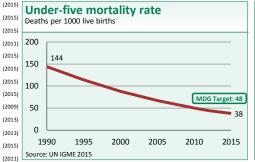
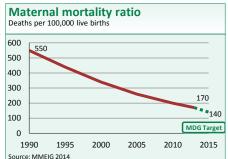


Bangladesh

DEMOGRAPHICS

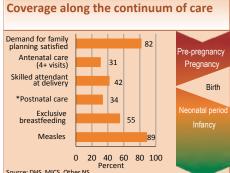


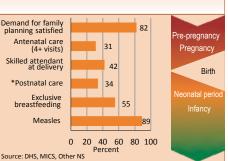


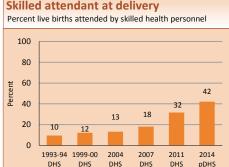


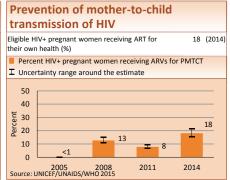
Note: MDG target calculated by Countdown to 2015.

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH

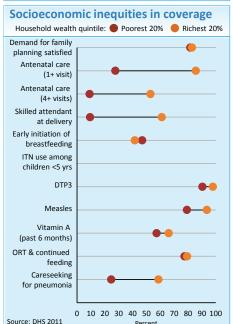








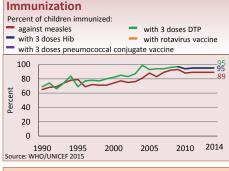
EQUITY

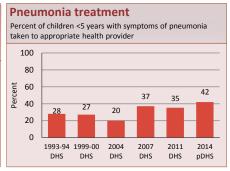


Coverage levels are shown for the poorest 20% (red circles) and the richest 20% (orange circles). The longer the line between the two groups, the greater the inequality. These estimates may differ from other charts due to differences in data sources.

Percent

CHILD HEALTH





NUTRITION

Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe %) Low birthweight prevalence (%)

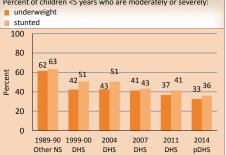
14 22 Vitamin A two dose coverage (%)

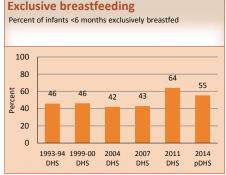
(2014) Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hr of birth, %) 44 Introduction of solid, semi-solid/soft foods (%)

(2013)

(2013)

Underweight and stunting prevalence Percent of children <5 years who are moderately or severely: underweight stunted

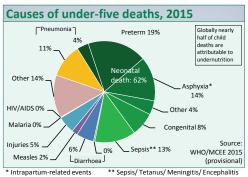


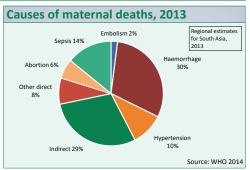




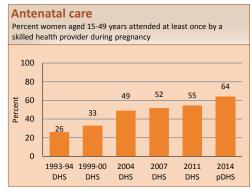
Bangladesh

DEMOGRAPHICS



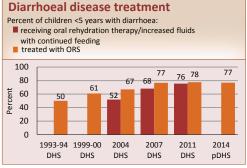


MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH



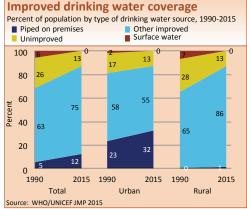
| Demand for family planning satisfied (%) | | 82 | (2012-2013) |
|--|---------|----|-------------|
| Antenatal care (4 or more visits, %) | | 31 | (2014) |
| Malaria during pregnancy - intermittent preventeratment (%) | tive | - | - |
| C-section rate (total, urban, rural; %) (Minimum target is 5% and maximum target is 15%) | 23, 38, | 18 | (2014) |
| Neonatal tetanus vaccine | | 96 | (2014) |
| Postnatal visit for baby (within 2 days, %) | | 32 | (2014) |
| Postnatal visit for mother (within 2 days , %) | | 34 | (2014) |
| Women with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m2, %) | | 28 | (2011) |

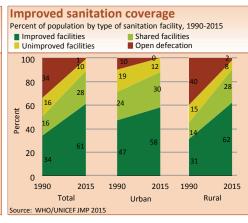
CHILD HEALTH



| Malaria | prevention and treatment | |
|-------------|---|---|
| | en receiving first line treatment among g any antimalarial | - |
| Percent chi | dren < 5 years sleeping under ITNs | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Very limited risk | |
| | | |
| | | |

WATER AND SANITATION





POLICIES

| Laws or regulations that allow adolescents to access contraceptives without parental or spousal consent | - |
|---|---------|
| Legal status of abortion (X of 5 circumstances) | 1 |
| Midwives authorized for specific tasks (x of 7 tasks) | 6 |
| Maternity protection (Convention 183) | No |
| Maternal deaths notification | No |
| Postnatal home visits in the first week after birth | Yes |
| Kangaroo Mother Care in facilities for low birthweight/preterm newborns | Yes |
| Antenatal corticosteroids as part of management of preterm labour | Yes |
| International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes | Partial |
| Community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics | Yes |
| Low osmolarity ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea | Yes |

SYSTEMS

| Costed national implementation plan(s) for: maternal, newborn and child health available | Yes (2015) | | | |
|--|------------|--|--|--|
| Life Saving Commodities in Essential Medicine List: | | | | |
| Reproductive health (X of 3) | 2 (2015) | | | |
| Maternal health (X of 3) | 3 (2015) | | | |
| Newborn health (X of 4) | 2 (2015) | | | |
| Child health (X of 3) | 3 (2015) | | | |
| Density of doctors, nurses and midwives (per 10,000 population) | 5.7 (2011) | | | |
| National availability of Emergency | 184 (2012) | | | |

(% of recommended minimum) FINANCING

health per live birth (US\$)

| THARCING | |
|---|-----------|
| Per capita total expenditure on health (Int\$) | 95 (2013) |
| General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure (%) | 8 (2013) |
| Out of pocket expenditure as % of total expenditure on health(%) | 60 (2013) |
| Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health expenditure by source | No Data |
| ■ General government expenditure | |
| ■ External sources | |
| ■ Private sources | |
| ODA to child health per child (US\$) | 8 (2012) |
| ODA to maternal and neonatal | 21 (2012) |