



EXEMPLARS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

BANGLADESH



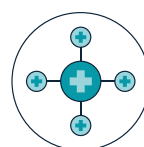
Under-Five Mortality

Project Status: **Complete**

TOP-LINE FINDING

From 2000 to 2015, Bangladesh reduced its under-five mortality (U5M) rate 56%.

- » Bangladesh emphasized gender-equity improvements, including family planning, education access, and microcredit finance, which contributed to improved child health.
- » Bangladesh collaborated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), most notably BRAC, on deploying the country's community health worker (CHW) program, and used data to evaluate interventions, like vaccine introductions.



Primary Health Care

Project Status: **In Progress**

TOP-LINE FINDING

Bangladesh's primary health care (PHC) system outperforms peer countries at a similar level of spending on health.

- » Bangladesh has made substantial improvements in effective coverage of health services alongside an increase in total health expenditure.
- » Training and institutionalizing community health workers (CHWs) and leveraging digital innovations to expand telemedicine led to improved service access and availability.
- » Decentralized and strategic planning and procurement, and improved data practices led to more efficient acquisition and allocation of resources.

ABOUT EXEMPLARS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

The Exemplars in Global Health (EGH) program is a global coalition of partners including researchers, academics, experts, funders, country stakeholders, and implementers. Our mission is to identify positive global health outliers, analyze what makes countries successful, and disseminate core lessons so they can be adapted in comparable settings. We aim to help country-level decision makers, global partners, and funders make strategic decisions, allocate resources, and craft evidence-based policies. A small, core team supporting EGH is based at Gates Ventures, the private office of Bill Gates, and closely collaborates with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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Neonatal and Maternal Mortality

Project Status: In Progress

TOP-LINE FINDING

Between 2000 and 2017, Bangladesh reduced its maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 434 to 173 deaths per 100,000 live births. The country also reduced its neonatal mortality rate (NMR) from 44 to 17 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2000 and 2020.

- » Bangladesh has a longstanding history of investing in family planning, and the country has achieved rapid progress in NMR and MMR reductions through rapid fertility declines, improved access to health services largely due to private sector expansions, and increases in skilled providers with improved care quality.
- » Bangladesh improved care coverage and quality through public-private service delivery expansion including the addition of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmOnC) to all 64 of its maternal and child welfare centers, and the introduction of a midwifery program.



Community Health Workers

Project Status: Complete

TOP-LINE FINDING

The ratio of community health workers (CHWs) to population per 10,000 people increased from 3.0 in 1990 to 5.8 in 2017.

- » Bangladesh's stakeholders were committed to experimentation, innovation, and adaptation, and its programming was both problem-focused and data-driven.
- » Bangladesh executed on its vision thanks to strong political support for CHW programming, as well as engagement from community groups. Similarly, long-standing partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ensured that Bangladesh leveraged available resources.

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Countdown to 2030

International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research

Bangladesh (icddr,b)

Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Institute for International Programs (IIP)

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Last Mile Health

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