MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION FOR SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

DISTRICT PROFILE:
GAMPAHA, SRI LANKA
2010
GAMPAHA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population 2,152,000 (2008)
Land area (Sq. Km) 1,341 (2006)
Children under-five (%) 8.4 (2006-07)
Females in reproductive age group (%) 53.4 (2006-07)
Estimated housing units 575,952 (2006-07)
Average household size 4.1 (2006-07)
Live births 27,713 (2008)
Fertility rate 2.2 (2006-07)

Geographic location

Distribution of population by sector (%), 2001

Source: Census 2001

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND FOOD SECURITY

Poverty Head Count Index (%) 8.7 (2006-07)
Poverty Gap Index (%) 1.4 (2006-07)
Population below poverty line 196,000 (2006-07)
Population below minimum level of daily dietary energy consumption (%) 57.9 (2006-07)
Mean daily dietary energy consumption per person among poor (Kcal.) 1,503 (2006-07)
Mean household income per month (Rs.) 29,038 (2006-07)
Mean household expenditure on food & non-alcoholic drinks per month (Rs.) 9,487 (2006-07)
Mean household expenditure on health and personal care per month (Rs.) 1,356 (2006-07)
Population aged 15-49 years with no health insurance coverage (%) 86.7 (2006-07)

Poverty Head Count Index (%), 1990-07

Distribution of population by wealth quintiles (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

Distribution of women age 15-49 by education level (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

CHILD HEALTH

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 11 (2006-07)
Post-neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3 (2006-07)
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 14 (2006-07)
Child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1 (2006-07)
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) 15 (2006-07)

Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1991-2003

Source: Registrar General’s Department 1991-2003

Distribution of under-five deaths by age, 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07
Anaemia (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

Vitamin A deficiency (%), 2006-07

Source: MRI 2006 (a) and DHS 2006-07 (b)

Households consuming iodized salt (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

Children under-five who receive de-worming medication (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

MATERNAL HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) 60.6 (2005)

Maternal deaths 25 (2005)

Distribution of maternal deaths by cause, 2001-05

Source: FHB 2001-05

Pregnant women who had at least one antenatal care (ANC) visit (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

Delivery care (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07

Mothers who had a postnatal check-up within two days after delivery (%), 2006-07

Source: DHS 2006-07
Total demand for family planning (%) 75.4 (2006-07)
Unmet demand for family planning (%) 7.8 (2006-07)
Proportion of family planning demand satisfied (%) 89.6 (2006-07)
Contraceptive prevalence, any method (%) 67.3 (2006-07)

Use of contraception, (%), 2006-07

- No contraception: 21.0
- Any traditional contraceptive method: 39.1
- Male condom: 32.7
- Other modern contraceptive methods: 7.3

Source: DHS 2006-07

MATERNAL NUTRITION

Maternal under-nutrition (%), 2006-07

- Women aged 15-49 years with BMI < 18.5: 10.9
- Children with a reported birth weight < 2.5 Kg: 12.6

Source: DHS 2006-07

Food consumption by mothers (%), 2006-07

- Milk: 98.7
- Milk products: 86.0
- Grains: 62.1
- Roots / tubers: 68.5
- Legumes: 85.6
- Animal food: 49.5
- Vitamin A rich fruits / veg.: 48.8
- Other fruits / vegetables: 47.4
- Fat / oil: 46.4
- Sugary foods: 32.7

Source: DHS 2006-07

Anaemia (%), 2006-07

- Anaemia among non-pregnant women: 44.4
- Anaemia among pregnant women: N/A
- Anaemia among lactating women: N/A
- Pregnant women who took iron during pregnancy: 99.5

Source: DHS 2006-07

Vitamin A deficiency (%), 2006-07

- Mothers with night blindness (Reported and adjusted): 0.8
- Mothers who receive post-partum vitamin A supplementation: 46.4

Source: DHS 2006-07

Mothers who receive de-worming medication during pregnancy (%), 2006-07

- Mothers who receive de-worming medication during pregnancy: 92.3

Source: DHS 2006-07

HIV / AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

Ever-married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (%)
- 97.8 (2006-07)

Women who identify using condom as a way of preventing sexual transmission of HIV (%)
- 61.4 (2006-07)

Women who identify limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner as a way of preventing sexual transmission of HIV (%)
- 85.8 (2006-07)

Women who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV (%)
- 58.8 (2006-07)

Women with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS (%)
- 29.4 (2006-07)

Tuberculosis (per 100,000 pop.), 1992 and 2006

- Incidence: 44.0
- Deaths: 4.5

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis 2008

Tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS (%), 2006

- 76.7

Source: National Programme for Tuberculosis 2008

Malaria incidence (per 100,000 pop.), 1990 and 2006

- 80.8

Source: Anti-malaria Campaign 2008

Children under-five sleeping under a mosquito net (%), 2006-07

- Any mosquito net: 80.8

Source: DHS 2006-07

- Insecticide treated net (ITN): 0.1

Source: DHS 2006-07
**WATER AND SANITATION**

Households with improved source of drinking water (%), 2006-07

![Graph showing percentage of households with improved source of drinking water]

Source: DHS 2006-07

Households using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 2006-07

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2006-07

**CHILDRN PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2006-07 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth registration</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent girls 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant with their first child</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**CONTINUUM OF CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continuum of care (%) 2006-07</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family planning demand satisfied</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal care visit (1 or more)</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection against neonatal tetanus</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron supplementation during pregnancy</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled attendant at birth</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1h)</td>
<td>76.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal check-up (within 2 days)</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles immunization</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPT 3 immunization</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate complementary feeding</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A supplementation (*)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of fever sought</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother's knowledge about ORS</td>
<td>88.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHS 2006-07

**EDUCATION**

<table>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate for primary education level</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival rate to grade 5</td>
<td>98.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary completion rate</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INFORMATION SOURCES**


**FOOTNOTES**


2 Females in reproductive age: 15-49 year old.

3 Population below 2030 kcal of daily dietary energy consumption.

4 Reference population differs between surveys carried out from 1993 to 2005-06 (ICHSS/WHO Reference) and those carried out from 2006-07 to 2009 (WHO Child Growth Standards).

5 Water sealed toilets.

6 This figure includes both children who had a birth certificate and those registered in local birth registrars.

Sri Lanka has achieved a relatively high status of healthcare as seen by the low national levels of infant, child and maternal mortality. However, maternal and child under-nutrition continues to be a major challenge, adversely affecting children’s physical and intellectual development. Additionally, significant health and nutrition inequalities exist across the country, between geographic areas and socio-economic groups.

The main objective of these profiles is to promote a culture of evidence-based decision making and resource allocation. They should help policy-makers and programme managers in identifying major problems as well as disadvantaged groups, setting priorities and establishing effective strategies to achieve MDGs with equity.