



# BANGLADESH

## SRMNCAH Factsheet December 2020



World Health Organization  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia



### Basic profile

| Demographic   | Value       | Year of data |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Total population <sup>65</sup>  | 164 689 000 | 2020         |
| Total under-5 population <sup>65</sup>                                | 14 328 000  | 2020         |
| Total adolescent population (10–19 years) <sup>65</sup>               | 30 674 000  | 2020         |
| Women in reproductive age group (15–49 years) <sup>65</sup>           | 46 216 000  | 2020         |
| Annual number of births <sup>61</sup>                                 | 2 913 000   | 2019         |
| Total fertility rate (births per woman) <sup>41</sup>                 | 2.3         | 2019         |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) <sup>41</sup> | 83          | 2019         |
| Births registered (%) <sup>41</sup>                                   | 56          | 2019         |

- Under-5 population **9%**
- Total adolescent population **19%**
- Women in reproductive age group **28%**
- Total fertility rate **2.3**
- Adolescent birth rate **83 per 1000 population**
- Births registered **56%**

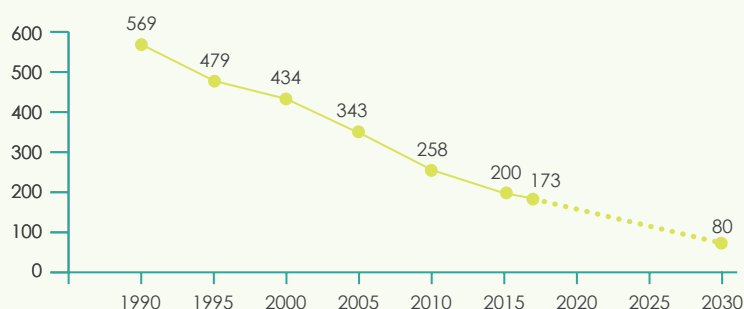
Source: <sup>65</sup>World Population Prospects 2020 | <sup>61</sup>United Nations Population Division 2019 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

| Country profile  | Value | Year of data |
|--|-------|--------------|
| GNI (PPP) per capita <sup>63</sup>   | 5190  | 2019         |
| Percentage of population below international poverty line <sup>24</sup>  | 15    | 2016         |
| Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water | NA    | NA           |
| Improved sanitation <sup>41</sup>  | 85    | 2019         |
| Handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>41</sup>   | 75    | 2019         |
| Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services <sup>41</sup>                                    | 99    | 2019         |

Source: <sup>63</sup>World Bank, World Development Indicators 2019 | <sup>24</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2016 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

### Impact indicators

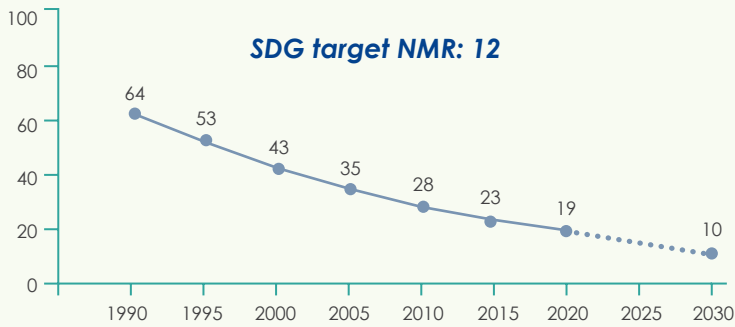
#### Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)



- **60% reduction in MMR between 2000 and 2017**

Source: <sup>48</sup>Trends in maternal mortality 1990 to 2015: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division | <sup>49</sup>Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division | 5.7% annual rate of reduction between 2010 and 2017, and the assumption that all things will remain as in 2017 considered for calculating the 2030 projection for maternal mortality ratio

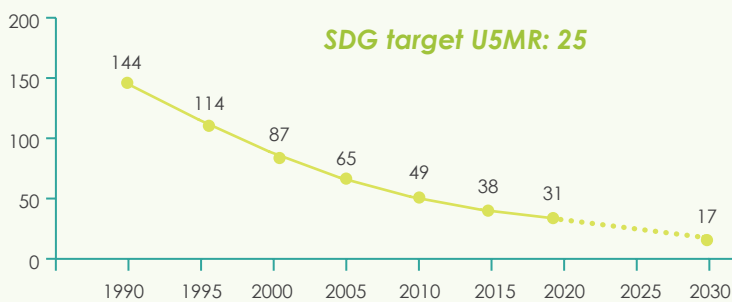
## Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



- **70% reduction in neonatal mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)  
4.4% annual rate of reduction between 1990 and 2019, considered for calculating the 2030 projection for neonatal mortality rate

## Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)



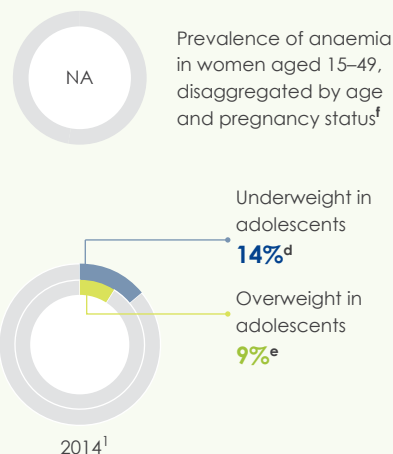
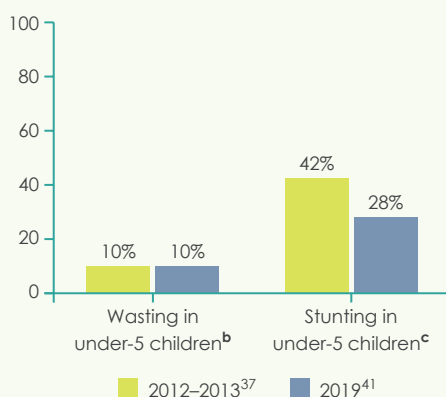
- **78% reduction in under-5 mortality rate between 1990 and 2019**

Source: UN Inter-Agency estimates: Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2020 (UN IGME 2020)  
5.3% annual rate of reduction between 1990 and 2019, considered for calculating the 2030 projection for under-5 mortality rate

- **Stillbirth rate (per 1000 births) is 24<sup>60</sup>**
- **Adolescent mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 adolescents) is 10<sup>60</sup>**

Source: <sup>60</sup>UN IGME database 2019

## Nutrition indicators

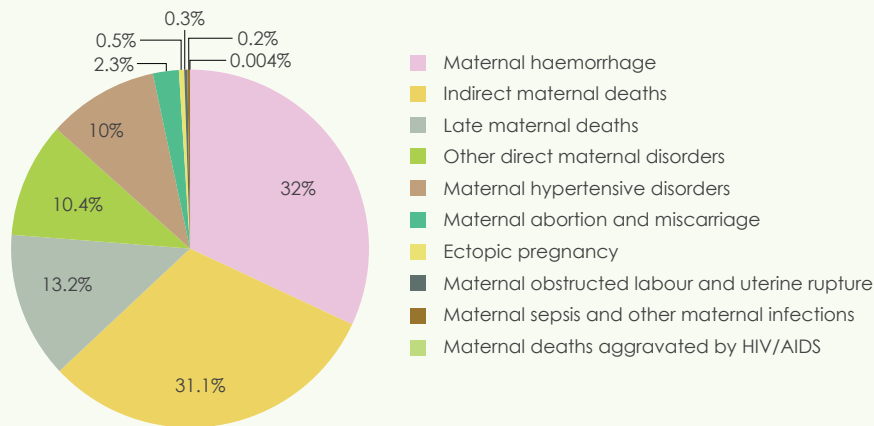


- **44% reduction in prevalence of LBW<sup>a</sup> between 2012-2013 and 2019**
- **33% reduction in stunting among under-5 children between 2012-2013 and 2019**

Source: <sup>37</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 | <sup>1</sup>Bangladesh Global School-based Student Health Survey 2014

For definition of the superscript please refer to page number 35 of the country fact sheet

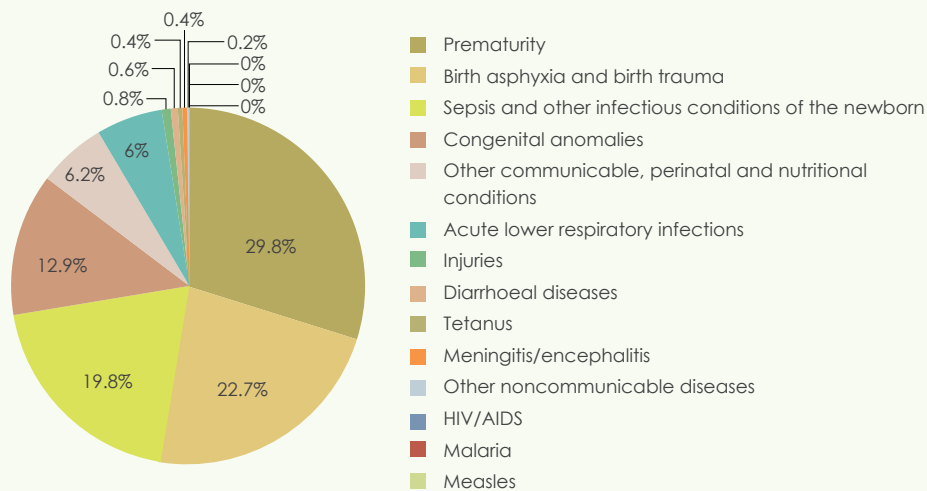
## Causes of maternal deaths



- Proportion of direct maternal deaths decreased from 63% to 56% between 2015 and 2019

Source: <sup>16</sup>Global Burden of Disease study 2019

## Causes of newborn deaths

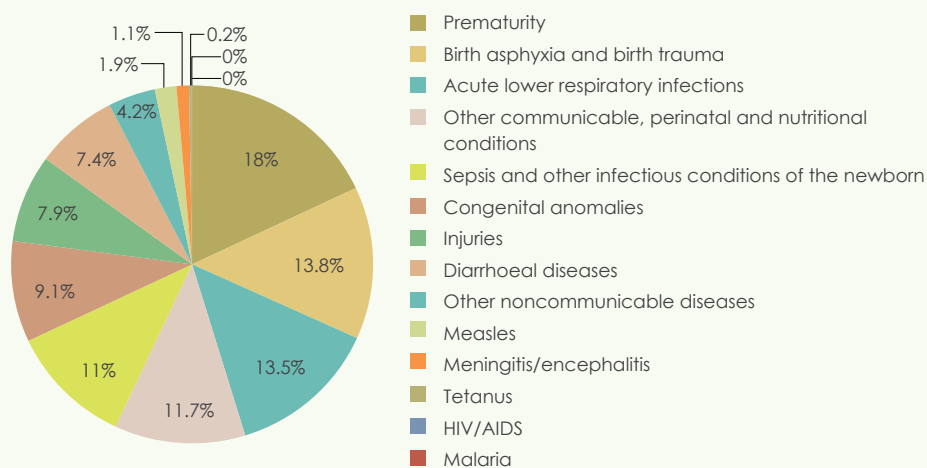


More than 56 000 newborns died in the first month of life mainly due to:

- prematurity
- birth asphyxia
- infections

Source: <sup>25</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

## Causes of under-5 deaths



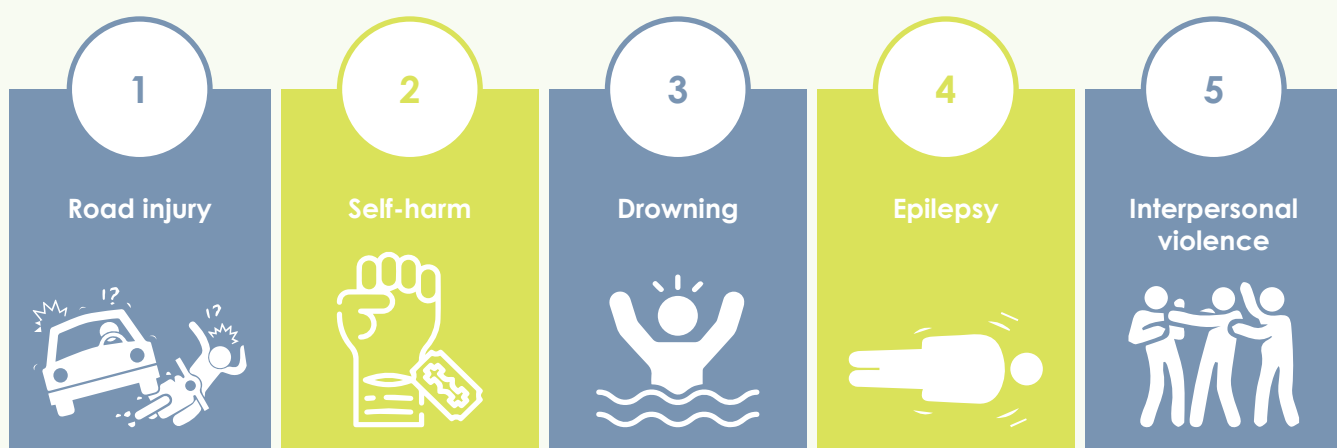
More than 101 000 under-5 children died, mainly due to:

- newborn causes
- pneumonia and diarrhoea
- injuries

Source: <sup>25</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

# Causes of adolescent deaths

## Top 5 causes of adolescent deaths



Source: <sup>25</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2017

## SRMNCAH policy survey

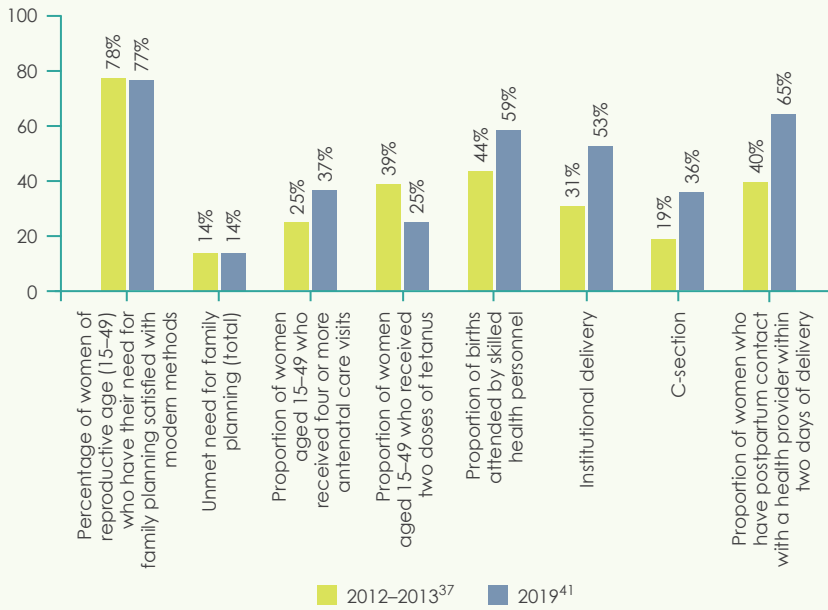
| Presence of key national policy/guidelines on SRMNCAH at the national level           | (Y/N) |
|---|-------|
| On family planning/contraception <sup>45</sup>  | ●     |
| On sexually transmitted infections diagnosis, treatment and counselling <sup>45</sup> | ●     |
| On comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control <sup>45</sup>        | ●     |
| On antenatal care <sup>45</sup>   | ●     |
| On childbirth <sup>45</sup>   | ●     |
| On postnatal care for mothers and newborns <sup>45</sup>                              | ●     |
| On management of low birth weight and preterm newborns <sup>45</sup>                  | ●     |
| On child health and development of children <sup>45</sup>                             | ●     |
| On early childhood development <sup>45</sup>  | ●     |
| On integrated management of childhood illness <sup>45</sup>                           | ●     |
| On management of childhood pneumonia <sup>45</sup>                                    | ●     |
| On management of childhood diarrhoea <sup>45</sup>                                    | ●     |
| On management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children <sup>45</sup>  | ●     |
| On management of acute malnutrition in children <sup>45</sup>                         | ●     |
| On adolescent (10–19 years) health issues <sup>45</sup>                               | ●     |
| Multisectoral plan of action for violence against women <sup>45</sup>                 | ●     |
| On CAC/post-abortion care <sup>15</sup>   | ●     |

● Yes ● No

Source: <sup>45</sup>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy Survey, 2019 | <sup>15</sup>Global Abortion Policies Database, 2017

# Coverage indicators

## Sexual, reproductive and maternal health

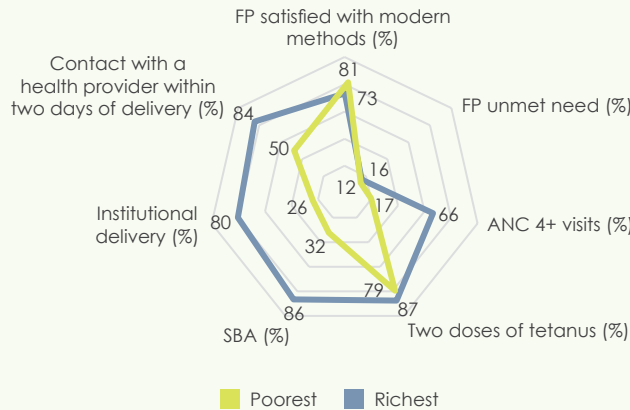


- **37%** got 4+ ANC visits during last pregnancy
- Institutional deliveries have increased from **31%** to **53%** between 2012-2013 and 2019
- **35%** increase in deliveries attended by skilled health personnel from 2012-2013 to 2019
- Postpartum contact with a health provider within two days of delivery has increased from **40%** to **65%** between 2012-2013 and 2019
- **89%** increase in C-section between 2012-2013 and 2019
- Less than **10%** women aged 30-49 were screened for cervical cancer<sup>66</sup>

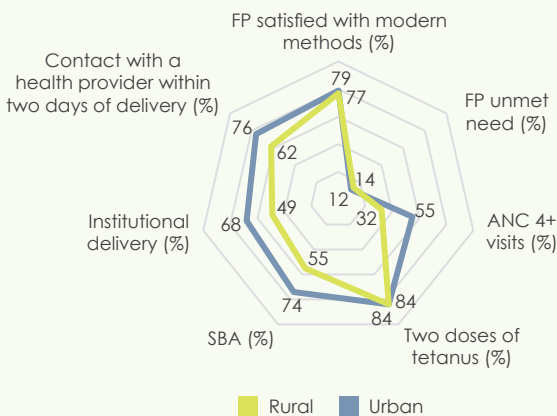
Source: <sup>37</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019 | <sup>66</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2019

# Equity in coverage

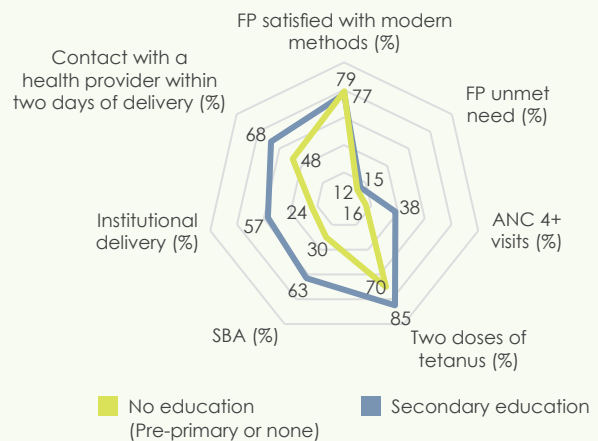
## By wealth



## By geography

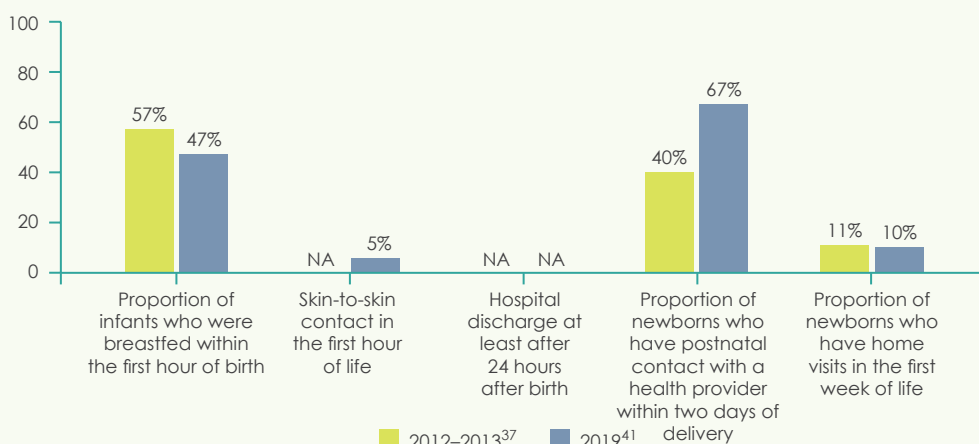


## By maternal education



Source: <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

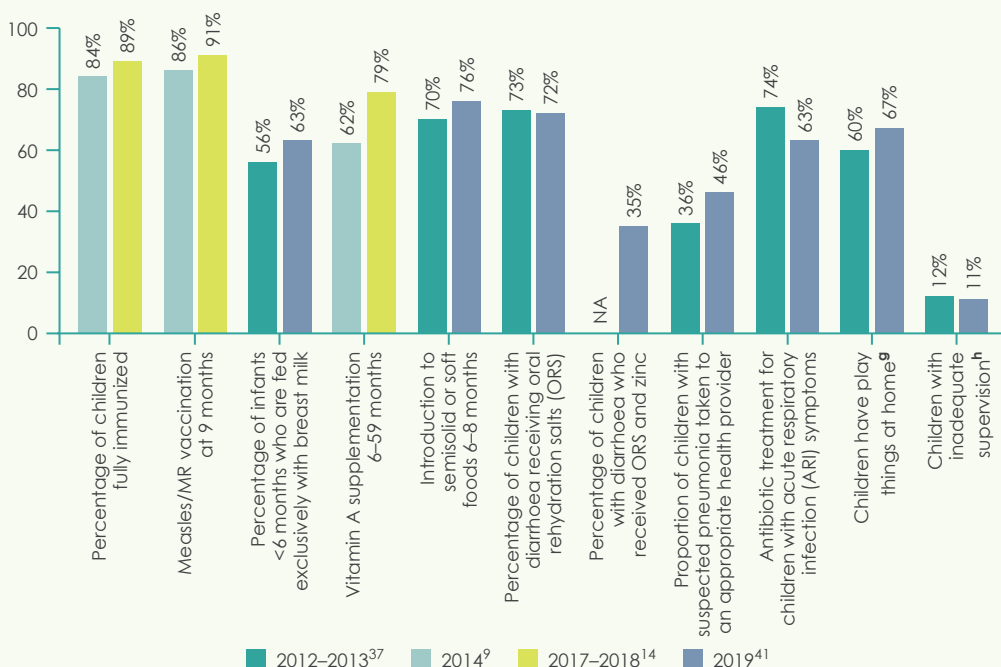
## Newborn health



- 5% got skin-to-skin contact in the first hour of birth
- 67% got postnatal contact with a health provider within two days of delivery
- 10% got home visits in the first week of life

Source: <sup>37</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

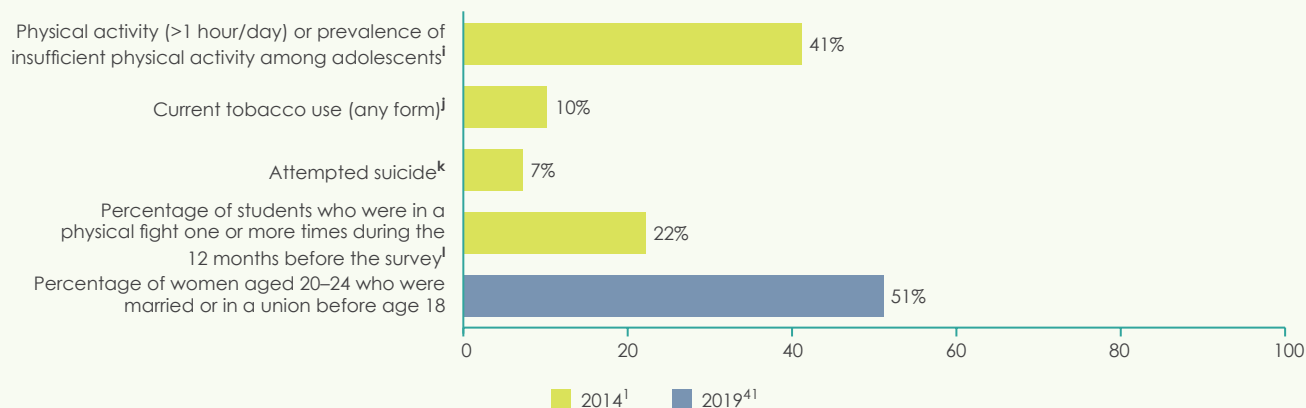
## Child health and development



- 6% increase in children getting full immunization between 2014 and 2017-2018
- 11% increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2012-2013 and 2019
- 20% increase in use of vitamin A supplements between 2014 and 2017-2018

Source: <sup>37</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012-2013 | <sup>9</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2014 | <sup>14</sup>Demographic and Health Survey 2017-2018 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

## Adolescent health and development

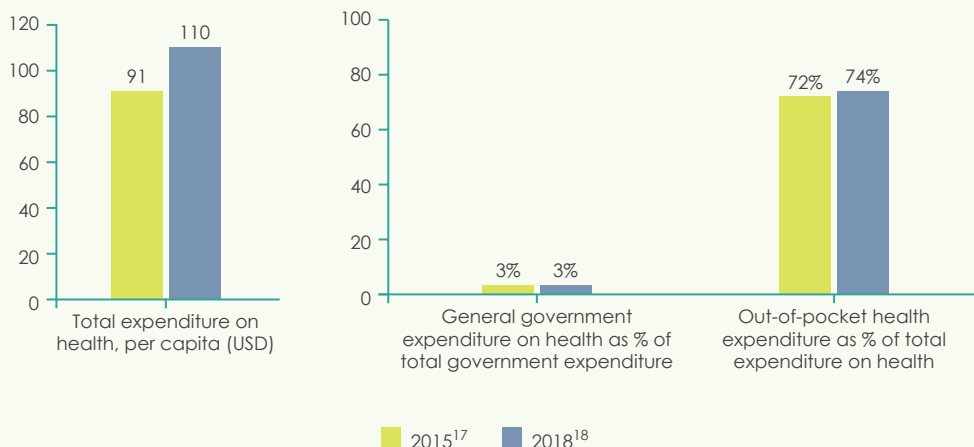


Source: <sup>1</sup>Bangladesh Global School-based Student Health Survey 2014 | <sup>41</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019

For definition of the superscript please refer to page number 35 of the country fact sheet

## Health system indicators

### Health financing



- **Out-of-pocket health expenditure is increasing**

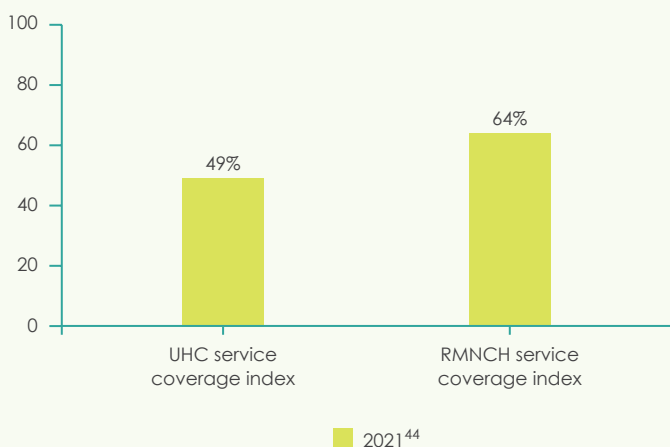
Source: <sup>17</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2015 | <sup>18</sup>Global Health Expenditure database 2018

### Health workforce

- **7 per 10 000 population availability of doctors, nurses, midwives versus 44.5 per 10 000 recommended in Global Strategy<sup>23</sup>**
- **4 per 10 000 population availability of midwives and nurses versus 18 per 10 000 population in the South-East Asia Region<sup>64</sup>**

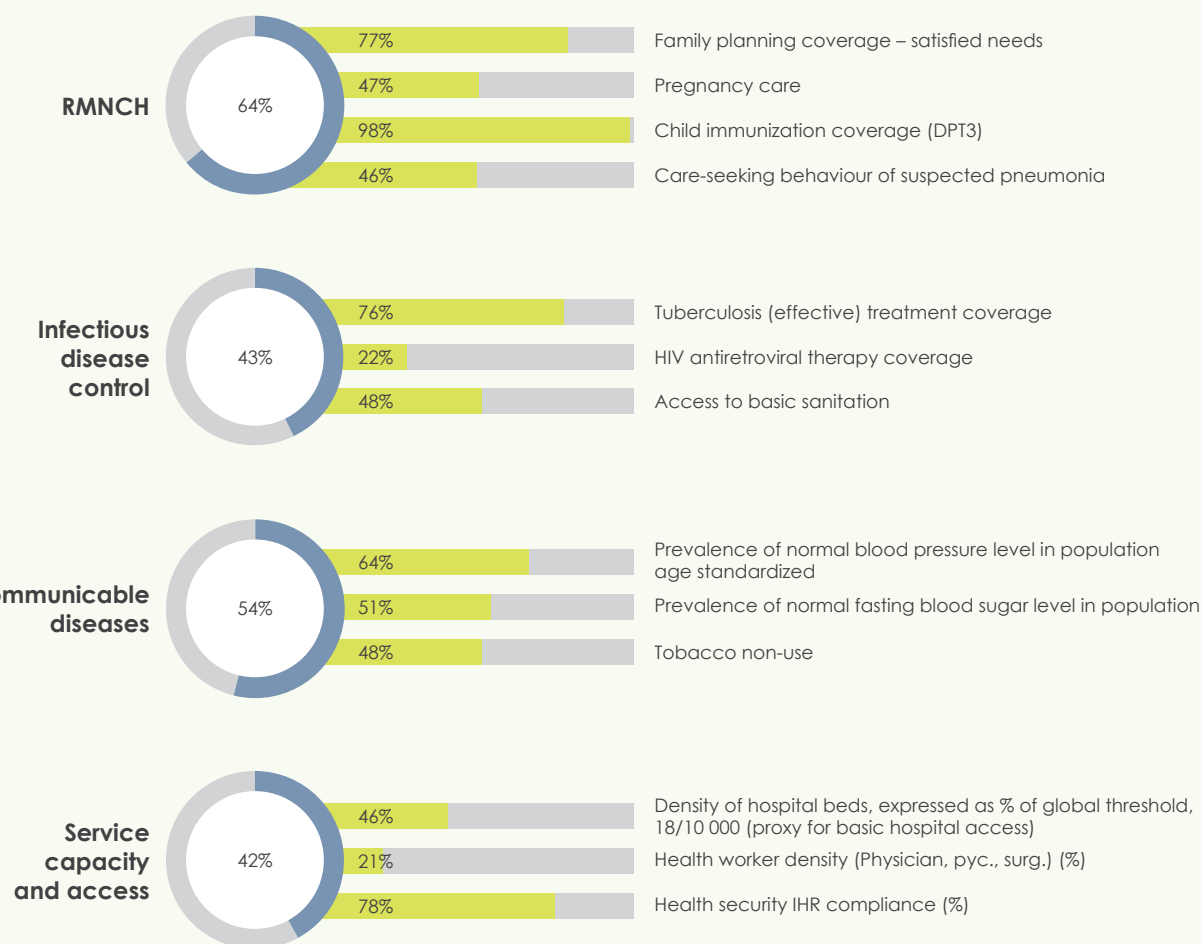
Source: <sup>23</sup>Global Health Observatory - World Health Organization 2015 | <sup>64</sup>World Health Statistics 2020

### Service delivery



Source: <sup>44</sup>Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data

## Break-up of UHC coverage index of essential health services with RMNCH sub-index



Source: <sup>44</sup>Provisional calculation (2021) based on available data in DHS/MICS 2012–2019; Step surveys & Nationally reported data

<sup>a</sup>**Low birth weight (LBW):** Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

<sup>b</sup>**Wasting in under-5 children:** Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished

<sup>c</sup>**Stunting in under-5 children:** Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished

<sup>d</sup>**Underweight in adolescents:** Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI <-2 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents

<sup>e</sup>**Overweight in adolescents:** Percentage of adolescents aged 10–19 years with BMI > 1 SD of the median according to the WHO growth reference for school-age children and adolescents

<sup>f</sup>Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl) (For non-pregnant women <12.0 g/dl and for pregnant women <11.0 g/dl)

<sup>g</sup>**Children have play things at home:** Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings

<sup>h</sup>**Children with inadequate supervision:** Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week

<sup>i</sup>**Physical activity (>1 hour/day) or prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adolescents:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years had physical activity (>1 hour/day) or prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adolescents

<sup>j</sup>**Current tobacco use (any form):** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who currently used any tobacco products (used any tobacco products on at least 1 day during the last 30 days before the survey)

<sup>k</sup>**Attempted suicide:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey

<sup>l</sup>**Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey:** Percentage of students aged 13–17 years who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey