

### ***0.a. Goal***

[illegible]

### 0.b. Target

[illegible]

### ***0.c. Indicator***

0.0 00000000000000 [00]

### 0.e. Metadata update

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### 1.a. Organisation

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**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***

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## 1.g. Contact email

phanchinda@yahoo.com [111]

## 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 [111]

## 3.a. Data sources

CDHS (CDHS) [111]

## 3.b. Data collection method

CDHS is a household survey that collects data on a wide range of topics, including health, education, and social and economic conditions. It is conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The CDHS is a large-scale survey that covers the entire country. It is conducted in a representative sample of 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 develop policies and programs to improve the health and well-being of the population. The CDHS is a valuable source of information for policymakers and researchers. It provides a comprehensive overview of the health and development of the population. It is a key tool for understanding the needs of the population and for developing strategies to meet these needs.

[illegible]

### 3.c. Data collection calendar

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### 3.d. Data release calendar

[illegible]

### 3.e. Data providers

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### 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 covers a wide range of topics, including fertility, mortality, and health status. The data from the survey is used to monitor and evaluate the progress of development programs and to inform policy decisions.

## 5. Data availability and disaggregation

The data from the DHS is available in a variety of formats, including individual-level data, summary data, and disaggregated data. The individual-level data is available in a database that can be accessed through the DHS website. The summary data is available in a variety of formats, including tables, charts, and maps. The disaggregated data is available in a variety of formats, including tables, charts, and maps.

## 7. References and Documentation

[1] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) website: [https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry\\_id=6](https://dhsprogram.com/Countries/Country-Main.cfm?ctry_id=6) [Accessed 10/10/2023]