



# MALDIVES

## RMNCAH Factsheet December 2020



World Health Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia



### Basic indicators

Demographic	Value	Year of data
Total population <sup>65</sup>	541 000	2020
Total under-5 population <sup>65</sup>	36 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years) <sup>65</sup>	59 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) <sup>65</sup>	114 000	2020
Annual number of births <sup>61</sup>	7000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman) <sup>12</sup>	2.1	2016–2017
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>12</sup>	10	2016–2017
Births registered (%) <sup>12</sup>	99	2016–2017

- Under-5 population **7%**
- Total adolescent population **11%**
- Women in reproductive age group **21%**
- Total fertility rate **2.1**
- Adolescent birth rate **10 per 1000 population**
- Births registered **99%**

Source: <sup>65</sup>World Population Prospects 2020 | <sup>61</sup>United Nations Population Division 2019 |

<sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2017

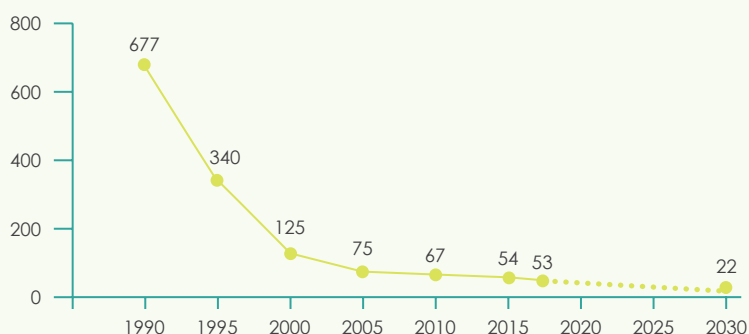
Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita <sup>63</sup>	17 880	2019
Percentage of population below international poverty line <sup>24</sup>	0	2016
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>12</sup>	98	2016–2017
Improved sanitation <sup>12</sup>	98	2016–2017
Handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>12</sup>	98	2016–2017
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>12</sup>	99	2016–2017

Source: <sup>63</sup>World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | <sup>24</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016 |

<sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016–2017

### Impact indicators

#### Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)

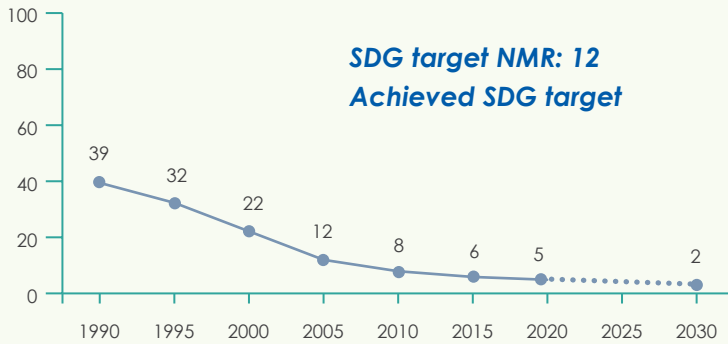


- **58% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017**

Source: <sup>48</sup>Trends in maternal mortality 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division

<sup>54</sup>Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division  
3.5% 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

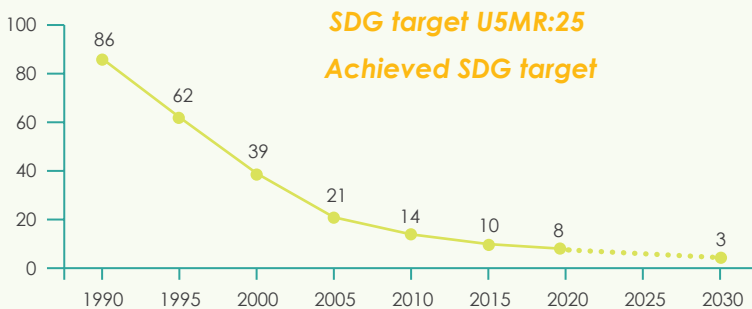
## Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **87% 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)  
8.0% 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)



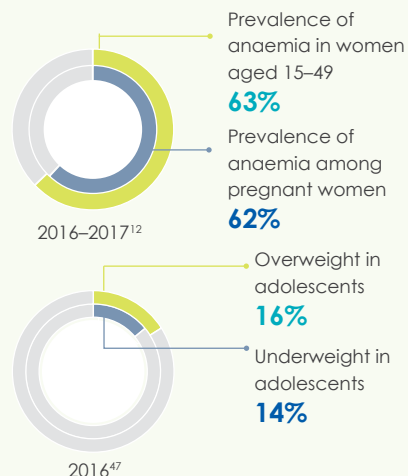
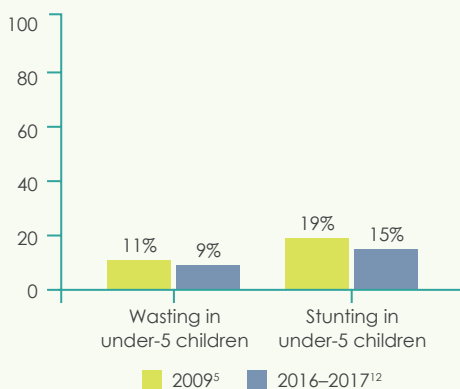
- **91% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)  
8.4% 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 6<sup>60</sup>**
- **Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is 3<sup>60</sup>**

Source: <sup>60</sup>UN IGME database 2019

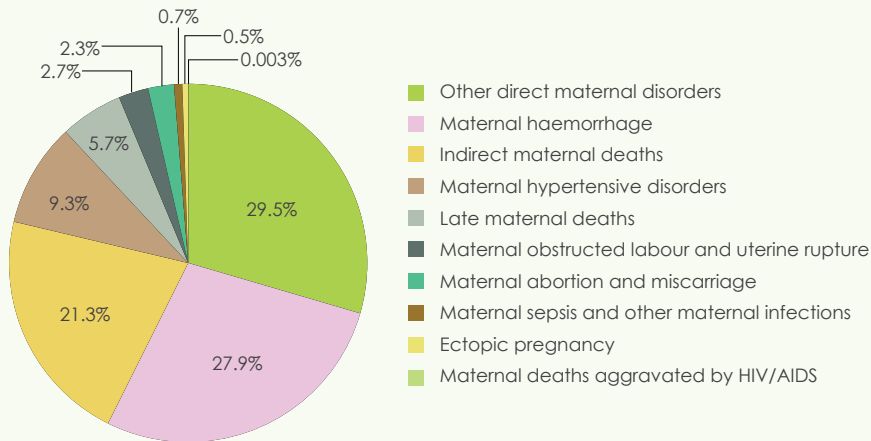
## Nutrition indicators



- **Prevalence of LBW increased from 11% to 13% between 2009 and 2016-2017**
- **19% reduction in stunting among under-5 children between 2009 and 2016-2017**

Source: <sup>5</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009 | <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017 | <sup>47</sup>The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

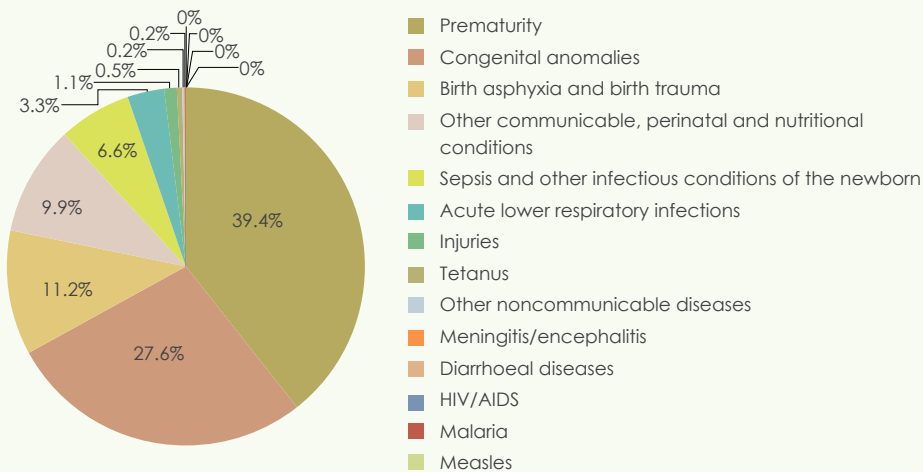
## Causes of maternal deaths



- Proportion of direct maternal deaths decreased from 74% to 73% between 2015 and 2019

Source: <sup>14</sup>Global Burden of Disease study 2019

## Causes of newborn deaths

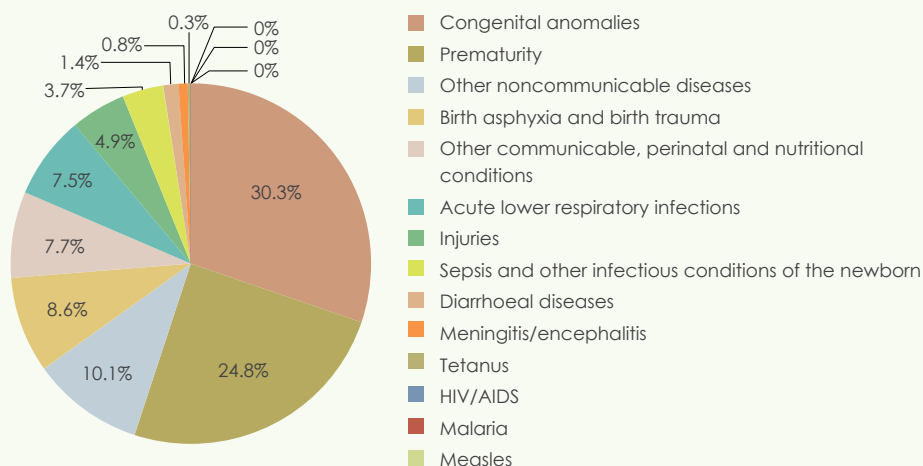


Nearly 34 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- prematurity
- infections
- birth asphyxia

Source: <sup>25</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

## Causes of under-5 deaths



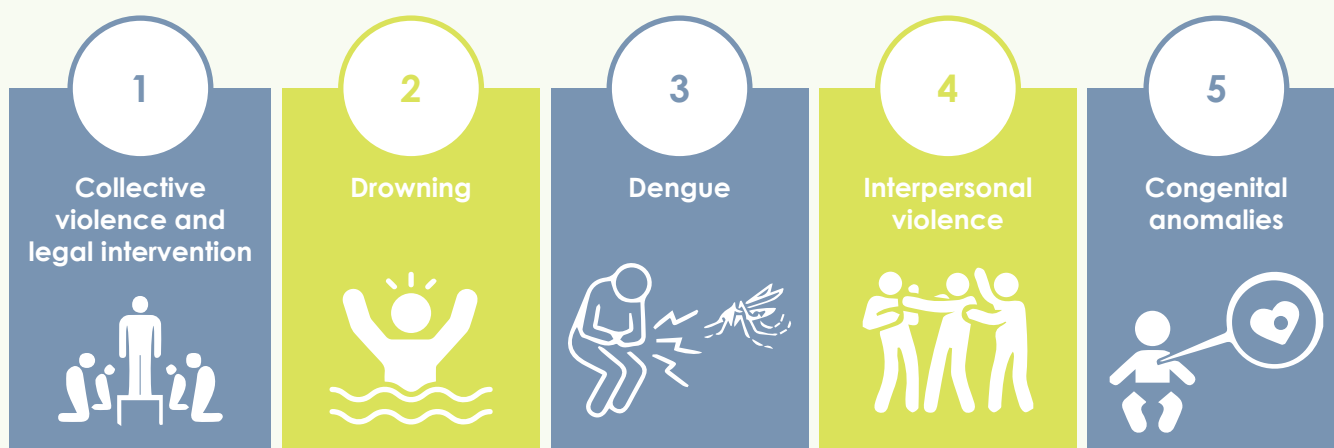
Nearly 60 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- infections
- newborn causes
- pneumonia and diarrhoea

Source: <sup>25</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

# Causes of adolescent deaths

## Top 5 causes of adolescent deaths



Source: <sup>24</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016

## RMNCAH policy survey

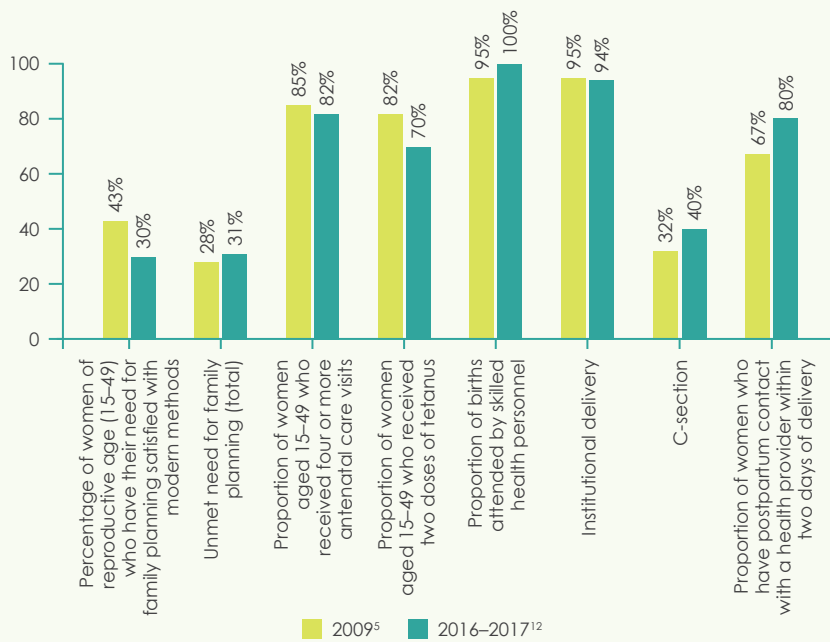
Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNAH at the national level	(Y/N)
On family planning/contraception <sup>45</sup>	●
On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling <sup>45</sup>	●
On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control <sup>45</sup>	●
On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

● Yes      ● No

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

# Coverage indicators

## Sexual, reproductive and maternal health

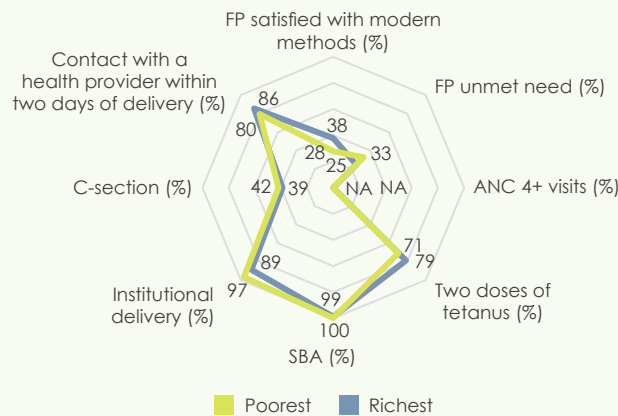


- **82%** received 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- **94%** institutional deliveries
- **100%** deliveries attended by skilled health personnel
- Postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery has increased from **67%** to **80%** between 2009 and 2016-2017
- **23%** increase in C-section between 2009 and 2016-2017
- **10%-50%** women aged 30-49 were screened for cervical cancer<sup>66</sup>

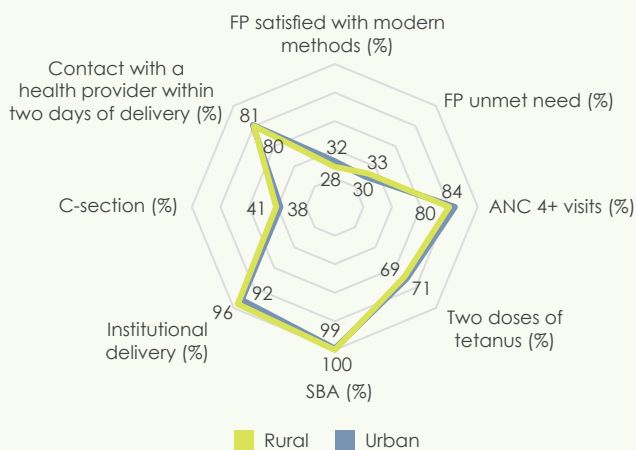
Source: <sup>5</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009 | <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017 | <sup>66</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

# Equity in coverage

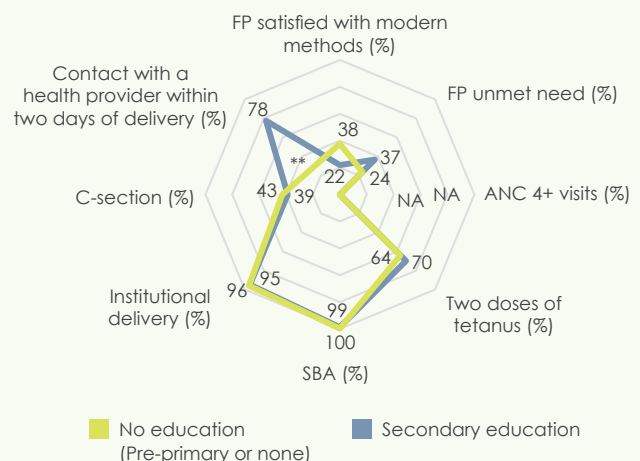
## By wealth



## By geography



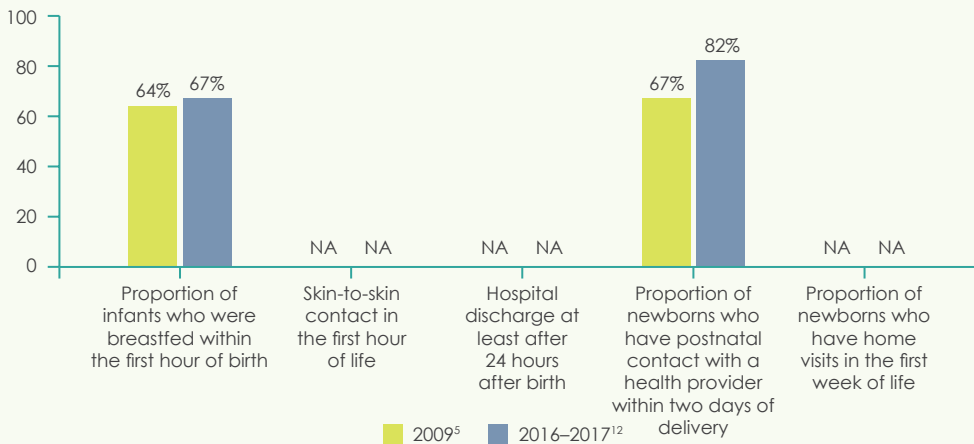
## By maternal education



Source: <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017

\*\* A figure based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases that has been suppressed

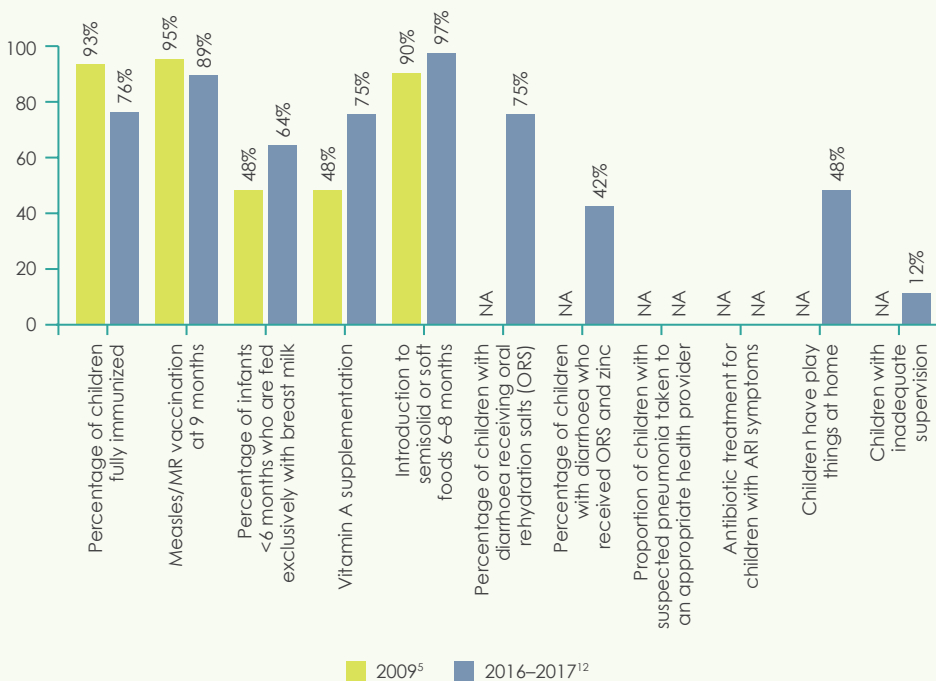
## Newborn health



- **3% increase in breastfeeding within the first hour of birth between 2009 and 2016-2017**
- **22% increase in postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery between 2009 and 2016-2017**

Source: <sup>5</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009 | <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017

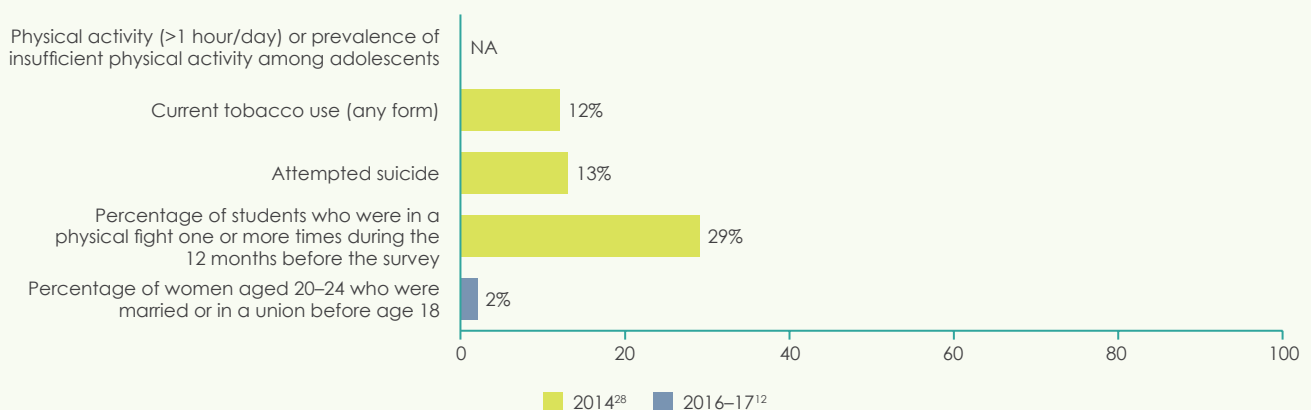
## Child health and development



- **33% increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2009 and 2016-2017**
- **55% increase in use of vitamin A supplements between 2009 and 2016-2017**
- **75% children with diarrhoea received ORS and 42% received both ORS and zinc**
- **Less than 1% of children under age 5 were reported to have had symptoms of ARI, in the two weeks preceding the survey**

Source: <sup>5</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009 | <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017

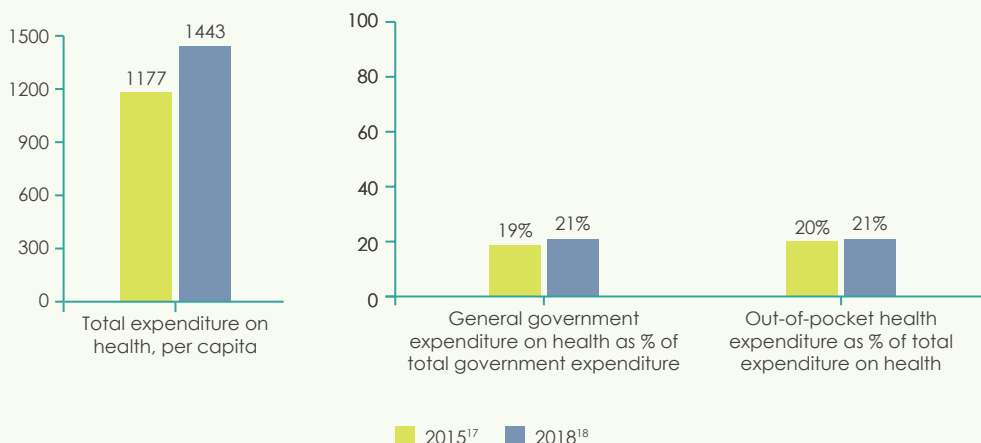
## Adolescent health and development



Source: <sup>28</sup>Global School-based Student Health Survey 2014 | <sup>12</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016-2017

## Health system indicators

### Health financing



- **Out-of-pocket health expenditure is increasing**

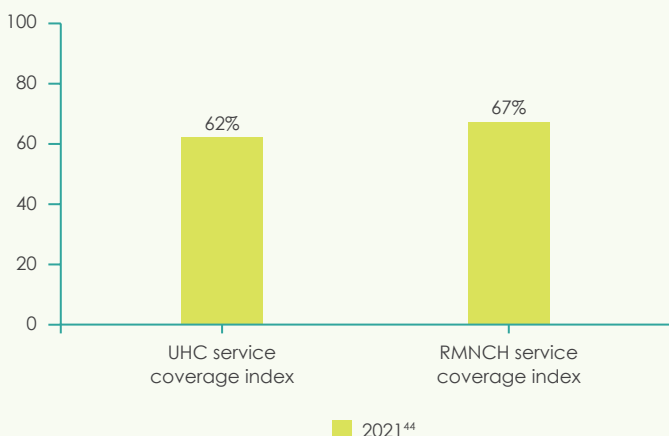
Source: <sup>17</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2015 | <sup>18</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2018

### Health workforce

- **118 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy<sup>23</sup>**
- **64 per 10 000 population availability of midwives & nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region<sup>64</sup>**

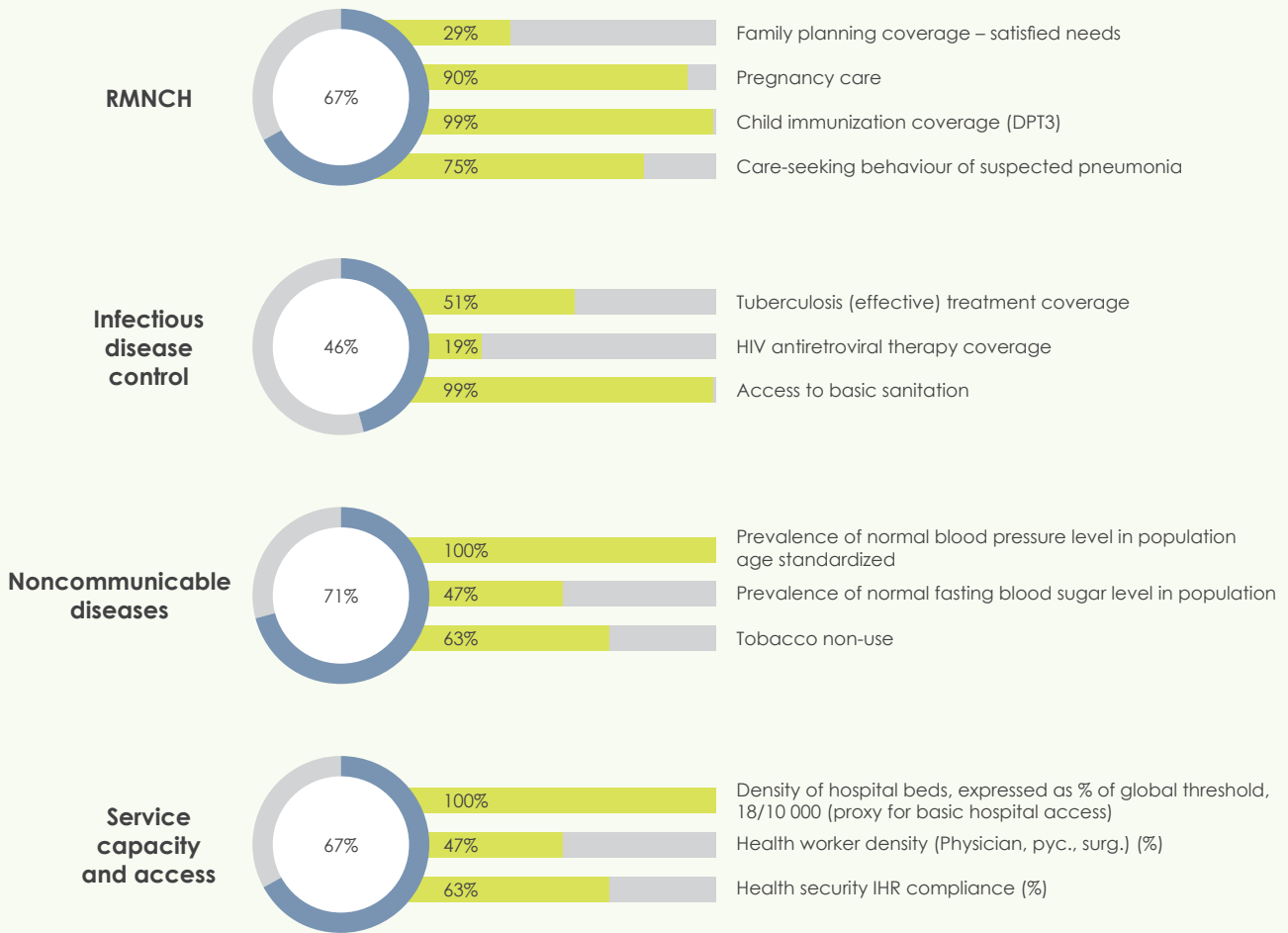
Source: <sup>23</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2015 | <sup>64</sup>World Health Statistics 2020

### Service delivery



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