

Health-related Millennium Development Goals 2012



**World Health
Organization**

Regional Office for South-East Asia

Preface



The World Health Organization (WHO) sees the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as milestones on the road towards “Health For All”. Therefore, along with other partners in health development, WHO is committed to assisting Member States in tracking progress and measuring achievements on health-related MDGs. One of the tangible results of that commitment is this WHO brochure on quantitative data on health-related MDG indicators of countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region. This is the fourth brochure in the series. While the first two were part of the SEA Region’s Basic Indicator Brochure 2002 and 2004, the third was prepared jointly by the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions in 2005. In view of the countdown for the 2015 target year nearing, this brochure from now on is intended to be published yearly or biennially.

To view, in quantitative terms, the progress and assess whether the targets set are on track, two data points – the 1990 baseline and the latest year for which data was available – have been reported. For the purpose of assessing trends, data between these two points (for 2000 and 2005) are also provided.

The United Nations Secretary-General’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health, launched in September 2010, called for WHO to coordinate a process to determine the most effective international institutional arrangements for ensuring global reporting, oversight and accountability on women’s and children’s health. In response, the Director-General of WHO established the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women’s and Children’s Health. The report of the Commission, officially released during the United Nations General Assembly on 20 September 2011, presented 10 recommendations on monitoring, review and action for countries, and globally covering accountability for results and resources. In compliance with the above, this brochure also presents data on related indicators of women’s and children’s health.

Data has been captured directly from MDG reports of the Member States submitted to WHO. For global estimates and in some cases regional estimates, the *World Health Statistics 2012* was referred. In the absence of country reported data on some indicators, other UN publications were also referred.

All efforts have been made to collect, compile, analyse and present the most updated and comparable data for each specified time period. Wherever possible, the latest available information for respective countries has been presented. However, depending on the capacity and capability of national health information systems in monitoring and reporting on the MDG process and, to some extent, due to differences in definitions, concepts and measurement units, reported data on some indicators may have limitations. Therefore, caution should be exercised particularly when using the data for trend analysis or intercountry comparisons.

It is hoped that this brochure would facilitate sharing among all stakeholders this state of quantitative evidence available on the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. It should also help to foster debate, strengthen alliance-building, and renew political commitments at the country level to seize the opportunity offered by the Millennium Development campaign and to link the MDGs with national development priorities.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Samlee Plianbangchang".

Dr Samlee Plianbangchang
Regional Director

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 1 : Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Legends

b = <2000 kcal / capita per day

Target 1C : Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

G1. T1C. I1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)	1990	66 ⁽⁵¹⁾	38 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1989)	60.6 ⁽¹⁾ (1998)	55.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾	31.0 ⁽¹⁾ (1989)	43 ⁽²⁾ (1996)	39 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1997)	57 ⁽⁵¹⁾	38.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾	41.68 ⁽³⁾ (1986)	...	42.34 ⁽⁶⁶⁾ (Median)	25.4 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (1990-95)
	2000	51 ⁽⁵¹⁾	19 ⁽⁵¹⁾	27.9 ⁽⁵²⁾	47.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1999)	21.6 ⁽¹⁾	30.4 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	35 ⁽⁵¹⁾	43 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	29.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾	...	45.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001)	...	...
	2005	43 ⁽²⁾ (2004)	...	21.0 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2002)	46.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2002-03)	24.5 ⁽¹⁾	21.0 ⁽⁴⁾	32 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2003)	39 ⁽³⁾ (2006)	21.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	14.4 ⁽³⁾ (2003)	48.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	36 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	12.7 ⁽²⁾	18.8 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	42.5 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2005-06)	17.9 ⁽¹⁾	17.3 ⁽⁵⁾ (2009)	28 ⁽¹⁹⁾	29 ⁽³⁾ (2011)	21.4 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	8.7 ⁽⁴⁾	45.0 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	21.4 ⁽⁶⁶⁾ (Median)	16.2 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-11)
G1. T1C. I1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	1990	28 ⁽¹⁾	39 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1987-88)	64.21 ⁽¹⁾ b	9 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	...	49 ⁽⁵¹⁾	50.9 ⁽⁵¹⁾	16 ⁽⁷¹⁾
	2000	20 ⁽¹⁾	26 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1999)	...	...	31 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1997)	47 ⁽⁵¹⁾	51.3 ⁽¹⁾ (2002)	...	...	...	14 ⁽⁷¹⁾
	2005	20 ⁽¹⁾	3.8 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2004)	...	...	...	7 ⁽¹⁾ (2004)	...	40 ⁽¹⁾	50.7 ⁽¹⁾ (2006/07)	...	...	...	13 ⁽⁷¹⁾
	2010	...	...	...	...	61.86 ⁽¹⁾ b	...	...	22.5 ⁽¹⁾	13 ⁽⁷¹⁾ (2006-08)

Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality

Target 4A : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

G4.T4A. I4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1990	133 ⁽⁵⁾	123 ⁽⁵¹⁾	49.7 ⁽¹⁾ (1998)	125 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1988-92)	97 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	48 ⁽⁵¹⁾	130 ⁽⁵¹⁾	118 ⁽³⁾ (1996)	22 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1991)	12.8 ⁽⁵²⁾	...	111 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	88 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2000	88 ⁽⁵⁾	84 ⁽⁵¹⁾	47.6 ⁽⁵²⁾	85 ⁽³⁾	58 ⁽¹⁾ (1999)	30 ⁽⁵¹⁾	78 ⁽⁵¹⁾	91 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	19 ⁽⁵¹⁾	11.9 ⁽⁵²⁾	125 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001)	80 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	73 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2005	65 ⁽⁵⁾	61 ⁽⁵¹⁾	38.7 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2003)	77 ⁽³⁾	46 ⁽¹⁾ (2003)	16 ⁽⁵¹⁾	67 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2003)	61 ⁽³⁾ (2006)	16 ⁽⁵¹⁾	10.8 ⁽⁵²⁾	92 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	53 ⁽⁵⁾	...	26.7 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2008)	59 ⁽⁵⁾	44 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	11 ⁽⁶⁾ (2011)	46.1 ⁽¹⁴⁾	54 ⁽³⁾ (2011)	10.7 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	9.9 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2008)	64 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	57 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	57 ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality

Target 4A : Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

G4. T4A. I4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	1990	87 ⁽⁵⁾	90 ⁽⁵¹⁾	23.5 ⁽¹⁾ (1998)	80 ⁽⁵¹⁾	68 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	34 ⁽⁵¹⁾	98 ⁽⁵¹⁾	79 ⁽³⁾ (1996)	19 ⁽⁵¹⁾	8.0 ⁽⁵²⁾	...	78 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	61 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2000	65 ⁽⁵⁾	61 ⁽⁵¹⁾	21.8 ⁽⁵²⁾	68 ⁽³⁾	46 ⁽¹⁾ (1999)	21 ⁽⁵¹⁾	55 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1999)	64 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	12 ⁽⁵¹⁾	6.2 ⁽⁵²⁾	88 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001)	58 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	51 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2005	52 ⁽⁵⁾	40 ⁽⁵¹⁾	21.0 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2003)	58 ⁽³⁾	35 ⁽¹⁾ (2003)	12 ⁽⁵¹⁾	50 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2003)	48 ⁽³⁾ (2006)	11 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001-05)	7.6 ⁽⁵²⁾	60 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	43 ⁽⁵⁾	...	19.3 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2008)	47 ⁽⁵⁾	34 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	9 ⁽⁶⁾ (2011)	37.5 ⁽¹⁴⁾	46 ⁽³⁾ (2011)	8.4 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	7.3 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2008)	44 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	44 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	40 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
G4. T4A. I4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (%)	1990	65 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	93 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	98 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	56 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	58 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	96 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	68 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	57 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	80 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	80 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	...	59 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	72 ⁽⁶⁹⁾
	2000	72 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	78 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	78 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	55 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	74 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	84 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	77 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	94 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	...	62 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	72 ⁽⁶⁹⁾
	2005	94 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	93 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	96 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	64 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	77 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	97 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	72 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	74 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	96 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	48 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	70 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	78 ⁽⁶⁹⁾
	2010	94 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	95 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	74 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	89 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	97 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	88 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	98 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	66 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	79 ⁽⁶⁹⁾	85 ⁽⁶⁹⁾

Goal 5 : Improve maternal health

Target 5A : Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

G5. T5A. I5.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	1990	574 ⁽³⁾	560 ⁽⁵¹⁾	105 ⁽¹⁾ (1997)	437 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1991)	390 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	500 ⁽⁵¹⁾	420 ⁽¹⁶⁾	515 ⁽⁵¹⁾	42.0 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	50 ⁽⁸⁾	...	590 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	400 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2000	322 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	255 ⁽⁵¹⁾	97 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2002)	327 ⁽³⁾	334 ⁽¹⁾ (1997)	78 ⁽⁵¹⁾	290 ⁽¹⁶⁾	415 ⁽⁵¹⁾	23.0 ⁽¹⁾ (1996)	44.5 ⁽²⁾ (2004)	660 ⁽¹⁾	370 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	320 ⁽⁷⁰⁾
	2005	...	...	90 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2006)	301 ⁽³⁾ (2002)	307 ⁽¹⁾ (2003)	72 ⁽⁵¹⁾	250 ⁽¹⁶⁾	281 ⁽⁵¹⁾	44.3 ⁽³⁾	41.6 ⁽²⁾
	2010	194 ⁽³⁾	146 ⁽²⁾	85.1 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2008)	212 ⁽³⁾ (2008)	228 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	56 ⁽⁶⁾ (2011)	200 ⁽²³⁾	220 ⁽¹⁾	33.48 ⁽³⁾ (2008)	35.2 ⁽⁶⁾	450 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	200 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	210 ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 5 : Improve maternal health

Legends

e = % of births to women under 20

Target 5A : Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

	1990	7 ⁽⁴⁾	15 ⁽⁵¹⁾	87.9 ⁽¹⁾ (1997)	34 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1992-93)	41 ⁽¹⁾ (1992)	...	51 ⁽⁵¹⁾	7.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾	94.1 ⁽¹⁾ (1993)	90.8 ⁽⁵¹⁾
G5. T5A. I5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2000	12.4 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	24 ⁽⁵¹⁾	96.7 ⁽¹⁾	42 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (1998-99)	67 ⁽⁵¹⁾	70 ⁽⁵¹⁾	57 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001)	11.0 ⁽⁵¹⁾	...	98 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2001)	19 ⁽¹⁾
	2005	16 ⁽⁵⁾ (2004)	32 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2003)	98.0 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2003)	54 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2002-03)	72 ⁽⁵¹⁾ (2004)	87 ⁽⁵¹⁾	57.9 ⁽¹⁷⁾	19 ⁽³⁾ (2006)	97.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	99 ⁽⁵²⁾	19 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	32 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	64.5 ⁽²⁾	97.3 ⁽¹⁾	76.2 ⁽⁴⁾ (2009)	77.34 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	99 ⁽⁶⁾	64.8 ⁽¹⁷⁾	36 ⁽³⁾ (2011)	99.4 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	...	29.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	59 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	69 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)

Target 5B : Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

G5. T5B. I5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (any method) (%)	1990	40 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	18.8 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (1994)	67.3 ⁽¹⁾ (1997)	43 ⁽⁵⁴⁾	49.7 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	29 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (1991)	16.8 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (1991)	24.1 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (1991)	61.7 ⁽²⁾ (1987)	64.7 ⁽¹⁾ (1989)	...	...	...
	2000	55 ⁽¹⁾	30.7 ⁽⁵⁵⁾	...	48 ⁽⁵⁴⁾	...	42 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (1999)	32.7 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (1997)	37.3 ⁽⁵⁵⁾	70 ⁽²⁾	79.2 ⁽¹⁾	8.0 ⁽¹⁾
	2005	58 ⁽¹⁾ (2004)	...	69.1 ⁽¹⁾	53 ⁽⁵⁴⁾ (2006)	...	39 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (2004)	37.0 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (2001)	38.3 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (2004)	...	...	19.8 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	61 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	65.6 ⁽²⁾	70.6 ⁽¹⁾	56.3 ⁽⁵⁴⁾ (2008)	61.4 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	34.7 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (2009)	40.9 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (2007)	48 ⁽⁵⁵⁾ (2006)	70.2 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	81.1 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	22.4 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	58 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	63 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)
G5. T5B. I5.4 Adolescent birth rate (number of births per 1000 women of age 15 to 19 years)	1990	179 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	120 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (1993)	0.0 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (1994)	76 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (1991)	67 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	106 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	29 ⁽³⁾	101 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	35 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (1991)	42.2 ⁽¹⁾ e	49 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (1993)	...	...
	2000	134 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	61.7 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	...	51 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	...	29.9 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	17.4 ⁽³⁾ (2001)	84 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2001)	31.1 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	31.1 ⁽¹⁾ e	78.3 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2002)	...	...
	2005	133 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	46.3 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	...	45.9 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	...	15.1 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2006)	...	106.3 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2004)	28 ⁽⁵⁶⁾	49.3 ⁽¹⁾ e	59.2 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2004)	...	...
	2010	...	59 ⁽²⁾	0.7 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2008)	45.2 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2006)	35 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	15.30 ⁽⁶⁾ (2011)	19.1 ⁽¹⁹⁾ (2009)	...	23.4 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2006)	50.1 ⁽¹⁾ e (2008)	54 ⁽⁵⁶⁾ (2008)	54 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	50 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 5 : Improve maternal health

Legends

a = At least three visits

Target 5B : Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

G5. T5B. I5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) (%)	1990	29 ⁽¹⁾ (1996)	...	...	...	75 ⁽¹⁾	...	79.4 ⁽⁴⁾
	2000	33 ⁽¹⁾	88.0 ⁽⁷⁾ (1999)	61 ⁽⁵⁾	49 ⁽⁵²⁾	42.5 ⁽¹⁾
	2005	49 ⁽¹⁾	70 ⁽⁵³⁾ (2008)	...	50.7 ⁽⁵³⁾ (2008)	...	99.0 ⁽⁸⁾ (2004)	63.1 ⁽¹⁷⁾	74 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2006)	...	...	55.4 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	68 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	97.3 ⁽²⁾	98 ⁽⁵³⁾ (2008)	89.6 ⁽⁴⁾ (2009)	93.3 ⁽¹⁾	87.0 ⁽¹⁰⁾ (2009)	73 ⁽¹⁷⁾	90 ⁽¹⁾	99 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	...	86.0 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	76 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	81 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)
G5. T5B. I5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) (%)	1990	6 ⁽¹⁾ (1993)	...	94.1 ⁽¹⁾ (1997)	...	56 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	...	...	...	...	83.4 ⁽¹⁾ (1995)	...	...	...
	2000	11 ⁽¹⁾	62.0 ⁽⁷⁾ (1999)	...	14 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2001)	...	91.8 ⁽¹⁾
	2005	17 ⁽⁵⁾ (2004)	...	92.7 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	52 ⁽²⁾ (2005-06) a	...	91 ⁽⁸⁾ (2004)	...	29 ⁽⁵²⁾ (2006)	...	90.0 ⁽¹⁾	36 ⁽²⁾ (2006)	...	...
	2010	26 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	77.3 ⁽²⁾	93.5 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	53.1 ⁽⁴⁾ (2009) a	81.5 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	85.1 ⁽¹⁰⁾ (2009)	...	50 ⁽¹⁾	93 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	...	42 ⁽²⁾	52 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	55 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)
G5. T5B. I5.6 Unmet need for family planning (%)	1990	19 ⁽¹⁾ (1993)	...	...	19.4 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (1993)	12.7 ⁽¹⁾ (1991)	...	20.6 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (1991)	...	...	5.9 ⁽¹⁾ (1996)	18.3 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (1991)	...	...
	2000	15 ⁽¹⁾	...	16.7 ⁽¹⁾ (2002)	15.8 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (1999)	...	...	19.1 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (1997)	26.5 ⁽¹⁾	18.2 ⁽⁵⁷⁾	1.2 ⁽¹⁾ (2001)	17.4 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (1997)	...	...
	2005	11 ⁽¹⁾ (2004)	...	9.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	21.1 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (2004)	...	...	17.8 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (2001)	24.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	...	...	3.8 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (2003)	...	...
	2010	12 ⁽⁵⁾ (2011)	11.7 ⁽²⁾	14.5 ⁽¹⁾	12.6 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (2006)	9.1 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	28.1 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (2009)	17.7 ⁽¹⁸⁾ (2007)	26.3 ⁽¹⁾	7.3 ⁽⁵⁷⁾ (2007)	...	30.8 ⁽⁵⁷⁾	13 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)	11 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2005-10)

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Legends

c = Among high risk groups

f = % of male youths

Target 6A : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

G6. T6A. I6.1 HIV prevalence in adults 15 - 49 years (%)	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01 ⁽⁵⁾
	2000	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	...	0.4 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	0.8 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	0.3 ⁽⁵⁾	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	1.7 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2001)	...	...	...
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47 ⁽⁵⁾
	2010	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	0.2 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	...	0.3 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	0.2 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	0.6 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	0.34 ⁽⁵⁾	<0.1 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	1.3 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ (2009)	0.1 ⁽⁶³⁾	0.3 ⁽⁶⁷⁾ (2009)	0.8 ⁽⁶⁷⁾ (2009)
G6. T6A. I6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex (condom use rate %)	1990	3.0 ⁽¹⁾ (1993)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	4.3 ⁽¹⁾ (1999)	...	...	40.1 ⁽¹⁾ (2001)	...	...	76 ⁽²¹⁾ (2003)	...	...	22.2 ⁽²⁾ f	...	...	...
	2005	4.2 ⁽¹⁾ (2004)	...	...	58.3 ⁽¹⁾ (2006)	12.8 ⁽¹⁾ (2002/03)	12 ⁽¹⁾ (2004)	...	41-67 ⁽⁵²⁾ c	...	56.3 ⁽²⁾ f	...	...	...
	2010	4.5 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	1.2 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ (2008)	5.8 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ (2008)	74 ⁽⁶⁾	10.3 ⁽¹⁾ (F) 18.4 ⁽¹⁾ (M) (2007)	<20 ⁽¹¹⁾ (2008)	74 ⁽²¹⁾ (2007)	38-75 ⁽⁶⁾ (7) c (2008-2010)	5.5 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ (2008)	54.5 ⁽²⁾ f (2008)	49-69 ⁽⁴⁾	...	29 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (M) 23 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (F) (2005-09) (Median)

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases										Legends h = 15+ years				
Target 6A : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS														
G6. T6A. I6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	...	...	32.9 ⁽¹⁾ (M) 22.8 ⁽¹⁾ (F) (2004) h	17.6 ⁽¹⁾ (2001) h	...	...	...	...	...	18.7 ⁽¹⁾	3.0 ⁽¹⁾ (2001)	...	...
	2005	...	...	50.3 ⁽¹⁾ (M) 39.8 ⁽¹⁾ (F) (2006) h	32.9 ⁽⁶⁾ (2006)	2.6 ⁽¹⁾ (F) 1.4 ⁽¹⁾ (M) (unmarried) (2007)	...	21 ⁽⁶⁾	43.6 ⁽⁵²⁾ (M) 27.6 ⁽⁵²⁾ (F) (2006)	35.3 ⁽¹⁾	31.2 ⁽¹⁾	12.9 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	...
	2010	17.7 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	21 ⁽²⁾	36.9 ⁽¹⁾ (F) (2009) h	...	19.8 ⁽¹⁾ (F) 20.3 ⁽¹⁾ (M) (unmarried)	35 ⁽¹⁰⁾ (ever-married women) (2009)	47.5 ⁽¹⁹⁾	...	91.8 ⁽²⁾ (2007)	37.4 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	37.4 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	36 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (M) 20 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (F) (2005-09)	36 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (M) 28 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (F) (2005-09) (Median)
G6. T6A. I6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.5/ 96.4 ⁽⁷⁾
	2010	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7 ⁽²²⁾

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Legends

g = Number receiving ART

Target 6B : Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

G6. T6B. I6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs (%)	1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2005	23.27 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	18.75 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	...	18.36 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	19.05 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	11.39 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	12.64 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	1.8 ⁽⁸⁾	10.17 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	52.78 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2008)	...	...	...
	2010	23.32 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	14.35 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	0.0 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ (2008)	25.67 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	21.04 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	37 ⁽¹²⁾ (2009)	17.62 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	28.0 ⁽⁸⁾	18.82 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	61.28 ⁽⁶³⁾ (2009)	<100 ⁽⁵⁸⁾ g (2008)	39 ⁽⁷⁰⁾	47 ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Target 6c: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

G6. T6C. I6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (cases per 100 000)	1990	48 ⁽⁶¹⁾	2668 ⁽⁶¹⁾	2460 ⁽⁶¹⁾	245 ⁽⁶¹⁾	948 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	2435 ⁽⁶¹⁾	119 ⁽⁶¹⁾	1635 ⁽⁶¹⁾	385 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...	465.0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2000	43 ⁽⁶¹⁾	927 ⁽⁶¹⁾	933 ⁽⁶¹⁾	204 ⁽⁶¹⁾	651 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	1182 ⁽⁶¹⁾	35 ⁽⁶¹⁾	1111 ⁽⁶¹⁾	142 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...	304 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2005	35 ⁽⁶¹⁾	257 ⁽⁶¹⁾	49 ⁽⁶¹⁾	167 ⁽⁶¹⁾	580 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	931 ⁽⁶¹⁾	21.7 ⁽⁶¹⁾	8.5 ⁽⁶¹⁾	47 ⁽⁶¹⁾	22000 ⁽⁶¹⁾ (2006)	243 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2010	34 ⁽⁶¹⁾	77 ⁽⁶¹⁾	134 ⁽⁶¹⁾	139 ⁽⁶¹⁾	778 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	1096 ⁽⁶¹⁾	15 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3 ⁽⁶¹⁾	51 ⁽⁶¹⁾	10363 ⁽⁶¹⁾	248.5 ⁽⁶¹⁾	3322 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2009)
G6. T6C. I6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (deaths per 100 000)	1990	0.05 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.562 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.04 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.39 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	12.62 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.06 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.08 ⁽⁶¹⁾	2.45 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...	0.600 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2000	0.375 ⁽⁶¹⁾	2.342 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.094 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.379 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	5.50 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...	0.40 ⁽⁶¹⁾	1.09 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...	0.377 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2005	0.367 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.704 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.089 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.217 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	3.13 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.043 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.22 ⁽⁶¹⁾	6.7 ⁽⁶¹⁾ (2006)	0.239 ⁽⁶¹⁾	...
	2010	0.023 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.295 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.089 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.182 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0	1.33 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.021 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.125 ⁽⁶¹⁾	5.048 ⁽⁶¹⁾	0.139 ⁽⁶¹⁾	12 ⁽⁷⁰⁾ (2008)

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6c: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

G6. T6C. I6.7 Proportion of children under-five sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets and Proportion of children under-five with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (% slept under ITN)	1990	...	...	0 ⁽¹⁾	12 ⁽¹⁹⁾	...	12 ⁽¹⁾
	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11 ⁽⁸⁾	8.3 ⁽¹⁾
	2005	...	...	...	...	3.3 ⁽¹⁾ (2007)	...	2.0 ⁽⁹⁾	48.2 ⁽¹⁾	64 ⁽¹⁾
	2010	81 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	...	95 ⁽¹⁾	...	16 ⁽¹⁾	...	14.4 ⁽¹⁹⁾	96.7 ⁽¹⁾	63.8 ⁽⁴⁾ (2007)	...	45.5 ⁽¹⁾ (2009)	...	...
G6. T6C. I6.8 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (prevalence per 100 000)	1990	493 ⁽⁶²⁾	500 ⁽⁶²⁾	792 ⁽⁶²⁾	459 ⁽⁶²⁾	423 ⁽⁶²⁾	220 ⁽⁶²⁾	894 ⁽⁶²⁾	335 ⁽⁶²⁾	114 ⁽⁶²⁾	204 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	457 ⁽⁶²⁾	263 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2000	479 ⁽⁶²⁾	357 ⁽⁶²⁾	706 ⁽⁶²⁾	466 ⁽⁶²⁾	418 ⁽⁶²⁾	55 ⁽⁶²⁾	831 ⁽⁶²⁾	238 ⁽⁶²⁾	108 ⁽⁶²⁾	212 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	456 ⁽⁶²⁾	250 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2005	440 ⁽⁶²⁾	260 ⁽⁶²⁾	603 ⁽⁶²⁾	358 ⁽⁶²⁾	315 ⁽⁶²⁾	33 ⁽⁶²⁾	647 ⁽⁶²⁾	235 ⁽⁶²⁾	103 ⁽⁶²⁾	193 ⁽⁶²⁾	733 ⁽⁶²⁾	359 ⁽⁶²⁾	214 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2010	411 ⁽⁶²⁾	187 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	399 ⁽⁶²⁾	256 ⁽⁶²⁾	289 ⁽⁶²⁾	13 ⁽⁶²⁾	525 ⁽⁶²⁾	238 ⁽⁶²⁾	101 ⁽⁶²⁾	182 ⁽⁶²⁾	378 ⁽⁶⁸⁾ (2007)	278 ⁽⁶²⁾	178 ⁽⁶²⁾
G6. T6C. I6.8 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (deaths per 100 000)	1990	58 ⁽⁶²⁾	47 ⁽⁶²⁾	96 ⁽⁶²⁾	38 ⁽⁶²⁾	51 ⁽⁶²⁾	31 ⁽⁶²⁾	110 ⁽⁶²⁾	38 ⁽⁶²⁾	11 ⁽⁶²⁾	20 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	44 ⁽⁶²⁾	25 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2000	56 ⁽⁶²⁾	29 ⁽⁶²⁾	81 ⁽⁶²⁾	38 ⁽⁶²⁾	50 ⁽⁶²⁾	9.9 ⁽⁶²⁾	96 ⁽⁶²⁾	21 ⁽⁶²⁾	10 ⁽⁶²⁾	22 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	42 ⁽⁶²⁾	22 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2005	49 ⁽⁶²⁾	21 ⁽⁶²⁾	61 ⁽⁶²⁾	36 ⁽⁶²⁾	31 ⁽⁶²⁾	6.5 ⁽⁶²⁾	57 ⁽⁶²⁾	20 ⁽⁶²⁾	9.5 ⁽⁶²⁾	18 ⁽⁶²⁾	63 ⁽⁶²⁾	36 ⁽⁶²⁾	19 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2010	43 ⁽⁶²⁾	9.2 ⁽⁶²⁾	23 ⁽⁶²⁾	26 ⁽⁶²⁾	27 ⁽⁶²⁾	3.4 ⁽⁶²⁾	41 ⁽⁶²⁾	21 ⁽⁶²⁾	9.1 ⁽⁶²⁾	16 ⁽⁶²⁾	46 ⁽⁶²⁾	27 ⁽⁶²⁾	15 ⁽⁶²⁾

Health-related — Millennium Development Goals

Goal (G). Target (T). Indicator (I)

Indicator	Year	Bangladesh	Bhutan	DPR Korea	India	Indonesia	Maldives	Myanmar	Nepal	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Timor-Leste	SEAR	Global
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Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6c: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

G6. T6C. I6.9 Tuberculosis case notification rate (per 100 000)	1990	46 ⁽⁶²⁾	207 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	174 ⁽⁶²⁾	40 ⁽⁶²⁾	69 ⁽⁶²⁾	32 ⁽⁶²⁾	53 ⁽⁶²⁾	38 ⁽⁶²⁾	81 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	131 ⁽⁶²⁾	71 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2000	58 ⁽⁶²⁾	200 ⁽⁶²⁾	149 ⁽⁶²⁾	106 ⁽⁶²⁾	40 ⁽⁶²⁾	48 ⁽⁶²⁾	69 ⁽⁶²⁾	121 ⁽⁶²⁾	45 ⁽⁶²⁾	54 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	90 ⁽⁶²⁾	61 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2005	88 ⁽⁶²⁾	153 ⁽⁶²⁾	180 ⁽⁶²⁾	101 ⁽⁶²⁾	112 ⁽⁶²⁾	41 ⁽⁶²⁾	231 ⁽⁶²⁾	123 ⁽⁶²⁾	47 ⁽⁶²⁾	87 ⁽⁶²⁾	373 ⁽⁶²⁾	106 ⁽⁶²⁾	79 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2010	103 ⁽⁶²⁾	188 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	344 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	109 ⁽⁶²⁾	124 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	30 ⁽⁶²⁾	272 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	117 ⁽⁶²⁾	46 ⁽⁶²⁾	94 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	427 ⁽⁶⁸⁾	118 ⁽⁶²⁾	84 ⁽⁶²⁾
G6. T6C. I6.9 Tuberculosis treatment success rate (%)	1990	71 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	98 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	...	26 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	91 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	98 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	67 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	73 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	79 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	64 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	...	32 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)	57 ⁽⁶²⁾ (1995)
	2000	81 ⁽⁶²⁾	90 ⁽⁶²⁾	82 ⁽⁶²⁾	35 ⁽⁶²⁾	87 ⁽⁶²⁾	97 ⁽⁶²⁾	82 ⁽⁶²⁾	84 ⁽⁶²⁾	79 ⁽⁶²⁾	68 ⁽⁶²⁾	...	50 ⁽⁶²⁾	69 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2005	92 ⁽⁶²⁾	91 ⁽⁶²⁾	89 ⁽⁶²⁾	85 ⁽⁶²⁾	91 ⁽⁶²⁾	86 ⁽⁶²⁾	84 ⁽⁶²⁾	88 ⁽⁶²⁾	86 ⁽⁶²⁾	75 ⁽⁶²⁾	82 ⁽⁶²⁾	87 ⁽⁶²⁾	84 ⁽⁶²⁾
	2010	92 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	92 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	90 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	88 ⁽⁶⁸⁾ (2009)	91 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	78 ⁽⁶⁸⁾ (2009)	85 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	90 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	86 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	86 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	87 ⁽⁶⁸⁾ (2009)	88 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)	87 ⁽⁶²⁾ (2009)

Goal 7 : Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7C : Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

G7. T7C. I7.7 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	1990	77 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	...	100 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	69 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	70 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	93 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	56 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	76 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	67 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	...	71 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	76 ⁽⁶⁵⁾
	2000	79 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	100 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	81 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	78 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	95 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	67 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	83 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	80 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	92 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	48 ⁽⁵⁾	81 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	83 ⁽⁶⁵⁾
	2005	81 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	91 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	99 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	80 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	97 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	75 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	94 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	62 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	85 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	86 ⁽⁶⁵⁾
	2010	81 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	96 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	98 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	92 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	82 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	98 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	83 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	89 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	91 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	96 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	69 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	90 ⁽⁶⁵⁾	88 ⁽⁶⁵⁾

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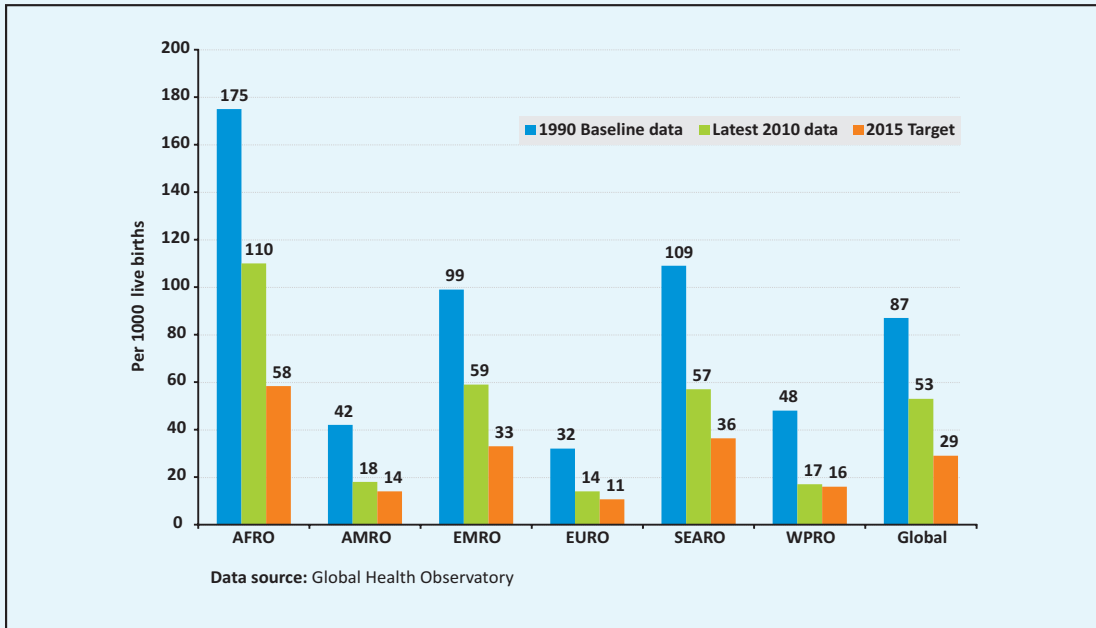
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The data sources include explanatory notes about the indicators data values. While the data source provides reference to a country document/report from where the data value was extracted, the explanatory note attempts to qualify the data value if its reference year differ from the year or period shown or the indicator definition differs from how data values were calculated. Sources by superscript numeric characters and explanatory notes by superscript alphabetic characters are indicated following the data value of the indicator for a particular country. Where no data were available, this has been marked by an ellipsis “ ...”

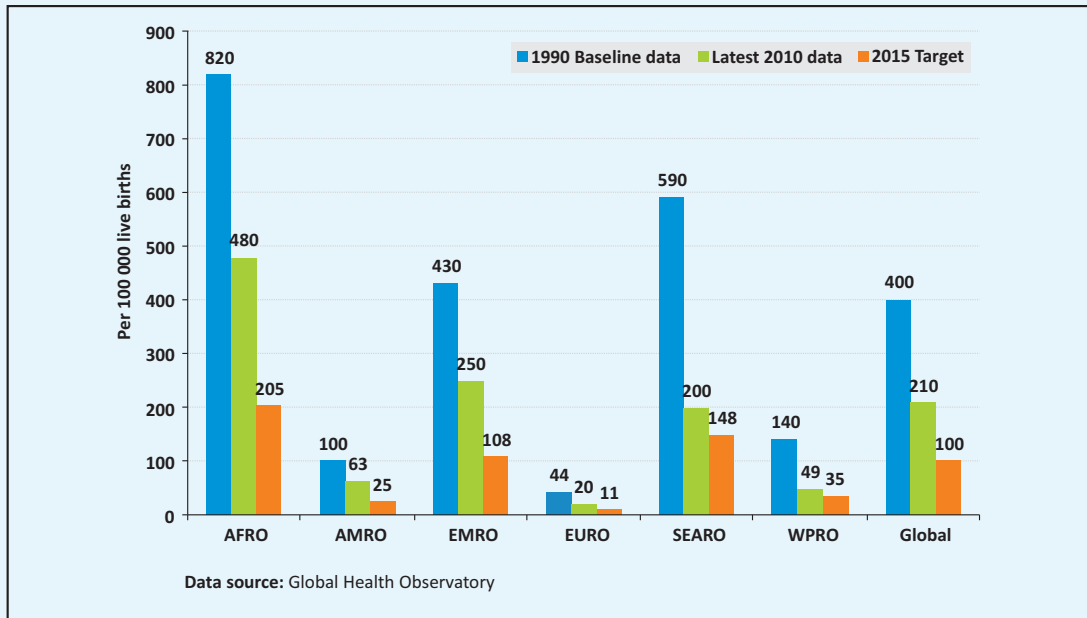
MDG 4: Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births), by WHO region

Target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015



MDG 5: Maternal mortality ratio/100 000 live births, by WHO region

Target: Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015





This brochure provides quantitative evidence on the current status of the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in the Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region. This is a companion publication to the analytical information kit which presents detailed analysis by targets and indicators of each health-related goal. The other forthcoming publications on the regional health situation are:

- **11 Health Questions about the 11 SEAR countries, 2011.** These are the 11 frequently asked questions and their answers from each Member State that provide glimpses of the health situation and health development in the 11 countries of the WHO South-East Asia Region.
- **Health Situation and Trends in the South-East Asia Region 2008–2011.** This publication presents the health situation and trends as reflected by epidemiological and statistical data in detail.

For information on other health indicators for the Member countries of South-East Asia, readers may refer to the Core Indicators brochure, Country Health Profiles, Regional Health Situation and Trends, and other SEARO publications available on the web site www.searo.who.int, which will be updated during 2012.



Regional Office for South-East Asia
World Health House
Indraprastha Estate
Mahatma Gandhi Marg
New Delhi-110002, India



For technical information, please contact:

Ms Jyotsna Chikersal, Regional Adviser, HST, Mob: +91 98104 94425 E-mail: chikersalj@who.int

Dr Nilesh Buddha, TIP, Technical Officer, HST, E-mail: buddhan@who.int

Mr Naveen Agarwal, Data Analyst, HST, E-mail: agarwaln@who.int

Health Situation and Trend Assessment (HST)

Department of Health Systems Development

World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India

E-mail: hst@searo.who.int

**Map disclaimer: The boundaries shown on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance
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