World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia

HEALTH THROUGH THE LIFE COURSE

Basic indicators

Demographic	Value	Year of data
Total population[65]	69 800 000	2020
Total under-5 population[65]	3 596 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years)[65]	8 492 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years)[65]	17 177 000	2020
Annual number of births[61]	707 000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman)[41]	1.4	2019
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)[41]	23	2019
Births registered (%)[41]	100	2019

- **Under-5 population 5%**
- **Total adolescent population 12%**
- **Women in reproductive age group 25%**
- **Total fertility rate 1.4**
- **Adolescent birth rate 23 per 1000 population**
- **Births registered 100%**

Source: [65]World Population Prospects 2020 | [61]United Nations Population Division 2019 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita[63]	18 520	2019
Percentage of population below international poverty line[26]	0	2018
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water	NA	NA
Improved sanitation[41]	100	2019
Handwashing facility with soap and water[41]	89	2019
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services[41]	100	2019

Source: [63]World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | [26]Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2018 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Impact indicators

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)
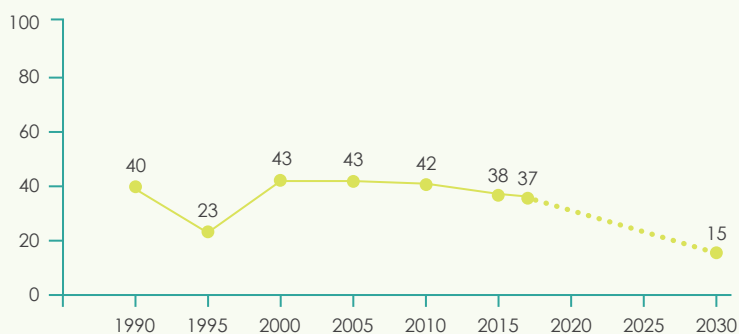
- **14% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017**

Source: [48]Trends in maternal mortality 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division
[58]Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division
1.6% 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

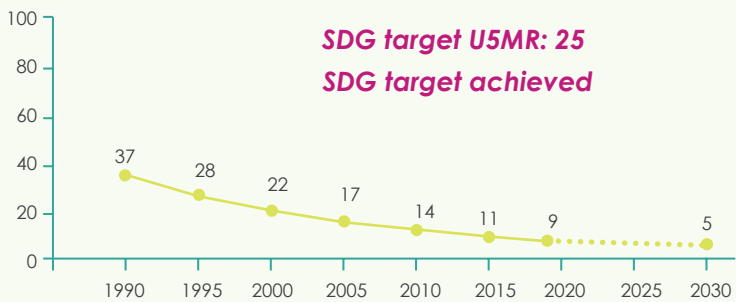## Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

SDG target NMR: 12

SDG target achieved

Year	Value
1990	20
1995	17
2000	13
2005	10
2010	8
2015	6
2020	5
2030	3
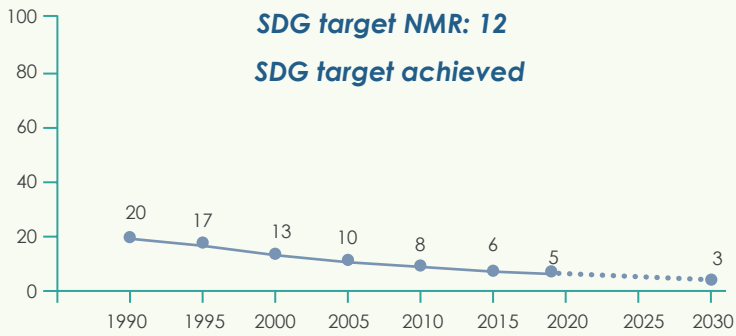
- **75%** reduction in neonatal mortality rate between 1990 and 2019

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)
4.0% 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)

SDG target U5MR: 25
SDG target achieved

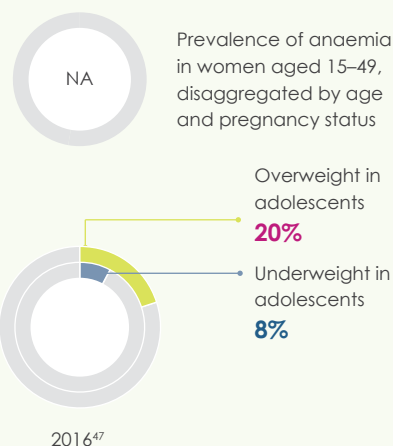| Year	Value
1990	37
1995	28
2000	22
2005	17
2010	14
2015	11
2020	9
2030	5

- **76%** 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)
4.9% 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**[60]
- **Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is 9**[60]

Source: [60]UN IGME database 2019

Nutrition indicators

Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15–49, disaggregated by age and pregnancy status — NA

Overweight in adolescents **20%**

Underweight in adolescents **8%**

2016[47]

Indicator	2015–2016[39]	2019[41]
Wasting in under-5 children	5%	8%
Stunting in under-5 children	11%	13%
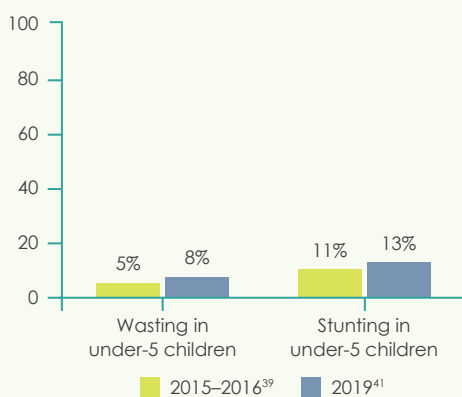
- **Prevalence of LBW increased from 9% to 11% between 2015–2016 and 2019**
- **Stunted under-5 children increased from 11% to 13% between 2015–2016 and 2019**

Source: [39]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015–2016 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 |
[47]The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

Causes of maternal deaths

Legend:
- Other direct maternal disorders
- Maternal haemorrhage
- Maternal hypertensive disorders
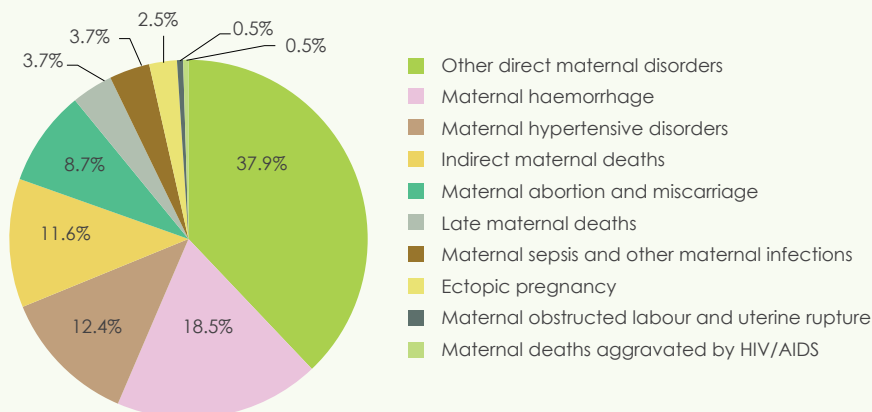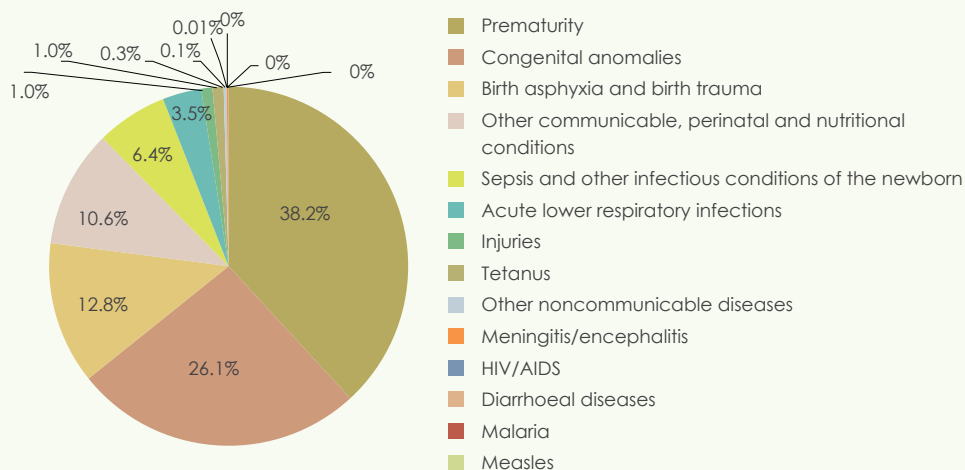- Indirect maternal deaths
- Maternal abortion and miscarriage
- Late maternal deaths
- Maternal sepsis and other maternal infections
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Maternal obstructed labour and uterine rupture
- Maternal deaths aggravated by HIV/AIDS

Pie values: 37.9%, 18.5%, 12.4%, 11.6%, 8.7%, 3.7%, 3.7%, 2.5%, 0.5%, 0.5%

- **Proportion of direct maternal deaths decreased from 86% to 84% between 2015 and 2019**

Source: [16]Global Burden of Disease study 2019

Causes of newborn deaths

Legend:
- Prematurity
- Congenital anomalies
- Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
- Other communicable, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- Sepsis and other infectious conditions of the newborn
- Acute lower respiratory infections
- Injuries
- Tetanus
- Other noncommunicable diseases
- Meningitis/encephalitis
- HIV/AIDS
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Malaria
- Measles

Pie values: 38.2%, 26.1%, 12.8%, 10.6%, 6.4%, 3.5%, 1.0%, 1.0%, 0.3%, 0.1%, 0.01%, 0%, 0%, 0%

More than 3600 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- **prematurity**
- **congenital anomalies**
- **birth asphyxia**

Source: [25]Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

Causes of under-5 deaths

Legend:
- Congenital anomalies
- Prematurity
- Other noncommunicable diseases
- Acute lower respiratory infections
- Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
- Other communicable, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- Injuries
- Sepsis and other infectious conditions of the newborn
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Meningitis/encephalitis
- HIV/AIDS
- Tetanus
- Measles
- Malaria

Pie values: 26.7%, 22.6%, 10.8%, 8.8%, 7.8%, 7.7%, 7.1%, 3.5%, 2.6%, 0.9%, 0.8%, 0.5%, 0.2%, 0.03%

More than 6700 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- **newborn causes**
- **pneumonia and diarrhoea**
- **infections**

Source: [25]Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

Causes of adolescent deaths

Top 5 causes of adolescent deaths

1	2	3	4	5
Road injury	**Drowning**	**Self-harm**	**Interpersonal violence**	**Leukaemia**

Source: [24]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[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: [45]Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy Survey, 2019 | [15]Global Abortion Policies Database, 2017

Coverage indicators
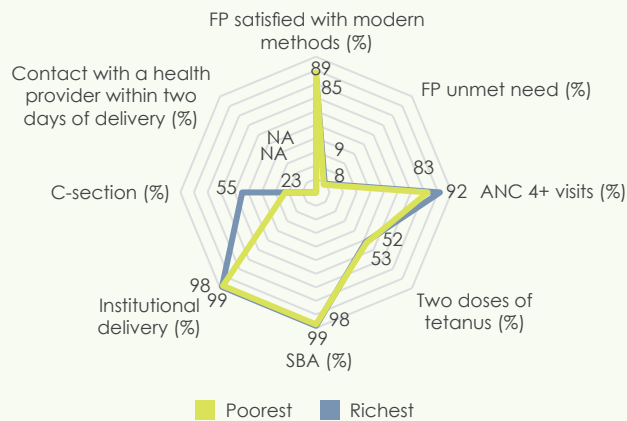
Sexual, reproductive and maternal health

Chart bars (2015–2016 and 2019):

- Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods: 89%, 88%
- Unmet need for family planning (total): 6%, 8%
- Proportion of women aged 15–49 who received four or more antenatal care visits: 91%, 90%
- Proportion of women aged 15–49 who received two doses of tetanus: 52%, 51%
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel: 99%, 99%
- Institutional delivery: 99%, 99%
- C-section: 33%, 35%
- Proportion of women who have postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery: NA, NA

Legend: ■ 2015–2016[39] ■ 2019[41]

- **90%** received 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- **99%** institutional deliveries
- **99%** deliveries attended by skilled health personnel
- **5%** increase in C-section between 2015–2016 and 2019
- More than **50%** but less than **70%** women aged 30–49 were screened for cervical cancer[66]

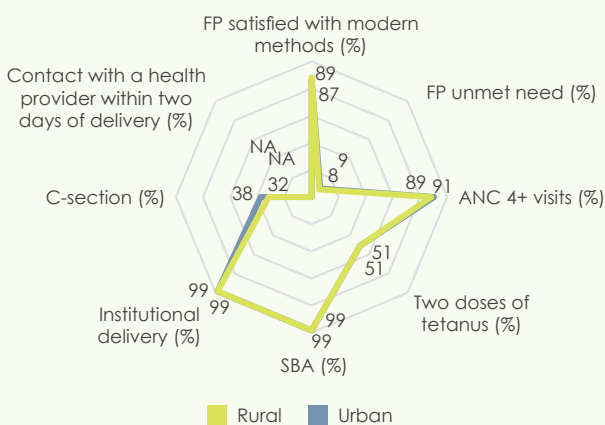Source: [39]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015–2016 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 | [66]Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

Equity in coverage

By wealth

Radar chart (Poorest, Richest):
- FP satisfied with modern methods (%): 89 / 85
- FP unmet need (%): 9 / 8
- ANC 4+ visits (%): 83 / 92
- Two doses of tetanus (%): 52 / 53
- SBA (%): 98 / 99
- Institutional delivery (%): 98 / 99
- C-section (%): 55 / 23
- Contact with a health provider within two days of delivery (%): NA / NA

Legend: ■ Poorest ■ Richest

By geography

Radar chart (Rural, Urban):
- FP satisfied with modern methods (%): 89 / 87
- FP unmet need (%): 9 / 8
- ANC 4+ visits (%): 89 / 91
- Two doses of tetanus (%): 51 / 51
- SBA (%): 99 / 99
- Institutional delivery (%): 99 / 99
- C-section (%): 38 / 32
- Contact with a health provider within two days of delivery (%): NA / NA

Legend: ■ Rural ■ Urban

By maternal education

Radar chart (No education, Secondary education):
- FP satisfied with modern methods (%): 90 / 85
- FP unmet need (%): 12 / 8
- ANC 4+ visits (%): 62 / 93
- Two doses of tetanus (%): 49 / 62
- SBA (%): 99 / 100
- Institutional delivery (%): 98 / 100
- C-section (%): 31 / 7
- Contact with a health provider within two days of delivery (%): NA / NA

Legend: ■ No education (Pre-primary or none) ■ Secondary education

Source: [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Newborn health

Chart — Newborn health. Y-axis 0–100.

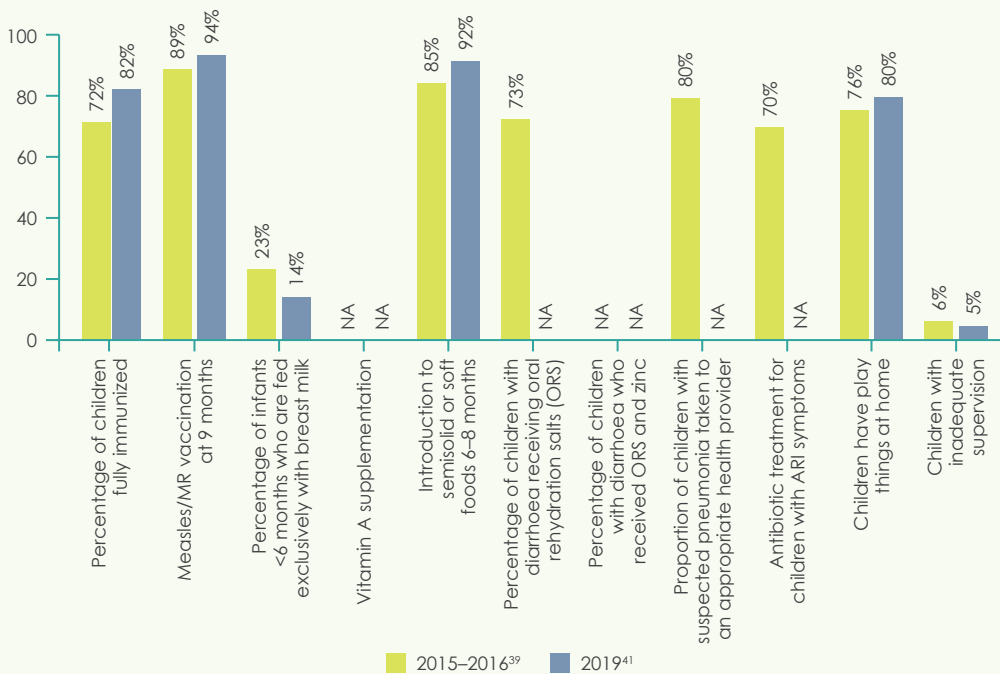| Indicator	2015–2016[39]	2019[41]
Proportion of infants who were breastfed within the first hour of birth	40%	34%
Skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of life	NA	8%
Hospital discharge at least after 24 hours after birth	NA	NA
Proportion of newborns who have postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery	NA	NA
Proportion of newborns who have home visits in the first week of life	NA	NA

Legend: 2015–2016[39] | 2019[41]

- **8%** newborns got skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of life

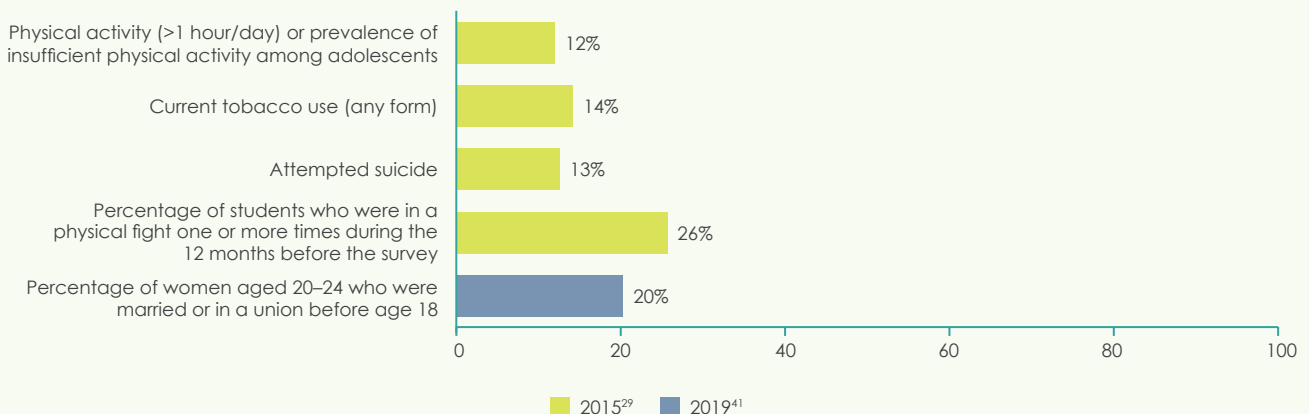Source: [39]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015–2016 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Child health and development

Chart — Child health and development. Y-axis 0–100.

Indicator	2015–2016[39]	2019[41]
Percentage of children fully immunized	72%	82%
Measles/MR vaccination at 9 months	89%	94%
Percentage of infants <6 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk	23%	14%
Vitamin A supplementation	NA	NA
Introduction to semisolid or soft foods 6–8 months	85%	92%
Percentage of children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration salts (ORS)	73%	NA
Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received ORS and zinc	NA	NA
Proportion of children with suspected pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider	80%	NA
Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	70%	NA
Children have play things at home	76%	80%
Children with inadequate supervision	6%	5%

Legend: 2015–2016[39] | 2019[41]

- **15%** increase in children getting full immunization between 2015–2016 and 2019
- **94%** got measles vaccination
- **92%** introduced semisolid or soft foods at 6–8 months

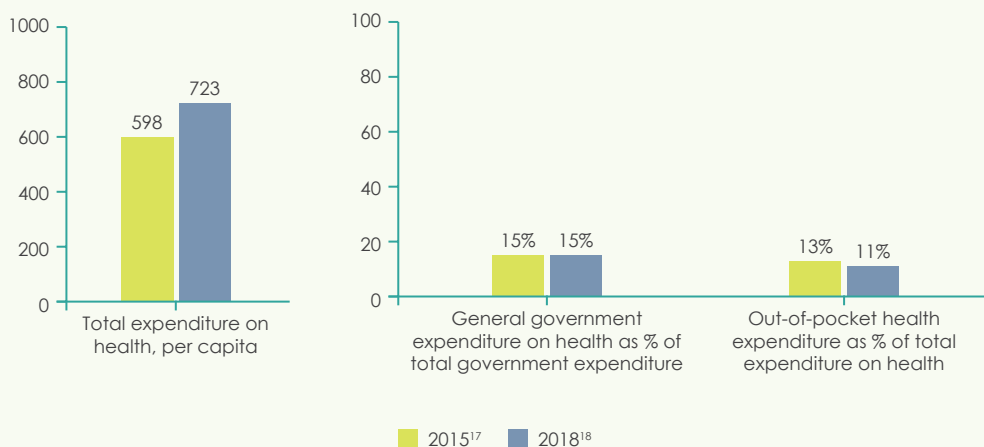Source: [39]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015–2016 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Adolescent health and development

Chart — Adolescent health and development. X-axis 0–100.

Indicator	Value
Physical activity (>1 hour/day) or prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adolescents	12%
Current tobacco use (any form)	14%
Attempted suicide	13%
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	26%
Percentage of women aged 20–24 who were married or in a union before age 18	20%

Legend: 2015[29] | 2019[41]

Source: [29]Global School-based Student Health Survey 2015 | [41]Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

Health system indicators

Health financing


- Out-of-pocket health expenditure is decreasing

Legend: 2015[17] 2018[18]

Chart 1: Total expenditure on health, per capita — 598 (2015), 723 (2018)

Chart 2:
- General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure — 15% (2015), 15% (2018)
- Out-of-pocket health expenditure as % of total expenditure on health — 13% (2015), 11% (2018)

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

Health workforce

- **28 per 10 000** population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus **44.5 per 10 000** recommended in Global Strategy[23]
- **28 per 10 000** population availability of midwives and nurses versus **18 per 10 000** population in the South-East Asia Region[64]

Source: [23]Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2015 | [64]World Health Statistics 2020
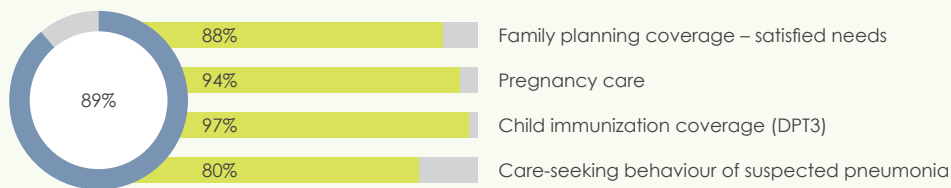
Service delivery
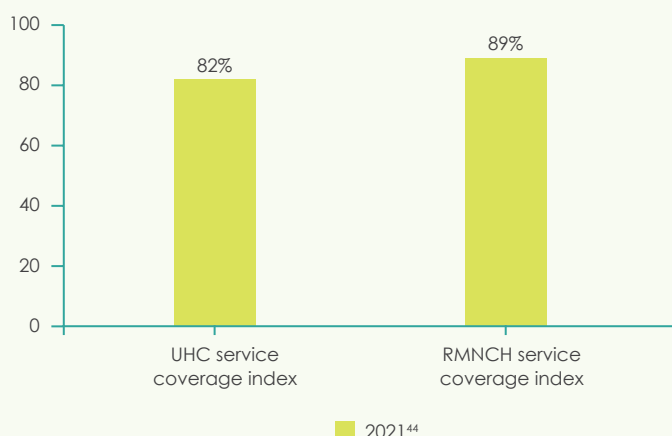
Legend: 2021[44]

- UHC service coverage index — 82%
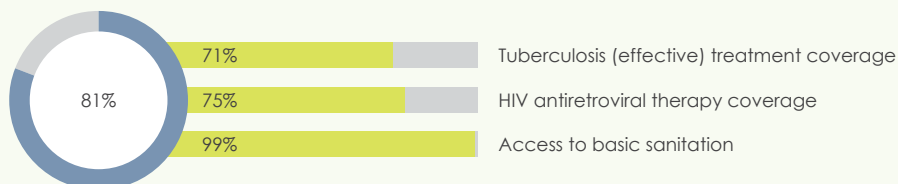- RMNCH service coverage index — 89%

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

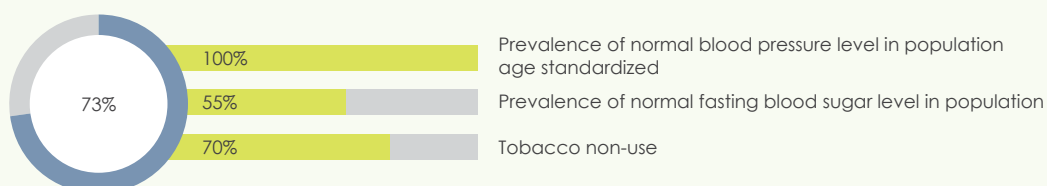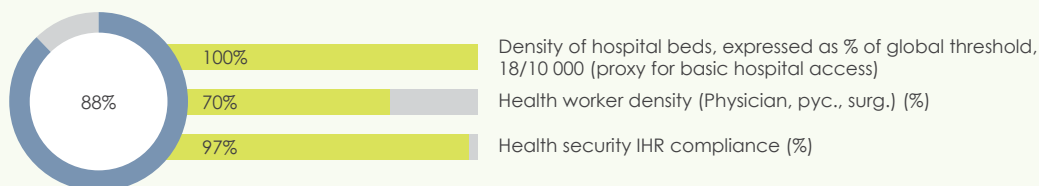# Break-up of UHC coverage index of essential health services with RMNCH sub-index

RMNCH — 89%

- 88% — Family planning coverage – satisfied needs
- 94% — Pregnancy care
- 97% — Child immunization coverage (DPT3)
- 80% — Care-seeking behaviour of suspected pneumonia

Infectious disease control — 81%

- 71% — Tuberculosis (effective) treatment coverage
- 75% — HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage
- 99% — Access to basic sanitation

Noncommunicable diseases — 73%

- 100% — Prevalence of normal blood pressure level in population age standardized
- 55% — Prevalence of normal fasting blood sugar level in population
- 70% — Tobacco non-use

Service capacity and access — 88%

- 100% — Density of hospital beds, expressed as % of global threshold, 18/10 000 (proxy for basic hospital access)
- 70% — Health worker density (Physician, pyc., surg.) (%)
- 97% — Health security IHR compliance (%)

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