Basic profile

**Demographic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year of data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>273,524,000</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under-5 population</td>
<td>23,658,000</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total adolescent population (10–19 years)</td>
<td>46,303,000</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years)</td>
<td>72,021,000</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual number of births</td>
<td>4,801,000</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (births per woman)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births registered (%)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Country profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country profile</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Year of data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GNI (PPP) per capita</td>
<td>11,930</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population below international poverty line</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sanitation</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwashing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact indicators**

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

- Under-5 population 9%
- Total adolescent population 17%
- Women in reproductive age group 26%
- Total fertility rate 2.4
- Adolescent birth rate 36 per 1000 population
- Births registered 78%

**Impact indicators**

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)

- 35% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017

Source: 65World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019
26Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2018
31Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2020
13Demographic and Health Survey 2017
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births) is 9.60
Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 adolescents) is 7.60

Source: UN IGME database 2019

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

• 61% reduction in neonatal mortality rate between 1990 and 2019

Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

• 71% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019

• Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births) is 9.60
• Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 adolescents) is 7.60

Source: UN IGME database 2019

Nutrition indicators

• No reduction in prevalence of LBW between 2012 and 2017

Source: The State of the World’s Children Reports 2019

For definition of the superscript please refer to page number 75 of the country fact sheet
**Causes of maternal deaths**

More than 5000 women died majorly due to maternal haemorrhage and maternal hypertensive disorders.

**Causes of newborn deaths**

More than 60 000 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:
- Prematurity
- Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
- Congenital anomalies
- Meningitis/encephalitis
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Tetanus
- Other noncommunicable diseases
- HIV/AIDS
- Malaria
- Measles

**Causes of under-5 deaths**

More than 120 000 under-5 children died, mainly due to:
- Prematurity
- Acute lower respiratory infections
- Birth asphyxia and birth trauma
- Congenital anomalies
- Other communicable, perinatal and nutritional conditions
- Injuries
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Other noncommunicable diseases
- Sepsis and other infectious conditions of the newborn
- Measles
- HIV/AIDS
- Meningitis/encephalitis
- Malaria
- Tetanus

Source: 16Global Burden of Disease study 2019

Source: 25Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017
SRMNCAH policy survey

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


Causes of adolescent deaths

Top 5 causes of adolescent deaths

1. Road injury
2. Tuberculosis
4. Interpersonal violence
2. Drowning
5. Diarrhoeal diseases

Source: 24Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016
Coverage indicators

Sexual, reproductive and maternal health

- 3% increase in 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy between 2012 and 2017
- Institutional deliveries increased from 63% to 74% between 2012 and 2017
- Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel increased from 83% to 91% between 2012 and 2017
- Postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery increased from 80% to 87% between 2012 and 2017
- 38% increase in C-section between 2012 and 2017
- Less than 10% women aged 30–49 were screened for cervical cancer

Equity in coverage

By wealth

- FP satisfied with modern methods (%)
- FP unmet need (%)
- ANC 4+ visits (%)
- SBA (%)
- Two doses of tetanus (%)

By geography

- FP satisfied with modern methods (%)
- FP unmet need (%)
- ANC 4+ visits (%)
- SBA (%)
- Two doses of tetanus (%)

By maternal education

- FP satisfied with modern methods (%)
- FP unmet need (%)
- ANC 4+ visits (%)
- SBA (%)
- Two doses of tetanus (%)

Source: 8Demographic and Health Survey 2012 | 13Demographic and Health Survey 2017 | 66Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

Source: 13Demographic and Health Survey 2017
Child health and development

- 14% increase in breastfeeding within the first hour of birth between 2012 and 2017
- 60% got skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of birth
- 79% got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery

- 61% increase in children getting full immunization between 2012 and 2017
- 24% increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2012 and 2017
- 32% increase in use of vitamin A supplements between 2012 and 2017
- 92% pneumonia suspected children taken to appropriate health provider for treatment

Adolescent health and development

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

Source: 29Global School-based Student Health Survey 2015 | 13Demographic and Health Survey 2017

For definition of the superscript please refer to page number 75 of the country fact sheet.
Health system indicators

Health financing

- Out-of-pocket health expenditure is decreasing

Health workforce

- 16 per 10,000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10,000 recommended in Global Strategy
- 24 per 10,000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10,000 population in the South-East Asia Region

Service delivery

Source: 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 (86%)**
- Family planning coverage – satisfied needs
- Pregnancy care
- Child immunization coverage (DPT3)
- Care-seeking behaviour of suspected pneumonia

**Infectious disease control (41%)**
- Tuberculosis (effective) treatment coverage
- HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage
- Access to basic sanitation

**Noncommunicable diseases (64%)**
- Prevalence of normal blood pressure level in population age standardized
- Prevalence of normal fasting blood sugar level in population
- Tobacco non-use

**Service capacity and access (64%)**
- Density of hospital beds, expressed as % of global threshold, 18/10 000 (proxy for basic hospital access)
- Health worker density (Physician, pyc., surg.) (%)
- Health security IHR compliance (%)

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

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**Low birth weight (LBW):** Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

**Wasting in under-5 children:** Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished

**Stunting in under-5 children:** Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished

**Underweight in adolescents:** Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI <−2 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents

**Overweight in adolescents:** Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI > 1 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents

**Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl) (For non-pregnant women <12.0 g/dl and for pregnant women <11.0 g/dl)**

**Children have play things at home:** Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings

**Children with inadequate supervision:** Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week

**Physical activity (>1 hour/day) or prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adolescents:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years had physical activity (>1 hour/day) or prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adolescents

**Current tobacco use (any form):** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who currently used any tobacco products (used any tobacco products on at least 1 day during the last 30 days before the survey)

**Attempted suicide:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey

**Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey