

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

HEALTH FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE, RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT:

KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Availability of basic client services in health facilities (%) N=1,524						
Child curative care	98	99	98	99	94	90
Child growth monitoring	85	96	76	90	80	45
Child vaccination	87	94	75	96	69	7
Any modern method of family planning	89	94	88	91	86	53
Antenatal care	99	99	96	>99	>99	95
Normal delivery	24	95	53	7	32	95
All basic client services with normal delivery	16	84	35	6	15	4
All basic client services without normal delivery	72	86	55	81	60	4
Basic amenities for client services (%) N=1,524						
Regular electricity ¹	43	79	32	41	78	>99
Improved water source ²	90	98	93	88	99	96
Privacy during consultation ³	70	73	73	66	93	96
Client latrine ⁴	79	90	81	77	93	90
Communication equipment (land/mobile phone)	11	82	3	3	68	95
Functioning computer with internet	58	91	22	67	74	75
Emergency transport ⁵	5	79	1	<1	22	62
All 6 basic amenities	5	42	<1	1	41	62
Diagnostic capacity (%) N=1,524						
Urine pregnancy test	12	64	9	4	79	77
Urine glucose	10	32	7	4	65	72
Urine protein	11	36	8	5	67	68
Blood glucose	20	30	2	21	67	60
Hemoglobin	17	74	14	9	75	80
All 5 basic laboratory diagnostic tests	4	14	2	<1	40	52
Functional x-ray machine	3	22	<1	<1	2	66
Functional ultrasound machine	4	18	<1	<1	26	69

¹Facility is connected to a central power grid and there has not been an interruption in power supply lasting for more than 2 hours at a time during normal working hours in the 7 days before the survey. ²Water is piped into facility or piped onto facility grounds, or else water from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, protected spring, or rain water, or bottled water and the outlet from this source is within 500 metres of the facility. ³A private room or screened-off space available in the general outpatient service area that is a sufficient distance from other clients so that a normal conversation could be held without the client being seen or heard by others. ⁴The facility had a functioning flush or pour-flush toilet, a ventilated improved pit latrine, or composting toilet. ⁵The facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility. "-" Means facilities below district level do not have the provisions to provide the indicated service.

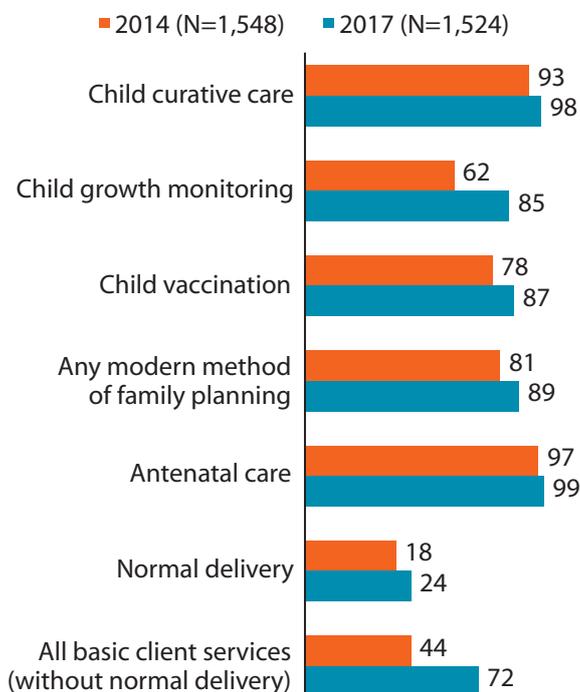
BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

HEALTH FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE, RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT:

KEY INDICATORS

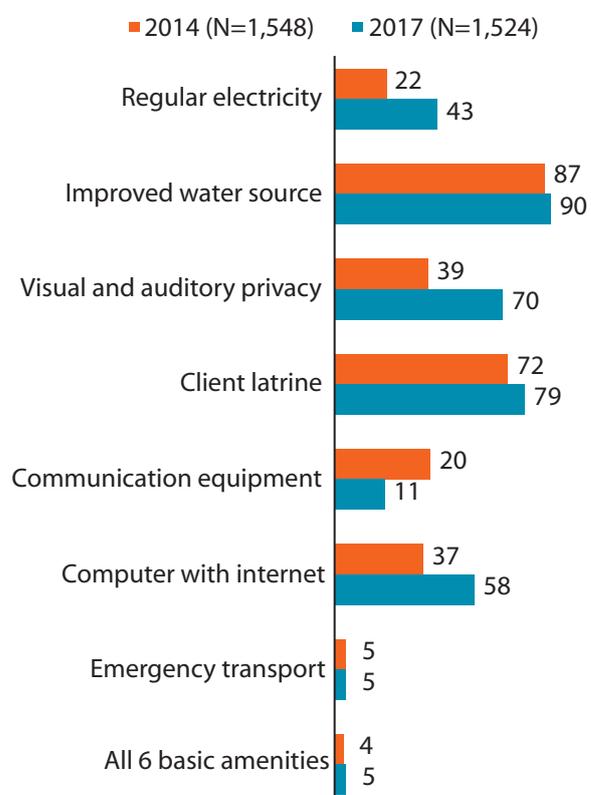
Trends in Availability of Basic Client Services

Among all facilities, percent offering indicated basic client services



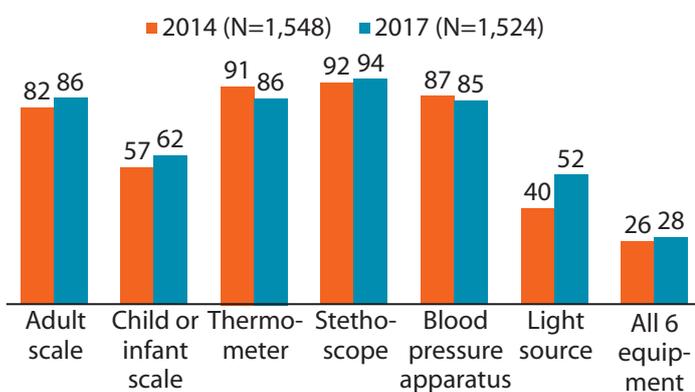
Trends in Availability of Basic Amenities

Among all facilities, percent with indicated amenities considered basic for quality services



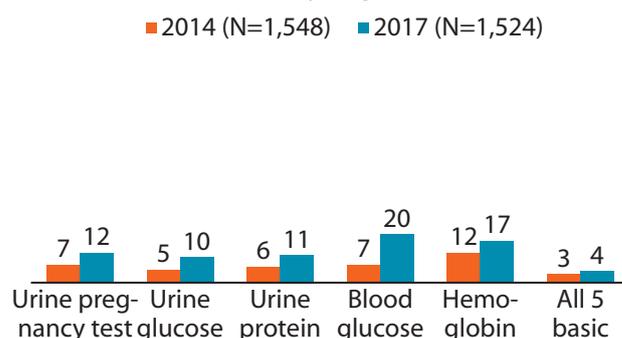
Trends in Availability of Basic Equipment

Among all facilities, percent with equipment considered basic to quality client services available



Trends in Laboratory Diagnostic Capacity

Among all facilities, percent with capacity to conduct basic laboratory diagnostic tests



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BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Among all facilities (N=1,524)						
Availability of child health services (%)						
Outpatient curative care for sick children	98	99	98	99	94	90
Child growth monitoring	85	96	76	90	80	45
Child vaccination	87	94	75	96	69	7
All three basic child health services	77	91	59	87	62	4
Among facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children (N=1,495)						
Availability of guidelines and equipment (%)						
Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (ICMI) guidelines	42	58	40	42	57	3
Growth monitoring guidelines	39	49	26	43	62	8
Child scale	47	75	45	45	71	76
Length or height board	77	85	53	85	89	49
Thermometer	90	97	76	93	99	99
Stethoscope	95	>99	97	94	>99	>99
All four equipment available	38	66	28	39	66	40
Trained staff for child curative care services* (%)						
IMCI (past 24 months)	21	33	10	25	14	9
IMCI (at any time)	56	76	52	59	43	20
Growth monitoring (past 24 months)	26	35	14	30	25	13
Growth monitoring (at any time)	49	67	41	53	43	21
Availability of essential medicines (%)						
Oral rehydration salts (ORS)	81	85	37	95	94	78
Amoxicillin	74	59	64	80	55	52
Paracetamol	84	76	73	88	80	85
Vitamin A capsules	48	41	10	61	53	52
Mebendazole/Albendazole	92	82	85	97	83	67
Zinc	69	61	33	82	81	71
All six essential medicines	33	13	4	44	25	31

* At least one provider of child health services in the facility reported receiving in-service training. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions, and does not include individual instruction a provider might have received during routine supervision.

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

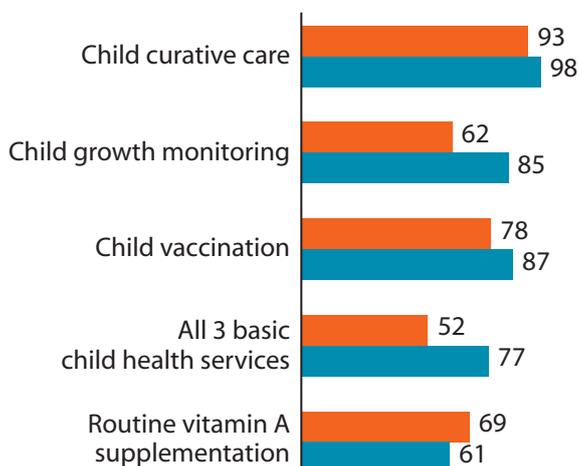
CHILD HEALTH SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

Trends in Availability of Child Health Services

Among all facilities, percent offering indicated basic client services

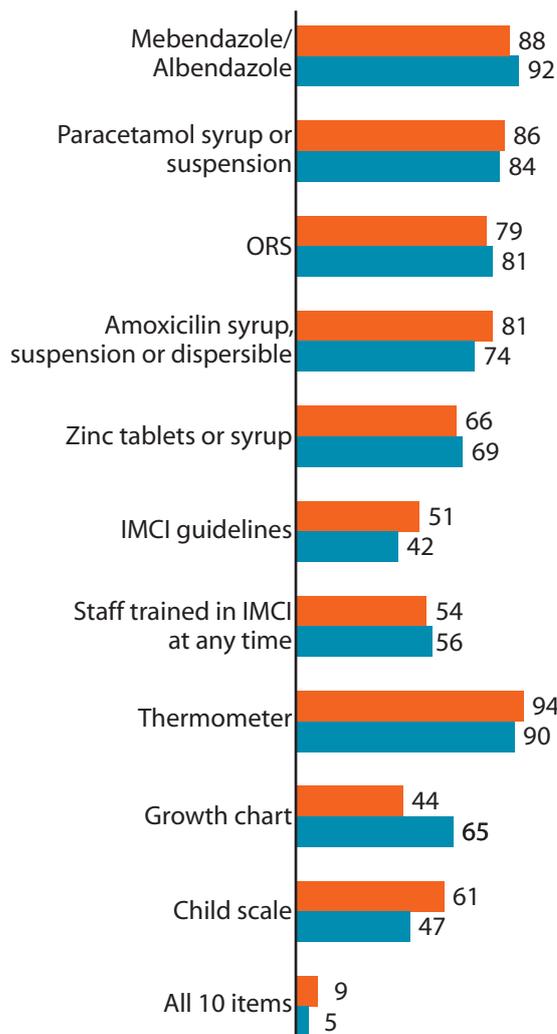
2014 (N=1,548) 2017 (N=1,524)



Trends in Readiness to Provide Child Curative Care Services

Among facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children, percent where indicated components of service readiness were observed to be available on the day of the survey

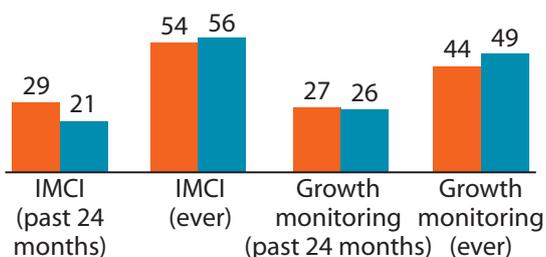
2014 (N=1,433) 2017 (N=1,495)



Trends in Trained Staff for Child Curative Care Services

Among facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children, percent with trained staff

2014 (N=1,433) 2017 (N=1,495)



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BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Among all facilities (N=1,524)						
Facilities providing¹ family planning (FP) services (%)						
Any modern FP (including Emergency Contraceptives) ²	86	93	87	89	83	25
Any long lasting and permanent methods ³	26	92	72	4*	69	19
Male or female sterilization	4	67	-	-	11	18
Among facilities providing specific methods of family planning⁴						
Availability of family planning commodities on day of survey (%)						
Combined or progestin-only oral pills	95	99	95	95	>99	99
Progestin-only injectables	80	98	92	73	99	89
Male condom	91	99	94	89	97	96
Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD)	84	95	90	-	94	79
One rod implant	76	97	-	-	85	76
Two rods implant	53	70	-	-	58	64
Every method provided by facility was available on day of survey	78	84	83	75	88	87
Among facilities offering⁵ any modern FP methods (N=1,359)						
Trained staff⁶ (%)						
Staff trained in FP (past 24 months)	28	50	37	23	55	15
Staff trained in FP (at any time)	56	88	79	45	86	28
Guidelines and equipment observed (%)						
Guidelines on FP	49	86	69	39	87	5
Blood pressure apparatus	85	94	91	82	98	95
Examination light	54	79	51	51	96	84
Examination bed or couch	85	95	88	82	99	96
Samples of FP methods	60	82	68	55	82	18
Pelvic model for IUCD	9	37	16	4	48	1
Model for showing condom use	12	33	18	7	57	<1

¹A facility is said to **provide** a family planning service if the facility reports that it provides or prescribes the method, refers clients to obtain the method elsewhere, or counsels clients on the methods. In this category, all facilities are at least providing a FP method to the client. ²Facility provides any of the following: contraceptive pills (combined or progestin-only), injectables (progestin-only), one rod implants, two rods implants (Zadell), IUCDs, male condoms, female sterilization (tubal ligation), male sterilization (vasectomy), or emergency contraceptives. ³Facility provides any of the following long-term and permanent methods of family planning: one rod implants, two rods implants, IUCDs, female sterilization, or male sterilization. ⁴The denominators for each method are different and not shown in the table. ⁵A facility is said to **offer** a method if the facility reports that it provides or prescribes the method, refers clients to obtain the method elsewhere, or counsels clients on the methods. In this category, all facilities are not necessarily providing a method to the client. ⁶The facility had at least one interviewed staff member providing the service who reports in-service training in some aspect of family planning. The training must involve structured sessions and does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. "-" means the specific methods are not provided at this type of facility. *Among long lasting and permanent methods, community clinics only provide injectables.

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

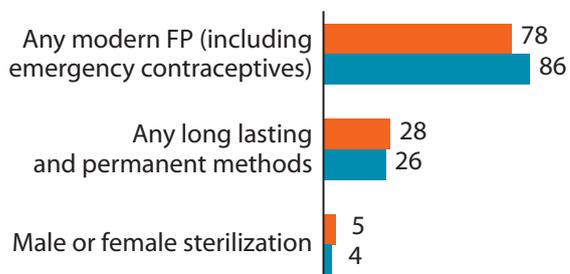
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

Trends in Family Planning Methods Provided

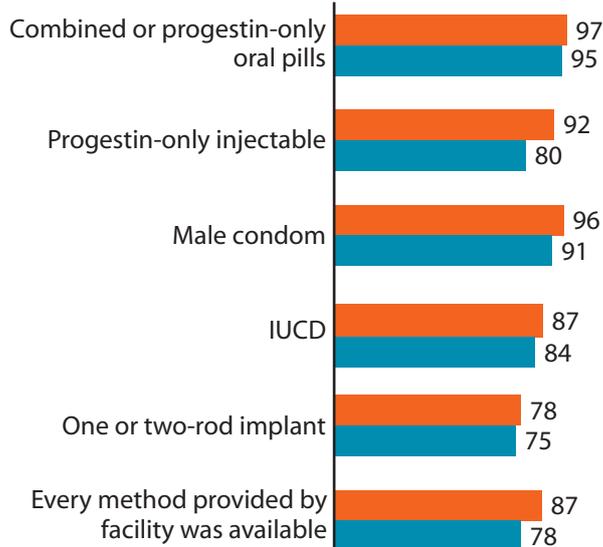
Among all facilities, percent providing specific modern FP methods

■ 2014 (N=1,548) ■ 2017 (N=1,524)



Trends in Availability of Provided Family Planning Commodities

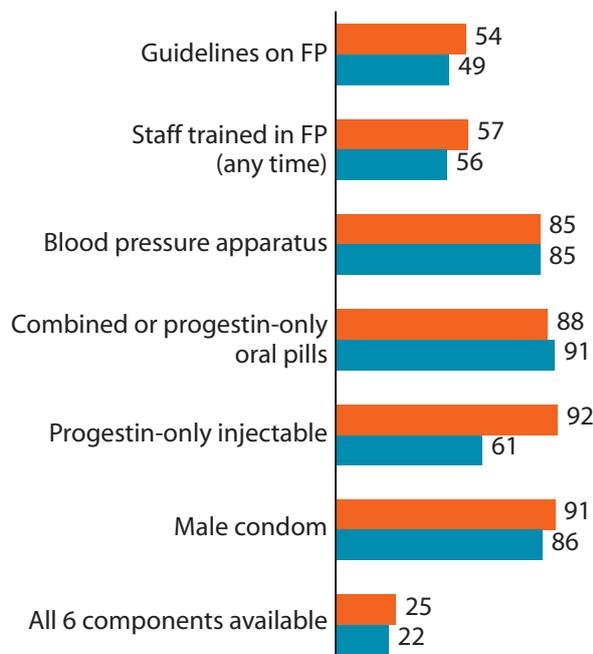
Among facilities that provide the indicated modern FP method, percent that had the method available on the day of the survey



Trends in Readiness to Provide Family Planning Services

Among facilities that offer any modern FP methods, percent where indicated components of service readiness were observed to be available on the day of the survey

■ 2014 (N=1,260) ■ 2017 (N=1,359)



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BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Among all facilities (N=1,524)						
Facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services (%)	99	99	96	>99	>99	95
Among facilities offering ANC (N=1,506)						
Availability of ANC services¹ (%)						
Provides ANC but not every day	9	2	20	6	2	6
Provides every day	91	98	80	94	98	94
Availability of guidelines and equipment to support ANC services (%)						
Guidelines on ANC	46	60	50	44	75	7
Blood pressure apparatus	86	99	91	83	98	98
Stethoscope	95	99	94	94	>99	98
Adult weighing scale	88	97	82	89	>99	99
Fetal stethoscope	4	15	3	1	15	39
Measuring tape	42	58	31	42	72	54
Examination bed or couch	85	99	85	83	>99	96
Trained staff for ANC services² (%)						
Past 24 months	27	46	16	30	38	17
At any time	55	86	54	54	64	26
Diagnostic capacity (%)						
Hemoglobin	17	74	15	9	75	82
Urine protein	25	66	18	19	84	79
Urine glucose	22	61	15	17	80	78
Blood grouping and Rhesus factor	1	5	<1	<1	6	13
Syphilis	6	43	<1	<1	59	74
Ultrasonography	1	4	<1	<1	12	8
Availability of essential medicines (%)						
Iron tablets	90	92	89	90	88	74
Folic acid tablets	92	95	94	92	91	78
Iron or folic acid tablets	93	96	95	93	92	78
Readiness of facilities to provide ANC services (%)						
Facilities with all 6 items for service readiness ³	4	31	7	1	23	2

¹Every day refers to all working days when the facility is open. ²At least one provider of child health services in the facility reported receiving in-service training in some aspect of antenatal care. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions, and does not include individual instruction a provider might have received during routine supervision. ³Guidelines on ANC, staff trained for ANC at any time, blood pressure apparatus, hemoglobin testing capacity, iron or folic acid tablets.

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

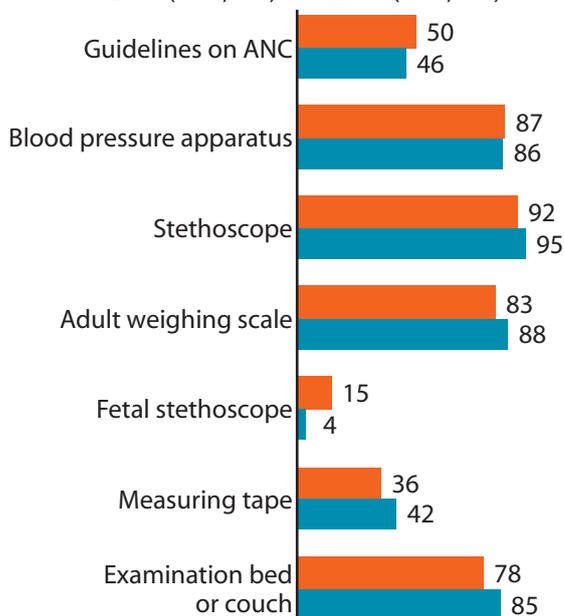
ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

Trends in Guidelines and Basic Equipment for Antenatal Care Services

Among facilities offering ANC services, percent that have:

■ 2014 (N=1,508) ■ 2017 (N=1,506)



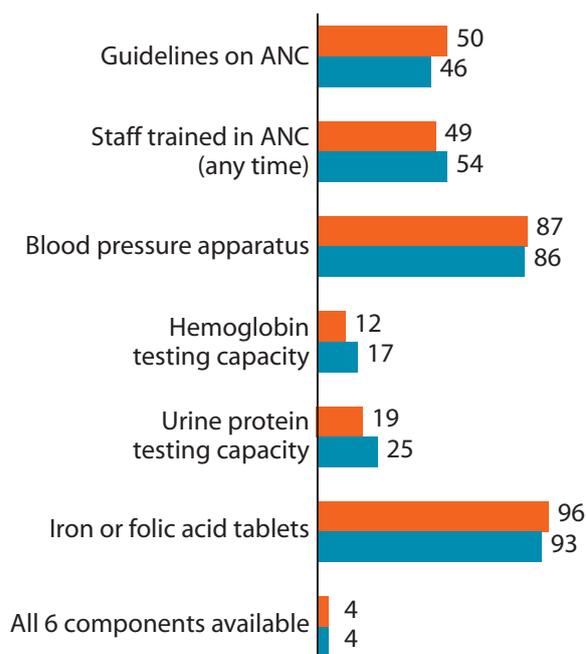
99% of all health facilities **offer antenatal care** (ANC) services.

Among facilities that offer ANC, **9 in 10** provide these services **every day** that the facility is open.

Trends in Readiness to Provide Antenatal Care Services

Among facilities that provide ANC, percent where indicated components of service readiness were observed to be available on the day of the survey

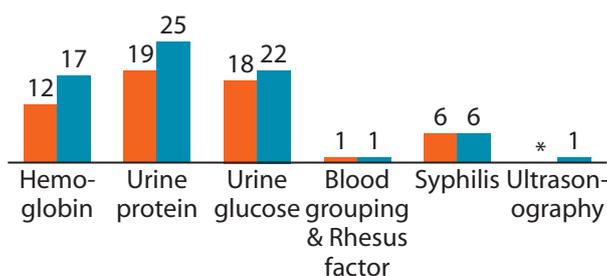
■ 2014 (N=1,508) ■ 2017 (N=1,506)



Trends in Diagnostic Capacity

Among facilities offering ANC services, percent with capacity to conduct indicated tests

■ 2014 (N=1,508) ■ 2017 (N=1,506)



*Not measured in the 2014 BHFS



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BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

DELIVERY AND NEWBORN CARE SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Among all facilities (N=1,524)						
Availability of maternal health services (%)						
Antenatal care (ANC)	99	99	96	>99	>99	95
Normal delivery service	24	95	53	7	32	95
Cesarean delivery	4	38	-	-	11	97
Postnatal care (PNC)	96	98	93	96	99	96
Among facilities that offer normal delivery services (N=358)						
Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day (with or without observed duty schedule) (%)	60	96	60	7	75	>99
Readiness of health facilities to provide normal delivery services (%)						
Guidelines on BEmOC or CEmOC ¹	12	23	10	10	38	5
Staff trained in delivery care at any time	45	59	47	36	78	16
Examination light	63	83	50	59	97	91
Delivery pack	83	89	82	74	87	94
Suction apparatus	31	60	15	9	77	89
Neonatal bag and mask	55	89	49	26	76	88
Partograph	20	43	16	<1	65	22
Gloves	76	75	78	74	92	69
Injectable uterotonic oxytocin	31	66	18	10	79	72
Injectable antibiotic	19	59	1	<1	67	70
Magnesium sulphate	14	29	6	<1	38	48
Skin disinfectant	52	69	45	43	77	71
Intravenous fluids with infusion set	32	62	26	5	51	65
All 13 items for service readiness	<1	1	<1	<1	5	<1
Facilities that perform signal functions for emergency obstetric care (%)						
Applied parenteral antibiotics	39	85	17	23	75	99
Applied parenteral oxytocic	57	92	42	47	74	>99
Applied parenteral anticonvulsant	20	53	4	14	43	63
3 signal functions ²	19	50	2	14	36	62

¹Basic emergency obstetric care (BEmOC) or comprehensive emergency obstetric care (CEmOC). ²Antibiotics, oxytocin, anticonvulsant.
 “-” means that Cesarean delivery is not intended to be offered at specified facility level.

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

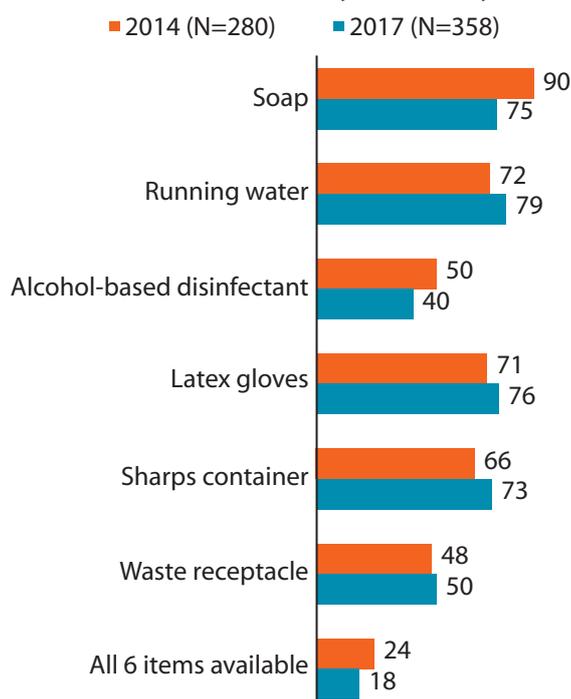
DELIVERY AND NEWBORN CARE SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

24% of all health facilities offer normal delivery services.

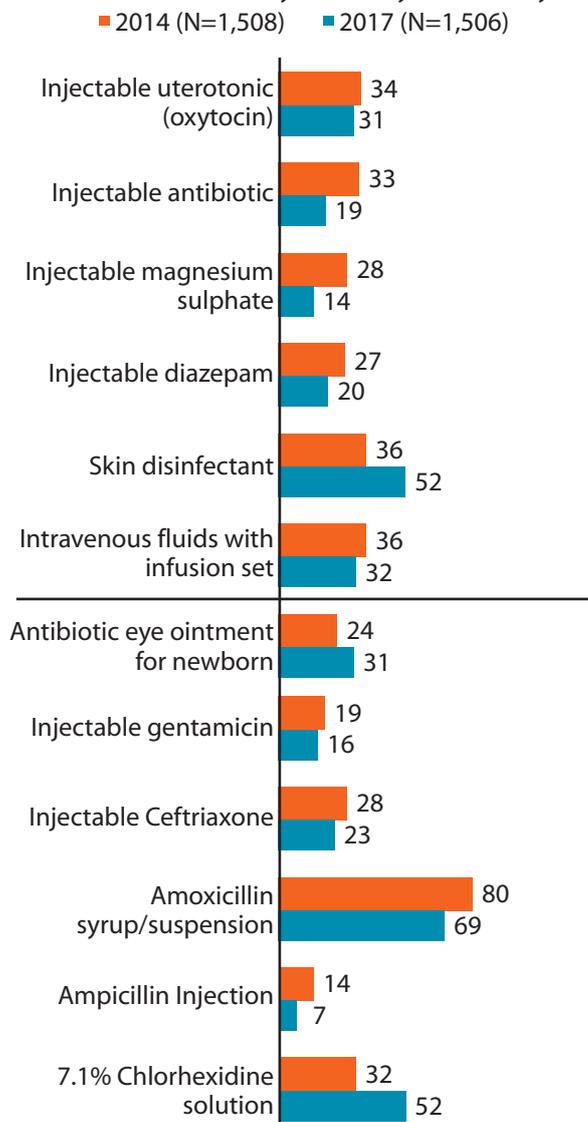
Trends in Items for Infection Control during Provision of Delivery Care

Among facilities that provide normal delivery services, percent where indicated items for infection control were observed to be available on the day of the survey



Availability of Essential Medicines for Delivery and Newborn Care

Among facilities offering normal delivery services (N=358), percent where essential medicines were observed to be available in the facility on the day of the survey



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BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES: KEY INDICATORS

	Total facilities	District & upazila level public	Union level public	Community clinic	NGO clinic/hospital	Private hospital
Among all facilities (N=1,524)						
Availability of tuberculosis (TB) services (%)						
Any referral for TB diagnosis ¹	13	36	5	16	8	5
Any TB diagnostic services ²	6	78	5	2	7	48
Any TB diagnostic or referral services	18	80	7	18	15	48
Any TB treatment and/or treatment follow-up services ³	6	78	4	3	13	20
Any TB diagnostic, treatment and/or treatment follow-up services	9	82	6	4	13	48
Among facilities that offer any TB services (N=132)						
Availability of guidelines (%)						
Diagnosis and treatment of TB	37	84	33	10	65	6
Diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB	24	58	27	<1	50	4
Management and HIV and TB co-infection	11	32	<1	<1	37	1
TB infection control	19	24	16	19	33	6
Diagnostic capacity and availability of medicines for TB treatment (%)						
TB smear microscopy ⁴	38	73	16	10	28	67
Culture medium (solid or liquid)	4	3	<1	<1	<1	16
TB rapid diagnostic test kits	11	21	7	<1	6	27
TB X-ray	14	14	<1	<1	5	64
HIV diagnostic capacity ⁵	8	6	<1	<1	5	40
System for diagnosing HIV among TB clients ⁶	4	5	<1	<1	5	16
First-line treatment for TB ⁷	39	86	31	10	65	15
Injectable streptomycin	25	61	24	<1	58	8
Readiness of health facilities to provide TB services (%)						
Any guidelines for TB ⁸	38	87	33	10	65	9
Trained staff at any time ⁹	57	90	45	52	78	14
All 4 items (Guidelines for TB, Trained staff, TB microscopy, first line-TB medications)	18	55	7	<1	28	<1

¹Refers clients outside the facility for TB diagnosis. ²Providers make a diagnosis of TB by using any of the following methods: sputum smear only, x-ray only, either sputum or x-ray, or both sputum and x-ray. ³Follows one of the following TB treatment regimens or approaches: Directly observe for 2 months and follow up for 4 months; Directly observe for 6 months; Follow up with clients only after the first 2 months of direct observation elsewhere; Diagnose and treat clients while in the facility as inpatients and then discharge elsewhere for follow-up; Provide clients with the full treatment with no routine direct observation phase; Diagnose, prescribe, or provide medicines with no follow-up. ⁴Functioning microscope, slides, and all stains for Ziehl-Neelson test (carbol-fuchsin, sulfuric acid, methyl blue) or fluorescence-LED microscope with all stains (sulfuric acid, methyl blue, auramine stain) were available in the facility on the day of the survey visit. ⁵HIV rapid diagnostic test kits available in TB service area. ⁶Record or register indicating TB clients who had been tested for HIV. ⁷Four-drug fixed-dose combination (4FDC) available, or else isoniazid, pyrazinamide, rifampicin, and ethambutol are all available, or a combination of these medicines, to provide first-line treatment. ⁸National guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of TB, guidelines for the management of HIV and TB co-infection, or guidelines related to MDR-TB treatment. ⁹At least one interviewed provider of any of the following TB services reported receiving in-service training relevant to the particular TB service: TB diagnosis and treatment, management of HIV and TB co-infection, MDR-TB treatment and identification of need for referral, DOTs treatment, or TB infection control. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

BANGLADESH HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2017

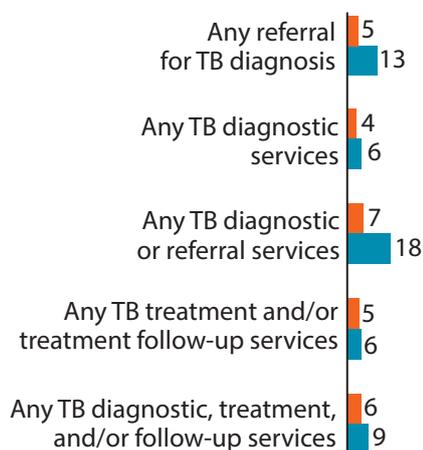
TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES:

KEY INDICATORS

Trends in Availability of TB services

Among all facilities, percent offering:

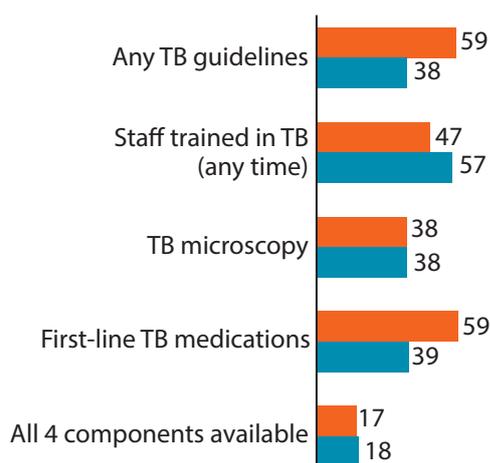
■ 2014 (N=1,548) ■ 2017 (N=1,524)



Trends in Readiness to Provide TB Services

Among facilities that provide any TB diagnostic, treatment, and/or follow-up services, percent where indicated components of service readiness were observed to be available on the day of the survey:

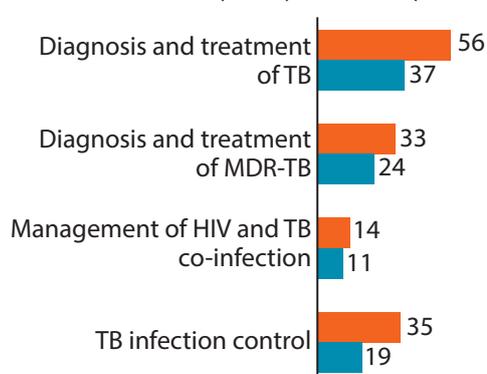
■ 2014 (N=91) ■ 2017 (N=132)



Trends in Availability of TB Guidelines

Among facilities that provide any TB diagnostic, treatment, and/or follow-up services, percent that have guidelines for:

■ 2014 (N=91) ■ 2017 (N=132)



The Bangladesh Health Facility Survey 2017 (BHFS 2017) was implemented by the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT). ICF provided technical assistance. Associates for Community and Population Research (ACPR), a private research agency, collected the data. The BHFS 2017 is part of the worldwide DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. The survey was funded by the government of Bangladesh and United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Additional information about the BHFS 2017 may be obtained from the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), 13/1 Sheikh Shaheb Bazar Road, Azimpur, Dhaka-1205 Bangladesh. Telephone: 88-02-5861-1206; Internet: <http://www.niport.gov.bd>.

Information on The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville MD, 20850, USA. Telephone: 301-407-6500; E-mail: info@DHSprogram.com; website: www.DHSprogram.com.



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