



MYANMAR

RMNCAH Factsheet December 2020



World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia



Basic indicators

Demographic	Value	Year of data
Total population ⁶⁵	54 410 000	2020
Total under-5 population ⁶⁵	4 509 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years) ⁶⁵	9 917 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) ⁶⁵	15 082 000	2020
Annual number of births ⁶¹	942 000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman) ⁶¹	2.1	2019
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) ¹⁰	36	2015–2016
Births registered (%) ¹⁰	81	2015–2016

- **Under-5 population 8%**
- **Total adolescent population 18%**
- **Women in reproductive age group 28%**
- **Total fertility rate 2.1**
- **Adolescent birth rate 36 per 1000 population**
- **Births registered 81%**

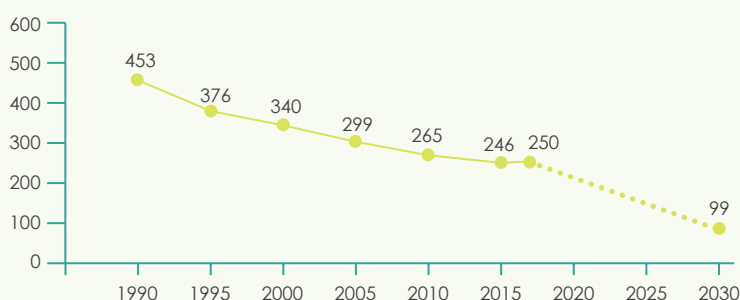
Source: ⁶⁵World Population Prospects 2020 | ⁶¹United Nations Population Division 2019 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015–2016

Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita ⁶³	5160	2019
Percentage of population below international poverty line ²⁵	2	2017
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water	NA	NA
Improved sanitation ¹⁰	49	2015–2016
Handwashing facility with soap and water ¹⁰	84	2015–2016
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services ¹⁰	80	2015–2016

Source: ⁶³World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | ²⁵Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015–2016

Impact indicators

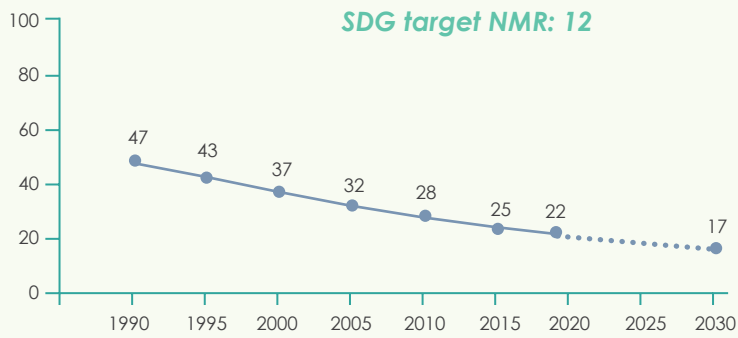
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)



- **26% 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
⁵³Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division
0.9% 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

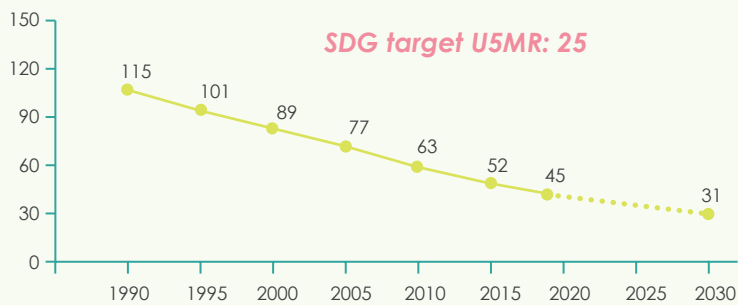
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **53%** 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)
2.5% 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)



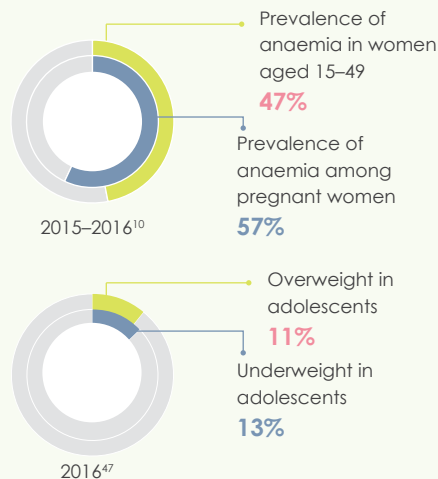
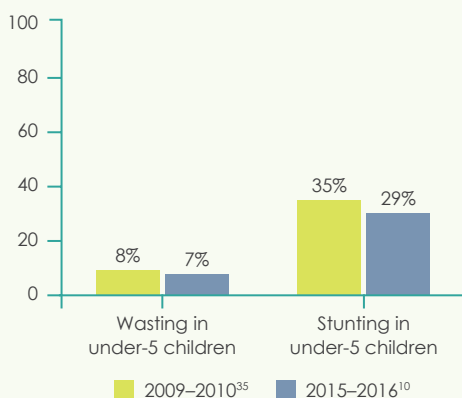
- **61%** reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019

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 **14**⁶⁰
- Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is **6**⁶⁰

Source: ⁶⁰UN IGME database 2019

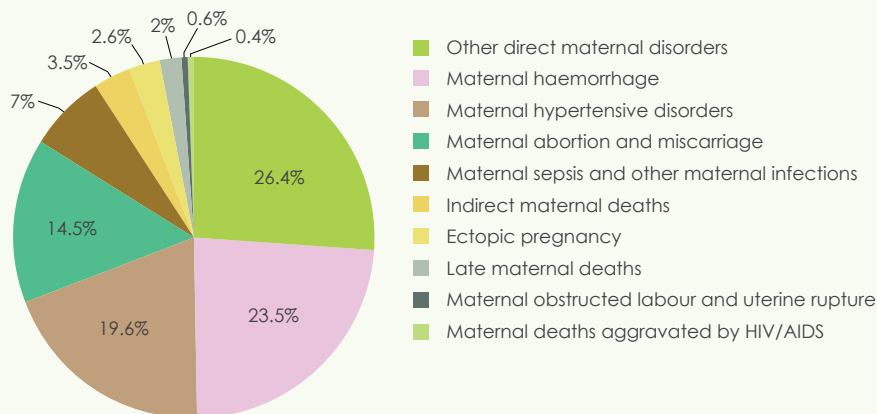
Nutrition indicators



- **6%** reduction in prevalence of LBW between 2009-2010 and 2015-2016
- **17%** reduction in stunting among under-5 children between 2009-2010 and 2015-2016

Source: ³⁵Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016 | ⁴⁷The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

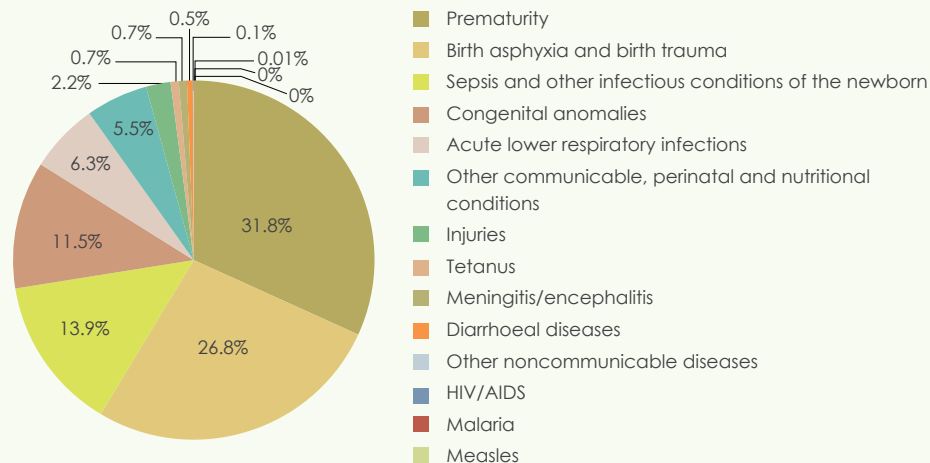
Causes of maternal deaths



- Proportion of direct maternal deaths decreased from 95% to 94% between 2015 and 2019

Source: ¹⁴Global Burden of Disease study 2019

Causes of newborn deaths

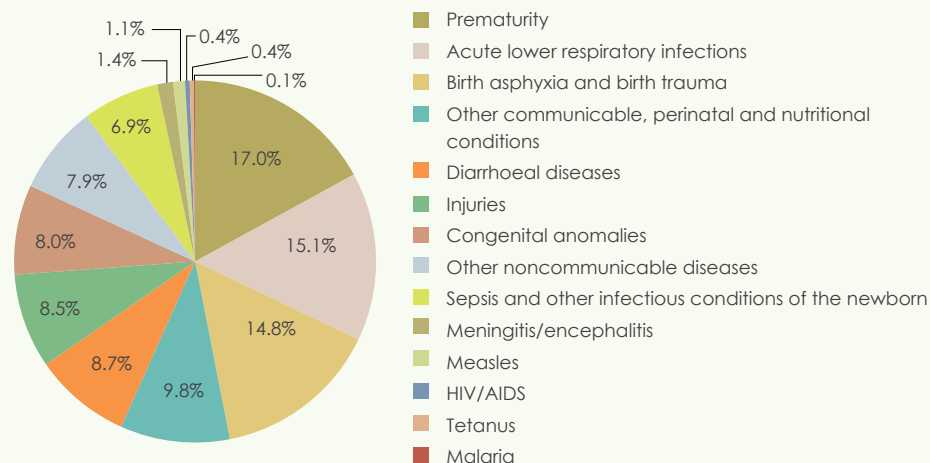


More than 22 000 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- prematurity
- birth asphyxia
- infections

Source: ²⁵Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

Causes of under-5 deaths



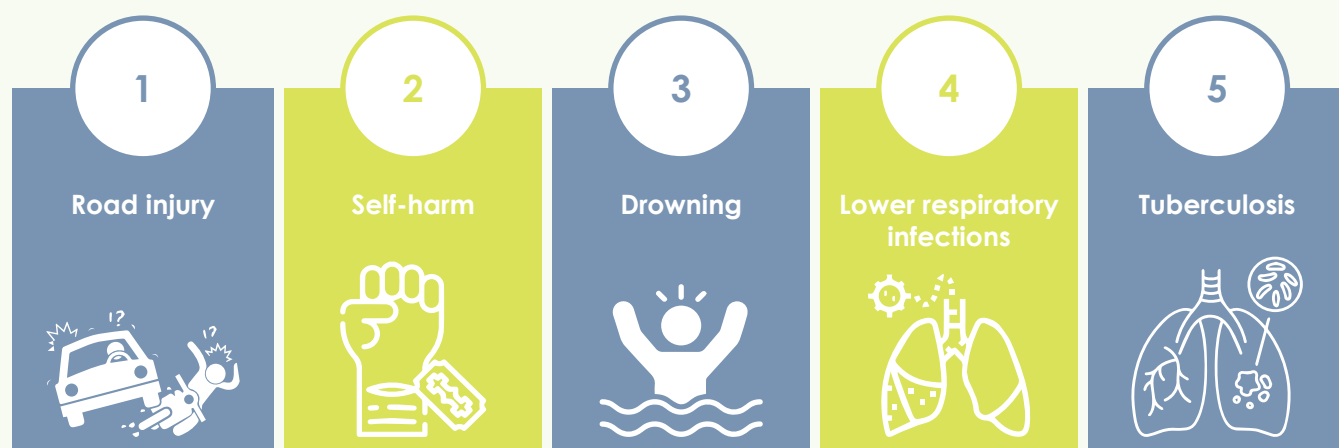
More than 45 000 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- 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

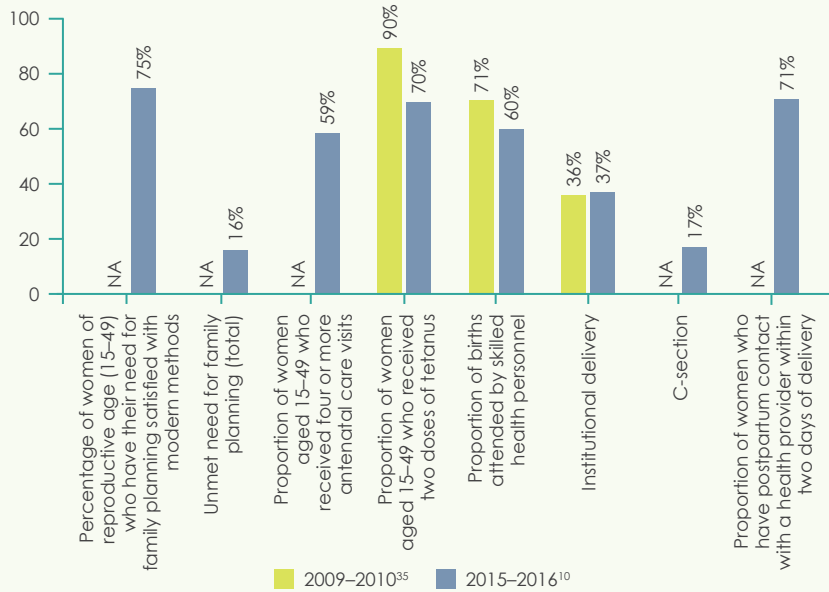
Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNCAH at the national level	(Y/N)
On family planning/contraception ⁴⁵	●
On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling ⁴⁵	●
On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control ⁴⁵	●
On antenatal care ⁴⁵	●
On childbirth 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

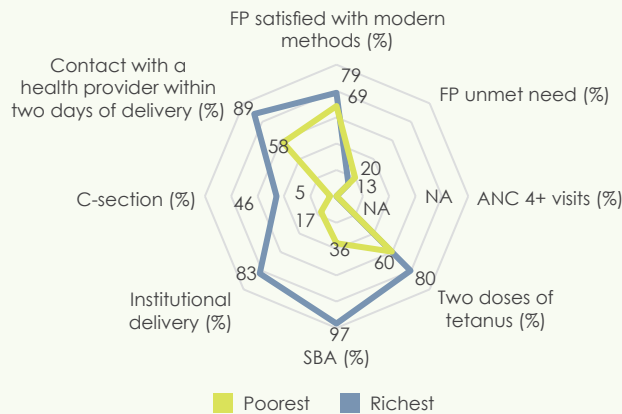


- **59%** received 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- Institutional deliveries have increased from **36%** to **37%** between 2009-2010 and 2015-2016
- **17%** delivered by caesarean section
- **71%** had a postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery
- Less than **10%** women aged 30-49 were screened for cervical cancer⁶⁶

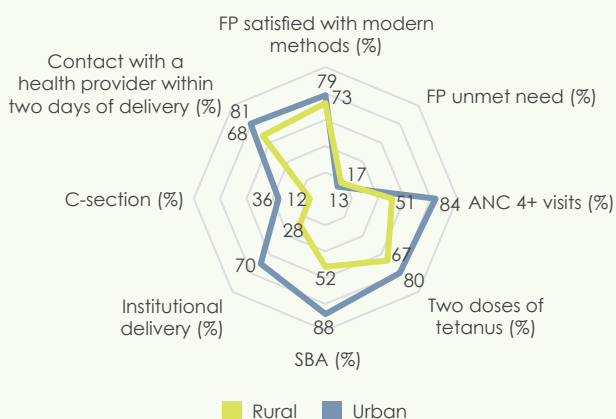
Source: ³⁵Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016 | ⁶⁶Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

Equity in coverage

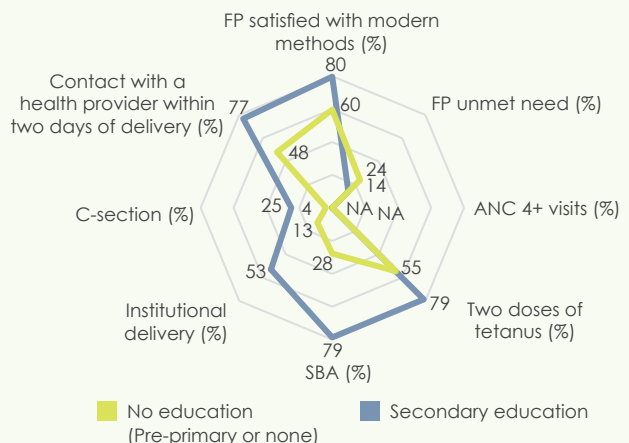
By wealth



By geography

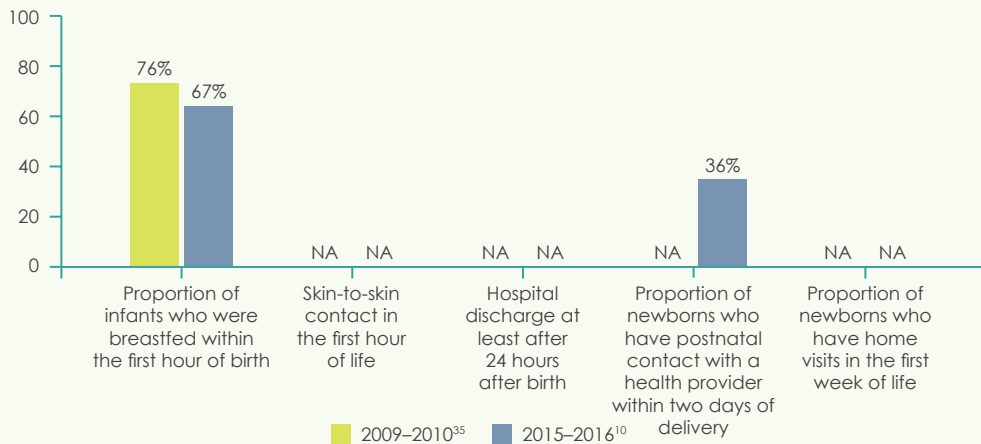


By maternal education



Source: ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016

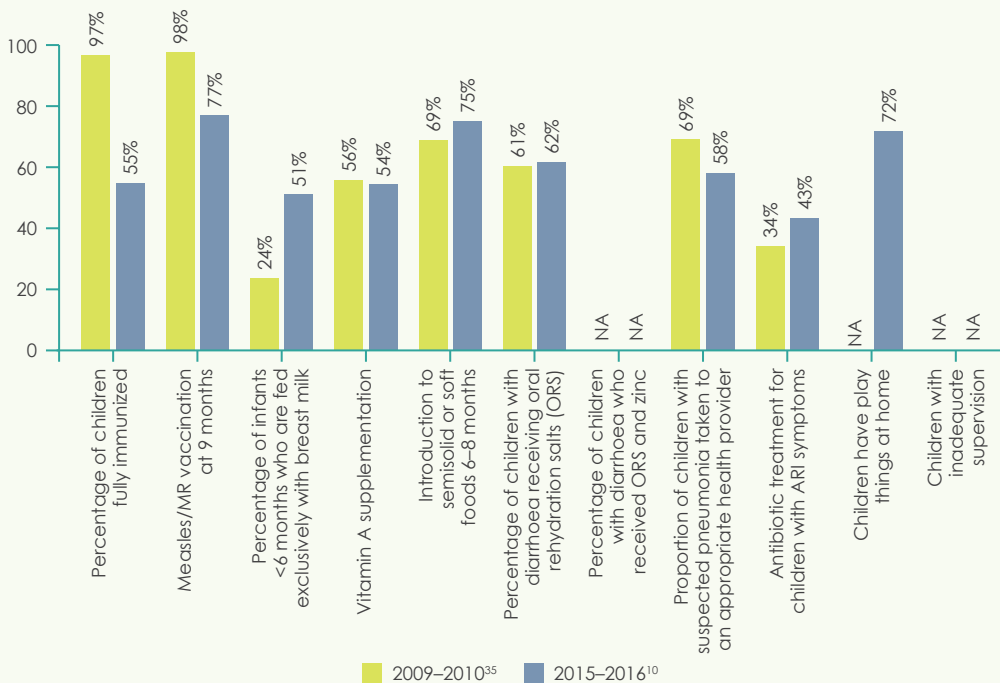
Newborn health



- **36%** got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery

Source: ³⁵Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016

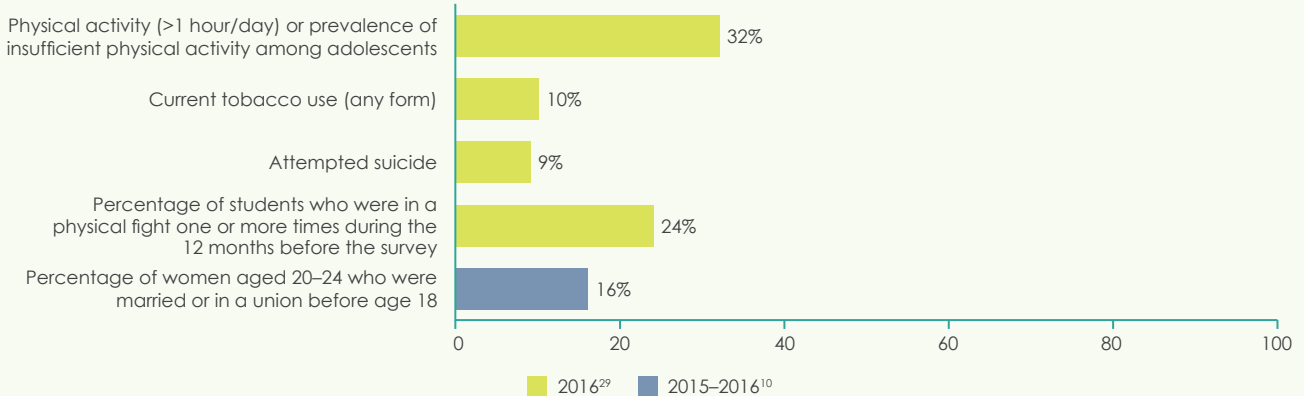
Child health and development



- **116%** increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2009-2010 and 2015-2016
- **9%** increase in introducing semisolid or soft foods between 2009-2010 and 2015-2016
- **58%** pneumonia suspected children taken to appropriate health provider for treatment

Source: ³⁵Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016

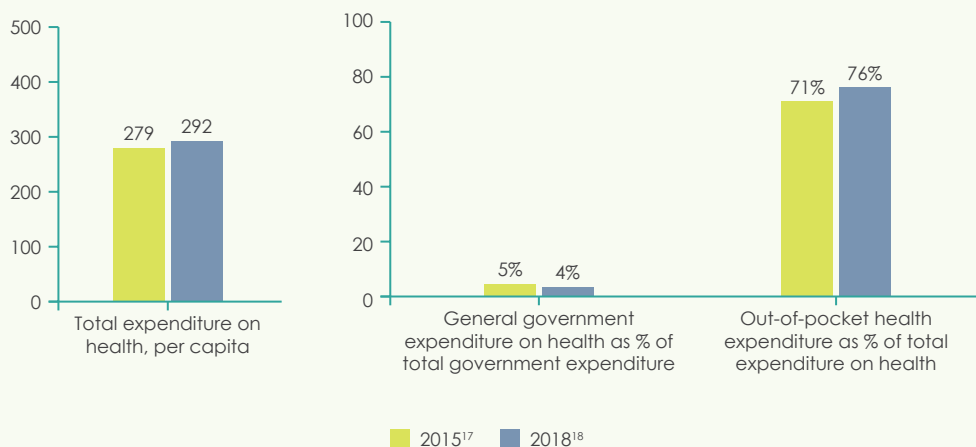
Adolescent health and development



Source: ²⁹Global School-based Student Health Survey 2016 | ¹⁰Demographic and Health Survey 2015-2016

Health system indicators

Health financing



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

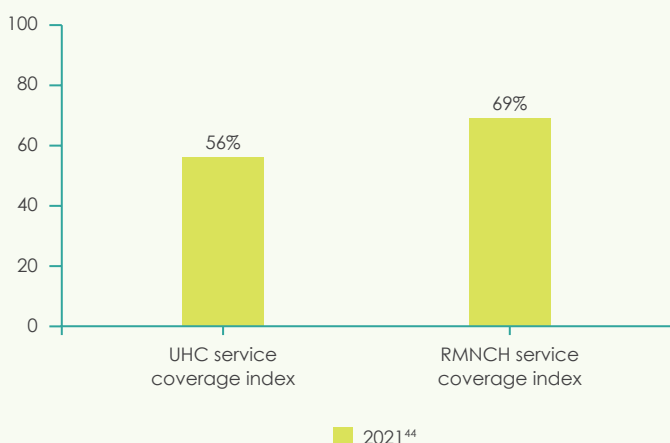
Source: ¹⁷Global Health Expenditure database 2015 | ¹⁸Global Health Expenditure database 2018

Health workforce

- **17 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy²¹**
- **10 per 10 000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region⁶⁴**

Source: ²¹Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2018 | ⁶⁴World Health Statistics 2020

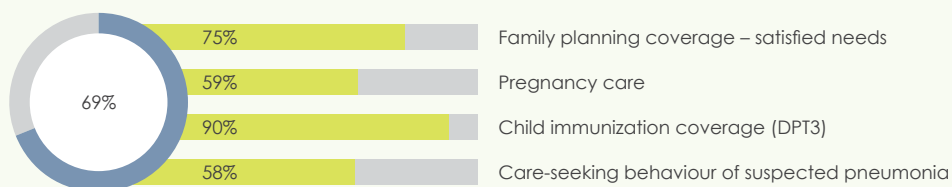
Service delivery



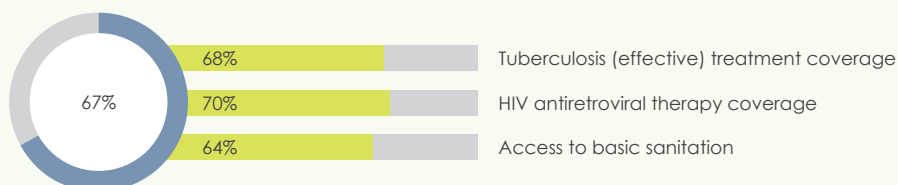
Source: ⁴⁴Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data

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

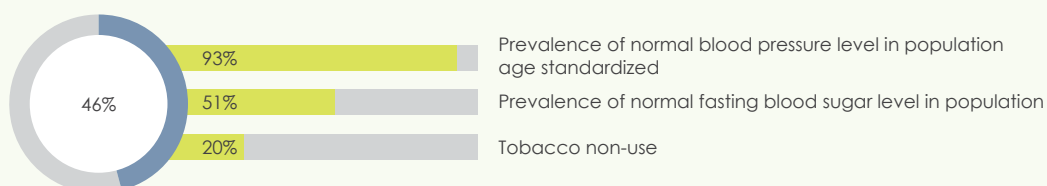
RMNCH



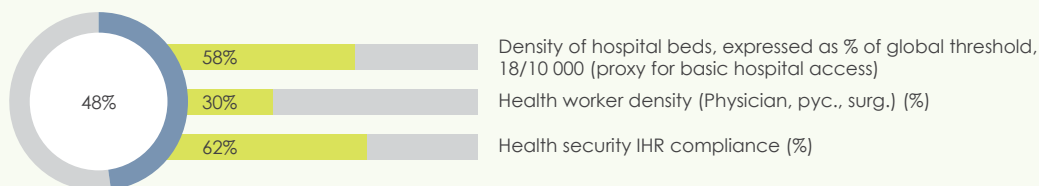
Infectious disease control



Noncommunicable diseases



Service capacity and access



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