# WHO Country Cooperation Strategy

### Bangladesh 2014–2017







### WHO

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#### Preface

It is our pleasure to endorse the new World Health Organization (WHO) Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) 2014–2017, which was developed in close consultation with the Bangladesh Government and other stakeholders. Since 1972, WHO has been providing technical assistance to Bangladesh to strengthen its health system and ensure delivery of equitable and quality health services for all. Over the last two decades, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in improving the health status of the population. Overall life expectancy has increased while the infant/child mortality rates, maternal mortality ratio, and fertility rates have decreased. Support provided by WHO has served a catalytic role in attaining these mammoth gains.

This comprehensive document should be an effective guide for taking on the challenge of further improving health-care delivery and making universal health coverage a reality in Bangladesh.

To sustain the achievements and address the myriad of health challenges – such as the prevalence of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases, rising trend of noncommunicable diseases, and the further reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity – the Bangladesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has gone through a reform process using a sector-wide approach. Many new structural changes and innovative interventions have been introduced. The Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Programme (HPNSDP) 2011–2016 of the Government of Bangladesh has been developed with the aim to make health care accessible to all and improve health services at the grass-roots level, through the community clinics and rural health centres.

WHO has been working very closely with the Government to help achieve its health objectives and targets. The WHO CCS for 2014–2017 is well aligned and harmonized with the targets of the current sector development programme. It takes into consideration the new direction of WHO provided through its reform agenda, and WHO's comparative advantage in getting effectively and efficiently engaged with the

Government, national organizations, partners, and United Nations agencies to address critical public health challenges in Bangladesh. We firmly believe that during the period covered by the new CCS, the level of cooperation, trust and partnership between WHO and the Government of Bangladesh will be further strengthened.

#### M.M. Neazuddin

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Secretary Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

#### Foreword

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