



# TIMOR-LESTE

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>	1 318 000	2020
Total under-5 population <sup>65</sup>	178 000	2020
Total adolescent population (10–19 years) <sup>65</sup>	307 000	2020
Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) <sup>65</sup>	325 000	2020
Annual number of births <sup>61</sup>	38 000	2019
Total fertility rate (births per woman) <sup>61</sup>	3.9	2019
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>11</sup>	42	2016
Births registered (%) <sup>11</sup>	60	2016

- Under-5 population **14%**
- Total adolescent population **23%**
- Women in reproductive age group **25%**
- Total fertility rate **3.9**
- Adolescent birth rate **42 per 1000 population**
- Births registered **60%**

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

<sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

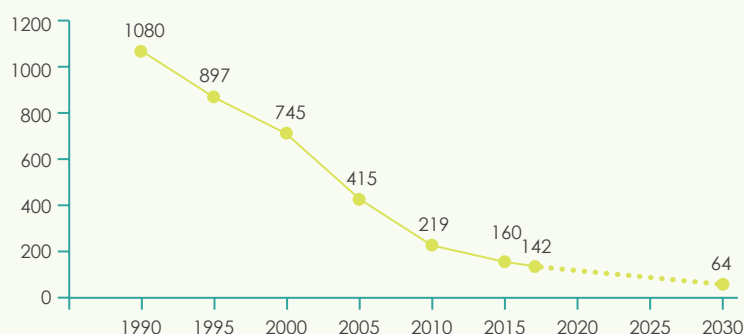
Country profile	Value	Year of data
GNI (PPP) per capita <sup>63</sup>	4730	2019
Percentage of population below international poverty line <sup>22</sup>	31	2014
Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>11</sup>	54	2016
Improved sanitation <sup>11</sup>	54	2016
Handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>11</sup>	28	2016
Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>11</sup>	80	2016

Source: <sup>63</sup>World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | <sup>22</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2014 |

<sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

## Impact indicators

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

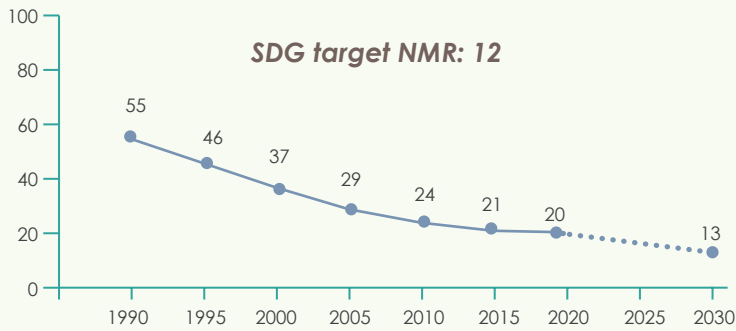


- **81% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017**

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>59</sup>Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division  
6.2% 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

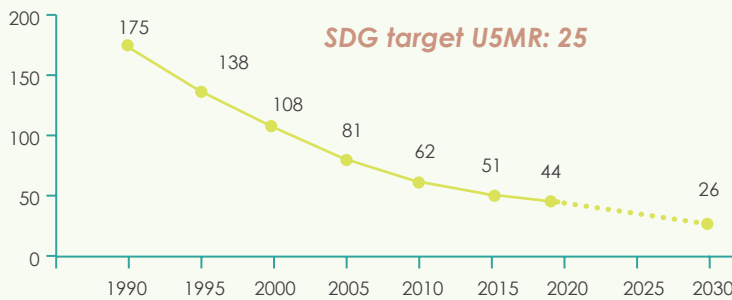
## Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **64% 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)  
3.7% 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)



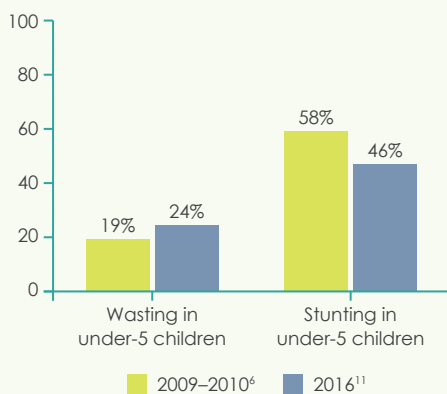
- **75% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)  
4.7% annual rate of reduction between 1990 and 2019 considered for calculating the 2030 projection number for under-5 mortality rate

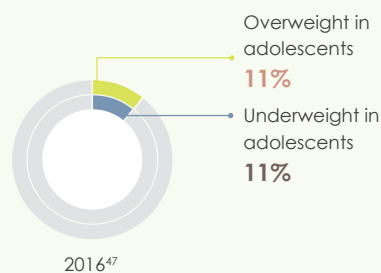
- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births) is 13<sup>60</sup>**
- **Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is 18<sup>60</sup>**

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

## Nutrition indicators



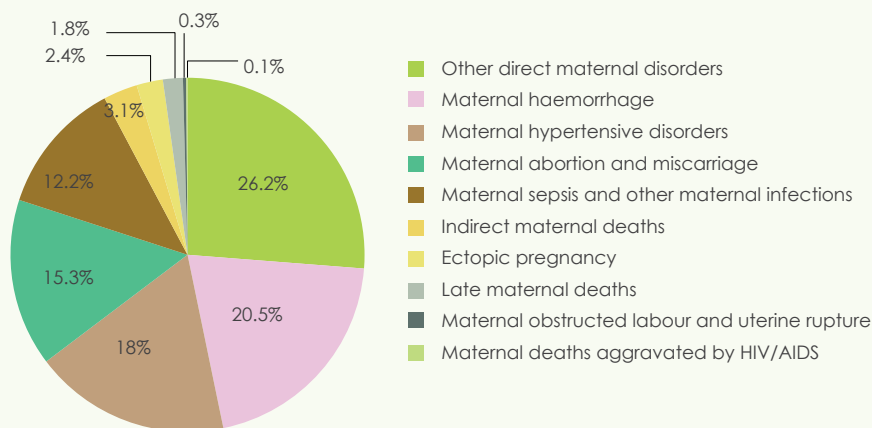
Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15–49, disaggregated by age and pregnancy status



- **Prevalence of LBW unchange from 10% to 10% between 2009–2010 and 2016**
- **21% reduction in stunting among under-5 children between 2009–2010 and 2016**

Source: <sup>6</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009–2010 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>47</sup>The State of the World's Children Reports 2019

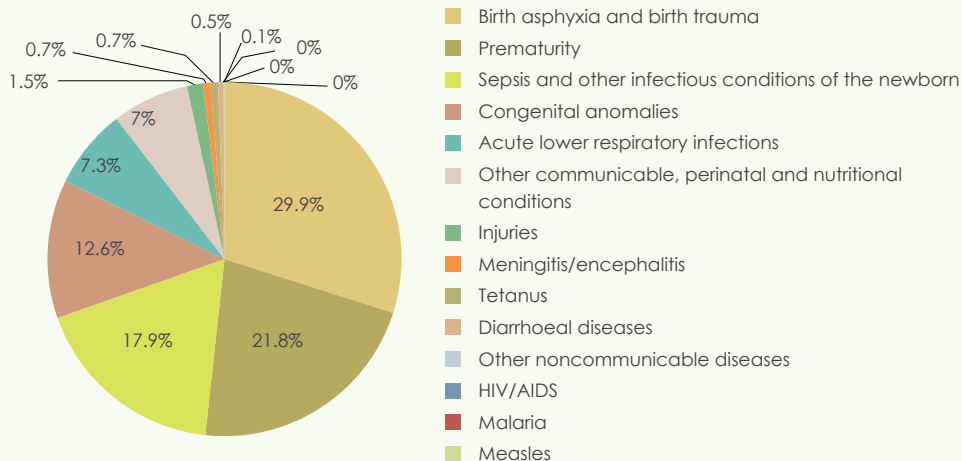
### Causes of maternal deaths



- **No change recorded in direct maternal deaths between 2015 and 2019**

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

### Causes of newborn deaths

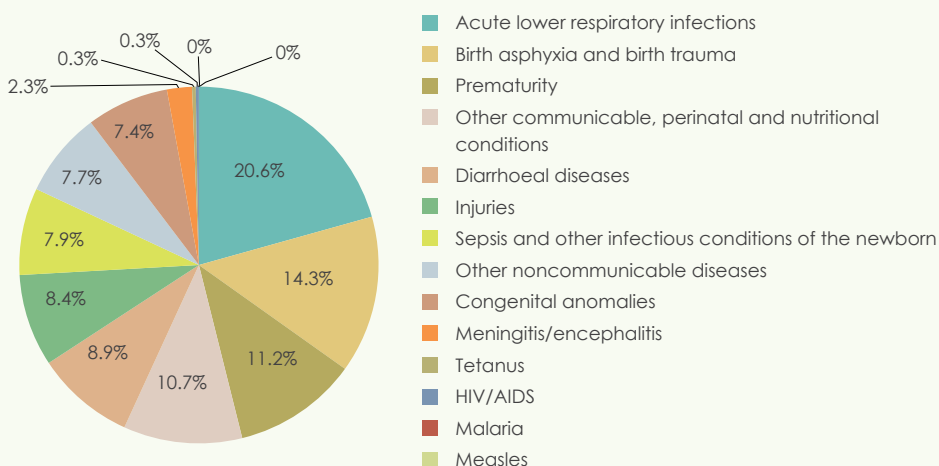


**More than 900 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:**

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

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

### Causes of under-5 deaths



**More than 2100 under-5 children died, mainly due to:**

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

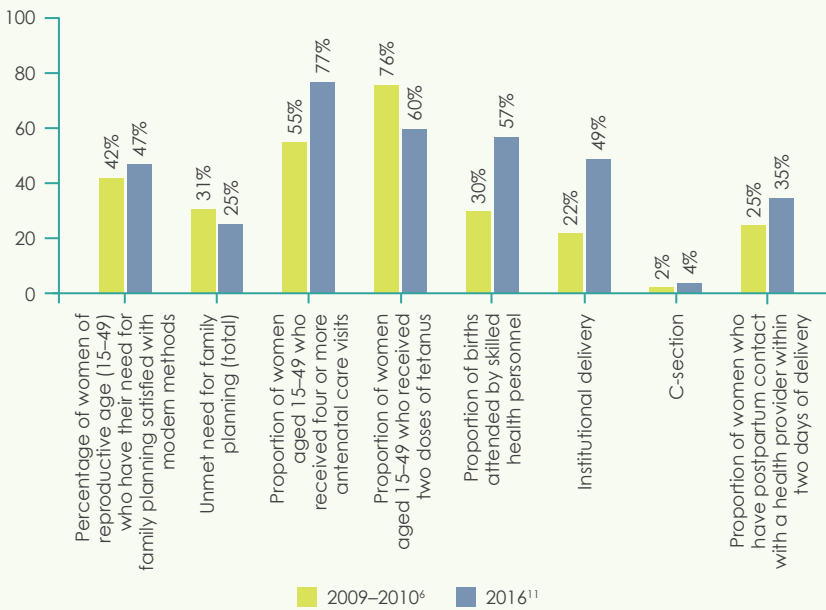
Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNCAH at the national level	(Y/N)
On family planning/contraception <sup>45</sup>	●
On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling <sup>45</sup>	●
On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control <sup>45</sup>	●
On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

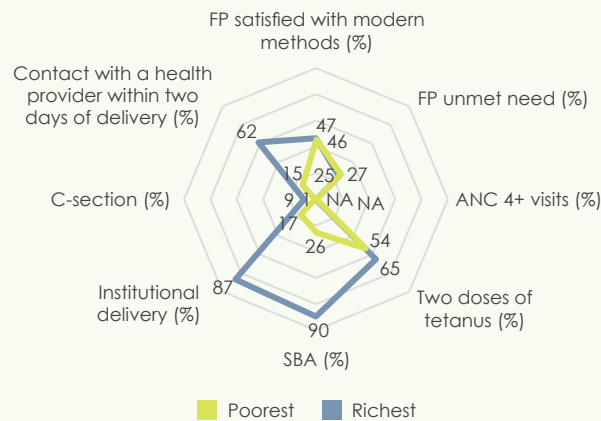


- **40% increase** in 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy between 2009–2010 and 2016
- **Institutional deliveries** have increased from **22% to 49%** between 2009–2010 and 2016
- **90% increase** in deliveries attended by skilled health personnel from 2009–2010 and 2016
- **Postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery** has increased from **25% to 35%** between 2009–2010 and 2016
- **100% increase** in C-section between 2009–2010 and 2016
- **Less than 10% women aged 30–49** were screened for cervical cancer<sup>66</sup>

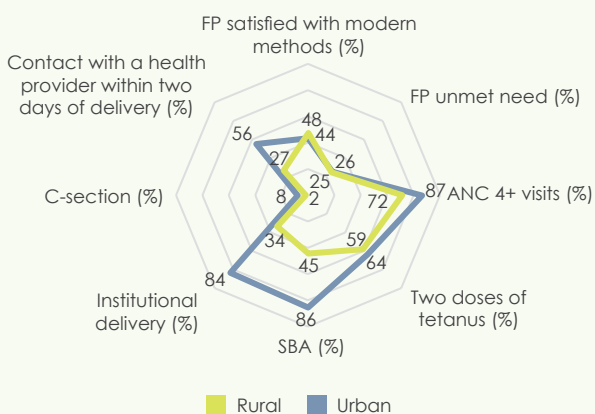
Source: <sup>6</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009–2010 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016 | <sup>66</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

# Equity in coverage

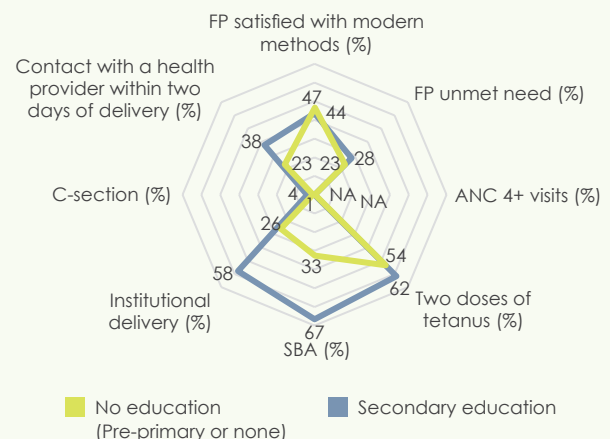
## By wealth



## By geography

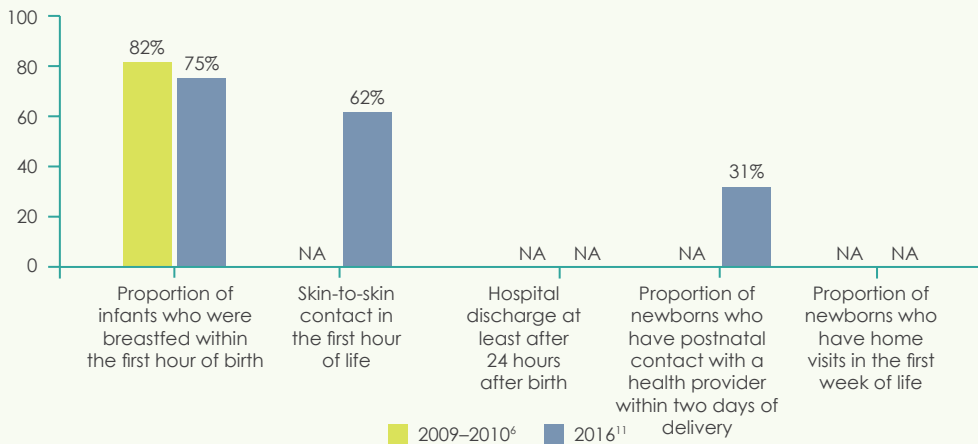


## By maternal education



Source: <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

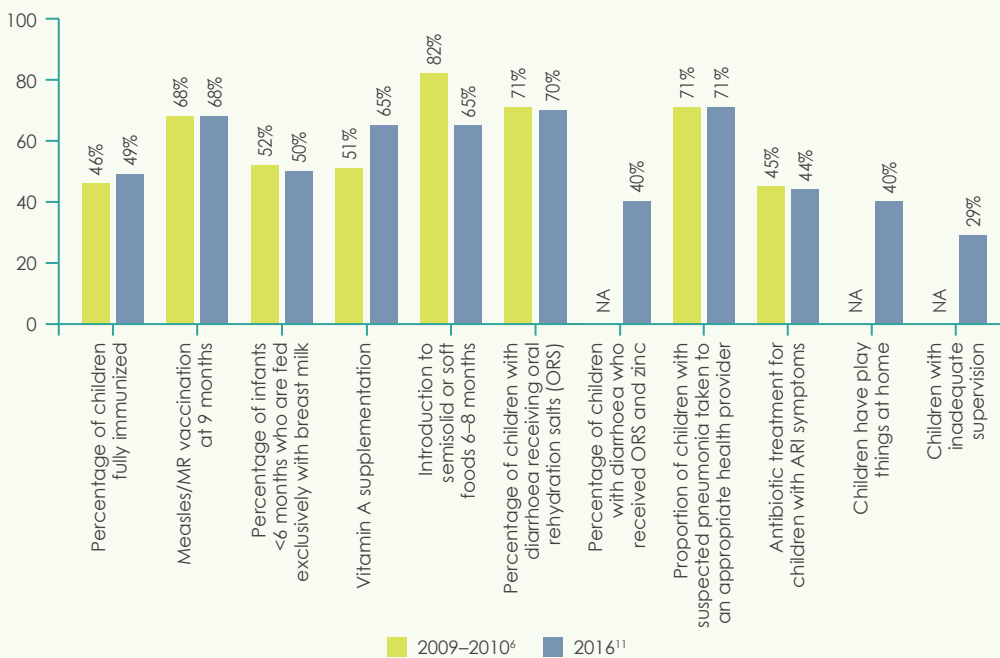
## Newborn health



- **62%** got skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of life
- **31%** got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery

Source: <sup>6</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009-2010 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

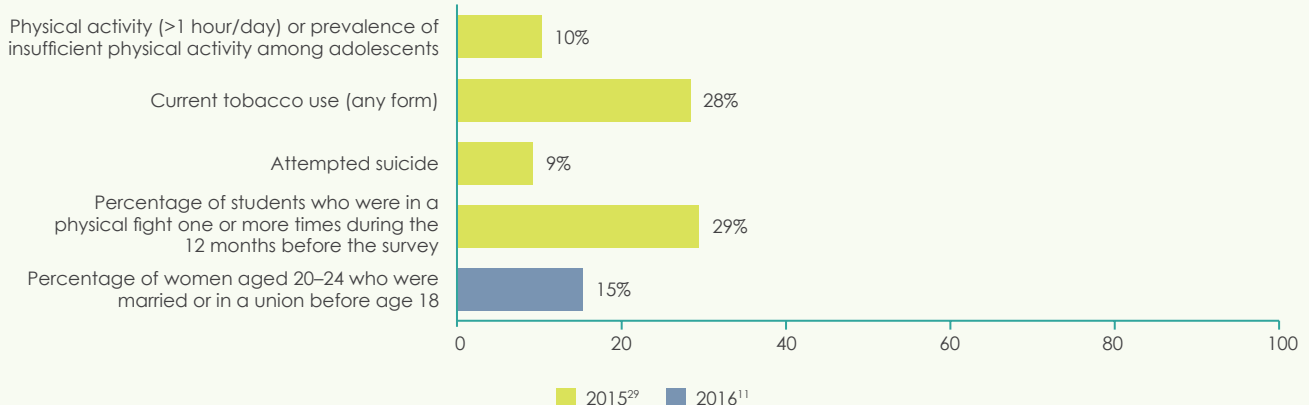
## Child health and development



- **7%** increase in children getting full immunization between 2009-2010 and 2016
- **27%** increase in use of vitamin A supplements between 2009-2010 and 2016
- **40%** children with diarrhoea received both ORS and zinc
- **71%** pneumonia suspected children taken to appropriate health provider for treatment

Source: <sup>6</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2009-2010 | <sup>11</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2016

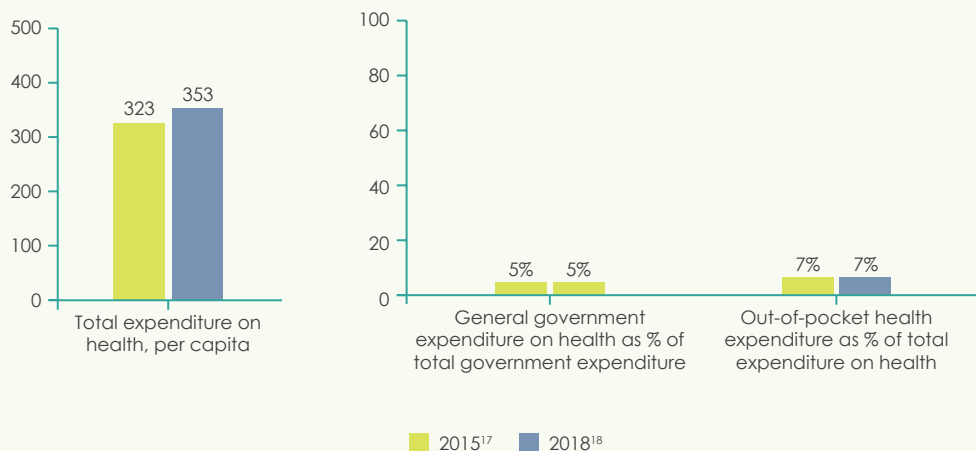
## Adolescent health and development



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 constant

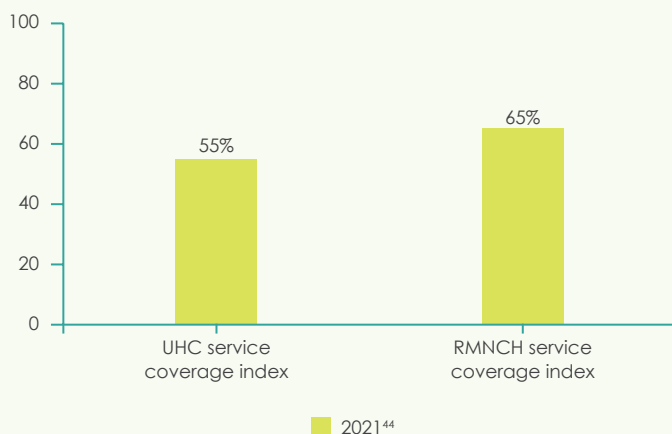
Source: <sup>17</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2015 | <sup>18</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2018

## Health workforce

- 15 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy<sup>20</sup>
- 17 per 10 000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region<sup>44</sup>

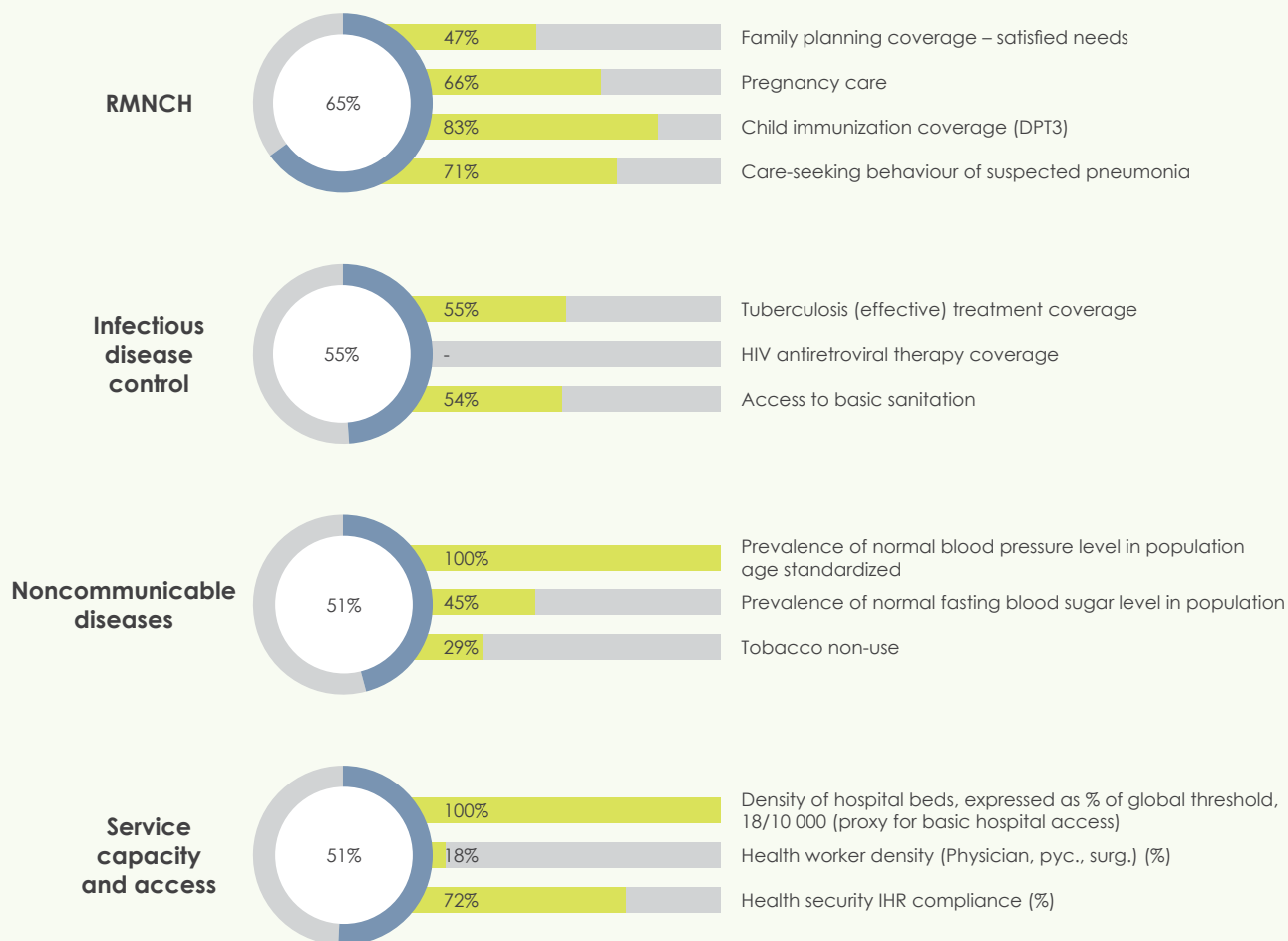
Source: <sup>20</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2011 | <sup>44</sup>World Health Statistics 2020

## Service delivery



Source: <sup>44</sup>Primary health care on the road to universal health coverage, 2019

## 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