 2010 and 2017 and the assumption that all things will remain as in 2017 considered for calculating the 2030 projection number for maternal mortality ratio

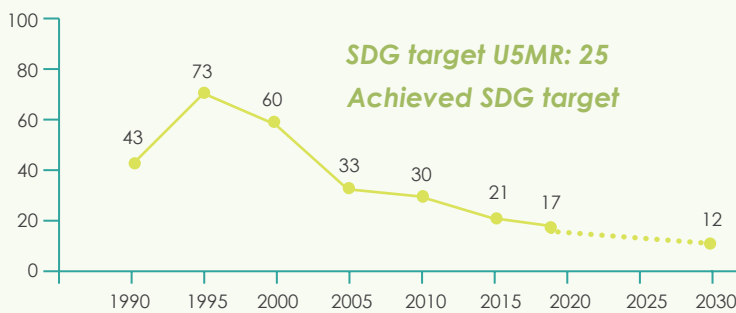
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **62% reduction in neonatal mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)
3.2% annual rate of reduction between 1990 and 2019 considered for calculating the 2030 projection number for neonatal mortality rate

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



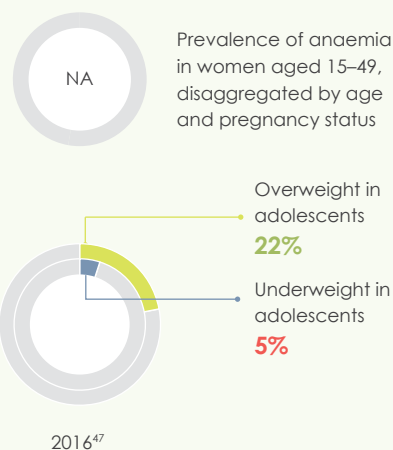
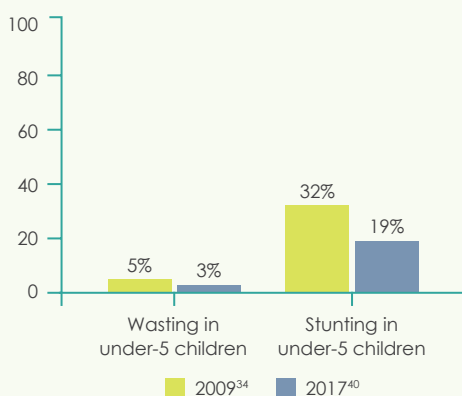
- **60% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)
3.2% annual rate of reduction between 1990 and 2019 considered for calculating the 2030 projection number for under-5 mortality rate

- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births) is 8⁶⁰**
- **Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is 6⁶⁰**

Source: ⁶⁰UN IGME database 2019

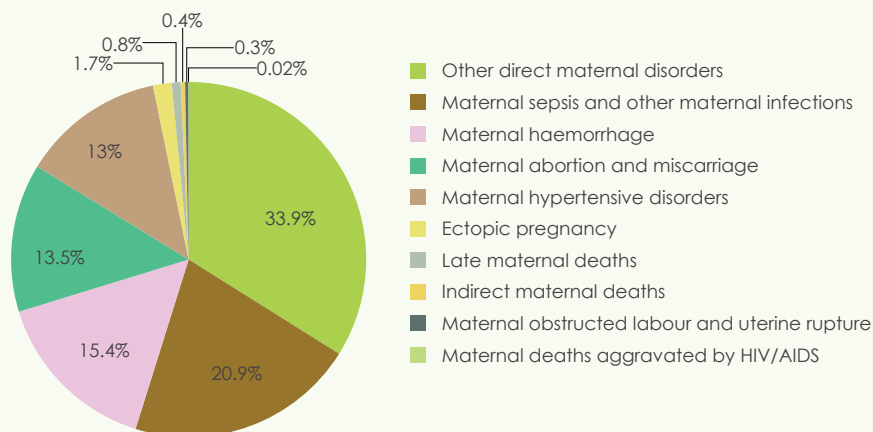
Nutrition indicators



- **48% reduction in prevalence of LBW between 2009 and 2017**
- **41% reduction in stunting among under-5 children between 2009 and 2017**

Source: ³⁴Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017 | ⁴⁷The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

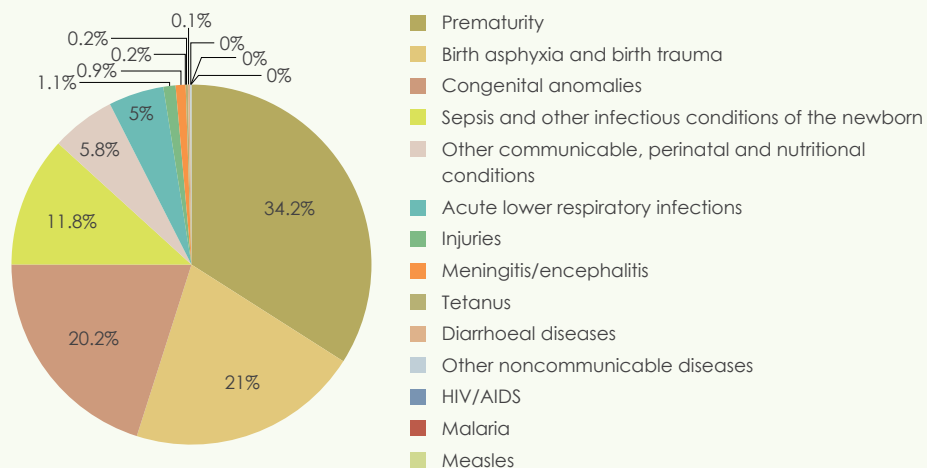
Causes of maternal deaths



- **179 maternal deaths and mainly due to direct maternal disorders and infections**

Source: ¹⁴Global Burden of Disease study 2019

Causes of newborn deaths

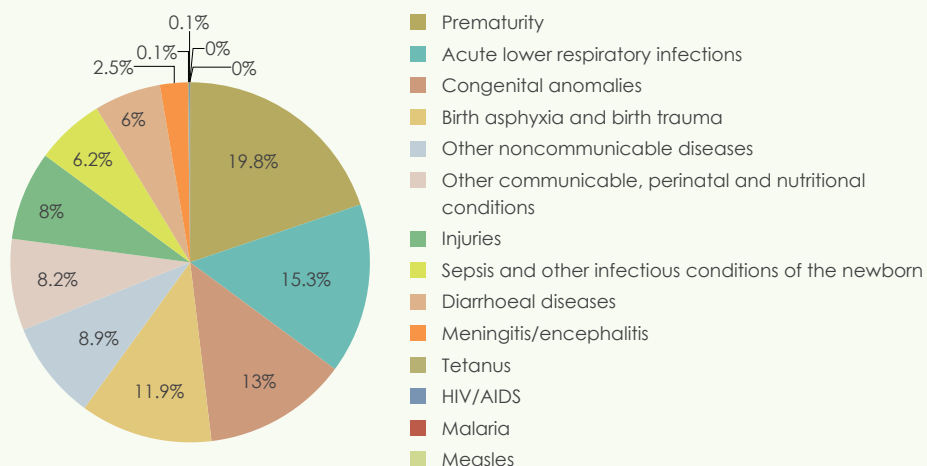


More than 3500 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- **prematurity**
- **birth asphyxia**
- **infections**

Source: ²⁵Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

Causes of under-5 deaths



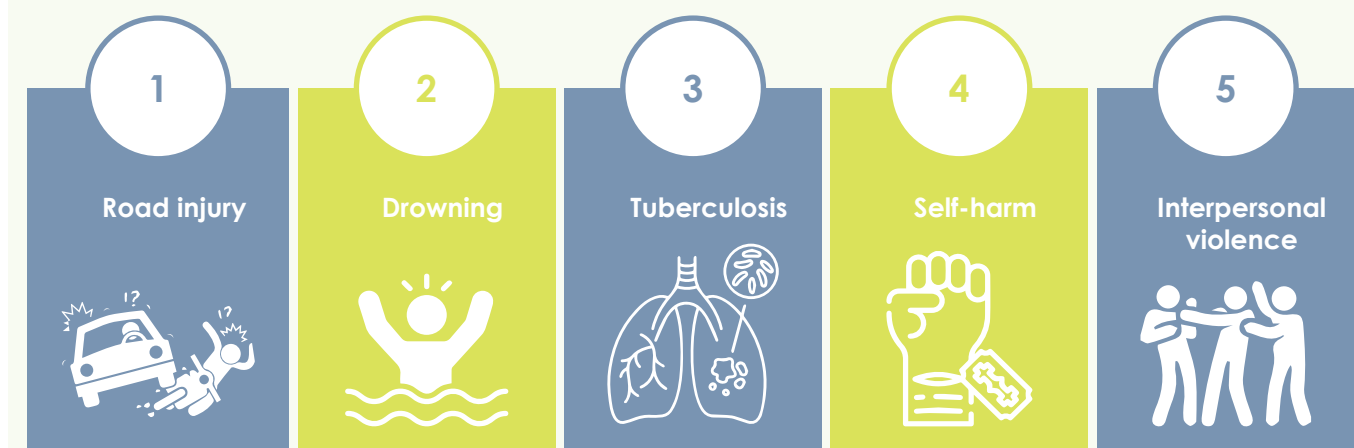
More than 6500 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- **newborn causes**
- **pneumonia and diarrhoea**
- **injuries**

Source: ²⁵Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

Causes of adolescent deaths

Top 5 causes of adolescent deaths



Source: ²⁴Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016

RMNCAH policy survey

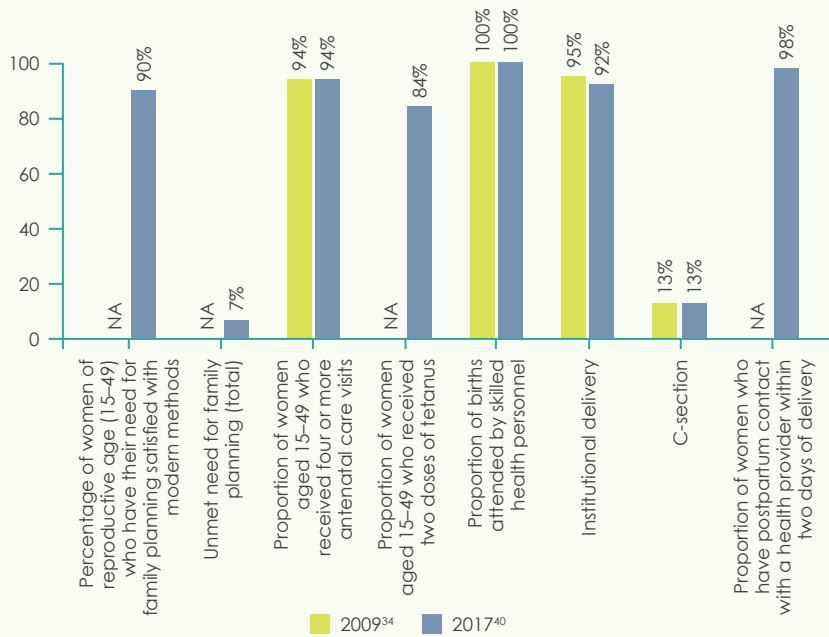
Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNCAH at the national level	(Y/N)
On family planning/contraception ⁴⁵	●
On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling ⁴⁵	●
On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control ⁴⁵	●
On antenatal care ⁴⁵	●
On childbirth ⁴⁵	●
On postnatal care for mothers and newborns ⁴⁵	●
On management of low birth weight and preterm newborns ⁴⁵	●
On child health and development of children ⁴⁵	●
On early childhood development ⁴⁵	●
On integrated management of childhood illness ⁴⁵	●
On management of childhood pneumonia ⁴⁵	●
On management of childhood diarrhoea ⁴⁵	●
On management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children ⁴⁵	●
On management of acute malnutrition in children ⁴⁵	●
On adolescent (10–19 years) health issues ⁴⁵	●
Multisectoral plan of action for violence against women ⁴⁵	●
On CAC/post-abortion care ¹⁵	●

● Yes ● No

Source: ⁴⁵Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy Survey, 2019 | ¹⁵Global Abortion Policies Database, 2017

Coverage indicators

Sexual, reproductive and maternal health

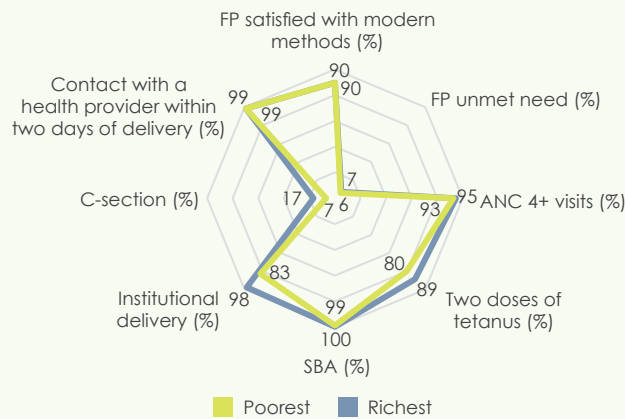


- **94%** got 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- **84%** received two doses of tetanus
- **92%** institutional deliveries
- **100%** deliveries attended by skilled health personnel
- **98%** had a postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery
- **More than 70%** women aged 30-49 were screened for cervical cancer⁶⁶

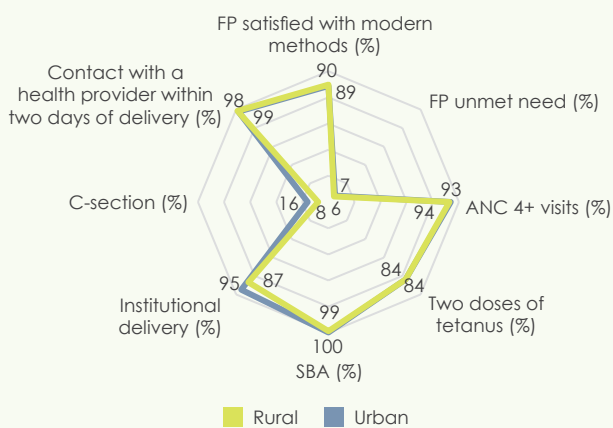
Source: ³⁴Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017 | ⁶⁶Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

Equity in coverage

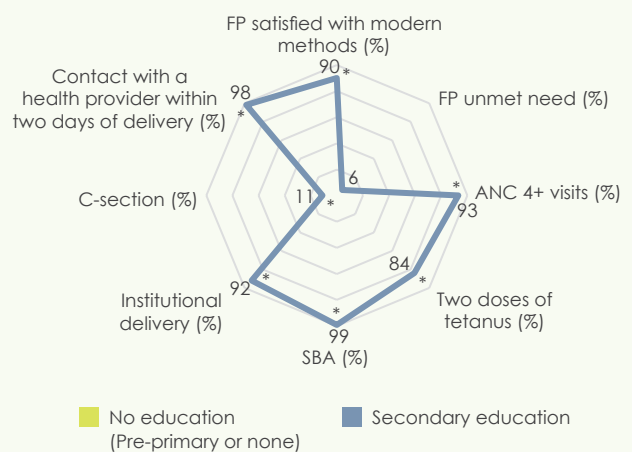
By wealth



By geography



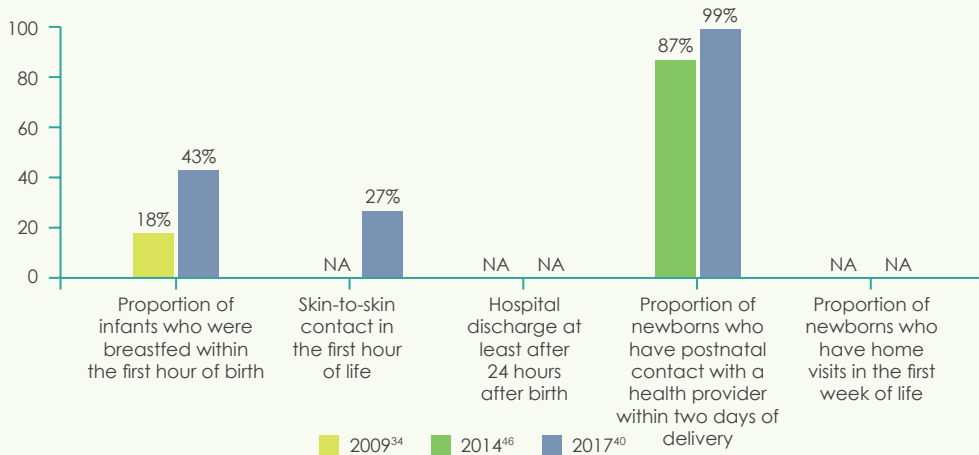
By maternal education



Source: ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017

*Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

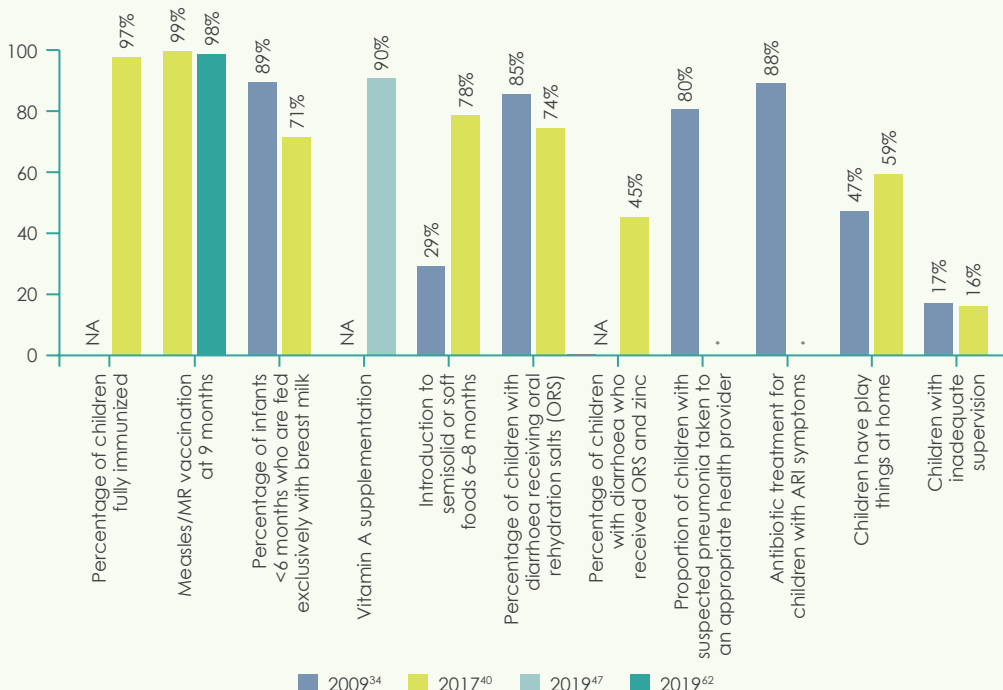
Newborn health



- **136% increase in breastfeeding within the first hour birth between 2009 and 2017**
- **27% got skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of birth**
- **99% got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery**

Source: ³⁴Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017 | ⁴⁶Socio-Economic, Demographic and Health Survey 2014

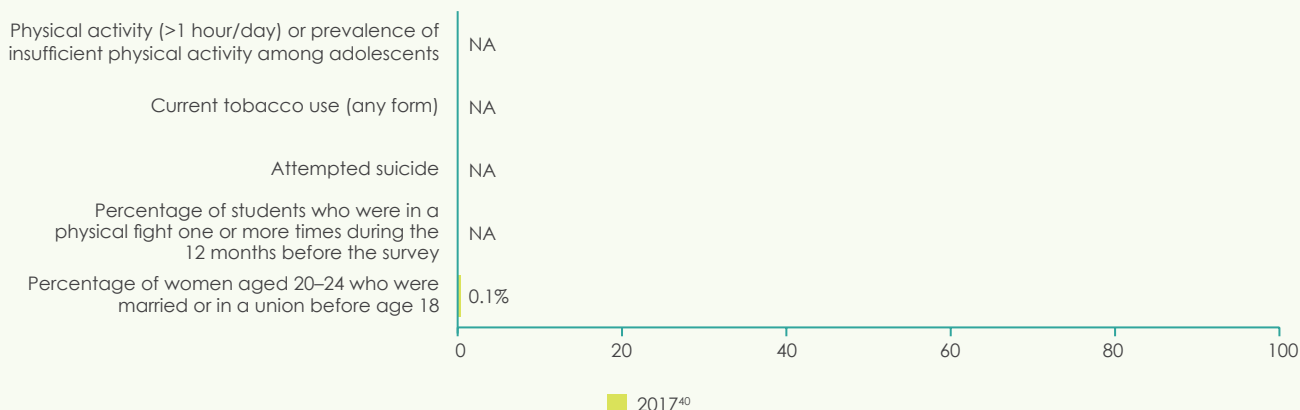
Child health and development



- **97% children fully immunized**
- **90% received vitamin A supplements**
- **168% increase in taking semisolid or soft foods between 2009 and 2017**
- **45% received ORS and zinc**

Source: ³⁴Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009 | ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017 | ⁴⁷The State of the World's Children Reports 2019 | ⁶²WHO vaccine-preventable diseases: monitoring system. 2020 global summary | *Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

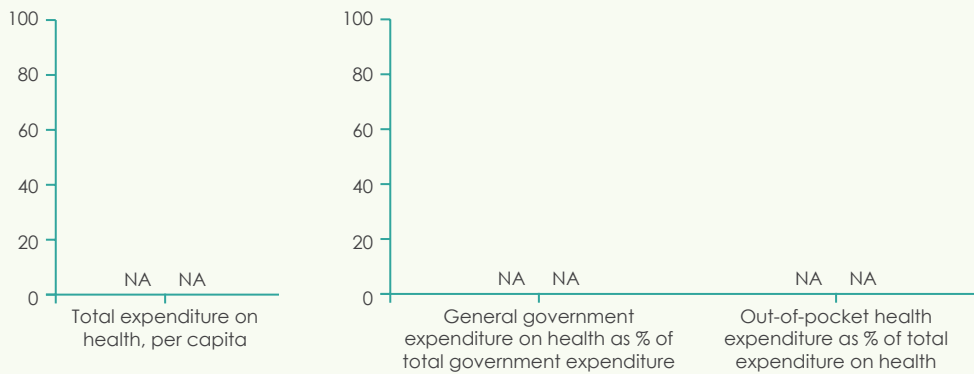
Adolescent health and development



Source: ⁴⁰Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017

Health system indicators

Health financing

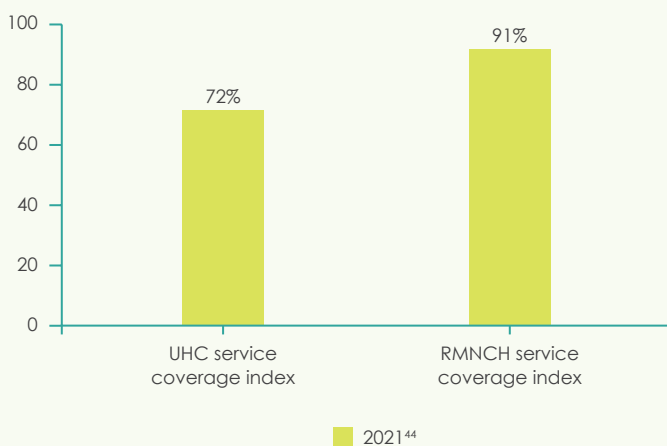


Health workforce

- **75 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy²²**
- **45 per 10 000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region⁶⁴**

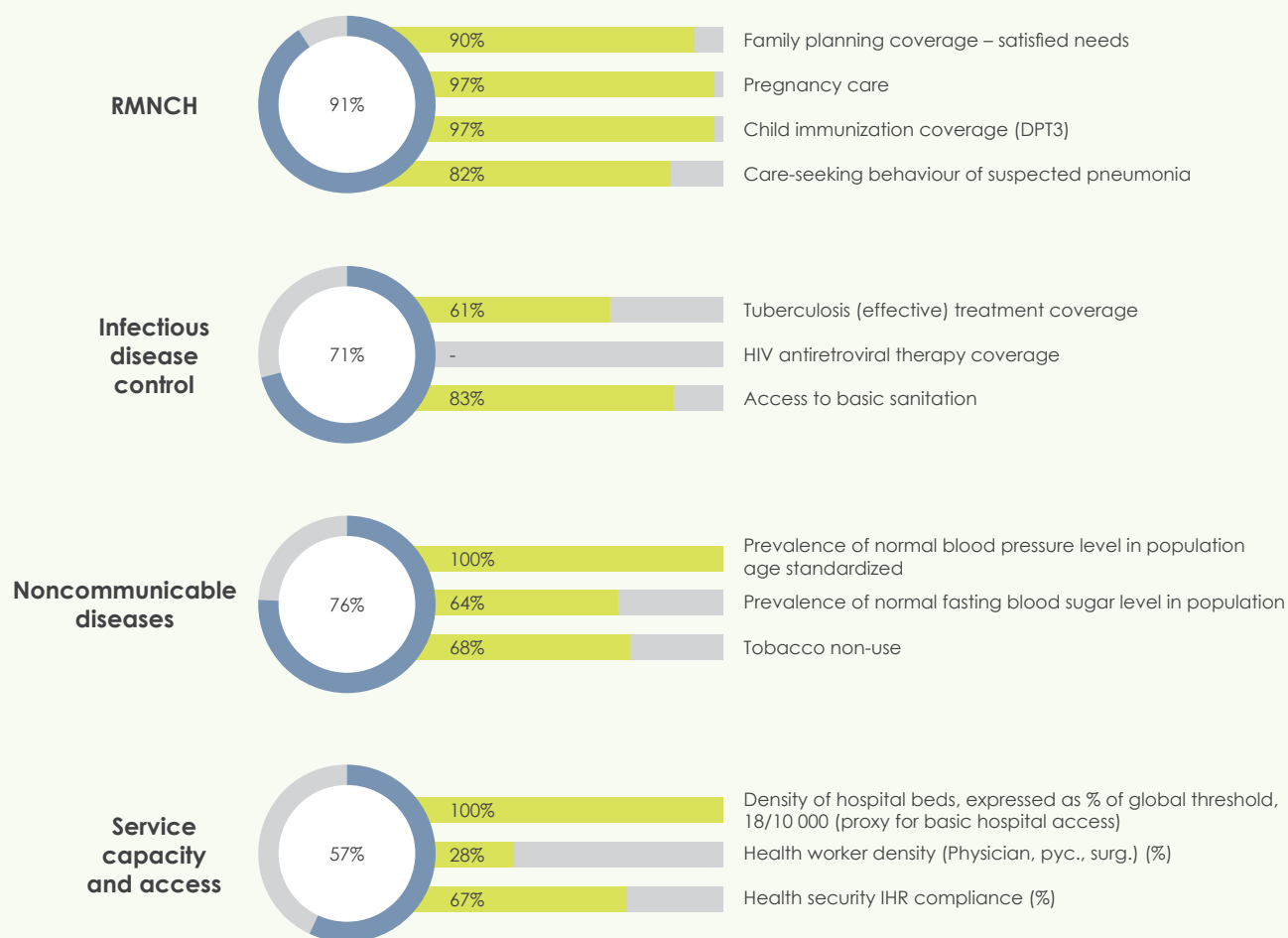
Source: ²²Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2014 | ⁶⁴World Health Statistics 2020

Service delivery



Source: ⁴⁴Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data

Break-up of UHC coverage index of essential health services with RMNCH sub-index



Source: ⁴⁴Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data