

0.a. Goal

[illegible]

0.b. Target

[illegible]

0.c. Indicator

0.0 00000000000000 [00]

0.e. Metadata update

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ [□□]

1.a. Organisation

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (NIS) □□□□□□□□□□ [□□]

1.b. Contact person(s)

□□□□□□□□ (□□□) [□□]

1.c. Contact organisation unit

[]

1.d. Contact person function

[illegible]

1.e. Contact phone

[illegible]

1.f. Contact mail

□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ [□□]

1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com [2023]

2.a. Definition and concepts

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is a measure of the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It is calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by the number of live births and multiplying by 100,000. The MMR is a key indicator of the health of a population, particularly in terms of reproductive health. It is used to compare the health of different countries and to track progress over time. The MMR is also used to identify areas where there is a need for improvement in maternal health. The MMR is a complex indicator that takes into account a wide range of factors, including the quality of care, the availability of resources, and the social and cultural context. It is a valuable tool for understanding the health of a population and for identifying areas where there is a need for improvement.

2.b. Unit of measure

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) [2023]

3.a. Data sources

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (CDHS) [2023]

3.b. Data collection method

CDHS is a national survey conducted by the Ministry of Health. It is a large-scale survey that collects data on a wide range of topics, including reproductive health, maternal health, and child health. The data is collected through a series of interviews with women and their families. The data is then analyzed to identify trends and patterns in the data. The data is used to inform policy and practice in the health sector. The data is also used to track progress over time and to identify areas where there is a need for improvement. The data is a valuable tool for understanding the health of a population and for identifying areas where there is a need for improvement.

[illegible]

3.c. Data collection calendar

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Qrt□, □□□□ □□□

3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

3.e. Data providers

[illegible]

3.f. Data compilers

[illegible]

3.g. Institutional mandate

[illegible]

4.b. Comment and limitations

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is a household survey that provides information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators. The survey is conducted in a representative sample of households and is designed to provide information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators. The survey is conducted in a representative sample of households and is designed to provide information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators. The survey is conducted in a representative sample of households and is designed to provide information on a wide range of demographic and health indicators.

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data are available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, household-level data, and community-level data. The data are available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, household-level data, and community-level data. The data are available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, household-level data, and community-level data. The data are available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, household-level data, and community-level data.

7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data are available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, household-level data, and community-level data. https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6 [DHS] [DHS]