

### ***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

[illegible]

### 1.d. Contact person function

[illegible]

### 1.e. Contact phone

[illegible]

### ***1.f. Contact mail***

[illegible]

## 1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com [100]

## 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 women. 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 are high rates of maternal death and to develop strategies to reduce these rates. The MMR is a complex indicator that takes into account many factors, including the quality of healthcare, the education of women, and the social and economic conditions of a country. It is a useful tool for policymakers and researchers to understand the health of a population and to develop strategies to improve it.

## 2.b. Unit of measure

per 100,000 live births [100]

## 3.a. Data sources

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) [100]

## 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 health, education, and social and economic conditions. The CDHS is conducted using a multi-stage sampling method, which involves selecting a sample of households and then selecting a sample of individuals within those households. The data collected from the CDHS is used to monitor and evaluate the health and development of the population. It is also used to identify areas where there are high rates of health problems and to develop strategies to reduce these rates. The CDHS is a valuable tool for policymakers and researchers to understand the health and development of the population and to develop strategies to improve it.

[illegible]

### 3.c. Data collection calendar

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Qrt□, □□□□ □□□

### 3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

### 3.e. Data providers

□ [□ □]

### 3.f. Data compilers

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

### 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 includes information on fertility, mortality, and other health-related issues. The data is used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs and to inform policy decisions.

## 5. Data availability and disaggregation

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data is available for a wide range of countries and regions. The data is disaggregated by age, sex, and other demographic factors. The data is available in both English and French. The data is used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs and to inform policy decisions.

## 7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data is available for a wide range of countries and regions. [https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry\\_id=6](https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6) [2] [3]