

Impact of the Bangladesh Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project

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ABSTRACT

The Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project (NHSDP) was a flagship health project in Bangladesh funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project delivered an essential service package of reproductive, maternal, and child health services through a network of local nongovernmental organization (NGO) clinics that targeted the poor and underserved in rural and urban areas. The project was implemented from January 2013 to December 2017.

MEASURE Evaluation, which is funded by USAID, conducted an impact evaluation of the project with the primary question of whether the NHSDP had increased the use of selected services at least by an amount comparable with increases in neighboring comparison areas. Baseline and end line data were collected on key outcomes of interest in project and adjacent non-project comparison areas. A difference-in-differences (DID) approach was used to estimate impact.

The evaluation found that changes in key indicators in the NHSDP areas mirrored national trends and were similar to non-project areas. There was little change in modern contraceptive use across project and non-project areas, but the use of maternal health services increased in both areas, especially in rural areas. The DID analysis found no significant differences in the trends in outcomes in project and non-project areas. Changes in service use were similar across wealth quintiles. There was a decline in the NHSDP's market share across all services, especially in rural areas, accompanied by a shift to the private sector for healthcare among all groups and wealth quintiles.

Moving forward, it will be critical to understand and adapt the role of the NGO sector in an environment in which people are increasingly obtaining their healthcare from the private sector.

EVALUATION

Impact of the Bangladesh Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project

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Cover: A clinic in USAID/Bangladesh's Smiling Sun network Photo courtesy of USAID/Bangladesh

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	antenatal care		
BCC	behavior change communication		
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey		
BSSFP	Bangladesh Smiling Sun Franchise Project		
CC	community clinic		
CI	confidence interval		
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate		
CSP	community service provider		
DID	difference-in-differences		
ESP	essential service package		
FP	family planning		
FP-MCH	family planning-maternal and child health		
FWC	Family Welfare Center		
GOB	Government of Bangladesh		
icddr,b	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh		
IR	intermediate result		
LAPM	long-acting and/or permanent method		
MNH	maternal and newborn health		
MCWC	Maternal and Child Welfare Center		
MWRA	married women of reproductive age		
MTP	medically trained provider		
NGO	nongovernmental organization		
NHSDP	Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project		
SBA	skilled birth attendant		
UHC	Upazila Health Complex		
UNC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill		
USAID	United States Agency for International Development		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Evaluation Purpose

The Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project (NHSDP) was a flagship health service delivery project in Bangladesh funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). NHSDP supported the delivery of an essential service package (ESP) of reproductive, maternal, and child health services through a network of local nongovernmental organization (NGO) clinics that primarily targeted the poor and underserved in rural and urban areas. The purpose of this evaluation was to monitor project outcomes and determine the impact of the NHSDP intervention on selected family planning (FP) and maternal and newborn health (MNH) outcomes. The primary audience for this evaluation is USAID/Bangladesh and implementing partners for the current and subsequent phases of the NHSDP. The findings of this impact evaluation will inform the design and implementation of the next phase of the NGO service delivery program. The follow-on USAID-funded project, which will end in 2022, is called Advancing Universal Health Coverage.

Project Background

In December 2012, USAID/Bangladesh awarded Pathfinder International a four-year contract to support local NGO partners to offer an ESP in an integrated manner, making improvements that enhanced efficiencies and expanded reach—especially for the poor—and incorporating new technologies and approaches. The NHSDP was committed to delivering essential health services in urban and rural areas that had low service utilization rates, were traditionally underserved by the government network and/or by other donors, and offered the greatest potential for synergy with other USAID-funded projects under the Feed the Future Initiative. This phase of the NGO service delivery project had three goals:

- Expanded client base for the ESP, especially among the poor.
- Adoption of optimal healthy behaviors.
- Enhanced local ownership of service delivery.

The NHSDP was implemented in all 64 districts of the country, covering selected Government of Bangladesh (GOB)-designated areas in each district. The program was implemented through a network of local NGOs employing three channels of service provision: static clinics, satellite clinics, and community mobilizing personnel. By the end of the project in December 2017, the NHSDP had been implemented through 25 NGOs with 399 static clinics and 10,754 satellite clinics, serving a catchment population of approximately 26 million people. The rural and urban components of the project were slightly different to account for the fact that players, dynamics, and infrastructure are different in urban and rural Bangladesh. The primary target groups for the NHSDP were poor women of reproductive age with a special emphasis on young women (under 25), newborns, and children under-five. The timeline for project implementation was January 2013 to December 2017.

Evaluation Questions

The scope of this impact evaluation, conducted by the USAID-funded MEASURE Evaluation project, was limited to the four questions presented below. It was not an evaluation of the entire NHSDP performance. The primary evaluation questions were:

- 1) How much does the use of selected MNH and FP services increase in NHSDP areas?
- 2) Does the NHSDP increase the use of selected MNH and FP services at least by an amount comparable with that achieved in neighboring comparison areas that are served by non-NHSDP providers?

The secondary evaluation questions were:

- 1) Are increases in the use of selected MNH and FP services among the poor (lower two wealth quintiles) comparable with those among the wealthy (upper three wealth quintiles)?
- 2) Does the market share¹ of the NHSDP for key MNH and FP services increase in program areas over the life of the project? If so, by how much?

The evaluation was designed to answer these questions separately for rural and urban areas, given the different situation and dynamics in the rural and urban NHSDP components.

Methods

The evaluation method relied on the collection of baseline and end line data on the outcomes of interest in program and non-program comparison areas. Comparison areas were selected from communities adjacent to (or nearby, if no adjacent comparison communities existed) the NHSDP intervention areas that did not receive NHSDP interventions. The sample size was powered to assess changes in rural and urban areas in key outcome indicators: contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), delivery with a skilled birth attendant (SBA), and antenatal care (ANC) during a recent pregnancy. For the baseline survey, 569 clusters were selected in rural areas and 409 clusters were selected in urban areas. The baseline household survey was conducted between February 24 and August 17, 2014 and the end line household survey was conducted between May 11 and August 16, 2017. The same sample clusters were visited at the baseline and end line. The estimation strategy for the impact evaluation of the NHSDP was a difference-in-differences (DID) strategy using control variables in a regression model.

The evaluation focused on changes in coverage and uptake of FP and maternal and newborn care services in intervention areas in relation to comparison areas that were served by non-NHSDP providers. Indicators for the use of MNH services and FP and changes in knowledge, attitude, and practices in the target population (e.g., on safe delivery practices and newborn care) were tracked. These indicators were collected from individual interviews with ever-married women of reproductive age (MWRA) identified in the household surveys. A total of 19,982 women in rural areas and 14,173 women in urban areas were interviewed for the baseline survey in 2014, and 19,047 women in rural areas and 13,828 women in urban areas were interviewed for the end line survey in 2017.

¹ Market share is defined as the proportion of users of health service x who obtained service x from an NHSDP source.

Limitations

The validity of the estimated program impact based on DID relies on an assumption that the program and comparison groups would have experienced the same secular trends in the outcomes in the absence of the program. The validity of the assumption cannot be tested directly. Second, although the selection of adjacent areas as comparison areas increases the likely comparability of the program and comparison populations, thereby reducing the risk of selection bias, it increases the risk of spillover effects, whereby some members of the comparison area are exposed to NHSDP interventions. Balance tests conducted during the 2014 baseline survey indicated that the sample was relatively balanced in observed characteristics in both the urban and rural samples. Moreover, low market shares of the NHSDP in the comparison areas indicated that there was limited spillover. Last, the comparison areas had similar services to the NHSDP although these services were provided by other providers, such as the GOB, other NGOs, or the private sector. Therefore, the impact of the NHSDP is relative to the services provided by other providers, not to the absence of services.

Findings

Table E1 summarizes the key findings in relation to the evaluation questions.

Primary evaluation questions	Key findings
1. How much does the use of the selected MNH and FP services increase in NHSDP areas?	Trends in key indicators mirrored national trends. There was little change in modern contraceptive use across project and non-project areas, but maternal health service utilization generally increased in project and non-project areas, especially in rural areas.
2. Does the NHSDP increase the use of selected MNH and FP services at least by an amount comparable with that achieved in neighboring comparison areas that are served by non-NHSDP providers?	The changes in the NHSDP areas were the same as those in non-project areas for most outcomes. In urban areas, coverage of four or more ANC visits increased significantly in non-project areas but stayed nearly the same in the NHSDP areas. However, coverage of four or more ANC visits was higher in the NHSDP areas at baseline, so effectively, the non-project areas caught up with the NHSDP areas during the period of analysis.
Secondary evaluation questions	
1. Are increases in the use of selected MNH and FP services among the poor comparable with those among the wealthy?	The changes in service use were similar across wealth quintiles.
2. Does the market share of the NHSDP for key MNH and FP services increase in program areas over the life of the project? If so, by how much?	The NHSDP market share declined across all services, especially in rural areas. There was a clear shift to the private sector for healthcare. This shift to the private sector was seen among all groups and wealth quintiles.

Table E1. Summary of key findings

Recommendations

The recommendations from this evaluation are summarized in Table E2.

Evidence	Recommendations
Little evidence of increases in CPR, with modern CPR declining in rural areas and in poorer segments of the population. This finding reflects a national stagnation in CPR since 2010 in Bangladesh.	Examine the reasons for the stagnation in the use of modern contraceptives, and address the reasons through awareness building, advocacy, and the provision of services.
Improvements in ANC with medically trained providers (MTPs) and women who have received at least four or more ANC visits; high coverage of ANC, especially in urban areas.	Existing efforts in program and non-program areas seem to have been effective in increasing this metric. Continue the emphasis on awareness building and sustaining the training and availability of MTPs. Now that coverage is relatively high, examine ANC use employing a more comprehensive definition that includes the quality of ANC (e.g., effective coverage). Illustrative indicators are the percentage of women who received at least four ANC visits, of which at least one is with an MTP, or the percentage of women who received all defined components of ANC.
Market share declines in FP and ANC for NHSDP facilities, especially for satellite clinics, and sustained negligible market share in delivery care. There is evidence that ANC done at NHSDP facilities is not including the full range of services offered at private and government facilities.	Satellite clinics may need to be rethought in terms of the range of services they are able to offer, and their effectiveness in meeting ANC and delivery care needs, in particular. Readiness of the clinics (in terms of the range of services and the quality of care) to provide delivery care and ANC needs more focus because there is reason to suspect that ANC market share and delivery care market share may be related. For example, there may be scope for innovative contracting models or increasing the formal linkages of the NHSDP clinics to secondary and tertiary care institutions, strengthening referral services to those institutions, and increasing the confidence of consumers in ANC and delivery care in the NGO sector.
Increasing private sector provision of FP and MNH services, including among the poor.	There needs to be a use-oriented learning agenda around the evolving healthcare market and its implications to inform future strategy development, including for example:
	 Factors affecting the choice of provider and the perceived quality of different providers.
	2) The role of NGOs in the future healthcare market.
	3) Out-of-pocket expenses of the poor and the possibility to achieve universal healthcare coverage.
	4) The perceived and actual quality of care in NHSDP clinics and in private facilities.
	5) Facility-based behavior change communication (BCC) strategies that will increasingly need to include the private sector, to which many clients will go.
	6) Contraceptive method mix, especially the balance between short-acting and long-acting methods.

INTRODUCTION

Country Context

Bangladesh is a resource-poor country in South Asia with one of the highest population densities in the world. The economy is largely agrarian, with about one-third of the total population of 167 million in urban areas. Despite a series of political and economic setbacks in the 1970s, the country made rapid improvements in health and social development. A key driver of improvements was the strengthening of Bangladesh's family planning-maternal and child health (FP–MCH) program, beginning in 1979. In close collaboration with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and donor partners, the strengthening of FP-MCH services led to a decline in the total fertility rate by two-thirds, from nearly seven children per woman in the 1970s to the current 2.3 children per woman (Cleland, Phillips, Amin, & Kamal, 1994; National Institute for Population Research and Training [NIPORT], Mitra and Associates, & ICF International, 2016). This rapid decline in fertility also contributed to other favorable health outcomes, including an under-five mortality rate below the Millennium Development Goal of 48 deaths per thousand live births (NIPORT, et al., 2016). The maternal mortality ratio declined by more than 40 percent from 2001 to 2010 but has since stalled at around 196 deaths per 100,000 live births (NIPORT, MEASURE Evaluation, and International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh [icddr,b], 2012).

The Development Problem

Despite this progress, many challenges remain. Given the high rate of population growth in the past, FP and maternal and newborn health (MNH) services need to be further strengthened to meet the demands of the increasing number of men and women entering their reproductive years. The 2014 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) revealed that although 57 percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) wanted no more children, only eight percent were using a long-acting or permanent method (LAPM) of contraception. Thus, the contraceptive method mix was heavily reliant on short-acting methods, even though the average woman had achieved her desired fertility by her late twenties. The level of unmet need for FP among MWRA was 12 percent. The use of maternal healthcare services also continued to be low, with only 31 percent of pregnant women receiving the recommended four or more antenatal care (ANC) checkups and less than half of all births (42 percent) being assisted by skilled birth attendants (SBAs), according to the 2014 BDHS. This national survey further showed that chronic and acute malnutrition were rampant: 41 percent of children under age five were stunted, 16 percent were wasted, and 36 percent of children overall were undernourished. Large rural-urban disparities persisted in the use of MNH services, and women from the poorest socioeconomic strata were systematically marginalized in seeking maternal healthcare.

Overview of the Health Service Environment

There are three types of health service providers in the country: government, private, and NGO. Government/public providers usually do not charge direct fees for services, whereas private (inclusive of traditional practitioners) and NGOs usually charge direct fees. Public healthcare provision in urban and rural Bangladesh falls under different jurisdictions. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the primary healthcare provider in rural areas, offering services through several channels: using fieldworkers to provide door-step services, outreach satellite clinics, community clinics, Union Health and Family Welfare Centers, and subdistrict health complexes. This kind of extensive primary healthcare infrastructure is absent in urban areas of the country, where the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development is in charge of providing primary healthcare, especially in the City Corporations (Osman, 2009). The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) delineates the areas in which there is a need for NGOs to operate. These are essentially the areas that are not adequately covered by the government health network and where the government needs assistance from NGO partners to fill service delivery gaps.

Nongovernmental Organization Health Service Delivery Project Overview

The NHSDP was one of the flagship health service delivery projects in Bangladesh. Funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), it has existed in several forms since the late 1990s. The previous phase of this program was known as the Bangladesh Smiling Sun Franchise Program (BSSFP). It was the largest social franchise program for healthcare in the world, serving a catchment population of more than 20 million (Schlein & Kinlaw, 2011). The BSSFP ended in 2011.

In December 2012, USAID/Bangladesh awarded Pathfinder International a four-year contract to assist USAID in supporting the delivery of an essential service package (ESP) through a network of local NGO clinics that targeted the poor and underserved in rural and urban areas. This phase was intended to further expand access to ESP services in reproductive health, maternal and child health, limited curative care, and tuberculosis among the poor and underserved in the country. The project supported local NGO partners to offer an ESP in an integrated manner, making improvements that enhanced efficiencies and expanded reach, especially for the poor, and incorporating new technologies and approaches. The project was committed to delivering essential health services in urban and rural areas that had low service utilization rates, were traditionally underserved by the government network or by other donors, and offered the greatest potential for synergy with other USAID-funded projects under the Feed the Future Initiative. This current phase of the project had three intermediate results (IRs):

- Expanded client base for ESP, especially among the poor
- Adoption of optimal healthy behaviors
- Enhanced local ownership of service delivery

The development hypothesis for the NHSDP was that expansion of access to and the use of the ESP, especially among the poor and underserved, would improve health outcomes at the national level and contribute to decreasing fertility, child morbidity, and maternal mortality. Greater autonomy and ownership among the participating NGOs would facilitate dynamic service delivery models and strengthen their role in the provision of health services in the country. Figure 1 presents the NHSDP's development hypothesis in more detail. The three IRs, in turn, contributed to USAID/Bangladesh Country Development Cooperation Strategy's *Development Objective 3: Health Status Improved*, which included the following three IRs:

- Increased use of effective FP and reproductive health services
- Increased use of integrated essential FP, health, and nutrition services
- Strengthened health systems and governance

The GOB-assigned catchment population for USAID's previous NGO health service delivery program, the BSSFP, was a little more than 20 million. Under this phase, Pathfinder International planned to expand services to an additional 8.3 million in underserved, hard-to-reach areas of the country. The

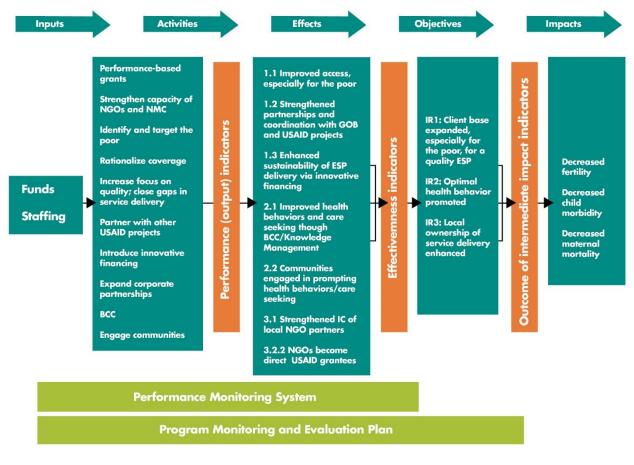
NHSDP expected to reach about 2.1 million of these additional people by adding satellite clinic sessions around their existing static sites. The remaining 6.2 million were expected to be reached by establishing new static sites in government-assigned hard-to-reach areas.

The NHSDP was implemented in all 64 districts of the country, covering selected GOB-designated areas in each district, through a network of 26 local NGOs who used three channels of service provision: 327 static clinics (189 urban and 138 rural); 10,000 satellite clinics, and 7,300 community mobilizing personnel.² The rural and urban components of the project were slightly different to account for the fact that players, dynamics, and infrastructure are different in urban and rural Bangladesh.

The primary target groups for the NHSDP were poor women of reproductive age, with a special emphasis on young women (under 25), newborns, and children under-five. The program promoted active male participation in health service delivery and care-seeking practices because of their critical role in decision making. The timeline for project implementation was January 2013 to December 2017.

² These were the numbers at the beginning of the project in 2013. At the end of the project, there were 25 NGOs, 399 static clinics, 10,754 satellite clinics, 8,316 community service providers, and 881 service promoters, serving 26 million people.

Figure 1. NHSDP theory of change



NMC: NGO Membership Council BCC: behavior change communication IC: institutional capacity

Purpose of This Evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation was threefold:

- 1) To establish the impact of the USAID/Bangladesh health service delivery intervention.
- 2) To help USAID/Bangladesh design and refine the next phase of its NGO service delivery program.
- 3) To enhance learning for other donor-funded health projects.

With the support of USAID, MEASURE Evaluation examined changes in key outcome indicators related to the NHSDP's IRs to evaluate the impact of the NHSDP intervention. Only the first two IRs (Figure 1) were assessed by this evaluation. The third IR, enhanced local ownership and capacity of participating NGOs to plan and manage service delivery, was beyond the scope of this evaluation.

Evaluation Questions

The scope of this impact evaluation was limited to the four questions stated below. It was not an evaluation of the entire NHSDP performance. The primary evaluation questions were:

1) How much does the use of selected MNH and FP services increase in NHSDP areas?

2) Does the NHSDP increase the use of selected MNH and FP services at least by an amount comparable with that achieved in neighboring comparison areas that are served by non-NHSDP providers?

The secondary evaluation questions were:

- 3) Are increases in the use of selected MNH and FP services among the poor (lower two wealth quintiles) comparable with those among the wealthy (upper three wealth quintiles)?
- 4) Does the market share of the NHSDP for key MNH and FP services increase in program areas over the life of the project? If so, by how much?

METHODS

Impact Evaluation Design

The overall evaluation method relied on the collection of baseline and end line data on the outcomes of interest in program and non-program comparison areas. The comparison areas were selected from communities adjacent to (or nearby, if no adjacent comparison communities existed) the NHSDP intervention areas that did not otherwise receive NHSDP interventions. This ensured that comparison areas were as similar as possible to NHSDP intervention areas in terms of socioeconomic and cultural characteristics. The baseline household survey was conducted between February 24 and August 17, 2014 and the end line household survey was conducted between May 11 and August 16, 2017. The same sample clusters were visited at baseline and end line. The estimation strategy for the impact evaluation of the NHSDP was a DID strategy using control variables in a regression model. In the classical sense, this model identifies the impact of a program as the difference between a sample of participants (the population of the NHSDP intervention areas) and a comparison sample of non-participants (the population of comparison areas) in terms of the trend each experienced in an outcome from a baseline point before the program had been implemented to an endpoint after it had been implemented (Bertrand, Duflo, & Mullainathan, 2004). The DID model used was as follows:

$$Y_{ijt} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot P_j + \beta_2 \cdot t + \beta_3 \cdot P_j \cdot t + \beta_4 \cdot X_{ijt} + \varepsilon_{ijt}$$
(1)

where Y_{ijt} is the outcome indicator of interest for person *i* in cluster *j* at time *t* (baseline or end line); $\beta_1 \cdot P_j$ controls for pre-existing differences between the NHSDP and comparison clusters; $\beta_2 \cdot t$ controls for any common time trend in the NHSDP and comparison areas; $\beta_4 \cdot X_{ijt}$ controls for socioeconomic differences between NHSDP and comparison areas; and $\beta_3 \cdot P_j \cdot t$ captures the impact of the NHSDP intervention on the selected outcome indicator. Equation 1 was estimated for each of the outcome indicators. If β_3 was found to be statistically significant in any particular model, it suggested that the NHDSP intervention had a statistically significant impact on the selected outcome indicator. An important assumption of this model was that, in the absence of the intervention, the project and comparison area populations would have experienced the same trend in outcomes. The major strength of the DID approach is that it addresses two potential sources of bias from unobserved factors, namely, time trends in the outcomes unrelated to the program, and pre-existing differences in the outcomes among program and comparison areas. The DID approach's ability to control for pre-existing differences was desirable for this impact evaluation, because program areas were not randomly selected and could therefore have differed systematically from comparison areas in pre-existing conditions (e.g., the health service environment and socio-demographic characteristics), which could have influenced the outcomes.

The evaluation focused on changes in coverage and uptake of FP and maternal and newborn care services in intervention areas in relation to comparison areas that were served by non-NHSDP providers, given that one of the mandates of the NHSDP was to increase service contacts by 25 percent. Changes in the impact indicators of fertility, child mortality, and maternal mortality were not assessed in this evaluation. Indicators that were tracked were those related to the use of maternal health services and FP, and changes in knowledge, attitude, and practices among the target population (e.g., about safe delivery practices and newborn care). These indicators were collected from individual interviews with ever-MWRA identified in household surveys.

Limitations

The validity of the estimated program impact based on DID relies on an assumption of "parallel trend" of the outcomes between the program and comparison groups.³ That is, the model is based on the assumption that the program and comparison groups would have experienced the same secular trends in the outcomes in the absence of the program. The validity of the assumption cannot be tested directly. The common technique for indirectly assessing the assumption by examining whether there were preprogram secular trends was not applicable to this evaluation given that pre-program data were not available.

The NHSDP areas were not randomly selected, raising the potential for selection bias to affect the results. The DID model allows program and comparison areas to differ on both observed and unobservable characteristics as long as the parallel trend assumption holds, so the selection bias is a concern if it affects the time trend in the outcomes of interest. Balance tests conducted during the 2014 baseline surveys indicated that household and background characteristics were not significantly different between the rural project and non-project areas (MEASURE Evaluation, 2016a). In urban areas, balance tests indicated that on most indicators, project and comparison areas were not significantly different from each other (MEASURE Evaluation, 2016b). The only statistically significant differences in urban project areas were in households with electricity (a slightly higher percentage than in the comparison areas); the type of flooring used in households; household wealth quintiles (a slightly lower percentage of households in the lowest wealth quintile); and MWRA staying with their husbands (slightly higher).

Although the selection of adjacent areas as comparison areas increased the likely comparability of the program and comparison populations, thereby reducing the risk of selection bias, it increased the risk of spillover effects, whereby some members of the comparison area were exposed to NHSDP interventions. The extent of spillover can be assessed by examining the extent to which members of the comparison population reported knowing of and using NHSDP services; the 2014 baseline survey indicated that market share of the NHSDP in comparison areas was very low, indicating a low spillover.

Last, the comparison areas had similar services to the NHSDP, although these services were provided by other service providers, such as the GOB, other NGOs, or the private sector. Therefore, the evaluation does not compare NHSDP services to no services; rather, it compares NHSDP services, which were targeted to underserved areas, to services provided by other providers. The evaluation questions were framed to reflect this situation, but this needs to be kept in mind when interpreting the findings.

Data

Sampling

Separate surveys were conducted for urban and rural areas. The rural sample was selected from the divisions of Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Sylhet, Rajshahi, and Rangpur. The urban sample was selected from Chittagong City Corporation, Dhaka City Corporation, remaining City Corporations, and district and thana (subdistrict) municipalities. The total target sample size of the surveys was approximately 34,000 households in each round (2014 and 2017), with a sample size of 14,315 and 19,915 households for the urban and rural surveys, respectively. The urban sample was designed to capture a 10

³ Cameron, A.C. & Trivedi, P.K. (2005). *Microeconometrics: methods and applications*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

percent relative change in modern contraceptive prevalence among married women ages 12 to 49 and a 20 percent relative change in the percentage of last births during the two⁴ years preceding the survey that were attended by a SBA, with 95 percent confidence interval (CI) and 80 percent power, based on the formula proposed by Fleiss, Levin, and Paik (2003).⁵ Likewise, the rural sample was designed to capture a 10 percent relative change in modern contraceptive prevalence among married women ages 12 to 49 and a 15 percent relative change in the percentage of births in the two years before the survey that had received at least one ANC visit by a trained provider, with 95 percent CI and 80 percent power.

The 2014 baseline survey was based on a stratified two-stage sampling design to obtain representative samples of households in two domains: project and non-project comparison areas. In the first stage of the sampling, project area clusters were chosen with probability proportional to size from the rural and urban catchment areas of static and satellite clinics of the NHSDP in 2014. Clusters geographically adjoining the project clusters in which the NHSDP was not operating were selected as comparison areas. The precise strategy for the selection of non-project comparison areas was slightly different in the rural and urban areas and is further described in the NHSDP baseline survey reports (MEASURE Evaluation, 2016a; MEASURE Evaluation, 2016b). In total, 569 clusters in the rural areas and 409 clusters in the urban areas were selected for the 2014 baseline survey. The 2017 end line survey was conducted in the same rural and urban clusters selected for the baseline survey. However, due to river erosion, three clusters in the rural areas had disappeared by the time of the end line survey such that data could not be collected. Moreover, in two urban clusters, surveyors were not able to get local government approval to complete the survey. In addition, three urban clusters located in slums had been demolished. Therefore, data were not collected from a total of five urban clusters at end line.

In the second stage of the sampling, following a five-day training on listing households, data collection agencies visited each selected cluster to identify and list all households in each cluster. The household listing schedule was used to produce the sampling frame for the systematic random sampling of households in the clusters. The listing was done at baseline in 2014 and again in 2017 for the end line survey. Following the listing, 35 households were randomly selected from each cluster, and all eligible women (ever-married women ages 12 to 49) in that household were invited to participate in the survey. A new sample of 35 households was selected in each cluster for the end line survey. Therefore, although the clusters were the same in the 2014 and 2017 surveys, the households visited were not the same. The sample sizes in the baseline and end line surveys are presented in Table 1.

⁴ Although the sample was powered using births in the two years before the survey, analysis used births in the three years before the survey.

⁵ Fleiss, J. L., Levin, B., & Paik, M.C. (2003). *Statistical methods for rates and proportions*, Third edition. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.

Table 1. Sample sizes and response rates in the baseline and end line surveys, NHSDP evaluation

	Number of clusters*	Households interviewed (response rate) in 2014	Households interviewed (response rate) in 2017	Ever-married women ages 12 to 49 interviewed (response rate) baseline – 2014	Ever-married women ages 12 to 49 interviewed (response rate) end line – 2017
Urban	210	7,015	7,070	7,260	7,134
NHSDP		(98.2%)	(99.4%)	(95.1%)	(96.1%)
Urban	199	6,639	6,629	6,913	6,694
comparison		(98.6%)	(99.3%)	(95.7%)	(96.1%)
Rural NHSDP	288	9,717 (98.4%)	9,741 (98.9%)	10,130 (95.2%)	9,662 (92.4%)
Rural	281	9,495	9,506	9,852	9,385
comparison		(98.6%)	(98.8%)	(94.6%)	(92.5%)

Note: During the end line survey, 209 clusters were visited in the urban project areas because one cluster (an urban slum) had been demolished. In the urban comparison areas, 195 clusters were visited, because two urban clusters (urban slum areas) had been demolished, and local authorities refused to grant access to two other clusters. During the end line, 286 clusters were visited in rural project areas because two clusters had disappeared due to river erosion. In the rural comparison areas, 280 clusters were visited because one cluster had disappeared due to river erosion.

Data Collection

Three questionnaires were used for the baseline data collection (MEASURE Evaluation, 2016a; MEASURE Evaluation, 2016b). The questionnaires were a household questionnaire, a women's questionnaire, and a community questionnaire. These instruments were developed by MEASURE Evaluation, reviewed by USAID/Bangladesh, and pretested by the agencies implementing the survey. The questionnaires used for the end line survey were the same as those used in the baseline survey, with only minor revisions. The end line survey questionnaires are given in Appendices A to C.

As mentioned above, the data collection for the baseline and end line surveys was conducted during February to August 2014 and May to August 2017, respectively. The urban and rural components of the survey were contracted out to two data collection agencies (Mitra and Associates [urban survey]; Associates for Community and Population Research [rural survey]) to shorten the duration of the fieldwork. In both the baseline and end line surveys, interviews were conducted at the community, household, and individual levels. During the household listing process, surveyors identified five or six community leaders to whom they administered a community questionnaire. This community questionnaire collected information on the location and availability of different health services, the presence of health and development activities, and the characteristics of the community. Following training on the questionnaires and ethical issues in human subject research, interviewers visited the randomly selected households to administer the household questionnaire to the head of household (or another adult household member). The household questionnaire collected information on physical, demographic, and socioeconomic characteristics of the household. The women's questionnaire was administered to all willing ever-married women of reproductive age (12 to 49) in the household. If no ever-married woman was present at the time of the survey, only the household questionnaire was done. The women's questionnaire captured information on background characteristics; birth history; knowledge and use of contraception; detailed questions on birth planning and preparedness (where to deliver, choice of birth attendant, level of knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy); ANC; postnatal care; essential newborn care practices, including the rate of exclusive breastfeeding; and knowledge of health service providers and services. A new question was introduced in the women's questionnaire at end line (compared with the baseline) on the use of mobile phones to seek maternal healthcare.

Survey teams, quality control officers from the subcontractors, field coordinators, and core team members ensured data quality through supervision, monitoring, and data quality checks, including field check tabulations during both baseline and end line fieldwork. Staff from MEASURE Evaluation in Dhaka also visited field sites to monitor quality, and attended debriefing sessions during the fieldwork to review problems in the field and check the data. All data were collected using paper questionnaires and were entered in a database by the subcontractor using double data entry protocols to reduce keying errors. Data cleaning, coding, and entry were done by the data collection agencies using data entry programs developed by MEASURE Evaluation.

Ethical Considerations

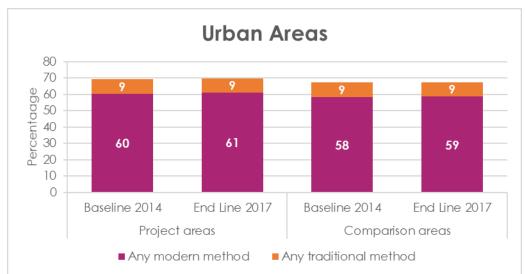
Ethical clearance for the study protocol and data collection instruments was obtained from the Bangladesh Medical Research Council and the University of North Carolina (UNC) at Chapel Hill Institutional Review Board. All interviewers received training on ethical issues in human subjects research. All participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from participants before the interview, including an assent form from guardians for respondents ages 12 to 17. No individual names or other personal identifiers were included in the electronic datafiles. Data management followed UNC data security protocols.

FINDINGS

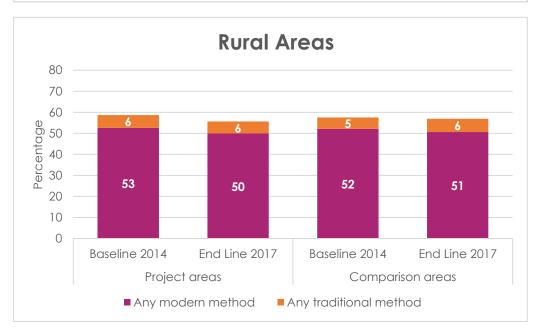
FP Services in NHSDP and Comparison Areas

In urban NHSDP and comparison areas, modern contraceptive use among MWRA increased by one percentage point between 2014 and 2017 (Figure 2; Table D1, Appendix D). However, the DID analysis indicated no statistically significant difference between the baseline and end line in modern contraceptive use, no statistically significant differences between the project and comparison areas, and no difference in the trend in the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) between NHSDP and comparison areas (Table D5, Appendix D).

In NHSDP rural areas, modern contraceptive use fell marginally (by three percentage points) between 2014 and 2017, with the DID analysis indicating a statistically significant but small decline in the probability of using modern contraception during the intervention period. In the comparison areas, modern method use also fell marginally, but by slightly less than in the NHSDP areas. However, the DID analysis did not indicate a statistically significant difference in the decline between the project and comparison areas (Figure 2 and Tables D1 and D7, Appendix D).







In terms of the contraceptive method mix, the use of pills and injectables declined slightly in NHSDP areas, with the decline slightly more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas. However, the use of LAPM increased marginally and equally (one percentage point) in urban and rural NHSDP areas (Table D1, Appendix D).

Figure 3 explores whether there was a differential change in modern contraceptive use by wealth quintile. Women in the higher wealth quintiles were less likely to use modern contraception than women in the lower wealth quintiles in both urban and rural areas (Figure 3 and Table D2, Appendix D) and this difference was statistically significant (Tables D5 and D7, Appendix D). In urban areas, there was little change in modern contraceptive use between 2014 and 2017 in any of the wealth quintiles, except for a four percentage point increase in use in the highest wealth quintile, resulting in a narrowing of the urban wealth differential in modern contraceptive use over time. In rural areas, where modern contraceptive use declined by three percentage points, the quintile analysis showed that the decline was concentrated in the lowest two wealth quintiles and the highest wealth quintile, resulting in little change in the rural wealth differential over time (Figure 3).

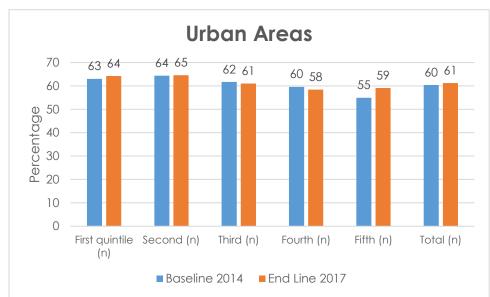
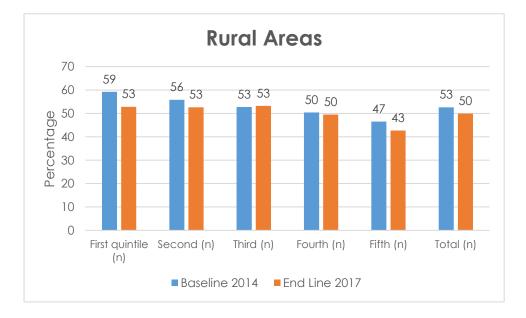


Figure 3. Modern contraceptive use in urban and rural project areas, by wealth quintile, in the 2014 baseline and the 2017 end line surveys



The market share⁶ of the NHSDP declined between 2014 and 2017 in both urban and rural areas (by five and eight percentage points, respectively). Women were increasingly turning to pharmacies and shops to get their modern contraceptives in 2017, rather than obtaining them from the NHSDP (Figure 4, and Table D3, Appendix D). The increase in the use of the private sector was greatest among the poor (Table D4, Appendix D). In urban areas, NHSDP static clinics saw a slight increase in market share (one percentage point), whereas urban satellite clinics saw a decrease in market share (four percentage points). The same patterns were seen in the two lowest wealth quintiles in urban areas. In rural areas, both the NHSDP static and satellite clinics saw declines in market share, but the declines in market share were steepest in rural satellite clinics and among the rural poor (Figure 4, and Tables D3 and D4, Appendix D).

⁶ Market share is defined as the proportion of users of health service x who obtained service x from an NHSDP source.

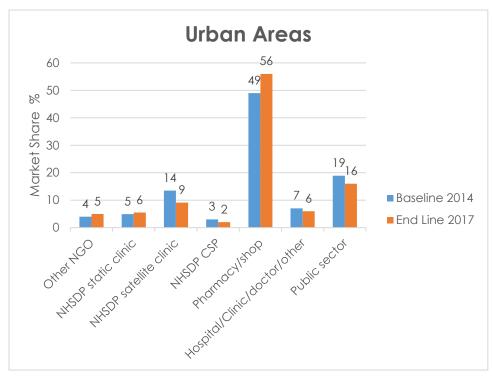
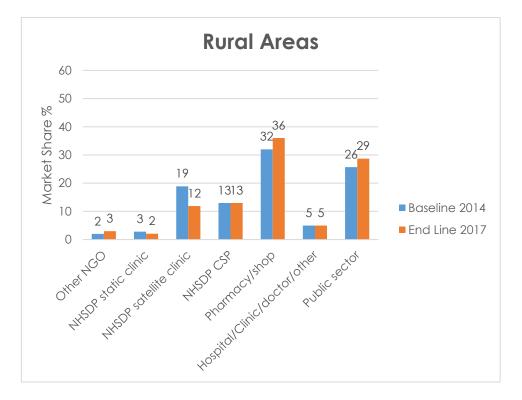


Figure 4. Source of modern contraceptives among users in project areas in 2014 and 2017

CSP: community service provider



A summary of the findings for contraceptive use outcomes is presented in Table 2.

Outcomes	Urban	Rural	Summary
Use of modern methods	2014—60% 2017—61%	2014—53% 2017—50%	Little change in modern contraceptive use, with a slight decline in rural areas. Changes were similar to comparison areas.
NHSDP market share (the proportion of modern method users obtaining methods from the NHSDP)	2014—21% 2017—16%	2014—35% 2017—27%	NHSDP market share declined, especially in rural areas, with the share of pharmacies/shops increasing.
NHSDP market share among the poor	2014—28% 2017—19%	2014—40% 2017—31%	NHSDP market share was higher among the poor, but the relative use of the NHSDP declined significantly.

Table 2.	. Summary of	contraceptive u	use outcomes in	NHSDP areas
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Antenatal Care

Coverage of ANC, defined as the percentage of women with a live birth in the three years before the survey who had at least one ANC visit with a medically trained provider (MTP) for their most recent live birth, increased by two percentage points in the NHSDP urban areas, whereas the comparison urban areas saw a five percentage point increase in ANC with an MTP (Figure 5 and Table D9, Appendix D). The proportion of women who had four or more ANC visits for their most recent live birth in the three years before the survey increased by two percentage points in the NHSDP urban areas between 2014 and 2017, whereas the same proportion increased by seven percentage points in the comparison urban areas. The comparison urban areas therefore performed slightly better than the NHSDP urban areas in terms of these two ANC metrics. The DID analysis supported these results, finding a statistically significant but negative impact of the NHSDP on coverage of four or more ANC visits in urban areas (Table D14, Appendix D). This negative impact was because coverage of four or more visits increased significantly more in urban comparison areas than in urban project areas. However, four or more ANC visits coverage was significantly higher at baseline in urban project areas.

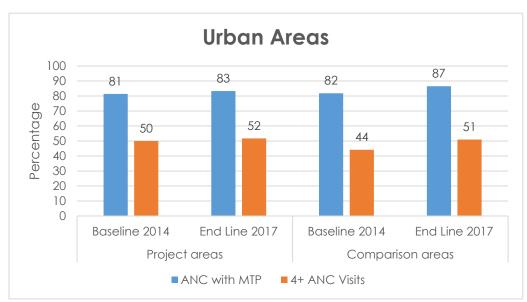
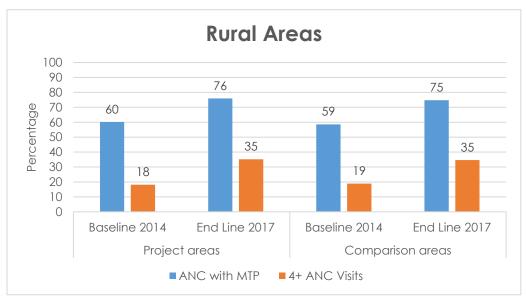


Figure 5. Coverage* of ANC with an MTP and 4+ ANC visits in NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017



*Among most recent live births in the three years before the survey.

In rural project areas, there was a 16 percentage point increase in coverage of ANC with an MTP between 2014 and 2017 (Figure 5, and Table D9, Appendix D). There was also a 17 percentage point increase in the proportion of rural pregnant women who had the recommended four or more ANC visits during their pregnancy between 2014 and 2017. However, these changes in the NHSDP rural areas were either identical or almost identical to the neighboring comparison rural areas. These results were supported by the DID analysis, which indicated that there was a statistically significant 15 percentage point increase in the probability that a women had four or more ANC visits in rural areas during the intervention period, no statistically significant difference between the project and comparison areas, and no difference in the trend in the probability of four or more ANC visits between NHSDP and comparison areas (Table D15, Appendix D).

In NHSDP urban areas, there was a slight decline in the use of ANC by the lowest wealth quintile, but increases in the other quintiles, especially in the second and third quintiles (Figure 6 and Table D10, Appendix D). In NHSDP rural areas, there was an increase in coverage of ANC with an MTP in NHSDP rural areas across all wealth quintiles. The DID analysis showed that higher wealth quintiles were significantly more likely to have completed four or more ANC visits in both urban and rural areas, indicating that equity remained a challenge, and the poorest sections of society continued to face challenges in getting sufficient ANC (Tables D14 and D15, Appendix D).

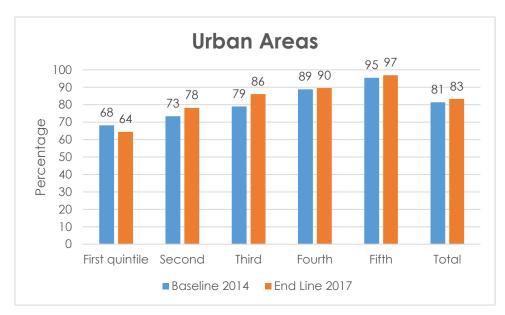
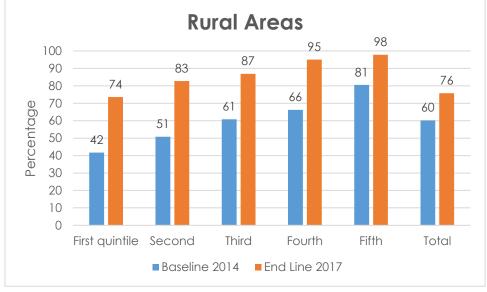


Figure 6. Coverage* of ANC with an MTP by wealth quintile in urban and rural NHSDP areas, 2014 and 2017



*Among most recent live births in the three years before the survey.

Figure 7 and Table D11 in Appendix D present the ANC market share of the NHSDP and other providers based on the last place women who had at least one ANC visit with an MTP went for ANC. In urban NHSDP areas, the market share of the NHSDP declined by four percentage points, from 19 percent to 15 percent, whereas the private sector's market share increased by three percentage points, from 42 percent to 45 percent. The market share dropped by two percentage points for satellite clinics compared with one percentage point for the static clinics in urban areas. In the NHSDP rural areas, the NHSDP market share declined by 11 percentage points, from 21 percent to 10 percent, whereas the proportion of pregnant women receiving ANC from the private sector increased by 13 percentage points (Figure 7, Table D11, Appendix D). NHSDP market share dropped by seven percentage points for rural satellite clinics compared with three percentage points for rural static clinics.

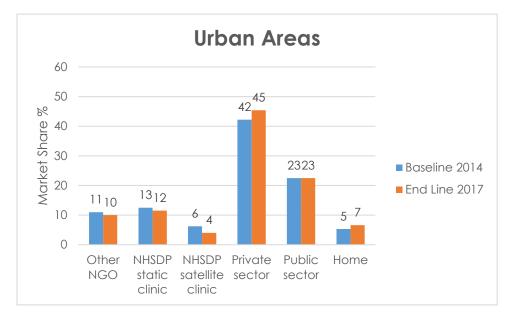
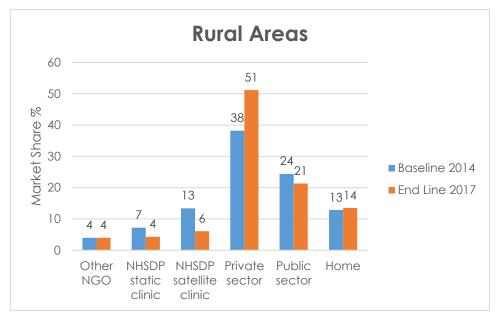


Figure 7. Market shares for ANC in NHSDP areas, 2014 and 2017



Among women in the poorest two wealth quintiles, the NHSDP market share for ANC declined slightly (from 24 percent to 20 percent) in NHSDP urban areas, whereas public and private sector market share remained the same between 2014 and 2017 (Table D12, Appendix D). Other NGOs and home-based ANC increased their market shares slightly among these poor urban women, but changes in both the coverage of ANC and the sources of ANC were modest among the urban poor. By contrast, among the poor in NHSDP rural areas, the NHSDP ANC market share declined by 13 percentage points between 2014 and 2017. During the same period, the ANC market share of the private sector increased by 15 percentage points (Table D12, Appendix D). ANC coverage improved among the rural poor, who increasingly turned to the private sector for their ANC.

In urban areas, almost all pregnant women who saw NHSDP providers (98 percent) and other MTPs (96 percent to 97 percent) had their blood pressure and weight checked during ANC. Women who saw

NHSDP providers were slightly less likely to receive blood and urine tests compared with women who saw other MTPs, although the differences were small, approximately three percentage points (Table D13, Appendix D). Women who saw NHSDP providers were more likely to receive counseling on danger signs, compared with women who saw other MTPs (54 percent versus 44 percent, respectively). In rural areas, women who saw NHSDP providers were slightly more likely than women who saw other MTPs to have their blood pressure checked (94 percent versus 92 percent) and weight taken (88 percent versus 85 percent) during ANC. Only 37 percent of women who saw NHSDP providers in rural areas received urine tests (compared with 56 percent who saw other MTPs), and 36 percent of women who saw NHSDP providers received a blood test (compared with 61 percent who saw other MTPs). As found in the urban areas, NHSDP providers in rural areas were more likely to counsel on pregnancy danger signs than did the other MTPs (Table D13, Appendix D).

There were large differences between NHSDP providers and other MTPs in the proportion of women who received an ultrasound during ANC in both urban and rural NHSDP areas. In NHSDP urban areas, 80 percent of women who saw NHSDP providers received an ultrasound compared with 91 percent of women who saw other MTPs. In rural areas, the differences were even more pronounced, with only 37 percent of women receiving an ultrasound when they visited an NHSDP provider, compared with 85 percent when they visited another MTP.

Overall, these findings indicate that NHSDP providers offered significantly less ANC components than did other MTPs in both urban and rural areas, with the differences especially notable in rural areas.

A summary of the ANC outcomes in NHSDP areas is presented in Table 3.

Outcomes	Urban	Rural	Summary
ANC with an MTP	2014—81% 2017—83%	2014—60% 2017—76%	Coverage of ANC with an MTP increased in rural areas, and marginally increased in urban areas. Changes were similar among the poor and in comparison areas.
4+ ANC visits	2014—50% 2017—52%	2014—18% 2017—35%	Coverage of 4+ ANC visits increased significantly in rural areas and did not change much in urban areas. Changes were similar in rural comparison areas. Urban comparison areas saw a seven percentage point increase, indicating significantly less improvement in NHSDP areas, but ANC 4+ coverage was significantly higher at baseline in the NHSDP areas.
NHSDP market share (last visit)	2014—19% 2017—15%	2014—21% 2017—10%	NHSDP market share declined, especially in rural areas, with the share of the private sector increasing.
NHSDP market share among the poor (last visit)	2014— 24% 2017—20%	2014—26% 2017—13%	NHSDP market share was higher among the poor but declined, especially among rural users. The poor increasingly turned to the private sector.

Table 3. Summary of ANC outcomes in NHSDP areas

Delivery Care

Over the course of the intervention, NHSDP urban areas experienced increases in coverage of delivery with an SBA and delivery in health facilities of seven percentage points and four percentage points, respectively. Urban comparison areas showed similar increases, with an increase of nine percentage points and six percentage points for delivery with an SBA and delivery in health facilities, respectively. These results were supported by the DID analysis, which found a statistically significant increase in the probability of delivery with an SBA during the intervention period, but no statistically significant difference in the trend between project and comparison areas (Figure 8 and Tables D16 and D18, Appendix D).

Coverage of delivery care with an SBA and delivery in health facilities saw significant increases (14 percentage points and 12 percentage points, respectively) in the NHSDP rural areas (Figure 8 and Table D16, Appendix D). The increases were similar in the comparison rural areas. These results were supported by the DID analysis, which indicated a statistically significant increase in the probability of a delivery with an SBA during the intervention period, but no significant difference between the NHSDP and comparison areas in this trend (Table D19, Appendix D).

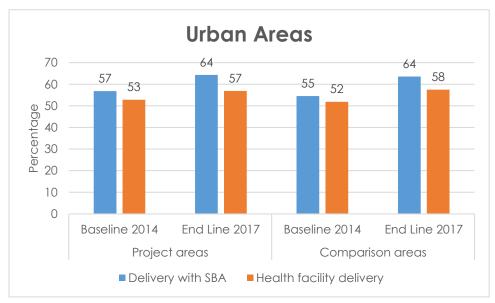
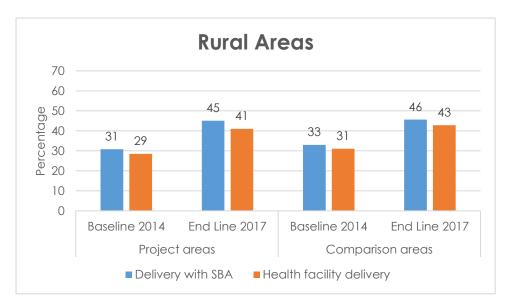


Figure 8. Coverage* of delivery with an SBA and facility delivery in NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017



*Among most recent live births in the three years before the survey.

The coverage of delivery care with an SBA increased in the two lowest wealth quintiles in both urban and rural project areas. However, the increases in coverage of delivery with an SBA among the two poorest wealth quintiles in comparison areas were comparable with or greater than those observed in NHSDP areas (Table D17, Appendix D).

NHSDP providers had a low market share for delivery care, which was expected given that most NHSDP clinics did not provide delivery services in either urban or rural areas. Only four percent of urban women and two percent of rural women delivered their last child in the three years before the survey in an NHSDP health facility in 2017. Most of the increase in facility delivery was in the private sector; the percentage of recent deliveries that occurred in private facilities increased from 25 percent to 33 percent in urban NHSDP areas and from 16 percent to 27 percent in rural NHSDP areas (Table D16, Appendix D).

One of the NHSDP interventions that supported delivery care was the promotion of Mayer Bank, a government scheme to encourage savings by the extremely poor to pay for delivery care. Knowledge and use of Mayer Bank increased among women with a birth in the three years before the survey in all areas between 2014 and 2017 and was higher in NHSDP areas than in comparison areas in 2017. However, overall use of Mayer Bank in the rural and urban NHSDP areas remained in the low single digits in 2017 (Table D20, Appendix D).

A summary of the outcomes of the NHSDP interventions on delivery care is presented in Table 4.

Outcomes	Urban	Rural	Summary
Delivery with an	2014—57%	2014—31%	Medically assisted delivery increased. The increases were similar in program and comparison areas.
SBA	2017—64%	2017—45%	
NHSDP market share	2014—4% 2017—4%	2014—1% 2017—2%	NHSDP market share of deliveries was low because most NHSDP facilities did not provide delivery care. The private sector market share for delivery care was large and increasing.
Knowledge of	2014—19%	2014—13%	Knowledge of Mayer Bank increased in both rural and urban NHSDP areas.
Mayer Bank	2017—34%	2017—22%	
Use of Mayer	2014—1%	2014—1%	Use of Mayer Bank increased during the period but remained low.
Bank	2017—5%	2017—3%	

Table 4. Summary of delivery care outcomes in NHSDP areas

Awareness of NHSDP Services

In urban project areas, the percentage of ever-married women ages 15 to 49 who were aware of an NHSDP static clinic in their area increased slightly, from 44 percent in 2014 to 49 percent in 2017 (Table D21, Appendix D). Awareness of any satellite clinic was almost unchanged in urban areas, but awareness of NHSDP satellite clinics among women who were aware of any satellite clinic increased by about six percentage points (Table D22, Appendix D). In rural areas, awareness of NHSDP static clinics among ever-married women ages 15 to 49 decreased during the intervention period, from 38 percent in 2014 to 24 percent in 2017 (Table D21, Appendix D). Similarly, awareness of any satellite clinic also decreased in rural areas (from 95 percent to 89 percent), and awareness of NHSDP satellite clinics among women who were aware of any satellite clinics among women who were aware of any satellite clinics among women who

Among those women who were aware of NHSDP clinics, the percentage who were aware of the specific services offered by the clinics generally declined in both urban and rural areas in 2017. The notable exception to this general decline was awareness of delivery care services offered by the NHSDP clinics, which increased substantially during the period (Table D23, Appendix D).

DISCUSSION

The key findings from this impact evaluation are summarized in Table 5, according to the evaluation questions. In general, the changes in the outcomes of interest are similar in NHSDP areas to those observed in the comparison areas. Where there are improvements in FP-MNH outcomes, there are similar improvements in comparison non-project areas. Where there are declines in the outcomes in the NHSDP areas, there are also declines in the comparison non-project areas. The NHSDP outcomes mirror national trends in FP-MNH outcomes found in other surveys (2014 BDHS, 2016 Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey), including improvements in ANC and delivery care, and stagnation in the CPR. Given that the purpose of the intervention was to provide an ESP of MNH and FP services in areas that were historically underserved by the government health network, the comparable trends in the program areas indicate that the NHSDP areas achieved or maintained similar levels of service utilization compared with areas that were historically served by the government or other health networks.

A notable finding of the evaluation is that there has been a significant move toward the private sector and away from the NGO sector for all FP-MNH services evaluated. This is consistent with a pattern of greater use of private sector services seen in other national surveys (2014 BDHS, 2016 Bangladesh Maternal Mortality Survey). The evaluation finds that the market share of the NHSDP clinics declined for FP and ANC service provision whereas the share of the private sector increased. Moreover, the declines in market share of the NHSDP are most notable in satellite clinics and in rural areas. This shift in FP and ANC market share also occurred in the lowest wealth quintiles, which are the primary target customers of the NHSDP, and is likely to have implications for equity and the achievement of universal healthcare coverage. Most NHSDP clinics do not provide delivery care, so the NHSDP clinics have low market share for that service, at both baseline and end line, and consumers continue to increasingly choose private sector clinics as a place for delivery. Overall, the decline in market share for NHSDP clinics appears to be symptomatic of a larger structural shift toward the private sector in the healthcare market in Bangladesh.

Primary Evaluation Questions	Key Findings
1. How much does the use of the selected MNH and FP services increase in NHSDP areas?	Trends in key indicators mirrored national trends. There was little change in modern contraceptive use across project and non-project areas, but maternal health service utilization generally increased in project and non-project areas, especially in rural areas.
2. Does the NHSDP increase the use of selected MNH and FP services at least by an amount comparable with that achieved in neighboring comparison areas that are served by non-NHSDP providers?	The changes in the NHSDP areas were the same as those in non-project areas for most outcomes. In urban areas, coverage of four or more ANC visits increased significantly in non-project areas but stayed nearly the same in the NHSDP areas. However, coverage of four or more ANC visits was higher in the NHSDP areas at baseline, so effectively, the non-project areas caught up with the NHSDP areas during the period of analysis.

Table 5. Summary of key findings

Secondary Evaluation Questions	
1. Are increases in the use of selected MNH and FP services among the poor (lower two wealth quintiles) comparable with those among the wealthy (upper three wealth quintiles)?	The changes in service use were similar across wealth quintiles.
2. Does the market share of the NHSDP for key MNH and FP services increase in program areas? If so, by how much?	The NHSDP market share declined across all services, especially in rural areas. There was a clear shift to the private sector for healthcare. This shift to the private sector was seen among all groups and wealth quintiles.

There can be several reasons for the shift in the market share to the private sector and away from the NHSDP clinics (in the case of ANC and FP services) and the very low market share for delivery care. In the case of FP services, much of the shift is to pharmacies and shops that provide short-acting contraceptive methods, such as pills, condoms, and sometimes injectables. Pharmacies and shops have become more ubiquitous, and the supply of contraceptives at them is more available, so the shift to these outlets may reflect their greater convenience. There have also been successful social marketing programs that include FP products in Bangladesh in recent years (Rahman, et al., 2017).

The declining market share for NHSDP clinics for ANC services is associated with a shift toward private doctors and clinics and a shift away from satellite clinics, especially in rural areas and among the rural poor. This shift may reflect the rising purchasing power of the poor and a growing demand for higher-level providers and more medical tests, such as ultrasounds, which may be perceived as indicative of a higher quality of care. For example, it is clear that an ANC visit with an NHSDP provider was less likely to involve an ultrasound or urine and blood tests than a visit to another MTP. This is especially true in the rural areas, which saw the biggest drops in NHSDP market share and the greatest gains in private sector market share. Moreover, ANC services provided at NHSDP clinics are normally delivered by a paramedic, which may also affect perceptions of quality when compared with the private sector, which uses physicians to provide ANC. This raises questions about the actual and perceived quality of care in NHSDP clinics and private clinics, and the appropriate ANC service delivery model to offer in the future in an evolving health consumer market. For example, the satellite clinic model may be less appealing, even to poor clients, in this new market. There is also a substantial drop in awareness about NHSDP static and satellite clinics in rural areas, raising questions about the extent to which declines in awareness about NHSDP clinics contributed to the declines in market share.

Most NHSDP clinics do not offer delivery care services at all, which explains their low delivery care market share. Instead, the NHSDP tried to influence delivery care in its project areas, primarily through behavior change communication (BCC) aimed at promoting skilled delivery care, including such initiatives as Mayer Bank to encourage savings for delivery care and information on danger signs during delivery. In the absence of delivery services in NHSDP clinics, women had to choose an alternative delivery provider, and they are increasingly choosing private hospitals and clinics. This may have also generated demand for ANC in the private sector, which then affected the market share of the NHSDP for ANC if mothers prefer to receive ANC from the provider with whom they plan to deliver. Some NHSDP providers also noted that some private sector clinics require at least one ANC visit at their own clinic before a woman can deliver there. However, more information is needed to understand the forces fueling the move to the private sector for all these services and their implications for outcomes, including the balance between long- and short-term methods in the contraceptive method mix; out-of-pocket

expenses, especially for the poor; quality of care and perceptions of quality of care; and universal healthcare coverage. This shift also raises new strategic questions about the role of the NGO sector in the emerging healthcare market and in the face of evolving consumer demand.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from the impact evaluation are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Evidence and recommendations from the NHSDP impact evaluation

Evidence	Recommendations
Little evidence of increases in CPR, with modern CPR declining in rural areas and in poorer segments of the population. This finding reflects a national stagnation in CPR since 2010 in Bangladesh.	Examine the reasons for the stagnation in the use of modern contraceptives, and address the reasons through awareness building, advocacy, and the provision of services.
Improvements in ANC with an MTP and women who have received at least four or more ANC visits; high coverage of ANC, especially in urban areas.	Existing efforts in program and non-program areas seem to have been effective in increasing this metric. Continue the emphasis on awareness building, and sustaining the training and availability of MTPs. Now that coverage is relatively high, examine ANC use employing a more comprehensive definition that includes the quality of ANC (e.g., effective coverage). Illustrative indicators are the percentage of women who received at least four ANC visits, of which at least one is with an MTP, or the percentage of women who received all defined components of ANC.
Market share declines in FP and ANC for the NHSDP facilities, especially for the satellite clinics, and sustained negligible market share in delivery care. There is evidence that ANC done at NHSDP facilities is not including the full range of services offered at private and government facilities.	Satellite clinics may need to be rethought, in terms of the range of services they are able to offer, and their effectiveness in meeting ANC and delivery care needs, in particular. Readiness of the clinics (in terms of the range of services and the quality of care) to provide delivery care and ANC needs more focus because there is reason to suspect that ANC market share and delivery care market share may be related. For example, there may be scope for innovative contracting models or increasing the formal linkages of the NHSDP clinics to secondary and tertiary care institutions, strengthening referral services to those institutions, and increasing the confidence of consumers in ANC and delivery care in the NGO sector.
Increasing private sector provision of FP and MNH services, including among the poor.	There needs to be a use-oriented learning agenda around the evolving healthcare market and its implications to inform future strategy development, including, for example: 1) Factors affecting the choice of provider and the
	perceived quality of different providers.
	2) The role of NGOs in the future healthcare market.3) Out-of-pocket expenses of the poor and the ability to
	provide universal healthcare coverage.
	 The perceived and actual quality of care in NHSDP clinics and in private facilities.
	5) Facility-based BCC strategies that will increasingly need to include the private sector, to which many clients will go.
	6) Contraceptive method mix, especially the balance between short-acting and long-acting methods.

CONCLUSION

Changes in MNH and FP services in the project areas mirror changes in national trends and in adjacent non-project areas. There is little change in modern contraceptive use, but maternal health service utilization generally increased, especially in rural areas. These patterns are seen across wealth quintiles. A notable finding of the evaluation is that there was a significant move toward the private sector and away from the NGO sector in all FP-MNH services evaluated.

These findings raise important strategic questions for future NGO sector programs in Bangladesh. The key question that needs to be addressed in the future is to understand the role of the NGO sector in an environment in which people are increasingly getting care from the private sector. The move to the private sector has implications for the poor, which needs to be monitored and mitigated, where possible, if those implications are negative. In addition, meeting universal healthcare coverage targets and controlling out-of-pocket expenses could become challenging if an increasing number of the poor are seeking care from the private sector. Therefore, addressing the range of services and the service delivery model offered at the NHSDP clinics, reviewing and potentially updating the strategy of using satellite clinics, and addressing quality of care concerns of the population, are key to charting the future strategy and equitably meeting the healthcare needs of the people of Bangladesh.

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APPENDIX A. End Line Survey 2017 Household Questionnaire

IDENTIFICATION						
DIVISION						
(BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG						
DISTRICT						
UPAZILA						
UNION/WARD						
VILLAGE/MOHALLA/BLOCK	<u></u>					
CLUSTER NUMBER						
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER						
NAME OF THE HOUSEHOL	D HEAD					
DOMAIN: URBAN / RURAL						
1 = URBAN PROJECT						
2 = URBAN NON-PROJECT						
3 = RURAL PROJECT						
4 = RURAL NON-PROJECT						
CLUSTER IN CHAR OR ARC	OUND CHAR AREA	1= CHAR AREA				
		2= NOT IN CHAR AREA	A			
CLUSTER IN SLUM AREA		1= YES				
	2= NO					
		INTERVIEWER VI	SITS			
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT		

IDENTIFICATION								
DATE						DAY		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME					MONTH			
INTERVIEWER'S CODE		_				INTERVIEWER'S		
RESULT CODE*						RESULT CODE*		
NEXT VISIT: DATE						TOTAL NO. OF VISITS		
TIME								
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT					ENT	TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD		
AT HOME AT TI 3 ENTIRE HOUS		NT FOR EXTENDE	D PERI	OD OF TIME		TOTAL ELIGIB WOMEN	LE	
4 POSTPONED 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VA 7 DWELLING DE 8 DWELLING NO 9 OTHER	ESTROYED DT FOUND				_	LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNA		
					055			
SUPERVISOR		FIELD EDITO	К		OFF EDI		KEY	ED BY
NAME		NAME						

IDENTIFICATION					
DATE		DATE			

Informed Consent for Household Questionnaire
Title of Research: NGO Health Service Delivery Project (NHSDP) Urban End Line Survey,
2017
Principal Investigator: Mr. S.N. Mitra
Participating Institution: Mitra and Associates
Introductory statement: My name is I am from Mitra and Associates, a
private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of sociodevelopment programs in the country, we conduct several types of surveys. We are now conducting
a survey about the health of women and children for the NGO Health Service Delivery Program
(popularly known as the Shurjer Hashi Clinic). The survey is funded by the United States Agency
for International Development (USAID). The data will be used by M&A, ACPR, the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA, and other approved researchers. ICDDR, B oversees the quality
control and monitoring aspect of the study. Your opinion is very important to us.

Why the study is being undertaken: The study will help to understand the overall state and determinants of health in Bangladesh in light of NGO health service delivery.

Who is involved in the study: You have been selected as a respondent in this study. As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household which will help us to plan health services.

What you would have to do if you agree to participate: If you agree to participate, we will ask you some questions related to physical, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics of the household. The interview will take around 15 minutes of your time.

What are the risks & benefits of this study: There is no risk involved in your participation in this interview, rather it will help Government, particularly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and private and NGO sector health providing agencies to formulate policy plans and develop programs.

Confidentiality: The interview will be conducted in a secluded setting. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Your name will not appear in any report. No names and other identifying

information will be included in the data. Only approved researchers will have access to the data, which they will use to prepare the report. All the data will be stored in a locked and secured place.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study? Your participation is voluntary and you will not be paid any monetary compensation for your participation in this survey.

Right to refuse or withdraw: Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. You can refuse to respond to any question if you wish. You can also stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have questions of problem?

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may contact the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka, Phone:8819311, 8828396 or Institutional Review Board (IRB), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 720 Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd., Bldg. 385, 2nd Floor, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7097 USA, or call, collect if necessary, 001-919-966-3012 of IRB or MEASURE Evaluation Advisor, Dhaka (Mobile: 01730-376458). You may ask any questions or clarifications before giving your consent for interview regarding the nature of the study. You may also contact Mr. S.N. Mitra, Executive Director, Mitra and Associates, Commercial Plot # 35 (Floor 3rd–5th), Main Road # 01, Section-10, Senpara Porbota, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216 Tel: 9025410, 9025412.

If you do not have any question, do I have yo	our permission to continue?
Respondent agreed	Respondent not agreed 2 + End
Respondent Name:	_ Signature/Thumb Print:
Date:	
(If the respondent is under 18 years, guardia	n will sign)
Name of Interviewer:	_Signature
Date:	

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Now we would like to know some information about the people who usually live in your household.

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household, starting with the head of the household.	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? *Look at the below codes	SEX Is (NAME) male or female?	RESI- DENCE Does (NAME) usually live here?	AGE How old is (NAME)? (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00' YEAR. If 95 or >95years, write 95)	MARITAL STATUS FOR ALL AGED 12 YEARS OR ABOVE What is the current marital status of (NAME)?	WOMAN ELIGIBILITY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL EVER-MARRIED WOMEN, USUAL RESIDENTS (Q4=2), (Q5=1) (Q6 = AGE 12-49) (Q7=1 OR 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			M F	YES NO	IN YEARS	CM FM NM	
01			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	01
02			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	02
03			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	03
04			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	04
05			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	05
06			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	06
07			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	07
08			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	08
09			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	09
10			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	10
11			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	11
12			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	12
13			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	13
14			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	14
15			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	15
16			1 2	1 2		1 2 3	16

17			1 2	1	2			1	2	3Ţ	17
18			1 2	1	2			1	2	3Ţ	18
19			1 2	1	2			1	2	3Ţ	19
20			1 2	1	2			1	2	3	20
TICK H	ERE IF CONTINUATION SH	EET USED									
Just to	make sure that I have a com	pleted listing:									
1	Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that I have not listed? YES Go back to household schedule and enter new members in the household schedule.										
2	In addition, are there any other people who may not be Go back to household schedule and enter new members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers YES members in the household schedule.										
9. Tota	I number of women circled in	column (8). lf nc	one write "0"								
* COD	* CODES FOR Q.3										
RELAT	FIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOU	JSEHOLD: 0	5 = GRANDC	HILD	09 =	OTHER R	ELATI	νE			
01 = H	01 = HEAD 06 = PARENT 10 =										
02 = V	IFE OR HUSBAND 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD										
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER 08 = BROTHER OR			11 = NOT RELATED								
04 = S	ON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER	-IN-LAW	SISTER 98 = DON'T KNOW								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
10	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water Piped into dwelling Piped to yard/plot 12 Public tap/stand pipe 13 Tube-well or borehole Protected well 11 Protected well 13 Unprotected well 14 Unprotected spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater 51 Tanker truck 61 Surface water(River/Dam/ Lake/pond/stream /canal/irrigation channel) 71 Bottled water 81 Other (Specify)	
11	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	Flush or pour flush toilet Flush to piped sewer system Flush to septic tank/Flush to pit latrine 12 Flush to somewhere else/Flush don't know where 13 Pit latrine Pit latrine with slab Pit latrine without slab/open pit 22 Bucket toilet Mo facility/bush/field 0ther 96	13
12	Do you share this toilet with other households?	Yes	
13	Does your household have: Read out	No 2 Yes No Electricity. 1 2 Radio 1 2 Television 1 2 Mobile telephone 1 2 Land line telephone 1 2 Refrigerator 1 2 Almirah 1 2 Computer/laptop 1 2 Electric fan 1 2 Bicycle 1 2 Tempo/CNG 1 2 IPS/generator 1 2 Car/truck/bus/microbus 1 2 Rickshaw/Van 1 2 DVD/VCD player 1 2 Air Conditioner 1 2	
14	Main material of the floor RECORD OBSERVATION	Natural Floor Earth/sand Rudimentary Floor Wood planks 21 Palm/bamboo 22	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		Finished floor 31 Parquet or polished wood 31 Ceramic tiles/Mosaic 32 Cement 33 Other96 96	
15	Main material of the roof RECORD OBSERVATION	Natural roofing 11 No roof	
16	Main material of the exterior walls RECORD OBSERVATION	Natural Walls 11 No walls 11 Cane/Palm/Trunks/Stalks of hemp 12 Dirt 13 Rudimentary walls 13 Bamboo with mud/Bamboo 21 Stone with mud 22 Plywood 23 Cardboard 24 Finished walls 31 Cement 32 Bricks 33 Wood 34 Other_ 96	
17	Does your household own any homestead? IF 'NO', PROBE: Does your household own homestead in any other place?	Yes1 No2	
18	Does your household own any land (other than the homestead land)?	Yes1 No2	Women ▶ ques.
19	How much land does your household own (other than the homestead land)? Amount Specify unit	Acres Decimals	

APPENDIX B. WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Face Sheet

IDENTIFICATION					
CLUSTER NUMBER					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMAN					

INTERVIEWER VISITS					
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT	
DATE				DAY	
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				MONTH*	
INTERVIEWER'S CODE				YEAR 2 0 1 7 INTERVIEWER'S	
RESULT CODE*				RESULT CODE*	
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NO. OF VISITS	
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED	4 F	REFUSED	7 OTH	IER	

2 NOT AT HOME	5 PARTLY COMPLETED	(SPECIFY)	
3 POSTPONED	6RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED		
SUPERVISOR NAME	FIELD EDITOR NAME DATE		KEYED BY

Informed Consent for Women's Questionnaire

Title of Research: NGO Health Service Delivery Project (NHSDP) Urban End Line Survey, 2017

Principal Investigator: Mr. S.N Mitra

Participating Institution: Mitra and Associates

Introductory statement: My name is I am from Mitra and Associates, a private research organization, located in Dhaka. To assist in the implementation of sociodevelopment programs in the country, we conduct several types of surveys. We are now conducting a survey about the health of women and children for the NGO Health Service Delivery Program (popularly known as the Shurjer Hashi Clinic). The survey is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The data will be used by M&A, ACPR, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA, and other approved researchers. ICDDR, B oversees the quality control and monitoring aspect of the study. Your opinion is very important to us.

Why the study is being undertaken: The study will help to understand the overall state and determinants of health in Bangladesh in light of NGO health service delivery.

Who is involved in the study: You have been selected as a respondent in this study. As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household which will help us to plan health services.

What you would have to do if you agree to participate: If you agree to participate, we will ask you some questions related to physical, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics of the household. The interview will take around 15 minutes of your time.

What are the risks & benefits of this study: There is no risk involved in your participation in this interview, rather it will help Government, particularly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and private and NGO sector health providing agencies to formulate policy plans and develop programs.

Confidentiality: The interview will be conducted in a secluded setting. Your responses will be kept strictly confidential. Your name will not appear in any report. No names and other identifying

information will be included in the data. Only approved researchers will have access to the data, which they will use to prepare the report. All the data will be stored in a locked and secured place.

Is there any compensation for participating in the study? Your participation is voluntary and you will not be paid any monetary compensation for your participation in this survey.

Right to refuse or withdraw: Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary. You can refuse to respond to any question if you wish. You can also stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Who do I contact if I have questions of problem?

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may contact the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka, Phone: 8819311, 8828396 or Institutional Review Board (IRB), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 720 Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd., Bldg. 385, 2nd Floor, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7097 USA, or call, collect if necessary, 001-919-966-3012 of IRB or MEASURE Evaluation Advisor, Dhaka (Mobile: 01730-376458). You may ask any questions or clarifications before giving your consent for interview regarding the nature of the study. You may also contact Mr. S.N. Mitra, Executive Director, Mitra and Associates, Commercial Plot # 35 (Floor 3rd–5th), Main Road # 01, Section-10, Senpara Porbota, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216 Tel: 9025410, 9025412.

If you do not have any question, do I have your pe	ermission to continue?	
Respondent agreed	Respondent not agreed	End
Respondent Name: Sig	nature/Thumb Print:	
Date:		
(If the respondent is under 18 years, guardian will	l sign)	
Name of Interviewer:Sign	nature	
Date:		

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME STARTED	HOUR	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF	YEARS (Completed year)	
	CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? (IF LESS THAN 1	ALWAYS 95	
	YEAR, RECORD '00' YEAR)		
103	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH	
		DON'T KNOW MONTH	
		YEAR	
		DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
104	How old are you?		
	COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND /OR 104IF	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
	INCONSISTENT		
105	Have you ever attended school/madrasha?	YES, SCHOOL 1 -	→
		YES, MADRASHA2	107
		YES, BOTH 3	
		NO	→ 109
106	What type of school did you last attend?	SCHOOL 1	
		MADRASHA2	
107	What is the highest class you completed?	CLASS	
	IF NO CLASS WRITE 00		
108	Interviewer: CHECK 107and circle in appropriate	PRIMARY (00-05) 1	
	code:	SECONDARY OR HIGHER 2	▶ 110
109	Can you read and write a letter?	YES, EASILY 1	
109		YES, WITH DIFFICULTY 2	
		NOT AT ALL	→ 112
110	Do you usually read a newspaper or magazine or online	YES1	
110	news?	NO2	→ 112
444	How often do you read newspaper or magazine or online	EVERY DAY 1	
111	news: every day, at least once a week, or less than once a week?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3	
	Do you usually listen to the radio or radio on mobile?	YES 1	
112		NO2	▶ 114
	How often do you listen to the radio or radio on mobile:	EVERY DAY 1	
113	every day, at least once a week, less than once a week?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2	
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3	
	Do you usually watch television?	YES 1	
114		NO2 ⁻	▶ 116
		EVERY DAY 1	
115	How often do you watch television: every day, at least once a week, less than once a week?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2	
		LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3	
116	Do you personally have a mobile phone?	YES 1	▶ 118
		NO2	
117	Do you have access to a mobile phone?	YES 1	
		NO2	
118	Can you read SMS/text message on a mobile phone?	YES 1	
		NO2	
119	What is your religion?	ISLAM 1	
		HINDUISM 2	
		BUDDHISM 3	
		CHRISTIANITY 4	
		OTHER 6	
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
120	Do you belong to any of the following organizations? Such	YES NO	
	as:	GRAMEEN BANK 1 2	
		BRAC 1 2	
		PROSHIKA 1 2	
		ASHA1 2	
		TMSS 1 2	
		BURO Bangladesh 1 2	
		OTHER1 2	
		(SPECIFY)	
121	Are you now married, separated, deserted, divorced, or	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1	
	widowed?	SEPARATED 2	
		DESERTED 3	
		DIVORCED 4	
		WIDOWED 5	
122	Were you married once or more than once?	MARRIED ONCE1	
		MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE2	
123	How old were you when you started living with your (first) husband?	AGE IN YEARS	
124	CHECK 121:		
	CODE 1 CIRCLED CODE 2 OR 3 OI	R 4 OR 5 CIRCLED	→ 129
125	Is your husband staying with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	STAYING WITH ME1	▶ 129
		STAYING ELSEWHERE2	
126	How long has your husband been staying away from home?	MONTH	
	(IF LESS THAN 1MONTH WRITE 00, IF MORE THAN 95 MONTHS OR MORE WRITE 95 MONTHS)		
127	How many times did he come home in the past 12 months?	NUMBER OF TIMES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		THAN 12 MONTHS96	
		DID NOT COME IN THE PAST 12	
		MONTHS98	
128	When was the last time you saw your husband?	MONTH AGO,	
	IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH WRITE '00'	NOT YET LIVES WITH HUSBAND96	
129	The government of Bangladesh and NGOs have been conducting programs to provide food support as well as a package of development services to vulnerable people. Now we would like to ask you some questions to know if you or any member of your family are a beneficiary of such programs		
	Is anyone in your household currently a recipient of the following government and NGOs assistance schemes? Such as; VGD VGF WIDOW ELDERLY ALLOWANCE OTHER SCHEMES	YES NO VGD 1 2 VGF 1 2 WIDOW ALLOWANCE 1 2 ELDERLY ALLOWANCE 1 2 OTHER1 2 (SPECIFY) 2	
130	How often did you eat three `square meals' (full stomach meals) a day in the past 12 months (not a festival day)? Do you have a <i>Shurjer Hashi</i> health card?	3 MEALS EACH DAY1 MOSTLY 3 MEALS EACH DAY2 RARELY (3 MEALS PER DAY1-6 TIMES IN YEAR)3 NEVER4 YES1	
131	Do you nave a Snurjer Hasni nealth card?	NO2	

Section 2: Reproduction

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your	childbearing.	
201	Have you ever given birth?	YES1	
		No2	▶ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have	YES1	
	given birth who are now living with you?	NO2	▶ 204
203	How many sons live with you?	SONS AT HOME	
	And how many daughters live with you?	DAUGHTERS AT HOME	
	IF NONE, RECORD "00".		
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have	YES1	
	given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	NO2	▶ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you?	SONS ELSEWHERE	
	And how many daughters are alive but do not live with	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE	
	you?		
	IF NONE, RECORD "00".		
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?	YES1	•
	IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs	NO2	208
	of life but survived only a few hours or days?		
207	In all, how many boys have died?	BOYS DEAD	
	And how many girls have died?	GIRLS DEAD	
	IF NONE, RECORD "00".		
208	INTERVIEWER: SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, and 207,	TOTAL	
	AND ENTER TOTAL.		
	IF NONE, RECORD "00".		
209	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q.208:		

	Just to make sure that what I have written is correct: you have had in TOTAL births during your life. Is that cor ?			
	YES V NO	PROBE AND CORRECT		
		201-208 AS NECESSARY		
210	Interviewer: Check Q.208 and circle in appro	priate One or more births1		
	code	No births2	301	

211. Now I would like to record the names of all your children you have given birth to since January 2014 whether alive, living with you, or dead, or living outside of your home. I want to start with the youngest one.

INTERVIEWER: RECORD NAMES OF THE YOUNGEST TO OLDEST BIRTH. IF NO NAME WAS GIVEN, RECORD 'NO NAME' IN 213. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS AS SEPARATE BIRTHS.

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219
Line no.	What name is/was given to your (youngest/ next) baby?	Vere any of these births twins?	Is (NAM E) a boy or a girl?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. (IF LESS THAN 1YEAR RECORD 00)	Does (NAME) live with you or outside?
1	Name:	Yes . 1 No 2	Boy 1 Girl . 2	Month	Yes 1 No2 Next child	Age in years	Home? Outside?
2	Name:	Yes.1 No2	Boy 1 Girl . 2	Month	Yes 1 No	Age in years	Home? Outside2
3	Name:	Yes.1 No2	Boy 1 Girl . 2	Month	Yes1 No2 Next child	Age in years	Home
4	Name:	Yes.1 No2	Boy 1 Girl . 2	Month	Yes1 No2	Age in years	Home

		January 2014, skip to	Skip to 220	
		220		

220	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 216 AND WRITE TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS RECORDED IN Q. 216 SINCE JANUARY 2014.	BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2014	
	IF NONE, RECORD '0'		

SECTION 3: CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	Interviewer: Check Q.121 and circle in appropriate code.	CURRENTLY MARRIED 1	
		SEPARATED 2	•
		DESERTED 3	323
		DIVORCED 4	
		WIDOWED 5	
302	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1	
		NO2]	►
		UNSURE 3	304
303	How many months pregnant are you?	MONTHS	•
			313
	OULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING - THE E TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.	VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS THAT A CO	OUPLE
304	Are you currently doing something or using any method	YES1	
	to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	NO2	► 313
305	Which method are you using?	FEMALE STERILIZATIONA	
000	which method are you using:	MALE STERILIZATION	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST	IMPLANTS/NORPLANT	•
		INJECTABLESE	
		PILL/MINI PILLF	308
		CONDOMG	
		SAFE PERIOD/PERIODIC	
		ABSTINENCEL	
		WITHDRAWAL	•
		OTHERX	321
		(SPECIFY)	
206	In what facility did the starilization take place?		
306	In what facility did the sterilization take place?	PUBLIC SECTOR	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE 11	
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE12	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX	
		MCWC14	
		OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR16	
		(SPECIFY)	
		NGO SECTOR	
	(NAME OF PLACE)	SMILING SUN CLINIC	
		MARIE STOPES CLINIC	
		UPHCP CLINIC41	
		OTHER NGOS45	
	(LOCATION)		
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
		PRIVATEHOSPITAL/ CLINIC51	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER.52	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW98	
307	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH	
		YEAR	► 310
308	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last	PUBLIC SECTOR	
	time?	HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE 11	
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE12	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX	
		MCWC14	
		RURAL DISPENSARY/	
		COMMUNITY CLINIC 15	
	(NAME OF PLACE/NAME OF WORKER)	SATELLITE CLINIC/	
		EPI OUTREACH SITE16	
		HA17	

(LOCATION)	FWA18 NGO SECTOR SMILING SUN STATIC CLINIC21	
(LOCATION)	SMILING SUN	
	SMILING SUN	
	STATIC CLINIC21	
	SATELLITE CLINIC	
	COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER	
	STATIC CLINIC45	
	SATELLITE CLINIC46	
	FIELD WORKER47	
	PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
	PRIVATEHOSPITAL/ CLINIC51	
	QUALIFIED DOCTOR	
	VILLAGE DOCTOR53	
	PHARMACIST/PHARMACY54	
	TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJ 55	
	SHOP61	
	OTHER96	
		(CSP)/DEPOTHOLDER/SERVICE PROMOTER

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW	
309	Since what month and year have you been using	MONTH	
	(CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?	YEAR	
310	In the last three months have you experienced any side	YES1	
	effects or complications with your/your husband's current FP method?	NO2 ⁻	► 323
311	Did you/your husband discuss these side effects or complications with anybody?	YES 1-	
		NO 2_	323
		Don't know about husband3	
312	Whom did you have this discussion with?	HUSBANDA	
		HEALTH WORKER	•
		NHSDP HEALTH WORKERB	
		OTHER HEALTH WORKERSC	323
		FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOURD	
		OTHER(Specify)X	
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay	YES1	
	or avoid getting pregnant?	NO2	
314	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES	316
		NO2	
315	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a	FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS	
	contraceptive method at any time in the future?	INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX01	
		MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY 02	
		SUBFECUND/INFECUND03	
		WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS	
		POSSIBLE04	l.
		OPPOSITION TO USE	
		RESPONDENT OPPOSED11	
		HUSBAND OPPOSED12	
		OTHERS OPPOSED13	
		RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION14	
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		KNOWS NO METHOD21	323
		KNOWS NO SOURCE22	
		METHOD-RELATED REASONS	
		HEALTH CONCERNS	
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS	
		LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR	
		COSTS TOO MUCH	
		INCONVENIENT TO USE	
		INTERFERES WITH BODY'S	
		NORMAL PROCESSES	
		OTHER(SPECIFY)96	
		DON'T KNOW98	
316	When do you want to use a contraceptive method in the	WITHIN 1 YEAR1	
	future?	2-3 YEARS2	
		AFTER 3 YEARS	
		NOT YET DECIDED4	
317	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	FEMALE STERILIZATION01	
		MALE STERILIZATION02	
		IUD03	
		IMPLANTS04	
		INJECTABLES05	
		PILL/MINI PILL06	
		CONDOM07	
		SAFE PERIOD/PERIODIC	
		ABSTINENCE	
		WITHDRAWAL09	
		NOT YET DECIDED/DK	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
318	Interviewer: Check 316 and circle in appropriate	CODE 1 IS CIRCLED1	
	code.	CODE 2, OR 3 OR 4 IS CIRCLED2	▶ 321

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
319	Have you had any discussions regarding family planning use with anybody?	YES1	
		NO2	321
320	Whom did you have this discussion with?	HUSBANDA	
		HEALTH WORKER	
		NHSDP WORKERB	
		OTHER HEALTH WORKERS C	
		FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOUR D	
		OTHER (Specify)X	
321	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method	YES1	
	of family planning?	NO2	3 23
322	Where/From whom can you get the method?	PUBLIC SECTOR	
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGEA	
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTREB	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX C	
		MCWC D	
		RURAL DISPENSARY/	
		COMMUNITY CLINICE	
	(NAME OF PLACE/NAME OF WORKER)	SATELLITE CLINIC/	
		EPI OUTREACH SITEF	
		HA/FWA G	
		NGO SECTOR	
	(LOCATION)	SMILING SUN	
		STATIC CLINIC H	
		SATELLITE CLINICI	
		COMMUNITY SERVICE PROVIDER	
		(CSP)/DEPOTHOLDERJ	
		MARIE STOPES	
		STATIC CLINICK	
		SATELLITE CLINICL	
		FIELD WORKER M	
		UPHCP	
		STATIC CLINICN	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	(NAME OF PLACE/NAME OF WORKER)	SATELLITE CLINIC O	
		FIELD WORKERP	
		BRAC	
		FIELD WORKER/SASTHYASEBIKA Q	
	(LOCATION)	OTHER NGOS	
		STATIC CLINIC R	
		SATELLITE CLINICS	
		FIELD WORKERT	
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
		PRIVATEHOSPITAL/ CLINIC U	
		QUALIFIED DOCTORV	
		VILLAGE DOCTOR/ TRADITIONAL	
		HEALER/ KABIRAJW	
		PHARMACIST/PHARMACYY	
		SHOPZ	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
323	Now we would like to talk about possible problems that a	SEVERE HEADACHE/BLURRY VISION/	
	woman might face when she is going to have a child.	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE/	
		PRE-ECLAMSIAA	
		EDEMAB	
	What are the complications or problems during pregnancy/ that may threaten the life of the mother?	CONVULSION/ECLAMSIAC	
		EXCESSIVE VAGINAL BLEEDINGD	
	What are the complications or problems during delivery	FOUL-SMELLING DISCHARGE WITH	
	that may threaten the life of the mother?	HIGH FEVERE	
		JAUNDICEF	
		TETANUSG	
	What are the complications or problems after the delivery that may threaten the life of the mother?	BABY'S HAND OR FEET OUT/	
		BABY IN WRONG POSITION	
		PROLONGED LABORI	
		OBSTRUCTED LABOR J	
	Any other?	RETAINED PLACENTAK	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		TORN UTERUS L	
		ANEMIA M	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOWY	

SECTION 4: BIRTH PLANNING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Interviewer: Check 302 and circle in appropriate	YES 1	
	code.	NO2	501
		UNSURE	
		NO CODE IS CIRCLED4	
402	Have decisions been made regarding where you will	YES1	
	have your delivery?	NO2 ⁻	▶ 405
403	How many months pregnant were you when you made	MONTHS	
	the decision on the place of your delivery?	DON'T KNOW 98	
404	Where was it decided to have the delivery?	НОМЕ 11	
		PUBLIC SECTOR	
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE 21	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 22	
		MATERNAL AND CHILD	
		WELFARECENTER (MCWC) 23	•
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTER 24	
		NGO SECTOR	
		SMILING SUN STATIC CLINIC 31	
		MARIE STOPES CLINIC	410
		UPHCP CLINIC 33	
		OTHER NGOHOSPITAL/ CLINIC 34	
		BRAC BIRTHING HUT 35	
		PRIVATE SECTOR	
		PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC 41	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
405	Have decisions been made regarding who will assist	YES 1	
	your delivery?	NO2	▶ 410
406	How many months pregnant were you when you decided	MONTHS	
	who will assist your delivery?	DON'T KNOW 98	
407	Who was decided will assist in the delivery?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR	410
		RELATIVES M NEIGHBOUR/FRIENDSN OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
408	Are any of these Smiling Sun providers?	YES 1 NO	410
409	Which type of Smiling Sun providers?	QUALIFIED DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDICB	
410	Has there been any discussion in your family about: (Read out)	A10A How many months pregnant were you when you discussed? (If 'DK' write '98') No Yes Months	
	 a) Where to seek assistance in case of emergency? b) Whom to call in case of emergency? c) Make arrangement for transport in case of emergency? d) Make arrangement for money in case of emergency? 	Months Where to seek 2 Months Months	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
411	During this pregnancy have you seen anyone for a	YES1	
	medical check-up?	NO2	4 13
412	How many months pregnant were you when you first	MONTHS	
	received medical check-up i.e., antenatal care for this pregnancy?	DON'T KNOW 98	
413	During this pregnancy, have any of the following been tested or measured?		
	(Read out)	YES NO	
		WEIGHT 1 2	
	A. Weight?	HEIGHT1 2	
	B. Height?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2	
	C. Blood pressure (put a cuff on your arm with air pumped into it)?		
	D. Urine?	URINE 1 2	
	E. Blood?	BLOOD 1 2	
	F. Eye for anemia?	EYE FOR ANEMIA 1 2	
	G. Ultrasonogram	ULTRASONOGRAM 1 2	
	H. Abdominal examination	ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION 1 2	
414	I would like to ask some questions on whether you		
	have seen/heard of Shurjer Hashi's 'MAYER Bank'		
		Yes 1	501
	Have you heard about Shurjer Hashi 'MAYER Bank'?	No2	•
415	During this pregnancy, have you used a Shurjer Hashi	YES 1	
	Mayer Bank to save money?	NO2	

SECTION 5: PREGNANCY, POSTNATAL CARE AND BREASTFEEDING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK: 220		
			-▶
	SINCE JANUARY 2014 JANUARY 2014 ♥		601
502	INTERVIEWER: CHECK212AND ENTER LINE NUMBER STATUS IN Q.504OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD WHO WA TWINS, WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE	S BORN SINCE JANUARY 2014. IF	
503	LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH	
	NAME FROM 213AND SURVIVAL STATUS FROM 217		
504		NAME	
	Now I would like to ask you some questions about you years.	r most recent birth born in the last three	
		Last child	
505	When you were pregnant with (NAME), did you see	YES 1	
	anyone for a medical check-up?	NO 2 -	•
			512
506	Whom did you see?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
		QUALIFIED DOCTORA	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC B	
	Anyone else?	FAMILY WELFARE VISITORC	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	ATTENDANTS(CSBA)D	
	(MA/SACMOE HAF	
		FWAG	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND	SMILING SUN	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	QUALIFIED DOCTORH	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDICI	
		FIELDWORKER/COMMUNITY	
		SERVICE PROVIDERJ	
		OTHER NGO	
		SHASTHA SEBIKAK	
		FIELD WORKER L	

		OTHER PERSON TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT (TTBA) M UNTRAINED TBA (UTBA) N VILLAGE DOCTOR O HOMEOPATH P TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJQ OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
507	How many months pregnant were you when you first received medical check-up i.e., antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS	
508	How many times did you receive a medical check-up during this pregnancy?	NO. OF TIMES	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
509	Where did you get your (last) antenatal check-up?	HOME01	
		PUBLIC SECTOR	
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE 11	
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 12	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX	
		MCWC 14	
		RURAL DISPENSARY/	
	(NAME OF PLACE)	COMMUNITY CLINIC 15	
		SATELLITE CLINIC/	
		EPI OUTREACH SITE 16	
		SMILING SUN	
		STATIC CLINIC	
	(LOCATION)	SATELLITE CLINIC 22	
		MARIE STOPES	
		STATIC CLINIC23	
		SATELLITE CLINIC24	
		UPHCP	
		STATIC CLINIC25	
		SATELLITE CLINIC26	
		OTHER NGO	
		STATIC CLINIC 27	
		SATELLITE CLINIC28	
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER. 42	
		VILLAGE DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 43	
		PHARMACIST/PHARMACY 44	
		HOMEOPATH DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 45	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJ'S	
		CHAMBER 46	
		OTHER 96	
		(SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		DON'T KNOW 98	
510	During this checkup, did the health providers discuss the use of clean Delivery Kit for the delivery? SHOW THE DELIVERY KIT	YES 1 NO	
511	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	YES NO	
	 A. Were you weighed? B. Was your height measured? C. Was you blood pressure measured (putting a cuff on your arm with air pumped into it)? D. Did you give urine sample? E. Did you give blood sample? F. Were your eyes checked for anemia? G. Did you have an ultrasonography? H. Abdominal examination 	WEIGHT 1 2 HEIGHT 1 2 BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 URINE 1 2 BLOOD 1 2 BLOOD 1 2 EYE FOR ANEMIA 1 2 ULTRASONOGRAPHY 1 2 ABDOMINAL EXAMINATION 1 2	513
512	I. Did you receive counselling on danger signs of pregnancy? Why did you not see anyone?	COUNSELLING	
512	(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	INCONVENIENT SERVICE HOURB UNPLEASANT STAFFC LACK OF EXPERIENCED STAFFD	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY ALL REASONS AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF PRIVACYE INADEQUATE DRUG SUPPLYF LONG WAITING TIMEG SERVICE TOO EXPENSIVEH RELIGIOUS REASONI NOT NEEDED/NOT NECESSARYJ DID NOT KNOW OF NEED FOR CAREK UNABLE TO GO/NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE HOUSEL DID NOT KNOW OF A PLACE/DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GOM	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		HUSBAND/FATHER IN LAW/ MOTHER	
		IN LAWDOESN'T APPROVEN	
		OTHER X	
		(SPECIFY)	
513	Did you take any iron tablet or iron syrup during this	YES 1	
	pregnancy?	NO	515
	SHOW TABLET/SYRUP.	 DON'T KNOW	
514	How many days did you take iron tablet or iron syrup	Number of days	
514	for during this pregnancy?	DON'T KNOW	
	PROBE WEEKS/MONTHS DURING REGNANCY	DON T KNOW	
	TO CALCULATE NUMBER OF DAYS		
		HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
515	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?	QUALIFIED DOCTOR A	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC	
	Anyone else?	FAMILY WELFARE VISITORC	
		COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH	
		ATTENDANTS(CSBA)D	•
	PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND	MA/SACMO E	
	RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.	HA F	
		FWAG	518
		OTHER PERSON	0.0
		TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH	
		ATTENDANT (TTBA)H	
		UNTRAINED TBA (DAI)I	
		VILLAGE DOCTORJ	
		HOMEOPATH K	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/	
		KABIRAJLRELATIVES	
		NEIGHBOUR/FRIENDSN	
		OTHER	
		(SPECIFY)	
		None Z	
516	Were any of these Smiling Sun providers?	YES1	
		NO2	518
517	Which types of Smiling Sun providers were these?	QUALIFIED DOCTOR A	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC B	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
518	Where did you give birth to (NAME)?	номе11 —	5 20
l		PUBLIC SECTOR	
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE21	
	(NAME OF PLACE)	UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX22	
		MATERNAL AND CHILD	
		WELFARECENTER (MCWC)23	
		FAMILY WELFARE CENTER	
	(LOCATION)	NGO SECTOR	
		SMILING SUN STATIC CLINIC31	
		MARIE STOPES CLINIC32	
		UPHCP CLINIC	
		OTHER NGOHOSPITAL/ CLINIC	
		BRAC BIRTHING HUT 35	
		PRIVATE SECTOR	
		PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC41	
		OTHER	
		(SPECIFY)	
519	What was the main reason for choosing this facility?	It is safe01	
010	(REFER TO Q518)?	Service providers are known	
		Service Providers behave nicely	
		Medicine available	
		Previous delivery done	
		Husband chose09	
		Other family members chose 10	
		Referred by Service provider	
		Other96 (Specify)	
520	Did you or any of your family members ever use a	YES1	
020	mobile phone to get health services or advice for	NO2	523
	you or (NAME) during pregnancy, delivery?		525
521	What reasons were the mobile phone used for?	Finding out what to doA	
		Contacting service providerB	
		Arranging transportC	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	Collecting moneyD	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY ALL REASONS AND	Facilitating delivery at homeE	
	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	Other (Specify)X	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
522	Who was contacted?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
		QUALIFIED DOCTORA	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC	
		FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR	
		COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON	ATTENDANTS(CSBA) D	
	AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MA/SACMO E	
		HAF	
		FWAG	
		SMILING SUN	
		QUALIFIED DOCTORH	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDICI	
		COMMUNITY SERVICE	
		PROVIDER/FIELD WORKERJ	
		OTHER NGO	
		SHASTHA SEBIKAK	
		FIELD WORKERL	
		OTHER PERSON	
		TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH	
		ATTENDANT (TTBA)M	
		UNTRAINED TBA (DAI)N	
		VILLAGE DOCTORO	
		HOMEOPATHP	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJQ	
		NEIGHBOUR/RELATIVE/FRIEND R	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
523	I would like to ask some questions on whether		
	you have seen/heard of Shurjer Hashi's 'MAYER		
	Bank'		
	During the pregnancy with (Name of youngest	YES1	525
	child), did you see/hear about Shurjer Hashi	No2	▶
	'MAYER Bank'?		
524	During that time, did you use a Shurjer Hashi Mayer	YES1	
	Bank to save money?	NO2	
		NO2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
525	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q518 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE	Code 11 (Home) is circled1 Code 11 (Home) is not circled2	531
526	Now I would like to ask you some specific questions about what was done with (NAME) during and immediately following delivery		
	Was a Clean Delivery Kit used during the delivery of (NAME)?SHOW THE DELIVERY KIT	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW	529
527	Who bought the delivery kit?	MYSELF	
528	Was it bought from a 'Shurjer Hashi' outlet?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
529	What was used to cut the cord?	BLADE FROM DELIVERY BAG .1 BLADE FROM OTHER SOURCE .2 BAMBOO STRIPS .3 SCISSOR .4 OTHER .6 (SPECIFY) .7 DON'T KNOW .8	► 531
530.	Was thesterilized or boiled (instrument) before the cord was cut?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
531	Was anything applied to the cord immediately after cutting and tying it?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	533

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
532	What was applied to the cord after it was cut and tied? Anything else?	ANTIBIOTICS (POWDER/OINTMENT) A ANTISEPTIC (DETOL/SAVLON/HEXISOL) B SPIRIT/ALCOHOLC CHLOROXIDINED MUSTARD OIL WITH GARLICE CHEWED RICEF TURMERIC JUICE/POWDERG GINGER JUICEH SHIDURI BORIC POWDERI BORIC POWDERI GENTIAN VIOLET (BLUE INK)K TALCUM POWDERI MUSTARD OILM ASH/BURNT SOIL/GOAT DUNGN OTHERX (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOWY	
533	How long after delivery was (NAME) bathed for the first time? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD IN HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD IN DAYS.	Immediatley 00 Hours 1 Days 2 Weeks 3 Not bath 997 Don't know 998	
534	How long after birth was (NAME) dried?	<5 minutes	
535	After the birth, was (NAME) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? SHOW THE WOMAN A PICTURE OF SKIN TO SKIN POSITION	YES1 NO2 DONT KNOW8	
536	After (name) was born, did any health provider like doctor/nurse/birth attendant check on your health?	YES1 NO2	► 542
537	How long after the delivery did the first check-up take place? IF WITHIN TWO DAYS RECORD HOURS IF 2 DAYS OR MORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK RECORD DAYS, OTHER WISE RECORD IN WEEKS	HOURS1	
538	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFIED DOCTOR01 NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC02 FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR03	
			1

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANTS(CSBA)04	
		MA/SACMO05	
		HA06	
		FWA07	
		SMILING SUN	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR08	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC09	
		CSP/FIELD WORKER10	
		OTHER NGO	
		SHASTHA SEBIKA11	
		FIELD WORKER12	
		OTHER PERSON	
		TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH	
		ATTENDANT (TTBA)13	
		UNTRAINED TBA (DAI)14	
		VILLAGE DOCTOR15 HOMEOPATH16	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJ17	
		OTHER	
		(SPECIFY)	
539	Where did this first check-up take place?	НОМЕ	
		MEDICAL PERSON AT HOME01	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE	NON-MEDICAL PERSON AT HOME02	
	AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE	PUBLIC SECTOR	
		HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE11	
	IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL,	FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE12	
	HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL WRITE THE NAME OF THE	UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX13	
	PLACE.	MCWC14	
		RURAL DISPENSARY/	
		COMMUNITY CLINIC15	
		SATELLITE CLINIC/	
		EPI OUTREACH SITE16	
	(NAME OF PLACE)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES SKII	Ρ
		SMILING SUN	
		STATIC CLINIC21	
		SATELLITE CLINIC22	
	(LOCATION)	MARIE STOPES	
		STATIC CLINIC23	
		SATELLITE CLINIC24	
		UPHCP	
		STATIC CLINIC25	
		SATELLITE CLINIC26	
		OTHER NGO	
		STATIC CLINIC27	
		SATELLITE CLINIC28	
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC41	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER42	
		VILLAGE DOCTOR'S CHAMBER43	
		PHARMACIST/PHARMACY44	
		HOMEOPATH DOCTOR'S CHAMBER45	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJ'S	
		CHAMBER46	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW98	
540	Interviewer: Check 537 and circle in	CODE 1 IS CIRCLED 1	
	appropriate code.	CODE 2 OR 3 OR 998 IS CIRCLED 54	42
541	During your postnatal visit, were any of the following tested or measured?	YES NO	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	 A. Pulse? B. Blood pressure (put a cuff on your arm with a pumped into it)? C. Eye for anemia? D. Jaundice? E. Edema? F. Lower abdomen (such as; Tenderness, Heigl of uterus, Uterus hard or soft, and Wound)? G. Breast (such as; Engorgement, Redness, Temperature, Cracked nipple) H. Perineum (sushas; Episiotomy wound, Tear, Swelling, PV Bleeding, any vaginal discharge amount and smell) 	EYE FOR ANEMIA1 2 JAUNDICE	
542	After (name) was born did any medical personnel cher on your baby's health?	ck YES	▶ 548
543	How many days or weeks after the delivery did the first check take place? IF WITHIN TWO DAYS RECORD HOURS IF 2 DAYS OR MORE AND WITHIN ONE WEEK RECORD DAYS, OTHERWISE RECORD IN WEEKS	DAYS	
544	Who checked your baby's health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON	HEALTH PROFESSIONALQUALIFIED DOCTOR01NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC02FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR03COMMUNITY SKILLED BIRTHATTENDANTS(CSBA)04MA/SACMO05HA06FWA07SMILING SUN04QUALIFIED DOCTOR08NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC09CSP/FIELD WORKER10	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		OTHER NGOSHASTHA SEBIKA	
545	Where did this first check-up take place?	HOME MEDICAL/NON-MEDICAL PERSON AT HOME01	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALT CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGE 11 FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE 12 UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEX 13 MCWC 14 RURAL DISPENSARY/ COMMUNITY CLINIC 15 SATELLITE CLINIC/ EPI OUTREACH SITE 16 SMILING SUN	
	(Location)	STATIC CLINIC	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		STATIC CLINIC 25	
		SATELLITE CLINIC	
		OTHER NGO	
		STATIC CLINIC27	
		SATELLITE CLINIC	
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 41	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR'S CHAMBER. 42	
		VILLAGE DOCTOR'S CHAMBER 43	
		PHARMACIST/PHARMACY 44	
		HOMEOPATHDOCTOR'S	
		CHAMBER 45	
		TRADITIONAL HEALER/ KABIRAJ'S	
		CHAMBER 46	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW 98	
546	Interviewer: Check 543 and circle in appropriate	CODE 1 IS CIRCLED1	
	code.	CODE 2 OR 3 OR 998 IS CIRCLED2	5 48
547	During your baby's health check-up, were any of the following tested or measured? Such as:	YES NO DK	
	A. Weight?	WEIGHT 1 2 8	
	B. Height?	HEIGHT 1 2 8	
	C. Respiration?	RESPIRATION 1 2 8	
	D. Umbilicus?	UMBILICUS 1 2 8	
	E. Temperature?	TEMPERATURE 1 2 8	
	F. Any congenital anomalies?	CONGENITAL 1 2 8	
	G. Danger signs?	DANGER SIGN 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
548	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO	▶ 556
549.	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD "00" HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY 0 00 HOURS 1 DAYS 2	
550.	Was given colostrum immediately after (name) his/her birth?	Yes	
551.	In the first three days after delivery, was (name) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	Yes	► 553
552.	What was given to drink? (name) Anything else?	Milk (Other than breast milk, such as cow/goat milk) A Plain water B Sugar/Mishri/Glucose water C Gripe water D Sugar-salt-water solution E Fruit juice F Infant formula/tin milk G Tea/liquid H Honey J Coffee K Other X (Specify)	
553	INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q. 504 AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	Living1 Dead2	► 601
554	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES	► 556
555	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)? IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH, RECORD "00".	MONTHS	
556	INTERVIEWER: CHECK 216 AND 219, ALL ROWS		► 601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
	RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WI 557	TH RESPONDENT AND CONTIN	NUE WITH	
	NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD:	LINE NUMBER:		

557	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that		
	(NAME) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am		
	interested in whether your child had the item I mention		
	even if it was combined with other foods.		
	Did (NAME) (drink/eat) last 24 hours (during the day or at night):		
	at highly.	YES NO DK	
	A) Plain water?	A. 12 8 B. 12 8	
	B) Juice or juice drinks?	C. 12 8	
	C) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?		
		Number of times drank milk	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk?		
	IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	D. 128	
	D) Infant formula like Lactogen?	Number of times drank formula	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant		
	formula?	E. 12 8	
	TIMES IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	F. 12 8	
		Number of times ate yogurt	
	E) Any other liquids?		
	F) Yogurt?	G. 12 8 H. 12 8	
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt?		
	IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	I. 12 8	
	G) Any commercially fortified baby food like Cereal	J. 12 8	
	H) Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made	К. 12 8	
	from grains?		
	I) Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are	L. 12 8	
	yellow or orange inside?	M. 12 8	
	J) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any	N. 12 8	
	other foods made from roots?	0. 12 8	
	K) Any dark green, leafy vegetables like spinach, poi	P. 12 8	
	sag, methi, kolmi, kochu, palak?	Q. 12 8	
		R. 12 8	
	 L) Ripe mangoes, papayas, ripe kathal, bangi or other Vitamin A rich fruits? 	S. 12 8	
	Vitamin A rich fruits?	T. 12 8	
	M) Any other fruits like banana, grapes, apple, guava or		
	other vegetables like cabbage, patal, kopi?		
	N) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?		
	O) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken or		

	duck?		
	P) Eggs?		
	Q) Fish, shrimps or crab?		
	R) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?		
	S) Cheese or other food made from milk like paneer?		
	T) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food (bengali sweets)?		
558	INTERVIEWER: CHECK 557 (CATEGORIES "F"	AT LEAST ONE CODE 1 (YES) IN	
	THROUGH "T") AND CIRCLE IN APPROPRIATE CODE.	"F" THROUGH "T" IS CIRCLED	► 560
		NOT A SINGLE ONE CODE 1 (YES) IN "F" THROUGH "T" IS CIRCLED 2	
559	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 557 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) NO	► 601
560	How many times did (NAME FROM 559) eat solid, semi- solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'	NUMBER OF TIMES	

SECTION 6: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEALTH SERVICES/PROVIDERS

Now I would like to talk about health services and health facilities available in your neighbourhood.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Now I would like to ask you some questions about temporary or satellite clinics. In some places, there is a temporary clinic set up for a day or part of a day in someone's house, a community building or in a school. Are you aware of any such clinics in this area?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER8	▶ 613
602	During the last 3 months, was there any such clinic in this area?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER8	▶ 613
603	Where was the temporary satellite clinic held? Who operates the satellite clinic that was held here? Name Location	NHSDP SATELLITE CLINIC1 GOVERNMENT SATELLITE CLINIC2 OTHER NGO SATELLITE CLINIC3 OTHER6 SPECIFY DOES NOT KNOW8	605
604	Are you aware of any NHSDP temporary or satellite clinic held in this area during the last 3 months? (SHOW SMILING SUN LOGO IF NECESSARY) Name:	YES1 NO2	• 606
605	What services are available at this (NHSDP) temporary/satellite health clinic? Any others? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)	FAMILY PLANNINGA MATERNAL HEALTHB CHILD HEALTHC OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHD GENERAL HEALTHE OTHERX (SPECIFY) DOES NOT KNOWY	
606	Have you visited any satellite clinic in the past 3 months?	YES1 NO2	613

607	Which satellite clinic did you visit the last time you went?	NHSDP1	
	Where was the satellite clinic held?	Other NGO2	
		PUBLIC	
	Name	PRIVATE4	
	Location	OTHER6	
		SPECIFY	
		DOES NOT KNOW8	
608	What service(s) did you seek in the most recent visit?	FAMILY PLANNINGA	
		MATERNAL HEALTHB	
	Any others?	CHILD HEALTH C	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH D	
		GENERAL HEALTHE	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DOES NOT KNOWY	
609	Did anybody inform you in advance about the	YES1	
	temporary/satellite clinics?	NO2	>611
610	Who told you?	NAME	
		HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR01	
		NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC02	
		FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR03	
		MA/SACMO04	
		FWA05	
		NHSDP	
		STATIC CLINIC WORKER	
		SATELL. CLINIC WORKER07	
		COMMUNITY MOBILIZER	
		DEPOTHOLDER09	
		OTHER PERSON	
		TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH	
		ATTENDANT (TTBA)10	
		UNTRAINED TBA (DAI)11	

		UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 12	
		RELATIVE13	
		NEIGHBOR14	
		GOVT. SATELLITE CLINIC WORKER 15	
		OTHER NGO WORKER 16	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
611	Did you visit any other satellite clinic other than (NAME	YES1	
	OF CLINIC IN 607) in the last 3 months?	NO2	→ ₆₁₃
			010
612	What type of a satellite clinic is that?	NHSDPA	
		Other NGOB	
	Any others?	PUBLICC	
		PRIVATED	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	OTHERX	
		SPECIFY	
		DOES NOT KNOWY	
		DOES NOT KNOW	
613	Now I want to ask you some questions about your	YES1	
	familiarity with clinics and hospitals in this area from	NO2	624
	where you can get health or family planning services. Do		
	you know of any clinic/hospital in this area where you can get health or family planning services?		
		PUBLIC SECTOR	
614	Which hospitals/clinics do you know of?	HOSPITAL/MEDICAL COLLEGEA	
	(SHOW SMILING SUN LOGO IF NECESSARY)	FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE	
		UPAZILA HEALTH COMPLEXC	
		MCWCD	
	Any others?	RURAL DISPENSARY/	
		COMMUNITY CLINIC	
		NHSDP NGO	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	STATIC CLINICF	+▶
		OTHER NGO	
	Name	HOSPITALG	
		CLINICH	616
		PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR	
	Location		1
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC I	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC	

	Name	TRADITIONAL DOCTORK PHARMACYL OTHERX (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOWY	
615	CHECK: 'F' IS NOT CIRCLED IN 614 Are you aware of any NHSDP clinic? (SHOW SMILING SUN LOGO IF NECESSARY) Name:	YES 1 NO	6 17 →
616	What services are available at (NHSDP) hospital/clinic Any others? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	FAMILY PLANNINGA MATERNAL HEALTHB CHILD HEALTHC OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHD GENERAL HEALTHE DELIVERYF OTHERX (SPECIFY) DOES NOT KNOWY	
617	Have you used any hospital/clinic in the last 6 months?	YES 1 NO	624 >
618	What type of a hospital/clinic did you visit last time? What is the location and who operates the clinic? Name Location	NHSDP 1 Other NGO 2 PUBLIC 3 PRIVATE 4 OTHER	
619	What service(s) did you seek in the most recent visit?	FAMILY PLANNINGA MATERNAL HEALTHB	

	Any others?	CHILD HEALTHC	
		OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH D	
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)	GENERAL HEALTHE	
		DELIVERY F	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DOES NOT KNOW	
620	Did anybody refer you or inform you in advance about	YES 1	622
	the hospital/clinic?	NO2 ⁻	\rightarrow
621	Who told you?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	
		QUALIFIED DOCTOR 01	
	Name	NURSE/MIDWIFE/PARAMEDIC 02	
		FAMILY WELFARE VISITOR 03	
		MA/SACMO04	
		FWA 05	
		NSDP	
		STATIC CLINIC WORKER 06	
		SATELL. CLINIC WORKER 07	
		COMMUNITY MOBILIZER 08	
		DEPOTHOLDER 09	
		OTHER PERSON	
		TRAINED TRADITIONAL BIRTH	
		ATTENDANT (TTBA) 10	
		UNTRAINED TBA (DAI) 11	
		UNQUALIFIED DOCTOR 12	
		RELATIVE 13	
		NEIGHBOR 14	
		GOVT. SATELLITE CLINIC WORKER 15	
		OTHER NGO WORKER 16	
		OTHER96	
		(SPECIFY)	
622	Did you visit any other static hospital/clinic other than	YES 1	624
	(NAME OF CLINIC FROM 618) in the last 6 months?	NO2	\rightarrow

623	What type of hospital/clinic was it?		NHSDP	4
			Other NGO	З
			PUBLIC	
	Any others?		PRIVATE	C
	(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)		OTHER	×
			SPECIFY	
			DOES NOT KNOW	Y
624	Is there anybody in your area from whom you	-	YES	1
	health information or supplies of pills, condor vitamin A?	ns, ORS or	NO	2
			DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER	8 635
625	Who is she? Number of total service	provider		
	Name:		(Column 1)
	Location:			
	Name:		(Column 2)
	Location:			
626	CHECK 625: IF THE RESPONDENT MENTI	ONED THE N	IAME OF ONLY ONE PROVIDER, THEN	
	ASK QUESTIONS 627-634 IN COLUMN 1. I	-		E
	PROVIDER'S NAME, THEN ASK THE QUES 1 ST PROVIDER AND THEN ASK QUESTION			
	Column 1		Column 2	
627. Wł	nich organization does she belong to?	627A.	Which organization does she belong to?	
NHSDI	P DEPOTHOLDER1	NHS	SDP DEPOTHOLDER1	
BRAC	SHASTHASHABIKA2	BRA	BRAC SHASTHASHABIKA2	
GOV'T	GOV'T F.P. WORKER3		GOV'T F.P. WORKER	
GOV'T HEALTH WORKER4		GO	GOV'T HEALTH WORKER4	
OTHER NGO WORKER5		OTH	OTHER NGO WORKER5	
OTHER6		OTH	IER6	
	(SPECIFY)		(SPECIFY)	
DON'T	KNOW8	DO	N'T KNOW8	
	ne last 6 months, did you receive any		In the last 6 months, did you receive	-
informatio	information from her on health or family planning?		ation from her on health or family planning?)

NEO A			
YES 1		YES1	
NO2	630	NO2	630A
529. What information did you receive?	<u> </u>	629A. What information did you receive?	
FAMILY PLANNINGA		FAMILY PLANNINGA	
TREATMENT OF SIDE EFFECTS/ ADVICEB		TREATMENT OF SIDE EFFECTS/ ADVICEB	
MATERNAL HEALTHC		MATERNAL HEALTH C	
CHILD HEALTHD		CHILD HEALTH D	
DIARRHEA TREATMENT/ORSE		DIARRHEA TREATMENT/ORSE	
ARI TREATMENT INFORMATIONF		ARI TREATMENT INFORMATIONF	
VITAMIN AG		VITAMIN AG	
ILLNESSES (GENERAL) INFORMATIONH		ILLNESSES (GENERAL) INFORMATION H	
OTHER CHILD CARE		OTHER CHILD CARE	
TREATMENT OF RTI/STD INFORMATION J		TREATMENT OF RTI/STD INFORMATION J	
GENERAL HEALTHK		GENERAL HEALTHK	
OTHERX		OTHERX	
(SPECIFY)		(SPECIFY)	
DOES NOT KNOWY		DOES NOT KNOWY	
630. In the last 6 months, did you receive any amily planning and health services from her?		630A. In the last 6 months, did you receive any family planning and health services from her?	
YES 1		YES 1	
NO2 —	→	NO2 —	▶
	632		
			632A
631. What services did you receive?		631A. What services did you receive?	
ORAL PILLA		ORAL PILLA	
CONDOMB		CONDOMB	
OTHER FP METHODC		OTHER FP METHODC	
ORSD		ORSD	
VITAMIN AE		VITAMIN AE	
CHILD HEALTHF		CHILD HEALTHF	
GENERAL HEALTHG		GENERAL HEALTH G	
OTHERX		OTHERX	
(SPECIFY) 632. In the last 6 months, has she referred or fold you to go to any satellite or static clinic for each and family planning continee?		(SPECIFY) 632A. In the last 6 months, has she referred or told you to go to any satellite or static clinic for health	+
nealth and family planning services? YES1		and family planning services? YES1	
		NO2 —	- ↓
NO2	•	NO2	

633. For	what service did she refer?	633A. For what service did she refer?	
FAM	ILY PLANNINGA	FAMILY PLANNINGA	
MAT	ERNAL HEALTHB	MATERNAL HEALTHB	
CHIL	D HEALTHC	CHILD HEALTH C	
OTH	ER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTHD	OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH D	
GEN	ERAL HEALTHE	GENERAL HEALTHE	
DELI	VERYF	DELIVERYF	
OTH	ERX	OTHERX	
	(SPECIFY)	(SPECIFY)	
	ES NOT KNOWY	DOES NOT KNOWY	
your hou and heal condom,	he last 6 months, has she visited you in use to talk to you about family planning th services or given you any pill, vitamin A or ORS?	634A. In the last 6 months, has she visited you in your house to talk to you about family planning and health services or given you any pill, condom, vitamin A or ORS?	
YES		YES 1	
NO		NO2	
	VIEWER: GO BACK TO Q. 627A IN DER GO TO Q635.	COLUMN -2 FOR 2 ND PROVIDER, IF NO MORE	
635.	CHECK FACE SHEET Domain: Urban/Rura	I AND TICK IN APPROPRIATE BOX:	
			+
	Urban/Rural project	Urban/Rural non project	
	(Code 1 or 3)	(Code 2 or 4)	700
636	Have you ever attended a meeting by a	YES1	
	community mobilizer/service promoter (NAM	E NO2 -	700
	OF COMMUNITY MOBILIZER/SERVICE PROMOTER		700
637	What was the meeting about?	NEWLYWED MEETINGA	
		PREGNANCY CAREB	
		FAMILY PLANNING C	
		CHILD HEALTH D	
		HIV/AIDS/STDSE	
		NUTRITIONF	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW/NOT REMEMBERY	
638	When was the last time that you attended a		
638	When was the last time that you attended a meeting?	MONTHS AGO	
638		MONTHS AGO DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER	

SECTION SEVEN

This part of the questionnaire asks you to express your opinions about the availability, cost and quality of healthcare in your community. Your answers are important to the success of this study.

Thank you for your assistance.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
700.	Have you visited a hospital/health clinic in the last 3 months?	Yes1 No2	→ 712
700a	What is the name of the hospital or clinic that you	NHSDP HOSPITAL/CLINIC1	
	visited last time in the last 3 months?	Other NGO2	
	Name	PUBLIC3	
	Location	PRIVATE4	
		OTHER6	
		SPECIFY	
		DOES NOT KNOW8	

Five questions on general satisfaction:

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	How satisfied are you with the services/care you received in your most recent visit?	Very dissatisfied1 Dissatisfied2 Somewhat satisfied3 Satisfied4 Very satisfied5 DK8	
702.	Did you pay for the services/care you received during your most recent visit to a hospital/health clinic in the last 3 months?	Yes1 No2	→ 705
703.	Was the cost of services/care at the clinic reasonable, somewhat reasonable or not reasonable for you?	Very unreasonable	

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
704.	How satisfied are you with the services/care you received at this clinic compared to what you paid?	Very dissatisfied1 Dissatisfied2 Somewhat satisfied3 Satisfied4 Very satisfied5 DK8	
705.	Would you recommend this clinic to your friend/relative?	Will strongly discourage1Discourage2Will not recommend3Recommend4Recommend strongly5DK8	

Questions on five dimensions of perceived quality: Medicine availability; Medical information; Staff behaviour; Doctor behaviour; and Facility infrastructure:

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
706.	Were you able to get all the necessary medicines /contraceptives method easily?	Could not get any med/method1 Got partial med/ method but not easily2 Got all med/ method but not easily. 3 Got partial med/ method easily4 Got all med/method easily5 Not applicable6 DK8	
707.	Were the clinic workers helpful to you to provide the services?	Not at all helpful1 Not helpful2 Somewhat helpful3 Helpful4 Very helpful5 DK8	
708.	Did the health worker listen carefully to what you had to say?	Did not listen	
709.	Did the health provider give you enough time?	No time1Not enough time2Somewhat enough time3Enough time4Lot of time5DK8	
710.	Was the health provider ready to answer your questions?	Not at all ready1Not ready2Somewhat ready3Ready4Very ready5DK8	
711.	What was the condition of the waiting room?	Very bad1 Bad2 Not good but not bad3 Good4 Very good5 DK8	

For all respondents

We would now like to ask some questions about the Smiling Sun clinics specifically, even if you have never visited one.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712.	Have you heard of the Smiling Sun Clinic"?	Yes1 No2→	
740	"Cmiling Cup Clinics are far needle	Not agree 1	715
713.	"Smiling Sun Clinics are for people like me"- please tell your opinion about this statement?	Partially agree	
714.	If Smiling Sun offered services to other members of your family (older children and men), would you be more, or less likely to visit Smiling Sun for women's health issues?	More likely to visit	
715.	Finally, what are the top five reasons for choosing the hospital/clinic you had visited most often to receive health services?	It is safe	

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		Never visited any clinic/hospitalY	
716	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR MINUTES	
INTER	/IEWERS: SAY THANK YOU AND EN	D THE INTERVIEW.	

APPENDIX C. COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Community Questionnaire

IDENTIFICATION

DIVISION	
(BARISAL=1; CHITTAGONG=2; DHAKA=3; KHULNA=4; RAJSHAHI=5; RANGPUR=6; SYLHET=7)	
DISTRICT	
UPAZILA/THANA	
UNION/WARD	
VILLAGE/MOHALLA/BLOCK	
CLUSTER NUMBER	
EMOC YES = 1 NO = 2	
TYPE OF AREA: CHAR AREA = 1 AROUND = 2 SLUM AREA = 3 RURAL = 4 URBAN = 5	

DATE OF VISIT RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW: [COMPLETED =1, INCOMPLETE = 2, OTHER (SPECIFY) = 6]	DAY
NAME OF INTERVIEWER	INTERVIEWER CODE

NAME OF PERSON INTERVIEWED		
	POSITION SEX	
	ELECTED OFFICIAL 01	MALE 1
1	RELIGIOUS LEADER	FEMALE 2
	TEACHER/EDUCATOR	
2	DOCTOR/HEALTH OFFICIAL	
	SERVICE HOLDER 05	
3	BUSINESS PERSON	
	OTHER96	
4	(SPECIFY)	
-		
5		
6		
BEGINNING TIME:		
	HOUR	

INFORMED CONSENT

AFTER ASSEMBLING THE INFORMANTS, READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:

My name is ______. I have come from Mitra and Associates, a private research organization, located in Dhaka.. To assist in the implementation of development programs in the country, we conduct different types of surveys. We are carrying out a survey of health facilities and communities to get a picture of services available to the communities and to understand when and why people use health services. We would like to ask you some questions about your community and about sources of health care in it and around it as a way of better understanding how to serve the population. Please be assured that this discussion is strictly confidential, the information gathered will never be linked back to you and you may choose to stop the interview at any time. The survey usually takes between 20 and 35 minutes to complete. The information you provide will be used by researchers to inform design and evaluation of programs. No information that identifies you will be included with the data.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

If you wish to know more about your rights as a participant in this study you may contact the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC), Mohakhali, Dhaka (Phone: 8819311, 8828396) or the Institutional Review Board (IRB), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 720 Martin Luther King Jr., Blvd., Bldg. 385, 2nd Floor, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7097 USA. You can reach an IRB person through collect call if necessary, at 001-919-966-3012. You may also call the Dhakabased UNC MEASURE Evaluation Advisor (Phone: 02-8810115). If you have further questions regarding the nature of this study you may also contact Mitra and Associates Commercial Plot # 35 (Floor 3rd-5th), Main Road # 01, Section-10, Senpara Porbota, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216 Tel: 9025410, 9025412.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer:			Date:
Respondent Agrees to be interviewed	Yes	Ţ	No □→End

	Starting time: Hour Minute				
No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO		
100	PERMISSION RECEIVED TO CONTINUE?	YES1 NO2 —	Stop		
100A	CHECK RURAL	URBAN	107		
101					
101	How far is the Upazila Headquarters?	MILE 1			
	IF LESS THAN ONE MILE/KILOMETER, RECORD				
	"00". RECORD "97" IF DISTANCE IS MORE THAN 97 MILES/KILOMETERS.				
102	Which is the most common type of transportation i.e, most of the	Don't know998 CAR/BUS/TEMPO01			
	people use to go to the Upazila Headquarters?	MOTORCYCLE			
		MOTOR LAUNCH03			
		BICYCLE04			
		ANIMAL CART05			
		BOAT06			
		PATH07			
		RICKSHAW/RICKSHAW VAN08			
		TRAIN09			
		BABY TAXI10			
		OTHER96			
		(SPECIFY)			
103	How long does it take to get to the Upazila Headquarters using				
	the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q 102)?	MINUTES			
104	How far is the District Headquarters?	- DOINT KINOVY			
	IF LESS THAN ONE MILE/KILOMETER, RECORD "00". RECORD "997" IF DISTANCE IS MORE THAN 97 MILES/KILOMETERS.	MILE 1			
		2011 1000			

Section 1: Basic Community Characteristics

105	Which is the most common type of transportation i.e, most of the people use to get to the District Headquarters?	CAR/BUS/TEMPO01 MOTORCYCLE02 MOTOR LAUNCH03 BICYCLE04 ANIMAL CART05 BOAT06 PATH07 RICKSHAW/RICKSHAW VAN08 TRAIN09 BABY TAXI09 BABY TAXI09 CTHER96 (SPECIFY)	
106		, ,	
100	How long does it take to get to the District Headquarters using the transportation (MENTIONED IN Q 105)?	MINUTES998	

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
107	What is the main access route to this village/mohalla ?	ALL WEATHER ROAD/ PACCA ROAD/MOTORABLE 1 SEASONAL ROAD/EARTHEN 2 WATERWAY	
	What are the main economic activities in this area/village?	AGRICULTUREA	
	(CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED)	FISHINGC COMMERCED MANUFACTURINGE DAY LABORF SERVICEG	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
109	How far is the nearest (daily) market from this village/mohalla? IF LESS THAN ONE MILE/KILOMETER, RECORD "00". RECORD "97" IF DISTANCE IS MORE THAN 97 MILES/KILOMETERS.	MILE1 KILOMETER2 Don't know998	
109A	CHECK RURAL AREA	URBAN	→ ¹¹¹
110	How far is the nearest weekly market from this village? IF LESS THAN ONE MILE/KILOMETER, RECORD "000". RECORD "97" IF DISTANCE IS MORE THAN 97 MILES/KILOMETERS. RECORD "98" IF DON'T KNOW.	MILE1 KILOMETER2 Don't know	
111	What is the primary source of water for the majority of people in this village/mohalla?	PIPED 01 PUBLIC TAP 02	

	WELL
	TUBE WELL 04
	RIVER/STREAM/LAKE05
	RAINWATER
	OTHER96

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
118	How far is it from here to the nearest place that provides : (IF NEAREST PLACE IS IN VILLAGE/MOHALLA, RECORD '000'. IF DON'T KNOW DISTANCE, RECORD '998'.		
	CONDOMS	MILE 1	
	PILL	MILE 1	
	INJECTABLES	MILE 1	
	IUD	MILE 1	
	VASECTOMY	MILE 1	
	ТИВЕСТОМУ	MILE 1	
	NORPLANT	MILE 1	
	ANC	MILE 1	
	Delivery	MILE 1	
	PNC	MILE 1	

Section2. Health Service Availability

Now we would like to ask you some questions about health facilities from which people in this community can obtain services if they want. We would like for you to tell us about all of the facilities known by the general population of this community that are of specific types. Please start with the ones that are closest to this community.

200. HEALTH	201. Where is	202. What is	203. What is	203a. What services does	204. How far in	205. What is the	206. When did the	207. For how	207. Is the
FACILITY	the HEALTH FACILITY	HEALTH FACILITY's	NGO FACILITY's	(Facility)	miles/kilometers is the	shortest time needed to walk to	FACILITY first open?	long has the HEALTH	HEALTH FACILITY in
	located?	operating	operating	provide?	FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF	the health facility		FACILITY	this thana?
		authority?	authority?		LOCATED IN THE	from center of the		been open?	
					community/ MOHALLA,	community?			
					RECORD '000'				
01A. HOSPITAL (nearest)	District:	Government_01	BRAC 01	ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1				$\rm YES1 \rightarrow 02A$
		(Skip to 203a)	Marie Stopes02	C-sectionC	Kilometer2	Minute 1		Years.	$\rm NO.2 \to 01B$
Name: Don't know	Thana:	NGO 02 1	Smiling Sun .03	Child Health D Family Planning E		Hour 2	▶ 208		
None		Private03	UPHCP 04	Nutritionf	DK998		DK9998	DK 98	
	Location:	Religious	Other 96	Other X Don't Know Y		DK 998			
		Other96	Don't know 98						
		Don't know98							
		(Skip to 203a)							
01B. HOSPITAL (in this Upazila)	District:	Government_01	BRAC 01	ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1				
Name:		(Skip to 203a)	Marie Stopes02	C-section C	Kilometer2	Minute 1		Years.	
Don't know	Thana:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun .03	Child Health D Family Planning E		Hour 2	02 <mark>A →</mark>		
None		Private03	UPHCP 04	Nutritionf	DK998		DK9998	DK 98	
	Location:	Religious	Other 96	Other X Don't Know Y		DK 998			
		Other96	Don't know 98						
		Don't know98							

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did the FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has the HEALTH FACILITY been open?	207. Is the HEALTH FACILITY in this thana?
		(Skip to 203a)							
02A. Upazila Health Complex (nearest) Name:	District:	Government.01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile				$YES1 \rightarrow 03A$
Don't know None	Thana:			C-sectionC Child HealthD Family Planning E	Kilometer2	Minute 1	YEAR	Years	$NO.2 \rightarrow 02B$
	Location:			Nutritionf Other X Don't Know Y	DK998	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
02B. Upazila Health Complex (in this Upazila)	District:	Government.01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1				
Name: Don't know None	Thana:			C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E	Kilometer2	Minute 1		Years	
None	Location:			Nutritionf Other X Don't Know Y	DK998	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
03A. Family Welfare Center (nearest) Name:	District:	Government.01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1	Minute 1			$YES1 \rightarrow 04A$
Don't know None	Thana:			C-sectionC Child HealthD Family Planning E	Kilometer2	Hour 2	YEAR	Years	$NO.2 \rightarrow 03B$
	Location:			Nutritionf Other X Don't KnowY	DK998	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did the FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has the HEALTH FACILITY been open?	207. Is the HEALTH FACILITY in this thana?
03B. Family Welfare Center (in this Upazila) Name: Don't know None	District: Thana: Location:	Government .01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E Nutrition f Other X Don't Know Y	Mile1	Minute 1 Hour 2 DK	YEAR ↓ 04A DK9998	Years	
04A. MCWC (nearest) Name: Don't know None	District: Thana: Location:	Government.01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E Nutrition f Other X Don't Know Y	Mile 1	Minute 1 Hour 2 DK	YEAR ↓ 208 DK9998	Years	$\begin{array}{l} {\sf YES1} \rightarrow {\sf 05A} \\ {\sf NO.2} \rightarrow {\sf 04B} \end{array}$
04B. MCWC (in this Upazila) Name: Don't know None	District: Thana: Location:	Government.01		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E Nutrition f Other X Don't Know Y	Mile 1	Minute 1 Hour 2 DK 998	YEAR □□□	Years	

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did the FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has the HEALTH FACILITY been open?	207. Is the HEALTH FACILITY in this thana?
05A. NHSDP Static clinic (nearest) Name: Don't know None	District: Thana: Location:	NHSDP (Rural)05 NHSDP (Urban)06		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E Nutrition f Other X Don't Know Y	Mile 1	Minute 2 Hour 2 DK 998	YEAR	Years	$YES1 \rightarrow 06A$ $NO.2 \rightarrow 05B$
04B. NHSDP Static clinic (in this Upazila) Name: Don't know None	District: Thana: Location:	NHSDP (Rural)05 NHSDP (Urban)06		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B C-section C Child Health D Family Planning E Nutritionf Other X Don't Know Y	Mile1	Minute 1 Hour 2 DK 998	YEAR □□□	Years	

List all of the PRIVATE CLINICS that are available for use by people in this community.

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACIL ITY's operati ng authori ty?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did this facility first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any others ?
06 A. PRIVATE CLINIC (nearest)	DISTRICT:	Private 03 Religious . 04		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile 1	Minute Hour 2	YEAR	YEARS	$\begin{array}{l} \text{YES} \ 1 \rightarrow 06B \\ \text{NO} \ 2 \rightarrow 07A \end{array}$
NAME:	THANA:	Other 96 Don't know		C-section C Child Health D	DK 998	DK 998	└─ → 208 DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:			Family Planning E Nutritionf Other X Don't Know Y					
06B. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT:	Private 03 Religious . 04		ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile 1	Minute		YEARS	YES $1 \rightarrow 06C$ NO $2 \rightarrow 07A$
NAME: DON'T KNOW	THANA:	Other 96 Don't know		C-section C Child Health D	DK 998	DK 998	→ 208 DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:			Family Planning E					

			OtherX					
			Don't Know Y					
06C. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT:	Private 03	ANC/PNC A	Mile 1	Minute			$\rm YES \dots 1 \rightarrow 06D$
		Religious . 04	Normal Delivery B	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	NO $2 \rightarrow 07A$
NAME:	THANA:	Other 96	C-section C	DK 998		└─ ▶ 208		
DON'T KNOW		Don't know	Child Health D		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family Planning E					
			Nutritionf					
			Other X					
			Don't Know Y					
06D. PRIVATE CLINIC	DISTRICT:	Private 03	ANC/PNC A	Mile	Minute			
		Religious . 04	Normal Delivery B	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	
NAME:	THANA:	Other 96	C-sectionC	DK 998		└─ ▶ 208		
DON'T KNOW		Don't know	Child Health D		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family Planning E					
			Nutritionf					
			Other X					
			Don't Know Y					

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	203. What is NGO's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did this facility first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any others ?
07A. NGO CLINIC (nearest)	DISTRICT:	BRAC 01 Marie Stopes . 02	ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1	Minute 1	YEAR	YEARS	$YES1 \rightarrow 07B$ $NO2 \rightarrow 08A$
NAME:	THANA:	Smiling Sun03 UPHCP 04	C-sectionC Child HealthD	DK 998	DK998	└ > 208 DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:	Other 96 Don't know 98	Family Planning E Nutritionf OtherX Don't KnowY					
07B. NGO CLINIC	DISTRICT:	BRAC 01 Marie Stopes . 02	ANC/PNC A Normal Delivery B	Mile1	Minute 1	YEAR	YEARS	YES. 1 \rightarrow 07C NO2 \rightarrow 08A
NAME:	THANA:	Smiling Sun03	C-sectionC	DK 998		L → 208		

		UPHCP 04	Child Health D		DK998	DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:	Other 96	Family Planning E					
		Don't know 98	Nutritionf					
			OtherX					
			Don't Know Y					
07C.NGO CLINIC	DISTRICT:	BRAC 01	ANC/PNC A	Mile1	Minute 1			YES. 1 \rightarrow 07D
		Marie Stopes . 02	Normal Delivery B	Kilometer2	Hour 2	YEAR	YEARS	$\rm NO2 \rightarrow 08A$
NAME:	THANA:	Smiling Sun03	C-section C	DK 998		L▶208		
		UPHCP 04	Child Health D		DK998	DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:	Other 96	Family Planning E					
		Don't know 98	Nutritionf					
			OtherX					
			Don't Know Y					
07D. NGO CLINIC	DISTRICT:	BRAC 01	ANC/PNC A	Mile1	Minute 1			
		Marie Stopes . 02	Normal Delivery B	Kilometer2	Hour 2	YEAR	YEARS	
	THANA:	Smiling Sun03	C-sectionC	DK 998		└ ─ ▶07A		
NAME:		UPHCP04	Child HealthD		DK998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:	Other 96	Family Planning E					
DON'T KNOW		Don't know 98	Nutritionf					

Other	rX		
Don't	KnowY		

List all of the COMMUNITY CLINICS that are available for use by people in this community .

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did this facility first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any others ?
08.A. COMMUNITY CLINIC (nearest)	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1	YEAR	YEARS	$\begin{array}{l} {\sf YES1} \rightarrow 07B \\ {\sf NO} \ .2 \rightarrow 08A \end{array}$
NAME:	THANA:		C-sectionC Child HealthD	DK 998	DK 998	└─ → 208 DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE NutritionF OtherX Don't KnowY					
08.B. COMMUNITY CLINIC	DISTRICT: THANA:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA Normal DeliveryB C-sectionC	Mile1	Minute1	YEAR 208	YEARS	$\begin{array}{c} \text{YES1} \rightarrow \text{07C} \\ \text{NO} .2 \rightarrow \text{08A} \end{array}$

								1
NAME:			Child HealthD		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE					
DON'T KNOW			NutritionF					
			OtherX					
			Don't KnowY					
08.C. COMMUNITY	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1			$\rm YES1 \rightarrow 07D$
CLINIC			Normal DeliveryB	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	NO $.2 \rightarrow 08A$
	THANA:		C-sectionC	DK 998		▶ 208		
NAME:			Child HealthD		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE					
			NutritionF					
DON'T KNOW			OtherX					
			Don't KnowY					
08.D. COMMUNITY	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1			
CLINIC			Normal DeliveryB	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	
	THANA:		C-sectionC	DK 998		► 08A		
			Child HealthD		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
NAME:	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE					
			NutritionF					

DON'T KNOW		OtherX			
		Don't KnowY			

List all of the RURAL DISPENSARIES that are available for use by people in this community .

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did this facility first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any others ?
09.A. Rural Dispensary (nearest)	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA Normal DeliveryB	Mile1	Minute1	YEAR	YEARS	$YES1 \rightarrow 08B$ $NO .2 \rightarrow 09A$
NAME:	THANA: LOCATION:		C-sectionC Child HealthD Family PlanningE	DK 998	DK 998	► 208 DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW			NutritionF OtherX Don't KnowY					

09.B. Rural	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1			$\rm YES1 \rightarrow 08C$
Dispensary			Normal DeliveryB	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	NO .2 \rightarrow 09A
NAME:	THANA:		C-sectionC	DK 998		▶ 208		
			Child HealthD		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE					
			NutritionF					
			OtherX					
			Don't KnowY					
09.C. Rural	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1			$YES1 \rightarrow 08D$
Dispensary			Normal DeliveryB	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	NO .2 \rightarrow 09A
	THANA:		C-sectionC	DK 998		▶ 208		
NAME:			Child HealthD		DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family PlanningE					
			NutritionF					
DON'T KNOW			OtherX					
			Don't KnowY					
09.D. Rural	DISTRICT:	GOVt 01	ANC/PNCA	Mile1	Minute1			
Dispensary			Normal DeliveryB	Kilometer2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	
	THANA:		C-sectionC	DK 998		► 08A		

NAME:		Child HealthD	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:	Family PlanningE				
DON'T KNOW		NutritionF				
		OtherX				
		Don't KnowY				

List all of the SATELLITE CLINICS that provide services to individuals in this community.

200. HEALTH	201. Where is	202. What is	203. What is	203a. What services does	204. How far in	205. What is the	206. When did	207. For how	208. Any
FACILITY	the HEALTH	HEALTH	NGO		miles/kilometers is the	shortest time	FACILITY first open?	long has	other?
	FACILITY	FACILITY's	FACILITY's	(Facility)	FACILITY located	needed to walk to		HEALTH	
	located?	operating	operating	provide?	from the center of the	the health facility		FACILITY	
		authority?	authority?		community? IF	from center of the		been open?	
					LOCATED IN THE	community?			
					community/				
					MOHALLA, RECORD				
					'000'				
10. A. SATELLITE	District:	Government.01	BRAC01	ANC/PNCA					YES 1 →10B
CLINIC (nearest)		(Skip to 203a)	Marie Stopes02	Normal DeliveryB	Mile 1	Minute 1		Years	NO 2 →11A
	Thana:	NGO . 02	Smiling Sun03	C-sectionC	Kilometer . 2	Hour 2	└ → 208		
NAME:		Private	UPHCP04	Child HealthD			DK 9998	DK 98	
		▲							

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any other?
DON'T KNOW	Location:	Religious 04 Other 96 Don't know 98 (Skip to 203a)	Other96 Don't know98	Family PlanningE NutritionF OtherX Don't Know Y	DK 998	DK998			
10B. SATELLITE CLINIC NAME:	District: Thana:	Government_01 (Skip to 203a) NGO	BRAC01 Marie Stopes02 Smiling Sun03	ANC/PNCA Normal DeliveryB C-sectionC	Mile 1	Minute 1	YEAR □□□ → 208 DK	Years	YES 1 →10C NO 2 →11A
DON'T KNOW	Location:	Private03 Religious	UPHCP04 Other96 Don't know98	Child HealthD Family PlanningE NutritionF OtherX Don't Know Y	DK 998	DK998	Dr	98	

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any other?
10C. SATELLITE	District:	Government.01	BRAC01	ANC/PNCA					YES 1 \rightarrow 10D
CLINIC		(Skip to 203a)	Marie Stopes02	Normal DeliveryB	Mile 1	Minute 1		Years	NO 2 →11A
	Thana:	NGO . 02	Smiling Sun03	C-sectionC	Kilometer . 2	Hour 2	▶ 208		
NAME:		Private	UPHCP04	Child HealthD			DK 9998	DK 98	
	Location:	Religious04	Other96	Family PlanningE	DK 998	DK998			
DON'T KNOW		Other 96	Don't know98	Nutrition F					
		Don't know 98		OtherX					
		(Skip to 203a)		Don't Know Y					
10D. SATELLITE	District:	Government.01	BRAC01	ANC/PNCA					
CLINIC		(Skip to 203a)	Marie Stopes02	Normal DeliveryB	Mile 1	Minute 1		Years	
	Thana:	NGO . 02 1	Smiling Sun03	C-sectionC	Kilometer . 2	Hour2	09 <mark>A - ►</mark>		
NAME:		Private	UPHCP04	Child HealthD			DK 9998	DK 98	

200. HEALTH FACILITY	201. Where is the HEALTH FACILITY located?	202. What is HEALTH FACILITY's operating authority?	203. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	203a. What services does (Facility) provide?	204. How far in miles/kilometers is the FACILITY located from the center of the community? IF LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA, RECORD '000'	205. What is the shortest time needed to walk to the health facility from center of the community?	206. When did FACILITY first open?	207. For how long has HEALTH FACILITY been open?	208. Any other?
DON'T KNOW	Location:	Religious 04 Other 96 Don't know 98 (Skip to 203a)	Other96 Don't know98	Family PlanningE Nutrition F OtherX Don't Know Y	DK 998	DK998			

List all of the BIRTHING HUTS that provide services to individuals in this community.

201. Where is	203. What is	203a. What services does	204. How far in	205. What is the	206. When did this	207. For how	208. Any
the HEALTH	HEALTH		miles/kilometers is the	shortest time	facility first open?	long has	others ?
FACILITY	FACILITY's	(Facility)	FACILITY located from	needed to walk to		HEALTH	
located?	operating	provide?	the center of this	the health facility		FACILITY been	
	authority?		community? IF	from center of the		open?	
			LOCATED IN THE	community?			
			community/ MOHALLA,				
			RECORD '000'				
	the HEALTH FACILITY	the HEALTH HEALTH FACILITY FACILITY's located? operating	201. Where is203. What isservices doesthe HEALTHHEALTH(Facility)FACILITYFACILITY'sprovide?located?operatingprovide?	201. Where is 203. What is services does 204. How far in the HEALTH HEALTH miles/kilometers is the FACILITY FACILITY's FACILITY located from located? operating provide? the center of this authority? LOCATED IN THE community/ MOHALLA,	201. Where is 203. What is services does 204. How far in 205. What is the the HEALTH HEALTH image: miles/kilometers is the shortest time FACILITY FACILITY's image: miles/kilometers is the shortest time located? operating provide? the center of this the health facility authority? Image: miles/kilometers is the from center of the community? IF from center of the LOCATED IN THE community/MOHALLA, community? community community	201. Where is 203. What is services does 204. How far in 205. What is the 206. When did this the HEALTH HEALTH image: rescaled by the content of the content of the content of the community? IF shortest time facility first open? located? operating provide? the center of this the health facility located? operating LOCATED IN THE community? MOHALLA, community?	201. Where is 203. What is services does 204. How far in 205. What is the 206. When did this 207. For how the HEALTH HEALTH miles/kilometers is the shortest time facility first open? long has FACILITY FACILITY's operating provide? the center of this the health facility facility FACILITY been authority? LOCATED IN THE community/MOHALLA, community? community? operating operating operating

11 A. BIRTHING	DISTRICT:	BRAC1	ANC/PNC A	MILE 1	Minute1			YES1 →11B
HUT (nearest)		OTHER6	Normal Delivery . B	KILOMETER 2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	$\text{NO}2 \rightarrow 300$
	THANA:	DON'T KNOW . 8	C-section C			▶ 208		
NAME:			Child Health D	DK 998	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
	LOCATION:		Family Planning					
DON'T KNOW			E					
			NutritionF					
			Other X					
			Don't Know Y					
11B. BIRTHING HUT	DISTRICT:	BRAC1	ANC/PNC A	MILE 1	Minute1			
		OTHER6	Normal Delivery . B	KILOMETER 2	Hour2	YEAR	YEARS	
NAME:	THANA:	DON'T KNOW . 8	C-section C			→ 300		
			Child Health D	DK 998	DK 998	DK9998	DK98	
DON'T KNOW	LOCATION:		Family Planning					
			E					
			NutritionF					
			Other X					
			Don't Know Y					

Section 3: List of the Health and Family Planning Workers.

300. Name of the fieldworker and clinic	301. Under what authority does this fieldworker work?	303. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	303. What services does he/she provide?	304. DOES SHE/HE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWINGS? (READ OUT)		E
01.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 303)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
Clinic Name:	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
Clinic Name.	Religious 04	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other 96	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			
	Don't know 98					
	(Skip to 303)					
02.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 303)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
Clinia Namo	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
Clinic Name:	Religious 04	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other 96	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			
	Don't know 98					
	(Skip to 303)					
03.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 303)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
Clinic Name:	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
Clinic Name:	Religious 0 4	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other 96	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			
	Don't know 98					
	(Skip to 303)					
04.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 303)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
Clinic Name:	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2

Please provide us the name of all health and family planning fieldworkers working in this community.

300. Name of the fieldworker and clinic	301. Under what authority does this fieldworker work?	303. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	303. What services does he/she provide?	304. DOES SHE/HE PROV FOLLOWINGS? (READ OU		E
	Religious 04 Other 96 Don't know 98 (Skip to 303)	Other96 Don't know98	OtherX Don't KnowY	Home visit	1	2
05.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
Name:	(Skip to 303) NGO 02	Marie Stopes02 Smiling Sun03	Child HealthB	Clinic service Courtyard meeting Satellite clinic service	1	2 2 2
Clinic Name:	Private	UPHCP04 Other	NutritionD OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other 96 Don't know 98 (Skip to 303)	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			

Section 4: List of the Depot holders.

Please provide us the name of all health and family planning fieldworkers working in this community.

400. Name of the Depot holder and clinic	401. Under what authority does this Depot holder work?	403. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	403. What services does he/she provide?	404. DOES SHE/HE PROV FOLLOWINGS? (READ OL		E
01.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 403)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
	Religious 04	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other	Don't know98	Don't Know Y			
	Don't know 98					
	(Skip to 403)					
02.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 403)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
	Religious 0 4	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2

400. Name of the Depot holder and clinic	401. Under what authority does this Depot holder work?	403. What is NGO FACILITY's operating authority?	403. What services does he/she provide?	404. DOES SHE/HE PROV FOLLOWINGS? (READ OI		E
	Other	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			
03.	Government 01	BRAC01	Maternal Health.A		Yes	No
	(Skip to 403)	Marie Stopes02	Child HealthB	Clinic service	1	2
Name:	NGO 02	Smiling Sun03	Family Planning.C	Courtyard meeting	1	2
	Private	UPHCP04	NutritionD	Satellite clinic service	1	2
	Religious 04	Other96	OtherX	Home visit	1	2
	Other96	Don't know98	Don't KnowY			
	Don't know 98					
	(Skip to 403)					

Section 5: List of Doctors and Pharmacies

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
500.	Are there any allopathic/MBBS doctors in or near this community?	YES	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NO2 -	•
		1102	502
501.	How far away is the nearest allopathic/MBBS doctor?		
		MILE1	
		KILOMETER2	
		DK998	
		THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
502.	Are there any homeopathic doctors in or near this community?	YES1	
		NO2 -	► 504
503.	How far away is the nearest homeopathic doctor?	MILE1	
		KILOMETER2	
		DK998	
		THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
504.			
	Are there any ayurvedic/unani doctors in or near this community?	YES1	
		NO2 -	506
505.	How far away is the nearest ayurvedic/unani doctor?	MILE1	
		KILOMETER2	
		DK998	
		THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
506.	Are there any pharmacies in or near this community?	YES1	
		NO2 -	► 508
507.	How far away is the nearest pharmacy?	MILE1	
		KILOMETER2	
		DK998	
		THIS VILLAGE/ MOHALLA 000	
508	Are there any shops in this village/mohalla which sell pill/condom?	YES1	
		NO2	510
509	How many shops are in this village/mohalla?	ONE1	
		2-52	

Please tell us about the doctors and pharmacies working in this mohalla.

No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
		MORE THAN 53	
		DON'T KNOW8	
510	How far away is the nearest shop?		
		MILE1	
		KILOMETER2	
		DK98	
		ENTER 'OO' IF IN THIS VILLAGE/	
		MOHALLA	
511.	Thanks to the respondents		
	Finishing time		
		Hour Minute	

APPENDIX D. Analysis Tables

Contraceptive Use

Table D1. Contraceptive use by method

Percentage of married women ages 15 to 49 currently using a contraceptive method, by method. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Method	Proje	ect areas	Comp	Comparison areas		
Memod	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017		
		Urban				
Any method	69.5	69.9	67.1	67.5		
Any modern method	60.4	61.2	58.4	58.7		
Any LAPM	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.2		
Female sterilization	4.1	4.1	4.6	3.9		
Male sterilization	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8		
IUD	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9		
Implants	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.6		
Pill	30.1	29	29.9	29.9		
Injectables	14.1	11.8	11.5	10.2		
Male condom	9.5	12.2	9.5	11.3		
Any traditional method	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.8		
No method	30.5	30.1	32.9	32.5		
Number of women	6,747	6,565	6,351	6,188		
		Rural				
Any method	58.7	55.6	58.4	56.9		
Any modern method	52.6	49.9	52.1	50.6		
Any LAPM	6.5	7.3	8	8.4		
Female sterilization	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.5		
Male sterilization	0.9	0.7	0.9	1		
IUD	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5		
Implants	1	1.7	1.8	2.4		
Pill	25.5	23.3	27.1	25.9		
Injectables	17	15.3	13.5	12		
Male condom	3.6	3.7	3.4	4		
Any traditional method	6.1	5.7	5.4	6.3		
No method	41.3	44.4	41.6	43.1		
Number of women	9,364	8,980	9,168	8,817		

Table D2. Contraceptive use by wealth quintile

Percentage of married women ages 15 to 49 currently using a modern contraceptive method by wealth quintile. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Wealth quintile	Project	areas	Comparis	son areas					
	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017					
Urban									
Poorest quintile (n)	63 (1,086)	64.2 (1,037)	59.8 (1,238)	62.4 (1,182)					
Second (n)	64.4 (1,280)	64.6 (1,255)	60.6 (1,294)	64.2 (1,188)					
Third (n)	61.7 (1,370)	61 (1,363)	60.8 (1,235)	58.3 (1,214)					
Fourth (n)	59.6 (1,446)	58.4 (1,518)	57.4 (1,304)	56.5 (1,362)					
Wealthiest (n)	54.9 (1,566)	59.1 (1,393)	53.4 (1,281)	53 (1,242)					
Total (n)	60.4 (6,747)	61.2 (6,565)	58.4 (6,351)	58.7 (6,188)					
		Rural							
Poorest quintile (n)	59.2 (1,748)	52.8 (1,553)	58.2 (1,611)	56.5 (1,402)					
Second (n)	55.8 (1,674)	52.6 (1,741)	55.5 (1,584)	54.7 (1,657)					
Third (n)	52.7 (1,871)	53.2 (1,768)	54.2 (1,900)	52.1 (1,858)					
Fourth (n)	50.4 (1,957)	49.5 (1,871)	51.6 (2,005)	48.9 (1,888)					
Wealthiest (n)	46.5 (2,114)	42.7 (2,047)	43.4 (2,068)	43.5 (2,012)					
Total (n)	52.6 (9,364)	49.9 (8,980)	52.1 (9,168)	50.6 (8,817)					

Table D3. NHSDP market share for modern contraception

Percentage distribution of current modern contraceptive method users by where they obtained their methods the last time. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Source of method	Project	areas	Compariso	n areas
	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban		
NHSDP (total)	21.0	16.4	2.2	3.3
static clinic	4.9	5.5	1.5	1.7
satellite clinic	13.5	9.1	0.5	1.2
CSP	2.6	1.8	0.2	0.4
Other NGO	4.4	5.4	8.9	7.9
Private medical sector (total)	55.4	61.4	58.3	63.
hospital/clinic/doctor	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.4
pharmacy/shop	48.8	55.5	51.0	57.5
other	3.2	2.0	3.2	1.7
Don't know	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0
Public sector	18.9	16.0	30.1	24.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,074	4,002	3,706	3,62
		Rural		
NHSDP (total)	35.2	27.2	4.3	3.8
static clinic	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.0
satellite clinic	18.9	11.9	1.6	0.7
CSP	13.4	13.2	1.3	2.
Other NGO	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.2
Private medical sector (total)	37.0	41.4	36.4	41.(
hospital/clinic/doctor	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.9
pharmacy/shop	31.5	36.2	31.6	36.
other	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.3
Don't know	0	0	0	(
Public sector	25.7	28.7	56.9	52.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,923	4,463	4,780	4,44

Table D4. NHSDP market share for modern contraception among the poor

Percentage distribution of current modern contraceptive method users in the poorest two wealth quintiles by where they obtained their method the last time. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Source of method	Projec	t areas	Comparis	on areas
Source of memod	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
	·	Urban		
NHSDP (total)	27.9	19.3	2.5	4.0
static clinic	5.5	6.0	1.5	1.9
satellite clinic	18.7	11.1	.6	1.5
CSP	3.7	2.2	.4	
Other NGO	5.0	6.3	8.3	7.9
Private medical sector (total)	40.2	51.6	46.8	56.5
hospital/clinic/doctor	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.7
pharmacy/shop	36.4	47.7	43.1	52.3
Other	1.1	.6	.9	
Don't know	.5	1.3	.6	3.
Public sector	26.4	21.5	41.8	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,508	1,470	1,524	1,496
		Rural		
NHSDP (total)	40.3	30.8	5.1	4.2
static clinic	2.7	2.6	1.5	3.
satellite clinic	22.9	14.4	2.1	.9
CSP	14.7	13.8	1.6	2.5
Other NGO	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.1
Private medical sector (total)	27.9	34.9	26.6	34.3
hospital/clinic/doctor	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.9
pharmacy/shop	25.9	32.2	24.6	31.9
Other	.5	.5	.4	
Don't know	.0	.0	.0).
Public sector	29.5	31.1	65.5	59.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,968	1,730	1,817	1,692

Table D5. Linear probability DID model for factors associated with modern contraceptive use in urban areas

Variables	Main model:	Modern method	Interaction model	
Vulubles	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	0.0217**	[0.00597,0.0373]	0.0214	[-0.00200,0.0448]
Time (end line)	0.00427	[-0.00619,0.0147]	0.00402	[-0.0151,0.0232]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	0.000495	[-0.0297,0.0306]
Women's age				
15–24	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
25–34	0.0758***	[0.0585,0.0932]	0.0758***	[0.0584,0.0932]
35–49	-0.115***	[-0.135,-0.0960]	-0.115***	[-0.135,-0.0960]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0490***	[0.0323,0.0658]	0.0490***	[0.0323,0.0658]
Primary complete	0.0500***	[0.0286,0.0714]	0.0500***	[0.0286,0.0714]
Secondary incomplete	0.0194*	[0.00190,0.0369]	0.0194*	[0.00193,0.0369]
Secondary complete	0.0118	[-0.0134,0.0371]	0.0118	[-0.0134,0.0371]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.00950	[-0.00927,0.0283]	0.00950	[-0.00927,0.0283]
Middle	-0.0178	[-0.0380,0.00239]	-0.0178	[-0.0380,0.00235]
Fourth	-0.0389***	[-0.0579,-0.0200]	-0.0389***	[-0.0579,-0.0200]
Highest	-0.0552***	[-0.0752,-0.0353]	-0.0552***	[-0.0751,-0.0353]
Constant	0.592***	[0.566,0.617]	0.592***	[0.564,0.619]
N	25844		25844	

95% confidence intervals (CI) in brackets * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table D6. Linear probability DID model for factors associated with any contraceptive use in urban areas

Variables	Main model: A	ny FP method	Interaction model	
vulubles	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	0.0236**	[0.00760,0.0395]	0.0257*	[0.00322,0.0481]
Time (end line)	0.000296	[-0.0112,0.0118]	0.00248	[-0.0148,0.0198]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	-0.00425	[-0.0304,0.0219]
Women's age				
15–24	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
25–34	0.108***	[0.0925,0.123]	0.108***	[0.0925,0.123]
35–49	-0.00524	[-0.0246,0.0141]	-0.00523	[-0.0246,0.0141]
Women's education		1		
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0451***	[0.0271,0.0631]	0.0451***	[0.0271,0.0630]
Primary complete	0.0435***	[0.0222,0.0649]	0.0435***	[0.0222,0.0649]
Secondary incomplete	0.0149	[-0.00341,0.0333]	0.0149	[-0.00339,0.0333]
Secondary complete	0.0183	[-0.00553,0.0421]	0.0183	[-0.00550,0.0421]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.00209	[-0.0144,0.0185]	0.00209	[-0.0144,0.0186]
Middle	-0.0139	[-0.0347,0.00695]	-0.0139	[-0.0347,0.00692]
Fourth	-0.0337***	[-0.0509,-0.0165]	-0.0337***	[-0.0510,-0.0165]
Highest	-0.0441***	[-0.0649,-0.0233]	-0.0441***	[-0.0649,-0.0233]
Constant	0.631***	[0.607,0.654]	0.629***	[0.605,0.654]
Ν	25844		25844	

95% confidence intervals in brackets * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table D7. Linear probability DID model for factors associated with modern contraceptive use in rural areas

Variables	Main model: N	Nodern method	Interaction model	
Valiables	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	-0.000689	[-0.0207,0.0193]	0.00384	[-0.0178,0.0255]
Time (end line)	-0.0213***	[-0.0333,-0.00939]	-0.0167*	[-0.0323,-0.00102]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	-0.00924	[-0.0279,0.00941]
Women's age				
15–24	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
25–34	0.127***	[0.115,0.139]	0.127***	[0.115,0.139]
35–49	-0.0629***	[-0.0778,-0.0480]	-0.0629***	[-0.0779,-0.0480]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0398***	[0.0282,0.0513]	0.0397***	[0.0282,0.0513]
Primary complete	0.0424***	[0.0262,0.0587]	0.0424***	[0.0262,0.0587]
Secondary incomplete	0.0282***	[0.0120,0.0444]	0.0282***	[0.0120,0.0443]
Secondary complete	0.0212	[-0.00278,0.0452]	0.0212	[-0.00275,0.0452]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	-0.0178*	[-0.0340,-0.00157]	-0.0178*	[-0.0340,-0.00158]
Middle	-0.0321**	[-0.0539,-0.0102]	-0.0321**	[-0.0539,-0.0103]
Fourth	-0.0603***	[-0.0812,-0.0394]	-0.0603***	[-0.0812,-0.0394]
Highest	-0.123***	[-0.146,-0.0999]	-0.123***	[-0.146,-0.1000]
Constant	0.530***	[0.509,0.551]	0.528***	[0.506,0.550]
Ν	36341		36341	

95% confidence intervals in brackets * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Table D8. Linear probability DID model for factors associated with any contraceptive use in
rural areas

Variables	Main model: A	ny FP method	Interaction model	
VUIUDIES	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	-0.00609	[-0.0266,0.0144]	-0.000746	[-0.0212,0.0197]
Time (end line)	-0.0276***	[-0.0403,-0.0149]	-0.0221**	[-0.0371,-0.00711]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	-0.0109	[-0.0289,0.00710]
Women's age				
15–24	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
25–34	0.146***	[0.133,0.160]	0.146***	[0.133,0.160]
35–49	0.00795	[-0.00778,0.0237]	0.00793	[-0.00780,0.0237]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0448***	[0.0317,0.0579]	0.0448***	[0.0316,0.0579]
Primary complete	0.0447***	[0.0285,0.0609]	0.0447***	[0.0285,0.0609]
Secondary incomplete	0.0332***	[0.0167,0.0497]	0.0332***	[0.0167,0.0497]
Secondary complete	0.0459***	[0.0232,0.0685]	0.0459***	[0.0232,0.0686]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	-0.0117	[-0.0286,0.00523]	-0.0117	[-0.0286,0.00522]
Middle	-0.0272*	[-0.0492,-0.00523]	-0.0273*	[-0.0492,-0.00526]
Fourth	-0.0573***	[-0.0771,-0.0375]	-0.0573***	[-0.0771,-0.0376]
Highest	-0.127***	[-0.150,-0.104]	-0.127***	[-0.150,-0.104]
Constant	0.556***	[0.536,0.577]	0.554***	[0.533,0.575]
N	36341		36341	

95% confidence intervals in brackets * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

ANC Tables

Table D9. Use of ANC

Percentage distribution of married women ages 15 to 49 who had a live birth in the three years before the survey, by type of provider for ANC for their most recent live birth (only the ANC with the highest level of provider is selected), and by the number of ANC visits for their most recent live birth. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

ANC	Project	areas	Comparison areas		
ANC	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	
		Urban			
Type of provider					
ANC with MTP (total)	81.4	83.3	81.8	86.5	
NHSDP MTP	16.6	12.8	4.6	5.8	
Other MTP	64.8	70.5	77.2	80.8	
Non-MTP	8.6	8.9	8.1	7.6	
No ANC	10.0	7.8	10.1	5.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of visits					
0	9.9	7.8	10.1	5.9	
1–3	40.0	40.5	45.7	43.0	
4+	50.0	51.7	44.2	51.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of women	1,738	1,581	1,638	1,449	
		Rural			
Type of provider					
ANC with MTP (total)	60.2	75.8	58.6	74.8	
NHSDP MTP	17.0	15.6	4.1	5.4	
Other MTP	43.2	60.3	54.5	69.4	
Non-MTP	8.6	9.2	8.8	8.4	
No ANC	31.3	14.9	32.6	16.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of visits					
0	31.3	14.9	32.6	16.8	
1–3	50.7	49.7	48.5	48.6	
4+	18.1	35.2	18.9	34.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of women	2,559	2,213	2,372	2,181	

Table D10. ANC with medically trained provider, by wealth quintile

Percentage of married women ages 15 to 49 with a live birth in the three years before the survey who had ANC with an MTP for their most recent live birth, by wealth quintile. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Wealth quintile	Projec	t areas	Comparis	son areas			
	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017			
Urban							
Poorest quintile (n)	68.2 (323)	64.4 (308)	66.5 (376)	73.6 (338)			
Second (n)	73.4 (350)	78.2 (307)	75.8 (304)	82.7 (287)			
Third (n)	79.0 (344)	86.1 (303)	81.3 (304)	86.9 (268)			
Fourth (n)	88.8 (337)	89.6 (339)	90.3 (347)	95.0 (295)			
Wealthiest (n)	95.4 (383)	96.9 (325)	97.5 (306)	97.8 (259)			
Total (n)	81.4 (1,738)	83.3 (1,581)	81.8 (1,638)	86.6 (1,449)			
		Rural					
Poorest quintile (n)	41.7 (529)	53.6 (420)	38.7 (488)	55.2 (401)			
Second (n)	50.8 (480)	67.2 (444)	44.5 (369)	67.0 (400)			
Third (n)	60.8 (495)	73.9 (384)	53.2 (481)	75.5 (454)			
Fourth (n)	66.2 (523)	86.2 (457)	68.0 (502)	80.3 (452)			
Wealthiest (n)	80.5 (532)	93.9 (508)	83.0 (532)	92.1 (474)			
Total (n)	60.2 (2,559)	75.8 (2,213)	58.7 (2,372)	74.8 (2,181)			

Table D11. NHSDP market share for ANC

Percentage distribution of married women ages 15 to 49 who had any ANC for their most recent live birth in the three years before the survey, by place of last ANC visit. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Place of ANC	Project	areas	Comparisor	n areas
TIQCE OF ANC	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban		
NHSDP (total)	18.7	15.4	4.0	5.7
static clinic	12.5	11.5	3.9	5.1
satellite clinic	6.2	4.0	0.1	0.6
Other NGO	11.3	10.0	11.2	10.6
Private sector	42.2	45.4	48.0	52.0
Public sector	22.5	22.5	31.0	24.4
Home	5.3	6.6	5.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,565	1,459	1,473	1,363
		Rural		
NHSDP (total)	20.6	10.4	4.9	4.5
static clinic	7.2	4.3	3.8	3.8
satellite clinic	13.4	6.1	1.1	0.7
Other NGO	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.4
Private sector	38.2	51.2	42.3	56.4
Public sector	24.4	21.3	32.2	22.8
Home	12.9	13.5	15.7	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,759	1,883	1,600	1,814

Table D12. NHSDP market share for ANC among the poor

Percentage distribution of married women ages 15 to 49 in the poorest two wealth quintiles who had any ANC for their most recent live birth in the three years before the survey, by place of last ANC visit. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017.

Place of ANC	Project	areas	Comparison areas	
HALLE OF ANC	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban		
NHSDP (total)	23.6	19.5	4.9	8.9
NHSDP static clinic	12.8	12.7	4.5	7.5
NHSDP satellite clinic	10.8	6.8	.4	1.4
Other NGO	11.2	12.5	9.9	11.3
Private sector	31.1	30.7	34.2	36.8
Public sector	26.3	26.2	40.8	30.5
Home	7.9	10.8	10.3	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	566	526	572	561
		Rural		
NHSDP (total)	26.4	12.6	5.6	5.0
NHSDP static clinic	7.5	2.9	4.5	4.6
NHSDP satellite clinic	18.8	9.7	1.1	.4
Other NGO	5.4	2.8	4.9	3.9
Private sector	23.0	38.3	28.1	43.9
Public sector	27.0	26.0	35.7	29.5
Home	18.2	20.3	25.8	17.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	584	652	471	595

Table D13. Components of ANC

Among married women ages 15 to 49 who had any ANC for their most recent live birth in the three years before the survey, percentage who received specific services, by type of provider. Urban and rural NHSDP areas, 2017

	NHSDP MTP	Other MTP	Non-MTP	Total
		Urban		
Blood pressure	97.5	97.3	89.1	96.5
Urine test	80.5	84.4	50.6	80.7
Blood test	77.8	80.7	41.3	76.5
Weight	97.6	95.5	77.1	94
Ultrasound	80.1	90.6	40.5	84.6
Abdominal exam	91.4	92.4	84.8	91.6
Counseling on danger signs	54.1	43.5	34.4	43.8
Number of women	169	1,149	141	1,459
		Rural		
Blood pressure	94.1	92.2	90.4	92.2
Urine test	37.4	55.7	4.2	48.2
Blood test	36.2	60.7	4.1	52.1
Weight	88	85	69	83.5
Ultrasound	36.9	85.3	1.8	71.4
Abdominal exam	89.1	83.7	72.3	83
Counseling on danger signs	52.1	44.4	34	44
Number of women	190	1,489	205	1,883

Variables	Main model:	ANC4+	Interaction model	
vanables	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	0.0249	[-0.00813,0.0579]	0.0518*	[0.0118,0.0918]
Time (end line)	0.0291*	[0.00292,0.0553]	0.0586***	[0.0296,0.0875]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	-0.0569**	[-0.0971,-0.0167]
Women's age				
<20	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
20–29	0.0322*	[0.00556,0.0589]	0.0327*	[0.00613,0.0593]
30–49	0.0210	[-0.0208,0.0628]	0.0209	[-0.0208,0.0627]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0742**	[0.0264,0.122]	0.0736**	[0.0254,0.122]
Primary complete	0.135***	[0.0794,0.190]	0.136***	[0.0802,0.191]
Secondary incomplete	0.189***	[0.143,0.234]	0.189***	[0.143,0.234]
Secondary complete	0.310***	[0.257,0.362]	0.310***	[0.258,0.363]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.0759***	[0.0326,0.119]	0.0753***	[0.0322,0.118]
Middle	0.104***	[0.0713,0.137]	0.104***	[0.0709,0.137]
Fourth	0.169***	[0.126,0.213]	0.169***	[0.126,0.213]
Highest	0.317***	[0.272,0.362]	0.316***	[0.271,0.361]
Constant	0.145***	[0.0895,0.201]	0.131***	[0.0767,0.186]
N	6413		6413	

Table D15. Linear probability DID model for factors associated with four or more ANC visits in rural
areas

Variables	Main model:	ANC4+	Interaction model	
Vullubles	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	0.00593	[-0.0282,0.0401]	0.00392	[-0.0289,0.0367]
Time (end line)	0.153***	[0.131,0.175]	0.150***	[0.125,0.176]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	0.00425	[-0.0315,0.0400]
Women's age				
<20	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
20–29	0.00819	[-0.00992,0.0263]	0.00819	[-0.00989,0.0263]
30–49	-0.0130	[-0.0427,0.0167]	-0.0130	[-0.0427,0.0167]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0140	[-0.0129,0.0409]	0.0139	[-0.0128,0.0406]
Primary complete	0.0143	[-0.0179,0.0464]	0.0142	[-0.0179,0.0464]
Secondary incomplete	0.105***	[0.0773,0.132]	0.104***	[0.0773,0.132]
Secondary complete	0.226***	[0.191,0.262]	0.226***	[0.191,0.261]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.0172	[-0.0128,0.0472]	0.0172	[-0.0129,0.0474]
Middle	0.0349*	[0.00494,0.0649]	0.0349*	[0.00499,0.0649]
Fourth	0.0594***	[0.0292,0.0897]	0.0594***	[0.0292,0.0897]
Highest	0.151***	[0.115,0.188]	0.151***	[0.115,0.188]
Constant	0.0540**	[0.0166,0.0914]	0.0551**	[0.0186,0.0915]
N	9367		9367	

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Delivery Care

Table D16. Use of delivery care

Percentage distribution of most recent live births in the three years before the survey, by type of provider who attended the delivery and place of delivery. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Delivery care		ct areas	Comparis	on areas
	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban		
Type of provider				
MTP (total)	56.6	64.3	54.5	63.6
SS MTP	4.2	4.8	0.8	1.5
Other MTP	52.4	59.5	53.7	62.1
Non-MTP	43.4	35.4	45.3	36.3
No one	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of delivery				
Health facility (total)	52.8	56.9	51.9	57.5
SS facility	3.5	4.1	0.9	1.5
Other NGO facility	8.1	3.5	6.7	4.1
Public facility	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2
Private facility	24.6	32.5	27.3	34.7
Home	47.0	40.3	47.9	40.4
Other	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,738	1,581	1,638	1,449
		Rural		
Type of provider				
MTP (total)	30.8	45.1	33.0	45.6
SS MTP	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.3
Other MTP	28.9	42.7	31.9	44.3
Non-MTP	69.1	54.7	66.8	54.3
No one	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of delivery				
Health facility (total)	28.5	41.0	31.1	42.8
SS facility	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.2
Other NGO facility	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.2
Public facility	10.7	10.5	11.8	12.7
Private facility	15.6	27.3	16.8	27.7
Home	71.2	58.6	68.7	56.3
Other	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,559	2,213	2,738	2,181

Table D17. Delivery care with medically trained provider, by wealth quintile

Percentage of most recent live births in the three years before the survey who were delivered by an MTP, by wealth quintile. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

Wealth quintile	Projec	ct areas	Comparis	son areas			
	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017			
Urban							
Poorest quintile	35.6 (323)	40.6 (308)	32.4 (376)	42.3 (338)			
Second	45.4 (350)	49.8 (307)	40.0 (305)	51.6 (287)			
Third	46.8 (344)	63.7 (303)	51.3 (304)	64.7 (269)			
Fourth	61.7 (337)	74.3 (339)	66.0 (347)	77.0 (296)			
Wealthiest	81.7 (383)	90.4 (324)	85.7 (307)	88.0 (259)			
Total	55.0 (1,737)	64.3 (1,581)	54.4 (1,639)	63.6 (1,449)			
		Rural					
Poorest quintile	13.2 (529)	20.5 (420)	15.6 (488)	26.9 (401)			
Second	19.8 (480)	32.2 (444)	18.6 (370)	26.2 (400)			
Third	26.5 (495)	41.1 (384)	27.5 (480)	41.0 (454)			
Fourth	35.9 (523)	50.1 (457)	38.3 (501)	56.6 (452)			
Wealthiest	57.3 (532)	75.0 (508)	59.8 (533)	71.4 (475)			
Total	30.8 (2,559)	45.1 (2,213)	33.2 (2,372)	45.6 (2,182)			

Variables	Main model:	SBA	Interaction model	
	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	0.000357	[-0.0299,0.0307]	0.00544	[-0.0313,0.0421]
Time (end line)	0.0745***	[0.0553,0.0937]	0.0801***	[0.0510,0.109]
Interaction (program x time)			-0.0107	[-0.0568,0.0354]
Women's age				
<20	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
20–29	0.0280	[-0.00163,0.0576]	0.0281	[-0.00152,0.0577]
30–49	0.0122	[-0.0242,0.0485]	0.0121	[-0.0242,0.0485]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0936***	[0.0413,0.146]	0.0935***	[0.0411,0.146]
Primary complete	0.103***	[0.0554,0.151]	0.103***	[0.0554,0.151]
Secondary incomplete	0.222***	[0.182,0.263]	0.222***	[0.182,0.263]
Secondary complete	0.369***	[0.324,0.415]	0.369***	[0.324,0.415]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.0773***	[0.0378,0.117]	0.0772***	[0.0377,0.117]
Middle	0.144***	[0.109,0.179]	0.144***	[0.108,0.179]
Fourth	0.233***	[0.192,0.273]	0.233***	[0.192,0.274]
Highest	0.328***	[0.291,0.364]	0.327***	[0.291,0.364]
Constant	0.189***	[0.133,0.245]	0.187***	[0.132,0.242]
N	6413		6413	

Variables	Main model:	SBA	Interaction model	
valiables	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Program (NHSDP area)	-0.0149	[-0.0456,0.0157]	-0.0110	[-0.0453,0.0233]
Time (end line)	0.117***	[0.100,0.134]	0.121***	[0.0985,0.144]
Interaction (program x time)	-	-	-0.00831	[-0.0489,0.0322]
Women's age				
<20	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
20–29	-0.0312**	[-0.0535,-0.00893]	-0.0312**	[-0.0536,-0.00889]
30–49	-0.00522	[-0.0362,0.0257]	-0.00518	[-0.0361,0.0257]
Women's education				
No education	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Primary incomplete	0.0365	[-0.00185,0.0748]	0.0367	[-0.00176,0.0751]
Primary complete	0.0860***	[0.0479,0.124]	0.0861***	[0.0479,0.124]
Secondary incomplete	0.163***	[0.129,0.197]	0.163***	[0.129,0.197]
Secondary complete	0.332***	[0.289,0.376]	0.333***	[0.289,0.377]
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0	[0,0]	0	[0,0]
Second	0.0343*	[0.00177,0.0669]	0.0343*	[0.00170,0.0668]
Middle	0.103***	[0.0725,0.133]	0.103***	[0.0724,0.133]
Fourth	0.182***	[0.150,0.213]	0.182***	[0.150,0.213]
Highest	0.347***	[0.311,0.384]	0.347***	[0.311,0.384]
Constant	0.0884***	[0.0523,0.125]	0.0863***	[0.0480,0.125]
N	9367		9367	

Table D20. Awareness and use of Shurjer Hashi Bank/Mayer Bank

Percentage distribution of women ages 15 to 49 with a live birth in the three years preceding the survey by whether they had heard of/seen *Shurjer Hashi/Mayer Bank* and whether they had used *Shurjer Hashi/Mayer Bank* during their most recent pregnancy. Urban and rural NHSDP and comparison areas, 2014 and 2017

	Projec	ct areas	Comparisc	on areas
Knowledge and use of Mayer Bank	Baseline 2014	End line 2017	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban		
Heard of Mayer Bank				
Yes	19.1	34.4	12.9	22.8
No	80.9	65.6	87.1	77.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used Mayer Bank				
Yes	1.2	5.4	0.2	2.6
No	98.8	94.6	99.8	97.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,738	1,581	1,638	1,449
		Rural	I_	
Heard of Mayer Bank				
Yes	12.7	21.8	8.2	13.6
No	87.3	78.2	91.8	86.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Used Mayer Bank				
Yes	0.8	2.8	0.1	1.0
No	99.2	97.2	99.9	99.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,372	2,213	2,372	2,181

Awareness of NHSDP Services in Project Areas

Percentage of ever-married women ages 15 to 49 who are aware of different types of health facilities in their area. NHSDP areas, 2014 and 2017				
Awareness of health facilities	Baseline 2014	End line 2017		
	Urban			
Government hospital	71.6	66.6		
Family Welfare Center/Upazila Health Complex (FWC/UHC)	12.3	11.5		
Mother and Child Welfare Center (MCWC)	20.3	23.8		
Rural dispensary/Community clinic (CC)	0.9	1.2		
NHSDP static clinic	43.9	48.5		
Other NGO hospital/clinic	11.4	15.2		
Private hospital/clinic	63.0	64.9		
Qualified doctor	1.0	5.2		
Pharmacy	1.2	16.7		
Number of women	7,118	6,877		
	Rural			
Government hospital	30.6	31.8		
FWC/UHC	84.5	79.4		
MCWC	2.4	2.2		
Rural dispensary/CC	35.1	41.2		
NHSDP static clinic	38.0	24.1		
Other NGO hospital/clinic	2.3	2.2		
Private hospital/clinic	36.3	50.3		
Qualified doctor	1.9	2.6		
Pharmacy	4.7	7.8		
Number of women	10,014	9,574		

Table D22. Knowledge and awareness of temporary and satellite clinics in project areas

	ever-married wome eas, 2014 and 2017	en ages 15 to 49 who are aware of	temporary/satellite clinics in their
Awareness of health facilities		Baseline 2014	End line 2017
		Urban	
Aware of temporary clinic		80.8	81.3
Among those aware of a temporary clinic	NHSDP satellite clinic	72.5	79.1
	Government satellite clinic	25.5	15.0
	Other	1.0	4.3
Number of women		7,239	7,122
		Rural	
Aware of temporary clinic		95.0	88.7
Among those aware of a temporary clinic	NHSDP satellite clinic	87.9	69.6
	Government satellite clinic	12.1	30.0
	Other	0	0.4
Number of women		10,089	9,623

Table D23. Awareness of specific services offered in NHSDP clinics

Among ever-married women ages 15 to 49 who are aware of NHSDP clinics in their area, percentage who are aware of different services offered at these clinics. NHSDP areas, 2014 and 2017

Awareness of health facilities	Baseline 2014	End line 2017
	Urban	
FP	81.4	78.1
Maternal health	81.5	78.5
Delivery care	16.2	41.7
Other reproductive health	5.5	7.6
Child health	73.7	75.4
General health	43.0	39.9
Don't know specific services	5.6	3.9
Number of women	4,614	5,437
	Rural	
FP	87.1	72.0
Maternal health	78.8	70.6
Delivery care	1.4	24.7
Other reproductive health	7.1	3.5
Child health	63.5	51.8
General health	62.1	43.7
Don't know specific services	0.5	8.7
Number of women	5,051	4,567

MEASURE Evaluation

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