



# SRI LANKA

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>	21 413 000	2020
Total under-5 population <sup>65</sup>	1 660 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years) <sup>65</sup>	3 386 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) <sup>65</sup>	5 324 000	2020
Annual number of births <sup>61</sup>	331 000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman) <sup>11</sup>	2.2	2016
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>11</sup>	21	2016
Births registered (%) <sup>4</sup>	97	2006–2007

- Under-5 population **8%**
- Total adolescent population **16%**
- Women in reproductive age group **25%**
- Total fertility rate **2.2**
- Adolescent birth rate **21 per 1000 population**
- Births registered **97%**

Source: <sup>65</sup>World Population Prospects 2020 | <sup>61</sup>United Nations Population Division 2019 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006–2007

Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita <sup>43</sup>	13 230	2019
Percentage of population below international poverty line <sup>24</sup>	0.8	2016
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water	NA	NA
Improved sanitation <sup>31</sup>	93	2019
Handwashing facility with soap and water	NA	NA
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>31</sup>	99	2019

Source: <sup>43</sup>World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | <sup>24</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016 | <sup>31</sup>Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2020

## Impact indicators

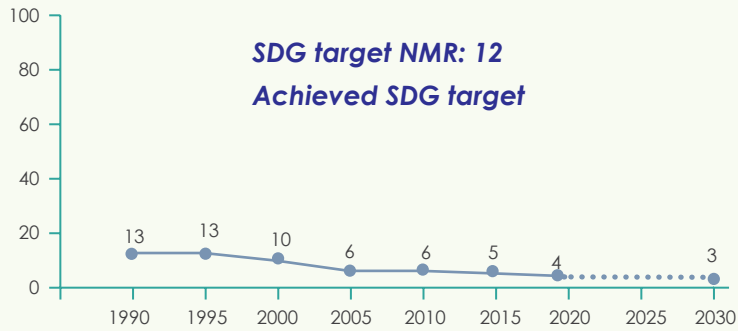
### Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)



- **36% 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  
1.0% 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

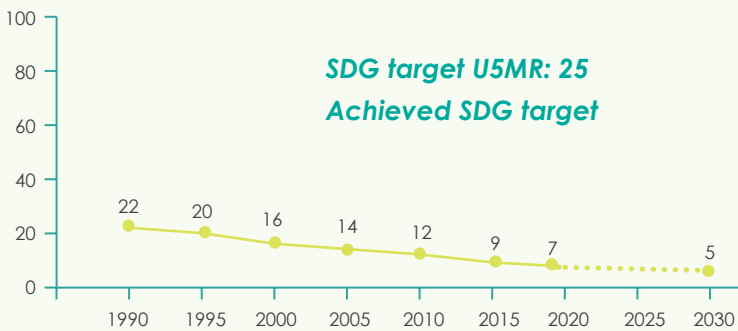
## Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **69% 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)  
3.3% 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)



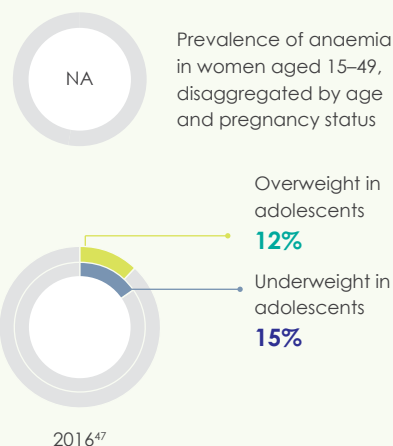
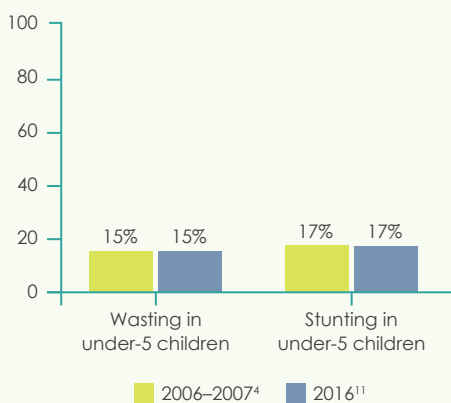
- **68% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)  
3.9% 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 2<sup>60</sup>**

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

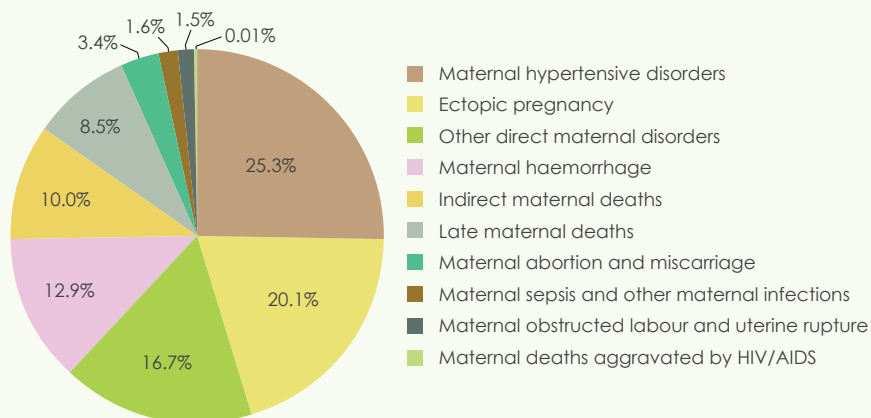
## Nutrition indicators



- **Prevalence of LBW decreased from 17% to 16% between 2006–2007 and 2016**
- **No reduction in stunting and wasting among under-5 children between 2006–2007 and 2016**

Source: <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006–2007 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>47</sup>The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

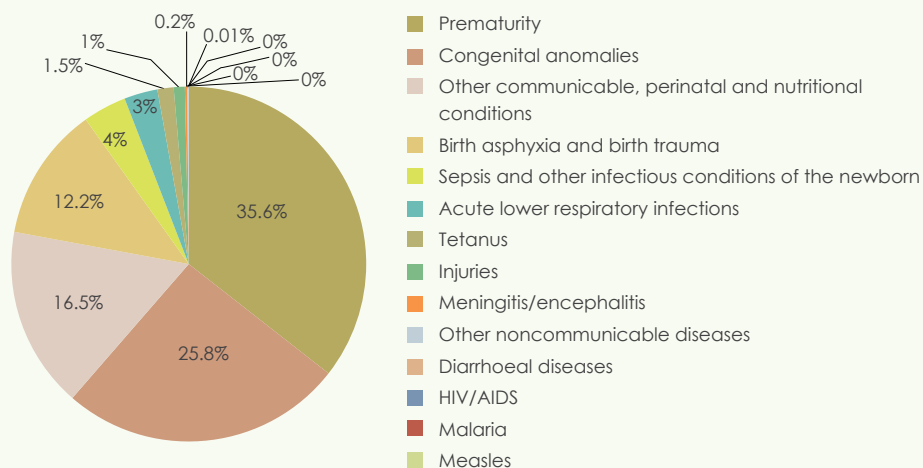
## Causes of maternal deaths



- Proportion of indirect maternal deaths increased from 17% to 18% between 2015 and 2019

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

## Causes of newborn deaths

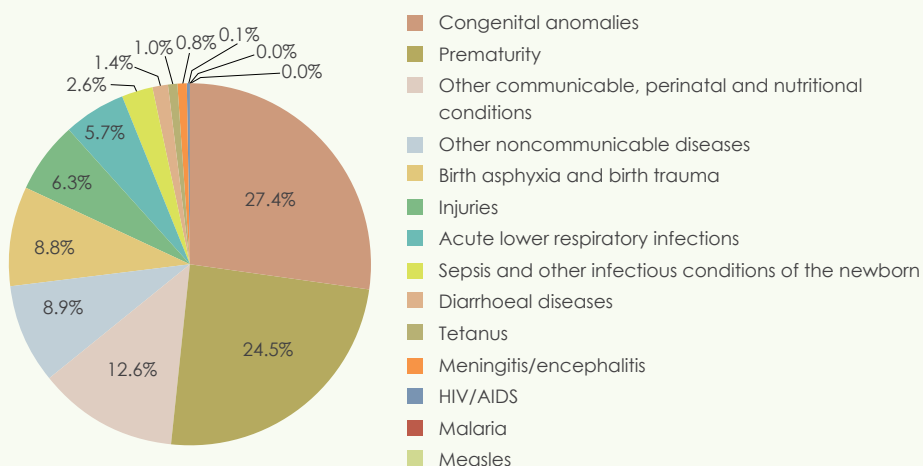


More than 1800 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- prematurity
- birth asphyxia
- infections

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

## Causes of under-5 deaths



More than 2700 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- newborn causes
- infections
- injuries

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

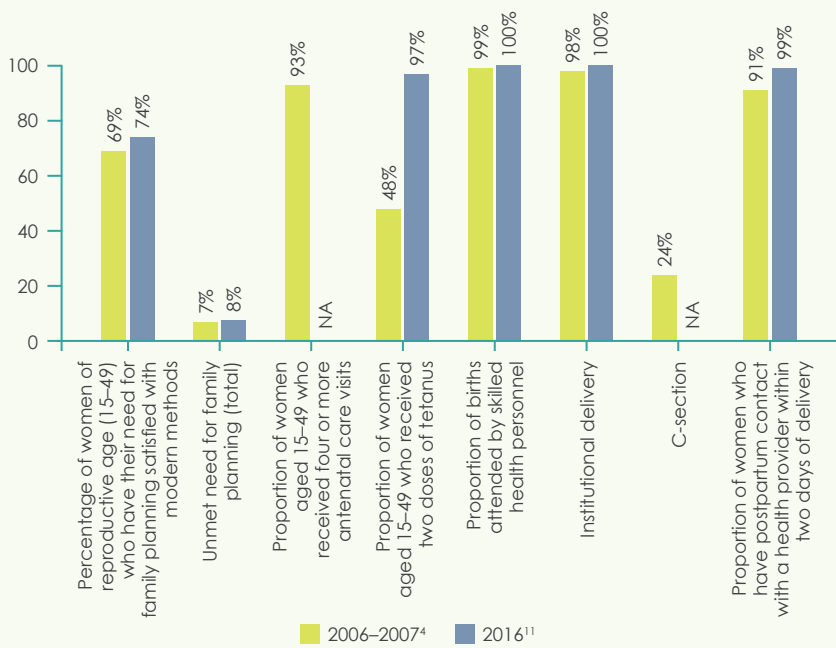
Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNCAH at the national level	(Y/N)
On family planning/contraception <sup>45</sup>	●
On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling <sup>45</sup>	●
On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control <sup>45</sup>	●
On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

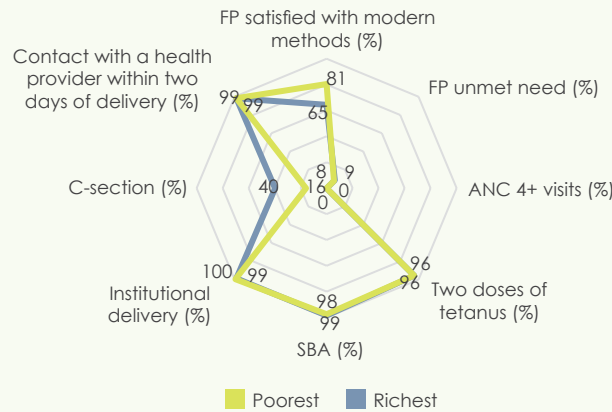


- **93%** received 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- **102%** increase in receiving two doses of tetanus between 2006-2007 and 2016
- **Institutional deliveries** have increased from **98% to 100%** between 2006-2007 and 2016
- **100%** deliveries attended by skilled health personnel
- **Postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery** has increased from **91% to 99%** between 2006-2007 and 2016
- **More than 50% and less than 70% women aged 30-49 were screened for cervical cancer<sup>66</sup>**

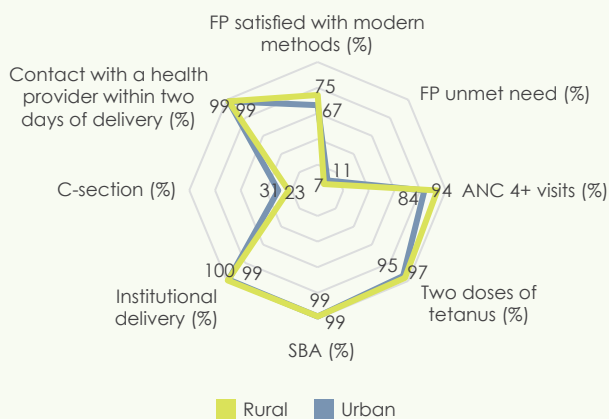
Source: <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>66</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

# Equity in coverage

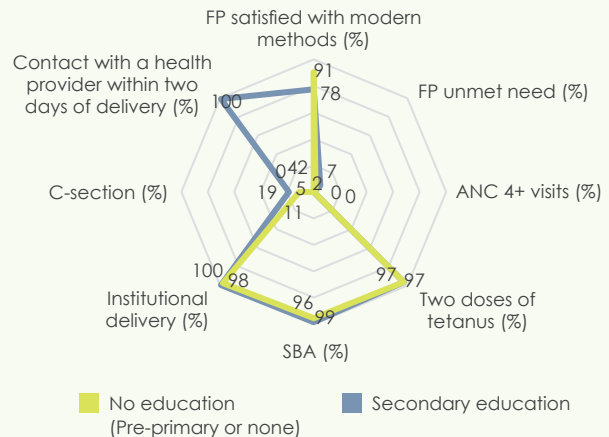
## By wealth



## By geography

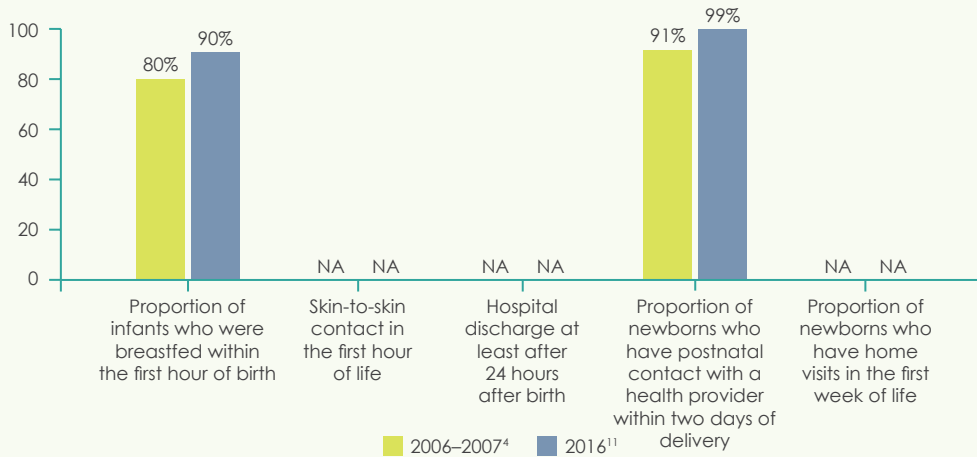


## By maternal education



Source: <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007

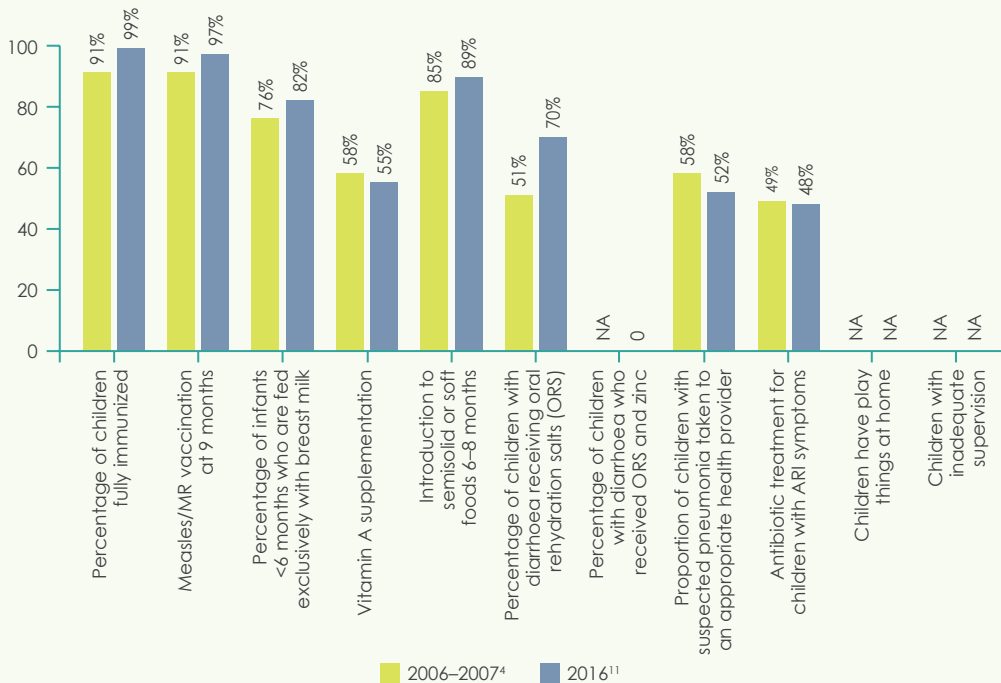
## Newborn health



- **13% increase in breastfeeding within the first hour of birth between 2006-2007 and 2016**
- **99% got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery**

Source: <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

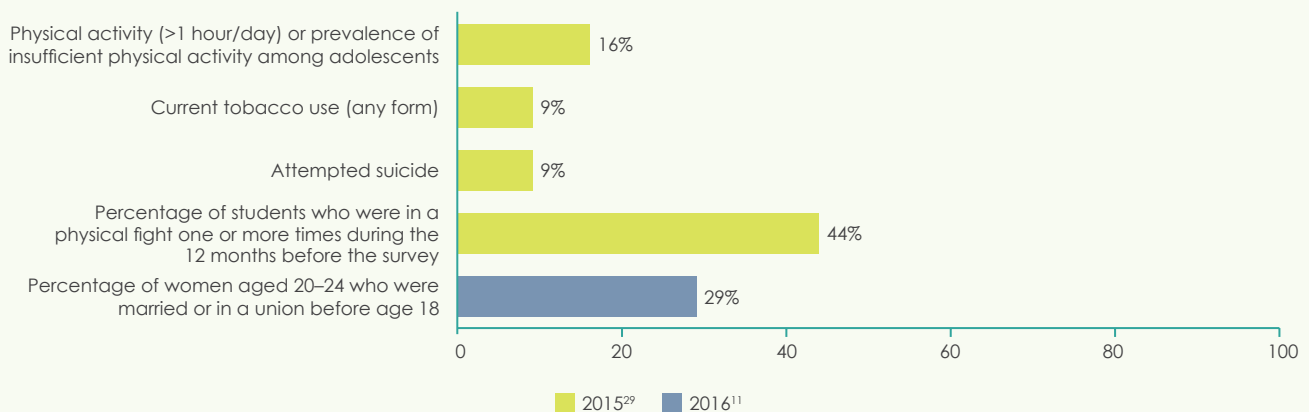
## Child health and development



- **99% children got full immunization**
- **8% increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2006-2007 and 2016**
- **36% increase in receiving ORS between 2006-2007 and 2016**
- **52% pneumonia suspected children taken to appropriate health provider for treatment**

Source: <sup>4</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2006-2007 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

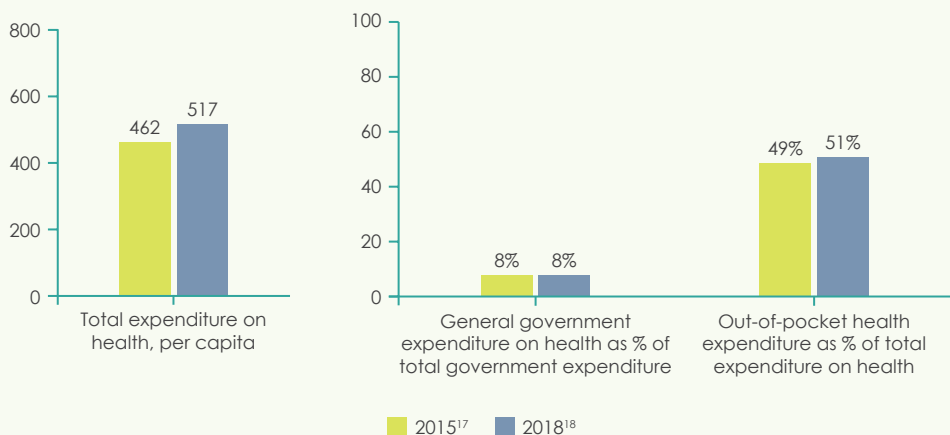
## Adolescent health and development



Source: <sup>29</sup>Global School-based Student Health Survey 2015 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

## Health system indicators

### Health financing



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

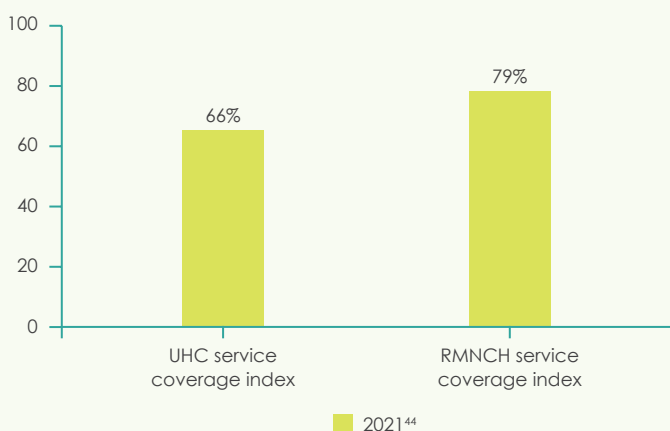
Source: <sup>17</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2015 | <sup>18</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2018

### Health workforce

- **37 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy<sup>23</sup>**
- **22 per 10 000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region<sup>44</sup>**

Source: <sup>23</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2015 | <sup>44</sup>World Health Statistics 2020

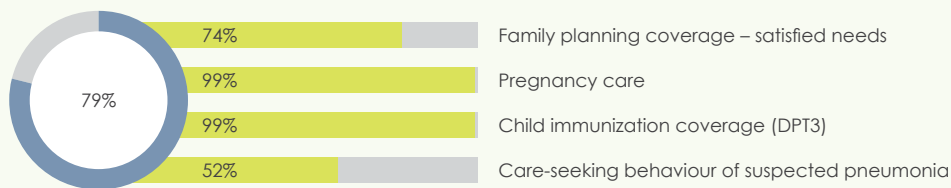
### Service delivery



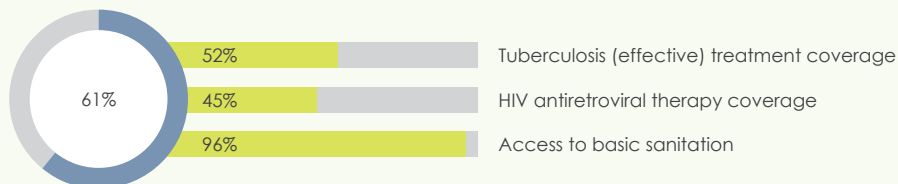
Source: <sup>44</sup>Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data

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

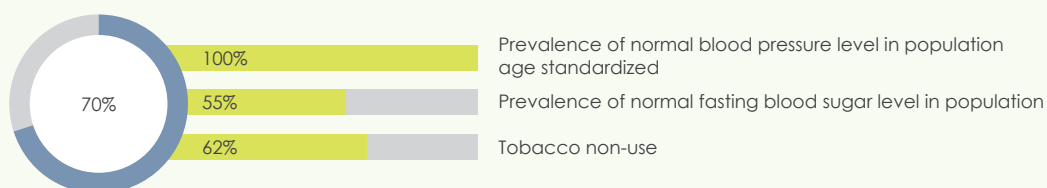
### RMNCH



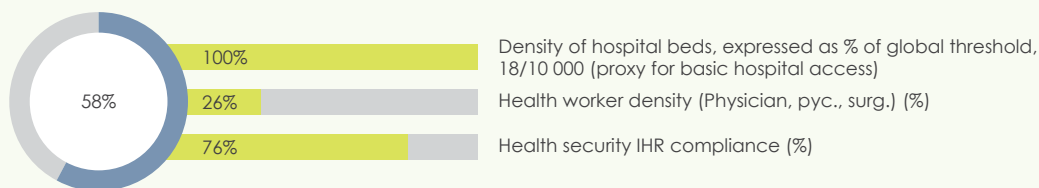
### Infectious disease control



### Noncommunicable diseases



### Service capacity and access



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