Nepal

Health Facility Survey 2021

FINAL REPORT







Government of Nepal Ministry of Health and Population 2022





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Health Facility Survey 2021

Final Report

Ministry of Health and Population Ramshah Path, Kathmandu

> New ERA Kathmandu, Nepal

ICF Rockville, Maryland USA

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PREFACE

The 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) is the second survey of its kind following the one conducted in 2015. It was designed to provide information on the availability of basic health care services and the readiness of health facilities to provide quality services to clients. The survey was implemented by New ERA under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. The survey received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). We are glad that despite the challenges of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19), we were able to successfully complete the survey. The data collection was planned for early 2020 but was pushed back by 1 year due to the pandemic.

The 2021 NHFS is an assessment of health facilities in the formal sector of Nepal. It was designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the service delivery environment for each assessed service. The 2021 NHFS collected information from all facilities managed by the government and by private not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private for-profit organizations, and mission/faith organizations in all 77 districts of the country. The survey was also designed to provide representative results for each of the seven provinces and by facility type. In addition, this survey will provide an endline for the Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2016–2022.

The 2021 NHFS provides representative results for Nepal, for different types of health facilities (federal/provincial-level hospitals; local-level hospitals; primary health care centers [PHCCs]; basic health care centers, i.e., health posts [HPs], urban health centers [UHCs], and community health units [CHUs]; stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers [HTCs]; and private hospitals), for different managing authorities (public or private), for different locations (urban or rural), for each of the three ecological regions, and for each of the seven different provinces in the country.

The assessment involved inventory checks at health facilities, interviews with service providers, observations of a sample of consultations between health care providers and clients seeking their services, and exit interviews with clients after they had been served.

Although most facilities are equipped to provide primary health care and have essential commodity supplies and drugs available, the assessment identified major weaknesses that require immediate remedy if we are to improve the quality of health service delivery. We are glad that this survey has provided information on the capacity of facilities to engage in infection prevention, which was so critical during the pandemic.

It is hoped that policymakers and program managers will focus on the problems identified in the 2021 NHFS and other health-related surveys, including the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey and the Nepal Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, to ensure that activities address areas of concern in a concerted and coordinated manner. Finally, we urge all stakeholders to play active roles in trying to close the gaps in provision of high-quality health services to the Nepalese population.

Dr. Roshan Pokhrel Secretary Ministry of Health and Population

FOREWORD

he 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) is the second comprehensive survey of formal sector health facilities in Nepal. The first one was conducted in 2015. The Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD)/Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) led the overall survey process. A Steering Committee and a Technical Working Group were responsible for coordination, oversight, advice, and decision making with respect to all major aspects of the survey. The survey received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The 2021 NHFS questionnaires were based on generic questionnaires developed by The DHS Program, including service provision assessment, service availability and readiness assessment, service tracking survey, and Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) questionnaires; the basic health service package of the Public Health Service Act 2018; and COVID-19 indicators. The 2021 NHFS collected information from health facilities managed by the government and by private not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private for-profit organizations, and mission/faith organizations in all 77 districts of the country. The survey was also designed to provide representative results for each of the seven provinces and by facility type.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the contributions of a number of different stakeholders in designing and implementing this survey and producing a very informative report. My sincere gratitude goes to all of the members of the Steering Committee and the Technical Working Group for the time, support, and valuable input they provided during the various stages of the survey period. I appreciate the PPMD team, the New ERA team, and the team members of the different health development partners who were involved in and supported the successful implementation of the survey despite the challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. I am satisfied that despite delays in data collection, we were able to implement a high-quality survey and now have data to monitor our programs and track progress in the Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2016–2022.

I am really pleased to see the improvements in service availability and readiness made in Nepal between the 2015 NHFS and the 2021 NHFS. However, the survey clearly shows that huge gaps in service quality remain. I am very hopeful that the findings of this survey will be helpful to policymakers and program managers as they focus on the problems identified in the study report. Finally, we urge health workers and program managers from all three tiers of the government, development partners, and other stakeholders to play active roles in closing the gaps in provision of high-quality health services to the Nepalese population.

Mrs. Dev Kumari Guragain Secretary Ministry of Health and Population

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

his is the second comprehensive assessment of formal sector health facilities in Nepal. I am pleased that despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to complete the 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) safely, maintaining its high quality. The 2021 NHFS provides a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the service delivery environment for each assessed service from a sample of facilities managed by the government and by private not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations, private for-profit organizations, and mission/faith organizations in all 77 districts of the country.

It is indeed my pleasure that the survey was implemented under the leadership of the Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD) of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). We are thankful to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for funding the survey. In addition, we appreciate the technical support extended by ICF to design the survey in a manner meeting Nepal's information needs. My appreciation also goes to New ERA for the high-quality field implementation of the survey despite the challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. I would like to thank and congratulate each and every individual who contributed to making the 2021 NHFS a success.

I am pleased that as part of the 2015–2022 Nepal Health Sector Strategy's commitment to periodic assessments of health systems and the quality of care provided, the 2021 NHFS aimed to provide information to help answer key questions such as the following: To what extent are facilities prepared to provide essential services? What resources and support systems are available? To what extent does the service delivery process meet generally accepted standards of care? What issues affect clients' and service providers' satisfaction with the service delivery environment? I hope that the findings of the survey provide trusted evidence in our shared goal of improving health care and quality of life in Nepal.

The utilization of the findings of this survey is important. I am very hopeful that policymakers and program managers from both public and private sectors will focus on the problems identified in the 2021 NHFS and engage in additional efforts to find answers to the questions that this survey has posed with respect to service readiness, compliance with standards and meeting clients' expectations, and development and implementation of high-impact interventions. In the federalized system, it is critically important to ensure that health programs and interventions address key drivers of mortality, morbidity, and other areas of concern for health systems in a concerted and coordinated manner. To this end, I urge all stakeholders to play active roles in trying to close the gaps in provision of high-quality health services to the Nepali population.

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Dr. Guna Raj Lohani Chief Specialist Ministry of Health and Population

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) is the second comprehensive survey of formal sector health facilities, both public and private, from rural and urban areas, the three ecological regions, and the seven provinces. The survey obtained information on the availability of each of the following services: child health care, maternal and newborn care, family planning, services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis- and malaria-related conditions, and services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases), mental health conditions, and HIV/AIDS-related conditions. For each of these services, the 2021 NHFS assessed whether components considered essential for quality service delivery were present and functioning. The survey provides rich information on the supply side of the health system that will complement findings from population surveys (demand side) to explain health outcomes and service utilization.

I would like to express my deep sense of appreciation for the contributions of a number of different stakeholders in designing, updating information collection tools, and implementing this survey and providing input for producing a very informative report. My sincere gratitude goes to all of the members of the Steering Committee and the Technical Working Group and the reviewers for their time, support, and valuable input during the various stages of the survey. I highly appreciate the leadership of Dr. Guna Raj Lohani and Dr. Tara Nath Pokhrel, former director of the Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD). Also, sincere thanks go to Mr. Giri Raj Subedi; Mr. Keshav Raj Pandit; Mr. Shambhu Gyawali, former chief of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Section of PPMD; Mr. Ravi Kanta Mishra; Ms. Shakuntala Prajapati; Ms. Chitra Khanal; and Mr. Manoj Tamrakar of PPMD for their support during the different phases of the survey implementation. I would also like to express my gratitude to Dr. Suresh Mehata of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) for his support during the designing phase of the survey.

In addition, special gratitude goes to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for funding this survey. I would particularly like to thank Ms. Carrie Rasmussen, Ms. Patricia Mengech, Ms. Sabita Tuladhar from USAID/Nepal, Dr. Deepak Karki from British Embassy Kathmandu, and Mr. Amit Dhungel from UNFPA.

Similarly, I appreciate the substantial technical assistance of the ICF team throughout the survey. I am also very thankful to the hard-working and committed survey team from New ERA for successfully implementing the survey despite the COVID-19 risks and fear that the field team experienced during the implementation period. I feel proud that the survey team was able to ensure the safety of its field team by adhering to the standard public health measures and that it was able to ensure high-quality data collection. Special thanks go to the quality assurance officers, field supervisors, and enumerators for their tireless efforts in making the fieldwork successful.

I am also grateful to all of the staff of the surveyed health facilities who willingly cooperated with the survey teams and provided the information analyzed in this report. Finally, I appreciate the contributions of the respondents—the providers and clients who answered the enumerators' questions and allowed them to make observations.

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Dr. Krishna Prasa Prodel Chief, Policy, Rlaming and Monitoring Division (PPMD) Ministry of Health and Population

2021 NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY (NHFS) STEERING COMMITTEE

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Chief, Provincial and Local Coordination Section, MoHP	Member
Chief, Quality Standard and Regulation Section, MoHP	Member
Chief, Integrated Health Management Information Section, Management Division/DoHS	Member
Chief, Monitoring Evaluation Surveillance and Research Section, NTCC/DoHS	Member
Statistical Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, PPMD/MoHP	Member
Public Health Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Section, PPMD/MoHP	Member
Statistical Officer, Policy Planning Section, MoHP	Member
Statistical Officer, Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, DoHS	Member
Statistical Officer, Family Welfare Division, DoHS	Member
Statistical Officer, Monitoring Evaluation, Surveillance and Research Section, NCASC/DoHS	Member
Statistical Officer, Monitoring Research and Coordination Section, Aayurved Curative Division, MoHP	Member
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Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, NHSSP	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, WHO	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, UK's FCDO	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, USAID	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, GIZ	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, UNICEF	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, UNFPA	Member
Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Expert, World Bank	Member

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Representative, Quality Standard and Regulation Division, MoHP	Member	
Representative, Health Coordination Division, MoHP	Member	
Representative, USAID	Member	
Representative, NHSSP	Member	
Representative, ICF	Member	
Representative, WHO	Member	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	artemisinin combination therapy
AMTSL	active management of the third stage of labor
ANC	antenatal care
ANM	auxiliary nurse/midwife
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARV	antiretroviral
ASBA	advanced skilled birth attendant
BCG	bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BEmONC	basic emergency obstetric and newborn care
BHSP	Basic Health Services Package
CAFE	computer-assisted field editing
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interview
CCC	community care center
CEMONC	comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care
CHBC	community- and home-based care
CHUS	community health units
CMNN	communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CVD	cardiovascular disease
DBS	dried blood spot
DDA	Department of Drug Administration
DLR	disbursement-linked result
DoAA	Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine
DoHS	Department of Health Services
EID	early infant diagnosis
EmONC	emergency obstetric and newborn care
EOC	emergency obstetric care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FCHV	female community health volunteer
FDF	federal divisible fund
FSW	female sex worker
FWD	Family Welfare Division
GDP	gross domestic product
HMIS	health management information systems
HP	health post
HTC	HIV testing and counseling center
IGFMA	Intergovernmental Fiscal Management Act
IGFT	intergovernmental fiscal transfer
IHMIS	integrated health management information systems
IMN	iron deficiency disorder
IT	information technology
IUD	intrauterine contraceptive device

LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LLIN	long-lasting insecticidal net
LMIS	logistics management information systems
MCHIP	Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program
MDI	metered dose inhaler
MLM	male labor migrant
MNH	motherhood and newborn health
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MUAC	mid-upper-arm circumference
MVA	manual vacuum aspiration
NCASC NCD NeNAP NGO NHEICC NHFS NHRC NHSS NHRC NHSS NHTC NICU NIP NPHL NTCC	National Center for AIDS and STD Control noncommunicable disease Nepal's Every Newborn Action Plan nongovernmental organization National Health Education, Information and Communication Center Nepal Health Facility Survey Nepal Health Research Council Nepal Health Sector Programme Nepal Health Sector Strategy National Health Training Center neonatal intensive care unit National Immunization Program (of Nepal) National Public Health Laboratory National Tuberculosis Control Center
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PHCC	primary health care center
PHC-ORC	primary health care outreach clinic
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPMD	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division
PQS	performance, quality, and safety
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PHCC	primary health care center
PHC-ORC	primary health care outreach clinic
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPMD	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PHCC	primary health care center
PHC-ORC	primary health care outreach clinic
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPMD	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division
PQS	performance, quality, and safety
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PHCC	primary health care center
PHC-ORC	primary health care outreach clinic
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPMD	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division
PQS	performance, quality, and safety
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RH	reproductive health
SBA	skilled birth attendant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMNH	Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health
SNICU	special/sick neonatal intensive care unit
STI	sexually transmitted infection
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PHCC	primary health care center
PHC-ORC	primary health care outreach clinic
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PPMD	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division
PQS	performance, quality, and safety
RDT	rapid diagnostic test
RH	reproductive health
SBA	skilled birth attendant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMNH	Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health
SNICU	special/sick neonatal intensive care unit
STI	sexually transmitted infection
SWAp	sector-wide approach

KEY FINDINGS

The 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (2021 NHFS) is the second comprehensive assessment of health facilities in Nepal that harmonizes various health facility among the Ministry of Health and Population and health development partners. (The first was in 2015.) The 2021 NHFS was designed to provide information on the availability of basic and essential health care services and the readiness of health facilities to offer quality services to clients.

The survey obtained information on the availability of each of the following services: child health care; maternal and newborn care; family planning; services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis- and malaria-related conditions; and services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, mental health conditions, and chronic respiratory diseases). For each of these services, the 2021 NHFS assessed whether components considered essential for quality service delivery were present and functioning.

The 2021 NHFS sample was designed to provide national-level representative results by facility type. The types of facilities assessed were hospitals (including government hospitals and nongovernment hospitals), primary health care centers (PHCCs), health posts (HPs), community health units (CHUs), stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs), and urban health centers (UHCs). The survey was also designed to provide representative results for each of the seven provinces.

Key findings of the 2021 NHFS that follow are organized according to the topics of the chapters in this report.

FACILITY-LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE, RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT, GENERAL SERVICE READINESS, AND QUALITY OF CARE

- Three quarters of all health facilities in Nepal offer a full package of basic client services (outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, child vaccinations, any modern method of family planning, antenatal care [ANC], and services for STIs). This represents a clear improvement since the 2015 NHFS, when only around 6 in 10 facilities were assessed as having a full package of basic services.
- Facilities were somewhat more likely in 2021 (17%) than in 2015 (11%) to have all six of the basic amenities (regular electricity, an improved water source, visual and auditory privacy, a client latrine, communication equipment, and emergency transport) considered essential for rendering quality client services. More than 3 in 10 facilities in the Bagmati province (31%) have all of the basic amenities, as compared with less than 1 in 10 facilities in Madhesh (8%) and Karnali (7%).
- The availability of personal protective equipment improved at health facilities between the 2015 and 2021 surveys. For example, the percentage of facilities that had masks available increased from 19% to 82%, and facilities were almost six times as likely to have gowns/aprons available in 2021 (53%) as in 2015 (9%).
- With the exception of emergency transport (80%), less than half of all facilities in Nepal have any of the supplies and services (self-inflating bag and mask, pulse oximeter, oxygen-filled cylinders, inpatient care, overnight observation beds, communication equipment) considered essential in providing COVID-19 care.
- Basic diagnostic testing capacity is limited in most health facilities; facilities are most likely to have the capacity for pregnancy (43%) and malaria (36%) testing and least likely to have HIV testing capacity (5%).

- Half of facilities conduct regular management meetings, and a similar percentage involve the community in these meetings.
- The percentage of facilities reporting both routine staff training and personal supervision was lower in 2021 (55%) than in 2015 (69%).
- Only 6% of facilities reported having an outbreak management plan, 36% of facilities completed a financial audit in the last fiscal year, and 69% of PHCCs and hospitals implement the government's social security health insurance scheme.

CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION SERVICES

- Virtually all health facilities in Nepal offer curative care for children, and around 9 in 10 facilities offer growth monitoring and routine vaccination services. Routine vitamin A supplementation is offered in 88% of facilities.
- Outpatient curative care for sick children and growth monitoring services are available 5 or more days per week in almost all health facilities offering these services.
- Very few facilities delivering curative care for children have all of the equipment and trained staff considered necessary to provide quality care for sick children, with facilities most often lacking length or height boards (39%), pediatric stethoscopes (13%), and staff with training in maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (12%).
- Nine in 10 facilities providing child curative care have alcohol-based disinfectant and latex gloves, and 8 in 10 have medical masks. Overall, however, only 1% have all of the infection prevention items needed to deliver services safely.
- Laboratory testing capacity is also limited, with only 12% of facilities able to conduct hemoglobin and malaria testing and stool microscopy.
- Routine vaccinations are available at least 1–2 days per week in more than 8 in 10 facilities that offer vaccinations. Facilities generally obtain the vaccines they administer from a higher-level center and store the vaccines only for a short time as per policy. Only 6% of facilities have all of the components necessary for quality immunization services.
- Around two-thirds of providers of child health services have received recent supervision, and around 1 in 5 providers have received recent in-service training related to child health.
- Providers assessed all three main symptoms of childhood illness (fever, cough/difficulty breathing, and diarrhea) in 28% of observed consultations. They checked for all four major danger signs (ability to eat or drink anything, vomiting, convulsions, and unconsciousness/lethargy) in less than 1% of consultations.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

- A large majority (98%) of health facilities in Nepal offer (i.e., provide, prescribe, counsel, or refer clients on) at least one of the following temporary modern methods of family planning: oral contraceptive pills, male condoms, injectables (Depo), implants, or intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs). Around 4 in 10 facilities offer male or female sterilization.
- 95% or more of all facilities offering modern family planning methods provide male condoms, oral contraceptive pills, or injectables to clients at the facility. However, less than half of facilities offering modern family planning methods are able to provide implants (41%) or IUDs (29%). Female or male sterilization services are provided at only 2% of the facilities where modern family planning methods are offered.
- 92% of health facilities that provide temporary family planning methods actually had every method they provide available at the facility on the day of the NHFS visit.
- A majority of facilities offering family planning services have most of the basic equipment required for quality service delivery; however, only around 1 in 5 have the national family planning guidelines

available or have staff who received in-service training relating to family planning in the past 24 months.

- Overall, the environment for family planning counseling is poor. Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality were assured in only 12% of all family planning consultations observed in the survey.
- Method-specific side effects were discussed in only 38% of all observed family planning consultations. There was almost no discussion of STIs or condom use in the consultations.
- Two-thirds of interviewed family planning providers reported that they had been personally supervised during the 6 months before the survey. Less than 1 in 10 providers had had any in-service family planning training in the 24 months before the survey.

ANTENATAL CARE

- Almost all (98%) health facilities in Nepal offer ANC services.
- Three quarters or more of facilities offering ANC have the basic equipment required to deliver quality services, with the exception of a tape to measure fundal height. A majority also have essential infection control items and supplies except for a needle cutter and a waste receptacle.
- Only around one quarter of facilities offering ANC had staff with recent training in ANC available on the day of the assessment, and relatively few had either ANC service (11%) or infection prevention (7%) guidelines.
- More than 6 in 10 ANC providers had received personal supervision in the 6 months preceding the survey.
- Almost all health facilities offering ANC (95%) had essential ANC medicines (iron and folic acid combined tablets and albendazole tablets) available.
- Testing capacity was much more limited, with only around 1 in 4 facilities offering ANC care able to conduct hemoglobin, urine protein, or urine glucose tests. Only 3% of facilities were able to conduct all three tests.
- In the great majority of the ANC consultations observed in the NHFS, the client's blood pressure (93%) and weight (89%) were assessed. Providers checked the fetal position and listened to the fetal heartbeat in around 7 in 10 consultations.
- Two-thirds of ANC clients were given or prescribed iron or folic acid, and around one-fifth received or were prescribed albendazole.
- Clients mentioned or providers asked and/or counseled about at least one of eight risk symptoms in 63% of the observed ANC consultations, most often severe abdominal pain. All eight risk symptoms were discussed in less than 1% of consultations.
- In general, facilities offering ANC lacked trained staff, diagnostics, and medicines needed for the provision of malaria services.
- Only 11% of hospitals and PHCCs offering ANC provided any prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV services.

DELIVERY AND NEWBORN CARE

- Just over half of health facilities in Nepal provide normal vaginal delivery services. As expected, cesarean deliveries are available at only a small proportion of facilities (5%), mainly hospitals.
- Eight in 10 facilities that offer normal delivery care services have emergency transport available, and a majority of facilities (66%–99%) have all of the equipment items necessary for providing quality care other than a vacuum extractor (23%) and a vacuum aspiration or manual vacuum aspiration kit (21%).
- Only around one-fifth of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services had all of the medicines essential for quality delivery care. Facilities were even less likely to have all of the essential medicines for newborn care (2%).

- Around 3 in 10 facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services had at least one interviewed staff member with recent training in delivery care, and only 13% had guidelines for delivery care available on the day of the assessment.
- Only a minority of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal deliveries had performed all basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) signal functions (13%) or all comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC) signal functions (11%) at least once in the 3 months preceding the survey.
- 90% or more of facilities reported that they routinely carry out a number of essential newborn care functions, including keeping the infant warm, starting breastfeeding soon after birth, and putting the baby skin to skin on the mother's abdomen.
- 63% of interviewed delivery care providers received personal supervision in the 6 months before the assessment, but only 16% received in-service training during the 24 months preceding the assessment.
- Only a minority of women reported that they received comprehensive checks and advice on key aspects of postpartum (8%) or newborn (19%) care before they were discharged from the facility where they delivered.
- 23% of postpartum women interviewed after their delivery reported that the staff had scolded them or treated them disrespectfully.

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

- One in 20 health facilities in Nepal have a system to support clients needing HIV testing and counseling. Around three quarters of these facilities are able to offer HIV testing at the facility to clients.
- Relatively few facilities (9%) offering HIV testing and counseling services had all of the items needed for delivering quality services available on the day of the assessment visit.
- Similarly, few facilities offering HIV testing (10%) had all infection prevention items at the service site on the day of the NHFS assessment. In facilities offering laboratory testing, 18% had all infection prevention items available in the laboratory.
- Slightly more than half (56%) of the HIV service providers interviewed in the NHFS reported receiving personal supervision in the 6 months before the survey. However, very few had recent training related to either HIV counseling (3%) or testing (2%).
- 8% of all health facilities in Nepal offer at least one HIV/AIDS care and support service.
- 13% of hospitals and PHCCs offer antiretroviral therapy (ART) services.
- More than 8 in 10 facilities offer STI services. A lack of availability of trained staff, STI guidelines, and testing capacity serves as a major constraint on the provision of quality STI services.

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- 96% of all health facilities in Nepal offer services for the diagnosis and/or management of chronic respiratory diseases, and 90% provide services for cardiovascular diseases.
- Almost three quarters of all health facilities offer services for the diagnosis and/or management of diabetes, which is more than three times the proportion of facilities providing these services at the time of the 2015 NHFS (21%).
- The availability of guidelines for provision of services and trained staff is consistently low in facilities offering services for the three NCDs.
- Basic equipment such as a blood pressure apparatus, stethoscope, or weighing scale is available in most facilities offering services for the three NCDS. Other equipment, including height boards, peak flow meters, spacers for inhalers, and essential medicines, is less available.
- Only one quarter of all health facilities in Nepal offer mental health services.

 Only a minority of facilities offering mental health services have guidelines (27%) or a staff member with recent training in mental health care (16%). Half or less of facilities have any of the essential medicines for treating mental illnesses.

TUBERCULOSIS

- Nationally, around two-thirds of all health facilities offer any tuberculosis (TB) treatment services, and 23% offer any TB diagnostic services.
- Just over half of all facilities have treatment protocols in which TB drugs are delivered to the patient by a health worker at the facility, and 25% provide treatment to clients in the community.
- 31% of facilities offering TB services had the TB management guideline 2019 available.
- 17% of facilities that offer TB services had staff with recent in-service training related to TB.
- TB smear microscopy was available at 12% of facilities offering TB services, while 13% had X-ray services for screening and diagnosis of TB.
- Only 4% of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services also had HIV diagnostic capacity.
- Seven in 10 facilities offering TB services had medicines available on the day of the NHFS visit for the continuation phase of the TB treatment regimen.
- More than 8 in 10 facilities offering TB services had in place a system to track whether TB clients were following the recommended treatment regime.

MALARIA

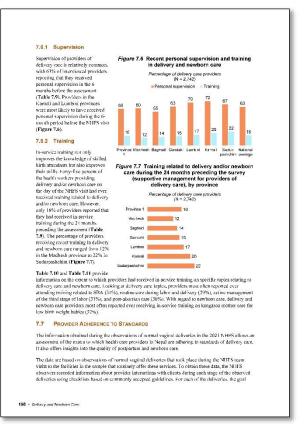
- Just under half of Nepal's health facilities (49%) offer malaria diagnosis and/treatment services.
- Health facilities in the terai region (74%) are more likely to have malaria services available than facilities in the hill (40%) and mountain (19%) regions.
- By province, malaria services were available most often in Madhesh and Lumbini (64% each).
- With respect to diagnostic capacity, 74% of facilities offering malaria services had the ability to diagnose malaria on-site, primarily using rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).
- Only a minority of facilities had staff with recent training in malaria diagnosis (12%) or treatment (10%) or malaria service guidelines (13%) available at the time of the NHFS visit.
- Chloroquine (31%) and primaquine (21%) tablets were the most commonly available antimalarial medicines.
- Only 9% of health facilities providing malaria services had long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINs) in stock for distribution.

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2021 NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY (NHFS)

he 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) final report is based on approximately 152 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this report features 41 figures that clearly highlight subnational patterns and background characteristics.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, 2021 NHFS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of 2021 NHFS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting 2021 NHFS tables.



Example 1: Availability of Basic Client Services

A Question Asked of All Surveyed Health Facilities

3		2		A						facilities excluding	Number of facilities excluding	facilities excluding
_				Any modern					Number of	HTCs and two	HTCs and one	two
	Child	Child	Child	method of			All basic	Postnatal	facilities	federal-	federal-	federal-
Background	curative	growth	vaccin-	family	Antenatal	Services	client	newborn	excluding	level	level	level
characteristic	care	monitoring	ation ¹	planning ²	care	for STIs	services ³	services	HTCs ⁴	hospitals⁵	hospital ⁶	hospitals ⁴
Facility type												
Federal/provincial-	400.0	05.4	74.0		07.0	100.0	70 7	00.0	07	07	07	07
level hospitals Local-level	100.0	85.4	74.8	96.8	97.9	100.0	73.7	98.9	27	27	27	27
hospitals	98.4	74.3	89.6	98.4	98.4	100.0	71.0	93.8	17	17	17	17
Private hospitals	93.1	38.6	25.0	71.4	90.0	96.9	19.6	72.8	116	116	116	116
PHCCs	100.0	97.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.5	51	51	51	51
Basic health care												
centers	99.9	95.0	94.3	99.9	99.0	84.0	78.5	76.2	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352
HPs	100.0	98.2	99.3	100.0	99.8	87.7	86.2	80.0	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
UHCs	99.1	83.5	79.4	99.7	96.3	72.3	51.7	63.7	154	154	154	154
CHUs	99.7	83.0	72.4	99.5	96.1	68.4	48.2	60.3	135	135	135	135
Managing authority												
Public	99.9	94.7	94.1	99.8	99.0	85.1	79.0	77.6	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448
Private	93.1	38.6	25.0	71.4	90.0	96.9	19.6	72.8	116	116	116	116
Ecological region												
Mountain	99.8	94.8	87.5	99.6	97.0	71.3	61.9	75.1	210	210	210	210
Hill	99.8	93.3	91.0	98.7	98.6	89.6	80.1	84.4	819	818	819	818
Terai	98.6	84.5	86.3	95.5	98.5	86.1	71.0	67.2	535	535	535	535
Location												
Urban	98.8	85.7	83.5	95.8	97.7	87.3	70.5	71.5	834	834	834	834
Rural	99.9	96.0	95.2	99.9	99.1	84.4	79.2	83.9	730	730	730	730
Province												
Province 1	99.2	90.4	87.1	97.4	98.6	76.1	66.4	76.6	262	262	262	262
Madhesh	99.0	88.3	91.3	96.6	99.3	82.3	72.5	58.6	246	246	246	246
Bagmati	99.6	88.0	85.1	96.2	98.3	82.1	66.0	71.3	321	321	321	321
Gandaki	99.9	92.8	89.9	99.2	96.8	90.1	79.3	83.4	198	198	198	198
Lumbini	98.7 99.5	93.0	89.4	97.7 99.7	98.1	95.0	83.9 82.0	87.0 86.7	239	239	239	239 128
Karnali	99.0	94.8	93.1	99.7	98.1	87.7	02.0	00.7	128	128	128	120
Sudurpashchim	100.0	89.2	90.9	99.7	98.9	95.0	81.9	88.9	169	169	169	169
Total	99.4	90.5	89.0	97.7	98.3	85.9	74.6	77.3	1,565	1,564	1,564	1,564

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.

¹ Routine provision of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), pentavalent, oral polio, or measles-rubella (MR) vaccinations; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine; a fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV); and Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccinations at the facility or through outreach ² Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following methods of family planning: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), male condoms, male sterilization, or female sterilization.

³ Percentage of all health facilities except HTCs providing outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, child vaccination services, any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These services also constitute the basic health care package of the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS).

⁴ This denominator applies only to the services for STIs indicator.

For the child curative care, child vaccination, and antenatal care services indicators, two federal-level hospitals were also excluded from the denominator. For the child growth monitoring services indicator, one federal-level hospital was excluded from the denominator.

For the any modern methods of family planning indicator, two federal-level hospitals were also excluded from the denominator.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you about the topic and provide a brief description of the information contained in the table. In this case, the table is about the provision of basic client services in health facilities in Nepal from the 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS).

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, there are 12 columns of data. Each of the seven columns represents one basic client service—child curative care, child growth monitoring, child vaccination, any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The seventh column shows what percentage of facilities have ALL six basic client services, while the eighth column shows the percentage of facilities that offer postnatal newborn services. Note that the last four columns, in

gray, list the number of health facilities in each category excluding HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs). These numbers are the denominators, that is, the total number of facilities surveyed for each topic and each background characteristic. In this case, 1,564 facilities were surveyed. Of these 1,564 surveyed facilities, 27 are federal/provincial-level hospitals, 17 are local-level hospitals, 116 are private hospitals, 51 are primary health care centers (PHCCs), and 1,352 are basic health care centers, including 1,064 health posts (HPs), 154 urban health centers (UHCs), and 135 community health centers (CHUs).

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on background characteristics. In this case, the table presents the availability of basic client services by facility type, managing authority, ecological region, location, and province. Most of the tables in the 2021 NHFS will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These figures represent the total percentages, that is, the percentages of facilities that offer each of the six services. This table shows that 99.4%^{*} of health facilities offer services for child curative care. Overall, 74.6% of all facilities provide ALL six basic client services.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of health facilities in the Sudurpashchim province offer child vaccination services, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 90.9% of health facilities in Sudurpashchim province offer child vaccination services.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) Are services for any modern methods of family planning more likely to be offered by public or private facilities?

b) In which province are services for STIs least available?

c) Which facility type is least likely to offer all six basic client services?

Answers: a) Public—99.8% of public facilities offer services for any modern methods of family planning, compared to 71.4% of private facilities. b) Private longitals—19.6%. c) Private hospitals—19.6%.

^{*} For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Example 2: Availability of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services Δ

A Question Asked of a	Subset of Surveyed I	Health Facilities
-----------------------	----------------------	-------------------

3	2		ANC servic	f facilities offering es are offered th per of days per w	e indicated	Number of
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities that offer ANC	Number of facilities	1-2 days per week	3-4 days per week	5 or more days per week	facilities offering ANC services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	98.9 98.4 90.0 100.0	27 17 116 51	18.2 9.1 2.1 2.7	2.2 3.3 0.0 0.0	78.5 86.0 97.9 94.0	27 17 105 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	99.0 99.8 96.3 96.1	1,352 1,064 154 135	1.7 1.9 1.5 0.4	0.5 0.6 0.0 0.4	97.0 97.0 96.4 97.7	1,339 1,061 148 129
Managing authority Public Private	99.0 90.0	1,448 116	2.2 2.1	0.6 0.0	96.4 97.9	1,434 105
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	97.0 98.7 98.5	210 818 535	2.2 1.4 3.2	0.1 0.0 1.5	97.3 97.3 95.0	204 807 527
Location Urban Rural	97.7 99.1	834 730	3.3 0.9	0.6 0.5	95.4 97.7	815 723
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim Total	98.6 99.3 98.4 96.8 98.1 98.1 98.9 98.4	262 246 321 198 239 128 169 (1,564)	2.5 2.0 1.8 1.4 3.4 0.0 3.2 2.1	0.1 1.6 0.0 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	95.7 96.3 97.3 97.7 94.6 98.3 96.3 96.5	259 245 316 192 235 126 167 (1,538)

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups: (a) all health facilities and (b) facilities that offer antenatal care (ANC) services.

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all facilities (a). Then, isolate the columns that refer to facilities that offer ANC services (b).

Step 3: Scan the row headings to identify the background characteristics. In this table, availability of ANC services is presented by facility type, managing authority, ecological region, location, and province.

Step 4: Now look at the first panel. What percentage of health facilities offer ANC services? It's 98.4%. Now look at the second panel. How many health facilities offer ANC services? It's 1,538 health facilities, or 98.4% of the 1,564 health facilities in the survey sample (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

When reading and using the 2021 NHFS, be sure to identify which group of facilities is being displayed. For example, look at the first column in panel **b**. It is NOT correct to say that 2.1% of health facilities offer ANC services 1-2 days per week. It is correct to say that 2.1% of facilities offering ANC services offer these services 1-2 days per week.

Practice: Use the table in Example 2 to answer the following questions:

a) What type of facility is most likely to offer ANC services?

b) What percentage of health facilities offering ANC services offer ANC services 3–4 days per week?c) How many public facilities offer ANC services? (Hint: the gray column shows the denominators, or the number of health facilities in the sample or subsample.)

d) What percentage of health posts (HPs) offering ANC services offer ANC services 5 or more days per week?e) In which ecological region are ANC services least likely to be provided 5 or more days per week by facilities offering ANC services?

.%0.26-

d) 97.0% of HPs offering ANC services offer these services 5 or more days per week.e) ANC services are least likely to be offered 5 or more days per week by facilities offering these services in Terai ecological regions

c) 1,434 public facilities offer ANC services.

b) 0.5% of facilities offering ANC services offer these services 3-4 days per week.

a) PHCCs are most likely to offer ANC services - 100.0%.

:srowers:

Example 3: Components of Counseling and Discussions during Consultations for All Female Family Planning Clients

3		Facility type		- 2	Basi	c health care ce	enters	5
Components of consultation	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	J
Privacy and confidentiality								
Visual privacy assured	80.9	88.3	75.9	73.7	75.6	62.3	53.5	(75.3)
Auditory privacy assured	74.1	87.4	68.1	66.4	68.5	54.1	43.2	68.3
Confidentiality assured	15.5	25.8	13.7	12.4	13.2	8.5	2.1	13.5
All three counseling conditions								
on privacy and confidentiality								
met ¹	15.5	20.8	13.3	10.8	11.6	6.4	2.1	12.0
Discussion related to STIs and								
condoms								
Use of condoms to prevent								
STIs	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
Use of condoms as dual	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.1
method ²	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
Any discussion related to STIs ³	0.4 1.2	0.0	0.5 1.9	0.4 1.3	0.4 1.3	2.0	0.0	0.4
Any discussion related to STIS [®]	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.3
Concerns, side effects, and								
individual client cards								
Concerns about methods								
discussed ⁴	66.9	75.8	61.6	50.7	50.9	46.3	55.1	54.3
Side effects discussed ⁵	45.4	42.4	43.7	36.2	36.2	35.0	38.8	38.0
Individual client card reviewed								
during consultation	59.7	70.2	76.5	66.3	66.6	66.1	60.5	66.7
Individual client card written on								
after consultation	90.4	94.5	93.3	82.9	82.7	87.6	75.8	84.9
linear aida and actions sight								
Visual aids and return visit								
Visual aids were used during	00.0	0.0	11.0	4.0	10	F 4	0.4	07
consultation	20.6	8.0	11.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	2.1	6.7
Return visit discussed	67.7	82.9	81.6	76.6	75.7	82.5	84.0	76.4
Number of observed female FP								
clients	81	38	65	660	580	56	25	4 (848)

Observed Consultations in the 2021 NHFS

Note: The total includes results for clients from three private hospitals that are not shown separately.

Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality assured during consultation

Use of condoms to prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) Discussed risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as dual method

Provider asked client about concerns with family planning (FP) method.

Method-specific side effect discussed with client, if client was provided or prescribed a method

Step 1: In the 2021 NHFS, consultations with family planning (FP) clients were observed by interviewers. We can apply the same steps to read and understand tables from the previous two examples to this table about observed consultations. Read the title and subtitle—highlighted in orange in Example 3. In this case, the table is about the components and discussions that were observed during FP client consultations.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 3. In this case, each column represents the background characteristics of facility types and basic health care centers. In this example, background characteristics are presented as columns and not as rows.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in **blue** in Example 3. For this table, the rows represent the components of the consultations: privacy and confidentiality; discussion related to STIs and condoms; concerns, side effects, and individual client cards; and visual aids and return visits. These categories allow you to compare components of the consultations by facility types.

Step 4: Note that the very last row, in gray, lists the number of observed female FP clients in each category. These numbers are the denominators, that is, the total number of FP clients observed for each background characteristic. In this case, a total of 848 female FP client consultations were observed.

Among the 848 consultations, 81 took place in federal/provincial-level hospitals, 38 were in local-level hospitals, 65 were in PHCCs, and 660 were in basic health care centers.

Step 5: Look at the last column of the table. It represents the total percentage of each component observed during FP consultations. For example, among observed FP consultations, 75.3% took place in an area where visual privacy was assured and 1.3% involved any discussion related to STIs—the risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as a dual method.

Example 4: Understanding Survey Weights in 2021 NHFS Tables

In the 2021 NHFS, the sample is a group of facilities that have been selected from a list of all health facilities in the country. Most countries want to collect data and report information representing facilities in the entire country as well as facilities in provinces.

In the case of the 2021 NHFS, researchers want to know about health facilities of different types, as well as facilities run by different managing authorities (public and private) and facilities at the provincial level. We want the sample of provincial-level facilities surveyed to resemble the actual provincial-level health facilities in the survey target areas. However, there are many more HPs than locallevel hospitals.

For example, let's say that we have enough money to visit 1,576 facilities for a survey that should be representative of all facility types (as shown in Table 2.3.1). In Nepal, federal/provincial-level hospitals, local-level hospitals, private hospitals, PHCCs, basic health care centers, and stand-alone HTCs are not evenly spread out; as noted, there are many more HPs than local-level hospitals.

A sampling statistician can determine how many facilities of each type should be surveyed in order to get reliable statistics for the specific

Table 2.3.1 Distribution of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics Percent distribution and number of surveved facilities, by background characteristics. Nepal HFS 2021 Weighted percent distribution of Number of facilities surveyed Background surveyed facilities Weighted Unweighted characteristic acility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals 1.7 27 97 Local-level hospitals 1.1 17 45 Private hospitals 7.4 116 258 PHCCs 3.3 51 183 Basic health care centers 85.8 1.352 952 HPs 67.5 1 064 380 UHCs 9.8 154 284 CHUs 8.5 135 288 Stand-alone HTCs 0.7 11 41 Managing authority 1,277 91.9 1.448 Public Private 8.1 128 299 Ecological region 13.3 210 195 Mountain 52.2 Hill 823 826 Terai 34.5 543 555 ocation 846 1,027 Urban 53.7 730 46.3 549 Rural Province Province 1 16.7 264 258 Madhesh 15.7 247 177 325 Bagmati 20.6 311 198 223 Gandaki 12.6 243 251 Lumbini 15.4 Karnali 8.2 129 158 Sudurpashchim 10.8 170 198 Total 100.0 1.576 1.576

indicators the country is interested in. In the case of Nepal, the **blue column** (1) shows the actual number of facilities selected and interviewed by type and province, ranging from 41 stand-alone HTCs to 380 HPs. The sampling statistician assures us that these are enough facilities to get reliable results for each type of facility.

But now there is a new challenge. With this distribution of facilities by type, some types are overrepresented and some types are underrepresented. For example, the unweighted column tells us that 45 local-level hospitals were surveyed, representing 3% of all facilities in the sample (45 local-level hospitals/1,576 health facilities). But in reality, local-level hospitals account for only about 1% of all health facilities in the survey target areas. On the other hand, 380 HPs were surveyed, representing 24% of the facilities in the sample. In actuality, about 68% of health facilities in the survey target areas are HPs. Would our survey show the true state of health facilities in the target areas if we used this sample distribution?

In order to get statistics that are representative of the entire country, the distribution of the facilities in our sample needs to resemble the distribution of the facilities in the survey target areas. Local-level hospitals, for example, should contribute only a very small amount to the total. Likewise, HPs should contribute more. The numbers of facilities of each type are weighted or adjusted so that each type's contribution to

the total is proportionate to the actual distribution of health facilities in the survey target areas. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" numbers. The total sample size of 1,576 facilities has not changed, but the distribution of facilities by province has been adjusted to represent their contribution to the total number of facilities in the survey target areas.

How do statisticians weight each category? They recalculate the categories to reflect the real distribution of facilities in the country. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual distribution of facilities in the survey target areas, you would see that facilities in each province surveyed are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the total number of facilities in the survey target areas. The weighted number of facilities in the survey now accurately represents how many facilities are HPs—68% of the facilities—and how few facilities are local-level hospitals—only 1% of the facilities.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to survey enough facilities to provide reliable statistics at both the national and provincial levels without distorting the overall distribution of facilities within the country. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the NHFS tables, so don't be distressed if these numbers seem low—they may actually represent a larger number of facilities.

1.1 HEALTH STATUS IN NEPAL

ccording to preliminary census findings, Nepal's population reached 29.2 million in 2021, with nearly two-thirds of the population living in urban areas.¹ The country has seen major improvements in population and health indicators over the past few decades. **Tables 1.1** and **1.2** provide evidence of the broad scope of these changes, including declining fertility and child mortality rates, reductions in child malnutrition rates, increases in antenatal and delivery care, and increased access to improved drinking water.

Table 1.1 Trends in key population indicators,	Nepal 1991–	2021		
Indicator	1991	2001	2011	2021
Population (millions) GDP per capita (NPR) Literacy rate (percentage among residents age 6	18.4 8,084	23.2 19,410	26.5 56,880	29.2 118,270
and above) Life expectancy at birth (years)	39.6 54.3	54.1 60.4	65.9 66.6	na 71.2

Source: 1991, 2001, 2011, and 2021 (preliminary) population censuses GDP = Gross domestic product NPR = Nepalese rupee

na = Not available

ndicator	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
Total fertility rate	4.6	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.3
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	50	39	33	33	21
nfant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	78	64	48	46	32
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	118	91	61	54	39
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	543	-	281	-	259
Contraceptive prevalence rate	29	39	48	50	53
Antenatal care (from skilled provider; percentage)	-	28	44	58	84
Delivery care (from skilled provider; percentage)	-	11	19	36	58
Stunting rate (percentage of children under age 5)	-	57	49	41	36
Nasting rate (percentage of children under age 5)	-	11	13	11	10
Underweight rate (percentage of children under age 5)	-	43	39	29	27
Households using an improved water source (percentage)	65	74	85	92	96

Despite these gains, there remains much to be done to reduce communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional (CMNN) diseases (**Figure 1.1**). There is also an increasing burden of disease attributable to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries. These challenges are compounded by threats from natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and the need to respond to emerging and reemerging diseases, manage the COVID-19 pandemic, and address rising levels of antimicrobial resistance. Malnutrition, air pollution, tobacco consumption, and occupational and other risks are further contributing to disability and premature deaths (https://www.healthdata.org/nepal). The transition to a comprehensive health system within the country's federalization process also has the potential to slow the pace of health gains.

¹ Central Bureau of Statistics. 2022. *Nepal Population and Housing Census 2021*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

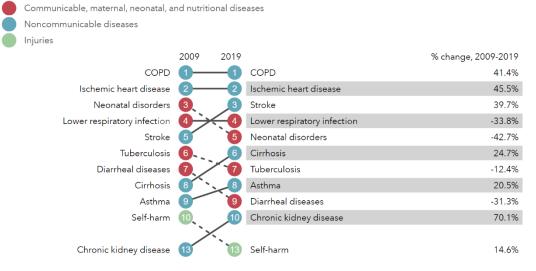


Figure 1.1 Trends in the top 10 causes of death in Nepal, 2009–2019

Source: Global Burden of Disease 2019 (https://www.healthdata.org/nepal)

1.2 ENABLING POLICIES TO IMPROVE HEALTH STATUS

In order to improve the health status of its people, Nepal is committed to accelerating universal health coverage to ensure equitable access to quality health services. The move toward universalism includes the provision of basic health services free of charge as well as other services beyond the basic health package at an affordable cost through targeted subsidies and various social health protection schemes. The goal is to make these services more affordable and, thus, expand coverage of the population, especially the vulnerable and poor (*Nepal Health Sector Strategy* 2015/16–2021/22).

Nepal's efforts to improve the health status of its population are firmly embedded in the constitution. The country's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provides a broader framework to achieve universal health coverage by 2030, the set of global development targets adopted by the member countries of the United Nations (UN). The constitutional mandate and commitment to the SDGs highlight the strategic directions that Nepal has adopted to improve the health status of its population.

1.2.1 Constitution of Nepal

The Constitution of Nepal established health as a fundamental right of every citizen. It mandated the government of Nepal to deliver the following provisions:

- Every citizen shall have the right to seek free basic health care services from the state, and no citizen shall be deprived of emergency health care.
- Each person shall have the right to be informed about his or her health condition.
- Each person shall have equal access to health care.
- Each citizen shall have the right to access to clean water and hygiene.

In 2017, the government of Nepal promulgated the Health Insurance Act, which created a social health insurance scheme to achieve universal health care. In addition, in 2018, the Public Health Act defined "basic health service" as a "promotional, retributive, diagnostic, remedial, and rehabilitative service easily and freely available from the state for the sake of the fulfilment of the health needs of citizens." The Public Health Act also called for integrated service provision for reproductive, child, and maternal health, with an emphasis on quality of care and strengthening of referral mechanisms. Regulations to implement the law

were established to streamline coordination mechanisms and ensure accountability within various levels of the government.

Furthermore, in 2018, the Government of Nepal established the Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act, which guarantees the reproductive rights of every woman and makes specific provisions for maternity care, maternity leave, newborn care, birth registration, family planning, safe abortion, treatment for reproductive morbidities, and care for survivors of violence, among others. The act also gave direction to provincial and local governments to allocate funds for reproductive health services.

1.2.2 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 3 aspires to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being among people of all ages. It calls for reducing the maternal mortality rate; ending preventable early childhood deaths; addressing premature mortality from NCDs; ending the epidemics of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria; ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; and increasing the proportion of institutional births and births attended by skill attendants. Other SDGs including commitments to ensuring clean water and sanitation, eliminating poverty, reducing inequality, and addressing the effects of climate change are also linked with better health outcomes and will help achieve sustainable health impacts through multisectoral efforts.

1.2.3 National Health Policy

The National Health Policy 2019 provides a framework for ensuring universal access to quality health services. The policy seeks to:

- Create opportunities for all citizens to exercise their constitutional rights to health
- Develop, expand, and improve all types of health systems as per the federal structure
- Improve the quality of health services delivered by health institutions at all levels and ensure easy access to those services
- Strengthen the social health protection system by integrating the most marginalized groups
- Promote multisectoral partnerships and collaborations among the governmental, nongovernmental, and private sectors and promote community involvement
- Transform the health sector from a profit orientation to a service orientation

The National Health Policy 2019 placed universal health coverage at the center of its priorities, stressing the need for equitable access and quality health care services in addition to the Basic Health Services Package (BHSP) free of charge to all. The policy also provided opportunities for provincial and local governments to craft policies and strategies to meet their needs.

1.2.4 Nepal Health Sector Strategy

The 2015/16–2021/22 Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) provides a framework for achieving the country's health system goals. Nepal adopted the health sector-wide approach (SWAp) when the Council of Ministers issued the initial Nepal Health Sector Program (NHSP-I) covering the period 2004–2009. The second program, spanning 2010–2015 (NHSP-II), was largely seen as an extension of NHSP-I, albeit with a greater emphasis on establishing partnerships, mitigating access barriers, and promoting equity and inclusion, local governance, and decentralized service delivery.

After the successful completion of the initial two sector programs, the need for a broader strategic framework was recognized in order to (1) sustain health sector achievements while translating the commitments to SDG 3 and universal health coverage into reality and (2) support the country's road map

for graduating from the status of least developed country by 2022. Reflecting these goals, the 2015/16–2021/22 NHSS was developed through consultations with a wide range of stakeholders. The implementation period for the 2015/16–2021/22 NHSS has been extended until July 2022 so that the government can prioritize COVID-19 response management.

The 2015/16–2021/22 NHSS comprises four strategic principles underlying the national move toward universal coverage: (1) equitable access to health services, (2) quality health services, (3) health system reform, and (4) a multisectoral approach. In line with these strategic principles, the NHSS focuses on the goal of improving the health status of all people through an accountable and equitable health service delivery system. The strategy lays out the service delivery arrangements needed to achieve universal health care. It calls for basic health services to be delivered free of charge to citizens and defines the basic health package. Services that are beyond the scope of the basic package will be delivered through social health protection arrangements including health insurance.

1.3 THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Reflecting the federal system, Nepal's health care system has three levels: federal, provincial, and local (**Figure 1.2**).

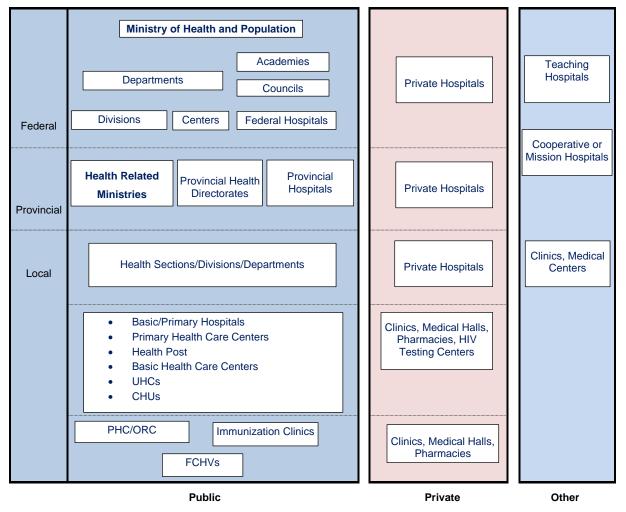


Figure 1.2 Health service delivery organizational structures

The federal Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is responsible for formulation of overall policy, planning, organization, and coordination of the health sector at the federal, provincial, and local levels. The MoHP's tasks are diverse and range from regulating and implementing health care services to developing coherent policies, overseeing their implementation, and managing nongovernmental organizations

associated with health services in Nepal. The MoHP's main objective is to improve the health status of all people living in the country through effective and efficient policy formulation, resource mobilization, and monitoring and regulation of the delivery of health services by different health institutions. In addition, the MoHP works to ensure adequate health care financing.

There are five divisions within the MoHP: Policy, Planning & Monitoring; Health Coordination; Quality Standards & Regulation; Population Management; and Administration. In addition, there are six councils (Nepal Medical Council, Nepal Nursing Council, Nepal Ayurvedic Medical Council, Nepal Health Professional Council, Nepal Pharmacy Council, and Nepal Health Research Council) that accredit health-related schools and training centers, regulate care providers, and regulate health research activities. The MoHP directly manages federal hospitals.

Within the federal MoHP, there are also five centers that have various degrees of autonomy in personnel and financial management: the National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC); the National Health Training Center (NHTC); the National Center for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC); the National Tuberculosis Control Center (NTCC); and the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL). The NHTC coordinates all of the division training programs and implements training by sharing common inputs and reducing the traveling time of care providers. All information, education, and communication and behavior change communication activities are coordinated by the NHIECC. The other centers support the delivery of essential health care services and work in coordination with the respective divisions. Three departments within the MoHP are responsible for formulating and implementing programs: the Department of Health Services (DoHS), the Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine (DoAA), and the Department of Drug Administration (DDA). The main functions of the DoHS include determining and meeting the human resource needs of the country's health institutions; managing the procurement of drugs, equipment, and supplies at the provincial, district, and local levels; coordinating and mobilizing resources for approved programs; maintaining information systems; and planning, monitoring, and evaluating health programs. The DoHS also is responsible for working with foreign institutions to identify areas for cooperation and assisting the MoHP in receiving and mobilizing foreign resources. Furthermore, the DoHS arranges for free medication and treatment for severe diseases for impoverished citizens and manages the response to natural disasters and epidemics. The DoAA is responsible for overseeing Ayurvedic services and implementing health promotional activities. The DDA is the regulatory authority for ensuring the quality and regulating the import, export, production, sale, and distribution of drugs.

Below the federal level, provincial health directorates provide technical backstopping and program monitoring to district health offices and fall directly under the Ministry of Social Development/Ministry of Health and Population. In addition, the provincial government has responsibility for managing delivery of health services at the provincial level.

The constitution assigned the management of basic health care services to the local level. Local governments also are responsible for overseeing the operations of health facilities and outreach workers and procuring essential medicines and supplies to deliver the BHSP.

Levels of Service Delivery

In Nepal, the health care system seeks to deliver services along the entire prevention-to-care continuum, maintaining a good balance between meeting curative care needs and addressing preventive, promotive, and rehabilitative needs. It provides access to both modern and traditional medicine (e.g., Ayurveda, unani, homeopathy).

In Nepal, services are delivered at different levels (**Figure 1.2**). Thus, the public health system is designed to support lower levels by providing logistical, financial, supervisory, and technical support from the center to the periphery. Health posts are the first institutional contact point for basic health services. These lowest-level health facilities monitor the activities of female community health volunteers (FCHVs) and

the community-based activities of primary health care outreach clinics (PHC-ORCs) and Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) clinics. In addition, they are the referral centers for FCHVs as well as community-based venues such as PHC-ORCs and EPI clinics. Each level above the health post level is a referral point in a network ranging from primary health care centers (PHCCs) to primary- and secondarylevel hospitals and, finally, tertiary-level hospitals. Community health units are gradually increasing at the ward level. In addition, Nepal has established urban health centers (UHCs) to ensure that the urban poor can receive treatment in accessible places.

1.4 HEALTH FINANCING

The Nepal Constitution included provisions for four types of grants: equalization grants, conditional grants, matching grants, and special grants. The variables used for fiscal equalization grants are population, level of development, and cost-adjusted local government area. On the basis of the constitutional provisions, the government promulgated two acts related to intergovernmental fiscal transfers (IGFTs) in 2017: the Intergovernmental Fiscal Management Act (IGFMA) and the National Natural Resource and Fiscal Commission Act. Article 6.1 of IGFMA Schedule 3 established the federal divisible fund (FDF) in order to divide the value-added tax and excise duty on domestic production among the federal, provincial, and local governments. Furthermore, as one of its provisions, Subarticle 2 divided the total amount of the FDF, allocating 70% to the federal government, 15% to provincial governments, and another 15% to local governments.²

The IGFMA also provides guidelines regarding different types of grants. The most crucial part of an IGFT is the impact on governmental policy objectives, which depends on the formulation of the transfer system and the operational portion of the transfer fund. IGFTs are contingent on the transfer mechanism and the effects of fiscal transfers on basic outcomes such as allocative efficiency, equitable distribution, and macroeconomic stabilization.

The first federal budget was allocated in fiscal year 2017–2018, with fiscal equalization grants and special grants delivered to the local level. Similarly, the IGFMA provided for general revenue sharing and natural resource revenue sharing modalities among the different tiers of government.

In 2019, the total health expenditure per capita in Nepal was US\$53.³ Overall, health expenditures represented 4% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), well below the global average of 10%.⁴

Health care financing in Nepal involves three principal sources: governmental funding, external contributions, and private expenditures. Government spending accounted for 25% and external contributions represented 16% of Nepal's total health expenditures in 2019. Out-of-pocket spending on health care constituted nearly 58% of all health expenditures.⁵

Governmental spending on health has been increasing in Nepal, but the health sector still receives only a modest share of general spending (4%). Although budgeting processes have been shifting as a result of the transitioning from a unitary to a decentralized federal system of governance, governmental health allocations and expenditures continue to be concentrated at the central level, focusing on developing health infrastructure, procuring drugs and vaccines and medical equipment, and recently on the COVID-19 response. In fiscal year 2021–2022, 74% of the health budget was allocated to the central level, 5% to the provincial level, and 21% to the local level.⁶ Given the constitutional mandate to deliver basic health care

² Government of Nepal, Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). 2019. *Situation Analysis of Health Financing in Nepal*. Kathmandu: MoHP.

³ World Bank. (2019). Current Health Expenditure per Capita (Current US \$). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

⁴ World Health Organization (WHO). 2020. *Global Spending on Health 2020: Weathering the Storm*. Geneva: WHO.

⁵ World Health Organization. 2020. Global Health Expenditure Database. https://apps.who.int/nha/database

⁶ UNICEF. 2021. *Health Budget: FY 2021/22*. https://www.unicef.org/nepal/media/14426/file/Budget%20Brief%20-%202021-22%20-%20Health.pdf

to the people, an increased share of health care funding needs to be allocated at that level. Effort also must be directed toward developing public finance management capacity within local institutions.

Development partners support the government's health development efforts through a sector-wide approach. In the current 2015/16–2021/22 program, the World Bank provided credits through the Program-for-Results tool, which disburses funds against a verifiable set of results called disbursement-linked results (DLRs). The United Kingdom, the German Development Bank, and Gavi are pooling funds to finance the strategy. The United Kingdom and Gavi are also disbursing portions of their commitments against some DLRs and providing technical assistance to the MoHP. USAID funds priority programs identified in the MoHP's annual work plan through on-budget support and provides technical assistance for the successful implementation of the current NHSS. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and various UN agencies provide direct technical assistance to the MoHP under the umbrella of the overall sectoral plan and in line with their bilateral agreements.

METHODOLOGY

2.1 OVERVIEW

The 2021 NHFS is the second survey of its kind, following the one conducted in 2015. It was designed to provide information on the availability of basic and essential health care services and the readiness of health facilities to offer quality services to clients. To provide a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the service delivery environment for each assessed service, the 2021 NHFS collected information from a sample of facilities¹ managed by the government and by private not-for-profit nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private for-profit organizations, and mission/faith organizations in all 77 districts of the country. The 2021 NHFS sample was designed to provide national-level representative results by facility type. The types of facilities assessed were hospitals (including government hospitals and nongovernment hospitals), primary health care centers (PHCCs), health posts (HPs), community health units (CHUs), stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs), and urban health centers (UHCs). The survey was also designed to provide representative results for each of the seven provinces.

The above sampled facilities were categorized into (1) federal level hospitals/provincial-level hospitals, (2) local level hospitals, (3) private hospitals, (4) PHCCs, (5) basic health care centers (HPs, UHCs, and CHUs), and (6) standalone HIV testing and counseling centers. The classification of these six categories can be seen in all the tables presented in the report.

The survey obtained information on the availability of each of the following services: child health care, maternal and newborn care, family planning, services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis- and malaria-related conditions, and services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases), mental health conditions, and HIV/AIDS-related conditions. For each of these services, the 2021 NHFS assessed whether components considered essential for quality service delivery were present and functioning. Although the focus was on basic components, the survey also assessed whether more sophisticated components were present, such as higher-level diagnostic and treatment modalities or support systems for health services that are usually introduced after basic-level services have been put in place.

Monitoring provision of care is a key management task to ensure that programs are on track to achieve the goal of universal health coverage. The information collected in the 2021 NHFS provides a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weaknesses of the service delivery environment for facilities managed by both the government and nongovernment sectors. It also allows for an assessment of the overall availability of client services and the presence and status of equipment, medicines, infection control items, supplies, and other materials necessary to provide good-quality care for clients. Furthermore, the 2021 NHFS provides high-quality data to track the progress of the NHSS results framework. Findings from this assessment also complement information from the 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey and the upcoming 2022 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, which provide data on health and use of services by the overall population.

In addition, the 2021 NHFS contributes to building the capacity of Nepalese professionals in the government and private sectors to conduct health facility surveys.

¹ Polyclinics and hospitals with stand-alone specialized services such as care for cancer and heart conditions were not included in the survey.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 2021 NHFS

2.2.1 Institutional Framework

The 2021 NHFS was implemented by New ERA, a national research firm under the aegis of the MoHP. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. The survey received funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

2.2.2 Objectives of the 2021 NHFS

The main objectives of the 2021 NHFS were to:

- Assess the availability of basic and essential health services, including maternal and newborn care and child health care, family planning, reproductive health services, services for noncommunicable diseases, mental health services, and services for certain infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, STIs, malaria, and tuberculosis)
- Assess the preparedness of health facilities in Nepal to provide quality services
- Provide a comprehensive body of information on the performance of different types of health facilities that provide these essential services
- Identify gaps in the support services, resources, and processes used to provide health services that may limit the ability of facilities to provide quality services
- Describe the processes followed in the provision of essential health care services and the extent to which accepted standards for quality service provision are met
- Compare findings among ecological regions, facility types, managing authorities, locations, and provinces
- Provide an assessment for tracking progress

2.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The 2021 NHFS used four main types of data collection tools:

- Facility Inventory Questionnaire
- Health Provider Interview Questionnaire
- Observation protocols for antenatal care (ANC), family planning, services for sick children, and labor and delivery
- Exit Interview Questionnaires for ANC and family planning clients and for caretakers of sick children whose consultations were observed. Postpartum clients whose labor and delivery were observed also were interviewed as they were discharged from facilities; these interviews took place only in facilities that offered delivery services. Unlike the case with antenatal care, family planning, and curative care for sick children, exit interviews were conducted with some postpartum mothers whose labor and delivery were not observed

The Facility Inventory, Health Provider Interview, and Exit Interview Questionnaires were loaded onto tablet computers and administered in the form of a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI). Observation protocols were administered via paper questionnaires, with data entry and data editing taking

place immediately following data collection while the team was still in the facility (computer-assisted field editing [CAFE]).

These data collection instruments were used to gather responses to the following key questions:

1. To what extent are facilities prepared to provide essential services? What resources and support systems are available?

The Facility Inventory and Provider Interview Questionnaires collected information from knowledgeable informants at facilities to determine whether facilities were ready to provide services at acceptable standards. Readiness was measured in terms of general service readiness and service-specific readiness.

General service readiness was measured according to the following facility characteristics, organized into five domains:

- Availability of basic amenities for client services, such as regular electricity, improved water, privacy during provision of services, a latrine for clients, communication equipment, and transport for emergencies
- Availability of basic equipment for provision of client services, including weighing scales for adults and children, thermometers, stethoscopes, a blood pressure apparatus, and a light source for client examinations
- Availability of equipment and supplies needed for standard precautions related to infection
 prevention, such as sterilization equipment, appropriate containers for storage and disposal of
 sharps and biological waste, soap and running water or an alcohol-based hand rub, latex gloves,
 and guidelines for standard precautions
- Capacity to perform certain basic laboratory tests, including general microscopy and tests of hemoglobin, blood glucose, urine protein, and urine glucose levels
- Availability of essential medicines as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO)

Service-specific readiness was measured according to the availability of (1) essential equipment and supplies for specific services in a location reasonably accessible when providing those services, (2) staff with recent training relevant to the service being provided, (3) service guidelines, (4) medicines and commodities, and (5) laboratory capacity for tests related to particular services.

In addition, the 2021 NHFS used the Facility Inventory Questionnaire to assess staffing levels, support systems for general management, and quality assurance.

2. To what extent does the service delivery process meet generally accepted standards of care?

Observation protocols were used to assess whether the processes followed in observed client-provider consultations met standards for acceptable content and quality during service delivery. The 2021 NHFS interviewers, acting as observers, sat in on consultations for sick children, family planning services, ANC services, and labor and delivery services. They recorded the information shared between the client and the provider and the processes followed by the provider when assessing the client, conducting procedures, and providing treatment. In addition to these services, interviewers observed labor and delivery.

3. What issues affect clients' and service providers' satisfaction with the service delivery environment?

Each observed ANC and family planning client, each caretaker of an observed sick child, and each postpartum discharged woman were subsequently asked to participate in an exit interview to obtain their perceptions of the information and services received. The 2021 NHFS also interviewed postpartum clients whose deliveries were not observed as they were discharged from facilities. This information from the exit interviews provided insights into the quality of the client-provider interaction from the client perspective. Also, health care providers were interviewed and asked detailed questions about in-service training and supervision they have received, given that such training and supervision influence both the quality of the services they provide to clients and their satisfaction with the service delivery environment.

2.4 SAMPLING

A master list of all health facilities in Nepal provided by the MoHP served as the sampling frame for the 2021 NHFS. The master list, which comprised all active health facilities in Nepal, included 7,598 health facilities classified into different categories according to management authority (i.e., governmental or nongovernmental). A total of 1,917 health facilities were not eligible because they were polyclinics or hospitals with stand-alone specialized services such as care for cancer and heart conditions. After exclusion of noneligible facilities, 5,681 eligible health facilities were included in the master list from which the sample was selected. These facilities were classified into six categories: hospitals, PHCCs, HPs, CHUs, stand-alone HTCs, and UHCs. Different sampling strategies were applied to different types of facilities during the selection. Section 2.5.1 presents the details of the sampling strategy.

2.4.1 Sample of Facilities

The 2021 NHFS sample was a stratified random sample of 1,633 health facilities selected via equal probability systematic sampling with sample allocation. Stratification was achieved by separating health facilities by facility type within each province. The sample allocation featured a power allocation across provinces in order to achieve comparable survey precision. All government hospitals were included in the sample with certainty because of their relatively small number and their important role in the health system. All nongovernment hospitals with at least one bed and all nongovernment hospitals in the Karnali and Sudurpashchim provinces were also included in the sample with certainty because of their small numbers. Overall, among the nongovernment hospitals sampled, 54% were included in the sample with certainty and 46% were selected randomly. All PHCCs and stand-alone HTCs were included in the sample with certainty. Seven sampled facilities were duplicates, resulting in an effective sample size of 1,626 facilities. **Table 2.1** presents a breakdown of the eligible facilities in the master list and the facilities selected according to facility type and province.

Table 2.2 shows that 97% of sampled facilities were successfully surveyed. Some facilities (primarily private hospitals and stand-alone HTCs) on the list had closed or were not functional (2%), were unreachable (1%), or refused (0.1%). As a result, data were successfully collected from a total of 1,576 facilities, constituting 97% of those on the sample list.

Table 2.3.1 presents the weighted² percent distribution of the facilities that were successfully surveyed, by background characteristics. **Table 2.3.2** shows the weighted number of successfully surveyed facilities by

² Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sampled health facilities to the different domains and the different health facility types, sampling weights were required for the analysis to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national and provincial levels as well as according to health facility type, management authority level, ecological zone, and location of the facility. Sampling weights were calculated separately based on sampling probabilities for each sampling stratum. The health facility design weight was adjusted for nonresponse at the

facility type and managing authority. As can be seen in these tables, more than 90% of all health facilities in Nepal are run by the government. Health posts are the most common type of health care facility. Private hospitals outnumber public hospitals, and most private hospitals are managed for profit. All stand-alone HTC facilities are operated by NGO/private not-for-profit agencies.

2.4.2 Sample of Health Service Providers

For purposes of the 2021 NHFS, health service providers were defined as those who provide consultation services, counseling, health education, or laboratory services to clients. Thus, health workers were not eligible for observation or interview if they take measurements or complete registers only and never provide professional client services. The sample of health service providers was selected from providers who were present in the facility on the day of the assessment and who provided services that were assessed in the 2021 NHFS. The aim was to interview an average of eight providers in each facility in order to include providers of the range of services being assessed. In facilities with fewer than eight health care providers, all of the providers present on the day of the visit were interviewed.

In facilities with more than eight providers, efforts were made to interview eight providers, including all providers whose consultations were observed and who responded to any section of the Facility Inventory Questionnaire. If interviewers observed fewer than eight providers, they also interviewed a random selection of the remaining providers to obtain a total of eight provider interviews. Data were weighted during the analysis to account for the differentials caused by oversampling or undersampling of providers with a particular qualification in a facility type or province. In a few cases, the staff members present on the day of the assessment may not have been representative of the staff usually providing the services being assessed.³

Table 2.4 provides information on the total number of health providers present in sampled facilities on the day of the survey and the number selected for interviews, by type of facility and provider. The table also shows the proportion of providers present at the time of the assessment who were interviewed according to provider type. **Table 2.5** shows the percent distribution and number of interviewed providers by background characteristics and provider type. It also presents the weighted and unweighted numbers of interviewed providers included in the analysis.

2.4.3 Sample for Observations and Exit Interviews

In the observation component of the NHFS, clients receiving ANC, family planning services, and curative care for sick children were identified and systematically selected for observation based on the number of clients present at each service site on the day of the visit. When a large number of clients were present and eligible for observation, the rule was to observe a maximum of five clients for each provider of the specific service, with a maximum of 15 observations for each service in any given facility. When several eligible ANC or family planning clients were waiting, interviewers attempted to select two new clients for every follow-up client. The day's caseload and the logistics of organizing observations did not always allow them to meet this objective. For child health consultations, only children younger than age 5 who presented with an illness (as opposed to an injury or a skin or eye infection exclusively) were selected for observation.

Clients were "systematically" selected based on the number of clients available on the day of the survey. Priority was given to first ANC visit and new family planning clients and caretakers of children under age

sampling stratum level to obtain the health facility sampling weight. The sampling weight was then normalized at the national level to calculate the health facility standard weight. The normalization of the sampling weight was intended to ensure that the total number of unweighted cases was equivalent to the total number of weighted cases at the national level.

³ For example, the assessment may have taken place at the same time as an offsite training event for a group of specialists or on a day when evaluations took a certain type of provider away from services.

2 months. After obtaining consent, interviewers conducted exit interviews with all observed clients or caretakers of observed sick children before they left the facility.

For the labor and delivery component, normal vaginal deliveries (excluding instrumental and cesarean section deliveries) were observed. As with the other NHFS client interviews, the goal, to the extent possible, was to conduct exit interviews with postpartum mothers whose deliveries were observed. However, this was not always possible. Therefore, exit interviews were also conducted with postpartum mothers whose deliveries were not observed. As a result, the labor and delivery data include cases where only labor and delivery observations occurred, cases where only postpartum exit interviews took place, and cases where observation and exit interview data were available. To obtain the maximum number of cases, the field teams were asked to capture as many labor and delivery observations and conduct as many postpartum exit interviews as possible.

Table 2.6 presents the unweighted distribution of observed and interviewed clients, by service and facility type. **Table 2.7** shows the weighted percent distribution of observed consultations as well as the weighted and unweighted numbers of observed clients, by type of service and selected background characteristics. Details on the characteristics of these clients are presented in the relevant chapters of this report.

2.4.4 Sampling Weights

Due to the nonproportional allocation of the sample health facilities to the different provinces and the different health facility types, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the 2021 NHFS data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at the national level as well as by survey domain and health facility type. Since the 2021 NHFS sample was a stratified sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stratum. Using P_{1h} to represent the sampling probability of the health facilities in stratum *h*, the health facility design weight W_h for all health facilities selected from stratum *h* is the inverse of the selection probability:

$$W_h = 1/P_{1h}$$

The health facility design weight was adjusted for nonresponse at the sampling stratum level to obtain the health facility sampling weight. The sampling weight was then normalized at the national level to obtain the health facility standard weight. The aim of the normalization of the sampling weight was to ensure that the total number of unweighted cases and the total number of weighted cases at the national level were equal. The provider weight was calculated based on the facility standard weight multiplied by the inverse of the selection probability of providers (providers interviewed over providers listed) from each sampling stratum by provider category, corrected for nonresponse and then normalized to obtain the provider standard weight.

The client weights for sick child, family planning, ANC, labor and delivery, and postpartum clients were calculated in a similar way based on the facility standard weight multiplied by the inverse of the selection probability of clients (clients interviewed over clients listed) from each sampling stratum by client category, corrected for nonresponse and then normalized to obtain the standard weight for each client category. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions, ratios, and rates but not valid for estimating population totals or for pooled data. Since the normalized weights are relative weighted cases presented in the survey report are relative numbers; they reflect only the population distribution as opposed to the actual sample size. Therefore, for the oversampled health facilities such as government hospitals and PHCCs, the numbers of weighted cases are much smaller than their actual sample size because their percentage share in the entire population is small relative to other types of health facilities.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION

2.5.1 Survey Oversight

The Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division (PPMD) of the Ministry of Health and Population led the overall survey process. A Steering Committee and Technical Working group were responsible for coordination, oversight, advice, and decision making with respect to all major aspects of the survey. Both groups included MoHP officials from relevant departments and representatives of the agencies providing funding for the 2021 NHFS, the Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC), and other donors/partners. ICF and/or its representative provided necessary oversight and technical input to design and implement the survey. The group members provided technical input throughout the various stages of reviewing survey instruments from the 2015 NHFS, adapting country-specific indicators, and drafting and finalizing the questionnaires. In addition, they participated in training and field supervision and offered feedback in finalizing the report.

2.5.2 Questionnaire Adaptation

The 2021 NHFS questionnaires were based on generic questionnaires developed by The DHS Program, including service provision assessment, service availability and readiness assessment, service tracking survey, and Maternal and Child Health Integrated Program (MCHIP) questionnaires. In addition, the 2015 NHFS tools, MCHIP tools (for labor and delivery), the basic health service package of the Public Health Service Act 2018, and COVID-19 indicators were taken into account during questionnaire development. Meetings with donors/partners, visits to relevant divisions and centers under the Department of Health Services (DoHS), and visits to service provision sites elicited feedback that was used to adapt the questionnaires to the country context. The questionnaire consultation phase for the 2021 NHFS took place from July to December 2019 in Kathmandu. The final drafts of the questionnaires were discussed at a 2-day questionnaire adaptation workshop in Dhulikhel on December 20–21, 2019, under the aegis of the MoHP. The workshop was attended by 68 participants including technical experts representing relevant DoHS/MoHP partners. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, remote methods were used to solicit feedback on the questionnaires.

After being prepared in English, the questionnaires were translated into Nepali. As the questionnaires were being translated, CAPI and CAFE programs were concurrently developed in English and Nepali, and these programs were used during interviews to record responses to questions.

The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the NHRC and the ICF Institutional Review Board. The risks and benefits of participation in the survey were explained to respondents. Participation in the survey was voluntary, with no compensation provided to participants for their time. Written consent was obtained by the head of the facility, while informed consent was provided by eligible health workers and clients.

2.5.3 Pretest

Following adaptation and translation of the questionnaires and completion of the CAPI and CAFE programs, the questionnaires and computer programs were pretested. The pretesting sought to:

- 1. Assess the questionnaires to detect any possible problems in the flow of the questions, to gauge the length of time required for interviews, and to identify any problems in the translations
- 2. Assess the computer programs (CAPI and CAFE) to detect any problems
- 3. Train master trainers who would facilitate the training of interviewers during the main training

The training and pretest took place from November 4 through December 5, 2019, in the Kathmandu and Kavreplanchowk districts for paper questionnaires and the Kaski district for CAPI programming. The training was residential, with 10 trainees (nine medical doctors and one individual with a master's in nursing degree [eight male and two female]) trained in the application of the questionnaires and computer programs. The ICF technical lead and data processing specialist led the sessions, and an eight-member New ERA core team (consisting of the project director, the deputy project director, a health expert, a data processing officer, an information technology [IT] expert, an operation/logistic manager, and two IT assistants) facilitated and supported the training. A COVID-19 risk mitigation plan was adopted during the training.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICF technical lead was not able to travel to Nepal to conduct pretest training, but the data processing specialist from ICF physically attended and facilitated the training throughout the period. New ERA and ICF worked together in the pretest training, with daily virtual debriefings and support from the ICF technical lead. Resource persons from the MoHP and DoHS also led classes on topics such as Nepal's health system, family planning and reproductive health services, safe motherhood and newborn care services, child health and immunization services, quality assurance and minimum service standards, and disease-specific services (e.g., NCD, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS care).

A total of seven health facilities (three hospitals [one maternity and two general hospitals], three PHCCs, and one HP) were successfully surveyed during this period. The labor and delivery observation protocols were pretested in the maternity hospital. Following the pretest, revised drafts of all of the survey tools and computer programs were prepared. The 10 trainees who participated in the pretest later served as master trainers during the main training and quality assurance officers throughout the survey.

2.5.4 Main Training

The main training for the 2021 NHFS took place from December 20, 2020, to January 19, 2021, in Budhanilkantha, Kathmandu district. Ten master trainers and New ERA core team members conducted the training in Nepali, with DHS staff providing technical support. A total of 135 interviewer candidates (114 female and 21 male) participated. Almost all of the female trainees were nursing graduates (bachelor of science in nursing or bachelor of nursing), while the male candidates were mainly public health graduates with experience as health assistants. Nurses with hands-on experience in the conduct of normal deliveries and newborn care were prioritized during the recruitment of interviewer candidates.

The NHFS training included classroom lectures and discussions, practical demonstrations, mock interviews, role plays, and field practice. Video clips of mock interviews as well as observation of actual family planning, ANC, and sick child consultations and labor and delivery were used to train the trainees. To ensure consistency among the observers, an interrater reliability test was conducted for the observation tools. The first 2 weeks of training were dedicated exclusively to training interviewers on the use of paper questionnaires and to a 2-day field practice session. The aim of the field practice was to ensure that the participants understood the content of the paper questionnaires as well as how to organize themselves in a health facility.

During the third and fourth weeks of training, interviewer candidates were trained on how to use tablet computers for data collection (CAPI) and for data entry and editing (CAFE). Completed paper questionnaires from the facilities visited during the pretest and from the field practice held during the first 2 weeks of the main training were used for this part of the training. Participants practiced using both CAPI and CAFE approaches in teams and in pairs.

At the end of training, based on test scores and their performance during the training period, 124 of the 135 interviewer candidates were selected for NHFS work. They were organized into 24 teams, each consisting of a supervisor and four to five interviewers.

A COVID-19 risk mitigation plan was adopted in the main training. Considering the large number of participants, three simultaneous main training sessions were conducted in three different training halls. Master trainers were equally distributed in all three halls. Two master trainers conducted their respective sessions, while other staff were continuously backstopping in every hall. Core team members were also equally distributed in all three halls. In order to convey similar information in the three halls, classes were designed in such a way that the same trainers covered the same topic in each of the halls. Groups were formed according to the size of the training hall, with 54 enumerators in hall A, 48 in hall B, and 33 in hall C. The facilitators moved from session to session in each hall to cover the assigned topics. The training schedule was designed to take into account this approach, and slight modifications to the schedule were made as and when necessary.

2.5.5 Data Collection

Data collection was completed between January 27, 2021, and September 28, 2021, with a break in May through July due to the COVID-19 imposed lockdowns beginning on April 29, 2021. The initial data collection took place from January 27 through February 2, 2021, with a 2-day review meeting on February 2–3, 2021. As a result of COVID lockdowns, the data collection was halted for about 3 months after about 78% of the fieldwork had been completed. After it was determined that it was feasible for the survey to continue and permission was granted by the MoHP, data collection resumed on July 29 and continued through September 28, 2021. As a result of staff turnover due to the lockdowns, only 15 teams participated after the data collection resumed, beginning in the districts with lower numbers of COVID-19 cases. Prior to the resumption of the fieldwork, 4 days of refresher training (July 28–31, 2021) were held in the Kathmandu district to revisit the survey process and discuss survey strategies. The four teams that received training on the first day (July 28, 2021) started working on July 29, 2021.

The Facility Inventory, Health Provider Interview, and Exit Interview Questionnaires were loaded onto tablet computers that were used during interviews to ask questions and record responses (via CAPI). The observation protocols were administered as paper-based questionnaires, but responses were entered into preloaded computer programs in the field (via CAFE).

Each NHFS field team was provided four tablet computers. Two of the tablets were dedicated to CAPI for the Facility Inventory and Health Provider Interview Questionnaires, and the other two were dedicated to Exit Interview Questionnaires and CAFE for entry of responses to observation protocols. The CAFE tablet was also used by the team leader to check over and send all of the NHFS data files to the central office.

Each team was given a list of facilities to visit, including the name and type of facility and maps showing facility locations. At the beginning of fieldwork in a district, the teams were asked to coordinate with the provinces, local-level authorities, and district health offices/district public health offices and prepare a schedule for visiting the sampled facilities. Data collection required 1 to 2 days per facility depending on the type of facility. Interviewers ensured that respondents to the various sections of the Facility Inventory Questionnaire were the most knowledgeable individuals with respect to the particular service or system components being assessed.

Every effort was made to ensure that teams visited facilities on days when ANC, family planning, sick child, or labor and delivery services would be offered, since the assessment involved observation of these consultations. Whenever any service of interest was not being offered on the day of the visit, the teams returned on a day when the service would be offered to observe consultations and to interview clients. If, however, the service was offered on the day of the visit but no clients came for the service, the team did not revisit the facility. The team also stayed overnight to observe labor and delivery services.

New ERA managed the fieldwork. Ten quality assurance officers were assigned two or three teams to supervise. The quality assurance officers made periodic visits to their teams to review their work and monitor data quality. Close contact between the NHFS central office and the teams was also maintained

through field visits by New ERA core team members, staff from the PPMD, and staff from USAID/Nepal. Regular communication was facilitated through cell phones.

2.5.6 Data Management and Report Writing

Data and Questionnaire Management in the Field

After completing data collection in each facility, the interviewers reviewed the paper questionnaires (observation protocols) and the Facility Inventory, Health Provider Interview, and Exit Interview Questionnaire data that had been collected directly onto the tablet computer before handing them over to the team leader, who reviewed them a second time. The paper questionnaires were then entered into the tablet computer. Once data collection and all data entry were completed in a facility, the team leader conducted consistency and structural checks on the data to identify any errors or missing information. When a team was satisfied that data collection and entry were complete for the facility, the team sent the data to the NHFS central office in Kathmandu via the Internet, using ICF's Internet File Steaming System (IFSS). If a facility did not have access to the Internet or other modes of communication that could be used to securely send the completed files to the central office, the team sent the data from another location/facility where there was secure access to the Internet.

Data Sorting, Editing, and Entry at the Central Office

All of the paper questionnaires used for recording information from the observation protocols and the exit interviews were sent to the NHFS central office in Kathmandu via courier services. Once the paper questionnaires arrived at the central office, they were sorted to ensure that they were in the correct order and none were missing. The office editor then edited the questionnaires to eliminate any mistakes that would prevent the computer from accepting information during data entry. When there was a problem with the questionnaires from a facility, the data collection team was consulted so that the problem could be rectified. Once data editing was completed, two data operators under the supervision of a data entry supervisor entered the paper questionnaires, allowing 100% verification. A data entry program developed by ICF using CSPro software was employed during the entry of the questionnaires. Data entry began immediately after the fieldwork started and ended in October 2021, 2 weeks after the completion of fieldwork.

Data Processing and Tabulation

The tabulation plan for this report was based on 2015 NHFS final report tables. The tabulation plan was revised and modified in the country context based on consultations held with relevant program divisions and centers under the DoHS/MoHP. The divisions/centers that were consulted were the Family Welfare Division, the Management Division, the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, the National Tuberculosis Center, the National Center for AIDS and STI Control, and the PPMD. Experts from different relevant donors/partners were also consulted. The tabulation plan revision took place from October 22 to November 2, 2021. Preliminary tables were shared on December 9, 2021, during the National Joint Annual Review of MoHP and health development partners.

Development of the Final Report

Due to the urgent need for data and the prevailing COVID-19 situation, ICF drafted all chapters except Chapter 1, which was drafted by New ERA. The draft chapters were reviewed by selected individuals from MoHP and health development partners, and the report was finalized by ICF. The final report and all dissemination materials were endorsed by the Steering Committee.

2.5.7 Data Analysis

The 2021 NHFS data were analyzed according to the following conventions:

- Availability of items. Unless otherwise indicated, the 2021 NHFS considered only those items observed by the interviewers themselves to be available. Items that were reported by facility staff members as being available but that the interviewer did not see were not considered available.
- Observations. Quite often, certain measurements (e.g., blood pressure and temperature measurements) are routinely done by health workers other than primary providers and are conducted separately from actual consultations. There is often an interval between these events and the time when the primary provider assesses the client. Whenever all clients were observed by NHFS interviewers to have had these measurements taken as part of their visit, the clients selected for observation were assumed to have received these measurements, even if the primary provider was not observed taking the measurements. Observers used an observation protocol to indicate whether a measurement was taken, a practice was applied, or a piece of information was shared between the provider and the client. They did not attempt to verify whether the practice was correct or whether the information was correct or complete.
- Provider information. Frequently, providers indicated that they "personally provided" a service that the facility where they were being interviewed did not offer. It may be that providers were referring to services that they provide outside the facility. In the 2021 NHFS, only providers who offered the service in the particular facility where they were interviewed during the assessment were included in the analysis for that service.

2.5.8 The 2021 NHFS in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic

On February 11, 2020, WHO announced an official name (COVID-19) for the disease that began as a novel coronavirus outbreak in late 2019 and over the ensuing months spread rapidly across the world, leading to a global pandemic. The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in Nepal on January 23, 2020. The 2021 NHFS fieldwork was originally planned to take place in 2020; however, the increasing number of COVID-19 cases prompted a nationwide lockdown as well as cessation of movement into and out of certain areas of the country. As a result, NHFS activities were delayed until September 2020. NHFS data collection was completed between January 27, 2021, and September 28, 2021, with a break in May through July after a second round of COVID-19 lockdowns were imposed beginning on April 29. Survey logistics were recalibrated to include COVID-19 risk mitigation elements (e.g., procurement of masks, sanitizer, gloves, and personal protective equipment for fieldworkers and establishment of behavioral protocols during training and fieldwork).

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, New ERA in consultation with the MoHP and ICF planned and worked within the "new normal" to implement the survey, which was a success amid the challenges faced. Proper coordination of the survey led to the success of its implementation.

Fortunately, there were no positive cases of COVID-19 while the teams were working in the field. However, some team members who had symptoms when they returned after announcement of lockdowns on April 29, 2021, were asked to take a COVID-19 test. Thirteen field staff (11 female and two male) had positive results. Test results for all staff were collected online and submitted for an insurance claim. Meanwhile, the New ERA NHFS core survey team also closely monitored the health status of team members until they recovered or had negative results. The first case was identified on April 30, 2021, and by June 20 all of the team members had recovered.

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							Province	nce								
	Province	nce 1	Madhesh	hesh	Bagmati	nati	Gandaki	Jaki	Lumbini	bini	Karnali	nali	Sudurpé	Sudurpashchim	Ţ	Total
Facility type	Sample frame	Number selected														
Federal/provincial-level			0	c.	c c	c c	c.	c,			3	3				2
nospitais	4	4	71	21	07 7	20	0	0	4 4	- - -	- 1	- 1	14	4	101	101
Local-level nospitals Private hosnitals	7 4	4 4	- 0¥	- 44	с 183	с о <u>г</u>	с 67	0 TA	۲ ۲	41 0	- ç	- 4	- 1	- 14	740	281
PHCCs	40	64	32	32	41	4	23	23	30	30	24	5 4	16	16	196	196
Basic health care																
centers	806	145	782	91	006	157	622	144	752	147	424	123	560	150	4,846	957
HPs	647	54	745	54	640	54	491	54	570	54	335	54	377	54	3,805	378
UHCs	80	45	28	28	149	48	17	45	98	45	24	24	87	45	543	280
CHUs	79	46	6	6	111	55	54	45	84	48	65	45	96	51	498	299
Stand-alone HTCs	6	6	5	5	27	27	4	4	23	23	2	2	7	7	77	77
Total	944	261	890	184	1,182	335	713	227	876	261	465	164	611	201	5,681	1,633

Table 2.2 Results of facility contacts, by background characteristics

Percent distribution of sampled facilities according to the result of the visit of the survey team to the facility and percentage of eligible facilities where interviews were completed, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Completed	Refused	Closed/not yet functional	Other (unreachable/ specialized, etc.)	Total percentage	Number of facilities in sample	Percentage of eligible facilities with completed interviews	Number of eligible facilities
Facility type	-							
Federal/provincial-level								
hospitals	95.1	1.0	2.9	1.0	100.0	102	99.0	98
Local-level hospitals	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	46	100.0	45
Private hospitals	92.5	0.0	6.1	1.4	100.0	279	100.0	258
PHCCs	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183	100.0	183
Basic health care								
centers	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	955	100.0	952
HPs	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380	100.0	380
UHCs	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	286	100.0	284
CHUs	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	289	100.0	288
Stand-alone HTCs	67.2	0.0	13.1	19.7	100.0	61	100.0	41
Managing authority								
Public	99.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,286	99.9	1,278
Private	87.9	0.0	7.4	4.7	100.0	340	100.0	299
Ecological region								
Mountain	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	196	100.0	195
Hill	96.5	0.0	2.5	1.1	100.0	856	100.0	826
Terai	96.7	0.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	574	99.8	556
Location								
Urban	95.4	0.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	1,076	99.9	1,028
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	550	100.0	549
Province								
Province 1	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	260	100.0	258
Madhesh	96.2	0.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	184	100.0	177
Bagmati	93.4	0.0	3.3	3.3	100.0	333	100.0	311
Gandaki	98.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	227	100.0	223
Lumbini	97.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	100.0	257	99.6	251
Karnali	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	164	100.0	158
Sudurpashchim	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	201	100.0	198
Total	96.9	0.1	1.9	1.1	100.0	1,626	99.9	1,576

Note: Some rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Private facilities under managing authority include private hospitals and stand-alone HTCs.

Table 2.3.1 Distribution of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics

Percent distribution and number of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background	Weighted percent distribution of surveyed	Number of fac	cilities surveyed
characteristic	facilities	Weighted	Unweighted
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	1.7 1.1 7.4 3.3	27 17 116 51	97 45 258 183
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	85.8 67.5 9.8 8.5	1,352 1,064 154 135	952 380 284 288
Stand-alone HTCs	0.7	11	41
Managing authority Public Private Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	91.9 8.1 13.3 52.2 34.5	1,448 128 210 823 543	1,277 299 195 826 555
Location Urban Rural	53.7 46.3	846 730	1,027 549
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	16.7 15.7 20.6 12.6 15.4 8.2 10.8	264 247 325 198 243 129 170	258 177 311 223 251 158 198
Total	100.0	1,576	1,576

Table 2.3.2 Distribution of surveyed facilities, by managing authority (weighted)

Number of surveyed facilities of each type, by managing authority, Nepal HFS 2021 $\,$

	Managing	g authority	_
Facility type	Public	Private	Total
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	27	0	27
Local-level hospitals	17	0	17
Private hospitals	0	116	116
PHCCs	51	0	51
Basic health care centers	1,352	0	1,352
HPs	1,064	0	1,064
UHCs	154	0	154
CHUs	135	0	135
Stand-alone HTCs	0	11	11
Total	1,448	128	1,576

Table 2.4 Distribution of providers in facility provider sample frame and final provider sample selection (unweighted)

Number of providers of each type who were present on the day of the survey (provider sample frame), number of each type selected for the health worker interview (NHFS sample), and percentage of eligible providers of each type who were selected for the health worker interview (NHFS sample), and percentage of eligible providers of each type who were selected for the health worker interview (NHFS sample), and percentage of eligible providers of each type who were selected for the health worker interview (NHFS sample), and percentage of eligible providers of each type who were selected for the health worker interview.

Percentage	provider type	Number Nepal HFS selected sample			4,069 69.9			7,063 43.2
	Total.	Sample Nu frame sel			5,820 4,			16,339 7,
	ne HTCs	Number Selected	5	26	29	49	-	110 1
	Stand-alone HTCs	Sample frame	8	26	37	56	9	263
	Us	Number selected	0	б	454	5	2	470
	CHUS	Sample frame	0	б	458	5	2	656
	UHCs	Number selected	4	21	503	16	-	545
	IJ	Sample frame	5	22	507	16	2	740
	HPs	Number selected	14	61	1,182	68	8	1,333
Facility type	Т	Sample frame	15	67	1,231	70	11	1,701
Facilit	PHCCs	Number selected	175	124	771	161	1	1,242
	ЪН	Sample frame	200	143	967	215	59	1,867
	Private hospitals	Number selected	541	453	659	255	25	1,933
	Private I	Sample frame	1,274	1,641	1,487	796	488	6,588
	_ocal-level hospitals	Number selected	88	88	144	46	2	368
	Loca hosp	Sample frame	131	112	280	121	71	801
	ederal/provincial- level hospitals	Sample Number frame selected	322	311	327	96	9	1,062
	Federal/ _I level h	Sample frame	788	928	853	397	251	3,723
		Type of provider	Doctor	Nurse	Paramedic	Technician	Other clinical staff	Total

Table 2.5 Distribution of interviewed providers

Percent distribution and number of interviewed providers, by background characteristics and provider qualification, Nepal HFS 2021

Background	Weighted percent distribution of interviewed	Number of inter	viewed providers
characteristic	providers	Weighted	Unweighted
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	9.6 3.3 27.2 5.5	669 227 1,888 382	1,047 364 1,846 1,225
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	53.7 47.5 3.6 2.7	3,727 3,290 247 190	2,344 1,330 544 470
Stand-alone HTCs	0.6	41	108
Managing authority Public Private	72.2 27.8	5,005 1,929	4,980 1,954
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	10.0 48.5 41.5	694 3,362 2,879	674 3,386 2,874
Location Urban Rural	67.8 32.2	4,700 2,234	5,080 1,854
Total	100.0	6,934	6,934
Provider type Doctor Nurse Paramedic Technician Other clinical staff	10.7 15.0 62.1 9.4 2.7	741 1,043 4,309 652 188	1,120 1,065 4,019 694 36
Total	100.0	6,934	6,934

Table 2.6 Distribution of observed and interviewed clients (unweighted)

Number of clients attending facility on the day of the survey eligible for observation, number whose consultations were observed and who were interviewed, and percentages of eligible clients who were observed and interviewed, by type of service and type of facility, Nepal HFS 2021

and type of facility, Nepal HFS			
Background characteristic	Total number of clients present on the day of the survey	Actual number of clients observed and interviewed	Percentage of clients who were observed and interviewed
OUTPATIENT CU	RATIVE CARE FO	R SICK CHILDR	EN
Facility type Federal/provincial-level			
hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	970 227 1,005 477	554 183 512 435	57.1 80.6 50.9 91.2
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	712 389 186 137	699 381 184 134	98.2 97.9 98.9 97.8
Managing authority Public Private	2,386 1,005	1,871 512	78.4 50.9
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	230 1,510 1,651	217 1,105 1,061	94.3 73.2 64.3
Location Urban	2,775	1,799	64.8
Rural Province	616	584	94.8
Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali	557 532 737 305 688 236	342 419 459 243 457 208	61.4 78.8 62.3 79.7 66.4 88.1
Sudurpashchim Total	336 3,391	255 2,383	75.9 70.3
	FAMILY PLANNING		10.0
Facility type Federal/provincial-level		<u> </u>	
hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	281 79 11 223	222 72 11 209	79.0 91.1 100.0 93.7
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	344 194 100 50	335 187 98 50	97.4 96.4 98.0 100.0
Managing authority Public Private	927 11	838 11	90.4 100.0
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	84 356 498	84 334 431	100.0 93.8 86.5
Location Urban Rural	715 223	631 218	88.3 97.8
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali	170 171 134 79 174 73	148 139 126 75 164 72	87.1 81.3 94.0 94.9 94.3 98.6
Sudurpashchim Total	137 938	125 849	91.2 90.5

Continued...

Table 2.6—Continued			
Background characteristic	Total number of clients present on the day of the survey	Actual number of clients observed and interviewed	Percentage of clients who were observed and interviewed
Buokground characteriolic	ANTENATAL CAR		Interviewed
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	1,171	581	49.6
Local-level hospitals	227	166	73.1
Private hospitals PHCCs	914 454	484 397	53.0 87.4
Basic health care centers	381		88.7
HPs	240	338 206	85.8
UHCs	89	85	95.5
CHUs	52	47	90.4
Managing authority Public	2,233	1,482	66.4
Private	914	484	53.0
Ecological region			
Mountain	210	136	64.8
Hill Terai	1,252 1,685	794 1,036	63.4 61.5
Location	1,000	1,000	01.0
Urban	2,826	1,661	58.8
Rural	321	305	95.0
Province			
Province 1	524 571	294 411	56.1
Madhesh Bagmati	682	403	72.0 59.1
Gandaki	244	158	64.8
Lumbini	608	359	59.0
Karnali Sudurpashchim	174 344	120 221	69.0 64.2
Total	3,147	1,966	62.5
	LABOR AND DELIVE		
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level	100	000	00 F
hospitals Local-level hospitals	488 28	339 22	69.5 78.6
Private hospitals	136	88	64.7
PHCCs	24	21	87.5
Basic health care centers	5	5	100.0
HPs	5	5	100.0
UHCs CHUs	0 0	0 0	-
Managing authority			
Public	545	387	71.0
Private	136	88	64.7
Ecological region	20	04	
Mountain Hill	22 176	21 137	95.5 77.8
Terai	483	317	65.6
Location			
Urban	670	464	69.3 100.0
Rural	11	11	100.0
Province Province 1	124	62	50.0
Madhesh	135	93	68.9
Bagmati	98	74	75.5
Gandaki Lumbini	24 174	22 140	91.7 80.5
Karnali	41	41	80.5 100.0
Sudurpashchim	85	43	50.6
	681	475	69.8
Karnali	41 85	41 43	100.0 50.6

Continued...

Table 2.6—Continued			
Background characteristic	Total number of clients present on the day of the survey	Actual number of clients observed and interviewed	Percentage of clients who were observed and interviewed
	Survey		Interviewed
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level			
hospitals	592	345	58.3
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	46 222	35 131	76.1 59.0
PHCCs	37	27	73.0
Basic health care centers	10	8	80.0
HPs	8	6	75.0
UHCs	2	2	100.0
CHUs	0	0	-
Managing authority	005	445	<u> </u>
Public Private	685 222	415 131	60.6 59.0
		101	00.0
Ecological region Mountain	35	24	68.6
Hill	252	172	68.3
Terai	620	350	56.5
Location			
Urban	889	532	59.8
Rural	18	14	77.8
Province	400	04	50.0
Province 1 Madhesh	180 191	94 115	52.2 60.2
Bagmati	132	87	65.9
Gandaki	32	25	78.1
Lumbini	214	137	64.0
Karnali Sudurpashchim	52 106	31 57	59.6 53.8
Total	907	546	60.2
CLIENTS WITH BOTH			
	RTUM MATERNAL		
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level	400		40.4
hospitals	488	241 17	49.4 60.7
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	28 136	45	60.7 33.1
PHCCs	24	14	58.3
Basic health care centers	5	3	60.0
HPs	5	3	60.0
UHCs	0	0	-
CHUs	0	0	-
Managing authority	EAF	075	50 F
Public Private	545 136	275 45	50.5 33.1
	100	10	00.1
Ecological region Mountain	22	11	50.0
Hill	176	96	54.5
Terai	483	213	44.1
Location			
Urban	670	313	46.7
Rural	11	7	63.6
Province		<u> </u>	00.0
Province 1 Madhesh	124	38	30.6
Bagmati	135 98	59 53	43.7 54.1
Gandaki	24	17	70.8
Lumbini	174	97	55.7
Karnali Sudurpashchim	41 85	20 36	48.8
	85		42.4
Total	681	320	47.0

Table 2.7 Distribution of observed consultations

Percent distribution and weighted and unweighted numbers of observed consultations for outpatient curative care for sick children, family planning, and antenatal care, and percent distribution and weighted and unweighted numbers of exit interviews with postpartum mothers, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percent		
	distribution of	Number of obser	ved consultations
Background characteristic	observed consultations		Unweighted
		Weighted	5
OUTPATIENT C	URATIVE CARE FO	OR SICK CHILDRE	N
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level			
hospitals	11.8	280	554
Local-level hospitals	4.6	109	183
Private hospitals	18.0	429	512
PHCCs	6.2	148	435
Basic health care centers	59.5	1,418	699
HPs	52.6	1,253	381
UHCs	4.0	94	184
CHUs	3.0	70	134
Managing authority			
Public	82.0	1,954	1,871
Private	18.0	429	512
Ecological region Mountain	0 4	204	017
Mountain Hill	8.4 41.9	201 998	217
Hill Terai	41.9 49.7	998 1,184	1,105 1,061
	43.7	1,104	1,001
Location	a 4 -		. =
Urban	64.5	1,538	1,799
Rural	35.5	845	584
Province			
Province 1	14.3	341	342
Madhesh	24.9	593	419
Bagmati	17.5	416	459
Gandaki	7.2	171	243
Lumbini	19.7	470	457
Karnali Sudum sahakim	6.0	143	208
Sudurpashchim	10.4	248	255
Total	100.0	2,383	2,383
	FAMILY PLANNI	NG	
Facility type			
Federal/provincial-level			
hospitals	9.7	82	222
Local-level hospitals	4.5	38	72
Private hospitals	0.4	3	11
PHCCs	7.7	65	209
Basic health care centers	77.8	660	335
HPs	68.3	580	187
UHCs	6.6	56	98
CHUs	2.9	25	50
Managing authority			
Public	99.6	846	838
Private	0.4	3	11
Ecological region Mountain	7.6	65	84
Hill	7.6 35.4	301	84 334
Terai	57.0	484	431
Location	64.4	544	604
Urban Rural	64.1 35.9	544 305	631 218
	33.8	505	210
Province			
Province 1	20.0	169	148
Madhesh	21.8	185	139
Bagmati	14.1	119	126
Gandaki Lumbini	9.5	81	75
Karnali	17.4	148 48	164 72
Sudurpashchim	5.6 11.7	48 99	125
Total	100.0	849	849

Continued...

Percent distribution of observed consultations Number of observed consultations Weighted ANTENATAL CARE Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals 19.0 373 581 Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 166 Data and the served consultations 22.7 447 484 Phices 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 5 206 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority Fubic 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region 64.2 1.066 1.036 Managing authority Fubic 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Muntain 5.9 115 136 1.661 Rvaral 21.9 430 305 107 Browince 15.2 299	Table 2.7—Continued			
Background observed Number of observed consultations characteristic consultations Weighted Unweighted Facture ANTENATAL CARE Facture Facture Status Status Federal/provincial-level 19.0 373 581 Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 168 Private hospitals 2.2.7 447 444 PHCCs 2.8 55 85 Drivate hospitals 2.2.7 447 484 2.06 UHCS 2.8 55 85 CHUS 1.5 29 47 Managing authority Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 141 Mountain 5.9 115 136 141 484 Ecological region Multain 1.536 1.661 1.036 Mountain 5.9 115 138 141 129 299 294				
characteristic consultations Weighted Unweighted ANTENATAL CARE Federal/provincial-level bospitals 55 107 166 hospitals 5.5 107 166 176 166 Private hospitals 2.2,7 447 484 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 187 186 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 2.9 47 484 444 444 444 444 444 444 445 447 484 445 444	Background		Number of obse	rved consultations
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals 19.0 373 581 Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 166 Private hospitals 22,7 447 484 PHCCs 7.8 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority Private 22,7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 5.4 1,066 1,036 Location Urban 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 5 Province 1 15.2 299 294 115 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 336 Gardaki 5.9 115 158 120			Weighted	Unweighted
Federal/provincial-level spitals 19.0 373 581 Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 166 Private hospitals 2.2,7 447 484 PHCCs 7.8 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority		ANTENATAL CAR	RE	
Federal/provincial-level spitals 19.0 373 581 Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 166 Private hospitals 2.2,7 447 484 PHCCs 7.8 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority	Facility type			
Local-level hospitals 5.5 107 166 Private hospitals 22.7 447 484 PHCS 7.8 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPS 40.8 802 206 UHCS 2.8 55 85 CHUIS 1.5 29 47 Managing authority	Federal/provincial-level	10.0		
Private hospitals 22.7 447 484 PHCCs 7.8 153 397 Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 794 Terai 54.2 1.066 1.036 1.661 Rural 21.9 430 305 5 Province 15.2 299 294 441 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 305 Province 15.2 299 294 441 15 Machesh 21.4 420 411 120 338 359 Ucra	hospitals Local-level hospitals			
Basic health care centers 45.1 886 338 HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority - - - Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region - - - Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1.066 1.036 Location - - - - Urban 78.1 1.536 1.661 - Rural 21.9 430 305 - Province 1 15.2 299 294 - Machesh 21.4 420 411 - Bagmati 19.8 389 403 - Gandaki 5.9 115 <t< td=""><td>Private hospitals</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Private hospitals			
HPs 40.8 802 206 UHCs 2.8 55 85 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority - - - Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region - - - Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1.066 1.036 Location - - - Urban 78.1 1.536 1.661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 1 15.2 299 294 Machesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120	PHCCs	7.8	153	397
LHCs 2.8 55 86 CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority 77.3 1.519 1.482 Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 194 Hill 39.9 784 794 1036 Location Urban 78.1 1.536 1.661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province Province 9 115 158 Lumbini 19.8 389 403 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 1051 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 1020 1366 Local-level hospitals 6.0 309 339 1062 19 22 22 Private 30 14 21				
CHUs 1.5 29 47 Managing authority Public 77.3 1.519 1.482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1.066 1.036 Location Uthan 78.1 1.536 1.661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 1 15.2 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1.966 1.966 LcaBlevel hospitals 6.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88				
Public 77.3 1,519 1,482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location Withan 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 196 22 Private hospitals 4.0 19 22 22 17.4 102 88 21.4 102 88				
Public 77.3 1,519 1,482 Private 22.7 447 484 Ecological region Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location Withan 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 196 22 Private hospitals 4.0 19 22 22 17.4 102 88 21.4 102 88	Managing authority			
Ecological region 5.9 115 136 Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location 1536 1,661 Wiban 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 14 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Kamali 5.1 101 120 Suduppashchim 13.1 257 221 704 100.0 1,966 1,966 Local-level hospitals 65.0 309 339 162 116 120 116 120 116 120 116 120 116 116 120 116 116 116 116 116 116 116<	Public			
Mountain 5.9 115 136 Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location	Private	22.7	447	484
Hill 39.9 784 794 Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location Urban 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 9 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudupashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Federal/provincial-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 1002 88 PHCCs 30 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs				100
Terai 54.2 1,066 1,036 Location 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province 1 15.2 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Federal/provincial-level 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 UPGs 0.0 0 0 CHUs<				
Urban 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province				
Urban 78.1 1,536 1,661 Rural 21.9 430 305 Province	Location			
Province Province Province 1 15.2 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Kanali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Federal/provincial-level hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 UPCs 0.0 0 0 CHUs 0.0 0 0 Muchs 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129	Urban		1,536	1,661
Province 1 15.2 299 294 Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Federal/provincial-level 5.0 309 339 hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 Collos 0.0 0 0 Mountain <	Rural	21.9	430	305
Madhesh 21.4 420 411 Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 EAGERALPTONICIAL-LEVENT Facility type Federal/provincial-level Hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137				
Bagmati 19.8 389 403 Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 IABOR AND DELIVERY Federal/provincial-level hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPS 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban				
Gandaki 5.9 115 158 Lumbini 19.5 384 359 Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Federal/provincial-level 309 339 hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 144 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPS 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Utoan 95.6 454				
Karnali 5.1 101 120 Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY E Facility type hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPS 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location U 11 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Machesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74		5.9	115	158
Sudurpashchim 13.1 257 221 Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Ederal/provincial-level Anospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 HPs 0.0 0 0 UHCs 0.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 9 18 21 Public 78.6 373 387 9 18 21 111 Public 78.6 373 387 317 17 17 Terai 68.9 327 317 137 14 102 14 Urban 95.6				
Total 100.0 1,966 1,966 LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Federal/provincial-level 500 309 339 hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 8 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 3227 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464				
LABOR AND DELIVERY Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 8 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 17 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 1 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 93	·			
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 8 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8				1,000
Federal provincial-level 309 339 hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority $Public$ 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 8 Ecological region $Mountain$ 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 17 Terai 68.9 327 317 10 Location $Urban$ 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 <td></td> <td>ENDOR AND DEEM</td> <td></td> <td></td>		ENDOR AND DEEM		
hospitals 65.0 309 339 Local-level hospitals 4.0 19 22 Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority - - - Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region - - - Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location - - - Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province - - - <				
Private hospitals 21.4 102 88 PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUS 0.0 0 0 Managing authority	hospitals			
PHCCs 3.0 14 21 Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 OCHUS 0.0 0 0 Managing authority 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region 78.6 327 317 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location 11 Province 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 62 63 93<				
Basic health care centers 6.5 31 5 HPs UHCs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority 78.6 373 387 Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region 3.9 18 21 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location U U B Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
HPs 6.5 31 5 UHCs 0.0 0 0 CHUs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority 78.6 373 387 Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region 78.6 373 387 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location 11 11 Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
CHUs 0.0 0 0 Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 6.0 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Managing authority Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 62 Mathesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Public 78.6 373 387 Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region	CHUs	0.0	0	0
Private 21.4 102 88 Ecological region Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43		70.0	070	207
Ecological region 3.9 18 21 Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Mountain 3.9 18 21 Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43 3 3 3				
Hill 27.2 129 137 Terai 68.9 327 317 Location 95.6 454 464 Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43		3.9	18	21
Location		27.2	129	137
Urban 95.6 454 464 Rural 4.4 21 11 Province		68.9	327	317
Rural4.42111Province		05.0	45.4	404
Province 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Province 1 18.0 85 62 Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Madhesh 20.6 98 93 Bagmati 14.8 70 74 Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43		18.0	85	62
Gandaki 3.2 15 22 Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43	Madhesh	20.6	98	93
Lumbini 25.4 121 140 Karnali 6.1 29 41 Sudurpashchim 12.0 57 43				
Karnali6.12941Sudurpashchim12.05743				
-	Karnali	6.1	29	41
Total 100.0 475 475	Sudurpashchim	12.0	57	43
	Total	100.0	475	475

Continued...

Table 2.7—Continued			
Background characteristic	Percent distribution of observed consultations	Number of obse Weighted	erved consultations
	POSTPARTUM MATERN	IAL CARE	
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	56.3 5.6 28.3 3.6	307 30 154 20	345 35 131 27
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	6.2 5.8 0.4 0.0	34 32 2 0	8 6 2 0
Managing authority Public Private	71.7 28.3	392 154	415 131
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	3.9 35.2 60.9	21 192 332	24 172 350
Location Urban Rural Province	94.4 5.6	515 31	532 14
Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	20.2 19.4 17.4 3.1 22.4 6.0 11.5	110 106 95 17 123 33 63	94 115 87 25 137 31 57
Total	100.0	546	546
	BOTH A LABOR AND DE		
AND A P Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals	OSTPARTUM MATERNAI 66.7 4.6	213	241 17
Private hospitals PHCCs	21.4 3.3	68 11	45 14
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	4.0 4.0 0.0 0.0	13 13 0 0	3 3 0 0
Managing authority Public Private	78.6 21.4	252 68	275 45
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	2.6 29.0 68.4	8 93 219	11 96 213
Location Urban Rural	96.2 3.8	308 12	313 7
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	18.6 18.6 15.3 3.3 26.3 5.5 12.4	60 60 49 11 84 18 40	38 59 53 17 97 20 36
Total	100.0	320	320

FACILITY-LEVEL INFRASTRUCTURE, RESOURCES, MANAGEMENT, GENERAL SERVICE READINESS, AND QUALITY OF CARE

3

Key Findings

- Three quarters of all health facilities in Nepal offer a full package of basic client services (outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, child vaccinations, any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and services for sexually transmitted infections [STIs]). This represents a clear improvement since the 2015 NHFS, when only around 6 in 10 facilities were assessed as having a full package of basic services.
- Facilities were somewhat more likely in 2021 (17%) than in 2015 (11%) to have all six of the basic amenities (regular electricity, an improved water source, visual and auditory privacy, a client latrine, communication equipment, and emergency transport) considered essential for rendering quality client services. More than 3 in 10 facilities in Bagmati province (31%) have all of the basic amenities, as compared with less than 1 in 10 facilities in Madhesh (8%) and Karnali (7%).
- The availability of personal protective equipment improved at health facilities between the 2015 and 2021 surveys. For example, the percentage of facilities that had masks available increased from 19% to 82%, and facilities were almost six times as likely to have gowns/aprons available in 2021 (53%) as in 2015 (9%).
- With the exception of emergency transport (80%), less than half of all facilities in Nepal have any of the supplies and services (self-inflating bag and mask, pulse oximeter, oxygen filled cylinders, inpatient care, overnight observation beds, communication equipment) considered essential in providing COVID-19 care.
- Basic diagnostic testing capacity is limited in most health facilities; facilities are most likely to have the capacity for pregnancy (43%) and malaria (36%) testing and least likely to have HIV testing capacity (5%).
- Half of facilities conduct regular management meetings, and a similar percentage involve the community in these meetings.
- The percentage of facilities reporting both routine staff training and personal supervision was lower in 2021 (55%) than in 2015 (69%).
- Only 6% of facilities reported having an outbreak management plan, 36% of facilities completed a financial audit in the last fiscal year, and 69% of primary health care centers (PHCCs) and hospitals implement the government's social security health insurance scheme.

3.1 BACKGROUND

o improve the health status of the population, a health system needs to have essential inputs and requisite support systems that promote effective and efficient delivery of health services. Although health care services can be offered under various conditions, some common inputs are crucial under all conditions to ensure the quality of services, their acceptability, and their utilization. This chapter reports on the availability of basic health services and essential resources and on management and support systems at the facility level. It also presents several measures of the extent to which facilities are complying with service standards.

The chapter is divided into the following parts:

- Availability of services. Section 3.2, including Tables 3.1 through 3.5 and Figures 3.1 through 3.3, describes the availability of client services in health facilities in Nepal.
- Service readiness. Section 3.3, including Tables 3.6 through 3.20 and Figures 3.4 through 3.12, reports on a range of indicators designed to assess the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality client services, including availability of basic amenities and equipment, infection control processes, diagnostic capacity, and essential medicines.
- Basic management practices and systems. Section 3.4, including Tables 3.21 through 3.28 and Figure 3.11, considers the extent to which essential elements are in place to support the provision of quality services, including quality assurance monitoring, supportive management practices, and functioning health management and logistics management information systems.
- Quality of care. Section 3.5, including Tables 3.29 through 3.37, provides information that can be used to assess the degree to which health facilities in Nepal are meeting the minimum standards for quality of care at the point of delivery.
- **Disaster preparedness.** Section 3.6, including **Table 3.38** and **Figure 3.12**, provides information on the extent to which health facilities in Nepal are prepared to address community disasters.
- **Financial audits.** Section 3.7, including **Table 3.39**, provides information on the extent to which facilities are monitoring expenditures.
- Free health care and availability of health insurance. Section 3.8, including Tables 3.40 and 3.41, provides information on the extent to which facilities are providing free health care and health insurance.

3.2 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES

3.2.1 Overall Availability of Specific Services

Policymakers and program managers can use information on the overall availability of health services for identifying gaps in service provision in Nepal. **Table 3.1** shows the percentages of all facilities that offer various services.

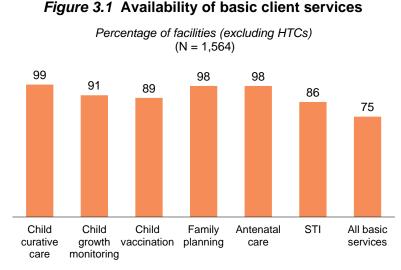
Most health facilities (96–99%) provide child curative care, family planning services, antenatal care (ANC), and care for noncommunicable diseases. Child growth monitoring, child vaccination, and postnatal newborn services; diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis (TB); and care for snake and animal bites are also widely available (77–90%). Slightly more than half of facilities offer delivery and newborn care services, but only 5% have the capacity for cesarean deliveries. The percentage of facilities offering malaria diagnosis and treatment is much lower than at the time of the 2015 NHFS (48% versus 98%). HIV treatment, testing, and care and support are not widely available

(2–8% of facilities), and the percentage of facilities offering services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV dropped from 18% in 2015 to 1% in 2021.

Table 3.2 and **Table 3.3** provide additional details on the availability of specific services among all health facilities other than stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs). **Table 3.4** shows the availability of services in these facilities by selected background characteristics.

3.2.2 Availability of Basic Health Services

The NHFS defines basic client services as the following: outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, facility-based child vaccination services, provision of any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and STI services. Table 3.4 presents data on the availability of basic health services by facility type, location, and province. There are large variations in the availability of basic health services by facility type. Immunizations, child curative services, growth monitoring, and maternal health services are most

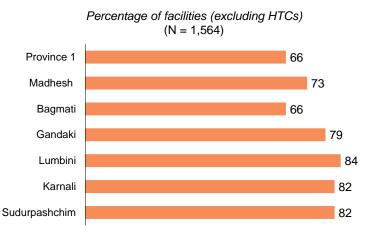


likely to be available in PHCCs and basic health care centers. Family planning services are available in a majority of public health facilities. In addition, noncommunicable disease services and mental health services are available in a majority of hospitals, both public and private. There are variations in basic health service availability by province; variations are narrow for most service types but wide for a few services such as diabetes and disability management. Immunizations, child curative services, maternal health services, and family planning services are more readily available in facilities in rural areas.

Table 3.5 and **Figure 3.1** presentinformation on the availability ofthese basic services, bothindividually and as a package, in allfacilities except HTCs. Overall,

three-fourths of facilities offer the full package of basic services. Although there are minor differences in how the basic package of services was assessed between the 2015 and 2021 NHFS surveys, the availability of basic client services has clearly improved since 2015, when only around 6 in 10 facilities were considered to offer a full package of basic

Figure 3.2 Availability of basic client services, by province



services. Among facility types, primary health care centers (PHCCs) (97%) are most likely to provide all basic client services and private hospitals are least likely to do so (20%). Public facilities are four times more likely to provide all basic services than private facilities (79% versus 20%). The percentages of facilities offering all basic client services range from 66% in Bagmati and Province 1 to 84% in Lumbini (**Figure 3.2**).

3.3 SERVICE READINESS: BASIC FACILITY INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT QUALITY SERVICE PROVISION AND CLIENT UTILIZATION

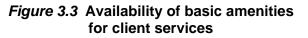
3.3.1 Basic Amenities

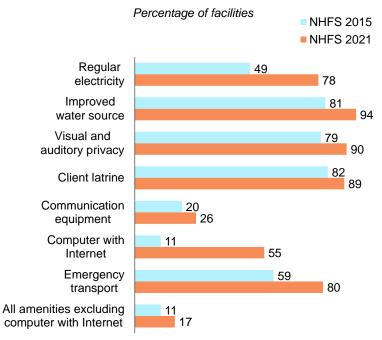
The availability of basic amenities such as regular electricity, an improved water source, visual and auditory privacy, a client latrine, communication equipment, a computer with Internet access, and emergency transport is important in rendering quality services and ensuring clients' utilization of health facilities. **Table 3.6** provides information for all health facilities on the availability of these basic amenities.

With regard to specific amenities, health facilities are most likely to have an improved water source (94%) and least likely to have a computer with Internet (55%) or communication equipment (26%). Only 17% of all facilities have six (excluding a computer with Internet access) of the seven amenities considered basic to the provision of client services.

The percentage of facilities having all six basic amenities is highest among private hospitals (87%) and federal/provincial hospitals (82%) and lowest among basic health care centers (9%). More than 3 in 10 facilities in the Bagmati province (31%) have all of the basic amenities, as compared with less than 1 in 10 facilities in Madhesh (8%) and Karnali (7%).

Figure 3.3 shows that there were improvements between 2015 and 2021 in the availability of basic amenities. The improvements were especially marked in the case of the availability of a computer with Internet access, regular electricity, and emergency transport. Improvement was least evident with respect to the availability of communication equipment.





3.3.2 Basic Equipment to Support Quality Health Services

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have proposed a list of seven equipment items that should be available at a health facility to guarantee its readiness to deliver basic health services (WHO 2012). The items are an adult weighing scale, a child weighing scale, an infant weighing scale, a thermometer, a stethoscope, a blood pressure apparatus, and a light source. **Table 3.7** and **Figure 3.4** report on the availability of these basic items in all health facilities.

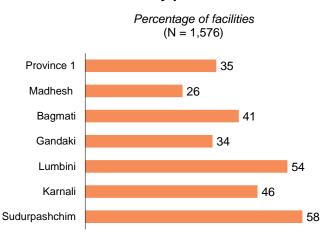
A stethoscope, found in 98% of facilities, is the most commonly available item, while facilities are least likely to have a child (67%) or infant (68%) weighing scale. Overall, 41% of facilities have all equipment items considered basic to providing quality client services. This is more than three times the percentage of facilities that had all of the basic equipment items in 2015 (13%).

Local-level hospitals (70%) are most likely, and private hospitals (27%), community health units (CHUs) (28%), and urban health centers (UHCs) (26%) are least likely, to have all of the equipment needed to provide basic services. Rural facilities (44%) are slightly

Percentage of facilities NHFS 2015 NHFS 2021 89 Adult scale 95 39 Child scale 67 55 Infant scale 68 93 Thermometer 94 98 Stethoscope 98 Blood pressure 94 apparatus 96 51 Light source 93 13 All basic equipment 41

Figure 3.4 Availability of basic equipment for client services

Figure 3.5 Availability of all basic equipment, by province



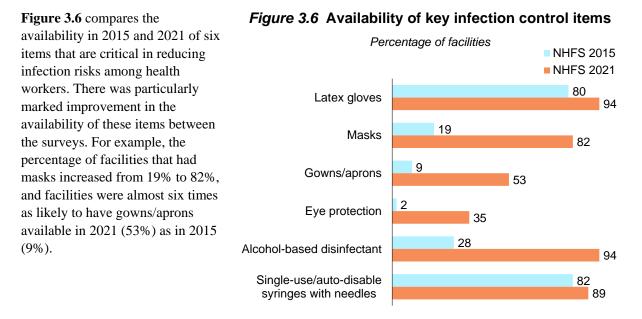
more likely than urban facilities (39%) to have all basic equipment. The percentage of facilities having all basic equipment varies markedly by province, from 26% in Madhesh to 58% in Sudurpashchim (**Figure 3.5**).

3.3.3 Standard Precautions for Infection Control in Service Delivery Area

Around the world, infections acquired in a health facility (known as nosocomial infections) often complicate the delivery of health care. Strict adherence to infection control guidelines and constant vigilance are necessary to prevent such infections, particularly in the current context of COVID-19.

Tables 3.8.1 and **3.8.2** show the percentages of all facilities that had 17 items considered basic for infection control. Overall, there was considerable variability in the availability of the items, with facilities

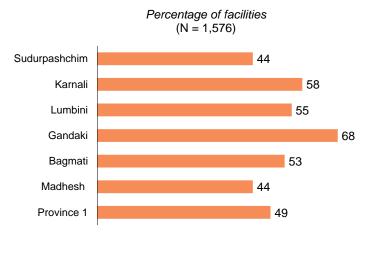
most likely to have either soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant (97%) and least likely to have an appropriate means for storing infectious waste (16%) and guidelines for infection prevention and health care waste management (7%). In general, the tables show that hospitals are more likely than PHCCs and basic health centers to have basic items for infection control. The percentages of facilities in the Madhesh province having basic infection control are below the national average for all items except alcohol-based hand disinfectant (94% each) and latex gloves (96% versus 94%).



3.3.4 Waste Segregation and Safe Disposal of Health Care Waste

Proper segregation and safe disposal of health care waste are important measures in infection prevention and control. In the 2021 NHFS, 87% of all health facilities were found to be segregating waste at the time of collection (Table **3.9**), but only 52% safely dispose of both sharps and health care waste (Table 3.10). By province, facilities in Madhesh (76%) are least likely to segregate waste at the time of collection (Table 3.9), and facilities in Sudurpashchim and Madhesh (44% each) are least likely to safely dispose of both sharps and waste (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Disposal of sharps and medical waste, by province



A comparison of the 2015 NHFS and 2021 NHFS results shows that the percentage of facilities safely disposing of both sharps and health care waste has declined from 77% to 52%. The decrease in safe waste disposal practices is especially noticeable in PHCCs and basic health centers.

3.3.5 Capacity for Adherence to Standards for Quality Sterilization or High-level Disinfection Processes

As noted, infections acquired in a health facility can complicate the delivery of health care, and strict adherence to infection control guidelines is necessary to prevent these infections. **Table 3.11** and **Figure 3.8** report on the capacity of health facilities to process instruments for reuse.

Slightly more than 8 in 10 facilities have the equipment necessary to process instruments for reuse, and almost 7 in 10 have both functioning equipment and correct knowledge of processing time for at

Percentage of facilities NHFS 2015 NHFS 2021 82 80 69 64 40 20 4 6 Equipment Equipment and Equipment, Written guideline knowledge of knowledge of on sterilization or HLD processing time processing time, and automatic timer

Figure 3.8 Capacity to process equipment for reuse

least one processing method. When the presence of an automatic timer is considered, only 40% of facilities have all of the prerequisites for quality sterilization. However, this is twice the percentage of facilities reported as having all three prerequisites in 2015 (20%). On the other hand, the percentage of facilities having written guidelines for sterilization or high-level disinfection (HLD) improved only slightly in 2021 (6%) relative to 2015 (4%).

Facilities in the Gandaki province (54%) are most likely to have the three prerequisites for quality sterilization, while facilities in Madhesh (26%) are least likely to have the measures.

3.3.6 COVID-19 Basic Supplies, Services, and Trained Staff

COVID-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for health facilities worldwide. Beyond strong infection control, health facilities in Nepal need a range of basic equipment and supplies and trained staff to address COVID-19. **Table 3.12** shows that, with the exception of emergency transport (80%), less than half of all facilities in Nepal have any of the supplies and services considered essential in providing COVID-19 care. **Table 3.13** shows that only 19% of facilities have a COVID-19 handbook available. Just over half of facilities have staff with recent COVID-19-related infection prevention and control training (55%), and only 42% have staff with recent COVID-19-related water, sanitation, and hygiene training.

3.3.7 Diagnostic Capacity

Provision of diagnostic services, comprising laboratory tests and diagnostic imaging, is essential for clinical decision making and for enhancing delivery of quality health care. The 2021 NHFS assessed diagnostic capacity using the methodology proposed by WHO and USAID (WHO 2012). **Tables 3.14** and **3.15** present information on the availability of specific tests at all health facilities and the availability of basic tests at hospitals and PHCCs.

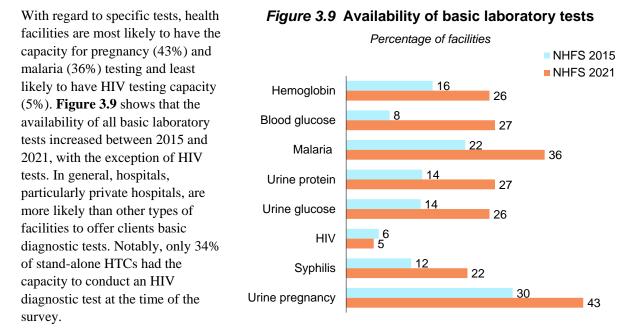


Table 3.16 looks at the availability of any laboratory services including rapid diagnostic tests at health posts (HPs). Overall, around two-thirds of health posts offer at least some testing services, with HPs in the Lumbini province (91%) most likely and those in Province 1 (50%) least likely to provide at least some laboratory services.

Table 3.17 focuses on the availability of advanced diagnostic tests and equipment in hospitals and PHCCs. Federal/provincial-level hospitals are generally much more likely than other types of hospitals and PHCCs to provide advanced diagnostic tests and to have equipment for diagnostic imaging.

3.3.8 Availability of Essential Medicines

Consistent availability of essential medicines is critical in the delivery of quality health services. **Tables 3.18** and **3.19** present information on the availability of 18 tracer medicines and levothyroxine in all health facilities except stand-alone HTCs. Only facilities providing normal delivery services were considered in assessing the availability of oxytocin or other uterotonics, and only hospitals offering TB diagnostic and/or treatment services were considered in assessing the availability of RHZ (isoniazid/rifampicin/ pyrazinamide).

With regard to specific essential medicines, facilities are most likely to have oxytocin or other uterotonics (98%) and albendazole (98%). Levothyroxine is available at 6% of facilities, mainly hospitals and PHCCs. Overall, 9 in 10 or more facilities have 11 of the 18 essential medicines. However, only 1% have all 18 medicines.

The availability of pharmacy services is an important indicator of readiness to provide essential medicines. **Table 3.20** shows that a large majority (87%) of public hospitals have pharmacy services available.

3.4 MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT AND MAINTAIN QUALITY SERVICES AND APPROPRIATE CLIENT UTILIZATION

Basic management and administrative systems as well as regular supervision and in-service training are necessary to ensure that health services are consistently provided at an acceptable level of quality.

3.4.1 Management Meetings, Quality Assurance, and Client Opinions

The 2021 NHFS elicited information pertaining to management meetings, community participation, quality assurance, and structures to elicit clients' opinions on health service delivery. **Table 3.21** provides information for all facilities except HTCs on each of these elements, which are important in ensuring the delivery of quality services.

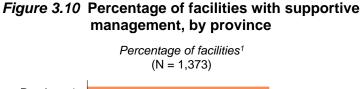
Around half of the facilities reported having routine management committee meetings and showed documentation of a recent meeting. A similar proportion of facilities provided documentation of at least one management meeting where there was community participation in the 6 months preceding the survey. This represents an improvement from the situation in 2015, when only around one-third of facilities reported having routine management meetings or holding management meetings in which there was community participation. There was less improvement in the percentage of facilities that reported and provided documentation of quality assurance activities (23% versus 20% in 2015). As was the case in 2015 (3%), very few facilities (4%) had client feedback systems in place.

With the exception of client feedback systems, **Table 3.21** shows that public facilities are more likely to have engaged in these activities than private facilities.

3.4.2 Supportive Management for Providers

The 2021 NHFS obtained information on supervisory and staff development activities, which again are important in providing quality health services. Overall, **Table 3.22** shows that 94% of health facilities reported that they had an external supervisory visit during the 4 months preceding the survey. In 79% of facilities where at least two eligible providers were interviewed, at least half of interviewed providers reported receiving work-related training during the 2 years before the survey. Similarly, routine supervision was reported in 79% of facilities. Training and personal supervision were reported in just over half of the facilities (55%), a decrease from 2015 (69%).

Supportive management practices (an external supervisory visit and routine staff training and supervision) were found much more often in public (58%) than private (10%) facilities. The percentage of facilities reporting these practices also varied markedly by province, from only 37% in Bagmati to 66% in Sudurpashchim (**Figure 3.10**).





¹ Facilities where at least two providers were interviewed

3.4.3 Availability of Human Resources for Health

The qualifications of staff providing services and total staffing levels are both important elements in determining the capacity of health facilities to deliver quality care. **Table 3.23** presents information on staffing levels by type of provider for all facilities except HTCs. As expected, both the number of staff and their qualifications vary by facility type, with hospitals and PHCCs likely to have a greater number and diversity of staff than basic health centers. **Table 3.24** focuses on the extent to which public health

facilities have unfilled posts. The results indicate that staffing shortages are particularly severe in UHCs and CHUs.

3.4.4 Integrated Health Management Information System

The 2021 NHFS collected information on several aspects of the functioning of health management information and logistics systems. **Table 3.25** shows that the vast majority (90%) of all facilities excluding HTCs regularly compile a health management information system (HMIS) report, and two-thirds have a designated HMIS focal person. Around 7 in 10 facilities reported that staff have received DHIS-2 training (71%). Although these indicators are positive, **Table 3.25** highlights the limited use of electronic or online reporting (35%).

Table 3.25 also provides information on the functioning of the logistics management information system (LMIS) in public health facilities. Almost all public health facilities compile an LMIS report regularly (96%), and nearly half (48%) have staff with basic LMIS training. More than 7 in 10 public facilities have an LMIS focal person, and in just over half of these facilities that focal person has received LMIS training.

Although many public health facilities in Nepal regularly compile integrated HMIS (IHMIS) reports, only a minority have guidance on the preparation of these reports available to staff in the facility. For example, **Table 3.26** shows that only 31% of public facilities had an HMIS user manual available on the day of the survey. The table also shows that only one-third of public facilities are complying with the requirement that they display statistics on key health measures for the public to see.

3.4.5 Storage Practices for Medicines

Another key indicator of facility performance is the effectiveness of the overall logistics management system in ensuring good storage practices for medicines. **Table 3.27** presents information on storage practices for antibiotics and other medicines at facilities during the NHFS visit. More than 8 in 10 facilities demonstrated seven out of the eight good storage practices shown in the table. However, only a minority of facilities (41%) had fire equipment available or accessible at locations where medicines were stored. Overall, 32% of health facilities met all of the eight storage criteria, with hospitals and PHCCs more likely than lower-level facilities to meet the criteria (**Figure 3.11**). By province, the percentage of facilities meeting all of the criteria ranged from 18% in Sudurpashchim to 43% in Madhesh.

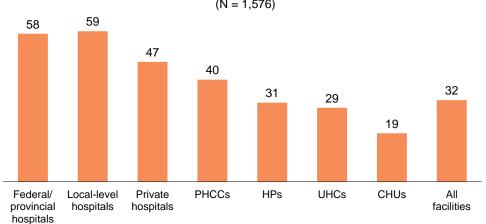


Figure 3.11 Storage practices for medicines

Percentage of facilities demonstrating all appropriate storage practices (N = 1,576)

3.4.6 Timely Supply of Family Planning commodities

Timely supplies of commodities are crucial for the delivery of quality family planning services. The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) has set a standard for all health facilities to receive commodities within 2 weeks of placing the order to the higher authority. **Table 3.28** employs information from the NHFS on the timely delivery of family planning commodities as a tracer to monitor the effectiveness of the logistics management system at the national level. Overall, 86% of health facilities in Nepal that determine and order family planning commodities received the commodities within 2 weeks of placing an order. Facilities in Province 1 (78%), Madhesh (78%), and Bagmati (82%) were less likely than facilities in the other provinces (94–95%) to report that they received family planning commodities within 2 weeks of placing an order.

3.5 QUALITY OF CARE

The NHFS gathered information on a large number of quality aspects in line with the minimum service standard (MSS) developed by the MoHP. This section uses information from the facility inventory, health provider interviews, observation protocols, and client exit interviews to first look at overall conformance with minimum quality of care standards for health service delivery in Nepal and then assess performance on specific indicators relating to quality of antenatal care (ANC), family planning, and sick child services. The section also presents information on indicators relating to the quality of rehabilitation and reproductive health services.

3.5.1 Minimum Quality of Care Standards

Table 3.29 presents information on nine tracer items designed to assess minimum quality of care standards at the point of service delivery for all facilities excluding HTCs. The presence of these items varied widely. It was very common for health facilities to have soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant (98%) and trained staff (94%). Around 6 in 10 facilities are employing appropriate procedures for the safe final disposal of infectious waste. A majority of facilities also have a waiting room (75%) and all four tracer amenities (62%) considered essential to meeting minimum quality of care standards. However, only 41% of facilities have the tracer medicines necessary to provide quality care. Even fewer facilities had quality assurance (QA) or MSS guidelines (20%) or key clinical protocols (13%) available on the day of the NHFS visit. Overall, less than 1% of facilities had all nine tracer items.

3.5.2 Compliance with ANC, Family Planning, and IMNCI Service Standards

The 2021 NHFS included a number of items designed to assess health facilities' compliance with service standards related to provision of ANC, family planning, integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI), and normal delivery services. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy results framework (NHSS RF) includes indicators to measure the compliance of ANC, family planning, and sick child services with these standards, which are presented for all facilities excluding HTCs in this chapter. Health facilities' compliance with normal delivery services is not part of the NHSS RF indicators; therefore, compliance with delivery care standards is reviewed in Chapter 7 on delivery and newborn care.

Table 3.30 presents information on compliance with ANC service standards. Overall, very few facilities (1%) met the criteria for all five quality of care items shown in the table. With respect to specific items, providers were observed writing on the client record in 30% of facilities. ANC clients were observed to have received iron supplementation or to have had their weight and blood pressure measured in only around 1 in 4 facilities. Compliance was even more limited with respect to the counseling ANC clients should receive on maintaining a healthy pregnancy (8%) and recognizing at least three danger signs in pregnancy (2%).

Table 3.31 shows that the compliance of health facilities with minimum standards for family planning services is generally low; only 1% of facilities are in compliance with all five items used to assess the

standard of care provided to family planning clients. With respect to specific items, facilities were most likely to maintain a written record of consultations with family planning clients (26%) and least likely to provide the auditory and visual privacy necessary to maintain client confidentiality (4%).

Table 3.32 considers the extent to which health facilities are meeting minimum standards for IMNCI services. Only a small minority of facilities (1%) meet the criteria for all five items shown in the table. Facilities were observed most often performing physical examinations (33%), advising on the need for continued feeding (27%), and recording information on the client card (26%). Providers were observed asking caretakers about complaints in only 2% of facilities.

3.5.3 Provision of Quality ANC, Family Planning, and IMNCI Services

The 2021 NHFS used exit interviews to assess the quality of care provided to ANC, family planning, IMNCI, and normal delivery clients visiting the health facility on the day of the survey. **Table 3.33** shows that almost all interviewed ANC clients (99%) reported that they would recommend the facility to others. Likewise, more than three quarters of clients reported that they had no problems regarding waiting time. However, less than half of clients (45%) received ANC services from a skilled birth attendant (SBA), and only 21% reported that they were counseled on at least three danger signs. Information on clients' postpartum care experiences is presented in Chapter 7 on delivery and newborn care.

Table 3.34 presents data on quality of care for family planning clients. Virtually all family planning clients reported that they would recommend the facility to others, and 88% reported no problems regarding waiting time. Just over half of clients received services from a trained family planning provider (51%). Similar percentages of clients reported being counseled on side effects (53%) and being told what to do if they had any problems and when to return for a follow-up (52%). Overall, health facilities were in compliance with all five tracer items in the case of only 21% of family planning clients.

Table 3.35 presents information obtained on the quality of care for sick children. Almost all interviewed caretakers (97%) reported that they would recommend the facility to others, and 83% had no problems with waiting time. The facility had all basic medicines available in the case of most sick child consultations (98%), and 87% of caretakers were informed by the provider about the child's diagnosis. Less than half of sick children were seen by an IMNCI trained provider. Overall, health facilities were in compliance with all five tracer items in the case of one-third of sick child consultations.

3.5.4 Rehabilitation Services

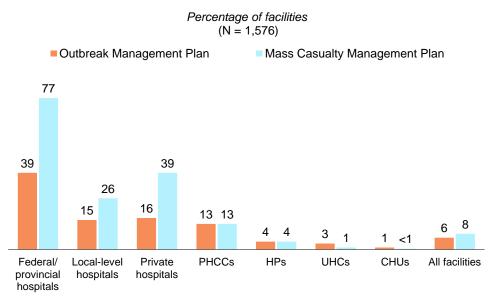
Table 3.36 presents information on the availability of rehabilitation services at health facilities and also assesses the physical accessibility of facilities. The results show that the availability of rehabilitation services is limited in Nepal; overall, only 27% of health facilities have services for detecting impairments, and only 6% have either physiotherapy or mobility aid services to assist clients with impairments. Table 3.36 also shows that physical accessibility is a challenge in many health facilities. The majority of facilities lack accessible doors, entrances, corridors, ramps, reception counters, drinking water, and toilet facilities.

3.5.5 Reproductive Health Care

A lack of trained staff is a major barrier in many instances to delivery of quality health services. **Table 3.37** highlights the lack of staff with recent training in key aspects of reproductive health care. Only 14% of health facilities (excluding HTCs) have a provider with recent adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) training. Staff training is also a major barrier in cervical cancer screening, with only 5% of facilities having at least one interviewed provider with training in visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) and less than 1% having at least one provider trained in the single-visit approach to cervical cancer prevention.

3.6 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Table 3.38 and **Figure 3.12** present information on disaster preparedness, planning, and training for all health facilities. Overall, very few facilities have any of the basic components needed to deal with disasters. Facilities are most likely to have a rapid response team (12%). Higher-level health facilities, particularly public hospitals, are more likely to have the elements needed to address disease outbreaks or other emergencies than lower-level facilities. For example, 39% of federal/provincial hospitals report that they have a plan for outbreak management and 77% have a mass casualty plan, as compared with 4% and 3%, respectively, of basic health centers.





3.7 FINANCIAL AUDITS

Auditing plays a vital role in improving governance by ensuring that resources are managed responsibly and effectively to achieve intended results. **Table 3.39** presents information on the status of financial audits at health facilities (excluding HTCs, UHCs, and private hospitals) for the last fiscal year and the last 3 fiscal years. Around 1 in 3 facilities report having regular financial audits. Audits are more common in hospitals and PHCCs than in basic health facilities. The percentage of facilities that had a completed financial audit for the last fiscal year was highest in Sudurpashchim (52%) and lowest in Madhesh (20%).

3.8 FREE HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

Family planning, antenatal care, and sick child services are provided free of cost in all public health facilities at the district level and below. According to the NHFS results, a somewhat greater proportion of family planning clients (97%) than antenatal (82%) and sick child (87%) clients received free services on the day of the survey (**Table 3.40**). For all three types of clients, services were more likely to be free at basic health centers than at PHCCs or hospitals. **Table 3.40** also shows that almost two-thirds of postpartum clients receiving services at facilities where the Aama program is implemented received free services.

Health insurance is another important tool in efforts to ensure universal health coverage. **Table 3.41** provides information on the availability of health insurance services at hospitals and PHCCs. Overall, 39% of hospitals and PHCCs implement the government's social security health insurance scheme, with health insurance availability greater in public facilities (69%) than private facilities (14%).

Results are also presented in **Table 3.41** on several indicators relating to how health insurance is functioning in facilities that have health insurance services. Notably, 72% of facilities implementing health insurance reported being reimbursed for at least some of the costs of serving enrollees.

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•	Table 3.4	Availability of basic health services at facilities other than stand-alone HTCs
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•	Table 3.6	Availability of basic amenities for client services
•	Table 3.7	Availability of basic equipment
•	Table 3.8.1	Standard precautions for infection control, by facility type
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		province
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•	Table 3.14	Laboratory diagnostic capacity (NHSS RF: OP2.1.3), by facility type
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		and province
•	Table 3.16 (RF16)	Health posts with laboratory services (NHSS: OP5.1.2)
•	Table 3.17	Laboratory diagnostic capacity: Advanced tests and diagnostic imaging
•	Table 3.18	Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4), by facility type
•	Table 3.19	Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4), by managing authority
		and province
•	Table 3.20 (RF15)	Public hospitals with pharmacy services (NHSS RF: OP3.2.4)
•	Table 3.21	Management meetings and quality assurance activities
•	Table 3.22	Supportive management practices at the facility level
•	Table 3.23	Staffing patterns
•	Table 3.24 (RF02)	Sanctioned posts filled (NHSS RF: OP1b1.1)
•	Table 3.25	IHIMS (HMIS and LMIS) status: IHIMS reporting and designated focal
		person
•	Table 3.26	IHMIS status: HMIS and LMIS guidelines, manuals, and latest report
•	Table 3.27 (RF05)	Storage practices for medicines (NHSS RF: OP1c2.2)
•	Table 3.28 (RF04)	Timely supply of family planning commodities (NHSS RF: OP1c2.1)
•	Table 3.29	Meeting minimum standards of quality of care at point of delivery (NHSS RF. OC2.1)
•	Table 3.30	Providers observed complying with service delivery standard
		protocols/guidelines for tracer services: ANC services (NHSS RF. OP2.1.1)
•	Table 3.31	Providers observed complying with service delivery standard
		protocols/guidelines for tracer services: Family planning services (NHSS RF.
		OP2.1.1)
•	Table 3.32	Providers observed complying with service delivery standard
		protocols/guidelines for tracer services: IMNCI services (NHSS RF.
		OP2.1.1)
•	Table 3.33	Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: ANC
		services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)

- Table 3.34 Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: Family planning services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)
- Table 3.35 Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: IMNCI services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)
- Table 3.36 Availability of rehabilitation services and accessibility of services
- Table 3.37
 Trained staff for reproductive health services
- Table 3.38 Isolation room, RRT, ICS disaster preparedness, and drill down exercise
- Table 3.39
 Financial audits
- Table 3.40
 Clients receiving free health care
- Table 3.41 Availability of health insurance services

Table 3.1 Availability of specific services

Among all facilities, percentages and numbers that offer specific services, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of facilities offering service		of facilities service
Service provided	(weighted)	Weighted	Unweighted
Child curative care Child growth monitoring Child vaccination (EPI) ¹ Any modern FP service ² Antenatal care PMTCT ³ Delivery and newborn care Postnatal newborn services Cesarean delivery ⁴ HIV testing ⁵ HIV care and support ⁶ HIV care and support ⁶ HIV treatment (ART) ⁷ STI diagnosis or treatment ⁸ Malaria diagnosis or treatment ⁸ Malaria diagnosis or treatment ⁹ NCD diagnosis or treatment ¹⁰ Kala-azar (leishmaniasis) diagnosis or treatment Management of snake bites	98.7 89.9 88.4 97.3 97.9 1.4 51.1 76.8 5.2 5.0 7.9 1.8 86.2 79.4 48.3 96.3 11.6 77.4	1,556 1,418 1,394 1,534 1,543 21 805 1,211 83 78 125 29 1,358 1,252 761 1,518 183 1,220	1,514 1,263 1,179 1,474 1,494 76 788 1,194 242 180 185 94 1,341 1,091 830 1,487 340 1,206
Management of animal bites	87.1	1,372	1,352
Total	-	1,576	1,576

EPI = Expanded Program on Immunization

STI = Sexually transmitted infection

¹ Routine provision of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), pentavalent, oral polio, or measlesrubella (MR) vaccinations; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine; a fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV); and Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccinations at the facility or though outreach.

² Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following modern methods of family planning (FP): combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), male condoms, female sterilization, or male sterilization

³ Facility reports that it provides any of the following services intended for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV: HIV testing and counseling for pregnant women or children born to HIV-positive women, provision of antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis to HIVpositive pregnant women or to newborns of HIV-positive women, provision of infant and young child feeding for PMTCT, provision of nutritional counseling for HIV-positive pregnant women and their infants, or provision of family planning counseling to HIV-positive pregnant women. ⁴ Facility reports that it provides cesarean delivery services at the facility site.

⁵ Facility reports that is has the capacity to conduct HIV testing at the facility site, whether by rapid diagnostic testing, ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), or Western blot, and an unexpired HIV rapid diagnostic test kit is available in the facility on the day of the survey or another test capability is available.

⁶ Facility reports that providers in the facility prescribe or provide any of the following:

-Treatment for any opportunistic infections or for symptoms related to HIV/AIDS, including treatment for topical fungal infections

-Systematic intravenous treatment for specific fungal infections such as cryptococcal meningitis -Treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma

-Palliative care, such as symptom or pain management or nursing care for terminally ill or severely debilitated patients

-Nutritional rehabilitation services, including client education and provision of nutritional or micronutrient supplementation

-Fortified protein supplementation

-Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patients

-Preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB) (i.e., isoniazid with pyridoxine)

-Primary preventive treatment for opportunistic infections (e.g., cotrimoxazole preventive treatment)

-General family planning counseling and/or services for HIV-positive clients

-Condoms

⁷ Facility reports that providers in the facility prescribe antiretroviral (ARV) treatment and/or provide clinical follow-up for clients on ARV treatment. Outreach ART facilities are included in this definition

⁸ Facility reports that providers assigned to the facility diagnose TB, prescribe treatment for TB, or provide TB treatment follow-up services for clients treated elsewhere.

⁹ Facility reports that it offers malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. Facilities offering antenatal care services that reported that they provide malaria rapid diagnostic testing or that were found on the day of the survey visit to be conducting malaria rapid diagnostic tests at the ANC service site were considered as offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. ¹⁰ Facility reports that it offers services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes,

cardiovascular diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases.

Table 3.2 Availability of specific services at facilities other than standalone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs)

Percentages and numbers of facilities that offer specific services, Nepal HFS $2021\,$

Service provided	Percentage of facilities offering service (weighted)	Number of facilities offering service (weighted)
Child curative care Child growth monitoring Child vaccination (EPI) ¹ Any modern FP service ² Antenatal care Delivery and newborn care Postnatal newborn services Cesarean delivery ³ TB diagnosis or treatment ⁴ Malaria diagnosis or treatment ⁶ NCD diagnosis or treatment ⁶ Kala-azar (leishmaniasis) diagnosis or treatment Management of snake bites Management of animal bites	99.3 90.5 88.9 97.7 98.3 51.4 77.3 5.3 79.9 48.6 96.9 11.7 77.9 87.7	1,554 1,416 1,391 1,529 1,538 804 1,209 83 1,250 760 1,516 183 1,220 1,372
Total	-	1,565

EPI = Expanded Program on Immunization

¹ Routine provision of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), pentavalent, oral polio, or measles-rubella (MR) vaccinations; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine; a fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV); and Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccinations at the facility or though outreach ² Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following modern methods of family planning (FP): combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices

(IUDs), male condoms, female sterilization, or male sterilization. ³ Facility reports that it provides cesarean delivery services at the facility site. ⁴ Facility reports that providers assigned to the facility diagnose tuberculosis (TB), prescribe treatment for TB, or provide TB treatment follow-up services for

clients treated elsewhere. ⁵ Facility reports that it offers malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. Facilities offering antenatal care services that reported that they provide malaria RDT or that were found on the day of the survey visit to be conducting malaria rapid diagnostic tests at the ANC service site were considered as offering malaria diagnostic and/or treatment services

offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. ⁶ Facility reports that it offers services for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and chronic respiratory diseases. Table 3.3 Availability of specific services and diagnostic tests

Among all facilities, percentages and numbers that offer specific services and diagnostic tests, Nepal HFS 2021

Service provided	Percentage of facilities offering service (weighted)	Number of facilities offering service (weighted)
Abortion-related services Extended outpatient department	19.2	301
services	3.5	54
Adolescent-friendly services Screening for uterovaginal	45.2	707
prolapse Management of uterovaginal	50.2	785
prolapse	30.0	469
Surgical management of uterovaginal prolapse	4.6	71
Screening for obstetric fistula	20.9	326
Screening for cervical cancer	11.7	183
Screening for breast cancer	49.7	778
Visual inspection with acetic acid		
test	9.0	141
Colposcopy	1.9	29
Thermocoagulation	1.4	22
Cryotherapy	1.1	17
Pap smear test	3.2	50
Loop electrosurgical excision procedure	1.1	17
Mental health treatment	25.2	394
Total	-	1,565

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout this chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), CHUs (community health units), and HTCs (HIV testing and counseling centers). This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.

ristics. Nepal HFS 2021 Table 3.4 Availability of basic health services at facilities other than stand-alone HTCs and all basic bealth ser n indicated basic bealth service Dorocotades of facilities offerin

		Facility type	y type			Basic he	Basic health care centers	enters	Location	tion				Province				
Basic health services	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Urban	Rural	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Immunization services Child vaccination Tetanus/diphtheria vaccination	74.3 83.6	89.6 90.5	25.2 57.7	100.0 98.4	94.8 86.5	99.6 90.5	80.1 73.0	73.5 70.3	84.1 80.7	95.4 89.4	87.5 88.6	92.8 79.0	85.5 84.0	89.9 84.6	89.4 86.0	93.6 84.3	90.9 87.0	89.4 84.7
Childhood illness management services Child curative care	99.0	98.4	93.5	100.0	6.66	100.0	99.1	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.4	0.66	99.5	99.9	98.7	99.8	100.0	99.4
Nutrition services Child growth monitoring	84.5	91.3	38.6	99.5	96.5	99.7	85.5	84.0	87.0	97.8	90.6	93.4	88.2	94.1	94.6	95.3	91.3	92.1
Pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum services Antenatal care Delivery and newborn care Abortion care Postnatal newborn care	96.9 91.7 92.7 96.9	98.4 93.8 93.8 93.8	90.4 52.8 72.8	100.0 97.3 67.2 99.5	99.0 48.2 76.2	99.8 57.2 15.1 80.0	96.3 7.0 63.7	96.4 0.9 0.3	97.7 41.3 24.6 71.4	99.1 63.0 83.9	98.8 51.2 76.6	99.3 24.9 58.6	98.2 47.1 19.3 71.2	96.8 23.0 83.4	98.1 56.8 20.7 87.0	98.4 77.8 10.0 86.7	98.9 76.8 88.9	98.4 51.4 77.3
Family planning, reproductive health, and women's cancer services Any modern method of family planning Uterovaginal prolapse (screening) Obstetric fistula (screening) Breast cancer (screening) Breast cancer (screening) Adolescent-friendly services	95.9 945.9 75.2 87.6 54.9	98.7 96.7 42.2 64.2 64.2	71.4 83.0 68.4 60.4 74.7 24.0	100.0 91.3 37.7 26.8 71.0	99.9 141.3 55.2 45.6	100.0 49.9 6.1 6.1 51.0	99.7 24.3 3.2 39.7 27.5	99.5 22.5 7.0 0.7 23.4	95.8 47.9 16.9 41.1	99.9 52.7 52.6 49.9	97.4 13.8 40.5 40.6	96.6 33.5 4.4 3.1	96.1 61.4 20.5 20.2 40.2	99.2 50.3 19.3 48.7 47.9	97.7 53.9 6.3 53.8 53.8 57.0	99.7 48.1 5.4 60.6 37.7	99.7 57.3 27.2 82.3 50.9	97.7 50.2 11.7 49.7 45.2

Continued...

Table 3.4—Continued																		
		Facility type	r type			Basic hea	Basic health care centers	enters	Location	ŗ			-	Province				
	Federal/ provincial- level	Local-level	Private		Basic health care					ď	Province						Sudur-	
Basic health services	hospitals	hospitals	hospitals	PHCCs	centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Urban	Rural	_	Madhesh E	Bagmati (Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	pashchim	Total
Services related to infectious																		
Services for STIs	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	84.0	87.7	72.3	68.7		84.4	76.3	82.3	82.1	90.1	95.0	88.0	95.0	86.0
Malaria (diagnosis or treatment)	96.9	93.8	90.4	89.6	41.8	47.9	26.3	11.9	55.9	40.1	35.9	64.4	39.1	57.4	63.5	19.9	53.2	48.5
treatment)	98.0	95.4	76.3	<u> 99.5</u>	7.97	91.2	47.0	26.1	79.8	81.4	76.8	93.4	75.1	79.6	86.2	72.5	77.5	80.6
HIV (opportunistic infection																		
treatment)	60.9	15.9	13.6	17.5	5.7	6.7	1.9	2.1	7.0	8.6	7.9	3.2	7.1	6.6	18.0	1.2	7.3	7.8
Leprosy, dengue, and filariasis																		
(diagnosis and treatment) Gastrointestinal infection	92.7	88.2	75.7	80.3	45.1	52.4	22.8	13.7	56.8	42.0	40.0	83.9	35.5	20.8	60.3	46.8	64.6	49.9
(diagnosis and treatment)	100.0	97.7	97.9	99.5	90.6	97.2	92.6	92.6	96.6	97.1	97.1	99.4	99.7	92.3	99.9	98.6	86.8	96.8
Respiratory tract infection																		
(diagnosis and treatment)	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.1	99.5	96.8	98.8	98.7	9 .66	98.0	99.4	98.7	100.0	99.9	98.3	100.0	99.2
Eruptive diseases (measles, chicken pox. rubella. mumps)																		
management	0.66	100.0	91.3	98.9	88.1	92.5	75.7	67.9	88.3	89.9	81.6	91.2	91.8	88.0	92.0	92.4	86.7	89.0
Skin and soft tissue infection																		
(diagnosis and treatment) Eve infection (diagnosis first-aid	99.0	100.0	94.6	99.5	98.8	99.3	95.8	98.2	97.3	9 9.8	97.8	95.6	99.4	98.7	99.4	100.0	99.5	98.5
and referral)	94.9	98.4	84.3	99.5	98.9	0.66	97.9	99.8	96.7	99.0	94.7	94.6	98.4	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.8	97.8
ENT (diagnosis, first-aid and																		
reterral) Oral infection (diaconocie firet-aid	99.0	100.0	93.0	98.9	99.7	100.0	98.2	99.0	98.5	99.9	98.2	98.3	99.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.2
and referral)	98.0	100.0	95.2	<u> 99.5</u>	99.4	9.66	98.0	98.7	98.3	99.8	98.1	97.3	9.66	99.9	99.4	5.66	99.8	0.06
Genitourinary infection (diagnosis																		
and treatment)	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	95.6	96.5	91.0	93.9	94.7	97.8	91.9	87.9	98.9	99.3	98.9	100.0	98.8	96.1
Animal bite (management)	96.9	100.0	86.8	95.6	87.2	88.1	80.4	87.4		92.4	77.5	77.5	91.3	98.0	85.7	95.5	96.7	87.7
Kala-azar/leishmaniasis (diagnosis or treatment)	82.4	29.3	54.3	37.7	5.4	6.5	1.3	1.1	15.7	7.1	26.2	10.0	13.1	2.9	8.1	6.3	8.7	11.7
																	CO	Continued

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Table 3.4—Continued																		
		Facility type	rtype			Basic he	Basic health care centers	enters	Location	L L				Province				
Basic health services	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Urban F	P	Province 1 M	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Services related to noncommunicable diseases and conditions experienced by differently abled people Diabetes (diagnosis and/or treatment) Chronic respiratory diseases such	100.0	100.0	0.79	98.9 0	69.5	73.8	60.9	45.9	74.4	72.3	71.2	77.2	6.07	77.4	83.1	53.4	73.0	73.4
as CUPU (diagnosis and/or treatment)	100.0	100.0	96.8	100.0	96.0	97.0	90.7	94.0	95.8	96.8	88.6	99.4	96.4	99.5	97.9	92.9	100.0	96.3
Cardiovascular disease (diagnosis and/or treatment) Musculoskeletal pain and acid	100.0	100.0	95.9	98.9	89.1	91.4	78.4	82.6	90.6	89.8	81.5	95.5	85.3	95.2	96.0	86.5	94.1	90.2
pepuc disease (treatment and referral) Discritity (reportion	0.06	98.4	96.1	97.8	91.7	93.1	85.2	88.7	92.2	92.8	82.9	86.0	9.96	96.8	98.6	89.5	97.5	92.5
Disability (identification), counseling, and referral)	95.8	89.8	71.3	89.1	60.2	63.8	49.5	44.2	62.5	63.5	67.5	76.8	47.7	57.9	68.3	57.5	67.2	63.0
Mental illness services Mental health problems (diagnosis and/or management)	91.7	89.6	68.3	69.4	17.6	20.6	7.1	5.6	29.2	20.6	20.2	19.7	30.2	21.9	30.1	27.4	26.4	25.2
Geriatric health services Geriatric health promotion services	81.5	83.1	57.6	71.6	67.7	69.3	63.3	60.1	60.9	68.2	69.4	64.2	57.5	65.5	81.3	56.9	79.4	67.5
Basic emergency services Snake bite (management)	94.8	93.6	68.4	88.0	6.77	79.1	67.7	79.9	71.2	85.7	66.5	54.6	81.4	90.9	82.9	94.0	89.0	78.0
Common emergency services (management and referral) Minor surgical services Acute pain (management and	100.0	98.4 100.0	95.5 99.3	97.8 100.0	80.5 98.9	83.3 100.0	70.2 93.1	70.2 96.4	81.5 98.3	84.2 99.7	85.0 98.2 05.7	81.1 99.4	89.3 99.8	99.0 99.8	83.4 98.4	58.8 99.3	67.3 97.5 00.7	82.7 99.0
Health promotion services Health promotion for existing and emergency health conditions	92.8	88.7	66.3	87.4	81.9	84.7	71.8	71.8	o 0	83.5	81.1	73.1	76.6	82.5	89.1	81.1	89.3	81.2
All basic services (all services listed above)	13.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4
Number of facilities	27	17	116	51	1,352	1,064	154	135	834	730	262	246	321	198	239	128	169	1,565
Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTC sites. STIs = Sexually transmitted infections ENT= Ear/nose/throat COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	le HTC sites. s ary disease																	

Table 3.5 Availability of basic health services (NHSS RF: OP3.1.1)

Percentages of facilities offering indicated basic health services and all basic health services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Child curative care	Child growth monitoring	Child vacci- nation ¹	Any modern method of family planning ²	Antenatal care	Services for STIs	All basic client services ³	Postnatal newborn services	Number of facilities excluding HTCs ⁴	facilities excluding	facilities excluding	Number of facilities excluding HTCs and two federal- level hospitals ⁷
Facility type												
Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level	100.0	85.4	74.8	96.8	97.9	100.0	73.7	98.9	27	27	27	27
hospitals	98.4	74.3	89.6	98.4	98.4	100.0	71.0	93.8	17	17	17	17
Private hospitals	93.1	38.6	25.0	71.4	90.0	96.9	19.6	72.8	116	116	116	116
PHCCs	100.0	97.8	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	99.5	51	51	51	51
Basic health care												
centers	99.9	95.0	94.3	99.9	99.0	84.0	78.5	76.2	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352
HPs	100.0	98.2	99.3	100.0	99.8	87.7	86.2	80.0	1,064	1,064	1,064	1,064
UHCs	99.1	83.5	79.4	99.7	96.3	72.3	51.7	63.7	154	154	154	154
CHUs	99.7	83.0	72.4	99.5	96.1	68.4	48.2	60.3	135	135	135	135
Managing authority												
Public	99.9	94.7	94.1	99.8	99.0	85.1	79.0	77.6	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448
Private	93.1	38.6	25.0	71.4	90.0	96.9	19.6	72.8	116	116	116	116
Ecological region												
Mountain	99.8	94.8	87.5	99.6	97.0	71.3	61.9	75.1	210	210	210	210
Hill	99.8	93.3	91.0	98.7	98.6	89.6	80.1	84.4	819	818	819	818
Terai	98.6	84.5	86.3	95.5	98.5	86.1	71.0	67.2	535	535	535	535
Location												
Urban	98.8	85.7	83.5	95.8	97.7	87.3	70.5	71.5	834	834	834	834
Rural	99.9	96.0	95.2	99.9	99.1	84.4	79.2	83.9	730	730	730	730
Province												
Province 1	99.2	90.4	87.1	97.4	98.6	76.1	66.4	76.6	262	262	262	262
Madhesh	99.0	88.3	91.3	96.6	99.3	82.3	72.5	58.6	246	246	246	246
Bagmati	99.6	88.0	85.1	96.2	98.3	82.1	66.0	71.3	321	321	321	321
Gandaki	99.9	92.8	89.9	99.2	96.8	90.1	79.3	83.4	198	198	198	198
Lumbini	98.7	93.0	89.4	97.7	98.1	95.0	83.9	87.0	239	239	239	239
Karnali	99.5	94.8	93.1	99.7	98.1	87.7	82.0	86.7	128	128	128	128
Sudurpashchim	100.0	89.2	90.9	99.7	98.9	95.0	81.9	88.9	169	169	169	169
Total	99.4	90.5	89.0	97.7	98.3	85.9	74.6	77.3	1,565	1,564	1,564	1,564

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.

¹Routine provision of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), pentavalent, oral polio, or measles-rubella (MR) vaccinations; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine; a fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV); and Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccinations at the facility or through outreach.

² Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following methods of family planning: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), male condoms, male sterilization, or female sterilization.
 ³ Percentage of all health facilities except HTCs providing outpatient curative care for sick children, child growth monitoring, child vaccination services, any modern method of family planning, antenatal care, and services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). These services also constitute the basic health care package of the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS).

⁴ This denominator applies only to the services for STIs indicator.

⁵ For the child curative care, child vaccination, and antenatal care services indicators, two federal-level hospitals were also excluded from the denominator.

⁶ For the child growth monitoring services indicator, one federal-level hospital was excluded from the denominator.
⁷ For the any modern methods of family planning indicator, two federal-level hospitals were also excluded from the denominator.

Table 3.6 Availability of basic amenities for client services

Among all facilities, percentages with indicated amenities considered basic for quality services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

				Ame	enities				
Background characteristic	Regular electricity ¹	Improved water source ²	Visual and auditory privacy ³	Client latrine ⁴	Communi- cation equipment ⁵	Computer with Internet ⁶	Emergency transport ⁷	All amenities excluding computer with Internet ⁸	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals	98.0	100.0	93.9	98.0	94.8	94.9	95.9	81.5	27
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	100.0 99.5 91.3	100.0 99.0 98.4	95.1 96.2 95.6	95.1 98.0 95.6	53.3 96.4 45.4	83.4 84.4 80.9	93.6 95.2 88.5	43.5 86.8 35.0	17 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	74.9 79.1 62.0 56.7	93.3 95.2 88.2 84.2	88.9 91.0 79.9 82.4	88.1 88.8 83.7 87.7	16.5 18.1 14.9 5.1	50.0 56.9 32.3 15.1	77.6 79.1 72.8 70.7	8.8 10.2 5.5 1.6	1,352 1,064 154 135
Stand-alone HTCs	92.7	97.6	92.7	95.1	97.6	87.8	78.0	61.0	11
Managing authority Public Private	76.2 98.9	93.7 98.8	89.3 95.9	88.6 97.7	19.4 96.5	52.3 84.7	78.5 93.7	11.5 84.5	1,448 128
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	79.8 77.9 77.6	96.2 93.9 93.6	94.3 92.0 84.8	95.8 93.6 80.5	15.8 27.6 26.7	36.4 59.6 55.0	65.2 82.4 81.3	10.9 18.8 17.9	210 823 543
Location Urban Rural	78.8 77.2	93.3 95.0	89.6 90.1	88.1 90.9	33.3 16.9	58.4 51.0	78.2 81.5	23.7 10.2	846 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	84.3 74.6 80.7 73.6 69.1 88.4 78.6	93.3 89.9 95.8 99.1 94.0 96.4 91.0	84.9 82.2 91.2 92.8 97.3 91.5 90.5	93.3 69.2 92.0 93.9 94.2 92.1 93.3	28.1 15.4 40.3 28.6 23.1 10.3 20.7	58.1 49.3 49.7 70.7 58.6 49.2 48.7	71.5 77.8 91.7 76.4 87.5 65.6 75.9	18.4 7.7 30.5 18.0 18.3 7.1 11.3	264 247 325 198 243 129 170
Total	78.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	25.7	54.9	79.7	17.4	1,576

¹ Facility is connected to a central power grid and there has not been an interruption in the power supply lasting for more than 2 hours at a time during normal working hours in the 7 days before the survey, facility had a functioning generator with fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has back-up solar power.

² Water is piped into the facility or piped onto facility grounds, or facility has bottled water, water from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, or rainwater, and the outlet from this source is within 500 meters of the facility.

³ A private room or screened-off space available in the general outpatient service area that is a sufficient distance from other clients so that a normal conversation can be held without the client being seen or heard by others

⁴ Facility has a functioning flush or pour-flush toilet, a ventilated improved pit latrine, or a composting toilet.

⁵ Facility has a functioning land-line telephone, a functioning facility-owned cellular phone, a private cellular phone that is supported by the facility,

⁶ Facility has a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of
 ⁷ Facility has a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of

the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility.

⁸ Facility has regular electricity, an improved water source, visual and auditory privacy, a client latrine, communication equipment, and emergency transport.

Table 3.7 Availability of basic equipment

Among all facilities, percentages with equipment considered basic to quality client services available in the general outpatient service area, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Equipment								
Background characteristic	Adult weighing scale	Child weighing scale ¹	Infant weighing scale/ pan scale ²	Digital thermo- meter	Stetho- scope	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Light source ⁴	All basic equipment ⁵	Number of facilities
Facility type									
Federal/provincial-level									
hospitals	95.9	64.9	63.0	95.9	99.0	95.9	97.9	46.5	27
Local-level hospitals	100.0	87.1	79.3	100.0	100.0	98.4	92.0	69.7	17
Private hospitals	93.6	43.9	49.6	96.8	98.3	97.8	98.4	26.5	116
PHCCs	97.3	73.8	78.1	95.1	97.8	96.2	94.5	54.1	51
Basic health care									
centers	94.9	68.7	69.8	94.0	98.2	96.0	91.9	41.6	1,352
HPs	95.2	70.7	73.6	94.3	98.1	95.7	92.7	45.5	1,064
UHCs	93.9	61.1	54.8	93.9	99.4	97.5	89.7	25.9	154
CHUs	93.8	61.6	57.0	92.1	98.0	97.3	87.9	28.1	135
Stand-alone HTCs	82.9	22.0	29.3	75.6	82.9	80.5	85.4	9.8	11
Managing authority									
Public	95.1	69.1	70.1	94.2	98.2	96.1	92.1	42.4	1,448
Private	92.7	41.9	47.8	94.9	96.9	96.2	97.2	25.0	128
Ecological region									
Mountain	93.4	79.3	69.0	93.5	96.5	96.2	95.5	48.7	210
Hill	96.7	64.7	72.0	96.1	98.7	97.4	93.0	42.9	823
Terai	92.6	65.3	62.3	91.7	97.9	94.1	90.6	35.2	543
Location									
Urban	95.2	63.7	68.1	93.6	98.4	95.7	92.0	38.6	846
Rural	94.4	70.5	68.4	95.0	97.8	96.5	93.0	43.9	730
Province									
Province 1	94.9	62.5	60.6	93.2	96.7	95.2	89.9	35.0	264
Madhesh	90.6	61.8	53.5	90.5	98.1	93.2	88.2	26.0	247
Bagmati	98.1	67.3	65.1	97.7	97.3	96.0	94.3	41.1	325
Gandaki	96.3	54.9	79.5	95.3	99.7	98.2	92.6	33.6	198
Lumbini	96.1	75.8	77.7	97.0	99.3	97.7	94.0	54.3	243
Karnali	88.8	66.9	72.2	94.6	96.3	94.4	90.7	45.7	129
Sudurpashchim	96.0	81.2	78.2	89.2	99.7	98.1	98.4	58.3	170
Total	94.9	66.9	68.3	94.2	98.1	96.1	92.5	41.0	1,576

¹ A scale with gradations of 250 grams, or a digital standing scale with gradations of 250 grams or less where an adult can hold a child to be

¹ A scale with gradations of 250 grams, or a digital standing scale with gradations of 250 grams or less where an adult can hold a child to be weighed, available somewhere in the general outpatient area
 ² A scale with gradations of 100 grams, or a digital standing scale with gradations of 100 grams where an adult can hold an infant to be weighed, available somewhere in the general outpatient area
 ³ A digital blood pressure machine or a manual sphygmomanometer with a stethoscope available somewhere in the general outpatient area
 ⁴ A spotlight source that can be used for client examinations or a functioning flashlight available somewhere in the general outpatient area
 ⁵ Facility had an adult scale, a child scale, an infant scale, a thermometer, a stethoscope, a blood pressure apparatus, and a light source all available on the dwo of the sunery.

available on the day of the survey.

Table 3.8.1 Standard precautions for infection control, by facility type

Among all facilities, percentages with sterilization equipment somewhere in the facility and other items for standard precautions available in the general outpatient area of the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facilit	y type			Basic	health care			
Items	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Stand- alone HTCs	Total
Any sterilization equipment ¹ Safe final disposal of sharps	99.0	83.0	98.6	91.8	80.3	82.8	75.4	65.9	78.0	82.3
waste ² Safe final disposal of health	59.7	79.0	70.5	60.7	65.9	65.4	73.0	62.0	68.3	66.2
care waste ³ Appropriate storage of	71.0	76.8	76.7	59.0	56.8	57.1	58.2	52.8	61.0	58.8
health care waste4	22.7	24.6	12.3	6.0	15.9	15.5	21.7	12.5	7.3	15.5
Disinfectant ⁵	79.4	72.7	77.1	65.0	66.6	68.5	62.7	56.1	78.0	67.7
Syringes and needles ⁶	86.6	91.3	84.4	82.5	89.7	88.8	92.3	93.9	80.5	89.0
Soap	85.6	76.4	86.9	72.1	65.1	65.9	64.1	59.7	82.9	67.5
Running water ⁷	91.8	81.9	88.5	81.4	61.4	62.8	59.2	53.4	80.5	65.0
Soap and running water Alcohol-based hand	85.6	76.4	86.3	72.1	57.5	59.1	55.2	47.2	78.0	61.0
disinfectant Soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand	96.9	96.8	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.7	89.7	94.0	92.7	94.3
disinfectant	97.9	96.8	98.3	96.2	97.4	97.8	95.5	96.8	95.1	97.4
Latex gloves ⁸ Medical masks (surgical or	95.8	96.8	96.0	86.9	93.5	93.2	93.1	96.1	90.2	93.5
N95)	94.8	95.2	89.6	83.6	80.4	79.7	84.9	80.6	87.8	81.6
Gowns/aprons	73.3	51.6	77.5	56.8	50.0	51.9	42.4	44.0	63.4	52.8
Eye protection Needle destroyer/needle	53.6	54.4	48.1	33.3	33.5	35.2	27.1	27.1	39.0	35.2
cutter IP and health care waste	60.9	51.9	60.2	36.6	28.6	31.3	26.7	9.3	46.3	32.2
management guidelines ⁹ All infection prevention items	20.6	9.7	14.7	8.2	6.2	7.5	2.2	0.7	36.6	7.4
except eye protection ¹⁰	3.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Number of facilities	27	17	116	51	1,352	1,064	154	135	11	1,576

¹ Facility reports that some instruments are processed in the facility and the facility has a functioning electric dry heat sterilizer, a functioning electric autoclave, or a non-electric autoclave with a functioning heat source available somewhere in the facility, or an electric pot or other pot with heat source for high-level disinfection by boiling or high-level disinfection by steaming, or else facility had chlorine, formaldehyde, or glutaraldehyde for chemical ² The process of sharps waste disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area,

dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite. ³ The process of health care waste (infectious waste other than sharps waste) disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage

in a protected area prior to removal offsite. ⁴ Waste receptacles observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, and in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery ⁵ Chlorine-based or other country-specific disinfectants used for environmental disinfection available in the general outpatient area

⁶ Single-use standard disposable syringes with needles or else auto-disable syringes with needles available in the general outpatient area

⁷ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher available in the general outpatient area

⁸ Non-latex equivalent gloves are acceptable.

⁹ Infection prevention (IP) and health care waste management reference manual 2015/2020 observed on the day of the visit

¹⁰ Facility meets all of the following infection prevention criteria: sterilization equipment or equipment for high-level disinfection, safe final disposal of sharps waste, safe final disposal of infectious waste, appropriate storage of sharps waste, appropriate storage of infectious waste, disinfectant, syringes and needles, soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, medical masks, gowns, needle destroyer, and guidelines for standard precautions.

Table 3.8.2 Standard precautions for infection control, by managing authority and province

Among all facilities, percentages with sterilization equipment somewhere in the facility and other items for standard precautions available in the general outpatient area of the facility on the day of the survey, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Items	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Any sterilization										
equipment ¹	81.1	96.7	79.2	70.5	89.2	91.9	79.5	75.6	89.3	82.3
Safe final disposal of										
sharps waste ²	65.8	70.3	61.4	58.6	67.7	77.1	70.9	69.3	59.7	66.2
Safe final disposal of										
health care waste ³	57.4	75.3	57.5	47.8	62.9	73.2	57.8	64.0	50.2	58.8
Appropriate storage of										
health care waste ⁴	15.8	11.9	12.1	9.1	25.0	16.6	8.5	24.0	14.2	15.5
Disinfectant ⁵	66.9	77.2	60.2	60.5	75.2	60.1	78.0	71.7	66.6	67.7
Syringes and needles ⁶	89.4	84.0	77.4	82.2	95.9	90.0	91.9	93.2	95.0	89.0
Soap	65.9	86.5	55.1	55.9	82.9	71.3	72.5	70.4	60.8	67.5
Running water ⁷	63.0	87.8	57.4	39.8	81.1	74.1	68.0	69.8	64.2	65.0
Soap and running water	58.8	85.5	51.8	36.2	78.9	70.1	65.7	67.1	54.6	61.0
Alcohol-based hand										
disinfectant	94.1	97.0	86.2	93.6	97.0	94.3	97.1	98.3	96.0	94.3
Soap and running water or										
else alcohol-based hand										
disinfectant	97.4	98.0	94.7	95.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.0	99.1	97.4
Latex gloves ⁸	93.3	95.4	85.2	95.9	95.9	96.5	92.6	94.8	95.3	93.5
Medical masks (surgical or										
N95)	80.9	89.5	74.2	71.0	90.8	88.4	80.8	84.4	81.9	81.6
Gowns/aprons	50.7	76.2	47.1	33.2	68.1	48.5	57.1	64.1	51.2	52.8
Eye protection	34.1	47.3	28.7	15.8	46.2	39.1	40.3	40.1	36.7	35.2
Needle destroyer/needle										
cutter	29.8	59.0	17.5	26.8	51.0	45.4	31.9	29.5	13.6	32.2
IP and health care waste										
management guidelines9	6.6	16.7	8.1	4.3	7.4	6.6	8.6	14.9	4.6	7.4
All infection prevention										
items except eye					- -	~ /				
protection ¹⁰	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3
Number of facilities	1,448	128	264	247	325	198	243	129	170	1,576

¹ Facility reports that some instruments are processed in the facility and the facility has a functioning electric dry heat sterilizer, a functioning electric autoclave, or a non-electric autoclave with a functioning heat source available somewhere in the facility, or an electric pot or other pot with heat source for high-level disinfection by boiling or high-level disinfection by steaming, or else facility had chlorine, formaldehyde, or glutaraldehyde for chemical high-level disinfection available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey.
² The process of sharps waste disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without

² The process of sharps waste disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

³ The process of health care waste (infectious waste other than sharps waste) disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

to removal offsite. ⁴ Waste receptacles observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, and in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery

⁵ Chlorine-based or other country-specific disinfectants used for environmental disinfection available in the general outpatient area

⁶ Single-use standard disposable syringes with needles or else auto-disable syringes with needles available in the general outpatient area

⁷ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher available in the general outpatient area

⁸ Non-latex equivalent gloves are acceptable.

⁹ Infection prevention (IP) and health care waste management reference manual 2015/2020 observed on the day of visit

¹⁰ Facility meets all of the following infection prevention criteria: sterilization equipment or equipment for high-level disinfection, safe final disposal of sharps waste, safe final disposal of infectious waste, appropriate storage of sharps waste, appropriate storage of infectious waste, disinfectant, syringes and needles, soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, medical masks, gowns, needle destroyer, and guidelines for standard precautions.

Table 3.9 (RF10) Segregation of waste (NHSS RF: OP2.3.1)

Among all facilities, percentages reporting that they segregate waste generated at the facility at the time of collection, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of	
	facilities that	
	segregate	
Background	waste at time	Number of
characteristic	of collection	facilities
Facility type		
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	96.9	27
Local-level hospitals	93.6	17
Private hospitals	97.1	116
PHCCs	90.7	51
Basic health care centers	85.1	1,352
HPs	86.8	1,064
UHCs	80.3	1,064
CHUs	77.1	134
CHUS	77.1	135
Stand-alone HTCs	82.9	11
Managing authority		
Public	85.6	1,448
Private	95.8	128
Ecological region		
Mountain	93.3	210
Hill	87.1	823
Terai	82.9	543
Location	07.0	0.40
Urban	87.6	846
Rural	85.1	730
Province		
Province 1	81.3	264
Madhesh	75.5	247
Bagmati	92.3	325
Gandaki	92.6	198
Lumbini	89.3	243
Karnali	91.1	129
Sudurpashchim	84.4	170
Total	86.5	1,576

Table 3.10 (RF11) Safe disposal of health care waste (NHSS RF: OP2.3.2)

Among all facilities, percentages with proper disposal of sharps waste and proper disposal of other health care waste, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Safe final disposal of sharps waste ¹	Safe final disposal of health care waste ²	Safe final disposal of both sharps and health care waste	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	59.7 79.0 70.5 60.7	71.0 76.8 76.7 59.0	56.7 67.1 61.7 47.5	27 17 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	65.9 65.4 73.0 62.0	56.8 57.1 58.2 52.8	51.5 52.3 51.6 45.5	1,352 1,064 154 135
Stand-alone HTCs	68.3	61.0	53.7	11
Managing authority Public Private	65.8 70.3	57.4 75.3	51.7 61.0	1,448 128
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	67.7 68.1 62.5	54.8 63.9 52.8	51.2 57.0 46.0	210 823 543
Location Urban Rural	68.5 63.5	60.6 56.8	53.9 50.7	846 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	61.4 58.6 67.7 77.1 70.9 69.3 59.7	57.5 47.8 62.9 73.2 57.8 64.0 50.2	49.2 44.0 52.5 68.1 54.5 57.5 44.4	264 247 325 198 243 129 170
Total	66.2	58.8	52.4	1,576

¹ The process of sharps waste disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.
² The process of health care waste (infectious waste other than sharps waste) disposal is

² The process of health care waste (infectious waste other than sharps waste) disposal is autoclave, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

Table 3.11 Capacity for processing of equipment for reuse

Among all facilities, percentages with equipment and other items to support the final processing of instruments for reuse, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

- Background characteristic	Equipment ¹	Equipment and knowledge of process time ²	Equipment, knowledge of process time, and automatic timer ³	Written guidelines for sterilization or HLD ⁴	Number of facilities
Facility type					
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	99.0	95.9	71.1	15.5	27
Local-level hospitals	83.0	69.9	48.9	6.5	17
Private hospitals	98.6	93.8	65.6	8.8	116
PHCCs	91.8	76.5	42.1	6.0	51
Basic health care centers	80.3	65.7	37.1	5.1	1,352
HPs	82.8	68.3	40.1	6.2	1,064
UHCs	75.4	66.1	32.9	2.2	154
CHUs	65.9	44.3	18.2	0.0	135
Stand-alone HTCs	78.0	75.6	56.1	24.4	11
Managing authority					
Public	81.1	66.7	38.0	5.4	1,448
Private	96.7	92.2	64.8	10.2	128
Ecological region					
Mountain	80.1	62.0	33.1	5.5	210
Hill	86.9	73.2	44.9	5.9	823
Terai	76.2	64.7	35.9	5.6	543
Location					
Urban	80.7	69.8	42.2	7.1	846
Rural	84.3	67.6	37.9	4.2	730
Province					
Province 1	79.2	69.6	38.0	5.8	264
Madhesh	70.5	53.3	25.9	4.1	247
Bagmati	89.2	83.7	48.6	5.7	325
Gandaki Lumbini	91.9 79.5	84.0 71.9	53.9 43.0	6.1 4.5	198 243
Karnali	79.5 75.6	50.2	43.0 29.7	4.5 13.0	243 129
Karnali Sudurpashchim	75.6 89.3	50.2 53.3	29.7 36.4	4.3	129
•					
Total	82.3	68.8	40.2	5.8	1,576

¹ Facility reports that some equipment is processed in the facility and facility has a functioning electric dry heat sterilizer, a functioning electric autoclave, a non-electric autoclave with a functioning heat source, an electric boiler or steamer, or a non-electric boiler or steamer with a functioning heat source available anywhere in the facility that is used for sterilization or high-level disinfection (HLD) of equipment for reuse.

² Processing area has functioning equipment and power source for processing method and the responsible worker reports the correct processing time (or equipment automatically sets the time) and processing temperature (if applicable) for at least one method.

Definitions for capacity for each method assessed were functioning equipment and the following processing conditions: -Dry heat sterilization: temperature at 160°C–169°C and processed for at least 120 minutes, or temperature at least 170°C and processed for at least 60 minutes

Autoclave: wrapped items processed for at least 30 minutes; unwrapped items processed for at least 20 minutes

-Boiling or steaming: items processed for at least 20 minutes

-Chemical HLD: items processed in chlorine-based or glutaraldehyde or formaldehyde solution and soaked for at least 20 minutes ³ An automatic timer here refers to a passive timer that can be set to indicate when a specified time has passed. It may be part of the sterilization process or the HLD equipment.

⁴ Infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. Handwritten or printed instructions that are pasted on walls and clearly outline the procedures for processing of equipment are acceptable.

Table 3.12 Availability of COVID-19-related supplies and services

Among all facilities, percentages with equipment and services considered essential for COVID-19 services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Self-inflating bag and mask (adult)	Pulse oximeter	Oxygen-filled oxygen cylinders ¹	Inpatient care	Overnight observation beds	Referral capacity communi- cation equipment ²	Referral capacity emergency transport ³	Number of facilities
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level								
hospitals	69.2	88.7	77.3	96.9	98.0	94.8	95.9	27
Local-level hospitals	78.9	90.5	82.4	71.1	96.8	53.3	93.6	17
Private hospitals	64.8	95.2	83.3	95.8	98.3	96.4	95.2	116
PHCCs	57.9	81.4	68.3	39.3	82.0	45.4	88.5	51
Basic health care								
centers	27.2	34.8	13.9	2.6	8.0	16.5	77.6	1,352
HPs	32.3	37.2	17.0	3.2	9.6	18.1	79.1	1,064
UHCs CHUs	7.8 9.3	27.2 24.4	3.3 2.0	0.7	1.6 2.6	14.9 5.1	72.8 70.7	154
CHUS	9.3	24.4	2.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	70.7	135
Stand-alone HTCs	43.9	34.1	51.2	7.3	14.6	97.6	78.0	11
Managing authority								
Public	29.7	38.1	17.9	6.5	13.4	19.4	78.5	1,448
Private	62.9	89.7	80.4	87.9	90.8	96.5	93.7	128
Ecological region								
Mountain	30.7	41.7	22.2	12.8	23.3	15.8	65.2	210
Hill	37.7	47.7	26.0	12.3	19.7	27.6	82.4	823
Terai	25.2	34.4	18.6	14.4	18.3	26.7	81.3	543
Location								
Urban	34.2	43.1	26.6	19.6	22.5	33.3	78.2	846
Rural	30.4	41.4	18.7	5.6	16.4	16.9	81.5	730
Province								
Province 1	20.6	28.5	22.6	12.6	20.2	28.1	71.5	264
Madhesh	20.1	23.3	14.8	10.1	11.3	15.4	77.8	247
Bagmati	45.7	65.7	39.6	20.4	26.4	40.3	91.7	325
Gandaki	36.9	49.4	29.3	12.4	22.2	28.6	76.4	198
Lumbini	36.9	47.1	20.4	12.0	17.5	23.1	87.5	243
Karnali	28.6	46.6	9.7	11.3	19.9	10.3	65.6	129
Sudurpashchim	34.6	28.5	9.7	8.2	18.3	20.7	75.9	170
Total	32.4	42.3	22.9	13.1	19.7	25.7	79.7	1,576

¹ In cylinders or concentrators or an oxygen distribution system
 ² The facility had a functioning land-line telephone, a functioning facility-owned cellular phone, a private cellular phone that is supported by the facility, or a functioning shortwave radio available in the facility.
 ³ Facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility.

Table 3.13 Handbook and trained staff for COVID-19

Among all facilities, percentages with handbook for health workers and at least one staff member recently trained on COVID-19, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Perce	ntage of facilitie	s with:	
	COVID-19	-		
	handbook for	Staff trained	Staff trained	
	health		in COVID-19-	
Background	workers	related IPC	related WASH	Number of
characteristic	observed	training ¹	training ¹	facilities
Facility type				
Federal/provincial-level				
hospitals	30.8	87.7	77.4	27
Local-level hospitals	29.4	85.5	68.1	17
Private hospitals	12.2	58.8	47.5	116
PHCCs	21.3	76.0	56.3	51
Basic health care centers	19.6	53.3	40.2	1,352
HPs	21.5	57.5	43.7	1,064
UHCs	10.4	39.9	28.4	154
CHUs	14.8	35.5	25.7	135
Stand-alone HTCs	19.5	53.7	31.7	11
Managing authority				
Public	19.9	55.2	41.8	1,448
Private	12.9	58.4	46.1	128
Ecological region				
Mountain	19.2	51.7	42.0	210
Hill	18.9	51.2	36.6	823
Terai	20.2	63.3	50.5	543
Location				
Urban	17.3	56.7	46.9	846
Rural	21.8	54.0	36.6	730
Province				
Province 1	14.1	45.0	40.1	264
Madhesh	18.8	71.3	56.5	247
Bagmati	19.1	45.9	30.7	325
Gandaki	21.8	49.9	34.6	198
Lumbini	25.2	70.7	54.2	243
Karnali	18.1	54.5	41.9	129
Sudurpashchim	18.6	51.8	38.0	170
Total	19.4	55.4	42.1	1,576

IPC = Infection prevention and control WASH = Water, sanitation, and hygiene ¹ The facility had at least one interviewed staff member providing the service who reported receiving in-service COVID-19-related training (IPC or WASH) during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 3.14 Laboratory diagnostic capacity (NHSS RF: OP2.1.3), by facility type

Among all facilities, percentages with capacity to conduct basic laboratory diagnostic tests in the facility, and, among PHCCs and hospitals, percentages with capacity to perform all basic laboratory diagnostic tests, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Facility type					Basic	health care			
Basic laboratory tests	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Stand- alone HTCs	Total
Hemoglobin	100.0	83.0	93.3	90.2	15.1	18.1	5.3	2.4	51.2	25.8
Blood glucose	67.0	58.3	65.4	66.1	21.2	24.3	10.0	8.8	31.7	27.2
Malaria diagnostic test ¹	92.7	90.5	82.2	79.8	28.3	32.8	16.1	6.6	9.8	35.6
Urine protein ²	92.8	73.2	89.0	85.8	17.5	20.6	8.0	3.3	46.3	27.1
Urine glucose ³	93.8	74.8	89.8	86.3	16.3	19.4	7.3	1.8	43.9	26.2
HIV diagnostic test ⁴	67.0	9.6	28.6	7.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	34.1	5.0
Syphilis rapid diagnostic test ⁵	93.8	79.8	82.7	84.2	11.8	14.1	4.3	2.3	58.5	21.9
Urine pregnancy test ⁶	94.9	76.4	92.7	91.3	35.3	39.2	20.7	21.4	48.8	43.0
Number of facilities	27	17	116	51	1,352	1,064	154	135	11	1,576
All items	45.3	4.8	19.9	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	17.9
Number of PHCCs and hospitals	27	17	116	51	0	0	0	0	0	212

¹ Facility reports that it conducts malaria testing at the facility and had unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test kits available at the facility, or else had a

 ² Facility reports that it conducts urine protein testing at the facility and has at least one unexpired urine protein dipstick available at the facility.
 ³ Facility reports that it conducts urine glucose testing at the facility and has at least one unexpired urine glucose dipstick available at the facility.
 ⁴ Facility reports that it conducts HIV testing at the facility and has HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDC) capacity at the facility (at least one unexpired screening HIV RDT kit, at least one unexpired tiebreaker HIV RDT kit, all available somewhere at the facility), or else facility had an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) scanner or reader, a plate washer, an ELISA assay kit, and an incubator for HIV testing, all available and working, or dynabeads with vortex mixer or Western blot available on the day of the survey. ⁵ Facility reports that it conducts syphilis testing at the facility and had at least one unexpired syphilis rapid diagnostic test kit available at the facility on

the day of the survey. ⁶ Facility reports that it conducts urine pregnancy testing at the facility and had at least one unexpired urine pregnancy rapid diagnostic test kit available at the facility on the day of the survey.

Table 3.15 Laboratory diagnostic capacity (NHSS RF: OP2.1.3), by managing authority and province

Among all facilities, percentages with capacity to conduct basic laboratory diagnostic tests in the facility and, among PHCCs and hospitals, percentages with capacity to perform all basic laboratory diagnostic tests, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Basic laboratory tests	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Hemoglobin	20.2	89.5	32.5	14.9	34.6	20.3	26.7	14.4	28.2	25.8
Blood glucose	24.1	62.4	26.2	18.4	31.5	31.1	37.0	17.7	21.8	27.2
Malaria diagnostic										
test ¹	32.1	75.7	26.5	41.5	29.9	42.4	50.1	18.2	36.6	35.6
Urine protein ²	22.0	85.2	32.9	14.2	34.3	26.6	30.8	13.3	29.0	27.1
Urine glucose ³	20.9	85.6	31.7	12.7	34.3	26.5	30.4	11.9	26.2	26.2
HIV diagnostic test ⁴ Syphilis rapid	2.8	29.1	5.6	5.7	8.1	3.3	3.2	1.3	4.1	5.0
diagnostic test ⁵ Urine pregnancy	16.8	80.5	29.5	16.0	27.4	16.4	23.3	11.7	20.8	21.9
test ⁶	38.9	88.7	55.4	26.4	45.3	48.2	43.7	32.0	44.4	43.0
Number of facilities	1,448	128	264	247	325	198	243	129	170	1,576
All items	15.5	19.9	18.2	21.2	24.0	7.0	11.9	7.5	22.3	17.9
Number of PHCCs and hospitals	96	116	36	28	69	24	32	11	13	212

¹ Facility reports that it conducts malaria testing at the facility and had unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test kits available at the facility, or else had a functioning microscope, glass slides with covers, and appropriate reagents available, on the day of the survey for malaria microscopy.

² Facility reports that it conducts urine protein testing at the facility and has at least one unexpired urine protein dipstick available at the facility

³ Facility reports that it conducts urine glucose testing at the facility and has at least one unexpired urine glucose dipstick available at the facility.
⁴ Facility reports that it conducts HIV testing at the facility and has HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) capacity at the facility (at least one unexpired screening HIV RDT kit, at least one unexpired confirmatory HIV RDT kit, and at least one unexpired tiebreaker HIV RDT kit, all available somewhere at the facility), or else facility had an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) scanner or reader, a plate washer, an ELISA assay kit, and an incubator for HIV testing, all available and working, or dynabeads with vortex mixer or Western blot available on the day of the survey. ⁵ Facility reports that it conducts syphilis testing at the facility and had at least one unexpired syphilis rapid diagnostic test kit available at the facility

⁶ Facility reports that it conducts urine pregnancy testing at the facility and had at least one unexpired system representation of the survey. available at the facility on the day of the survey.

Table 3.16 (RF16) Health posts with laboratory services (NHSS: OP5.1.2)

Among health posts, percentages that have their own laboratory services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage with laboratory services ¹	Number of health posts
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	40.2 74.1 64.6	149 551 364
Location Urban Rural	64.2 67.7	474 589
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	49.9 53.7 52.2 83.3 90.6 62.3 87.0	182 209 181 138 157 92 106
Total	66.1	1,064

¹ Facility reports that it has laboratory services, defined as the capacity to conduct any tests at the facility, including any rapid diagnostic tests.

Table 3.17 Laboratory diagnostic capacity: Advanced tests and diagnostic imaging

Among PHCCs and hospitals, percentages with capacity to conduct advanced laboratory diagnostic tests in the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facilit	y type		
Laboratory tests and imaging equipment	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Total
Advanced-level diagnostic tests					
Serum electrolytes	85.6	54.1	63.4	14.2	53.6
Full blood count with differentials ¹	95.9	76.6	79.2	63.4	77.3
Blood typing and cross matching ²	32.9	15.3	27.6	6.6	22.2
CD4 count ³	8.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6
Syphilis serology ⁴	44.4	29.4	34.4	8.7	29.1
Gram stain ⁵	66.8	22.3	55.9	14.2	44.5
General microscopy ⁶	71.2	50.7	58.9	57.4	59.4
Stool microscopy ⁷	71.2	49.0	57.6	54.6	57.9
CSF/body fluid counts ⁸	93.9	79.7	89.9	90.2	89.6
TB microscopy ⁹	57.9	42.8	29.3	45.4	38.0
TB culture ¹⁰	7.2	1.6	9.2	0.0	6.1
TB rapid diagnostic test ¹¹	37.4	8.1	2.0	3.3	7.4
DBS collection ¹²	31.0	3.2	4.1	4.9	7.7
Liver or renal function test (alanine					
transaminase or creatinine) ¹³	96.9	66.2	88.9	39.9	76.2
Equipment for diagnostic imaging					
X-ray machine ¹⁴	92.8	50.6	86.0	34.4	71.5
Ultrasonogram	92.7	56.3	92.4	41.5	77.2
Computed tomography scan	22.7	0.0	17.3	0.0	12.4
Number of PHCCs and hospitals	27	17	116	51	212

¹ Facility had a functioning hematology analyzer or else a hemocytometer with glass slides and a functioning microscope for a hemocytometer available at the facility on the day of the survey.

² Facility reports that it conducts blood grouping at the facility and had all of the following reagents available at the facility on the day of the survey: anti-A reagent, anti-B reagent, anti-D reagent, Coomb's reagent, and anti-AB

reagent. ³ Facility reports that it conducts CD4 testing and had a functioning flow cytometer (e.g., a FACSCount machine, Ditto machine, with contridnes) or CD4 rapid test strips available at the facility ⁴ Facility reports that it conducts syphilis serology testing at the facility and had a Venereal Disease Research

Laboratory test or rapid plasma reagin with a functioning rotator or shaker, or else polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for sexually transmitted infections or Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay, available at the facility on the day of the survey.

⁵ Facility had crystal violet or gentian violet, Lugol's iodine or Lugol's solution, acetone or acetone alcohol, neutral red, carbol fuchsin, or other counterstains for gram staining available at the facility on the day of the survey.
⁶ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides available at the facility on the day of the survey.

⁷ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides as well as formal saline (for concentration method), normal saline (for direct microscopy), or Lugol's iodine or Lugol's solution available at the facility on the day of the survey for stool microscopy.

⁸ Facility had a functioning centrifuge and test tubes available at the facility on the day of the survey

⁹ Facility reports that it conducts Ziehl-Neelson testing for acid-fast bacillus at the facility and had a functioning microscope with glass slides, carbol-fuchsin, sulphuric acid (20%-25% concentration) or acid alcohol, and methylene blue available at the facility on the day of the survey.

¹⁰ Facility had a culture/growth medium for Mycobacterium tuberculosis, an incubator, and a biosafety hood or cabinet available at the facility on the day of the survey.

¹¹ Facility had at least one unexpired tuberculosis (TB) rapid diagnostic test kit (Gene Expert) available at the facility on the day of the survey. ¹² Facility reports that it uses filter paper cards to collect dried blood spots at the facility and had at least one

unexpired filter paper card available at the facility on the day of the survey. ¹³ Facility had a functioning blood chemistry analyzer or a functioning bilirubinometer/colorimeter that provides

¹⁴ Facility had a functioning digital X-ray machine (not requiring a film) or else a functioning traditional X-ray

machine with unexpired films available at the facility on the day of the survey.

Table 3.18 Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4), by facility type

Percentages of facilities with indicated tracer medicines available at the facility on the day of the survey, by facility type, Nepal HHS 2021

		Facilit	y type		_	Basic	health care of	enters	_
Tracer medicines	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Albendazole	99.0	98.4	75.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.8	97.7
Amoxicillin tablet/capsule	93.8	100.0	69.3	96.2	93.5	92.7	97.5	95.4	91.9
Benzoic acid compound	0010		0010	0012	0010	02	0110	0011	0110
ointment	60.7	80.8	33.5	77.6	66.3	67.9	66.0	54.0	64.3
Chloramphenicol	0011	0010	00.0		0010	0110	0010	0.110	0.110
caps/application	44.2	43.0	31.2	42.6	34.5	34.8	33.4	33.7	34.8
Ciprofloxacin			0.12	.2.10	0.110	0.110	0011	0011	0.110
infusion/ear/eye drop	97.9	100.0	81.7	100.0	96.5	96.1	96.6	98.9	95.6
Amoxicillin syrup (pediatric)	75.1	74.9	55.0	64.5	60.3	59.6	64.1	61.7	60.5
Iron + folic acid combination				••			•	• · · ·	
tablet	92.8	98.4	66.7	98.4	97.6	98.3	94.7	96.0	95.3
Gentamycin injection	86.5	91.2	70.7	89.1	65.1	71.9	32.0	49.5	67.0
Metronidazole tablet/syrup	96.9	100.0	74.5	98.9	96.1	95.6	97.4	98.4	94.7
Oral rehydration solution	96.9	100.0	82.0	98.9	97.2	97.5	96.3	95.9	96.1
Oxytocin injection (or other									
uterotonic) ¹	100.0	100.0	92.3	100.0	98.4	98.5	95.0	96.4	98.1
Paracetamol tablet/injection	99.0	98.4	88.1	98.9	98.2	98.3	97.5	97.7	97.4
Povidone iodine solution	96.8	95.2	85.1	97.8	96.4	96.5	96.1	95.4	95.6
Salbutamol tablet or inhaler	90.7	91.9	71.9	92.9	91.4	92.0	87.8	91.4	90.0
Zinc sulphate tablet	82.3	93.6	66.7	90.7	92.8	94.4	84.8	88.7	90.6
RHZ ²	48.5	33.2	11.2	37.2	21.3	21.6	22.9	7.7	21.8
Ringer's lactate	98.0	95.2	88.1	95.1	84.2	88.7	60.3	76.4	85.2
Vitamin A	64.0	82.5	25.4	92.9	86.7	94.3	64.2	52.3	81.9
All 18 tracer medicines									
available	5.1	4.9	2.9	4.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Levothyroxine tablets	43.3	44.4	44.2	14.2	1.0	0.9	2.3	0.4	5.9
Number of facilities	27	17	116	51	1,352	1,064	154	135	1,565
Number of facilities offering									
normal delivery services	25	16	61	50	651	609	11	32	804
Number of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis									
and/or treatment services	27	17	110	51	1,045	948	65	32	1,250

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs. ¹ Oxytocin and other uterotonics were assessed only in facilities that offer normal delivery services. ² Isoniazid + rifampicin + pyrazinamide (RHZ) was assessed only in facilities that provide tuberculosis diagnosis or treatment services.

Table 3.19 Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4), by managing authority and province

Percentages of facilities with indicated tracer medicines available at the facility on the day of the survey, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Tracer medicines	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Albendazole	99.5	75.0	97.8	96.4	95.8	98.5	98.9	98.4	99.7	97.7
Amoxicillin tablet/capsule	93.7	69.3	92.0	83.0	91.9	92.4	97.0	92.8	96.0	91.9
Benzoic acid compound										
ointment	66.8	33.5	56.4	57.7	70.7	70.7	81.6	47.2	55.1	64.3
Chloramphenicol										
caps/application	35.1	31.2	22.6	31.1	49.3	44.6	34.6	31.0	23.1	34.8
Ciprofloxacin infusion/ear/										
eye drop	96.7	81.7	95.1	88.3	96.2	97.8	99.0	94.6	99.0	95.6
Amoxicillin syrup (pediatric)	60.9	55.0	62.6	32.5	71.6	78.1	58.1	56.1	62.9	60.5
Iron + folic acid combination										
tablet	97.6	66.7	93.4	93.9	94.1	95.8	96.8	96.6	98.7	95.3
Gentamycin injection	66.7	70.7	57.3	70.3	59.8	60.6	70.7	82.2	81.3	67.0
Metronidazole tablet/syrup	96.3	74.5	94.5	86.9	93.5	97.9	95.6	99.8	99.4	94.7
Oral rehydration solution	97.3	82.0	96.1	93.5	96.7	97.3	99.0	96.5	93.5	96.1
Oxytocin injection (or other										
uterotonic) ¹	98.6	92.3	99.4	98.7	98.1	96.9	97.5	95.7	99.6	98.1
Paracetamol tablet/injection	98.2	88.1	96.7	96.8	98.2	99.7	99.4	93.4	95.8	97.4
Povidone iodine solution	96.4	85.1	96.3	87.8	94.8	99.1	98.4	98.2	96.9	95.6
Salbutamol tablet or inhaler	91.5	71.9	82.6	88.4	90.9	91.7	96.5	87.2	93.3	90.0
Zinc sulphate tablet	92.5	66.7	84.8	88.4	91.9	92.4	93.2	90.6	94.5	90.6
RHZ ²	22.8	11.2	17.8	37.9	17.4	8.9	23.5	29.9	15.6	21.8
Ringer's lactate	85.0	88.1	80.3	85.9	87.4	88.2	81.5	89.7	86.3	85.2
Vitamin A	86.4	25.4	82.1	82.0	79.1	80.0	83.3	76.5	90.9	81.9
All 18 tracer medicines										
available	1.2	2.9	0.2	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.3
Levothyroxine tablets	2.8	44.2	5.8	2.6	11.4	7.0	6.2	0.7	2.3	5.9
Number of facilities	1,448	116	262	246	321	198	239	128	169	1,565
Number of facilities offering normal delivery services	743	61	134	61	151	92	136	100	130	804
Number of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services	1,141	110	201	226	244	159	202	91	127	1,250

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.

¹ Oxytocin and other uterotonics were assessed only in facilities that offer normal delivery services.
² Isoniazid + rifampicin + pyrazinamide (RHZ) was assessed only in facilities that provide tuberculosis diagnosis or treatment services.

Table 3.20 (RF15) Public hospitals with pharmacy services (NHSS RF: OP3.2.4)

Among all public hospitals, percentages that have their own pharmacy services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage with pharmacy services	Number of public hospitals
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals	95.9 72.0	27 17
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	77.7 96.3 76.3	6 23 16
Location Urban Rural	95.4 46.1	37 8
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	91.7 92.3 90.6 91.4 66.5 95.1 88.1	7 4 9 7 9 6 4
Total	86.6	45

Table 3.21 Management meetings and quality assurance activities

Percentages of facilities with regular management meetings and documentation of a recent meeting, percentages with quality assurance activities and documentation of such activities, and percentages with a system for eliciting client opinion, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Percentage of	f facilities with:		
Background characteristic	Staff management meeting at least once every 6 months and observed documentation of a recent meeting	Management meeting with management committee members at least once every 6 months and documentation of a recent meeting	Regular quality assurance activities and observed documentation of such activities ¹	System for determining client opinion, procedure for reviewing client opinion, and report of a recent review of client opinion	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	68.1 58.9 38.2 65.6	47.3 60.4 26.6 56.8	43.3 37.6 18.9 23.5	16.5 11.2 14.1 3.8	27 17 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	50.9 55.9 35.3 29.3	51.1 55.6 35.4 33.0	23.0 27.0 10.3 5.8	2.5 2.8 1.3 1.0	1,352 1,064 154 135
Managing authority Public Private	51.8 38.2	51.3 26.6	23.6 18.9	2.9 14.1	1,448 116
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	53.6 49.3 52.1	46.7 51.3 47.9	27.2 25.0 18.9	1.7 4.1 3.9	210 819 535
Location Urban Rural	51.8 49.7	45.1 54.5	23.0 23.5	4.9 2.4	834 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	48.6 48.3 53.2 48.2 51.2 42.4 62.3	42.4 43.4 49.4 51.9 61.2 46.1 52.5	21.0 16.8 28.6 17.9 32.2 17.7 23.5	4.9 0.8 3.6 5.4 6.5 0.4 3.1	262 246 321 198 239 128 169
Total	50.8	49.5	23.2	3.7	1,565

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.

¹ Facility reports that it routinely carries out quality assurance activities and had documentation of a recent quality assurance activity. This could be a report or minutes of a quality assurance meeting, a supervisory checklist, a mortality review, or an audit of records or registers.

Table 3.22 Supportive management practices at the facility level

Among all facilities in which eligible providers were interviewed, percentages that had an external supervisory visit during the 4 months before the survey and, among facilities in which at least two eligible providers were interviewed, percentages where at least half of the interviewed providers reported recently receiving routine work-related training and personal supervision, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

							Number of
							facilities where at least two
	Percentage of						eligible
	facilities with						providers were
	supervisory	_	P	ercentage of facili	ities having routi	ne:	interviewed
	visit during the						with the health
	4 months				Training and	Supportive	worker
Background	before the	Number of	Staff	Personal	personal	management	interview
characteristic	survey ¹	facilities	training ²	supervision ³	supervision	practices ⁴	questionnaire ⁵
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level							
hospitals	93.9	27	80.3	59.0	22.8	20.7	27
Local-level hospitals	100.0	17	85.7	72.9	43.7	43.7	17
Private hospitals	93.9	116	28.3	56.2	7.3	6.8	113
PHCCs	96.2	51	83.6	69.9	42.1	41.5	51
Basic health care centers	94.3	1,352	83.5	81.6	61.4	59.3	1,154
HPs	95.3	1,064	83.1	81.7	60.4	58.3	991
UHCs	93.1	154	87.0	82.7	69.0	66.3	95
CHUs	87.6	135	85.6	78.5	65.6	65.6	68
Stand-alone HTCs	92.7	11	85.7	77.1	51.4	45.7	10
Managing authority							
Public	94.4	1,448	83.5	80.5	59.5	57.5	1,250
Private	93.8	128	32.9	57.9	10.8	9.9	122
Ecological region							
Mountain	84.5	210	90.6	66.5	53.0	48.1	181
Hill	94.1	823	77.5	76.3	53.8	51.5	682
Terai	98.5	543	76.9	85.7	57.8	57.5	510
Location							
Urban	95.4	846	74.9	78.9	50.7	49.3	743
Rural	93.1	730	83.8	77.9	60.4	58.0	630
Province							
Province 1	94.6	264	80.6	76.7	52.2	50.7	226
Madhesh	98.8	247	74.5	88.8	61.2	60.9	240
Bagmati	88.1	325	71.2	66.5	39.5	36.5	273
Gandaki	95.8	198	77.1	83.2	52.3	48.0	154
Lumbini	98.1	243	78.6	81.0	58.1	57.7	221
Karnali	93.6	129	85.1	82.1	67.0	64.9	112
Sudurpashchim	92.9	170	96.4	75.1	68.9	66.1	147
Total	94.3	1,576	79.0	78.5	55.2	53.3	1,373

¹ Facility reports that it received at least one external supervisory visit from the district, provincial, or federal office during the 4-month period before the survey.

² At least half of all interviewed providers reported that they had received any in-service training as part of their work in the facility during the 24 months before the survey. This refers to structured sessions and does not include individual instructions a provider might receive during routine supervision.

³ At least half of all interviewed providers reported that they had been personally supervised at least once during the 6 months before the survey. Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor of from a visiting supervision. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker. Facility had an external supervisory visit during the 6 months before the survey and staff have received routine training and supervision. Interviewed providers who did not personally provide any of the clinical services assessed in the survey (e.g., administrators who might have been

interviewed) were excluded.

Table 3.23 Staffing patterns

Among all facilities (excluding HTCs), median number of providers assigned to, employed by, or seconded to facility, by type of provider and type of facility, Nepal HFS 2021

	Median numb	er of providers a	ssigned to/em	ployed by/sec	onded to facility	
Facility type	Consultants	Physicians/ general practitioners	Medical officers	Nurses	Paramedics ¹	Number of facilities
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	2.1	1.4	7.8	9.9	25.7	27
Local-level hospitals	-	-	2.9	4.0	14.0	17
Private hospitals	10.3	-	3.2	6.2	14.0	116
PHCCs	-	-	2.1	1.4	10.1	51
Basic health care centers	-	-	-	-	5.3	1,352
HPs	-	-	-	-	5.8	1,064
UHCs	-	-	-	-	2.7	154
CHUs	-	-	-	-	2.6	135
Total	-	-	-	-	5.6	1,565

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs. The numbers shown were provided by the person in charge at the facility or by the

human resources manager wherever applicable. ¹ Includes the following: health assistant, auxiliary health worker, senior auxiliary health worker, public health inspector, public health officer, auxiliary nurse midwife, laboratory technologist, laboratory officer, laboratory technician, laboratory assistant, radiographer, and dark room assistant

Table 3.24 (RF02) Sanctioned posts filled (NHSS RF: OP1b1.1)

Among all public facilities, percentages of sanctioned Ministry of Health and Population posts filled for the indicated provider categories, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background		Physicians/ general	Medical			
characteristic	Consultants	practitioners	officers	Nurses	Paramedics ¹	All providers ²
Facility type						
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	53.9	42.3	58.5	78.2	73.4	68.8
Local-level hospitals	-	22.7	30.7	59.8	81.8	69.7
PHCCs	-	-	44.4	52.6	81.9	74.7
Basic health care centers	-	-	0.0	0.0	75.2	75.1
HPs	-	-	0.0	0.0	76.8	76.7
UHCs	-	-	-	-	18.7	18.7
CHUs	-	-	-	-	7.8	7.8
Ecological region						
Mountain	0.0	0.0	27.0	39.2	52.1	50.3
Hill	70.4	42.2	60.0	79.4	72.0	72.0
Terai	38.4	43.9	45.8	69.4	81.7	77.9
Location						
Urban	53.9	39.9	54.6	74.9	78.9	74.8
Rural	-	0.0	39.4	59.3	71.4	70.8
Province						
Province 1	23.4	50.0	33.3	73.3	67.5	65.2
Madhesh	34.0	44.4	65.9	62.3	85.2	82.7
Bagmati	77.2	50.0	71.8	88.6	83.5	82.6
Gandaki	52.1	37.5	36.6	57.0	59.2	57.2
Lumbini	48.8	33.3	32.4	53.2	73.6	68.8
Karnali	0.0	0.0	23.8	58.6	71.8	69.7
Sudurpashchim	16.7	12.5	32.8	69.9	68.8	65.5
Total	53.9	37.9	53.2	74.3	75.7	73.4

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs. The numbers shown were provided by the person in charge at the facility or by the human resources manager wherever applicable.

¹ Includes the following: health assistant, auxiliary health worker, senior auxiliary health worker, public health inspector, public health officer, auxiliary nurse midwife, laboratory technologist, laboratory officer, laboratory technician, laboratory assistant, radiographer, and dark room assistant

² Includes the following: consultants, physicians/general practitioners, medical officers, nurses, and paramedics

Table 3.25 IHIMS (HMIS and LMIS) status: IHIMS reporting and designated focal person	S) status: IHIMS	reporting and de	signated focal	person							
Among all health facilities, percentages that compile IHIMS reports regularly, use electronic/online reporting, have staff trained on DHIS-2, and have a designated IHIMS focal person; among public facilities, percentages that compile IHIMS reports regularly, have staff trained on basic logistic management, and have a designated LMIS focal person; and, among public facilities, percentages with the IHIMS reports regularly, have staff trained on basic logistic management, and have a designated LMIS focal person; and, among facilities with a designated IHIMS focal person, percentages with the IHIMS focal person trained in IHIMS, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021	ages that compile ly, have staff train ackground charac	HIMS reports revented in the second s	gularly, use elec tic management, FS 2021	tronic/online repo and have a desi	orting, have staff ignated LMIS fo	f trained on DHIS. Ical person; and, a	-2, and have a de among facilities w	signated IHIMS ith a designated	focal person; am IHIMS focal per	ong public faciliti son, percentages	es, percentages s with the IHIMS
		Among all t	Among all facilities, percentages that:	tages that:			Amon	g all public facilit	Among all public facilities, percentages that:	that:	
Background characteristic	Compile IHMIS reports regularly	Practice electronic/ online reporting	Have staff trained on DHIS-2	Have a designated IHMIS focal person	Number of facilities	Compile LMIS reports regularly	Have staff trained on basic logistic management	Have a designated LMIS focal person	Number of public health facilities	Designated LMIS person trained on LMIS	Number of public facilities with designated LMIS focal person
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	90.7 96.8 81.4 88.5	85.5 85.6 45.0 58.5	94.8 100.0 88.7 97.8	96.9 95.4 81.3 84.2	27 17 51	91.7 96.8 -	57.8 56.4 58.5	90.7 91.4 - 86.9	27 17 51	68.3 79.1 51.6	25 16 45
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	90.7 91.6 87.3 87.3	32.0 35.5 12.7	67.2 71.1 59.1 45.7	64.1 68.7 51.4 42.4	1,352 1,064 154 135	96.0 98.0 87.4	46.8 53.6 17.6	72.1 77.7 56.5 45.9	1,352 1,064 154 135	51.7 54.5 38.7 32.5	975 826 87 62
Managing authority Public Private	90.7 81.4	34.6 45.0	69.2 88.7	65.8 81.3	1,448 116	95.9 -	47.5 -	73.2 -	1,448 0	52.5 -	1,060 0
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	93.8 88.9 90.1	28.4 41.6 28.5	49.4 70.6 79.1	57.6 60.9 80.0	210 819 535	97.5 96.7 93.9	33.2 38.7 67.7	66.6 66.2 87.3	205 762 481	45.9 45.3 63.4	137 505 419
Location Urban Rural	89.5 90.6	35.9 34.7	72.6 68.5	69.6 64.0	834 730	94.5 97.2	49.9 45.2	75.5 71.0	722 726	51.1 54.1	545 515
Province Province 1 Machesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	88.9 89.1 91.6 91.7 91.7	25.5 25.5 4 2 3 0 5 8 6 3 7.7 3 7.7	69.3 76.4 71.9 71.1 79.2 63.1 74.2	51.6 85.1 57.5 60.5 66.4	262 246 321 198 128 169	92.2 95.6 96.7 95.4 7.4	44.2 72.6 34.1 55.1 37.5 37.5	66.7 7 1.5 66.6 85.1 60.0 66.3	243 231 271 187 126 126	53.4 53.3 45.1 45.9 61.5 43.9	162 204 194 192 110
Total	90.0	35.4	70.7	67.0	1,565	95.9	47.5	73.2	1,448	52.5	1,060
Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs. IHMIS = Integrated health management information systems LMIS = Logistics management information systems	one HTCs. ment information 5 rmation systems	systems									

Table 3.26 IHMIS status: HMIS and LMIS guidelines, manuals, and latest report

Among all public facilities, percentages having the HMIS user manual, other HMIS-related materials, the national health logistics supply chain manual, and the basic health logistics manual available and, among public facilities that compile LMIS reports regularly, percentages where a copy of the latest submitted LMIS report was observed, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	_			Among all	public facilit	ies, percenta	age having:			
Background characteristic	HMIS- based Indicators 2070 observed	HMIS- based Indicators 2070 reported but not seen	HMIS user manual observed	Monthly monitoring sheet of past 3 months fully updated	Updated key statistics displayed	National health logistics supply chain manual observed	Basic health logistics manual observed	Number of public facilities	Copy of latest LMIS report that was submitted was observed	Number of public facilities that compile LMIS reports regularly
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals PHCCs	35.0 42.2 23.0	19.6 9.6 13.7	38.1 37.1 36.1	40.3 54.4 56.8	54.6 51.8 36.6	22.7 8.8 7.7	23.7 9.7 8.2	27 17 51	70.8 83.3 78.6	25 17 48
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	23.8 27.8 10.7 6.9	8.8 10.0 5.2 3.2	30.6 34.7 18.9 11.6	55.2 57.3 45.3 49.6	32.6 37.8 15.8 10.1	6.0 7.1 1.8 2.4	8.0 9.4 3.1 3.3	1,352 1,064 154 135	86.7 87.1 84.6 85.5	1,298 1,043 137 118
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	17.5 24.6 26.5	11.5 8.1 9.9	36.0 25.2 38.1	50.5 57.2 53.2	29.0 32.7 36.3	4.5 5.9 8.0	10.5 7.8 8.4	205 762 481	85.7 87.4 84.1	200 737 451
Location Urban Rural	24.5 23.9	8.1 10.2	31.9 30.1	52.2 57.7	32.6 34.1	7.2 5.6	9.4 7.4	722 726	86.0 86.2	683 706
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	26.1 22.0 17.0 29.3 38.0 20.4 14.6	6.9 10.9 7.7 13.2 9.6 10.0 6.7	32.9 40.1 24.4 25.3 37.6 23.6 29.4	48.7 54.9 57.9 48.9 62.9 55.2 55.1	33.0 32.9 24.7 42.5 47.5 30.4 21.4	5.8 7.7 3.9 4.0 9.4 10.1 5.6	6.9 7.8 7.7 5.9 11.6 12.0 8.1	243 231 271 187 224 126 165	89.0 80.6 81.4 89.8 89.6 88.6 86.5	224 221 261 184 217 121 161
Total	24.2	9.2	31.0	54.9	33.4	6.4	8.4	1,448	86.1	1,388

Note: This table excludes HTCs and private hospitals. HMIS = Health management information systems LMIS = Logistics management information systems

Table 3.27 (RF05) Storage practices for medicines (NHSS RF: OP1c2.2)

Among all facilities, percentages demonstrating good storage practices for stored medicines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Perce	ntage of facil	lities that st	ore antibioti	cs and other	medicines	where:		
Background characteristic	floor and	Medicines are protected from water	Medicines are protected from the sun	Storage room clean of rodents	Storage room well ventilated	All medicines are stored by FEFO			All storage criteria met ¹	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level										
hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	98.0 96.8 88.9 97.3	98.0 98.4 90.4 98.9	98.0 100.0 90.7 99.5	89.8 87.3 85.1 88.5	93.8 95.1 89.4 93.4	97.9 91.4 82.5 91.8	98.0 100.0 90.8 98.4	61.8 72.6 52.9 50.8	57.7 59.1 46.5 39.9	27 17 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	94.7 94.6 95.9 94.6	98.2 98.6 98.4 95.0	97.8 97.7 98.1 98.3	79.9 79.7 84.9 76.3	92.1 92.1 92.0 91.8	88.8 89.0 89.7 86.1	94.5 94.7 94.4 93.0	38.8 40.4 38.1 26.4	29.9 31.4 29.0 18.8	1,352 1,064 154 135
Stand-alone HTCs	68.3	68.3	68.3	65.9	65.9	68.3	68.3	26.8	22.0	11
Managing authority Public Private	94.9 87.1	98.2 88.4	97.9 88.7	80.5 83.3	92.2 87.3	89.1 81.2	94.7 88.8	40.0 50.5	31.1 44.3	1,448 128
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	92.7 97.5 90.0	98.3 98.1 96.2	100.0 97.9 95.0	77.0 83.6 77.9	92.2 93.1 89.7	89.6 91.2 83.8	95.2 94.6 93.4	20.1 39.5 51.1	13.7 32.4 38.9	210 823 543
Location Urban Rural	92.8 96.0	96.6 98.5	95.4 99.3	80.4 81.1	92.1 91.5	86.4 90.8	93.8 94.8	44.4 36.9	34.5 29.5	846 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Kamali Sudurpashchim	92.5 88.3 98.2 97.6 97.2 97.7 87.5	96.4 95.1 97.9 99.9 98.4 97.1 97.7	96.8 93.8 96.1 98.0 99.0 99.6 99.2	78.3 71.2 80.8 87.0 87.6 79.8 81.8	87.6 88.6 94.1 92.2 93.4 94.5 93.8	80.3 82.5 93.4 96.9 87.1 92.8 89.0	95.0 92.0 92.3 97.1 93.7 93.8 97.9	39.5 58.8 36.1 41.1 42.8 38.0 25.7	29.0 42.8 29.4 34.5 37.0 31.5 17.9	264 247 325 198 243 129 170
Total	94.3	97.5	97.2	80.7	91.8	88.4	94.3	40.9	32.2	1,576

FEFO = First expired, first out ¹ Medicines are off the floor, protected from water, and protected from the sun; storage area is clean of evidence of rodents; storage room is well ventilated and protected from moisture/humidity; fire safety equipment is available/accessible; and medicines are stored by FEFO.

Table 3.28 (RF04) Timely supply of family planning commodities (NHSS RF: OP1c2.1)

Among facilities offering any modern family planning methods that determine and order their contraceptive commodities, percentages reporting that they receive their orders within 2 weeks of placing the order, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Number of
		facilities
		offering any
		modern family
		planning
	Dereenteree	methods that
	Percentages	determine and
	that receive	
	orders within	order their own
Background	2 weeks of	family planning
characteristic	placing order	commodities
Facility type		
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	96.1	21
Local-level hospitals	90.5	13
Private hospitals	95.4	66
PHCCs	79.1	43
Basic health care centers	85.9	1,095
HPs	84.7	846
UHCs	91.5	132
CHUs	88.2	116
Managing authority		
Public	85.9	1,172
Private	95.4	66
Ecological region		
Mountain	89.8	169
Hill	87.8	678
Terai	82.6	392
Location		
Urban	86.4	663
Rural	86.4	575
	00.4	575
Province		
Province 1	77.7	211
Madhesh	78.1	187
Bagmati	81.6	260
Gandaki	94.5	139
Lumbini	95.2	191
Karnali	93.6	109
Sudurpashchim	94.1	141
Total	86.4	1,239

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs, facilities not offering any modern family planning method, and facilities offering any modern family planning method that do not determine and order their own commodities.

Table 3.29 Meeting minimum standards of guality of care at point of delivery (NHSS RF. OC2.1

Among all facilities, percentages meeting minimum standards of quality of care at the point of service delivery, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Safe final disposal of infectious waste ¹	Equipment and knowledge of processing time ²	Trained staff ³	QA guideline⁴	P P Protocol P	Availability of all four tracer amenities ⁶	Waiting room	Tracer medicine ⁷	All nine items	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	97.9 96.8 96.2	71.0 76.8 76.7 59.0	95.9 69.9 76.5	100.0 96.1 77.3 99.5	66.0 54.4 15.8 25.1	24.8 9.8 0.6 16.4	89.8 91.9 82.0	93.8 92.0 94.0	53.4 66.2 66.7 62.3	5.1 0.0 2.2	27 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	97.4 97.8 96.8	56.8 57.1 52.8 52.8	65.7 68.3 66.1 44.3	94.6 97.8 89.0 75.7	19.2 23.4 2.7 4.5	14.2 16.8 3.1	57.5 62.8 38.7 37.2	72.2 75.5 64.2 55.1	40.4 45.3 16.3 29.2	0.5 0.0 0.0	1,352 1,064 154 135
Managing authority Public Private	97.4 98.3	57.4 76.7	66.7 93.8	94.9 77.3	20.7 15.8	14.4 0.6	59.4 93.1	73.6 91.8	41.7 26.7	0.7 0.0	1,448 116
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	94.1 98.7 96.9	54.8 63.9 52.7	62.0 73.2 64.5	94.0 92.0 95.9	21.8 23.2 15.4	21.1 10.5 14.8	72.0 64.1 54.6	75.0 73.2 77.5	58.2 44.6 27.6	0.1 1.1 0.2	210 819 535
Location Urban Rural	97.6 97.2	60.6 56.8	69.7 67.6	93.5 93.7	21.1 19.4	12.6 14.3	62.2 61.6	75.4 74.5	33.7 48.5	0.7 0.5	834 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati	94.7 95.5 98.0	57.5 47.9 62.8	69.6 53.1 83.8	94.6 98.3 89.4	22.6 11.5 34.0	13.3 12.2 9.3	62.2 47.0 67.6	80.2 72.5 76.1	34.2 27.7 44.3	1.6 1.2 1.2	262 246 321
Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	98.3 99.0 99.0	73.3 57.5 64.1 50.3	84.1 71.7 53.3	91.9 94.1 95.6	12.7 14.2 23.6 23.6	8.6 19.8 19.9	63.2 62.5 61.4	78.6 76.9 66.3 67.5	47.0 43.0 44.8	0.3 0.0 0.5	198 239 169
Total	97.5	58.8	68.7	93.6	20.3	13.4	61.9	74.9	40.6	0.6	1,565
Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs.	ie HTCs.						:				

The process of infectious waste disposal is incineration, and the facility had a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of survey, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping

without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite

Processing area has functioning equipment and power source for processing method, and the responsible worker reports the correct processing time (or equipment automatically sets the time) and processing temperature (if applicable)

or at least one method. Definitions for capacity for each method assessed were functioning equipment and the following processing conditions:

-Dry heat sterilization: temperature at 160°C-169°C and processed for at least 120 minutes, or temperature at least 170°C and processed for at least 60 minutes

Autoclave: wrapped items processed for at least 30 minutes; unwrapped items processed for at least 20 minutes

Boiling or steaming: items processed for at least 20 minutes

-Chemical high-level disinfection: items processed in chlorine-based or glutaraldehyde or formaldehyde solution and soaked for at least 20 minutes

Facility had at least one staff member trained on infection prevention or child health; newborn, delivery, antenatal, or postnatal care; or family planning available on the day of the survey.

Quality assurance (QA) guidelines also include the minimum service standard guideline observed on the day of the visit.

⁵ Facility had National Medical Standard Contraceptive Services Volume I or other job aids on family planning; a reproductive health clinical protocol for medical officers, staff nurses, or auxiliary nurse midwives; or any other antenatal, care (ANC) guidelines such as Maternity Guidelines, Data Maternal Medical Standard Volume III, IEC materials related to ANC, maternal health register, integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness guidelines, or any guidelines for the diagnosis and management of childhood illness available on the day of survey.

the outlet from this source is within 500 meters of the facility. Visual and auditing privacy means that a private room or screened-off space is available in the general outpatient service area that is a sufficient distance from other clients. water source means that water is piped into the facility or piped onto facility grounds, or facility has bottled water, water from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, or rainwater, and Facility has regular electricity, an improved water source, visual and auditing privacy, and a client latrine. Regular electricity means that the facility is connected to a central power grid and there has not been an interruption in the power supply lasting for more than 2 hours at a time during normal working hours in the 7 days before the survey, facility had a functioning generator with fuel available on the day of the survey, or else facility has back-up solar power. Improved so that a normal conversation can be held without the client being seen or heard by others. Client latrine means that the facility has a functioning flush or pour-flush toilet, a ventilated improved pit latrine, or a composing toilet. Facility had the following tracer medicines available on the day of survey: amoxicillin or cotrimoxazole, gentamycin, oral rehydration solution, zinc, at least three family planning methods, iron and folic acid, and albendazole.

Table 3.30 Providers observed complying with service delivery standard protocols/guidelines for tracer services: ANC services (NHSS RF. OP2.1.1)

Percentages of facilities where providers were observed complying with ANC service delivery standard protocols/guidelines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Maintaining a healthy pregnancy was observed ¹	Provider wrote on the client health card	Client counseled on at least three danger signs	Blood pressure and weight measured	Iron supplemen- tation given/ prescribed	All five items	Number of facilities
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	20.9	84.2	5.3	75.8	81.0	1.0	27
Local-level hospitals	39.7	81.1	9.8	77.9	67.2	6.6	17
Private hospitals	5.6	32.5	5.7	29.5	27.8	2.7	116
PHCCs	22.4	67.2	8.2	59.0	58.5	3.3	51
Basic health care centers	6.9	26.5	1.7	22.9	23.1	0.7	1,352
HPs	8.1	30.0	1.9	25.4	26.4	0.8	1,064
UHCs	2.5	15.4	0.7	16.0	12.6	0.7	154
CHUs	2.3	10.9	0.4	10.6	8.7	0.0	135
Managing authority							
Public	8.1	29.6	2.1	25.8	26.0	0.9	1,448
Private	5.6	32.5	5.7	29.5	27.8	2.7	116
Ecological region							
Mountain	7.5	17.3	3.8	16.4	14.3	2.7	210
Hill	5.4	22.9	0.5	20.2	18.9	0.3	818
Terai	11.9	45.4	4.5	38.9	41.7	1.4	535
Location							
Urban	8.1	33.2	2.8	29.6	31.1	1.1	834
Rural	7.7	26.0	1.8	22.0	20.4	0.9	730
Province							
Province 1	7.6	30.1	2.0	23.9	23.6	1.6	262
Madhesh	4.7	36.8	4.9	29.1	37.4	0.4	246
Bagmati	5.3	19.9	1.0	18.8	17.4	0.8	321
Gandaki	4.6	16.2	0.6	12.8	13.4	0.1	198
Lumbini	17.0	44.8	3.8	41.6	38.1	2.1	239
Karnali	7.2	27.4	1.6	25.8	21.7	1.6	128
Sudurpashchim	9.5	35.0	2.1	32.5	31.2	0.3	169
Total	7.9	29.8	2.3	26.1	26.1	1.0	1,564

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs and two federal-level hospitals.

¹ Maintaining a healthy pregnancy includes discussing nutrition during pregnancy, informing the client about the progress of the pregnancy, and discussing the importance of at least four antenatal, care (ANC) visits.

Table 3.31 Providers observed complying with service delivery standard protocols/guidelines for tracer services: Family planning services (NHSS RF. OP2.1.1)

Percentages of facilities where providers were observed complying with family planning service delivery standard protocols/guidelines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Privacy/ confidentiality maintained ¹	Provider wrote on the client health card	Client counseled on side effects	Client informed about choices	Blood pressure measured	All five items	Number of facilities
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level							
hospitals	23.1	67.5	53.7	50.6	55.9	16.8	27
Local-level hospitals	36.4	62.3	22.5	25.8	54.1	11.2	17
Private hospitals	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	116
PHCCs	8.7	51.9	20.2	23.5	39.3	4.4	51
Basic health care							
centers	3.6	26.1	7.5	8.3	17.4	0.7	1,352
HPs	4.3	28.4	8.0	8.9	18.8	0.8	1,064
UHCs	2.0	23.6	6.7	9.0	14.7	0.4	154
CHUs	0.4	10.9	3.9	3.2	8.7	0.4	135
Managing authority							
Public	4.6	28.2	8.9	9.8	19.3	1.2	1,448
Private	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	116
Ecological region							
Mountain	1.6	16.8	4.6	4.9	8.8	0.5	210
Hill	1.2	21.5	7.1	8.6	17.4	0.9	818
Terai	10.2	37.2	11.7	11.7	22.4	1.9	535
Location							
Urban	6.0	28.5	8.8	10.2	17.7	2.1	834
Rural	2.3	23.7	7.8	8.1	18.3	0.2	730
Province							
Province 1	2.9	35.3	12.2	12.5	26.0	1.0	262
Madhesh	7.5	34.2	9.6	6.8	15.2	0.7	246
Bagmati	0.5	18.6	5.5	5.5	15.8	0.3	321
Gandaki	4.1	21.5	6.1	7.7	18.4	3.3	198
Lumbini	10.3	27.2	9.4	12.5	19.7	1.9	239
Karnali	1.3	19.0	6.7	6.9	13.7	0.9	128
Sudurpashchim	3.1	25.0	8.6	13.4	13.8	0.5	169
Total	4.3	26.2	8.4	9.2	18.0	1.2	1,564

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs and two federal-level hospitals. ¹ Privacy/confidentiality includes ensuring visual privacy, ensuring auditory privacy, and assuring the client orally of confidentiality.

Table 3.32 Providers observed complying with service delivery standard protocols/guidelines for tracer services: IMNCI services (NHSS RF. OP2.1.1)

Percentages of facilities where providers were observed complying with IMNCI service delivery standard protocols/guidelines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background	Provider asked about client's complaints ¹	Physical examination ²	Provider wrote on client health card	Advised on continued feeding	Advised on signs and symptoms to immediately bring back the child	All five items	Number of facilities
	oomplainto	oxamination	ouru	looding			laointioo
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level	1.0	77.8	67.4	73.7	49.4	1.0	27
hospitals	16.2	82.4		67.7	49.4 62.3		17
Local-level hospitals	3.4	82.4 28.4	81.6 25.7	23.1	62.3 15.0	14.6 2.9	17
Private hospitals PHCCs		28.4 57.9					51
PHCCs	2.2	57.9	53.6	45.9	24.0	0.0	51
Basic health care centers	1.3	30.5	23.4	25.2	9.4	0.3	1,352
HPs	1.4	32.8	26.0	27.1	10.9	0.4	1,064
UHCs	0.6	23.9	12.9	18.5	3.9	0.2	154
CHUs	1.1	19.6	15.0	18.1	4.1	0.0	135
Monoging outbority							
Managing authority Public	1.5	32.9	26.0	27.4	11.3	0.5	1 1 10
Private	3.4	32.9 28.4	26.0	27.4	15.0	2.9	1,448 116
Flivale	3.4	20.4	23.7	23.1	15.0	2.9	110
Ecological region							
Mountain	3.1	33.5	19.9	25.3	13.2	1.2	210
Hill	2.0	32.7	22.1	23.8	13.8	0.7	818
Terai	0.6	32.2	34.3	32.8	7.5	0.4	535
Location							
Urban	0.9	31.4	24.5	27.3	10.8	0.7	834
Rural	2.5	34.0	24.5	26.8	12.5	0.6	730
	2.0	54.0	21.1	20.0	12.5	0.0	750
Province							
Province 1	0.2	33.1	21.6	19.5	14.2	0.0	262
Madhesh	0.0	29.0	38.5	34.4	4.3	0.0	246
Bagmati	1.0	23.3	17.5	15.8	9.8	0.9	321
Gandaki	0.3	31.8	15.4	23.6	10.4	0.1	198
Lumbini	1.1	41.1	31.8	36.6	15.5	0.1	239
Karnali	4.3	30.9	18.7	22.6	11.4	1.6	128
Sudurpashchim	7.9	45.0	40.2	43.3	17.4	3.0	169
Total	1.6	32.6	26.0	27.1	11.6	0.7	1,564

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs and two federal-level hospitals.

¹ Provider asked about or the caretaker mentioned symptoms of diarrhea, danger signs such as the child being unable to drink or breastfeed, and the child having convulsions with the current illness and/or difficulty breathing, or provider counted respiration for 60 seconds in a physical examination. ² Provider took the child's temperature with a thermometer, felt the child for fever or body hotness, and weighed the child on the day of the visit.

Table 3.33 Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: ANC services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)

Among all ANC clients observed and interviewed, percentages provided with quality services as per national standards, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Clients receiving ANC services from an SBA trained provider ¹	Clients reported that they were counseled on at least three danger signs	Clients recommended the facility to others	Clients reported no problems regarding waiting time	All four items	Number of ANC clients
Facility type						
Federal/provincial-level						
hospitals	46.8	18.3	99.1	59.0	7.2	373
Local-level hospitals	62.4	30.9	99.2	80.7	16.5	107
Private hospitals	25.4	26.9	98.8	63.7	3.7	447
PHCCs	48.2	18.8	98.0	84.7	8.4	153
Basic health care centers	50.7	18.8	98.2	88.6	5.7	886
HPs	53.0	18.2	98.0	88.3	5.6	802
UHCs	32.6	29.2	100.0	92.1	6.6	55
CHUs	20.8	17.0	100.0	89.2	6.6	29
Managing authority						
Public	50.3	19.5	98.5	80.4	7.1	1,519
Private	25.4	26.9	98.8	63.7	3.7	447
Ecological region						
Mountain	54.7	23.8	96.1	76.5	7.3	115
Hill	47.3	24.6	99.3	72.5	7.2	784
Terai	41.6	18.4	98.3	79.6	5.6	1,066
Location						
Urban	42.9	21.4	99.0	73.4	6.2	1,536
Rural	51.0	20.3	97.2	88.1	6.8	430
Province						
Province 1	43.9	19.3	99.7	79.4	7.0	299
Madhesh	27.9	14.2	98.2	83.9	2.4	420
Bagmati	31.5	27.1	98.9	62.5	4.0	389
Gandaki	46.5	16.2	99.5	76.3	5.9	115
Lumbini	59.0	23.1	98.7	76.5	10.2	384
Karnali	47.3	19.0	99.7	79.1	5.1	101
Sudurpashchim	69.4	26.2	96.3	82.3	10.4	257
Total	44.7	21.2	98.6	76.6	6.3	1,966

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs sites and two federal-level hospitals. ANC = Antenatal care SBA = Skilled birth attendant

¹ This applies only to providers who were observed at the facility. Trained provider refers to providers who have ever been trained.

Table 3.34 Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: Family planning services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)

Among all family planning (FP) clients observed and interviewed, percentages provided with quality services as per national standards, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Clients receiving services from an FP trained provider ¹	Clients reported that they were counseled on side effects	Clients reported that provider told them what to do if they had any problems and when to return for a follow-up	Clients recommended the facility to others	Clients reported no problems regarding waiting time	All five items	Number of FP clients
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	87.7	62.6	53.7	100.0	73.6	29.9	82
Local-level hospitals	76.4	32.7	38.3	100.0	86.3	14.4	38
Private hospitals	72.7	54.5	45.5	100.0	72.7	27.3	3
PHCCs	57.4	54.4	55.2	99.5	84.2	23.5	65
Basic health care centers	43.7	53.1	52.0	99.9	90.9	19.3	660
HPs	46.4	53.9	52.2	100.0	90.9	20.3	580
UHCs	32.2	49.8	51.5	99.0	92.2	16.9	56
CHUs	6.5	41.7	47.8	100.0	88.5	2.1	25
Managing authority							
Public	50.5	53.2	51.8	99.9	88.5	20.4	846
Private	72.7	54.5	45.5	100.0	72.7	27.3	3
Ecological region							
Mountain	48.7	48.4	58.7	99.5	89.6	19.0	65
Hill	46.0	58.8	53.3	100.0	87.1	20.0	301
Terai	53.7	50.4	49.9	99.9	89.1	21.0	484
Location							
Urban	52.2	54.1	52.5	99.8	87.4	22.1	544
Rural	47.8	51.6	50.4	100.0	90.3	17.5	305
	-					-	
Province Province 1	57.4	58.3	54.8	100.0	89.2	20.3	169
Madhesh	57.4 46.8	58.3 40.3	54.8 39.3	100.0	89.2 94.4	20.3	185
Bagmati	40.0 31.1	40.3	45.6	100.0	94.4 84.1	12.5	119
Gandaki	29.3	73.3	55.1	100.0	92.4	8.8	81
Lumbini	67.7	56.5	61.6	100.0	83.4	32.6	148
Karnali	69.2	56.8	61.2	100.0	92.5	30.2	48
Sudurpashchim	52.3	51.0	55.2	99.1	83.5	22.9	99
Total	50.6	53.2	51.8	99.9	88.4	20.5	849

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs and two federal-level hospitals. ¹ This applies only to providers who were observed at the facility. Trained provider refers to providers who have ever been trained.

Table 3.35 Clients provided with quality services as per national standards: IMNCI services (NHSS RF. OC2.2)

Among all sick child clients observed and interviewed, percentages provided with quality services as per national standards, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Clients receiving services from an IMNCI trained provider ¹	Caretaker reported that provider had advised about the child's diagnosis	Availability of amoxicillin tablet/cap or cotrimoxazole and zinc and ORS	Clients recommended the facility to others	Clients reported no problems regarding waiting time	All five items	Number of sick child clients
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level							
hospitals	35.2	86.8	99.0	96.8	61.4	16.5	280
Local-level hospitals	39.6	86.4	100.0	96.5	75.3	25.6	109
Private hospitals	39.4	90.6	92.3	96.6	74.3	24.9	429
PHCCs	42.3	83.1	100.0	97.4	80.0	27.3	148
Basic health care centers	53.5	85.9	99.7	97.7	90.5	40.6	1,418
HPs	54.9	85.9	99.6	97.7	90.8	41.5	1,253
UHCs	49.4	86.7	100.0	98.0	88.8	41.5	94
CHUs	34.1	85.6	100.0	97.5	88.1	23.6	70
Managing authority							
Public	49.2	85.9	99.6	97.5	84.7	35.3	1,954
Private	39.4	90.6	92.3	96.6	74.3	24.9	429
Ecological region							
Mountain	37.1	91.0	100.0	96.4	83.6	23.9	201
Hill	41.3	89.5	97.6	98.3	84.3	31.0	998
Terai	54.4	83.7	98.6	96.6	81.5	37.1	1,184
Location							
Urban	44.4	86.8	97.4	96.4	78.8	29.6	1,538
Rural	53.0	86.6	100.0	99.1	90.1	40.4	845
Province							
Province 1	36.7	84.2	96.5	98.5	81.4	23.6	341
Madhesh	62.7	83.9	99.2	96.5	86.7	46.8	593
Bagmati	40.7	89.9	96.1	97.2	80.4	28.8	416
Gandaki	29.3	89.0	96.1	96.7	80.6	14.4	171
Lumbini	50.5	87.7	100.0	98.3	81.0	35.1	470
Karnali	50.9	84.5	100.0	95.9	87.0	36.5	143
Sudurpashchim	42.1	89.3	100.0	97.3	82.5	31.2	248
Total	47.5	86.7	98.3	97.3	82.8	33.4	2,383

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTC sites and two federal level hospitals. IMNCI = Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness ORS = Oral rehydration solution ¹ This applies only to providers who were observed at the facility. Trained provider refers to providers who have ever been trained.

Table 3.36 Availability of rehabilitation services and accessibility of services

Among all facilities, percentages having early detection of short- and long-term impairment services, physiotherapy services, mobility aids, guidelines on the priority assistive product list, and a disability management action plan and percentages having accessible sanitary facilities. reception counter, drinking water, doors, entrance corridors, and ramos, by background characteristics. Neval HFS 2021

					Ŧ	Percentage of f	Percentage of facilities having:						
Background characteristic	Early detection of short-term and long-term impairment services	Physio- therapy services	Mobility aid services	Guidelines on priority assistive product list (PAPL) observed	Policy, strategy, and 10-year action plan on disability management observed	Sanitary facilities accessible	Reception counter accessible	Drinking water accessible	Accessible doors	Accessible entrance	Accessible corridors	Accessible ramps	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	83.4 60.6 50.3 50.3	51.7 21.5 50.3 1.1	40.3 8.1 29.5 13.7	3.1 1.6 1.1	2.0 0.0 0.0	46.4 53.4 32.6 32.2	60.8 69.7 8.03 8.44	51.6 65.5 55.2	64.0 63.2 52.1 58.5	70.1 71.2 64.0 62.3	55.7 71.9 49.5 51.9	48.6 58.3 35.4 44.3	27 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	23.2 24.7 14.6 20.9	1.3 0.3 0.0	2.7 3.2 1.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	21.2 12.9 8.5 8.5	22.0 24.9 9.4	33.9 36.4 27.9 20.7	37.6 40.8 27.1 24.0	39.4 43.5 27.9 20.2	27.1 30.6 11.4	15.9 9.1 3.6	1,352 1,064 154 135
Stand-alone HTCs	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	24.4	34.1	34.1	39.0	36.6	26.8	12.2	11
Managing authority Public Private	25.7 44.0	2.5 46.0	3.8 27.0	0.1 0.7	0.2 2.4	22.5 34.6	24.2 58.4	35.4 49.1	39.2 51.0	41.2 61.6	29.0 47.4	18.0 33.3	1,448 128
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	31.1 26.9 26.2	1.3 6.3 7.4	3.9 5.2 8.2	0.1 0.2 1.0	0.1 0.1	12.8 25.4 24.6	15.9 25.9 32.8	33.5 36.8 37.1	37.8 39.4 42.1	35.4 41.1 48.4	26.9 30.5 31.9	17.3 20.8 17.6	210 823 543
Location Urban Rural	27.3 27.1	9.7 1.7	8.1 3.0	0.2 0.1	0.4 0.4	26.1 20.4	30.3 23.1	37.4 35.4	42.6 37.2	46.7 38.5	32.0 28.8	20.3 18.0	846 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	32.3 25.0 24.9 22.0 25.7 38.3 38.3	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	4 7 4 7 9 7 0 7 7 9 7 9 7 0 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9	0.0 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.000.000 0.0000 0.0000000000000000000	16.6 31.0 24.3 30.3 30.3 13.2	23.9 24.0 30.4 22.8 19.2	26.4 32.4 33.8 33.9 32.1 32.1	30.1 49.6 47.2 37.3 32.2 32.2	31.4 52.4 39.5 31.2 31.2	18.4 30.0 31.2 30.2 23.3 23.3	14.8 8.8 32.8 1.4.8 1.3.1 3.1	264 247 325 198 243 129 170
Total	27.2	6.0	5.7	0.2	0.4	23.5	26.9	36.5	40.1	42.9	30.5	19.2	1,576

Table 3.37 Trained staff for reproductive health services

Among all facilities, percentages having at least one staff member recently trained on reproductive health, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Perce	ntage of facilities h	aving:	
Background characteristic	Staff trained in adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) ¹	Staff trained in visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) ¹	Staff trained in single-visit approach ¹	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs Basic health care centers HPs UHCs	33.9 21.0 6.3 26.2 14.1 15.7 10.7	28.7 12.9 4.5 15.3 3.7 4.4 1.7	6.1 3.2 2.4 2.2 0.1 0.2 0.0	27 17 116 51 1,352 1,064 154
CHUs CHUs Managing authority Public Private	10.7 5.6 15.0 6.3	0.4 4.7	0.0 0.0 0.4 2.4	134 135 1,448 116
Filvate Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	19.6 12.5 15.1	4.5 6.3 4.2 4.7	0.0 0.6 0.6	210 819 535
Location Urban Rural	15.3 13.3	5.7 3.4	1.0 0.0	834 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	21.0 15.3 9.0 8.1 9.0 19.9 23.3	5.6 2.2 4.3 2.6 1.1 2.0 16.8	0.7 0.2 0.5 0.6 0.1 0.0 1.5	262 246 321 198 239 128 169
Total	14.3	4.6	0.5	1,565

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTCs. ¹ The facility had at least one interviewed staff member providing the service who reported receiving in-service training in reproductive health (ASRH, VIA, single-visit approach) during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 3.38 Isolation room, RRT, ICS disaster preparedness, and drill down exercise

Among all facilities, percentages that have an isolation room, rapid response team (RRT), functional incident command system (ICS), and outbreak management plan; percentages that have conducted a drill down exercise; and percentages that have a mass casualty management plan, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percenta	ge of facilitie	es having:	with ou	e of facilities utbreak ment plan	Percentage of facilities that have conducted drill down exercise as	Percentage of facilities	
Background characteristic	Isolation room for infectious diseases	RRT	Functional ICS	Reported	Observed	part of disaster prepared- ness training	with mass casualty management plan	Number of facilities
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level								
hospitals	75.3	75.3	43.4	39.3	26.8	26.8	77.3	27
Local-level hospitals	54.3	49.4	25.1	14.5	8.1	8.1	25.9	17
Private hospitals	56.2	27.5	13.1	15.5	11.7	11.7	39.2	116
PHCCs	19.1	23.0	3.3	12.6	3.8	3.8	12.6	51
Basic health care centers	2.2	8.3	1.8	3.8	1.5	1.5	3.1	1,352
HPs	2.6	10.2	2.2	4.3	1.9	1.9	3.7	1,064
UHCs	1.4	2.8	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	1.4	154
CHUs	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	135
Stand-alone HTCs	4.9	7.3	2.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	11
Managing authority								
Public	4.8	10.6	2.9	4.9	2.2	2.2	5.2	1,448
Private	51.6	25.7	12.1	14.5	10.6	10.6	35.9	128
Ecological region								
Mountain	8.3	7.9	0.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	5.7	210
Hill	8.8	10.4	2.9	6.3	2.8	2.8	7.0	823
Terai	8.5	15.6	5.9	5.8	3.3	3.3	9.3	543
Location								
Urban	11.9	13.9	4.7	5.8	4.2	4.2	10.6	846
Rural	4.9	9.5	2.5	5.5	1.4	1.4	4.2	730
Province								
Province 1	8.5	12.4	6.2	7.1	5.7	5.7	11.4	264
Madhesh	3.4	13.8	4.3	6.5	1.1	1.1	6.1	247
Bagmati	14.7	11.3	3.7	5.9	4.5	4.5	10.3	325
Gandaki	8.9	13.8	2.8	7.0	3.0	3.0	5.8	198
Lumbini	7.6	12.7	4.5	4.9	1.6	1.6	7.5	243
Karnali	6.4	7.6	0.7	3.1	0.9	0.9	3.3	129
Sudurpashchim	7.7	8.9	0.5	3.3	1.1	1.1	4.7	170
Total	8.6	11.9	3.6	5.7	2.9	2.9	7.6	1,576

Table 3.39 Financial audits

Percentages of facilities that have completed financial audits, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021 $\,$

	that have	e of facilities completed ial audit	
Background characteristic	Last fiscal year (2076/77)	Last 3 successive fiscal years (2074/75- 2076/77)	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals PHCCs	83.5 70.6 60.1	80.4 57.4 57.9	27 17 51
Basic health care centers HPs CHUs	33.1 34.3 23.7	29.4 31.0 16.5	1,198 1,064 135
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	32.3 37.2 34.9	29.0 33.5 31.0	190 681 423
Location Urban Rural	37.2 34.6	34.8 29.8	571 723
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim Total	27.3 19.6 34.8 32.9 50.0 44.3 52.2 35.7	26.4 14.3 29.3 28.7 45.6 41.5 50.1 32.0	219 224 229 165 197 120 141 1,294
Note: This table excludes stand-alor			

Table 3.40 (RF12) Clients receiving free health care

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients, family planning (FP) clients, and caretakers of sick children interviewed in federal hospitals, local-level hospitals, primary health care centers, health posts, and urban health centers and postpartum clients interviewed in facilities where the Aama program is implemented, percentages reporting that they did not pay any money for the services they received that day at the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage who did not pay for		Percentage who did not pay for		Percentage who did not pay for	Number of	Percentage who did not pay for	Number of interviewed postpartum clients in
Background	services received that	Number of interviewed	services received that	Number of interviewed	services received that	interviewed caretakers of	services received that	facilities with Aama
characteristic	day	ANC clients	day	FP clients	day	sick children	day	program
Facility type Federal/provincial-level								
hospitals	30.4	104	76.6	26	18.4	82	55.6	90
Local-level hospitals	54.5	107	87.0	38	52.6	109	78.3	15
PHCCs	67.8	153	81.8	65	63.1	148	91.7	11
Basic health care centers	94.1	886	99.4	660	95.6	1,418	100.0	13
HPs	94.1	802	99.6	580	95.8	1,253	100.0	13
UHCs	95.9	55	99.0	56	92.3	94	-	0
CHUs	92.4	29	95.9	25	96.8	70	-	0
Ecological region								
Mountain	86.9	74	97.1	56	82.2	166	87.1	6
Hill	78.4	426	95.8	271	84.3	683	75.3	38
Terai	84.0	750	97.1	463	89.2	907	59.7	84
Location								
Urban	78.6	827	96.1	486	79.6	924	63.1	117
Rural	89.3	423	97.5	303	94.4	833	92.2	11
Province								
Province 1	84.1	170	96.5	158	84.3	218	35.5	26
Madhesh	86.3	312	95.3	179	88.8	538	51.7	29
Bagmati	70.9	163	95.3	116	68.9	212	70.7	27
Gandaki	74.1	67	99.6	75	88.4	121	81.5	6
Lumbini	77.0	275	98.4	132	92.6	344	89.4	23
Karnali	90.2	65	93.6	42	87.8	115	100.0	4
Sudurpashchim	90.9	198	97.7	88	90.0	208	90.3	12
Total	82.2	1,250	96.6	789	86.6	1,756	65.7	128

Note: Results should be interpreted cautiously due to the small number of cases for some subgroups.

Table 3.41 Availability of health insurance services

Among PHCCs and hospitals, percentages implementing health insurance and, among facilities implementing health insurance, percentages that received cost reimbursement, that have enrolled members who bought drugs

			Cost reimt healt	Cost reimbursement received from health insurance board	ceived from board	Percentage of ins	Percentage of facilities implementing health insurance that have	nenting health /e	Rein	Reimbursed cost spent in last fiscal year on.	it in last fiscal ye	ar on:	
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities implementing health insurance	Number of PHCCs and hospitals	AII	Some	Not at all	Enrolled members who bought drugs from outside in current fiscal year	Availability of help desk/ information desk for enrolled members	Sufficient staff for health insurance	Human resources	Equipment/ instruments	Amenities	Other	Number of PHCCs and hospitals implementing health insurance
Facility type Federal/provincial- lavel hosnitals	78 /	26	100	53 Q	737	75.0	50 2	8 9	5 CC	1 CV	6 0	с 90	40
Local-level hospitals	63.1	17	29.3	38.5	32.2	66.2	25.7	75.8	13.0	47.1	7.6	32.2	- 1-
Private hospitals	13.7 66.7	116 51	8.8 221	73.0	18.3 34.4	44.7 61 5	78.4 26.2	87.1 76.2	46.9 17 2	39.6 44 3	1.8 7.7	11.7 32 8	16 34
Managing authority		5	-		5	2	1.01	1.0	1	ç F		0.10	5
Public	69.3	96	23.4	46.0	30.6	66.6	36.8	77.9	18.2	44.0	7.2	30.6	67
Private	13.7	116	8.8	73.0	18.3	44.7	78.4	87.1	46.9	39.6	1.8	11.7	16
Ecological region				0		i	0.00		0	į		0	ţ
Mountain	37.6	16	23.8	33.3	42.9 20.5	4. L/	23.8	76.0	0.0	47.6 7.72	19.0 6.2	33.3 20 F	β
Terai	30.8 39.8	92 92	22.0 18.5	47.0 58.1	20.5 23.4	60.4 60.4	56.0	70.0 84.3	32.1	43.7 42.0	0.0 0.00	22.1 22.1	37
Location													
Urban	35.2	174	22.3	54.4	23.3	65.8	54.5	81.8	27.9	44.1	5.5	22.5	61
Rural	55.7	38	15.7	42.0	42.3	52.5	17.1	73.8	11.8	40.7	7.9	39.6	21
Province													
Province 1	55.6	36	19.6	56.5	23.8	61.2	54.7	81.3	22.9	46.7	4.2	26.2	20
Madhesh	35.1	28	17.3	41.1	41.6	63.0	51.0	82.7	18.5	44.0	0.0	37.5	10
Bagmati	21.5	69	22.6	58.5	18.9	56.6	54.7	86.8	34.0	39.6	3.8	22.6	15
Gandaki	42.1	24	29.1	44.6	26.3	7.77	44.6	76.5	19.5	51.4	5.6	23.5	10
Lumbini	39.9	32	22.3	48.9	28.8	62.4	35.9	73.5	20.1	37.9	13.2	28.8	13
Karnali	67.7	11	18.4	33.1	48.5	40.4	22.1	81.6	33.1	29.4	7.4	30.2	œ
Sudurpashchim	60.2	13	11.1	66.7	22.2	77.8	29.6	70.4	14.8	51.9	11.1	22.2	ø
Total	38.9	212	20.6	51.2	28.2	62.4	44.8	79.7	23.7	43.2	6.1	27.0	83

Key Findings

- Virtually all health facilities in Nepal offer curative care for children, and around 9 in 10 facilities offer growth monitoring and routine vaccination services. Routine vitamin A supplementation is offered in 88% of facilities.
- Outpatient curative care for sick children and growth monitoring services are available 5 or more days per week in almost all health facilities offering these services.
- Very few facilities delivering curative care for children have all of the equipment and trained staff considered necessary to provide quality care for sick children, with facilities most often lacking length or height boards (39%), pediatric stethoscopes (13%), and staff with training in maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (12%).
- Nine in 10 facilities providing child curative care have alcohol-based disinfectant and latex gloves, and 8 in 10 have medical masks. Overall, however, only 1% have all of the infection prevention items needed to deliver services safely.
- Laboratory testing capacity is also limited, with only 12% of facilities able to conduct hemoglobin and malaria testing and stool microscopy.
- Routine vaccinations are available at least 1–2 days per week in more than 8 in 10 facilities that offer vaccinations. Facilities generally obtain the vaccines they administer from a higher-level center and store the vaccines only for a short time as per policy. Only 6% of facilities have all of the components necessary for quality immunization services.
- Around two-thirds of providers of child health services have received recent supervision, and around 1 in 5 providers have received recent in-service training related to child health.
- Providers assessed all three main symptoms of childhood illness (fever, cough/difficulty breathing, and diarrhea) in 28% of observed consultations. They checked for all four major danger signs (ability to eat or drink anything, vomiting, convulsions, and unconsciousness/lethargy) in less than 1% of consultations.

4.1 BACKGROUND

ith the aim of reducing mortality and morbidity among children less than age 18, the Family Welfare Division (FWD) of the Department of Health Services designs and implements programs to deliver preventive, promotive, and curative services. Immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases is a key component of the FWD's services. The National Immunization Program is a priority of the Government of Nepal. To improve the treatment of sick children at the point of care as well as support care seeking among families, the FWD also implements an integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI) program. In addition, the government has made it a top priority to address early childhood undernutrition.

This chapter explores information from the 2021 NHFS on the following key issues relating to provision of quality newborn and child health care services at health facilities and in the community:

- Availability of services. Section 4.2, including Tables 4.1 through 4.3.2 and Figure 4.1, examines the availability of child health services and the frequency of availability of curative care, growth monitoring, and vaccination services.
- Service readiness. Section 4.3, including Tables 4.4 through 4.13 and Figures 4.2 through 4.8, addresses indicators related to the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality child health services, including the availability of trained staff, equipment, guidelines, medicines, vaccines, infection prevention processes, and laboratory diagnostic capacity.
- Sick child care practices. Section 4.4, including Tables 4.14.1 through 4.16 and Figure 4.9, considers elements of the care received during sick child consultations.
- Client opinion. Section 4.5, including Tables 4.17.1 and 4.17.2, addresses clients' opinions on health service delivery.
- Basic management and administrative systems. Section 4.6, including Tables 4.18 and 4.19, provides information on two aspects of facility management and administrative systems that support the delivery of quality services: personal supervision of and in-service training for providers of child health services.

4.2 AVAILABILITY OF CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

4.2.1 Outpatient Curative Care, Child Growth Monitoring, and Child Vaccination

The 2021 NHFS assessed the availability of three basic child health services: outpatient curative care for sick children, routine growth monitoring, and childhood vaccination services. The results are presented for all facilities excluding stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs). They show that child health services are widely available in Nepal's health facilities (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Percentage of facilities NHFS 2015 NHFS 2021 aa 99 94 93 91 89 88 87 85 86 Curative Child growth Child All three Vitamin A basic child supplementation care for monitoring vaccination

health services

Figure 4.1 Availability of child health services

Almost all facilities provide outpatient curative care for sick children.¹ Growth monitoring is

offered by 91% of facilities,² and 89% offer vaccination services. All three basic child health services are provided by 86% of health facilities. Among public facilities, community health units (CHUs) (67%) and

sick children

¹ Throughout the report, the results presented for curative care and vaccination services exclude two federal hospitals in addition to HTCs.

² In addition to all HTCs, one federal hospital is excluded from the results presented in Table 4.1 for growth monitoring.

urban health centers (UHCs) (71%) are least likely to provide all three basic child health services. Only 21% of private hospitals provide all three services. Facilities in the Karnali province (92%) are most likely and facilities in Bagmati (82%) are least likely to offer all basic child health services.

4.2.2 Vitamin A Supplementation

The 2021 NHFS assessed the availability of routine vitamin A supplementation (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). Overall, 88% of health facilities provide vitamin A supplementation to children. This service is less likely to be available at private hospitals (35%) and, among public facilities, at UHCs (71%) and CHUs (63%).

4.2.3 Frequency of Availability

The availability of a service depends not only on whether a facility offers it but also how often it is offered. Curative care for children is available at least 5 days per week in nearly all health facilities in Nepal that offer such care, regardless of facility type, managing authority, or province (**Table 4.2**). Similarly, growth monitoring is available 5 days or more per week at almost all facilities that offer this service. More than 8 in 10 facilities offering vaccination services report that all routine vaccinations are available at least 1–2 days per week (**Tables 4.3.1** and **4.3.2**). Routine vaccinations tend to be provided on more days during the week at hospitals than at lower-level health facilities.

4.3 SERVICE READINESS

4.3.1 Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Equipment for Sick Child Care

card

Timer

The 2021 NHFS results showed that facilities providing curative child care services in Nepal lack some key elements necessary to support quality care for sick children (Table 4.4) (Figure 4.2). For example, only around half of facilities (54%) offering child curative services had IMNCI guidelines available on the day of the assessment visit. Fewer than 1 in 4 facilities had at least one health worker providing child health services who had been trained in IMNCI during the 24 months prior to the interview, and only 12% had a provider who reported having had recent maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) training. In general, IMNCI guidelines and trained staff were found more often in public hospitals, primary health care centers (PHCCs), and health posts (HPs) than in other types of facilities. Facilities in the Sudurpashchim province were more likely to have MIYCN trained staff than facilities in other provinces (Figure 4.3).

With regard to equipment needed to support child curative care, facilities were most likely to have a stethoscope (98%), a thermometer (96%), and an acute respiratory infection (ARI) timer (96%) (Table 4.4). Equipment needed for assessing a child's nutrition status was less often available, although Figure 4.2 shows that there has been marked improvement in the proportions of facilities having infant and child scales, boards, and tapes for measuring both head circumference and mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) since 2015.

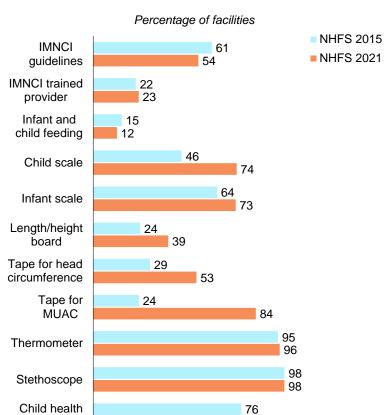
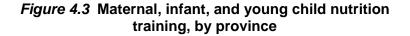


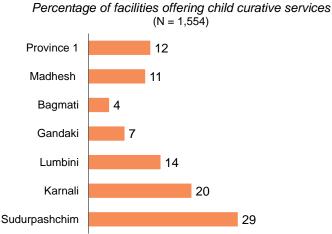
Figure 4.2 Availability of guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for child curative care



77

94

96



4.3.2 Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Equipment for Child Nutrition

Gaps are evident in the availability of key components to support child nutrition services among health facilities offering growth monitoring services (Table 4.5 and Figure 4.4). A nutrition register (75%) is common at these facilities, and more than 4 in 10 have Balvita sachets. However, other commodities and equipment needed to support nutrition interventions are less widely available. For example, only 18% of facilities have Z-score calculation sheets, and only 12% have any ready-touse therapeutic food. Nutrition corners are available in only 14% of facilities, and only 4% have a breastfeeding corner.

Percentage of facilities (N = 1,416)Breastfeeding corner 4 14 Nutrition corner Nutrtion register 75 Ready-to-use 12 therapeutic food Resomal packet 8 Balvita sachet 42 F-100 jar 1 F-75 jar 1 Z-score calculation sheet 18

Comparatively few facilities have staff with nutrition-specific training, and only 1 in 10 have an MIYCN training manual available.

Table 4.5 shows that the availability of key elements to support child nutrition frequently varies by facility background characteristics. For example, the percentage of facilities having a nutrition register ranges from 58% in Province 1 to 87% in Lumbini.

4.3.3 Infection Control in Sick Child Services

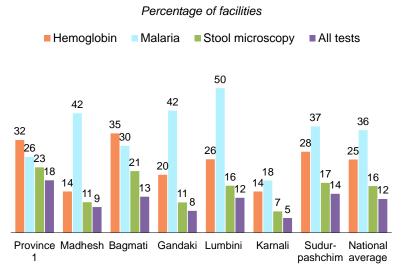
Infection control is an essential component in the provision of child health services. The great majority of facilities that provide curative care services for sick children had some means for hand cleaning—either soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant—on the day of the assessment visit (**Table 4.6**). More than 9 of every 10 facilities also had gloves. Facilities were least likely to have infection prevention and health care waste management guidelines available (7%). Similar to the situation in 2015, very few facilities (1%) have all of the infection control items considered essential to provide child curative services safely.

Figure 4.4 Availability of guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for growth monitoring services

4.3.4 Laboratory Diagnostic Capacity

Certain laboratory tests can be important in diagnosing conditions among children. In Nepal, the availability of laboratory diagnostic services for children is fairly limited (Table 4.7). Malaria testing, hemoglobin testing, and stool microscopy are available in 36%, 25%, and 16%, respectively, of all facilities offering child curative care. Just 12% of facilities have all three tests available, which is only a slight improvement since 2015 (9%). Testing capacity varies widely by province, with facilities in Province 1 most likely to have all three tests available (18%) (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 Availability of laboratory diagnostic capacity for child curative care, by province



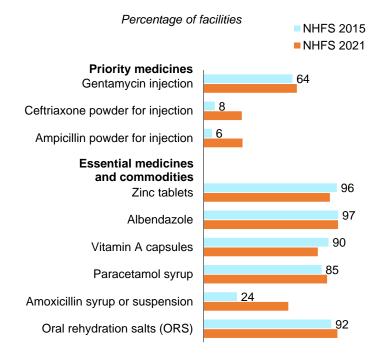
Testing capacity is most often found in PHCCs or hospitals. **Table 4.8** shows that half of hospitals and PHCCs have all three tests available. This compares to only 6% of basic health care centers (HPs, UHCs, and CHUs) (**Table 4.7**).

4.3.5 Medicines and Commodities for Sick Child Care

A range of medicines and commodities are needed to provide care for sick children. Table 4.9 and Figure 4.6 show that 90% or more of facilities offering child curative care had albendazole, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and zinc tablets available on the day of the visit. Considering other essential medicines, facilities were least likely to have amoxicillin syrup/dispersible tablets (61%). However, Figure 4.7 shows that the proportion of facilities having amoxicillin has increased markedly since 2015.

With regard to priority medicines, two-thirds of facilities offering child curative care had injectable gentamycin, but only just over onequarter had ceftriaxone powder or ampicillin powder. In general, basic

Figure 4.6 Availability of essential and priority medicines and commodities



health centers were less likely than PHCCs and hospitals to have medicines and commodities needed for sick child care, especially priority medicines. The availability of medicines, particularly priority medicines, also varied noticeably by province.

4.3.6 Microplanning, Trained Staff, and Equipment for Vaccination Services

Similar to services for sick children, health facilities need effective microplanning, trained staff, and appropriate equipment to deliver good-quality vaccination services. Table 4.10 and Figure 4.7 show that 70% of facilities offering vaccination services had an immunization schedule chart or document available. However, only 37% had evidence of immunization microplanning. With regard to staff training, only one quarter of the facilities offering vaccination services reported having at least one staff member with recent inservice Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) training. Most of the facilities had equipment necessary for immunization services, including vaccine carriers, syringes and needles, and child health cards. Overall, only 6% of facilities had all six items necessary to provide quality immunization services. Facilities in the Sudurpashchim province were more likely to have trained staff for vaccinations than facilities in other provinces (Figure 4.8).

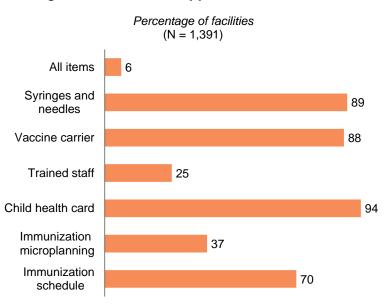
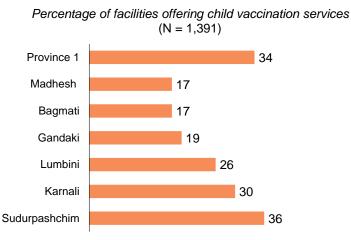


Figure 4.7 Items to support child vaccination

Figure 4.8 Staff trained for vaccinations, by province



4.3.7 Availability of Vaccines

As per policy in Nepal, only central, provincial, and district vaccine stores and vaccine substores (one to three per district at health facilities) store vaccines regularly and are provided with WHO performance, quality, and safety (PQS) cold chain equipment for vaccine storage. Accordingly, it is not surprising that, among facilities that offer vaccination services, 7 in 10 reported that the vaccines they administered were obtained from a higher-level center and stored only for a short time (**Table 4.11**). Only 7% of all facilities offering vaccination services stored vaccines on a routine basis, and only 5% had WHO PQS cold chain equipment available.

As per policy, vaccine storage is largely limited to higher-level facilities. **Table 4.12** shows that, overall, 35% of PHCCs and hospitals routinely store vaccines and 27% have WHO PQS cold chain equipment.

4.3.8 Infection Prevention in Vaccination Services

Table 4.13 shows the availability of items for infection control at facilities offering vaccination services.

 More than 9 in 10 facilities had alcohol-based hand disinfectant, which represents an improvement since

2015, when only 26% of facilities offering vaccination services had alcohol-based disinfectant. Facilities also were more likely to have other items needed for infection control in 2021 than in 2015, including soap and running water (58% versus 43%) and waste receptacles (24% versus 6%).

The 2021 NHFS results showed that, in general, hospitals were more likely than other types of facilities to have most infection control items. The percentages of facilities having specific items also varied by province. For example, the proportion of facilities offering vaccination services that had soap and running water ranged from only 34% in Madhesh to 78% in Bagmati.

4.4 SICK CHILD CARE PRACTICES

To assess whether providers are offering good-quality services, NHFS observers attended sick child consultations. In total, the observers reported on 2,383 sick child consultations, with just over half of these consultations observed in HPs. With regard to the qualifications of providers, 62% of the consultations observed during the 2021 survey were conducted by paramedics, with most of the remaining consultations conducted either by doctors (19%) or medical officers (18%) (**Tables 4.14.1** and **4.14.2**).

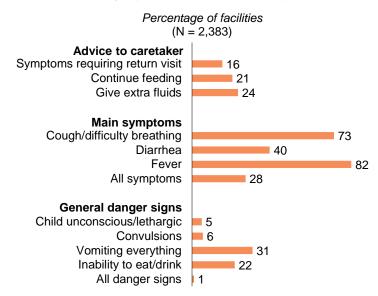
4.4.1 Full Assessment

Using checklists based on IMNCI guidelines, the observers noted what information providers gave caretakers and whether recommended procedures were carried out during the consultations. **Tables 4.14.1** and **4.14.2** summarize the extent to which providers followed recommended IMNCI practices during the sick child consultations observed in the 2021 NHFS. **Table 4.15** considers the extent to which IMNCI guidelines were followed during consultations for sick children under age 2 months. Caution should be used in interpreting the latter results in view of the comparatively small number of consultations observed for very young children (90).

IMNCI General Danger Signs

According to IMNCI standards, providers should check every sick child for the following four danger signs: inability to eat or drink anything, vomiting everything, convulsions, and whether the child is lethargic or unconscious. Overall, only 1% of providers talked about all danger signs during the observed consultations (Figure **4.9**). Providers were most likely to ask about vomiting (31%) and inability to eat or drink (22%). Providers were more likely to have asked about the latter danger signs in consultations for sick children under age 2 (46% and 62%, respectively) than in consultations overall (Table 4.15).

Figure 4.9 Assessment of general danger signs and main symptoms and advice to parents



IMNCI Main Signs and Symptoms and Other Assessments

IMNCI guidelines call for each child to be evaluated for the following three symptoms regardless of the reason for the consultation: cough or difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever. The most widely assessed symptom was fever (82%), followed by cough or difficulty breathing (73%) and diarrhea (40%). Health

providers assessed sick children for all three symptoms in around one quarter of the observed consultations (**Figure 4.9**).

The NHFS results also show that providers asked about ear pain or discharge in only 15% of the consultations (**Tables 4.14.1** and **4.14.2**). Virtually no providers obtained information on whether the child had ever had two or more episodes of diarrhea lasting more than 14 days or asked questions about the mother's HIV status or parental tuberculosis (TB).

Physical Examination

In the majority of the consultations observed in the NHFS, the child was weighed (76%) and the child's body temperature was taken (73%) (**Tables 4.14.1** and **4.14.2**). Plotting weight on a growth chart and counting respiratory rates were observed in 22% and 24% of consultations, respectively. Providers measured height, counted the child's pulse, checked for neck stiffness or tenderness behind the ears, pressed the feet to check edema, checked for enlarged lymph nodes, or checked for pallor by looking at the palms in 5% or less of the consultations.

Essential Advice

IMNCI guidelines call on providers caring for sick children to always advise a sick child's caregivers about the importance of giving the child extra fluids and continuing to feed the child and about what symptoms require an immediate return to the facility. Overall, advisors recommended these practices in relatively few consultations (**Figure 4.9**). Providers most often suggested giving extra fluid to the child (24%); only 16% talked about symptoms that would warrant a return for care. In consultations for children under age 2, providers most often advised caretakers about the need to continue feeding (35%) (**Table 4.15**).

4.4.2 Diagnosis-specific Assessments and Treatment

At the end of each sick child consultation, providers were asked about the child's diagnosis or the major symptoms for which the child was seen and also about the treatment provided or prescribed, if any. **Table 4.16** presents the components of sick child consultations according to the illness diagnosed or the symptoms for which the child was seen.

Again, the results show that regardless of the diagnosis, generally a minority of providers were observed to assess the child or offer advice to caretakers according to IMNCI guidelines. For example, only 34% of providers asked about all three IMNCI main symptoms (cough/difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever) for children diagnosed as having pneumonia. Even fewer providers asked about general danger signs during these consultations (8%).

Looking at the medicines that were used for treating sick children, children most often received oral medicine to relieve symptoms (55%) or oral antibiotics (46%). Antibiotics were most often given to children with respiratory and febrile illnesses and ear infections; however, about one-third of children with diarrhea also were given oral antibiotics.

Providers discussed the need for follow-up visits in 3 in 10 sick child consultations. They described the signs or symptoms that would warrant a return visit during only 16% of the consultations.

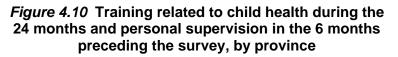
4.5 CLIENT OPINIONS

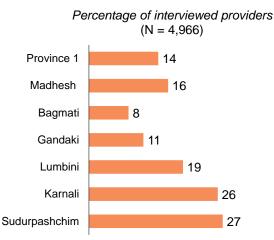
Before leaving the facility, interviewers asked the caretakers of sick children about their opinions regarding the consultation process and the quality of services. Specifically, the interviewer read a list of issues that are common reasons for clients' dissatisfaction and asked caretakers whether each issue had posed a major problem, a minor problem, or no problem at all in their child's consultation. The two issues most commonly cited by caretakers as major problems were lack of medicines (6%) and long waits to see a

provider (5%) (**Tables 4.17.1** and **4.17.2**). Waiting time was mentioned most often as a major problem in federal/provincial-level hospitals (14%). The percentage of caretakers mentioning lack of availability of medicines as a major problem was lowest in private hospitals (2%) and highest in local-level hospitals and PHCCs (9% each).

4.6 BASIC MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

Personal supervision and training are important management functions to support health care providers. Table 4.18 shows that around two-thirds of interviewed child health care providers reported receiving personal supervision in the 6 months before the NHFS visit. Recent training was much less common; just over 1 in 5 child health service providers interviewed in the 2021 NHFS had received in-service training related to child health in the 24 months before the assessment visit. Overall, 16% of interviewed child health service providers had recently





received both personal supervision and in-service training. The percentage of providers reporting both training and supervision varied markedly by province, from 8% in Bagmati to 27% in Sudurpashchim (**Figure 4.10**).

Table 4.19 shows the proportions of all providers of child health services who reported receiving inservice training on specified topics within the 24 months before the survey or at any time. IMNCI (46%) was the most common topic of training, followed by integrated management of acute malnutrition, National Immunization Program (NIP) or cold chain monitoring, and MIYCN (24%–29%).

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Table 4.1 Availability of child health services

Among all facilities, percentages offering specific child health services at the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

						Number of facilities other	Number of
						than HTCs	facilities other
	Outpatient				Routine	and two federal-level	than HTCs and one federal-
	curative care			All three basic	vitamin A	hospitals	level hospital
Background	for sick	Growth	Child	child health	supplemen-	offering	offering
characteristic	children ¹	monitoring ²	vaccination ³	services	tation	services4	services⁵
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	100.0	85.4	74.8	74.8	90.5	27	27
Local-level hospitals	98.4	74.3	89.6	71.0	93.8	17	17
Private hospitals	93.1	38.6	25.0	20.9	35.0	116	116
PHCCs	100.0	97.8	99.5	97.3	99.5	51	51
Basic health care centers	99.9	95.0	94.3	91.4	92.3	1,352	1,352
HPs	100.0	98.2	99.3	97.5	99.1	1,064	1,064
UHCs	99.1	83.5	79.4	71.1	71.0	154	154
CHUs	99.7	83.0	72.4	66.7	63.1	135	135
Managing authority							
Public	99.9	94.7	94.1	91.1	92.6	1,448	1,448
Private	93.1	38.6	25.0	20.9	35.0	116	116
Ecological region							
Mountain	99.8	94.8	87.5	86.1	89.1	210	210
Hill	99.8	93.3	91.0	89.0	87.8	818	819
Terai	98.6	84.5	86.3	81.0	88.6	535	535
Location							
Urban	98.8	85.7	83.5	79.6	83.2	834	834
Rural	99.9	96.0	95.2	93.1	94.1	730	730
Province							
Province 1	99.2	90.4	87.1	85.5	87.5	262	262
Madhesh	99.0	88.3	91.3	85.8	94.4	246	246
Bagmati	99.6	88.0	85.1	82.1	83.8	321	321
Gandaki	99.9	92.8	89.9	86.8	88.6	198	198
Lumbini	98.7	93.0	89.4	87.8	87.3	239	239
Karnali	99.5	94.8	93.1	92.0	85.3	128	128
Sudurpashchim	100.0	89.2	90.9	85.4	92.6	169	169
Total	99.4	90.5	89.0	85.9	88.3	1,564	1,564

Note: Stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) are excluded from this table and other tables in this chapter. Two federal-level hospitals are excluded from this table and other tables for child curative care and child vaccination services. One federal-level hospital is excluded from this table for child growth monitoring services. The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout the chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), and CHUs (community health units).

¹ Child curative care services are services pertaining to diagnosis, treatment, and therapies provided to a child patient with the intent to improve symptoms and cure the patient's medical problem. These services involve treating major childhood illnesses such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, measles, and malnutrition in a holistic way; caring for major problems in sick newborns such as birth asphyxia, bacterial infection, jaundice, hypothermia, and low birth weight; and providing breastfeeding counseling.
² Growth monitoring is both a service for diagnosing inadequate child growth in its earliest stages and a delivery platform for nutrition counseling.

² Growth monitoring is both a service for diagnosing inadequate child growth in its earliest stages and a delivery platform for nutrition counseling. It is the regular monitoring of a "well" child to determine how he/she is developing. The rate of growth is checked against a chart to ensure that the child is within an acceptable range. Monitoring usually involves (1) routine measurement of a child's weight and length/height; (2) plotting of the child's measurements and comparison of the child's status with a standardized growth chart to assess growth adequacy; (3) growth-informed counseling; and, if necessary, (4) undertaking of remedial, health-promoting action.

³ Routine provision of bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG), pentavalent, oral polio, and measles-rubella (MR) vaccinations; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus vaccine; a fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV); and Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccinations at the facility or through outreach

⁴ This denominator applies only to the child curative care and child vaccination services indicators.

⁵ This denominator applies only to the child growth monitoring services indicator.

Table 4.2 Frequency of availability of child curative care and growth monitoring

Among all facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children and growth monitoring, percentages providing the service at the facility at specific frequencies, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Outpatient cu	rative care of sig	ck children (da	ays per week1)	Child	growth monitori	ing (days per v	week1)
Background characteristics	1–2 days per week	3–4 days per week	5 or more days per week	Number of facilities offering child curative care ²	1–2 days per week	3–4 days per week	5 or more days per week	Number of facilities offering child growth monitoring services ³
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	99.0 100.0 99.4 98.4	27 17 108 51	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 98.3	23 13 45 50
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.0	0.3 0.4 0.0 0.4	98.8 98.7 99.3 99.1	1,350 1,064 152 134	0.3 0.3 0.4 0.0	0.3 0.4 0.0 0.4	98.7 98.7 98.3 99.2	1,285 1,045 128 112
Managing authority Public Private	0.3 0.0	0.3 0.0	98.8 99.4	1,445 108	0.3 0.0	0.3 0.0	98.7 100.0	1,371 45
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	0.0 0.4 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.8	100.0 99.0 98.1	210 816 528	0.0 0.4 0.2	0.0 0.0 1.0	100.0 98.9 97.9	199 764 452
Location Urban Rural	0.1 0.5	0.1 0.5	99.6 98.0	824 730	0.1 0.5	0.1 0.6	99.5 97.9	715 701
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	1.5 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0	95.8 98.1 99.9 100.0 99.5 99.7 99.7	260 244 319 198 236 128 169	1.6 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 1.8 0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0	95.4 98.0 99.6 100.0 99.8 99.7 99.6	237 218 283 184 223 122 151
Total	0.3	0.3	98.8	1,554	0.3	0.3	98.7	1,416

¹ Some facilities provide the service less than 1 day per week; therefore, the total percentages may not sum to 100%.
² Excludes stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) and two federal-level hospitals
³ Excludes stand-alone HTCs and one federal-level hospital

Doologiand	F	Routine BCG vaccination	3 vaccinatio	Ŀ	Rout	Routine pentavalent vaccination	lent vaccina	ation	Roi	Routine oral polio vaccination	lio vaccinat	tion	Routine n	Routine measles rubella (MR) vaccination	ella (MR) va	Iccinatio
characteristic	1-2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	1–2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	1–2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	12 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	23.4 59.5 30.7 79.4	40.4 33.9 32.7 18.9	36.2 6.6 36.6	20 29 20	22.0 59.5 78.9	43.1 31.7 38.4 19.4	34.8 8.9 35.7 1.7	20 29 29	22.0 59.5 78.9	43.1 31.7 38.4 19.4	34.8 8.9 35.7 1.7	20 29 29	22.0 59.5 78.9	43.1 31.7 38.4 19.4	34.8 8.9 33.7 1.7	20 29 29
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	90.8 90.0 91.6 97.5	9.0 9.7 2.5	0.3 0.2 0.0	1,250 1,039 117 94	90.2 89.4 91.5 97.6	9.2 6.8 2.4	0.6 0.6 1.7 0.0	1,252 1,039 118 95	90.5 89.7 91.5 97.6	9.2 6.8 2.4	0.2 0.2 0.0	1,252 1,039 118 95	90.8 90.0 97.5	8.9 9.7 2.5	0.3 0.2 0.0	1,251 1,039 118 94
Managing authority Public Private	89.0 30.7	10.0 32.7	1.0 36.6	1,333 29	88.5 26.0	10.3 38.4	1.3 35.7	1,335 29	88.7 26.0	10.3 38.4	1.0 35.7	1,335 29	89.0 27.9	10.0 38.4	1.0 33.7	1,334 29
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	92.2 88.3 85.0	7.8 9.5 13.3	0.0 2.2 1.7	184 732 447	92.0 87.1 85.0	8.0 13.2 13.2	0.0 2.7 1.7	185 733 447	92.0 87.6 85.0	8.0 10.2 13.2	0.0 2.2 1.7	185 733 447	92.0 88.2 85.0	8.0 9.7 13.3	0.0 2.1 1.7	185 732 447
Location Urban Rural	84.5 91.0	12.1 8.9	3.4 0.0	684 679	83.3 91.0	12.8 8.9	3.9 0.1	685 679	83.7 91.0	12.8 8.9	3.4 0.1	685 679	84.4 91.0	12.3 8.9	3.2 0.1	685 679
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	84.9 81.6 93.1 91.6 92.2 94.2	3 7 7 6 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1.0401.01 1.0401.01 1.020	225 216 272 175 209 117	83.3 81.6 91.6 92.0 94.2	, 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2.6 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	225 216 273 175 209 118	84.8 81.6 91.6 92.0 94.2	14.1 13.6 13.6 3.0 3.9 3.9	1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	225 216 273 175 209 118	84.8 83.1 92.0 92.0 94.2	41 18.1 18.2 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	225 216 273 175 209 118
Total	87.7	10.5	1.7	1,363	87.1	10.9	2.0	1,364	87.4	10.9	1.8	1,364	87.7	10.6	1.7	1,364

Table 4.3.1 Frequency of availability of child vaccination services for specific vaccines

	/ of availal	bility of child	d vaccinat	ion services	for specifi	ic vaccines										
Among all facilities offering routine child vaccination services (at HFS 2021	ring routine	e child vaccii	nation serv		acility or thr	ough outrea	ach), percer	ntages provi	ding the se	rvice at the	facility at s	the facility or through outreach), percentages providing the service at the facility at specific frequencies, by background characteristics, Nepal	encies, by l	backgrounc	l characteris	tics, Nepal
		Routine priv vaccinati	Routine pneumococcal vaccination (PCV)	_	Rou	Routine Japanese encephalitis (JE) vaccination	se encepha cination	alitis		Routine	Routine rotavirus vaccination		Routine fr	actional do: accine (fIP\	Routine fractional dose of inactivated polio vaccine (fIPV) vaccination	ated polio n
Background characteristics	1–2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	1-2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	1–2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities	1-2 days	3–5 days	>5 days	Number of facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	22.0 59.5 78.8	43.1 31.7 38.4 19.6	34.8 8.9 35.7 1.7	20 29 50	23.4 59.5 78.9	41.8 31.7 36.5 19.4	34.8 8.9 33.7 1.7	20 13 29	22.4 59.5 78.9	42.4 31.7 38.4 19.4	35.3 8.9 35.7	20 13 29	22.0 59.5 78.9	43.1 31.7 37.8 19.4	34.8 8.9 36.0 1.7	20 29 50
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	90.5 89.7 91.5 97.6	9.2 6.8 2.4	0.2 7.1 0.0	1,252 1,039 118 95	90.8 92.2 97.5	8.9 9.7 2.5	0.3 0.7 0.0	1,251 1,039 118 94	90.5 89.7 91.5 97.6	9.2 7.1 2.4	0.3 0.2 0.0	1,252 1,039 118 95	90.4 89.7 91.5 97.5	9.2 6.8 2.5	0.2 0.2 0.0	1,247 1,035 118 94
Managing authority Public Private	88.7 26.0	10.3 38.4	1.0 35.7	1,335 29	89.0 29.8	10.0 36.5	0.9 33.7	1,334 29	88.7 26.0	10.3 38.4	1.0 35.7	1,335 29	88.7 26.2	10.3 37.8	1.0 36.0	1,330 29
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	92.0 87.6 85.0	8.0 10.2 13.2	0.0 2.2 1.7	185 733 446	92.2 88.3 85.0	7.8 9.6 13.4	0.0 2.1 1.6	185 732 447	92.2 87.6 85.0	7.8 10.2 13.3	0.0 2.2 1.7	185 733 447	92.0 87.6 84.9	8.0 10.2 13.3	0.0 2.2 1.7	185 731 443
Location Urban Rural	83.7 91.0	12.8 8.9	3.4 0.1	685 679	84.6 91.0	12.3 8.9	3.2 0.1	685 679	83.8 91.0	12.8 8.9	3.4 0.1	685 679	83.7 91.0	12.9 8.9	3.5 0.1	681 678
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim Total	84.8 81.6 93.0 92.0 94.2 87.4	14.1 13.6 7.1 3.9 3.9 10.9		224 216 273 175 209 118 149	84.9 81.6 93.0 91.6 92.0 94.2 87.8	14.1 18.0 12.2 3.0 0.6 0.6	-040-06 - 0.4.6.8.6.0.6 6 8.6.0.6.	225 225 273 175 209 175 149 1,364	84.9 81.6 93.0 91.6 92.0 92.0 87.4	14,1 6,2 6,2 1,3 9,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0	1.0 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	224 216 273 175 175 118 118 149	84.8 81.3 93.0 94.2 94.2 87.3	14.1 13.5 7.1 8.0 3.9 3.9 10.9	1.1 6.0 7.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	224 212 272 175 175 175 118 118 149

Table 4.4 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for child curative care services

Among all facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children, percentages having indicated guidelines, trained staff, and equipment, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Train	Trained staff						Equipment						Number of
Background characteristic	IMNCI guidelines	IMNCI	MIYCN ²	Child weighing scale ³	Infant weighing/ pan scale ⁴	Length or height board	Tape for head circum- ference	Tape for MUAC	Digital thermo- meter	Stethoscope	Pediatric stethoscope	Child health card	Timer	All items	facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	45.9 69.1 5.9 65.0	49.9 53.0 5.4 33.3	10.4 6.7 2.5 12.6	81.2 98.4 58.3 83.6	80.3 88.8 59.2 87.4	79.2 76.6 53.5 84.7	88.5 62.6 69.4 76.5	75.1 86.2 34.1 94.5	100.0 100.0 99.6 98.4	100.0 100.0 99.1 98.4	50.2 54.2 41.3 18.0	63.6 64.1 12.3 90.2	96.8 96.7 96.1 97.3	3.1 3.4 1.1	27 17 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	57.5 62.1 43.6 36.4	23.6 25.2 19.1	13.1 14.3 9.7 7.6	74.2 76.6 65.5 64.9	73.6 77.6 57.6 59.4	34.4 39.7 9.5	50.1 54.4 32.9	87.3 91.2 75.4 69.8	95.4 95.6 93.6	98.2 98.1 98.0	9.1 2.0 2.9	82.6 88.0 63.4 61.5	95.3 95.5 92.7 96.7	0.2 0.0 0.0	1,350 1,064 152 134
Managing authority Public Private	57.7 5.9	24.8 5.4	13.0 2.5	75.0 58.3	74.4 59.2	37.5 53.5	51.9 69.4	87.3 34.1	95.7 99.6	98.3 99.1	10.7 41.3	82.3 12.3	95.4 96.1	0.0 0.0	1,446 108
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	53.4 50.3 60.1	25.4 23.4 22.6	7.0 12.0 14.7	85.9 69.9 75.1	72.2 77.3 67.6	31.8 37.4 43.3	50.0 56.6 48.9	83.8 83.6 83.4	93.8 97.9 93.6	96.5 98.8 98.3	7.8 14.1 12.9	72.3 79.1 77.0	97.3 96.8 92.8	0.0 0.6 0.1	210 817 528
Location Urban Rural	50.5 58.0	23.2 23.7	11.6 12.9	71.9 76.0	74.2 72.3	40.8 36.2	51.1 55.3	79.5 88.2	95.8 96.1	98.7 97.9	13.4 12.2	72.2 83.3	93.8 97.4	0.0 0.0	824 730
Province Province 1 Marhesh	53.4 58 o	22.5 24 7	11.9	75.0 75.0	71.9 57 7	31.2 36.6	47.8 40.6	72.6 88 q	95.8 91 4	96.9 28.3	19.8 10.6	68.6 85 5	92.1 89.5	1.5 0.1	260 244
Bagmati Gandaki	36.0 54.0	20.5 18.2	3.8 6.8 8.9	71.7 59.3	68.5 82.0	38.4 42.2	62.8 57.3	80.6 74.4	99.7 98.0	97.6 99.8	16.2 5.3	64.1 85.8	96.4 97.3	<u>. 0 0</u>	320 198
Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	65.5 51.5 68.2	26.3 24.2 30.0	14.1 19.8 28.9	79.6 72.1 83.3	81.6 77.1 82.5	43.6 31.0 48.2	62.3 40.6 52.6	93.2 87.6 92.8	97.6 94.7 91.7	99.6 96.5 99.7	16.8 7.0 6.7	85.5 80.7 81.1	99.1 97.9 98.7	0.1 0.2	236 128 169
Total	54.1	23.4	12.2	73.8	73.3	38.6	53.1	83.6	95.9	98.3	12.9	77.4	95.5	0.3	1,554
MUAC = Mid-upper-arm circumference	cumference.	nce													

¹ At least one interviewed provider of child health services at the facility reported receiving in-service training in integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI) (either community or facility based) during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training rust have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.² At least one interviewed provider of child health services in the facility reported receiving maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) training the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ³ A weighing scale with gradations of 250 grams, or a digital standing weighing scale with gradations of 250 grams or less where an adult can hold a child to be weighed ⁴ A weighing scale with gradations of 100 grams, or a digital standing weighing scale with gradations of 100 grams where an adult can hold an infant to be weighed

Table 4.5 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for growth monitoring services

Background MIYCN Sive nutrition- sive nutrition Integrated Background MIYCN sive nutrition- sive nutrition management anangement Nut Facility type training specific of acute manual Nut Facility type intervention ¹ manual intervention ² col Facility type 12.2 19.5 24.4 28 Pospitals 0.6 4.2 4.8 13 PHCCs 10.6 18.4 25.1 28 PHCS 10.6 18.4 25.1 28 PHCS 11.4 16.2 11.4 13.0 PHCS 0.6 4.1 11.6 13.0 PHCS 0.6 4.1 11.6 13.0 PHCS 0.6 4.1 11.6 13.0 PHCS 0.6 4.2 4.8 13 PHCS 10.4 11.6 13.0 0 PHCS 10.4 11.5 13.0 0 PHCS 10.4 4.2 4.8 13 PHS 0.6 4.2 4.8 13 Pholic 0.6 4.2 4.8 13 Public 0.6 <td< th=""><th>Nutrition Bi corner 28.0</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Equipment</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>Number of</th></td<>	Nutrition Bi corner 28.0					Equipment				Number of
vincial-level 12.2 19.5 24.4 hospitals 20.0 10.7 24.0 oitals 20.0 10.7 24.0 oitals 10.6 18.4 25.1 n care centers 10.3 15.0 19.7 11.4 16.2 21.0 6.4 7.9 14.9 4.1 11.6 13.0 thority 10.4 15.1 20.0 0.6 4.2 4.8 3.8 11.3 20.8	28.0	Breastfeeding corner	Z-score calculation sheet	F-75 jar	F-100 jar	Balvita sachet	Resomal pocket	Ready-to-use therapeutic food	Nutrition register	offering child growth monitoring services
enters 10.3 15.0 19.7 11.4 16.2 21.0 6.4 7.9 14.9 4.1 11.6 13.0 10.4 15.1 20.0 0.6 4.2 4.8 8.8 11.3 20.8	16.1 12.5 26.3	28.0 16.0 11.1	31.7 26.0 8.5 36.3	11.0 2.2 1.7	11.0 2.2 1.7	25.7 52.5 5.8 48.6	21.8 12.8 7.4 7.3	24.4 43.8 4.2 39.1	55.0 64.6 74.3	23 13 50
10.4 15.1 20.0 0.6 4.2 4.8 8.8 11.3 20.8	13.5 15.8 5.4 0.9	3.3 0.0 0.5	17.0 5.8 4.2	0.7 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.6 0.0	43.5 46.5 33.0	7.5 8.2 2.3	1.1.1 2.4 0.8	78.2 80.8 65.4 67.6	1,285 1,045 128 112
8.8 11.3 20.8	14.2 12.5	4.2 11.1	18.0 8.5	1.2	0.6 1.2	43.5 5.8	7.7 7.4	12.7 4.2	77.5 4.6	1,371 45
9.8 14.2 17.5 11.1 17.3 22.4	15.1 14.2 13.6	4.2 3.7 5.8	16.3 12.0 28.1	1.2 0.3 2.1	0.3 0.3 1.3	34.2 36.9 55.0	6.2 5.6 12.1	10.3 9.8 17.7	75.9 74.6 75.9	199 764 452
Location Urban 10.4 12.9 17.4 1 Rural 9.8 16.7 21.8 1	15.7 12.6	4.2 4.6	19.2 16.3	1.6 0.3	1.2 0.0	42.4 42.3	8.6 6.8	12.5 12.3	75.3 75.0	715 701
Province 14.0 12.1 20.3 8 Province 1 14.0 12.1 20.3 8 Madhesh 9.9 13.2 22.7 9 Bagmati 9.3 2.2 5.8 11 Gandaki 7.9 4.4 9.6 2 Lumbini 6.0 13.5 18.4 12	8.7 9.1 24.8 12.4 14.0	4 ფ.ფ. 4 4 - ი ი ი ი - ი ი - ი	12.1 22.4 11.0 23.1 23.1 11.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.4	27.8 67.6 48.1 22.5 22.1 22.1	6.6 11.8 8.7 3.3 3.3	4.4 1.9.2 1.6.1 2.8 7.8 7.8	57.6 78.0 75.9 87.2 78.2	237 218 283 184 223
ashchim 17.6 49.6 46.5 10.1 14.8 19.6	23.1 14.1	7.6 4.4	38.2 17.7	0.9	0.9	57.5 42.3	7.7	29.1 12.4	82.4 75.2	151 1,416

					Item	Items for infection control	ntrol					
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	п Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol- based hand disinfectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/needle cutter	Waste receptacle ²	Infection prevention guidelines ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	Number of facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals	85.5	88.6	84.4	96.8	0.66	97.9	41.6	37.4	19.7	8.3	92.7	27
Local-level hospitals	53.0	58.7	53.0	96.7	96.7 20	93.5	42.8	40.3	9.9	0.0	90.1	17
Private hospitals PHCCs	81.8 68.3	82.3 77.0	81.2 68.3	96.9 94.5	98.1 96.7	94.3 87.4	37.0 32.2	26.8 21.9	15.1 8.2	3.5 1.1	87.6 83.1	108 51
Basic health care centers	65.8	62.1	58.1	93.5	97.2	93.6	28.1	24.4	6.2	0.7	79.4	1,350
HPS UHCS	67.0 62.8	63.9 57.7	60.1 53.6	94.1 89.0	97.6 94.9	93.4 93.1	30.7 26.8	25.9 23.9	7.5	0.8 0.8	78.4 84.7	1,064 152
CHUS	59.9	52.9	47.3	93.9	96.8	96.1	9.3	13.4	0.7	0.0	80.9	134
Managing authority Public Prívate	66.1 81.8	63.1 82.3	58.9 81.2	93.7 96.9	97.2 98.1	93.5 94.3	28.7 37.0	24.8 26.8	6.6 15.1	0.9 3.5	79.9 87.6	1,446 108
Ecological region Mountain Hill	62.4 69.4	65.3 70.3	57.9 66.4	90.0 94.8	93.2 98.5	93.4 94.9	20.6 31.3	28.6 25.5	7.3 7.2	0.3	75.7 86.7	210 817
l erai Location Urban Rural	69.8 64.2	0.00 66.7 61.9	52.4 63.6 57.0	94.0 93.2 94.6	97.0 97.0	91.5 93.3 93.8	29.6 31.3 26.9	22.6 26.0 23.7	7.2 5.4	1.1 7.1 0.4	6.27 81.0 79.7	528 824 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	54.8 59.6 70.9 66.1 61.8	58.2 840.9 731.4 62.5 64.0	51.5 38.1 79.2 60.4 60.4 67.2 55.5	85.8 92.3 94.7 98.5 94.8	94.5 95.9 97.6 99.0 97.9	8 9 9 6 9 8 3 4 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 2 4 5 5 9 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 9 2 4 5 5 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 4 9 6 7 7 4 9 6 7 7 4 9 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	14.7 25.7 28.9 28.8 12.4	20.0 36.0 26.6 33.8 33.8 25.1	7.47 7.08 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 1.7	71.2 69.6 87.2 84.2 81.2 81.8	260 244 320 238 128 169

Table 4.6 Items for infection control

1,554

80.4

:-

7.2

24.9

29.3

93.5

97.3

93.9

60.5

64.4

67.2

Total

Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, needle destroyer/cutter, and infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.

Table 4.7 Laboratory diagnostic capacity

Among all facilities offering outpatient curative care services for sick children, percentages having the indicated laboratory diagnostic capacity in the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Laboratory dia	gnostic capacity		Number of facilities offering outpatient
Background			Stool		curative care
characteristic	Hemoglobin ¹	Malaria ²	microscopy ³	All three tests	for sick children
Facility type					
Federal/provincial-level					
hospitals	100.0	92.7	71.9	67.8	27
Local-level hospitals	82.8	92.0	49.8	45.1	17
Private hospitals	94.9	82.8	57.7	50.2	108
PHCCs	90.2	79.8	54.6	43.2	51
Basic health care centers	15.1	28.3	9.8	5.9	1,350
HPs	18.1	32.8	11.9	7.2	1,064
UHCs	5.2	16.3	2.4	0.6	152
CHUs	2.4	6.6	2.1	1.5	134
Managing authority					
Public	20.2	32.1	13.1	8.8	1,446
Private	94.9	82.8	57.7	50.2	108
Ecological region					
Mountain	19.7	13.6	12.1	4.8	210
Hill	26.1	29.8	16.1	10.5	817
Terai	26.5	53.4	17.8	16.4	528
Location					
Urban	28.9	39.5	17.1	13.9	824
Rural	21.4	31.3	15.1	9.3	730
Province					
Province 1	32.2	26.3	22.7	18.2	260
Madhesh	14.3	41.5	10.6	8.9	244
Bagmati	34.5	30.2	21.4	12.5	320
Gandaki	20.1	42.4	10.5	7.6	198
Lumbini	25.5	50.2	16.3	12.1	236
Karnali	14.3	18.1	7.4	5.1	128
Sudurpashchim	28.1	36.9	17.3	13.5	169
Total	25.4	35.6	16.2	11.7	1,554

¹ Facility had functioning equipment and reagents for colorimeter, hemoglobinometer, or HemoCue.
 ² Facility had an unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility or a functioning microscope with necessary stains and glass slides to perform malaria microscopy.
 ³ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and formal saline (for concentration method) or normal saline (for direct method) or Lugol's iodine solution.

Table 4.8 Laboratory diagnostic capacity in PHCCs and hospitals

Among hospitals and PHCCs offering outpatient curative care services for sick children, percentages having the indicated laboratory diagnostic capacity in the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Laboratory dia	agnostic capacity		Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering outpatient
Background characteristic	Hemoglobin ¹	Malaria ²	Stool microscopy ³	All three tests	curative care
Facility type Federal/provincial-level					
hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	100.0 82.8 94.9	92.7 92.0 82.8	71.9 49.8 57.7	67.8 45.1 50.2	27 17 108
PHCCs Managing authority	90.2	79.8	54.6	43.2	51
Public Private	91.6 94.9	85.6 82.8	58.7 57.7	50.5 50.2	96 108
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	93.4 94.8 91.6	67.4 77.7 95.1	51.1 57.5 60.2	30.4 46.4 58.9	16 104 84
Location Urban Rural	96.0 82.3	85.7 77.5	60.7 47.2	54.3 33.0	166 38
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	94.8 89.8 99.2 81.4 86.5 97.4 100.0	80.8 90.9 81.1 75.8 92.7 82.1 93.6	71.5 56.3 58.6 48.0 48.1 54.1 68.8	58.9 55.2 48.8 38.1 45.9 43.9 64.6	34 25 68 24 29 11 13
Total	93.4	84.1	58.1	50.3	204

Note: Figures in the mountain region and some provinces should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of ¹ Facility had functioning equipment and reagents for colorimeter, hemoglobinometer, or HemoCue.
 ² Facility had an unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility or a functioning

microscope with necessary stains and glass slides to perform malaria microscopy. ³ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and formal saline (for concentration method) or normal saline (for direct method) or Lugol's iodine solution.

			Essential medicines	nedicines				Priority medicines		Number of
Background characteristic	ORS	Zinc tablets	Amoxicillin syrup, suspension or dispersible	Paracetamol syrup or suspension	Vitamin A capsules	Albendazole	Ampicillin powder for injection	Gentamycin injection	Ceftriaxone powder for injection	facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	96.8 100.0 83.8	82.1 95.1 69.9	75.9 76.1 58.0	94.7 94.4 76.4	63.6 83.9 26.9	97.9 97.96 7.96	68.7 55.0 45.0	86.4 91.0 72.5	91.6 91.1 84.4	27 17 108
PHCCs	98.9	90.7	64.5	90.2	92.9	97.8	48.1	89.1	68.3	51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	97.2 97.5 96.5 95.9	92.8 94.4 88.7	60.4 59.6 64.5 61.5	89.8 93.2 89.8	86.7 94.3 64.1 52.4	98.4 98.4 98.0 98.0	24.7 27.8 9.0 18.1	65.2 71.9 32.3	19.3 22.7 7.8 7.8	1,350 1,064 152 134
Managing authority Public Private	97.3 83.8	92.5 69.9	61.0 58.0	89.9 76.4	86.5 26.9	98.4 76.0	26.7 45.0	66.8 72.5	23.2 84.4	1,446 108
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	97.4 96.8 95.3	97.0 92.2 86.6	76.2 66.2 46.2	92.2 92.7 82.0	79.6 84.2 80.5	99.2 97.1 95.5	33.8 30.6 21.7	74.5 68.1 62.8	36.5 27.1 24.4	210 817 528
Location Urban Rural	95.1 97.8	88.2 94.0	58.6 63.2	85.7 92.7	76.6 88.8	95.1 98.8	26.6 29.6	61.5 73.6	29.7 25.0	824 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Baganati Gandaki Lumbini Kamai	96.5 93.9 96.7 99.4 8.4 8.5 7 7	85.3 85.3 92.5 93.5 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8	63.2 32.9 71.9 56.1 56.1	87.8 97.3 97.3 829.2 829.2	82.8 82.8 80.1 764.3 00.9	97.7 95.1 98.3 98.3 98.3 98.3 98.3	25.1 25.6 25.6 25.6 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0 25.0	57.8 70.5 60.6 70.7 70.7 81.2 81.2	22.5 21.7 26.5 29.6 20.6	260 244 198 1236 128
Total	96.4	91.0	60.8	89.0	82.3	96.8	28.0	67.2	27.5	1,554

Table 4.9 Availability of essential and priority medicines and commodities

Table 4.10 Microplanning, trained staff, and equipment for vaccination services

Among all facilities offering child vaccination services, percentages having immunization schedule, microplanning of immunization, child health care, trained staff, and basic equipment necessary for vaccination services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Immunizati	on schedule, micro	oplanning, and child	health card		Equipment		– Number of
Background characteristic	Immunization schedule observed	Microplanning of immunization observed	f Child health card observed	Trained staff ¹	Vaccine carrier with ice pack	Syringes and needles ²	All items ³	facilities offering child vaccination services
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-								
level hospitals	88.7	36.7	95.8	24.0	93.0	98.6	8.5	20
Local-level hospitals	52.8	29.7	83.5	15.9	100.0	94.6	5.4	16
Private hospitals	89.4	12.9	88.8	4.8	93.6	87.8	0.0	29
PHCCs	75.3	48.4	95.1	20.9	99.5	83.0	7.7	51
Basic health care								
centers	69.4	37.6	93.8	25.2	86.7	88.7	5.9	1,275
HPs	72.0	41.0	94.0	26.4	92.4	88.4	6.5	1,056
UHCs	59.1	26.9	92.8	19.1	62.8	89.2	3.0	122
CHUs	53.3	13.6	93.7	19.7	54.2	91.9	2.5	97
Managing authority								
Public	69.7	37.9	93.8	24.9	87.4	88.7	6.0	1,362
Private	89.4	12.9	88.8	4.8	93.6	87.8	0.0	29
Ecological region								
Mountain	63.0	31.3	91.3	27.6	85.4	90.6	4.6	184
Hill	71.1	35.4	95.1	25.4	89.3	91.1	5.8	745
Terai	71.2	42.9	92.3	21.9	85.4	84.2	6.4	462
Location								
Urban	67.3	38.8	93.6	21.9	84.5	86.3	4.6	696
Rural	72.8	35.9	93.7	27.1	90.6	91.1	7.1	695
Province								
Province 1	63.1	33.0	88.3	33.9	85.6	79.0	6.4	228
Madhesh	70.5	34.3	89.1	17.0	90.5	81.3	5.4	225
Bagmati	68.2	31.1	92.4	17.0	90.7	97.9	4.5	273
Gandaki	77.0	32.7	99.3	18.8	89.2	89.9	0.9	178
Lumbini	74.1	56.5	99.3	25.6	88.1	89.7	8.3	214
Karnali	64.9	25.3	92.5	30.2	90.3	91.8	5.4	119
Sudurpashchim	73.8	47.6	97.3	35.5	75.4	92.5	10.7	154
Total	70.1	37.4	93.7	24.5	87.5	88.7	5.8	1,391

¹ At least one interviewed provider of child vaccination services in the facility reported receiving in-service Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) training during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

² Single-use standard disposable syringes with needles or auto-disable syringes with needles
 ³ Includes immunization schedule, microplanning of immunization, child health card, trained staff, vaccine carrier with ice pack, and syringes and needles

Table 4.11 Vaccine storage

Among all facilities offering child vaccination services, percentages reporting that they store vaccines and percentages reporting that they do not store any vaccines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background characteristic	Routinely store vaccines	Receive all vaccines from a higher-level center and store for a short time	Do not store any vaccines	WHO PQS ¹ observed	Number of facilities offering child vaccination services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	40.9 23.4 38.9 33.5	47.9 50.7 48.2 61.5	11.2 25.9 12.9 4.9	29.6 21.6 28.3 26.9	20 16 29 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	4.0 4.4 3.6 0.0	72.6 74.6 60.0 65.9	23.4 21.0 36.5 34.1	3.2 3.7 0.7 0.0	1,275 1,056 122 97
Managing authority Public Private	5.9 38.9	71.5 48.2	22.6 12.9	4.6 28.3	1,362 29
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	6.3 7.5 5.1	66.4 71.5 72.2	27.3 21.0 22.7	5.0 5.6 4.4	184 745 462
Location Urban Rural	8.4 4.7	69.0 73.1	22.6 22.2	6.1 4.2	696 695
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	5.1 3.3 12.1 3.3 9.3 3.3 5.8	75.0 71.4 64.6 68.5 69.8 75.3 77.5	19.9 25.3 23.2 28.1 20.9 21.4 16.6	4.3 3.1 8.3 3.2 8.7 1.4 4.0	228 225 273 178 214 119 154
¹ PQS = performance, quality, a	6.5 Ind safety	71.1	22.4	5.1	1,391

Table 4.12 Vaccine storage at PHCCs and hospitals

Among hospitals and PHCCs offering child vaccination services, percentages reporting that they store vaccines and percentages reporting that they do not store any vaccines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Darlansend	Deutieskester	Receive all vaccines from a higher-level center and			Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering child
Background characteristic	Routinely store vaccines	store for a short time	Do not store any vaccines	WHO PQS observed	vaccination services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals	40.9 23.4	47.9 50.7	11.2 25.9	29.6 21.6	20 16
Private hospitals PHCCs	38.9 33.5	48.2 61.5	12.9 4.9	28.3 26.9	29 51
Managing authority	00.0	01.0	1.0	20.0	01
Public Private	33.4 38.9	56.4 48.2	10.2 12.9	26.6 28.3	87 29
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	45.0 38.3 26.4	41.3 53.6 58.8	13.7 8.1 14.7	39.4 30.2 18.6	10 66 40
Location Urban Rural	40.0 22.3	51.6 60.9	8.4 16.8	31.0 17.3	82 34
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	27.6 29.7 54.2 22.7 25.2 24.1 34.5	58.7 64.8 44.2 54.5 52.7 69.9 56.5	13.8 5.5 1.7 22.7 22.0 6.0 9.0	16.8 25.1 43.3 20.8 19.0 18.1 25.1	18 12 34 15 19 9 9
Total	34.8	54.4	10.9	27.0	116

Note: Figures in the mountain region and some provinces should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. PQS = Performance, quality, and safety

Table 4.13 Infection control for vaccination services	vaccination se	<u>ervices</u>								
Among all facilities offering child vaccination services, percentages with in HFS 2021	accination servi	ices, percentages witl	n indicated items	idicated items for infection control observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal	l observed to be a	vailable at the ser	vice site on the da	ty of the survey, I	by background chai	acteristics, Nepal
		Percenta	ge	of facilities offering child vaccination services that have indicated items for infection control	nation services that	t have indicated it	ems for infection o	control		
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol- based hand disinfectant	Waste receptacle ²	Infection prevention guidelines ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	Number of facilities offering child vaccination services
Facility type Federat/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	83.2 62.1 87.1 67.6	84.6 58.5 87.1 74.2	81.8 58.5 87.1 67.0	98.6 92.8 91.8	100.0 94.6 97.1 94.5	38.1 29.3 19.1	21.1 9.1 7.7	8.4 3.6 2.2 2.2	84.5 83.8 86.0 80.8	20 29 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	63.7 63.7 65.7 61.9	61.9 62.5 61.2 57.1	56.7 57.5 56.2 49.3	91.4 91.8 87.2 93.0	94.5 94.4 95.6	24.3 25.3 14.3	6.6 7.6 0.8 0.0	2.7 3.2 0.0	77.1 76.2 83.6 78.5	1,275 1,056 122 97
Managing authority Public Private	64.1 87.1	62.7 87.1	57.5 87.1	91.6 95.5	94.6 97.1	24.3 19.1	6.9 30.3	2.8 5.2	77.4 86.0	1,362 29
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	63.2 69.2 57.9	66.9 69.3 51.9	57.7 65.7 46.1	92.6 92.7 89.6	93.8 96.5 92.1	32.9 23.9 21.3	8.0 7.7 6.6	2.8 2.3 2.3	72.9 83.5 69.9	184 745 462
Location Urban Rural	65.1 64.1	64.5 61.9	59.3 56.9	89.2 94.1	93.1 96.2	25.3 23.1	9.1 5.6	3.7 2.0	76.9 78.2	696 695
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	53.2 82.2 70.8 73.2 58.8	60.1 838.0 71.0 59.6 70.4 4.0 59.6	51.0 33.5 78.1 55.8 70.2 50.6	84.4 95.4 93.6 93.9 95.9 91.9	91.1 96.5 96.2 98.0 25.3 95.3	21.2 3.4.9 2.15.8 32.3 28.3 28.3	747 758 757 758 759 759 759 759 759 759 759 759 759 759	2.7.50 2.7.50 2.7.50 2.0	69.6 69.8 91.7 73.0 73.0 77.7	228 225 173 214 119 154
Total	64.6	63.2	58.1	91.6	94.7	24.2	7.3	2.8	77.6	1,391
 ¹ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher ² Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner ³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, and infection prevention and health care waste manual 2015 or 2020. 	specially fitted liner ention and heal or alcohol-base	tap, or water in pour th care waste manage ed hand disinfectant, v	pitcher ement reference vaste receptacle	manual 2015 or 202 with plastic bin line	20. r, and infection pre	vention and healt	h care waste man	agement referen	ce manual 2015 or	2020

Table 4.14.1 Assessments and examinations of sick children, by facility type

Among sick children whose consultations with a provider were observed, percentages for whom the indicated assessment, examination, or intervention was a component of the consultation, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/	Level 1. 1			Destation in -	Bas	c health care ce	enters	
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
ualification of provider	loverneophalo	noopitalo	neephale				01100	0.100	
Consultation conducted by									
consultant/specialist or									
medical doctor/general									
practitioner	50.4	5.2	72.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1
Consultation conducted by	42.0	70.0	25.2	40.0	4.0	4.4	10	0.0	17.0
medical officer Consultation conducted by	42.9	70.2	25.3	43.3	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.0	17.8
nursing professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.9
Consultation conducted by	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		0.0
paramedic	5.6	24.6	2.6	56.0	94.6	94.1	97.2	98.8	62.0
istory: general danger signs									
Inability to eat or drink anything	25.5	27.4	23.3	26.4	20.0	20.1	17.6	20.9	22.0
Vomiting everything	32.4	35.2	45.7	29.8	26.4	26.1	26.3	32.0	31.2
Convulsions	5.2	9.5	8.0	6.9	4.5	4.3	3.3	8.3	5.6
Child is unconscious/lethargic	4.4	7.5	10.3	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.4	4.8	4.8
All general danger signs	0.2	1.9	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8
story: main symptom									
istory: main symptom Cough or difficulty breathing	75.4	81.7	77.5	74.6	70.6	71.0	72.9	61.0	73.2
Diarrhea	35.3	48.6	35.2	37.8	42.0	41.5	41.2	52.2	40.0
Fever	79.7	84.3	81.7	83.1	82.3	82.1	83.3	85.8	82.1
All 3 main symptoms ¹	23.3	37.2	26.7	26.4	28.1	28.4	26.5	24.7	27.6
Ear pain or discharge from ear	7.8	11.9	4.4	15.9	20.1	21.0	11.7	16.5	15.2
All 3 main symptoms plus ear									
pain/discharge	3.5	7.1	2.3	8.1	13.1	13.8	4.6	12.1	9.4
istory: other information									
Asked about mother's HIV									
status	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asked about tuberculosis in any		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
parent in last 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asked if child had 2 or more									
episodes of diarrhea lasting									
more than 14 days	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
hysical examination									
Took child's temperature with									
thermometer ²	71.6	82.0	81.8	78.6	69.3	67.3	83.1	85.7	73.0
Counted respiration (breaths)	11.0	02.0	01.0	10.0	00.0	01.0	00.1	00.1	10.0
for 60 seconds	25.7	27.5	27.0	28.8	22.5	22.6	17.1	29.0	24.3
Counted pulse	3.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	4.0	2.4
Auscultated child (listened to									
the chest with a stethoscope)									
or counted pulse ³	74.3	57.9	82.6	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Checked skin turgor for									
dehydration	12.0	13.5	16.7	7.0	7.4	7.5	5.0	9.5	9.9
Checked for pallor by looking at									
palms	4.8	3.2	6.5	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.7	0.6	3.7
Checked for pallor by looking at	40.4	45.0	47 5	447	7 0	7.0	7.0	<u> </u>	
conjunctiva	13.1	15.0	17.5	14.7	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.4	10.4
Looked into child's mouth	16.6	13.7	40.0	8.8	6.3	6.7	2.3	4.5	14.1
Checked for neck stiffness	1.4	4.0	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9
Looked in child's ear Felt behind child's ears for	4.4	5.3	10.1	6.5	4.4	4.6	3.7	1.6	5.6
tenderness	3.3	6.8	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	1.9	1.4	4.8
Pressed both feet to check for	5.5	0.0	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.1	1.9	1.4	4.0
edema	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.6	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.3
Checked for enlarged lymph	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.0
nodes	2.5	2.7	4.6	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.1
Measured height	4.4	0.4	3.5	7.4	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Weighed the child	81.2	84.6	90.3	76.2	69.2	67.9	76.0	83.2	75.5
Plotted weight on growth chart	23.8	21.4	17.4	33.9	21.0	19.7	23.8	40.9	21.5
ssential advice to caretaker	40.0	24.2	40.0	04.0	06.7	0F 0	04.6	26 F	
Give extra fluids to child	18.8	21.3	18.0	21.3	26.7	25.8	31.6	36.5	23.7
Continue feeding child	20.4	18.7	17.1	20.0	22.2	21.7	26.3	25.4	20.8
Symptoms requiring immediate return	23.6	26.4	20.1	14.5	11.9	12.2	8.6	11.8	15.6
	23.0	20.4	20.1	14.5	11.3	12.2	0.0	11.0	10.0
umber of sick child									
observations	280	109	429	148	1,418	1,253	94	70	2,383

¹ Cough or difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever
² Either the provider or another health worker in the facility was observed measuring the child's temperature, or the facility had a system whereby all sick children have their temperatures measured before being seen.
³ Not applicable below the PHCC level

Table 4.14.2 Assessments and examinations of sick children, by managing authority and province

Among sick children whose consultations with a provider were observed, percentages for whom the indicated assessment, examination, or intervention was a component of the consultation, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority	Province								
Components of consultation	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpash- chim	Total	
Qualification of provider											
Consultation conducted											
by consultant/specialist											
or medical											
doctor/general											
practitioner	7.5	72.1	27.1	8.1	36.4	22.9	23.1	6.3	3.1	19.1	
Consultation conducted	16.2	25.3	22.3	7.2	32.4	26.4	10.3	25.0	17.0	17.8	
by medical officer Consultation conducted	10.2	25.3	22.3	1.2	32.4	20.4	10.3	25.0	17.0	17.0	
by nursing professional	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.0	5.1	1.4	0.9	
Consultation conducted		0.0		0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1		0.0	
by paramedic	75.0	2.6	49.2	84.6	30.4	49.1	66.6	63.7	77.7	62.0	
,,											
History: general danger signs											
Inability to eat or drink											
anything	21.7	23.3	23.4	14.7	20.5	30.5	19.2	32.1	33.7	22.0	
Vomiting everything	28.0	45.7	30.8	15.8	39.6	44.5	28.4	41.8	44.4	31.2	
Convulsions	5.0	8.0	5.8	1.0	8.5	6.3	4.6	10.5	9.8	5.6	
Child is unconscious/											
lethargic	3.7	10.3	5.9	2.0	6.2	1.8	5.5	9.7	6.0	4.8	
All general danger signs	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	3.1	0.8	
History: main symptom											
Cough or difficulty											
breathing	72.2	77.5	69.7	71.2	76.8	79.6	72.1	75.5	72.6	73.2	
Diarrhea	41.1	35.2	27.7	26.6	41.2	41.0	44.2	63.0	65.0	40.0	
Fever	82.1	81.7	73.4	80.6	81.1	82.2	83.1	93.1	90.7	82.1	
All 3 main symptoms ¹	27.8	26.7	17.7	16.3	31.7	28.7	30.4	48.6	42.7	27.6	
Ear pain or discharge	47.0		40.0	40.0	0.5		45.5	07.0	40.0	45.0	
from ear	17.6	4.4	13.6	16.8	9.5	14.0	15.5	27.3	16.6	15.2	
All 3 main symptoms plus ear pain/											
discharge	11.0	2.3	8.9	7.9	4.6	9.9	11.0	17.6	13.8	9.4	
6	11.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	0.1	
History: other											
information											
Asked about mother's HIV status	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Asked about	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
tuberculosis in any											
parent in last 5 years	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Asked if child had 2 or											
more episodes of											
diarrhea lasting more											
than 14 days	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	

Table 4.14.2—Continued										
	Managing	g authority				Province				
Components of consultation	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpash- chim	Total
Physical examination										
Took child's temperature										
with thermometer ²	71.0	81.8	67.0	56.9	83.3	82.9	79.9	77.8	79.3	73.0
Counted respiration										
(breaths) for 60										
seconds	23.8	27.0	30.9	7.7	27.0	35.1	26.1	35.3	33.5	24.3
Counted pulse	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.3	0.0	3.5	2.4
Auscultated child										
(listened to the chest										
with a stethoscope) or										
counted pulse ³	18.4	82.6	36.1	13.3	56.6	37.3	27.1	28.7	17.9	30.0
Checked skin turgor for										
dehydration	8.4	16.7	8.9	4.6	15.8	10.5	6.4	11.3	19.1	9.9
Checked for pallor by	011		0.0				011			0.0
looking at palms	3.0	6.5	3.7	1.3	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.2	10.0	3.7
Checked for pallor by	0.0	0.0	0.17		0.0		2.0	0.2		0.1
looking at conjunctiva	8.9	17.5	15.0	8.0	11.6	6.5	7.5	9.9	16.5	10.4
Looked into child's	0.0			0.0		0.0		0.0		
mouth	8.4	40.0	15.3	5.5	30.8	21.8	12.2	7.8	6.6	14.1
Checked for neck	0.1	10.0	10.0	0.0	00.0	21.0	12.2	1.0	0.0	
stiffness	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.9
Looked in child's ear	4.6	10.1	7.5	4.0	8.3	5.6	5.0	3.4	4.3	5.6
Felt behind child's ears	4.0	10.1	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.0
for tenderness	4.7	5.3	4.5	6.8	4.3	2.3	4.6	5.4	2.8	4.8
Pressed both feet to	4.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	2.5	4.0	5.4	2.0	4.0
check for edema	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	3.7	1.3
Checked for enlarged	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	5.7	1.5
lymph nodes	1.6	4.6	4.4	1.3	2.7	0.5	1.7	0.5	2.6	2.1
Measured height	2.1	4.0 3.5	2.9	1.3	2.7	1.2	3.2	0.3	2.0 5.5	2.1
Weighed the child	72.3	90.3	2.9 77.2	55.7	83.5	90.4	83.8	76.6	5.5 80.5	75.5
	12.3	90.3	11.2	55.7	63.5	90.4	03.0	70.0	60.5	75.5
Plotted weight on growth	22.4	17.4	27.3	17.0	16.6	7.2	24.0	25.9	22.4	21.5
chart	22.4	17.4	21.3	17.0	16.6	7.3	24.8	25.9	33.4	21.5
Essential advice to										
caretaker										
Give extra fluids to child	24.9	18.0	16.5	13.8	22.7	29.5	29.1	29.3	40.9	23.7
Continue feeding child	21.6	17.1	16.0	16.2	17.2	26.1	24.3	15.3	37.2	20.8
Symptoms requiring										_0.0
immediate return	14.6	20.1	18.5	3.3	21.2	20.3	18.3	19.7	20.9	15.6
			. 5.0				. 5.0			
Number of sick child										
observations	1,954	429	341	593	416	171	470	143	248	2,383

¹ Cough or difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever
 ² Either the provider or another health worker in the facility was observed measuring the child's temperature, or the facility had a system whereby all sick children have their temperatures measured before being seen.
 ³ Not applicable below the PHCC level

Table 4.15 Assessments and examinations of sick children under age 2 months

Among sick children under age 2 months whose consultations with a provider were observed, percentages for whom the indicated assessment, examination, or intervention was a component of the consultation, Nepal HFS 2021

Components of consultation	Total
Qualification of provider Consultation conducted by consultant/specialist or medical doctor/general practitioner Consultation conducted by medical officer Consultation conducted by nursing professional	35.3 26.6 2.4
Consultation conducted by paramedic	35.8
History: general danger signs Inability to eat or drink anything Vomiting everything Convulsions Child is unconscious/lethargic All general danger signs	62.4 45.9 10.3 11.5 6.5
History: main symptom Cough or difficulty breathing Diarrhea Fever All 3 main symptoms ¹ Ear pain or discharge from ear All 3 main symptoms plus ear pain/discharge	71.7 35.2 69.6 28.6 2.4 2.0
Physical examination Took child's temperature with thermometer ² Counted respiration (breaths) for 60 seconds Counted pulse Auscultated child (listened to the chest with a stethoscope) or counted pulse ³ Checked skin turgor for dehydration Checked for pallor by looking at palms Checked for pallor by looking at conjunctiva Looked into child's mouth Checked for neck stiffness Looked in child's ear Felt behind child's ears for tenderness Pressed both feet to check for edema Checked for enlarged lymph nodes Measured height Weighed the child Plotted weight on growth chart	73.6 39.7 5.3 47.6 14.7 15.0 22.9 17.5 2.6 7.1 6.7 2.8 2.2 2.8 78.4 11.4
Essential advice to caretaker Give extra fluids to child Continue feeding child Symptoms requiring immediate return	3.4 35.4 31.4
Number of sick child observations	90

¹ Cough or difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever
 ² Either the provider or another health worker in the facility was observed measuring the child's temperature, or the facility had a system whereby all sick children have their temperatures measured before being seen.
 ³ Not applicable below the PHCC level

Table 4.16 Assessments, examinations, and treatment for sick children, classified by diagnosis or major symptoms

Among sick children whose consultations with a provider were observed, percentages diagnosed with specific illnesses or the symptoms for which the indicated IMNCI assessment, physical examination, and/or treatment was provided, Nepal HFS 2021

	Respi	ratory		Gas	strointestinal illr	ness		
Components of consultation	Pneumonia	Cough, diagnosis uncertain	Fever of unknown origin	Any diarrhea without dehydration	Any diarrhea with some dehydration	Any diarrhea with severe dehydration	Ear infection	All observed children
IMNCI assessment								
3 main symptoms ¹	33.8	16.1	30.5	32.9	35.0	33.4	23.2	27.6
3 general danger signs ²	8.1	0.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.8	3.2	1.5
Current eating or drinking								
habits	14.1	16.4	16.4	26.5	29.0	27.8	8.4	18.6
Physical examination								
Temperature	81.8	68.7	86.5	64.3	66.9	65.6	56.5	73.0
Respiratory rate	50.3	19.6	20.6	14.5	15.5	15.5	9.9	24.3
Dehydration	11.6	8.0	6.0	20.3	23.0	23.8	3.2	9.9
Anemia	13.2	10.0	7.9	14.2	15.0	15.9	7.8	12.4
Ear (looked in ear/felt								
behind ear)	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.5	77.1	8.4
Edema	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	7.2	1.3
Management								
Referred outside or								
admitted	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2
Injectable antibiotic	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
Oral antibiotic	84.5	60.0	48.3	34.6	33.8	34.2	46.7	46.0
Oral bronchodilator	12.4	3.1	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.4	3.4
Oral medication for								
symptomatic treatment	75.2	57.7	95.1	27.2	26.9	27.4	53.7	55.1
Oral rehydration salts +								
zinc	0.3	1.4	3.4	23.1	23.8	24.1	0.0	4.4
Intravenous fluid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Described signs or								
symptoms requiring								
immediate return	21.6	11.6	13.6	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.6
Discussed follow-up visit	37.3	24.3	29.8	29.6	29.0	29.4	34.8	30.4
Caretaker advised to								
continue feeding and to	4 a =	10.0			10.0	· ·		
increase fluid intake	10.7	10.2	10.5	13.8	13.9	13.7	4.6	8.8
Referred for any								
laboratory test	4.3	2.8	3.3	6.6	6.0	6.3	7.3	5.0
Number of children ³	109	262	487	342	388	370	67	2,383

Note: All diagnoses shown in this table are as reported by the interviewed provider. The interviewing team did not verify any of the information.

¹ The three integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI) main symptoms are cough/difficulty breathing, diarrhea, and fever.
 ² The three IMNCI general danger signs are inability to eat/drink anything, vomiting everything, and febrile convulsions.
 ³ A child may be classified under more than one diagnosis; therefore, the numbers in the individual columns may sum to more than the total number

of observed children.

Table 4.17.1 Feedback from caretakers of observed sick children on service problems, by facility type

Among interviewed caretakers of sick children, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/				Basic health care centers						
Client service issue	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total		
Behavior/attitude of provider	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9		
Explanation about child's illness	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.5		
Wait to see provider	14.2	7.6	6.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.6	4.7		
Ability to discuss problems	1.3	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.1		
Availability of medicines at facility	8.1	8.8	1.9	8.9	6.4	6.7	4.3	4.1	6.1		
Number of days facility is open	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.8		
Number of hours facility is open	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.7	2.3		
Cleanliness of facility	5.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.9		
Cost of services	5.0	3.7	3.8	2.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	2.1		
Visual privacy	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0		
Auditory privacy	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.8		
Number of interviewed caretakers of sick children	280	109	429	148	1,418	1,253	94	70	2,383		

Table 4.17.2 Feedback from caretakers of observed sick children on service problems, by managing authority and province

Among interviewed caretakers of sick children, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Client service issue	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Behavior/attitude of provider Explanation about child's	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.0	0.9
illness	1.6	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5
Wait to see provider	4.3	6.8	7.7	2.2	3.1	4.7	7.2	4.3	4.9	4.7
Ability to discuss problems Availability of medicines at	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
facility Number of days facility is	7.0	1.9	8.4	11.0	2.3	4.4	2.9	4.6	5.6	6.1
open Number of hours facility is	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.6	0.8
open	2.7	0.7	1.6	4.1	0.6	2.2	0.7	2.7	5.0	2.3
Cleanliness of facility	2.1	0.9	2.5	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.9
Cost of services	1.8	3.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.8	0.8	0.5	2.1
Visual privacy	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0
Auditory privacy	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.8
Number of interviewed										
caretakers of sick children	1,954	429	341	593	416	171	470	143	248	2,383

Table 4.18 Supportive management for providers of child health services

Among interviewed child health service providers, percentages who reported receiving training related to their work and personal supervision during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage	of interviewed p received:	roviders who	
Background characteristic	Training related to child health during the 24 months preceding the survey ¹	Personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey ²	Training related to child health during the 24 months and personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey	Number of interviewed providers
Facility type	-	-	-	
Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	20.6 26.0 5.2 21.6	52.7 55.8 49.9 64.4	11.1 14.2 2.9 13.9	362 120 784 276
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	25.7 25.7 25.5 24.9	71.3 72.2 67.3 62.1	19.4 19.7 17.7 15.9	3,424 3,004 236 184
Managing authority Public Private	25.0 5.2	68.8 49.9	18.2 2.9	4,181 784
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	26.3 20.7 21.9	56.7 63.4 71.8	15.8 14.9 16.9	590 2,479 1,897
Location Urban Rural	19.8 25.0	63.2 69.8	13.7 18.9	3,021 1,944
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim Total	21.7 20.3 11.8 16.6 23.6 33.5 41.9 21.8	62.0 75.0 54.5 69.3 71.9 69.9 65.4 65.8	14.2 16.1 8.2 11.3 19.1 25.6 27.4 15.8	757 867 1,150 546 769 367 510 4,966

¹ Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ² Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor or from a visiting supervisor. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker.

Table 4.19 Training for child health service providers

Among interviewed child health service providers, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to child health during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of providers of child health services who reported that they received in-service training on:																
	NIP o cha monit	ain	IMN	ICI ¹	Perfo	5	MIY	CN	sive nu spe	rehen- utrition- cific ention	Integrated management of acute malnutrition		IMN		Esse nutrit act		
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	-	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	any	During the past 24 months	At any time	Number of interviewed providers
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level	5.2	14.0	12.7	35.0	3.1	11.7	1.8	11.7	3.4	9.1	4.6	17.1	0.5	6.1	1.2	8.6	362
hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	5.1 1.2 6.4	19.3 7.4 24.7	16.4 1.5 9.6	43.9 10.1 48.8	4.2 1.9 5.5	18.3 8.0 20.0	2.9 0.7 3.3	20.2 5.9 24.4	5.7 0.6 6.5	16.0 3.8 13.9	8.2 1.0 8.1	31.7 6.7 30.2	2.2 0.7 2.3	12.3 3.1 11.4	1.6 0.8 3.3	14.8 4.4 16.0	120 784 276
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	9.6 9.4 11.6 10.5	33.3 34.0 32.4 22.7	9.3 9.0 11.4 10.7	55.5 57.2 48.1 37.3	4.1 4.0 4.8 4.0	19.6 20.2 18.5 11.9	5.8 5.8 6.2 4.8	29.7 31.3 22.0 14.6	7.6 7.6 6.3 8.3	19.9 20.5 16.8 13.6	9.0 9.0 9.7 8.3	35.5 36.9 30.0 20.0	3.9 4.0 2.9 3.1	17.6 18.6 12.3 8.9	4.6 4.6 4.9 3.9	20.5 21.6 15.5 9.8	3,424 3,004 236 184
Managing authority Public Private	8.9 1.2	30.7 7.4	9.8 1.5	52.9 10.1	4.1 1.9	18.9 8.0	5.2 0.7	27.6 5.9	7.1 0.6	18.5 3.8	8.5 1.0	33.5 6.7	3.4 0.7	16.1 3.1	4.1 0.8	19.0 4.4	4,181 784
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	8.9 8.3 6.5	25.7 25.2 29.7	10.3 8.4 8.1	40.9 42.8 52.2	3.4 2.9 4.8	12.3 13.7 23.3	2.9 4.5 4.9	18.8 22.8 27.6	5.0 6.2 6.3	13.0 14.5 19.3	7.3 7.1 7.6	21.4 25.9 36.0	2.8 3.0 3.1	10.1 13.3 16.2	3.4 3.1 4.3	13.4 14.3 20.9	590 2,479 1,897
Location Urban Rural	6.4 9.7	25.3 29.6	8.0 9.3	44.5 48.8	3.7 3.7	18.4 15.3	3.9 5.3	23.1 25.8	4.8 8.0	14.6 18.6	6.0 9.5	28.3 30.6	2.3 4.0	12.5 16.3	3.1 4.4	16.1 17.7	3,021 1,944
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	11.3 5.3 3.9 6.3 8.0 10.6 14.0	27.5 34.5 19.2 23.3 30.9 27.2 28.9	8.0 8.8 6.1 7.3 10.2 11.8 10.3	38.0 59.5 35.8 40.8 52.5 52.8 50.4	1.7 4.3 2.4 3.6 6.7 2.7 5.2	9.3 22.8 13.2 14.3 24.0 17.9 20.7	4.8 3.2 1.0 3.1 4.5 7.2 13.2	20.9 31.9 17.3 17.9 27.1 22.1 34.9	5.2 3.8 0.6 2.0 5.5 12.4 24.2	10.5 21.2 10.3 10.2 14.2 21.7 34.4	8.3 6.2 1.5 3.5 7.3 11.7 22.3	21.2 42.9 20.7 22.7 27.3 30.1 46.2	4.4 1.8 0.6 2.8 3.0 3.3 8.3	10.2 20.0 9.4 12.5 15.0 14.2 19.9	4.8 3.0 0.6 2.8 3.5 4.1 10.1	15.2 23.6 11.1 14.6 16.7 13.4 24.6	757 867 1,150 546 769 367 510
Total	7.7	27.0	8.5	46.2	3.7	17.2	4.5	24.1	6.1	16.2	7.3	29.2	3.0	14.0	3.6	16.7	4,966

NIP = National Immunization Program (of Nepal) IMNCI = Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness MIYCN = Maternal, infant, and young child nutrition IMN = Iron deficiency disorder ¹ Includes both facility-based and community-based IMNCI

Key Findings

- A large majority (98%) of health facilities in Nepal offer (i.e., provide, prescribe, counsel, or refer clients on) at least one of the following temporary modern methods of family planning: oral contraceptive pills, male condoms, injectables (Depo), implants, or intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs). Around 4 in 10 facilities offer male or female sterilization.
- 95% or more of all facilities offering modern family planning methods provide male condoms, oral contraceptive pills, or injectables to clients at the facility. However, less than half of facilities offering modern family planning methods are able to provide implants (41%) or IUDs (29%). Female or male sterilization services are provided at only 2% of the facilities where modern family planning methods are offered.
- 92% of health facilities that provide temporary family planning methods actually had every method they provide available at the facility on the day of the NHFS visit.
- A majority of facilities offering family planning services have most of the basic equipment required for quality service delivery; however, only around 1 in 5 have the national family planning guidelines available or have staff who received in-service training relating to family planning in the past 24 months.
- Overall, the environment for family planning counseling is poor. Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality were assured in only 12% of all family planning consultations observed in the survey.
- Method-specific side effects were discussed in only 38% of all observed family planning consultations. There was almost no discussion of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or condom use in the consultations.
- Two-thirds of interviewed family planning providers reported that they had been personally supervised during the 6 months before the survey. Less than 1 in 10 providers had had any in-service family planning training in the 24 months before the survey.

5.1 BACKGROUND

amily planning is profoundly important for maternal and child health and is a critical element in upholding reproductive rights. This chapter explores five key areas relating to provision of quality family planning services at health facilities in Nepal:

• Availability of services. Section 5.2, including Tables 5.1 through 5.5.2 and Figures 5.2 through 5.5, examines the availability of family planning services and how frequently these services are provided.

- Service readiness. Section 5.3, including Tables 5.6 and 5.7 and Figures 5.6 through 5.8, addresses the extent to which facilities offering family planning services have the capacity to support quality services, including the necessary service guidelines, trained staff, equipment, infection control items, and commodities.
- Adherence to standards. Section 5.4, including Tables 5.8.1 through 5.10.2, uses information from observations of family planning consultations to examine issues relating to providers' adherence to accepted standards for service provision and the quality of family planning services.
- Client opinion and knowledge. Section 5.5, including Tables 5.11.1, 5.11.2, and 5.12 and Figure 5.9, examines feedback from interviewed family planning clients on problems they experienced in obtaining services and their knowledge of the methods they received.
- Basic management and administrative systems. Section 5.6, including Tables 5.13 and 5.14 and Figures 5.10 and 5.11, looks at aspects of management, supervision, and training that are important to support the delivery of high-quality family planning services.

5.2 AVAILABILITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

This report uses the following definitions in assessing the availability of family planning services:

- A facility is said to a family planning services available if the facility *offers* any family planning method; that is, the facility reports that it provides or prescribes the method, refers clients to obtain the method elsewhere, or counsels clients on the method without necessarily having the method at the facility when clients visit.
- A facility is said to *provide* a family planning method if the facility reports that it stocks the method or has the capacity to perform the procedure in the case of sterilization. In other words, these clients can obtain the method without leaving the facility.

5.2.1 Contraceptive Method Availability

A facility that offers a wide range of family planning methods is best able to meet clients' needs. However, some variation is expected in the methods offered because of differences in provider qualifications and training as well as the infrastructure required to provide certain methods safely.

Almost all health facilities in Nepal (98%) offer at least one of the following temporary modern methods of family planning: oral contraceptive pills, male condoms, injectables (Depo), implants, or intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs) (**Table 5.1**¹) (**Figure 5.1**). Slightly more than 40% of facilities offer female sterilization, and a similar percentage offer male sterilization. Around two-thirds of facilities offer counseling on periodic abstinence or rhythm.

As **Figure 5.2** shows, there is little variation by province in the percentage of facilities offering any modern method. However, the percentage of facilities offering counseling on periodic abstinence ranges from 54% in the Lumbini province to 81% in Gandaki. The percentage of facilities offering male or female sterilization also varies markedly by province, from 24% in Madhesh to 63% in Sudurpashchim.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of facilities offering any modern methods of family planning, by province

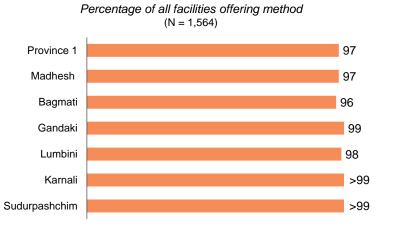
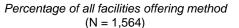
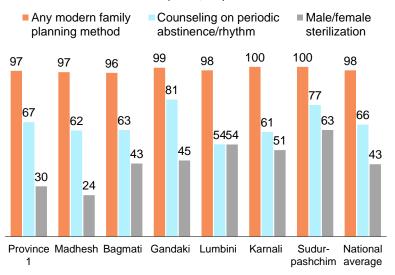


Figure 5.2 Availability of methods of family planning, by province





5.2.2 Frequency of Availability of Family Planning Services

To meet client needs, family planning services should be regularly available. Overall, a large majority (99%) of health facilities in Nepal offer family planning services 5 or more days per week (**Table 5.2**). Considering the type of facility, family planning services are least likely to be available 5 or more days per week at federal/provincial-level hospitals (84%).

5.2.3 Specific Methods Offered

Tables 5.3.1 and **5.3.2** present information on the availability of specific methods at facilities where modern family planning methods are offered. As noted above, facilities were considered to offer a method if they prescribed or provided it in the facility, counseled the client about it, or referred the client elsewhere for the method. Almost all of the facilities (97%) offer combined oral contraceptive pills, male condoms, and progestin-only injectables, and 58% offer implants and IUDs in addition to these three methods. Just

¹ This table and other tables in the chapter exclude stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) and two federal hospitals.

over one-third of facilities (37%) offer all of the five temporary methods and female and male sterilization. A majority of facilities offer counseling on the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) (86%) and periodic abstinence (67%), and around 3 in 10 provide cycle beads for the standard days method.

The percentages of facilities offering IUDs, implants, and male or female sterilization have increased since 2015, as has the percentage offering counseling on periodic abstinence or rhythm (**Figure 5.3**).

Tables 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 present information on the proportion of facilities that provide clients with specific methods at the facility rather than counseling them on methods or referring them elsewhere. A comparison of the results in these tables with the information in Tables 5.3.1 and **5.3.2** indicates that almost all facilities offering clients oral contraceptive pills, male condoms, or injectables have the methods available in the facility. However, in the case of long-term methods, there are marked differences

Figure 5.3 Provision of specific methods of family planning

Percentage of facilities offering any modern family planning method that provide specific methods (N = 1.528)2015 NHFS 2021 NHFS Oral 99 contraceptive pills 99 98 Injectables (Depo) 98 100 Male condoms 100 50 IUDs 61 49 Implants 70 Male 36 sterilization 42 Female 36 43 sterilization Periodic abstinence/ 64 rhythm 67

between the proportions of facilities offering the method and the proportions actually providing it in the facility. For example, 61% of health facilities offer IUDs, but only 29% actually provide them (**Figure 5.4**). As expected, the capacity of facilities to provide IUDs and implants varies according to type of facility, with public hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) more likely to be able to provide these methods than other types of facilities. Sterilization services are mainly provided at hospitals, with federal/provincial hospitals much more likely to provide these services than private or local-level hospitals.

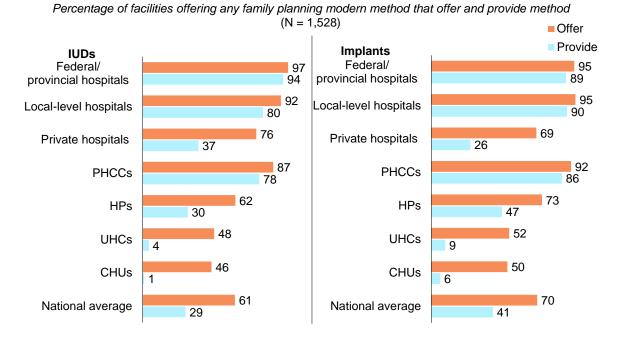
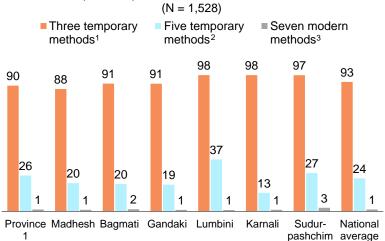


Figure 5.4 Provision of IUDs and implants, by facility type

Finally, Figure 5.5 shows that while the large majority of facilities in all provinces provide the pill, male condoms, and injectables, there is considerable variability by province in the percentages of facilities that are able to provide IUDs and implants in addition to these three methods. Facilities in Lumbini are almost three times as likely as those in Karnali to provide all five temporary modern methods (37% versus 13%). Three percent or less of facilities in any of the provinces provide male and female sterilization and the five temporary modern methods.

Percentage of facilities offering any modern family planning method that provide specific numbers of modern methods

Figure 5.5 Methods of family planning provided, by province



¹ Oral contraceptive pills, injectable (Depo), and male condoms

² Oral contraceptive pills, injectable (Depo), male condom, implant, and IUD

³ Oral contraceptive pills, injectable (Depo), male condom, implant, IUD, male sterilization, and female sterilization

5.2.4 Availability of Family Planning Methods on the Day of the Assessment

Stock-outs of family planning methods can put a woman at risk of unintended pregnancy. Nationwide, 92% of health facilities that reported providing temporary family planning methods actually had every method they provided available on the day of the NHFS visit (**Tables 5.5.1** and **5.5.2**).

Considering specific methods, each of the five temporary modern methods (male condoms, combined oral contraceptives, progestin-only injectables, IUDs, and implants) were available at 95% or more of the

facilities providing the methods. Facilities providing emergency contraceptive pills were slightly less likely to have the method in stock on the day of the NHFS visit (89%).

5.3 SERVICE READINESS

5.3.1 Service Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Equipment

To provide quality family planning services to clients, facilities should have family planning guidelines, appropriately trained providers, and basic supplies and equipment. Table 5.6 shows that only 1 in 5 facilities offering family planning services had the national family planning guidelines available on the day of the NHFS visit. The percentage of facilities in which at least one staff member delivering family planning services had recent in-service training in family planning was lower in 2021 (21%) than in 2015 (31%) (Figure 5.6). Facilities in the Sudurpashchim province were more likely to have staff trained in family planning than facilities in the other provinces (Figure 5.7).

With regard to other components important to quality service delivery, most facilities had a blood pressure apparatus (96%), an examination light (92%), and an examination bed or table (92%). Nine in 10 facilities had a family planning register. Flip charts and leaflets on family planning topics were available at 62% of facilities. Similar to the situation in 2015, however, only a minority of facilities had a family planning counseling kit (29%) or models for demonstrating condom use (8%) or IUD insertion (4%) (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Items to support quality provision of family planning

Percentage of facilities offering any modern family planning method

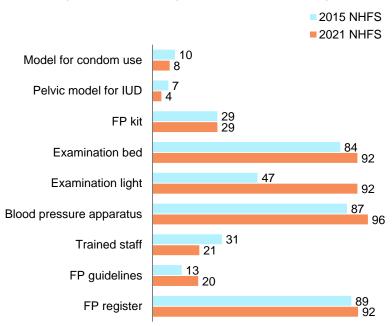
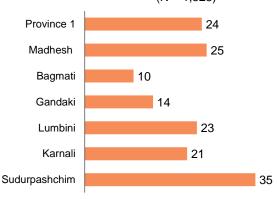


Figure 5.7 Staff trained in family planning, by province

Percentage of all facilities offering any family planning method (N = 1,528)



In general, public hospitals and PHCCs were more likely than private hospitals and basic health centers to have guidelines, trained staff, and the equipment needed for family planning service delivery.

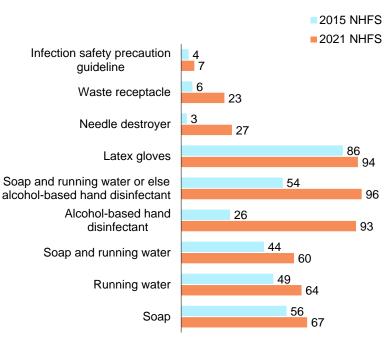
5.3.2 Infection Control

The NHFS assessed the presence of items for infection control in areas where family planning procedures—such as pelvic examinations for IUD insertions and provision of implants and injectables—most often take place (**Table 5.7** and **Figure 5.8**). Facilities were least likely to have a needle destroyer (27%), a waste receptacle (23%), or, especially, guidelines on infection safety precautions (7%). Overall, only 1% of facilities had all infection control items.

Figure 5.8 compares the availability of these items in 2021 to the situation at the time of the 2015 NHFS. There were marked improvements in the availability of most items, except for infection safety precaution guidelines.

Figure 5.8 Items for infection control in family planning service area

Percentage of facilities offering any modern family planning method



5.4 ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS FOR QUALITY SERVICE PROVISION

To assess whether family planning providers adhere to service standards, NHFS staff observed provider interactions with family planning clients using checklists based on commonly accepted guidelines for screening, counseling, and conducting procedures for family planning clients. The NHFS observers noted what information the provider shared with a client and whether an examination, where appropriate, was conducted prior to dispensing a method. They did not assess whether the information given was correct or whether the findings of the examination were appropriately interpreted.

Overall, a total of 848 family planning consultations with female clients were observed during the NHFS, with 245 involving first-visit clients.

5.4.1 Counseling and Client Assessment at First family Planning Visits

During a family planning visit, especially a client's first visit, providers are expected to elicit information about clients' personal and health history to help them make an informed choice about contraceptive use and the methods they might adopt. **Tables 5.8.1** and **5.8.2** present information for first-visit clients on whether providers discussed specific elements of the clients' reproductive and medical history and conducted the two relevant examinations (blood pressure and weight).

With regard to the elements of the client's reproductive history, providers most often asked about the woman's pregnancy history (76%) and age (71%). Surprisingly, only a minority of first-visit clients were asked about their childbearing desires (35%) or breastfeeding status (if they had ever been pregnant) (15%), although both elements may be important in deciding on an appropriate contraceptive method. Information on the client's medical history was also rarely obtained, with chronic illness being the most commonly discussed topic (23%). More than 7 in 10 first-visit clients had their blood pressure taken, and 52% were weighed. Just under half of clients were asked if they had any concerns or questions about methods they had used.

Tables 5.9.1 and **5.9.2** show information that the NHFS observers recorded about other components that are important in a quality family planning consultation. The results indicate that first-time consultations only rarely involved any discussion related to the client's partner's attitude about family planning (3%) or to sexually transmitted infections (12%). Around 6 in 10 first-time consultations included discussions regarding concerns the client had about the methods that were discussed with the client, and two-fifths of consultations involved discussions about potential side effects.

Privacy during a family planning consultation is very important since some of the issues discussed may be sensitive. The NHFS observers noted that visual privacy was provided in more than three quarters of first-time family planning consultations, and auditory privacy was provided in 62% of consultations. The provider assured the client of confidentiality in just 14% of consultations.

Client cards are crucial for monitoring clients over time. More than 6 in 10 providers reviewed the client's card, and 85% entered information on the card about the consultation. Visual aids, which can improve a client's understanding of family planning methods, were used in only 12% of first-time consultations. Eight in 10 consultations with first-time family planning clients included a discussion about a return visit.

5.4.2 Counseling at All Family Planning Visits

Tables 5.10.1 and **5.10.2** present information on all of the family planning consultations observed during the NHFS, whether the client was making a first visit or a return visit. In general, the results for all family visits are similar to those presented for first visits in **Tables 5.9.1** and **5.9.2**. Where differences are observed, the all-visit indicators tend to be slightly lower than the first-visit indicators.

5.5 CLIENT OPINION AND KNOWLEDGE

5.5.1 Major Problems

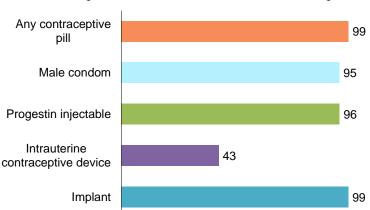
After their consultations were observed, all family planning clients were interviewed about issues commonly related to client satisfaction. The exit interviews also probed clients' opinions of the services they had received that day. Very few clients (2% or less) reported any of the service issues shown in **Tables 5.11.1** and **5.11.2**.

5.5.2 Clients' Knowledge about Methods

During the exit interview, clients who were provided or prescribed a family planning method were asked questions to ascertain their understanding of the method. For example, those receiving pills were asked

"How often do you take the pill?" When two methods were prescribed or received, the client was asked about both methods. As can be seen in **Table 5.12**, most clients (95% or more) gave correct answers to questions about implants, contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectables, and condoms. The small number of clients who were provided or referred for an IUD were least likely to give a correct answer (43%) (**Figure 5.9**).

Figure 5.9 Client knowledge about contraceptive methods



Percentage of interviewed clients with correct knowledge

5.6 BASIC MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

5.6.1 Supervision

Supervision of individual staff members helps in promoting adherence to standards and identifying problems that contribute to poor service. Supervision of family planning providers is common, with 67% of interviewed providers receiving personal supervision in the 6 months before the assessment (Table 5.13). Providers at peripheral facilities (PHCCs, HPs, UHCs, and CHUs) were somewhat more likely to have been supervised than providers in hospitals, either public or private (Figure 5.10).

5.6.2 Training

Continual training for providers aims to improve and sustain quality of counseling, management of complications or side effects, and providers' judgment and skills in assessing which contraceptive methods are most suitable for individual clients. Overall, 9% of interviewed family planning service providers reported that they had received in-service training related to family planning in the 24 months before the assessment (Table 5.13). Facilities in the Sudurpashchim province were more likely to have providers who reported receiving family planning training during the 24 months and personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey than facilities in the other provinces (Figure 5.11).

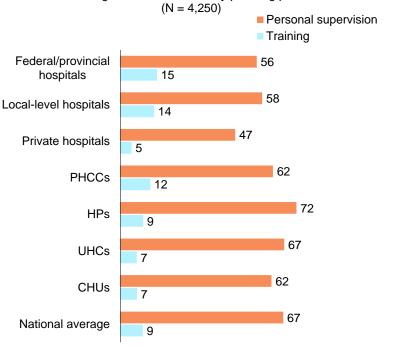
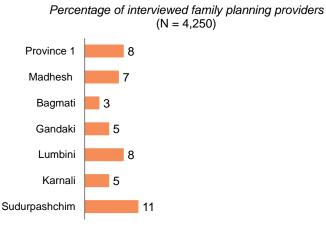


Figure 5.10 Personal supervision and training Percentage of interviewed family planning providers

Figure 5.11 Training related to family planning during the 24 months preceding the survey, by province



Providers at public hospitals and PHCCs were somewhat more likely to have been trained recently than providers at other types of facilities (**Figure 5.10**).

As for the topics of training, providers most often reported having had in-service training on family planning counseling; 6% of providers had received such training in the 24 months before the survey, and 34% had ever received training (**Table 5.14**). With regard to the other topics, providers were most likely to report ever having received training on implant insertion or removal (16%).

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 Client knowledge about contraceptive method
- Table 5.13 Supportive management for providers of family planning services
- Table 5.14 Training for family planning service providers

Table 5.1 Availability of family planning services

Among all facilities, percentages offering temporary methods of family planning, male sterilization, and female sterilization, and percentages offering any modern family planning, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		nporary methoo mily planning (f			Sterilization			
Background characteristic	Percentage offering any temporary modern method of FP ¹	Percentage offering counseling on periodic abstinence/ rhythm	Percentage offering any temporary modern method of FP or counseling on periodic abstinence/ rhythm	Percentage offering male sterilization ²	Percentage offering female sterilization ³	Percentage offering male or female sterilization	Percentage offering any modern methods of FP ⁴	Number of facilities
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	96.8 98.4 71.2 100.0	73.7 78.9 48.7 75.4	96.8 98.4 71.5 100.0	74.8 65.2 45.3 41.5	78.9 66.9 50.1 42.6	80.0 66.9 51.3 42.6	96.8 98.4 71.4 100.0	27 17 116 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	99.9 100.0 99.7 99.5	66.6 68.2 62.3 58.7	99.9 100.0 99.7 99.5	40.0 38.8 43.5 45.2	40.5 39.1 44.7 46.6	40.6 39.3 45.1 46.6	99.9 100.0 99.7 99.5	1,352 1,064 154 135
Managing authority Public	99.8	67.2	99.8	41.0	41.6	41.8	99.8	1,448
Private	71.2	48.7	71.5	45.3	50.1	51.3	71.4	116
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	99.6 98.6 95.5	65.6 68.1 62.4	99.6 98.6 95.6	53.6 42.6 34.5	54.0 43.4 35.8	55.0 43.4 36.1	99.6 98.7 95.5	210 818 535
Location Urban Rural	95.8 99.9	66.3 65.2	95.9 99.9	38.7 44.3	40.2 44.5	40.4 44.8	95.8 99.9	834 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	97.4 96.6 96.2 99.1 97.7 99.7 99.7	67.2 62.3 62.6 80.5 54.2 61.4 77.3	97.4 96.8 96.2 99.1 97.7 99.7 99.7	28.3 23.7 41.7 44.2 52.2 49.4 61.3	29.3 24.0 42.9 44.4 54.1 50.6 61.4	29.5 24.3 42.9 44.7 54.1 50.8 62.6	97.4 96.6 96.2 99.2 97.7 99.7 99.7	262 246 321 198 239 128 169
Total	97.7	65.8	97.7	41.3	42.2	42.5	97.7	1,564

Note: This table and other tables in this chapter exclude stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) and two federal hospitals. The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout the chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), and CHUs (community health units).

¹ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on any of the following temporary modern methods of FP: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-

² Providers in the facility perform male sterilization or counsel clients on any of the following: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), or male condoms.
 ³ Providers in the facility perform female sterilization or counsel clients on female sterilization.
 ⁴ Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, IUDs), male condoms, female sterilization, or male sterilization.

Table 5.2 Frequency of availability of family planning services

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, percentages offering any method on the indicated number of days per week, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentag planning ¹ s indic	red on the	Number of facilities offering any modern	
Background characteristic	1-2 days per week	3-4 days per week	5 or more days per week	method of family planning
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	8.7 5.0 1.2 1.1	7.7 1.6 0.5 0.0	83.6 91.7 98.4 98.4	26 17 83 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	0.8 0.7 1.6 0.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4	98.9 99.0 97.8 99.3	1,351 1,064 153 134
Managing authority Public Private	1.0 1.2	0.2 0.5	98.5 98.4	1,445 83
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	0.1 0.7 1.8	0.3 0.1 0.4	99.6 98.7 97.7	209 808 511
Location Urban Rural	1.3 0.6	0.4 0.0	98.1 99.0	799 729
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	2.1 1.9 0.7 0.1 0.5 0.0 0.7	0.3 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.0 0.2	96.2 97.8 98.8 99.7 99.0 100.0 99.2	255 238 309 196 234 128 168
Total	1.0	0.2	98.5	1,528

¹ Includes services for combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), male condoms, female sterilization, or male sterilization

Table 5.3.1 Family planning services offered, by facility type

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, percentages that provide, prescribe, or counsel clients on specific family planning methods, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/ provincial-				Basic -	Basic	health care o	centers	
Methods provided, prescribed, or counseled on	level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Combined oral									
contraceptive pills	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.8	98.5	100.0	99.7	98.9
Progestin-only injectable									
(Depo)	98.9	98.4	93.7	98.4	98.6	98.4	98.4	100.0	98.3
Male condoms	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
IUDs	96.8	92.0	75.6	86.9	58.5	61.7	47.6	45.8	61.4
Implants	94.5	95.3	69.4	92.3	68.4	73.1	51.5	50.3	70.0
Male sterilization	77.2	66.3	64.1	41.5	40.0	38.8	43.6	45.4	42.3
Female sterilization	81.5	68.0	71.4	42.6	40.5	39.1	44.9	46.8	43.3
Three temporary modern									
methods ¹	98.9	98.4	92.7	98.4	97.4	97.0	98.4	99.7	97.2
Five temporary modern									
methods ²	93.4	90.4	64.3	83.1	55.3	57.7	47.0	45.4	57.7
Seven modern methods ³	71.7	61.6	52.8	38.8	34.9	34.3	36.4	38.3	37.0
Emergency contraceptive									
pills	31.3	32.7	67.7	13.7	8.1	8.1	9.8	6.3	12.2
Periodic abstinence/rhythm	76.1	80.2	67.7	75.4	66.6	68.2	62.5	59.0	67.3
Cycle beads for standard									
days method	45.8	28.5	27.6	36.1	30.3	32.8	24.3	17.8	30.6
Clients counseled on									
lactational amenorrhea									
method (LAM)	94.6	93.4	78.3	90.7	85.7	86.9	80.5	81.9	85.7
Number of facilities offering									
any modern method of									
family planning	26	17	83	51	1,351	1,064	153	134	1,528

¹ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all three of the following temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral

² Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all five of the following temporary modern family planning methods: combined of all contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), and male condoms.
 ³ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all five of the following temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs).
 ³ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all seven of the following modern methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male sterilization, and female sterilization.

Table 5.3.2 Family planning services offered, by managing authority and province

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, the percentages that provide, prescribe, or counsel clients on specific family planning methods, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

Methods provided, prescribed, or counseled on	Managing authority		Province							
	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Combined oral										
contraceptive pills	98.9	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.9	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Progestin-only injectable										
(Depo)	98.6	93.7	98.1	94.3	99.5	99.4	99.0	98.2	99.8	98.3
Male condoms	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9
IUDs	60.6	75.6	62.0	46.7	58.8	62.3	79.3	55.6	64.8	61.4
Implants	70.0	69.4	67.5	52.0	71.9	67.8	83.6	69.4	79.9	70.0
Male sterilization	41.0	64.1	29.1	24.6	43.6	44.5	53.4	49.6	61.5	42.3
Female sterilization	41.6	71.4	30.1	25.2	44.7	44.8	55.4	50.7	61.6	43.3
Three temporary modern										
methods ¹	97.5	92.7	96.8	92.7	98.3	96.5	99.0	98.2	99.8	97.2
Five temporary modern										
methods ²	57.4	64.3	57.0	39.6	54.6	58.6	77.8	54.0	64.2	57.7
Seven modern methods ³	36.0	52.8	25.0	17.2	38.2	41.3	48.7	44.8	53.5	37.0
Emergency contraceptive										
pills	9.0	67.7	10.5	4.0	14.4	18.6	11.0	11.0	17.3	12.2
Periodic abstinence/										
rhythm	67.3	67.7	69.0	64.3	65.1	81.1	55.5	61.6	77.5	67.3
Cycle beads for standard										
days method	30.8	27.6	27.1	24.2	24.9	29.6	45.6	42.2	27.0	30.6
Clients counseled on										
lactational amenorrhea										
method (LAM)	86.1	78.3	82.1	82.7	83.8	89.1	90.1	78.8	93.7	85.7
Number of facilities offering any modern method of										
family planning	1,445	83	255	238	309	196	234	128	168	1,528
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¹ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all three of the following temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), and male condoms.
 ² Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all five of the following temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs).
 ³ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all seven of the following modern methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs).
 ³ Facility provides, prescribes, counsels, or refers clients on all seven of the following modern methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs).

injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, IUDs, male sterilization, and female sterilization.

Table 5.4.1 Methods of family planning provided, by facility type

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, percentages that provide clients with specific modern family planning methods, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/ provincial- level	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care _ centers	Basic health care centers			
Methods provided ¹	hospitals					HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Combined oral									
contraceptive pills	94.6	96.7	52.2	98.4	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.0	95.5
Progestin-only injectable									
(Depo)	97.8	98.4	49.2	96.2	97.5	97.5	97.2	98.1	94.9
Male condoms	97.8	98.4	58.8	98.4	99.1	99.1	99.3	98.9	96.8
IUDs	93.5	80.1	37.1	77.6	24.2	30.0	4.1	1.0	28.5
Implants	89.1	89.7	25.8	86.3	38.3	46.6	9.2	5.9	40.7
Male sterilization	44.5	9.8	14.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
Female sterilization	46.6	11.5	23.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4
Three temporary modern									
methods ²	93.5	95.1	45.2	95.1	95.4	95.1	96.0	96.8	92.6
Five temporary modern									
methods ³	84.8	76.8	17.8	71.6	20.3	25.3	2.9	0.6	23.6
Seven modern methods ⁴	37.9	8.2	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Emergency contraceptive									
pills	12.9	9.8	31.2	7.1	3.6	4.1	2.9	0.8	5.5
Cycle beads for standard									
days method	7.7	3.4	1.6	3.8	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.7	2.3
Number of facilities offering any modern method of									
family planning	26	17	83	51	1,351	1,064	153	134	1,528

¹ The facility reports that it stocks the method at the facility and makes it available to clients without clients having to go elsewhere to obtain it. In the case of vasectomy and tubal ligation, facility reports that providers in the facility perform the procedures.
 ² Combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), and male condoms
 ³ Combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs)
 ⁴ Combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, IUDs, male sterilization, and female sterilization

Table 5.4.2 Methods of family planning provided, by managing authority and province

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, percentages that provide clients with specific modern family planning methods, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

Methods provided ¹	Managing authority		Province							
	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Combined oral contraceptive										
pills	98.0	52.2	94.7	96.5	91.9	93.2	98.6	97.8	98.7	95.5
Progestin-only injectable										
(Depo)	97.5	49.2	93.1	90.9	93.2	96.1	97.9	97.8	98.4	94.9
Male condoms	99.0	58.8	95.2	96.9	94.7	96.3	98.6	99.3	99.5	96.8
IUDs	28.0	37.1	31.0	25.8	24.1	26.2	40.6	18.6	30.2	28.5
Implants	41.5	25.8	41.0	31.6	40.7	35.2	50.0	34.7	50.8	40.7
Male sterilization	1.2	14.9	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.9
Female sterilization	1.2	23.3	2.3	1.8	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	3.0	2.4
Three temporary modern										
methods ²	95.3	45.2	89.9	87.5	91.4	91.3	97.5	97.5	97.4	92.6
Five temporary modern										
methods ³	23.9	17.8	25.6	20.2	19.5	19.1	37.1	13.2	27.4	23.6
Seven modern methods ⁴ Emergency contraceptive	1.0	6.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.5	1.3
pills Cycle beads for standard	4.0	31.2	5.9	2.6	6.1	11.4	3.0	0.7	7.9	5.5
days method	2.4	1.6	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.8	5.5	1.8	0.0	2.3
Number of facilities offering any modern method of										
family planning	1,445	83	255	238	309	196	234	128	168	1,528

¹ The facility reports that it stocks the method at the facility and makes it available to clients without clients having to go elsewhere to obtain it. In the case ² Combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), and male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs)
 ⁴ Combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), male condoms, implants, and intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs)

Table 5.5.1 Availability of family planning commodities, by facility type

Among facilities that provide the indicated modern method of family planning, percentages where the commodity was observed to be available on the day of the survey, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facilit	y type		
Methods provided ¹	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals/ PHCCs	Private hospitals	Basic health care centers	Total
Combined oral contraceptive pills	96.5	98.3	94.9	97.2	97.2
Progestin-only injectables (Depo)	93.3	98.7	93.5	98.0	97.8
Male condoms	97.7	100.0	97.5	98.6	98.6
Intrauterine contraceptive devices	94.2	92.6	89.5	95.4	94.6
Implants	96.4	98.1	93.4	96.9	96.9
Every method provided by facility was					
available on day of survey	89.0	90.8	87.3	92.3	92.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	100.0	73.7	98.4	84.6	88.8

Note: Each commodity or method shown in this table was observed to be available in the service area or location where commodities are stored, and at least one of the observed commodities or methods was valid (i.e., within the expiration date). Figures for emergency contraceptive pills should be interpreted cautiously due to the small number of cases.

¹ The facility reports that it stocks the method in the facility and makes it available to clients without clients having to go elsewhere to obtain it.

Table 5.5.2 Availability of family planning commodities, by managing authority and province

Among facilities that provide the indicated modern method of family planning, percentages where the commodity was observed to be available on the day of the survey, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Methods provided ¹	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Combined oral contraceptive pills Progestin-only injectables	97.3	94.9	96.6	96.4	97.1	96.7	99.1	96.7	97.8	97.2
(Depo) Male condoms	98.0 98.7	93.5 97.5	98.0 99.2	96.0 100.0	97.9 97.9	99.5 99.0	99.0 98.4	98.3 97.4	96.0 98.2	97.8 98.6
Intrauterine contraceptive devices	95.0	89.5	92.2	92.8	98.5	97.0	96.1	84.2	90.2 94.6	94.6
Implants Every method provided by	97.0	93.4	92.2 95.8	94.1	99.8	98.2	96.5	96.1	96.1	96.9
facility was available on day of survey	92.2	87.3	90.5	91.0	93.9	94.9	93.7	88.1	89.2	92.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	84.5	98.4	74.0	95.5	97.0	86.6	100.0	100.0	87.9	88.8

Note: Each commodity or method shown in this table was observed to be available in the service area or location where commodities are stored, and at least one of the observed commodities or methods was valid (i.e., within the expiration date). Figures for emergency contraceptive pills should be interpreted cautiously due to the small number of cases.

¹ The facility reports that it stocks the method in the facility and makes it available to clients without clients having to go elsewhere to obtain it.

Table 5.6 Guidelines, trained staff, and basic equipment for family planning services

Family tion Family bed bed rit Model for planning pervice model Model for planning pervice Model for planning 96.5 55.6 19.6 17.4 96.5 55.0 25.6 17.4 96.7 55.0 25.6 17.4 96.5 54.6 6.6 17.4 97.1 27.8 2.9 7.2 98.4 54.6 6.6 16.4 91.1 27.8 2.9 7.2 91.9 33.1 3.3 3.3 1.7 91.9 33.1 3.1 2.8 7.2 91.5 29.6 1.12 0.8 1.7 91.5 29.6 8.8 1.7 1.2 91.5 29.6 8.8 1.7 9.1 91.5 29.3 3.7 6.3 9.1 92.0 28.7 3.1 1.12 9.1 94.2 26.3 3.1 10.0 8.6 94.2 28.5 4.3		Percentage	of facilities offer	Percentage of facilities offering any modern family		planning and having:				Equipment				Number of
Indicatived 54.5 50.2 29.4 88.0 48.3 98.9 93.5 96.8 55.6 19.6 17.4 Indicatived 54.5 50.2 29.4 88.0 48.3 96.7 55.6 19.6 17.4 Indicatived 54.5 50.2 29.4 88.0 48.3 96.7 57.7 96.7 56.6 19.6 17.4 Instance 20.5 96.1 12.7 98.7 96.7 57.6 19.6 16.4 Instance 20.5 96.1 12.7 96.4 91.7 91.1 27.8 27.2 Instance 20.1 10.9 10.2 24.3 10.1 86.6 81.7 27.8 27.2 20.6 Intotive 21.1 29.3 10.3 20.2 20.5 91.7 27.8 27.2 27.2 Intotive 21.1 29.3 10.3 20.3 27.3 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.7 27.7	Background characteristic	Guidelines on family planning ¹	Decision- making tools/medical eligibility criteria wheel observed	Pregnancy roll out job aid observed	Family planning register	Staff trained in family planning ²	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Examination light	Examination bed or table	Family planning counseling kit	Pelvic model for IUD	Model for showing condom use	Other family planning- specific visual aid ⁴	facilities offering any modern method of family planning
effers 20.5 38.3 10.5 96.1 19.7 96.4 91.3 91.1 27.8 2.9 7.2 23.17 33.3 12.3 967 12.4 96.4 91.7 81.9 33.1 12.2 0.6 6.3 6.3 1.3 9.6 9.2 33.1 5.4 91.7 81.9 33.1 3.4 8.7 21.1 10.8 3.9 1.3 9.6 9.2 33.1 3.4 8.7 21.1 29.3 1.1.3 9.5 1.1.3 9.6 9.1 1.2 0.8 21.1 29.3 1.1.3 9.5 2.4 9.1 9.1 1.2 0.8 21.1 29.3 13.7 91.1 20.3 95.6 1.1 1.2 0.8 1705 28.6 9.1 7.7 9.6 9.1 7.6 9.7 1.2 0.8 1.7 0.6 1.2 0.6 0.1 1.2 0.8	Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	54.5 8.9 23.5	50.2 5.4 30.3	29.4 30.4 17.5	88.0 95.1 95.6	48:9 51.3 43.2	98.9 96.7 93.7	93.5 87.1 97.3	96.7 95.5 8.4	55.6 55.0 19.9 54.6	19.6 2.5.6 8.8 6.6	17.4 27.2 1.7 16.4	80.5 73.9 82.0	26 83 51
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	20.5 23.7 6.3	28.3 33.3 10.8 8.9	10.5 12.3 4.6	96.1 96.7 91.9 96.0	19.7 22.4 9.2	96.4 96.4 98.0	91.3 91.7 91.1 88.7	91.1 91.9 86.6	27.8 33.1 9.5 6.1	2.9 3.4 1.2	7.2 8.7 0.8	62.3 69.1 35.6 35.2	1,351 1,064 153 134
Iregion 30.3 29.0 13.7 91.1 20.3 95.8 93.3 25.6 4.1 1.2 21.0 26.7 12.0 92.8 93.3 90.8 5.1 10.4 21.1 26.4 10.0 88.6 17.8 96.6 90.3 27.6 4.1 1.2 21.1 26.4 10.0 88.6 17.8 95.6 90.3 91.5 23.7 6.3 10.4 19.7 13.5 88.6 17.8 95.6 90.3 91.5 28.7 4.1 9.1 21.1 26.4 10.0 88.6 17.8 95.6 90.3 91.5 29.3 37 6.3 19.7 13.5 98.9 24.2 95.7 28.3 92.0 28.7 4.1 91 16.8 18.1 9.2 88.9 24.2 95.7 28.7 4.1 91 22.1 24.3 92.0 88.6 93.6 28.4	Managing authority Public Private	21.1 8.9	29.3 5.4	11.3 2.3	95.9 24.3	21.5 11.4	96.5 93.7	91.4 97.3	91.5 95.5	29.6 19.9	3.6 8.8	8.0 1.7	63.5 30.4	1,445 83
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	30.3 17.5 21.0	29.0 28.6 26.7	13.7 9.3 12.0	91.1 91.7 92.8	20.3 17.5 26.5	94.3 98.1 94.5	95.8 93.3 87.4	93.3 90.8 92.5	25.6 27.6 32.8	4.1 5.1	1.2 7.6 10.4	62.2 62.0 60.8	209 808 511
1 16.6 19.7 13.5 88.9 24.2 95.7 88.6 93.6 23.7 5.0 3.9 1 16.8 18.1 9.2 95.8 25.1 93.0 82.9 85.4 26.3 2.3 11.2 21.1 24.3 9.5 85.4 10.0 96.3 93.8 95.4 26.3 2.3 11.2 12.1 23.6 3.0 92.7 14.2 98.4 94.4 90.0 28.5 4.0 4.3 6.2 25.7 34.0 16.1 95.2 22.8 99.3 94.3 92.1 37.8 4.3 10.0 26.0 34.4 11.0 95.2 22.8 99.3 94.3 92.1 37.8 4.3 10.0 26.4 53.3 12.9 97.7 35.1 97.2 98.4 94.3 92.1 37.8 4.3 10.0 26.4 53.3 12.9 97.7 35.1 97.2	Location Urban Rural	21.1 19.7	26.4 29.8	10.0 11.7	88.6 95.7	17.8 24.3	95.6 97.2	90.3 93.2	91.5 92.0	29.3 28.7	3.7 4.1	6.3 9.1	57.9 65.8	799 729
	Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	16.6 16.8 12.1 25.7 26.0 7 26.0 7	19.7 24.3 34.6 33.4 53.3 33.3		88.9 95.8 92.7 92.7 93.0 97.7	24,2 25,1 10.0 14,2 22,8 35,1	95.7 93.0 98.4 99.3 97.2	88.6 93.8 94.4 94.3 98.4	93.6 95.4 8 92.1 9 92.1 9 94.2	23.7 26.3 37.8 37.8 36.9	0.0.4.4.4.4.4.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	7.9 7.12 7.9 7.9 7.9	68.0 56.5 61.3 56.2 56.2 67.3	255 238 309 196 128 168
91.7 29.0 3.9 7.6	Total	20.4	28.0	10.8	92.0	20.9	96.4	91.7	91.7	29.0	3.9	7.6	61.7	1,528

Table 5.7 Items for infection control during provision of family planning

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, percentages with indicated items for infection control observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			Percentage	of facilities offeri	Percentage of facilities offering any modern family planning services and having items for infection control	amily planning :	services and havii	ng items for infec	ction control			number of facilities
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol- based hand disinfectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/ needle cutter	Waste receptacle ²	Infection prevention guideline ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	offering any modern method of family planning
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	87.0 87.9 84.7	90.2 86.2 85.8	87.0 86.2 84.1	97.8 953.6 955.3	100.0 95.2 97.8	98.9 93.7 96.3	53.5 52.4 44.5 24.5	39.2 36.9 31.2	20.6 9.9 17.4	0. 1. 4. 5 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	84.8 93.4 84.7	26 83 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUS	64.7 66.2 56.8 56.8	61.0 63.0 56.4 51.0	57.2 59.4 52.3 45.4	92.4 92.4 93.8 3.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	93.9 93.9 92.9 94.6	24.6 26.6 24.4 24.4	-0.1 22.9 13.1	6.2 2.5 0.7	0.7 0.8 0.0 0.0	77.0 77.0 82.0 79.4	1,351 1,064 153 134
Managing authority Public Private	65.5 84.7	62.3 85.8	58.5 84.1	92.6 95.3	96.1 97.8	93.9 96.3	25.5 44.5	22.1 31.2	6.6 17.4	0.8 4.2	78.3 84.7	1,445 83
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	60.0 69.4 64.8	62.9 70.2 53.5	55.0 66.1 52.2	91.6 93.8 91.7	93.5 97.3 95.6	92.4 95.2 92.9	21.8 26.5 28.4	23.6 22.6 22.2	7.3 7.2 7.1	0.1 1.1 2	76.2 83.9 71.5	209 808 511
Location Urban Rural	69.2 63.7	66.2 60.8	63.8 55.7	91.8 93.8	96.2 96.2	93.0 95.1	28.5 24.3	25.9 19.0	8.8 5.5	1.7 0.3	76.8 80.8	799 729
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurbashchim	56.4 60.1 72.9 63.2 69.7 60.1	58.7 42.5 81.0 558.3 65.6 61.6	53.2 76.6 71.8 56.0 65.1 53.0	85.2 88.7 96.3 97.4	90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	81.6 95.3 95.9 96.3 97.5 97.5	12.2 24.7 35.9 35.9 24.0 24.0 9.8	19.7 19.7 19.8 19.4 19.4	н 4 н 6 8 б 1 4 8 8 6 4 1 9 6 6 6 7 1 4 9 6 6 6 7 1 4 9 6 6 7 1 4 7 6 8 7 1 4 7 6 7 1 4 7 7 7 1 4 7 7 7 1 4 7 7 7 1 7 7 7 1 7 7 7 7 1 7 7 7 7 7 1 7 7 7 7	0.2 0.1 0.7 2.5 2.5 2.5	72.0 67.4 85.5 80.2 80.8 80.8	255 238 309 196 128 168
Total	66.6	63.6	59.9	92.8	96.2	94.0	26.5	22.6	7.2	1.0	78.7	1,528

² Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner ³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, needle destroyer/cutter, and infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.

Table 5.8.1 Client history and physical examinations for first-visit female family planning clients, by facility type

Among female first-visit family planning clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultations included the collection of the indicated client history items and the indicated examinations, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facility type		
Components of consultation	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals/ PHCCs	Basic health care centers	Total
Client history				
Age	84.9	67.4	67.8	70.6
Any history of pregnancy	89.9	77.4	72.3	75.5
Current pregnancy status	74.5	67.4	58.3	62.1
Breastfeeding status (if ever pregnant) ¹	24.2	14.0	12.5	14.5
Desired timing for next child or desire for				
another child	61.4	42.4	28.1	34.9
Regularity of menstrual cycle	67.3	62.7	53.6	56.9
All elements of reproductive history ²	17.4	4.5	3.4	5.7
Client medical history				
Asked about smoking	2.9	3.4	4.9	4.4
Asked about symptoms of STIs	11.5	10.6	10.1	10.3
Asked about any chronic illnesses	21.4	25.5	22.2	22.7
All risk history ³	0.0	2.2	3.0	2.4
Client examination				
Measured blood pressure ⁴	96.2	81.3	65.6	71.9
Measured weight ⁵	91.4	71.2	40.6	51.8
Questions or concerns Asked if client had questions or concerns				
regarding current or past method used	48.8	54.2	47.8	48.7
Number of observed first-visit FP clients	36	27	180	245
Number of observed first-visit FP clients with prior pregnancy ⁶	34	26	179	242

Note: The total includes results for clients from two private hospitals that are not shown separately. ¹ The denominator for this indicator is the number of first-visit family planning (FP) clients with a prior pregnancy. See also footnote 6. ² The client was asked about age, any history of pregnancy, current pregnancy status, desired timing for next child or desire for another child, breastfeeding status if ever pregnant, and regularity of menstrual

cycle. ³ The client was asked about smoking, symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and any chronic

⁴ Blood pressure was measured during the consultation, or the facility had a system whereby blood pressure is routinely measured for all FP clients before the consultation.
 ⁵ Weight was measured during the consultation, or the facility had a system whereby weight is routinely

⁶ Applies only to the breastfeeding status indicator

Table 5.8.2 Client history and physical examinations for first-visit female family planning clients, by province

Among female first-visit family planning clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultations included the collection of the indicated client history items and the indicated examinations, by province, Nepal HFS 2021

				Province				
Components of consultation	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Client history								
Age	82.4	69.7	63.4	61.1	66.1	81.1	73.2	70.6
Any history of pregnancy	90.5	64.8	57.6	74.3	84.8	79.3	77.6	75.5
Current pregnancy status	63.5	53.4	34.4	66.1	83.8	77.3	59.0	62.1
Breastfeeding status (if ever								
pregnant) ¹	3.3	24.2	10.7	26.0	19.6	5.7	2.9	14.5
Desired timing for next child or								
desire for another child	27.8	24.3	26.0	61.5	33.1	39.7	49.5	34.9
Regularity of menstrual cycle	74.2	56.2	41.5	69.6	53.6	45.3	53.5	56.9
All elements of reproductive								
history ²	0.0	6.6	5.1	24.0	2.8	3.8	2.9	5.7
Client medical history								
Asked about smoking	2.2	0.6	2.0	26.3	1.1	0.0	6.3	4.4
Asked about symptoms of STIs	15.0	11.7	7.1	31.6	1.3	15.1	0.0	10.3
Asked about any chronic				0110			0.0	
illnesses	39.5	25.4	15.2	38.9	14.0	22.6	5.8	22.7
All risk history ³	0.0	0.0	1.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Client examination								
Measured blood pressure ⁴	74.2	56.4	93.2	92.1	68.2	86.8	57.8	71.9
Measured weight ⁵	62.8	31.7	37.8	90.1	60.2	41.4	49.3	51.8
weasured weight	02.0	51.7	57.0	30.1	00.2	41.4	49.5	51.0
Questions or concerns Asked if client had questions or concerns regarding current or		07.0	47.4	50.5		00 F	50.5	40.7
past method used	41.8	67.3	17.1	53.5	44.1	60.5	53.5	48.7
Number of observed first-visit FP clients	39	54	31	25	48	16	33	245
Number of observed first-visit FP clients with prior pregnancy ⁶	38	54	29	25	48	16	33	242

¹ The denominator for this indicator is the number of first-visit family planning (FP) clients with a prior pregnancy. See also footnote 6. ² The client was asked about age, any history of pregnancy, current pregnancy status, desired timing for next child or desire for another child, breastfeeding ³ The client was asked about smoking, symptoms of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and any chronic illness.

⁴ Blood pressure was measured during the consultation, or the facility had a system whereby blood pressure is routinely measured for all FP clients before

the consultation. ⁵ Weight was measured during the consultation, or the facility had a system whereby weight is routinely measured for all FP clients before the consultation. ⁶ Applies only to the breastfeeding status indicator

Table 5.9.1 Components of counseling and discussions during consultations for female first-visit family planning clients, by facility type

Among female first-visit family planning clients whose consultation was observed, percentages whose consultation included the indicated components and the indicated discussions related to their partners, to sexually transmitted infections, and to condoms, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facility type		
	Federal/	Local-level		
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals	hospitals/ PHCCs	Basic health care centers	Total
	level nospitals	FILCOS	care centers	TOLAI
Discussion related to partner Partner's attitude toward FP	10.9	4.7	1.2	3.1
Privacy and confidentiality				
Visual privacy assured	81.0	73.2	78.4	78.4
Auditory privacy assured	74.4	66.9	58.0	61.7
Confidentiality assured	15.8	19.7	12.9	14.3
All three counseling conditions on privacy	15.0		40.0	40.0
and confidentiality met ¹	15.8	14.1	12.8	13.6
Discussion related to STIs and condoms				
Use of condoms to prevent STIs	0.0	2.2	4.1	3.2
Use of condoms as dual method ²	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.2
Any discussion related to STIs ³	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5
Individual client cards Individual client card reviewed during				
consultation Individual client card written on after	59.7	73.6	62.1	63.2
consultation	94.6	91.5	82.8	85.4
Visual aids and return visit				
Visual aids were used during consultation	24.5	19.5	8.2	12.0
Return visit discussed	73.6	71.4	83.4	80.7
Concerns, side effects, and individual client cards				
Concerns about methods discussed ⁴	68.9	71.7	54.2	58.2
Side effects discussed ⁵	44.5	45.7	38.4	40.1
Number of observed first-visit FP clients	36	27	180	245

Note: The total includes results for clients from two private hospitals that are not shown separately. ¹ Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality assured during consultation ² Use of condoms to prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) ³ Discussed risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as dual method or asked client about the presence of any STI symptoms (e.g., abnormal vaginal discharge) ⁴ Provider asked client about concerns with family planning (FP) method. ⁵ Mathed appacifie dispursed with discussed with given a provided or preserviced and anothed and the discussed with discussed responses.

⁵ Method-specific side effects discussed with client if client was provided or prescribed a method

Table 5.9.2 Components of counseling and discussions during consultations for female first-visit family planning clients, by province

Among female first-visit family planning clients whose consultation was observed, percentages whose consultation included the indicated components and the indicated discussions related to their partners, to sexually transmitted infections, and to condoms, by province, Nepal HFS 2021

				Province				
Components of consultation	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Discussion related to partner Partner's attitude toward								
FP	1.7	0.0	3.0	3.8	2.8	20.9	1.1	3.1
Privacy and confidentiality Visual privacy assured	82.9	71.5	80.5	85.7	76.9	71.6	82.7	78.4
Auditory privacy assured	60.0	44.8	55.2	73.7	66.9	58.3	82.7	61.7
Confidentiality assured All three counseling conditions on privacy	16.8	12.7	11.0	38.0	9.1	11.4	8.5	14.3
and confidentiality met ¹	16.8	12.7	5.2	38.0	9.1	11.4	8.5	13.6
Discussion related to STIs and condoms Use of condoms to prevent STIs	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.6	0.0	6.3	3.2
Use of condoms as dual	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2
method ² Any discussion related to	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.2
STIs ³	15.0	11.7	7.1	31.6	1.9	15.1	8.0	11.5
Individual client cards Individual client card reviewed during consultation Individual client card written on after consultation	76.4 94.1	52.7 80.1	58.5 98.1	93.3 86.8	56.1 71.5	60.4 84.9	58.2 91.7	63.2 85.4
Visual aids and return visit Visual aids were used during consultation Return visit discussed	3.4 85.3	9.6 75.6	5.1 79.3	31.1 77.2	12.9 82.3	7.4 62.0	19.4 93.9	12.0 80.7
Concerns, side effects, and individual client cards Concerns about methods discussed ⁵ Side effects discussed ⁶	55.6 44.1	71.6 42.0	27.4 19.2	68.4 61.7	57.6 41.6	68.0 26.3	56.9 40.2	58.2 40.1
Number of observed first- visit FP clients	39	54	31	25	48	16	33	245

Note: The total includes results for clients from two private hospitals that are not shown separately. ¹ Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality assured during consultation ² Use of condoms to prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

³ Discussed risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as dual method or asked client about the presence of any STI symptoms ⁶ Provider asked client about concerns with family planning (FP) method.
 ⁵ Method-specific side effects discussed with client if client was provided or prescribed a method

Table 5.10.1 Components of counseling and discussions during consultations for all female family planning clients, by facility type

Among all female family planning clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included the indicated components and the indicated discussions related to sexually transmitted infections and condoms, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/				Basi	c health care ce	enters	
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Privacy and confidentiality								
Visual privacy assured	80.9	88.3	75.9	73.7	75.6	62.3	53.5	75.3
Auditory privacy assured	74.1	87.4	68.1	66.4	68.5	54.1	43.2	68.3
Confidentiality assured All three counseling conditions on privacy and confidentiality	15.5	25.8	13.7	12.4	13.2	8.5	2.1	13.5
met ¹	15.5	20.8	13.3	10.8	11.6	6.4	2.1	12.0
Discussion related to STIs and condoms Use of condoms to prevent								
STIs Use of condoms as dual	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
method ²	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
Any discussion related to STIs ³	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.3
Concerns, side effects, and individual client cards Concerns about methods								
discussed ⁴	66.9	75.8	61.6	50.7	50.9	46.3	55.1	54.3
Side effects discussed ⁵ Individual client card reviewed	45.4	42.4	43.7	36.2	36.2	35.0	38.8	38.0
during consultation Individual client card written on	59.7	70.2	76.5	66.3	66.6	66.1	60.5	66.7
after consultation	90.4	94.5	93.3	82.9	82.7	87.6	75.8	84.9
Visual aids and return visit Visual aids were used during								
consultation	20.6	8.0	11.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	2.1	6.7
Return visit discussed	67.7	82.9	81.6	76.6	75.7	82.5	84.0	76.4
Number of observed female FP clients	81	38	65	660	580	56	25	848
onorito	01	50	00	000	000	50	20	0+0

Note: The total includes results for clients from three private hospitals that are not shown separately. ¹ Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality assured during consultation ² Use of condoms to prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) ³ Discussed risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as dual method ⁴ Provider asked client about concerns with family planning (FP) method.

⁵ Method-specific side effects discussed with client if client was provided or prescribed a method

Table 5.10.2 Components of counseling and discussions during consultations for all female family planning clients, by province

Among all female family planning clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included the indicated components and the indicated discussions related to sexually transmitted infections and condoms, by province, Nepal HFS 2021

				Province				
Components of consultation	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Privacy and confidentiality								
Visual privacy assured	76.9	71.8	64.7	90.9	83.8	66.6	70.8	75.3
Auditory privacy assured	72.5	59.7	54.7	86.5	77.8	57.8	69.5	68.3
Confidentiality assured All three counseling conditions on privacy and confidentiality	8.7	18.1	7.2	15.4	20.0	11.9	10.3	13.5
met ¹	8.5	18.1	1.9	15.0	20.0	8.1	6.1	12.0
Discussion related to STIs and condoms Use of condoms to prevent								
STIs Use of condoms as dual	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	1.1
method ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.4
Any discussion related to STIs ³	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.7	0.0	3.5	1.3
Concerns, side effects, and individual client cards Concerns about methods								
discussed ⁴	57.0	43.2	47.6	56.4	64.7	62.3	57.1	54.3
Side effects discussed ⁵ Individual client card reviewed	40.2	23.8	33.9	53.0	44.4	34.8	45.6	38.0
during consultation Individual client card written on	70.6	60.9	67.2	71.4	69.0	67.3	62.7	66.7
after consultation	88.3	79.4	91.4	83.6	83.2	85.5	84.9	84.9
Visual aids and return visit Visual aids were used during								
consultation	5.4	4.3	2.4	14.5	5.8	9.4	11.8	6.7
Return visit discussed	69.0	78.1	78.2	74.1	80.3	73.6	80.8	76.4
Number of observed female FP clients	169	185	119	80	148	48	99	848

¹ Visual and auditory privacy and confidentiality assured during consultation
 ² Use of condoms to prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
 ³ Discussed risk of STIs, using condoms to prevent STIs, or using condoms as dual method
 ⁴ Provider asked client about concerns with family planning method.

⁵ Method-specific side effects discussed with client if client was provided or prescribed a method

Table 5.11.1 Feedback from family planning clients on service problems, by facility type

Among interviewed family planning clients, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/			<u>-</u>	Basi	c health care ce	enters	
Client service issues	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Waiting time to see provider Number of days facility is	7.8	3.3	4.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
open	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.5
Cleanliness of facility	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.7
Visual privacy	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
Number of interviewed family								
planning clients	82	38	65	660	580	56	25	849

Note: The total includes results for clients from two private hospitals that are not shown separately. Client service issues such as behavior/attitude of provider, explanation about method, ability to discuss problems, availability of medicines at facility, number of hours facility is open, and auditory privacy are not shown in table because of the small number of clients citing those issues.

Table 5.11.2 Feedback from family planning clients on service problems, by province

Among interviewed family planning clients, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by province, Nepal HFS 2021

				Province				
Client service issues	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Waiting time to see provider Number of days facility is	3.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.9	2.9	1.7
open	0.6	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Cleanliness of facility	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Visual privacy	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Number of interviewed family planning clients	169	185	119	81	148	48	99	849

Note: Client service issues such as behavior/attitude of provider, explanation about method, ability to discuss problems, availability of medicines at facility, number of hours facility is open, and auditory privacy are not shown in table because of the small number of clients citing those issues.

Table 5.12 Client knowledge about contraceptive method

Among interviewed family planning clients who received, were prescribed, or were referred for the indicated method, percentages who knew the correct response to a question pertaining to the method, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage	who knew the corr	ect response to the qu	estion pertaining to	the method
Background characteristic	Any contraceptive pill ¹	Male condom ²	Progestin injectable ³	IUD ⁴	Implant ⁵
Facility type					
Federal/provincial-level					
hospitals	100.0	83.5	95.7	71.6	98.7
Local-level hospitals	88.7	100.0	97.5	68.6	100.0
Private hospitals	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
PHCCs	100.0	71.7	93.7	50.0	97.0
Basic health care centers	99.7	100.0	95.5	0.0	100.0
HPs	100.0	100.0	96.1	0.0	100.0
UHCs	100.0	100.0	91.7	-	100.0
CHUs	93.7	-	92.1	-	-
Managing authority					
Public	99.4	95.4	95.5	41.5	99.3
Private	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ecological region					
Mountain	100.0	100.0	96.0	46.8	100.0
Hill	100.0	91.8	96.6	72.7	98.8
Terai	99.2	95.9	94.7	27.8	100.0
Location					
Urban	99.2	98.0	94.7	42.3	99.0
Rural	100.0	77.7	96.7	50.0	100.0
Province					
Province 1	100.0	77.8	93.0	33.3	97.6
Madhesh	98.3	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0
Bagmati	100.0	-	99.6	86.4	98.2
Gandaki	100.0	100.0	89.0	77.4	100.0
Lumbini	100.0	92.3	94.9	8.2	100.0
Karnali	100.0	-	98.1	67.4	100.0
Sudurpashchim	100.0	100.0	99.0	-	100.0
Total	99.4	95.4	95.5	42.6	99.3

Note: The denominator for each method is different and is not shown in this table. Figures for intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs) and male condoms should be interpreted cautiously due to the small number of cases. The questions asked for each of the methods are listed

below. ¹ How often do you take the pill?

² How many times can you use one condom?
 ³ For how long does the injection provide protection from pregnancy?

⁴ What can you do to make sure that your IUD is in place?

⁵ For how long will your implant provide protection from pregnancy?

Table 5.13 Supportive management for providers of family planning services

Among interviewed family planning service providers, percentages who reported receiving training related to their work and personal supervision during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentag	l providers		
Background characteristic	Training related to family planning during the 24 months preceding the survey ¹	Personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey ²	Training related to family planning during the 24 months and personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey	Number of interviewed providers of family planning services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	15.0 13.8 4.6 12.1	55.7 57.9 46.9 62.3	7.7 7.7 3.5 7.5	277 105 478 220
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	9.0 9.3 6.7 6.8	71.0 71.9 66.9 61.7	6.5 6.7 4.5 5.1	3,170 2,762 227 181
Managing authority Public Private	9.7 4.6	69.0 46.9	6.6 3.5	3,772 478
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	9.2 8.3 10.3	58.1 65.5 70.7	4.8 5.8 7.5	536 2,160 1,554
Location Urban Rural	8.1 10.6	63.9 69.9	5.5 7.3	2,421 1,829
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim Total	11.9 8.7 4.5 7.3 9.8 8.5 16.8 9.2	64.7 72.3 55.8 71.8 72.0 71.0 66.0 66.5	8.1 6.9 2.5 4.8 8.0 5.1 10.6 6.3	697 700 949 485 637 327 455 4,250

¹ Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.
² Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor or from a visiting supervisor. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker.

Table 5.14 Training for family planning service providers

Among interviewed family planning (FP) service providers, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to family planning during the specified time periods preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of providers of FP services who reported receiving in-service training ¹ on:														
	Gen couns for	eling	Non-s vasec		Minilap tubal ligation		Insertion/ removal of IUD		Insertion/ removal of Implant		FP for HIV- positive clients		Postpartum family planning, including postpartum IUD		Number of
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	providers of family planning services
Facility type Federal/provincial-															
level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	9.2 8.6 3.1	43.5 33.8 20.9	0.4 1.2 0.1	2.9 2.7 6.3	2.1 1.9 0.1	10.4 5.1 8.4	4.1 3.9 2.2	34.4 22.6 15.2	6.5 4.2 1.7	33.6 25.3 12.1	2.3 1.8 0.6	14.3 11.9 6.2	4.7 2.5 0.7	22.9 13.7 11.4	277 105 478
PHCCs Basic health care	7.6	37.7	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.1	3.7	19.6	4.8	21.8	1.1	7.8	2.2	13.2	220
centers HPs UHCs CHUs	6.2 6.3 5.7 4.7	34.2 35.8 29.7 15.1	0.3 0.4 0.0 0.0	1.3 1.5 0.0 0.2	0.3 0.4 0.0 0.0	1.7 1.9 0.0 0.2	2.4 2.6 0.8 0.7	10.6 11.2 9.3 3.2	2.6 2.9 0.4 1.3	14.9 16.2 6.8 4.3	1.5 1.6 1.6 0.7	6.2 6.5 5.5 1.9	2.6 2.7 1.6 0.8	10.0 10.6 7.7 3.1	3,170 2,762 227 181
Managing authority Public Private	6.6 3.1	35.0 20.9	0.4 0.1	1.5 6.3	0.5 0.1	2.5 8.4	2.6 2.2	13.2 15.2	3.1 1.7	17.0 12.1	1.5 0.6	7.0 6.2	2.7 0.7	11.2 11.4	3,772 478
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	6.4 5.8 6.6	26.2 28.8 42.5	0.4 0.1 0.6	1.0 1.0 3.9	0.4 0.2 0.8	1.2 1.6 6.1	1.8 2.6 2.8	9.4 11.2 17.8	2.8 3.1 2.7	16.5 14.0 19.8	1.7 1.1 1.9	7.0 5.0 9.5	2.5 2.0 3.1	8.9 8.1 16.4	536 2,160 1,554
Location Urban Rural	5.3 7.4	35.6 30.7	0.1 0.6	2.7 1.2	0.4 0.6	4.7 1.2	2.7 2.4	16.2 9.7	2.8 3.1	18.3 14.0	1.0 2.0	8.2 5.3	1.7 3.5	12.2 10.0	2,421 1,829
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	8.9 6.2 1.9 5.4 6.0 6.0 11.8	33.3 41.7 25.8 30.7 36.7 29.6 38.2	0.1 0.7 0.1 0.0 0.8 0.5 0.1	1.9 3.8 1.9 0.9 2.8 0.9 1.0	0.4 1.0 0.1 0.0 1.1 0.5 0.4	2.7 6.4 2.7 1.3 4.2 0.9 2.1	3.1 3.1 1.0 2.9 3.2 1.6 3.6	14.3 14.1 12.4 10.2 17.6 9.1 13.7	2.1 2.7 2.0 3.7 2.3 2.9 6.5	15.0 14.5 15.3 11.1 21.5 15.7 22.8	0.2 2.2 0.8 2.1 1.6 0.9 3.1	4.0 8.3 6.6 6.2 7.7 3.5 12.1	3.1 3.0 1.4 2.4 2.9 1.1 3.5	11.5 15.5 10.0 7.1 13.8 6.7 10.9	697 700 949 485 637 327 455
Total	6.2	33.5	0.3	2.0	0.5	3.2	2.6	13.4	2.9	16.4	1.4	6.9	2.5	11.2	4,250

IUD = Intrauterine contraceptive device ¹ Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Key Findings

- Almost all (98%) health facilities in Nepal offer antenatal care (ANC) services.
- Three quarters or more of facilities offering ANC have the basic equipment required to deliver quality services, with the exception of a tape to measure fundal height. A majority also have essential infection control items and supplies except for a needle cutter and a waste receptacle.
- Only around one quarter of facilities offering ANC had staff with recent training in ANC available on the day of the assessment, and relatively few had either ANC service (11%) or infection prevention (7%) guidelines.
- More than 6 in 10 ANC providers had received personal supervision in the 6 months preceding the survey.
- Almost all health facilities offering ANC (95%) had essential ANC medicines (iron and folic acid combined tablets and albendazole tablets) available.
- Testing capacity was much more limited, with only around 1 in 4 facilities offering ANC care able to conduct hemoglobin, urine protein, or urine glucose tests. Only 3% of facilities were able to conduct all three tests.
- In the great majority of the ANC consultations observed in the NHFS, the client's blood pressure (93%) and weight (89%) were assessed. Providers checked the fetal position and listened to the fetal heartbeat in around 7 in 10 consultations.
- Two-thirds of ANC clients were given or prescribed iron or folic acid, and around one-fifth received or were prescribed albendazole.
- Clients mentioned or providers asked and/or counseled about at least one of eight risk symptoms in 63% of the observed ANC consultations, most often severe abdominal pain. All eight risk symptoms were discussed in less than 1% of consultations.
- In general, facilities offering ANC lacked trained staff, diagnostics, and medicines needed for the provision of malaria services.
- Only 11% of hospitals and PHCCs offering ANC provided any prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV services.

6.1 BACKGROUND

ntenatal care (ANC) is primarily focused on prevention, identification, and treatment of pregnancy complications that may adversely affect maternal and fetal health outcomes. ANC is also intended to promote healthy behaviors and preparedness during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.

This chapter explores seven key areas relating to the provision of quality ANC services at health facilities in Nepal:

- Availability of services. Section 6.2, including Table 6.1, examines the availability of ANC services and how frequently these services are offered at health facilities.
- Service readiness. Section 6.3, including Tables 6.2 through 6.6 and Figures 6.1 through 6.3, addresses the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality ANC services, including the availability of basic amenities and equipment, infection control processes, diagnostic facilities, and essential medicines.
- Adherence to standards. Section 6.4, including Tables 6.7 through 6.12.2 and Figures 6.4 through 6.7, examines findings from the ANC consultations observed during the survey.
- Client opinion. Section 6.5, including Tables 6.13.1 through 6.14.2, presents feedback from ANC clients who were interviewed in the survey.
- Provider training and supervision. Section 6.6, including Tables 6.15 and 6.16 and Figure 6.8 and Figure 6.9, considers in-service training and personal supervision of ANC providers.
- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV.** Section 6.7, including **Tables 6.17** through **6.19**, looks at the availability of PMTCT services in facilities that offer ANC services.
- Malaria in pregnancy. Section 6.8, including Tables 6.20 through 6.22, provides information on malaria services in facilities offering ANC services.

6.2 AVAILABILITY OF ANC SERVICES

Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among women in Nepal. As per national guidelines, pregnant women are expected to make at least four antenatal visits (during the fourth, sixth, eighth, and ninth months of pregnancy) so that the health of the mother and the fetus can be monitored throughout pregnancy. An antenatal checkup in the first trimester is also advised as it allows early identification of complications and therefore better management of pregnancy. The Ministry of Health and Population's Aama Surakshya Program provides a cash payment of 400 rupees to women on completion of four ANC visits at months 4, 6, 8, and 9 of pregnancy and an institutional delivery.

As **Table 6.1** shows, 98% of health facilities in Nepal offer ANC services. With respect to the frequency with which ANC services are offered, 97% of facilities that offer ANC do so 5 or more days per week, an increase from 85% in 2015. Federal/provincial hospitals (79%) and local-level hospitals (86%) are less likely than other types of facilities to offer ANC 5 or more days per week.

6.3 SERVICE READINESS

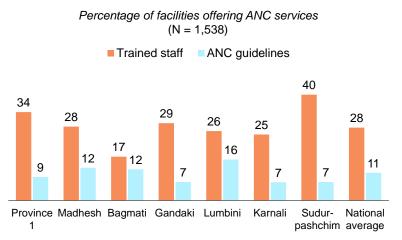
To provide quality care, ANC service sites need to have in place printed copies of relevant national guidelines/protocols, trained providers, and appropriate supplies, instruments, and equipment, including items for infection control. ANC services also require the capacity to perform basic diagnostic tests and a regular supply of medicines that are routinely dispensed.

6.3.1 Service Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Equipment

Table 6.2 shows that 8 in 10 or more facilities offering ANC services had most of the basic equipment considered essential to provide quality care at the time of the 2021 NHFS visit, including a blood pressure apparatus, an adult or fetal stethoscope, and an adult weighing scale. Facilities were least likely to have a tape for measuring fundal height (55%).

Far fewer facilities offering ANC services had staff with ANC inservice training in the 24 months before the survey (28%) or ANC guidelines (11%) available. Both guidelines and staff with recent training on ANC were generally found more often at public hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) than at private hospitals or basic health facilities. The proportion of facilities with ANC guidelines and, especially, staff trained for ANC also varied markedly by province. Facilities in Lumbini were most likely to have

Figure 6.1 Availability of staff with recent training in ANC and ANC guidelines, by province



guidelines (16%) available on the day of the assessment, and facilities in Sudurpashchim were most likely to have trained staff (40%) (**Figure 6.1**).

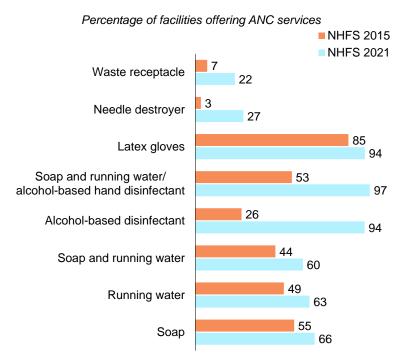
Overall, only 3% of facilities had all of the items considered essential to provide quality antenatal care.

6.3.2 Infection Control

Table 6.3 presents information on the availability of essential infection control items at facilities offering ANC services at the time of the 2021 assessment visit. Looking at the specific items, facilities were least likely to have guidelines for infection prevention available (7%) and most likely to have soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant (97%). The availability of many of the items varied markedly by province. For example, the percentage of facilities in which soap and water were available ranged from 41% in Madhesh to 74% in Bagmati.

Figure 6.2 shows that the availability of many infection control items improved

Figure 6.2 Availability of key infection control items



substantially between 2015 and 2021 at facilities offering ANC services. Overall, however, less than 1% of facilities offering ANC services in 2021 had all items essential for infection prevention.

6.3.3 Laboratory Tests

Laboratory testing capacity is limited at facilities offering ANC services in Nepal (**Table 6.4**). Only around one quarter of facilities offer hemoglobin, urine protein, or urine glucose testing; one-fifth offer syphilis testing; and 3% or less offer HIV or blood grouping and Rhesus factor testing. As expected, testing capacity is largely concentrated in hospitals and PHCCs. For example, three quarters or more of hospitals and PHCCs offering ANC services have the capacity to conduct hemoglobin, urine protein, or urine glucose testing, as compared with one-fifth or fewer of health posts (HPs), urban health centers (UHCs), or community health units (CHUs) (**Figure 6.3**). Overall, **Table 6.5** shows that 19% of hospitals and PHCCs have the capacity to conduct all three of these tests, compared with 1% of basic health centers (**Table 6.4**).

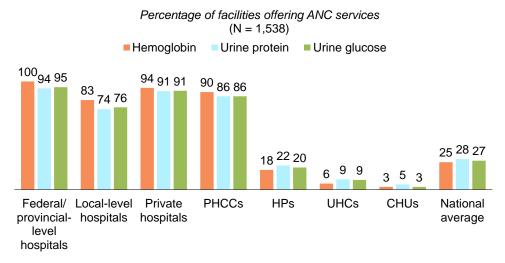


Figure 6.3 Testing capacity, by type of facility

6.3.4 Medicines

Overall, most health facilities (95%) offering ANC services had both the iron and folic acid combined tablets and albendazole tablets considered essential for routine ANC care available on the day of the NHFS team visit (**Table 6.6**). A majority also had chlorhexidine gel (59%), but only 29% had calcium tablets available.

6.4 ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

To assess providers' adherence to accepted standards, interviewers observed ANC consultations using a standardized checklist. They recorded the types of assessments and examinations that ANC providers carried out as well as the types of information they shared with clients. They did not assess whether the information shared with clients was correct, examinations were conducted properly, or findings during the consultation were appropriately interpreted. Results from the observed ANC consultations are presented in this report separately for first-visit and follow-up clients because aspects of the care a woman is expected to receive vary according to whether the woman is being seen for the first time during her pregnancy or making a follow-up visit.

6.4.1 Characteristics of ANC Clients

Table 6.7 describes the ANC clients whose visits were observed on the day of the assessment. Four in 10 women were making their first ANC visit. For 45% of women, it was their first pregnancy. Only 14% of women were in the first trimester of pregnancy, while 45% were in the last trimester.

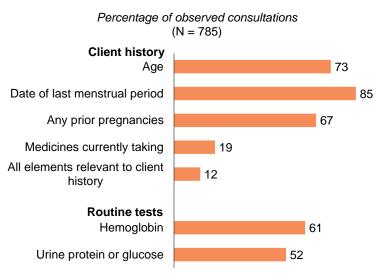
6.4.2 Components of ANC Consultations

Client History and Routine Testing

Tables 6.8.1 and **6.8.2** and **Figure6.4** present information for first-visit ANC clients whoseconsultations were observed on theextent to which providers obtainedkey elements of the client's historyand performed routine tests.

Determining the gestational age of the pregnancy during the first ANC visit is particularly important because it forms the basis for determining the timing of various components of care. Gestational age is calculated based on information on the date of the last menstrual period. On the day of the assessment, 85% of clients making their first ANC visit were asked

Figure 6.4 Client history assessed and routine tests for first-visit ANC clients

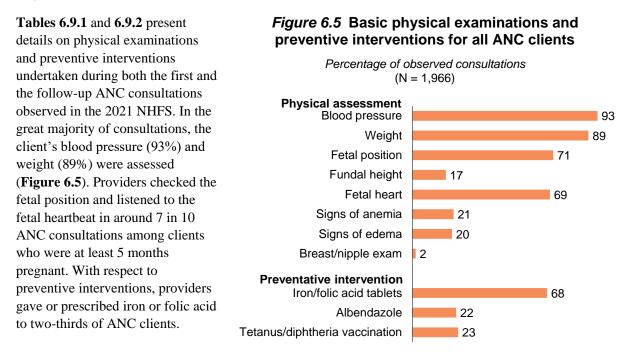


about the date of their last menstrual period. Somewhat lower percentages of first-visit clients were asked about their age (73%) and whether they had been pregnant previously (67%). Only around 1 in 5 were asked about medicines currently being taken. Overall, providers obtained information about all four of the elements in only 12% of consultations with first-visit ANC clients.

Routine urine testing during pregnancy is important in detecting gestational hypertension and gestational diabetes. Hemoglobin testing is important in identifying women who are anemic. Around half of first-visit ANC consultations included urine testing, and hemoglobin tests were conducted in 61% of the consultations.

Half of first-visit clients who had been pregnant previously were asked questions about complications during a previous pregnancy. Previous spontaneous abortions, cesarean and assisted deliveries, and stillbirths were the most common complications discussed with ANC clients.

Physical Examinations and Preventive Interventions

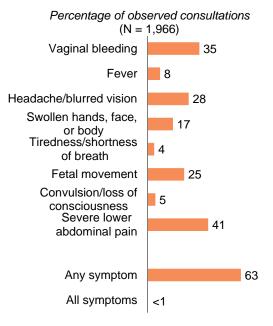


Assessment of and Counseling on Pregnancy Risks

Early identification of risk symptoms is important for healthy pregnancy outcomes. NHFS observers recorded information on whether the ANC client mentioned or a provider asked and/or counseled about eight specific danger symptoms related to the current pregnancy: vaginal bleeding or spotting; fever; headache or blurred vision; swollen hands, face, or body; tiredness or shortness of breath; loss of or excessive fetal movement; convulsions or loss of consciousness; and severe lower abdominal pain.

Clients mentioned or health service providers asked and/or counseled about at least one of the risk symptoms in 63% of the ANC consultations observed during the NHFS (**Tables 6.10.1** and **6.10.2** and **Figure 6.6**). All eight risk symptoms were discussed in less than 1% of consultations. The most common risk symptoms discussed were severe lower abdominal pain, vaginal bleeding or spotting, headache or blurred vision, and fetal movement.

Figure 6.6 Discussion of risk symptoms with ANC clients

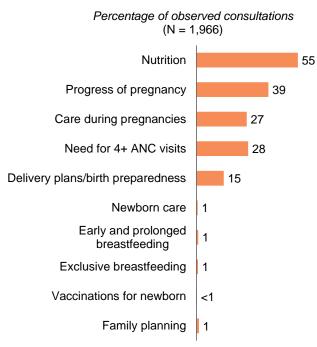


Tables 6.11.1 and **6.11.2** provide information on the percentages of ANC consultations in which the provider specifically counseled the client about the following six danger symptoms: vaginal bleeding or spotting; fever; headache or blurred vision; swollen hands, face, or body; tiredness or shortness of breath; and loss of or excessive fetal movement. Only 15% of the observed ANC consultations included counseling on any of these six symptoms. Counseling most often involved warnings about loss of or excessive fetal movement (7%).

Other ANC Counseling

Tables 6.12.1 and 6.12.2 and Figure 6.7 address other aspects of antenatal counseling. More than half of the observed ANC consultations included discussion of nutrition during pregnancy, and around 4 in 10 consultations included discussion of the progress of the client's pregnancy. The importance of at least four ANC visits and aspects of care during pregnancies were discussed in around 1 in 4 ANC consultations, and birth preparedness or delivery planning was discussed in 15% of the consultations. Very few consultations (1% or less) included discussion of newborn care, breastfeeding practices, infant vaccinations, or family planning.

Figure 6.7 Counseling on pregnancy and postdelivery issues with ANC clients



6.5 CLIENT KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS

ANC clients were interviewed as they left the facility and asked questions related to their experience on that day as well as in previous visits for ANC services. Their responses provide insights into the information they received during ANC visits, their knowledge of pregnancy warning signs, and their satisfaction with the care they received at the facility.

6.5.1 Client Knowledge

Tables 6.13.1 and **6.13.2** present information obtained from ANC clients about the content of discussions they had during their visit. Overall, only a minority of ANC clients (39%) reported that the provider had discussed any of the warning signs for pregnancy complications. When asked to name warning signs, ANC clients most often mentioned vaginal bleeding (40%) and lower abdominal pain (34%). A majority of clients reported being advised about actions to take if they experienced any danger signs (mainly to seek care at a facility). However, 27% of clients indicated that they had not received any advice on what to do if they experienced danger signs.

With regard to discussion about other issues, 37% of ANC clients reported that the provider discussed with them the planned delivery site, and 24% talked with the provider about supplies to prepare for delivery. Relatively few clients mentioned that they were counseled on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding (15%) or on postpartum family planning (7%).

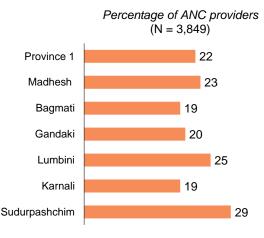
6.5.2 Client Complaints

During the exit interview, ANC clients were asked if they perceived specific service-related issues to be a major or minor problem or not a problem at all for them that day. **Tables 6.14.1** and **6.14.2** show that 14% of ANC clients reported at least one major complaint. The most frequent complaint related to the waiting time at the facility to see the provider (6%). Complaints about waiting time were mentioned most often by clients receiving care at federal/provincial and private hospitals.

6.6 PROVIDER TRAINING AND SUPERVISION

Providers who have received recent training can be expected to have more up-to-date knowledge about their particular service area. Overall, Table 6.15 shows that less than half of ANC providers had ever received in-service training related to ANC (47%) and only 12% reported receiving training related to ANC during the 24 months before the assessment. With regard to training topics, Table **6.16** shows that providers most often reported that they had received in-service training on counseling for ANC clients (22%), complications of pregnancy and

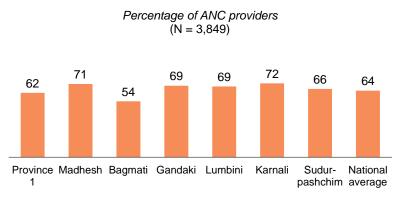
Figure 6.8 Percentage of interviewed providers of antenatal care who reported receiving in-service training on counseling for antenatal care, by province



their management (22%), and ANC screening (20%). Providers were least likely to have had in-service training on case management of malaria in pregnancy (5%). Facilities in the Sudurpashchim province were more likely to have antenatal care staff who received in-service training on counseling for ANC than facilities in the other provinces (**Figure 6.8**).

Personal supervision also may help enhance and sustain health worker capacity, since it should identify a provider's strengths and weaknesses. With regard to supervision of ANC providers, 64% of providers reported receiving personal supervision during the 6 months before the assessment (**Table 6.15**). The percentage of staff reporting recent supervision varies by province, from 54% in Bagmati to over 70% in Karnali and Madhesh (**Figure 6.9**).

Figure 6.9 Personal supervision during the 6 months before the survey, by province



Finally, **Table 6.15** shows that only 9% of ANC providers reported both recent in-service training and routine supervision. Staff at public facilities were somewhat more likely to have received both recent supervision and training than staff at private hospitals.

6.7 PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

Table 6.17 presents data regarding the availability of PMTCT services among facilities that offer ANC services. Overall, only 1% of facilities offering ANC services provide any PMTCT, mainly hospitals and a few PHCCs. Less than 1% of facilities offering ANC had Determine test kits available on the day of the survey.

Table 6.18 focuses on the availability of PMTCT services at hospitals and PHCCs. Overall, 11% of hospitals and PHCCs offering ANC services provide any PMTCT. Most of these facilities are

federal/provincial hospitals. Hospitals and PHCCs in Sudurpashchim (43%) are most likely to provide PMTCT.

Hospitals and PHCCs offering PMTCT services generally have available a full range of PMTCT service components, including HIV testing for pregnant women and newborns, antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis for infants, and nutrition and family planning counseling (**Table 6.18**). **Table 6.19** shows that a majority of the hospitals and PHCCs offering PMTCT services have the guidelines, equipment, diagnostic capacity, and medicines needed for quality PMTCT services. However, fewer than 4 in 10 facilities offering PMTCT have staff with recent PMTCT-relevant training. In addition, only 38% of facilities have the dried blood spot (DBS) filter paper necessary to obtain samples from infants for HIV testing.

6.8 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Malaria during pregnancy can be fatal or cause poor pregnancy outcomes. Therefore, measures must be taken to prevent its occurrence during pregnancy and to treat it promptly if it occurs. The ability to do this depends on the availability of proper medicines and diagnostics and appropriate interventions during ANC visits.

The first line of defense against malaria is to avoid the bites of the mosquitoes that carry the diseasecausing parasite. Therefore, pregnant women are advised to sleep under an insecticide-treated bed net. **Table 6.20** shows that only 6% of health facilities offering ANC had long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for distribution available on the day of the assessment. Moreover, the observations of ANC consultations showed that providers rarely provided clients with an LLIN or explained the importance of the use of LLINs with clients (**Tables 6.21.1** and **6.21.2**). Nepal focuses distribution of LLINs in moderate- or highrisk malaria areas, so the relatively low LLIN distribution rates nationally are not surprising. The availability of LLINs was greatest in facilities in Sudurpashchim (20%), where malaria rates are high (**Table 6.20**). The percentage of providers observed to give clients an LLIN or refer them elsewhere to obtain one was also much higher in Sudurpashchim (23% of first-visit and 14% of follow-up visit clients) than in other provinces (**Table 6.21.2**).

Table 6.20 also shows that most ANC facilities lack the capacity to test for or treat malaria. A rapid diagnostic test for malaria or malaria microscopy was available in only 36% of facilities that offer ANC. As for medications available on the day of the assessment, only 3% of facilities had the artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) considered most effective for treating active malaria.

Table 6.22 shows that most ANC facilities lack providers trained to test for or treat malaria. Only 2% of the ANC service providers interviewed in the NHFS had received recent training on how to perform a malaria rapid diagnostic test or on the treatment of malaria. Moreover, very few providers had ever had training on malaria testing (7%) and treatment (8%).

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- Table 6.9.1 Basic physical examinations and preventive interventions for antenatal care clients, by facility type
- Table 6.9.2 Basic physical examinations and preventive interventions for antenatal care clients, by managing authority and province
- Table 6.10.1 Content of observed antenatal consultations related to risk symptoms, by facility type
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- Table 6.15 Supportive management for providers of antenatal care services
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- Table 6.19 Guidelines, trained staff, equipment, diagnostic capacity, and medicines for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Table 6.20 Malaria services in facilities offering antenatal care services
- Table 6.21.1 Malaria prevention interventions for antenatal care clients: Long-lasting insecticidal nets and intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, by facility type
- Table 6.21.2 Malaria prevention interventions for antenatal care clients: Long-lasting insecticidal nets and intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, by managing authority and province
- Table 6.22 Malaria training for antenatal care service providers

Table 6.1 Availability of antenatal care services

Among all facilities, percentages offering antenatal care (ANC) services and, among facilities offering ANC services, percentages offering the service on the indicated number of days per week, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			Percentage of ANC servic numb	Number of		
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities that offer ANC	Number of facilities	1-2 days per week	3-4 days per week	5 or more days per week	facilities offering ANC services
Facility type						
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	98.9	27	18.2	2.2	78.5	27
Local-level hospitals	98.4	17	9.1	3.3	86.0	17
Private hospitals	90.0	116	2.1	0.0	97.9	105
PHCCs	100.0	51	2.7	0.0	94.0	51
Basic health care centers	99.0	1,352	1.7	0.5	97.0	1,339
HPs	99.8	1,064	1.9	0.6	97.0	1,061
UHCs	96.3	154	1.5	0.0	96.4	148
CHUs	96.1	135	0.4	0.4	97.7	129
Managing authority						
Public	99.0	1,448	2.2	0.6	96.4	1,434
Private	90.0	116	2.1	0.0	97.9	105
Ecological region						
Mountain	97.0	210	2.2	0.1	97.3	204
Hill	98.7	818	1.4	0.0	97.3	807
Terai	98.5	535	3.2	1.5	95.0	527
Location						
Urban	97.7	834	3.3	0.6	95.4	815
Rural	99.1	730	0.9	0.5	97.7	723
Province						
Province 1	98.6	262	2.5	0.1	95.7	259
Madhesh	99.3	246	2.0	1.6	96.3	245
Bagmati	98.4	321	1.8	0.2	97.3	316
Gandaki	96.8	198	1.4	0.0	97.7	192
Lumbini	98.1	239	3.4	1.6	94.6	235
Karnali	98.1	128	0.0	0.0	98.3	126
Sudurpashchim	98.9	169	3.2	0.0	96.3	167
Total	98.4	1,564	2.1	0.5	96.5	1,538

Note: Stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) and two federal-level hospitals are excluded from this and other tables in this chapter. The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout the chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), and CHUs (community health units). ¹ Some facilities offer ANC services less often than 1 day per week, so the total percentage may be less than 100%.

Table 6.2 Guidelines, trained staff, and basic equipment for antenatal care services

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on ANC service delivery, and the indicated equipment observed to be available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		ge of facilitie NC that hav		Equipment						
Background characteristic	Guidelines on ANC ¹	Maternal and newborn health register	Staff trained on ANC ²	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Stetho- scope	Adult weighing scale	Fetal stetho- scope	Measuring tape ⁴	All items ⁵	Number of facilities offering ANC services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals	23.5	70.4	50.1	97.9	97.9	96.8	87.3	76.7	11.8	27
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	11.5 8.0 14.8	82.3 5.6 90.7	56.6 9.4 43.2	98.4 94.0 97.8	98.4 95.4 97.8	100.0 95.3 95.6	96.7 74.1 95.1	86.3 67.3 73.2	6.5 0.9 3.8	17 105 51
Basic health care centers HPs	10.2 12.2	86.4 88.8	27.6 28.9	97.2 97.4	98.0 98.0	95.0 95.2	88.1 90.0	52.4 56.5	2.6 3.2	1,339 1,061
UHCs CHUs	3.1 1.7	77.5 76.8	24.0 21.0	96.0 96.4	98.4 97.7	94.4 94.3	78.8 83.5	40.0 32.5	0.4 0.0	148 129
Managing authority Public	10.6	86.2	28.9	97.2	98.0	95.1	88.4	54.0	2.9	1,434
Private	8.0	5.6	9.4	94.0	95.4	95.3	74.1	67.3	0.9	105
Ecological region	44.0	00.0	20.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	40.0	0.0	004
Mountain Hill Terai	14.0 8.6 11.9	80.3 81.3 80.0	30.0 25.4 29.8	96.0 98.1 95.8	96.0 99.1 96.6	93.3 97.3 92.4	90.6 89.2 83.5	49.2 58.1 52.1	2.3 3.0 2.6	204 807 527
Location										
Urban Rural	9.7 11.3	76.0 86.1	24.6 30.9	95.7 98.5	96.8 99.1	95.3 95.0	84.0 91.3	51.1 59.2	1.7 3.9	815 723
Province										
Province 1 Madhesh	8.9 12.4	77.4 84.2	33.5 28.0	94.9 94.4	96.9 96.3	92.8 89.8	82.6 77.0	50.3 39.7	2.4 3.3	259 245
Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini	11.8 7.0	69.3 83.1 88.4	16.6 29.3 26.3	97.6 99.1 99.5	98.1 99.5 98.4	97.8 98.6 97.1	86.8 92.1 94.1	62.8 63.6 67.8	2.5 3.0 3.0	316 192 235
Karnali Sudurpashchim	15.5 6.9 7.0	88.4 83.7 86.5	26.3 25.0 40.1	99.5 95.7 97.9	98.4 96.5 99.7	97.1 91.6 97.4	94.1 90.2 95.0	67.8 37.9 53.6	3.0 1.6 3.2	235 126 167
Total	10.5	80.7	27.6	97.0	97.9	95.1	87.5	54.9	2.7	1,538

¹ Reproductive health clinical protocol for medical officers, staff nurses, and auxiliary nurse/midwives or other guidelines/protocols relevant to antenatal care,

² Facility has at least one interviewed staff member providing ANC services who reports receiving in-service training in some aspect of antenatal care during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.
³ Functioning digital blood pressure apparatus or else a functioning manual sphygmomanometer and a stethoscope

⁴ For measuring fundal height ⁵ Includes guidelines on ANC, staff trained in ANC, blood pressure apparatus, stethoscope, adult weighing scale, fetal stethoscope, and measuring tape

Table 6.3 Items for infection control during provision of antenatal care

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages with indicated items for infection control observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			Per	centage of fa	cilities offering	ANC that	have items for	or infection co	ontrol			
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol- based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol- based hand disinfectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/ needle cutter	Waste receptacle ²	care	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	Number of facilities offering ANC services
Facility type Federal/provincial-												
level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	86.2 85.6 85.6 69.9	88.3 86.2 86.4 73.8	86.2 83.9 84.9 68.9	98.9 93.6 97.1 95.1	100.0 95.2 99.4 98.4	97.9 95.3 96.3 92.3	52.4 37.5 37.5 24.0	33.1 26.9 23.7 16.4	20.2 9.9 15.2 8.2	6.4 3.4 3.6 1.1	85.2 91.7 83.7 83.1	27 17 105 51
	09.9	73.0	00.9	55.1	90.4	92.5	24.0	10.4	0.2	1.1	03.1	51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	63.7 65.0 61.4 55.4	60.2 62.0 56.4 49.9	56.3 58.3 52.2 44.5	93.2 93.9 87.6 93.5	96.1 96.5 93.9 95.8	93.6 93.6 92.6 94.8	25.2 27.2 24.0 10.1	21.7 22.5 23.3 13.6	6.3 7.5 2.3 0.8	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.0	77.5 76.8 82.2 77.9	1,339 1,061 148 129
Managing authority Public	64.6	61.6	57.6	93.3	96.3	93.7	25.8	21.8	6.7	0.7	78.0	1,434
Private	85.6	86.4	84.9	97.1	99.4	96.3	37.5	23.7	15.2	3.6	83.7	105
Ecological region												
Mountain Hill Terai	60.9 67.7 65.3	65.1 68.9 53.9	56.4 64.7 52.7	90.9 94.5 93.3	93.1 97.4 96.3	91.5 95.0 92.9	22.1 26.9 27.8	24.9 20.6 22.9	7.5 7.3 7.1	0.1 1.1 0.9	76.4 83.3 71.6	204 807 527
Location Urban Rural	69.2 62.4	65.6 60.6	63.1 55.4	93.4 93.8	96.8 96.2	93.0 94.7	28.3 24.6	24.4 19.1	8.8 5.5	1.4 0.4	76.8 80.2	815 723
Province	02.1	0010		00.0	00.2	0	20		0.0	011	0012	. 20
Province 1 Madhesh	56.8 60.4	60.3 41.4 79.4	54.8 40.7	86.3 92.4	90.3 96.0	83.4 95.1	15.7 24.7	19.9 16.5	7.5 4.2	0.3 0.1	73.6 68.0	259 245
Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini	77.2 72.5 63.8	78.4 75.6 58.8	74.1 71.7 56.5	96.5 90.5 97.1	97.8 98.2 98.9	96.9 96.0 95.4	41.0 35.8 27.5	31.7 17.8 19.3	7.3 6.7 8.2	2.2 0.7 0.5	84.5 85.2 79.4	316 192 235
Karnali Sudurpashchim	70.9 59.1	68.4 59.4	66.5 51.5	97.0 97.2	97.5 98.2	96.0 96.1	24.0 8.9	26.3 19.8	15.2 4.2	2.8 0.0	80.2 78.8	126 167
Total	66.0	63.2	59.5	93.6	96.5	93.8	26.6	21.9	7.2	0.9	78.4	1,538

¹ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher
 ² Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner
 ³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.
 ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, needle destroyer/cutter, and infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.

Table 6.4 Testing capacity

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages having the capacity to conduct the indicated tests at the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Perc	entage of fac	ilities offering A	NC that have	the indicate	ed tests		Number of
Background characteristic	Hemo- globin ¹	Urine protein ²	Urine glucose ³	Blood grouping and Rhesus factor ⁴	Syphilis⁵	HIV ⁶	Three basic tests ⁷	Determine test kit for HIV	facilities offering ANC services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level									
hospitals	100.0	93.6	94.7	22.3	97.8	64.9	61.8	49.0	27
Local-level hospitals	82.8	74.4	76.1	7.3	79.5	9.8	9.8	61.5	17
Private hospitals	94.1	91.0	91.4	18.1	87.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	105
PHCCs	90.2	86.3	86.3	2.7	85.8	5.5	5.5	68.9	51
Basic health care centers	15.3	19.2	17.4	0.3	12.1	1.0	0.6	42.0	1,339
HPs	18.2	22.3	20.4	0.3	14.4	1.1	0.7	48.5	1,061
UHCs	5.5	9.4	8.9	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.0	19.0	148
CHUs	2.5	4.8	2.5	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	15.4	129
Managing authority									
Public	20.3	23.6	22.0	0.9	17.2	2.4	2.0	43.4	1,434
Private	94.1	91.0	91.4	18.1	87.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	20.1	21.0	20.6	0.4	15.4	1.6	1.6	27.1	204
Hill	26.0	30.1	29.0	2.2	22.0	3.2	3.1	43.6	807
Terai	26.4	28.0	25.6	2.4	24.4	4.5	3.4	43.9	527
Location									
Urban	28.7	32.1	30.0	3.8	25.7	5.8	5.5	36.2	815
Rural	21.5	23.9	23.0	0.0	17.7	0.8	0.2	47.5	723
Province									
Province 1	32.5	38.2	35.7	2.7	30.0	4.7	4.6	41.9	259
Madhesh	14.3	15.3	12.2	1.1	15.5	3.5	1.8	42.5	245
Bagmati	33.9	34.1	34.1	5.0	26.7	4.5	4.3	25.0	316
Gandaki	20.3	27.5	27.2	0.7	18.6	2.9	2.9	48.4	192
Lumbini	25.5	30.3	29.9	1.1	22.6	2.1	1.8	52.5	235
Karnali	14.5	13.9	12.2	0.9	11.7	0.7	0.7	31.6	126
Sudurpashchim	27.9	29.2	26.0	0.5	20.5	3.7	3.5	54.8	167
Total	25.3	28.2	26.7	2.0	21.9	3.4	3.0	41.5	1,538

Note: Some of the figures in this table should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. ¹ Capacity to conduct any hemoglobin test in the facility ² Dipsticks for urine protein ³ Dipsticks for urine glucose ⁴ Anti-A, anti-B, and anti-D reagents, plus an incubator, Coomb's reagent, and glass slides, all present

⁶ Rapid test for syphilis, Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or rapid plasma reagin (RPR)
 ⁶ Facility reports conducting HIV testing at the facility and that it had at least one unexpired Determine test, at least one unexpired Uni-Gold test, and at least one unexpired Stat Pak HIV rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey, or else facility had ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) testing capacity or other HIV testing capacity observed in the facility on the day of the survey.
 ⁷ Facility had the capacity to conduct the following three tests at the facility on the day of the survey: urine protein test, urine glucose test, and HIV diagnostic test.

diagnostic test.

Table 6.5 Testing capacity in hospitals and PHCCs

Among hospitals and PHCCs offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages having the capacity to conduct the indicated tests at the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Pei	centage of faci	lities offering /	ANC that have t	he indicated	I tests		Number of
Background sharacteristic	Hemoglobin ¹	Urine protein ²	Urine glucose ³	Blood grouping and Rhesus factor ⁴	Syphilis⁵	HIV ⁶	Three basic tests ⁷	Determine test kit for HIV	hospitals and PHCCs offering ANC services
Facility type									
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	100.0	93.6	94.7	22.3	97.8	64.9	61.8	49.0	27
Local-level hospitals	82.8	74.4	76.1	7.3	79.5	9.8	9.8	61.5	17
Private hospitals	94.1	91.0	91.4	18.1	87.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	105
PHCCs	90.2	86.3	86.3	2.7	85.8	5.5	5.5	68.9	51
Managing authority									
Public	91.6	86.2	86.8	9.0	88.0	22.9	22.0	62.0	95
Private	94.1	91.0	91.4	18.1	87.2	16.8	16.8	16.3	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	96.2	94.4	92.5	5.6	92.5	9.4	9.4	29.8	15
Hill	94.6	91.3	92.1	14.4	88.7	21.5	21.5	35.1	100
Terai	90.3	84.7	85.2	14.6	85.4	19.2	18.3	43.0	84
Location									
Urban	95.1	90.0	91.2	16.8	89.5	23.5	23.0	31.7	162
Rural	83.1	83.1	80.8	0.8	79.3	3.0	3.0	65.8	37
Province									
Province 1	96.1	88.4	90.6	19.1	87.3	25.7	24.9	32.0	34
Madhesh	87.1	81.7	82.4	9.9	83.9	17.8	16.8	48.7	26
Bagmati	99.1	97.4	98.7	19.4	91.4	20.7	20.7	27.2	65
Gandaki	80.8	85.2	82.7	6.0	78.3	13.5	13.5	37.1	23
Lumbini	85.3	77.7	78.1	8.9	83.3	14.9	14.9	50.6	29
Karnali	97.4	87.2	87.2	10.2	97.4	7.7	7.7	46.4	11
Sudurpashchim	100.0	92.8	90.4	7.2	95.2	35.8	33.4	54.6	12
Total	92.9	88.7	89.2	13.8	87.6	19.7	19.2	38.0	200

¹ Capacity to conduct any hemoglobin test in the facility ² Dipsticks for urine protein ³ Dipsticks for urine glucose

⁴ Anti-A, anti-B, and anti-D reagents, plus an incubator, Coomb's reagent, and glass slides, all present

 ⁵ Rapid test for syphilis, Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or rapid plasma reagin (RPR)
 ⁶ Facility reports conducting HIV testing at the facility and that it had at least one unexpired Determine test, at least one unexpired Uni-Gold test, and at least one unexpired Stat Pak HIV rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey, or else facility had ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) testing capacity or other HIV testing capacity observed in the facility on the day of the survey. ⁷ Facility had the capacity to conduct the following three tests at the facility on the day of the survey: urine protein test, urine glucose test, and HIV diagnostic test.

Table 6.6 Availability of medicines for routine antenatal care

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages with essential medicines for ANC observed to be available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of facilities offering ANC that have indicated medicines									
Background characteristic	Folic acid tablets	Iron and folic acid combined tablets	Chlorhexidine gel	Calcium	Albendazole tablets	Iron and folic acid combined tablets and albendazole tablets	Number of facilities offering ANC services			
Facility type Federal/provincial-level										
hospitals	81.8	94.7	35.2	29.8	98.9	94.7	27			
Local-level hospitals	63.3	100.0	57.6	24.2	98.4	98.4	17			
Private hospitals	63.1	66.5	17.8	36.1	73.9	64.4	105			
PHCCs	59.0	98.4	84.7	33.3	100.0	98.4	51			
Basic health care centers	26.4	97.8	61.9	28.8	99.5	97.4	1,339			
HPs	27.5	98.3	68.8	28.6	99.5	97.7	1,061			
UHCs	26.5	95.5	26.0	28.8	99.4	95.5	148			
CHUs	16.8	96.8	45.9	29.8	100.0	96.8	129			
Managing authority										
Public	29.0	97.8	62.1	28.9	99.5	97.4	1,434			
Private	63.1	66.5	17.8	36.1	73.9	64.4	105			
Ecological region										
Mountain	28.7	99.0	67.1	40.6	100.0	99.0	204			
Hill	28.4	96.3	70.0	32.9	98.0	95.8	807			
Terai	36.7	93.5	39.3	19.6	96.6	92.7	527			
Location										
Urban	35.8	93.1	47.8	26.5	96.1	92.3	815			
Rural	26.3	98.6	71.9	32.6	99.7	98.4	723			
Province										
Province 1	45.3	93.9	63.7	30.2	97.9	93.9	259			
Madhesh	33.1	94.3	39.7	15.4	96.7	92.7	245			
Bagmati	41.6	94.4	53.8	35.4	95.7	93.6	316			
Gandaki	29.6	96.2	64.5	25.9	98.4	96.2	192			
Lumbini	22.8	97.3	59.4	33.1	99.3	97.3	235			
Karnali	15.6	96.9	72.7	10.4	98.4	95.5	126			
Sudurpashchim	13.5	99.0	73.9	50.3	99.7	99.0	167			
Total	31.3	95.7	59.1	29.4	97.8	95.2	1,538			

Note: Medicines for treatment of active malaria and for intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) are presented in Table 6.20.

Table 6.7 Characteristics of observed antenatal care clients

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages making a first or a follow-up ANC visit, percentages for whom this was their first pregnancy, and the percent distribution by estimated gestational status, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	making:		Percentage of ANC clients					
Background characteristic	First ANC visit for this pregnancy	Follow-up visit for this pregnancy	for whom this was first pregnancy	First trimester (<13 weeks)	Second trimester (13-26 weeks)	Third trimester (27-42 weeks)	Total percentage	Number of observed ANC clients
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level		10.0			40 -	10.0		
hospitals	51.1	48.9	47.5	13.1	46.7	40.2	100.0	373
Local-level hospitals	46.3	53.7	47.6	16.2	42.9	40.9	100.0	107
Private hospitals	33.7	66.3	45.3	17.3	28.6	54.1	100.0	447
PHCCs	39.8	60.2	44.7	18.3	42.3	39.4	100.0	153
Basic health care centers	37.6	62.4	42.4	12.6	43.0	44.4	100.0	886
HPs	37.5	62.5	42.1	12.3	42.8	44.9	100.0	802
UHCs	44.3	55.7	39.3	18.5	46.9	34.6	100.0	55
CHUs	27.0	73.0	57.4	10.2	42.4	47.4	100.0	29
Managing authority								
Public	41.7	58.3	44.3	13.6	43.8	42.6	100.0	1,519
Private	33.7	66.3	45.3	17.3	28.6	54.1	100.0	447
Ecological region								
Mountain	35.3	64.7	37.4	7.5	55.6	36.9	100.0	115
Hill	33.4	66.6	48.2	12.3	36.7	51.0	100.0	784
Terai	45.2	54.8	42.5	16.7	41.5	41.9	100.0	1,066
Location								
Urban	39.2	60.8	45.1	14.4	38.1	47.4	100.0	1,536
Rural	42.5	57.5	42.5	14.3	48.4	37.3	100.0	430
Province								
Province 1	36.9	63.1	45.9	19.2	25.6	55.2	100.0	299
Madhesh	45.8	54.2	36.0	15.8	41.6	42.6	100.0	420
Bagmati	26.1	73.9	46.9	14.5	32.5	53.0	100.0	389
Gandaki	52.1	47.9	43.9	15.1	53.3	31.6	100.0	115
Lumbini	48.6	51.4	47.6	14.8	49.5	35.7	100.0	384
Karnali	35.7	64.3	48.3	7.2	44.1	48.7	100.0	101
Sudurpashchim	37.9	62.1	47.4	8.4	46.6	45.1	100.0	257
Total	39.9	60.1	44.5	14.4	40.4	45.2	100.0	1,966

Table 6.8.1 General assessment and client history for observed first-visit antenatal care clients, by facility type

Among all first-visit antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages for whom the consultation included the collection of the indicated client history items and routine tests and, among first-visit ANC clients with a prior pregnancy, percentages whose consultation included the indicated client history items related to the prior pregnancy, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/					Bas	ic health care ce	enters	_	
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total	
Client history										
Client's age	70.6	80.4	62.0	74.2	78.9	77.6	91.4	88.8	73.4	
Date of last menstrual period	81.9	89.4	75.8	83.4	90.9	90.5	100.0	74.8	85.1	
Any prior pregnancy ¹	67.9	60.4	67.1	67.1	66.2	65.7	78.2	46.3	66.5	
Medicines client is currently										
taking	23.1	15.3	26.8	18.0	14.4	14.1	23.3	0.0	19.2	
All elements relevant to client										
history ²	14.6	12.5	15.4	12.7	9.5	9.0	18.9	0.0	12.3	
Gravida (primigravida or										
multigravida)	76.0	75.4	61.8	74.1	76.5	76.1	85.0	64.7	73.3	
Routine tests ³	70.0	40.7		50.5	00.7	00 F	07.0	077	50.4	
Urine protein or glucose test	73.2	49.7	68.2	52.5	33.7	33.5	37.6	27.7	52.4	
Hemoglobin test	81.9	53.1	71.6	58.1	46.8	46.4	50.6	52.9	61.4	
Ultrasound	84.8	59.3	90.7	54.0	44.8	45.1	51.3	16.4	65.0	
Number of first-visit ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785	
Prior pregnancy-related complications										
Stillbirth	20.0	16.5	15.7	12.4	20.2	21.0	18.6	0.0	18.5	
Death of infant during first week		10.0	10.7	12.4	20.2	21.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	
after birth	6.1	9.1	6.0	3.5	6.8	7.3	4.6	0.0	6.4	
Heavy bleeding during labor or	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	
postpartum	2.9	5.8	8.1	1.2	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	
Assisted delivery	9.5	14.0	14.6	5.9	12.2	13.0	2.1	17.7	11.6	
Cesarean delivery	18.4	5.7	22.7	11.3	4.4	3.0	11.7	27.3	11.6	
Previous spontaneous abortion	27.3	28.9	25.7	16.7	23.6	24.5	18.1	8.0	24.6	
Previous induced abortion	9.0	8.2	9.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	
Multiple pregnancies	5.9	5.8	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	
Prolonged labor	4.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.5	
Pregnancy-induced	4.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	
hypertension	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
Pregnancy-related convulsions	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
Any aspect of complications	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
during a prior pregnancy	52.7	51.7	55.5	37.8	48.9	50.7	34.4	35.2	50.3	
during a prior pregnancy	JZ.1	51.7	55.5	31.0	40.9	50.7	34.4	30.2	50.3	
Number of first-visit ANC clients										
with prior pregnancy	96	21	79	33	191	170	16	5	420	

¹ This includes any questions that would indicate whether the client has had a prior pregnancy, such as date when last menstruation started.
 ² Client's age, last menstrual period, medicines, and questions to determine if there has been a prior pregnancy
 ³ Provider performed the test as part of the visit, referred the client for the test elsewhere, or looked at a test result during the visit on the day of the survey.

Table 6.8.2 General assessment and client history for observed first-visit antenatal care clients, by managing authority and province

Among all first-visit antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages for whom the consultation included the collection of the indicated client history items and routine tests and, among first-visit ANC clients with a prior pregnancy, percentages whose consultation included the indicated client history items related to the prior pregnancy, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority	ority Province							
			Province						Sudur-	
Components of consultation	Public	Private	1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	pashchim	Total
Client history										
Client's age	76.1	62.0	69.7	70.8	75.9	77.8	73.0	74.7	77.5	73.4
Date of last menstrual period	87.4	75.8	78.2	84.8	82.9	89.5	84.2	92.8	92.5	85.1
Any prior pregnancy ¹	66.3	67.1	61.5	69.2	76.8	53.3	59.5	66.4	77.6	66.5
Medicines client is currently										
taking	17.4	26.8	20.4	28.0	28.0	12.9	10.6	3.5	17.6	19.2
All elements relevant to client										
history ²	11.6	15.4	12.6	17.2	20.6	5.5	6.5	3.5	12.3	12.3
Gravida (primigravida or										
multigravida)	76.0	61.8	69.8	82.0	58.8	75.4	64.8	83.5	86.3	73.3
Routine tests ³										
Urine protein or glucose test	48.6	68.2	52.6	46.4	63.1	50.0	43.6	44.2	73.9	52.4
Hemoglobin test	58.9	71.6	67.7	55.1	68.4	62.8	53.1	56.2	75.9	61.4
Ultrasound	58.8	90.7	64.3	54.1	80.9	69.5	61.5	60.7	76.0	65.0
Number of first-visit ANC										
clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785
Prior pregnancy-related complications										
Stillbirth	19.2	15.7	19.2	16.1	15.5	5.0	15.5	25.3	38.4	18.5
Death of infant during first										
week after birth	6.4	6.0	3.5	6.0	7.3	5.0	10.9	0.0	3.8	6.4
Heavy bleeding during labor or										
postpartum	2.4	8.1	3.5	0.3	11.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.1	3.4
Assisted delivery	10.9	14.6	16.8	13.4	10.5	0.0	7.1	2.4	21.2	11.6
Cesarean delivery	9.1	22.7	16.2	7.1	19.6	14.9	5.2	24.6	14.7	11.6
Previous spontaneous										
abortion	24.3	25.7	25.2	15.0	27.6	17.5	20.9	32.6	51.2	24.6
Previous induced abortion	3.7	9.8	1.4	5.1	2.7	6.2	2.7	0.0	14.4	4.9
Multiple pregnancies	2.1	3.3	4.0	1.1	2.0	1.2	0.0	4.2	8.3	2.4
Prolonged labor	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5
Pregnancy-induced		- 0					o =			
hypertension	0.0	5.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
Pregnancy-related convulsions	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Any aspect of complications during a prior pregnancy	49.1	55.5	62.5	44.8	61.6	33.5	39.4	72.1	62.3	50.3
	49.1	55.5	02.0	44.0	01.0	33.0	39.4	12.1	02.3	50.5
Number of first-visit ANC clients										
with prior pregnancy	342	79	55	119	54	33	93	14	52	420

¹ This includes any questions that would indicate whether the client has had a prior pregnancy, such as date when last menstruation started.
 ² Client's age, last menstrual period, medicines, and questions to determine if there has been a prior pregnancy
 ³ Provider performed the test as part of the visit, referred the client for the test elsewhere, or looked at a test result during the visit on the day of the survey.

Table 6.9.1 Basic physical examinations and preventive interventions for antenatal care clients, by facility type

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages for whom the consultation included the indicated physical examinations and the indicated preventive interventions, according to ANC visit status, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

Components of consultation	Federal/				<u> </u>	Bas			
	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
			FIRST-V	ISIT ANC CLI	ENTS				
Basic physical examination									
Measured blood pressure	93.5	91.4	96.8	94.9	91.0	90.5	96.2	92.1	93.0
Weighed client	89.1	92.0	93.6	89.4	82.1	80.8	95.8	87.9	87.2
Checked fetal position (at least									
8 months pregnant)	57.9	50.6	54.3	38.8	79.4	77.6	100.0	100.0	60.7
Checked uterine/fundal height ¹	17.8	13.1	22.9	11.4	7.8	8.2	5.4	0.0	13.7
Listened to fetal heart (at least									
5 months pregnant) ²	43.1	62.2	53.8	78.3	75.9	75.4	83.4	100.0	59.9
Examined conjunctiva/palms for									
anemia	19.1	9.5	19.4	19.9	18.9	18.6	25.3	11.2	18.5
Examined legs/feet/hands for									
edema	10.7	11.9	22.8	12.4	16.8	16.8	15.0	22.5	15.8
Examined the client's nipples									
and breasts	3.4	3.1	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Preventive interventions									
Provider gave or prescribed									
iron or folic acid tablets	73.4	74.4	57.3	74.7	85.4	85.4	88.8	72.5	75.6
Provider explained purpose of									
iron or folic acid tablets	18.2	43.2	19.6	29.0	30.4	30.0	35.0	30.4	26.1
Provider explained how to take									
tablets	29.6	50.2	12.2	52.5	52.5	51.7	63.6	50.2	39.1
Provider gave or prescribed									
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	47.0	40.9	12.9	40.3	41.6	41.0	50.1	38.9	37.3
Provider explained purpose of									
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	10.9	22.8	14.8	18.7	26.3	26.8	19.8	27.5	19.6
Provider gave or prescribed									
albendazole	39.2	43.1	15.8	43.1	65.9	66.5	57.9	67.5	46.6
Provider explained purpose of							o - /		
albendazole	8.6	27.9	1.7	12.2	15.9	14.5	27.1	33.6	11.9
Number of ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785
			FOLLOW-U	P VISIT ANC	CLIENTS				
Paolo neuroinal exemination									
Basic physical examination Measured blood pressure	93.4	95.0	97.3	94.4	90.8	90.1	98.9	97.0	93.3
Weighed client	93.4 89.2	95.0 97.3	97.3 95.9	94.4 88.9	90.8 85.5	90.1 84.4	98.9 95.4	97.0	93.3 89.5
Checked fetal position (at least	09.2	97.5	95.9	00.9	65.5	04.4	95.4	97.0	09.0
8 months pregnant)	60.4	77.5	73.8	68.4	77.0	77.4	58.0	91.7	72.8
Checked uterine/fundal height ¹	20.3	25.9	29.9	23.2	10.8	10.6	9.7	18.4	18.8
Listened to fetal heart (at least	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	10.0	10.0	5.7	10.4	10.0
5 months pregnant) ²	53.2	75.3	80.6	69.6	72.1	72.0	68.6	81.2	71.3
Examined conjunctiva/palms for			00.0	00.0			00.0	5 L	71.0
anemia	15.2	13.9	22.0	19.3	25.9	26.4	21.7	19.6	22.2
Examined legs/feet/hands for									
edema	16.3	20.7	32.2	19.4	20.4	19.7	31.1	23.0	22.7
Examined the client's nipples									
and breasts	1.3	4.9	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	4.4	3.0	1.7
Preventive interventions									
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed	68.3	73 5	40 7	66 6	70 7	72.3	50 1	61 6	62 6
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets	68.3	73.5	40.7	66.6	70.7	72.3	50.1	61.6	62.6
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed									
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets	68.3 12.9	73.5 11.9	40.7 7.9	66.6 20.8	70.7 21.2	72.3 20.9	50.1 25.6	61.6 21.1	62.6 16.1
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of									
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take	12.9	11.9	7.9	20.8	21.2	20.9	25.6	21.1	16.1
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets	12.9	11.9	7.9	20.8	21.2	20.9	25.6	21.1	16.1 15.0
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed	12.9 10.8	11.9 18.0	7.9 6.0	20.8 26.1	21.2 19.0	20.9 19.1	25.6 16.5	21.1 18.9	16.1 15.0
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider explained purpose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	12.9 10.8	11.9 18.0	7.9 6.0	20.8 26.1	21.2 19.0	20.9 19.1	25.6 16.5	21.1 18.9	16.1 15.0 13.4
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider explained purpose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider gave or prescribed	12.9 10.8 16.1 5.1	11.9 18.0 17.0 14.3	7.9 6.0 13.3 5.8	20.8 26.1 12.2 6.6	21.2 19.0 12.3 6.2	20.9 19.1 13.1 5.9	25.6 16.5 2.2 11.7	21.1 18.9 7.3 5.2	16.1 15.0 13.4 6.4
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider explained purpose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider gave or prescribed albendazole	12.9 10.8 16.1	11.9 18.0 17.0	7.9 6.0 13.3	20.8 26.1 12.2	21.2 19.0 12.3	20.9 19.1 13.1	25.6 16.5 2.2	21.1 18.9 7.3	16.1 15.0 13.4 6.4
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider explained purpose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider gave or prescribed albendazole Provider explained purpose of	12.9 10.8 16.1 5.1 4.6	11.9 18.0 17.0 14.3 5.7	7.9 6.0 13.3 5.8 2.8	20.8 26.1 12.2 6.6 10.1	21.2 19.0 12.3 6.2 7.1	20.9 19.1 13.1 5.9 7.1	25.6 16.5 2.2 11.7 7.9	21.1 18.9 7.3 5.2 7.3	16.1 15.0 13.4 6.4 5.8
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained purpose of iron or folic acid tablets Provider explained how to take tablets Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider explained purpose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider gave or prescribed albendazole	12.9 10.8 16.1 5.1	11.9 18.0 17.0 14.3	7.9 6.0 13.3 5.8	20.8 26.1 12.2 6.6	21.2 19.0 12.3 6.2	20.9 19.1 13.1 5.9	25.6 16.5 2.2 11.7	21.1 18.9 7.3 5.2	16.1 15.0 13.4 6.4

Continued...

Table 6.9.1—Continued

	Federal/	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	Bas			
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals					HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
			ALL OBSE	RVED ANC C	LIENTS				
Basic physical examination									
Measured blood pressure	93.4	93.3	97.1	94.6	90.9	90.2	97.7	95.7	93.2
Weighed client	89.2	94.9	95.1	89.1	84.2	83.0	95.6	94.6	88.6
Checked fetal position (at least									
8 months pregnant)	59.8	72.3	70.0	66.0	77.2	77.4	63.3	92.2	70.9
Checked uterine/fundal height1	19.0	20.0	27.6	18.5	9.7	9.7	7.8	13.4	16.8
Listened to fetal heart (at least									
5 months pregnant) ²	50.0	73.0	75.4	70.5	72.7	72.5	70.6	81.7	69.2
Examined conjunctiva/palms for									
anemia	17.2	11.9	21.1	19.6	23.3	23.5	23.3	17.4	20.7
Examined legs/feet/hands for									
edema	13.4	16.6	29.1	16.6	19.1	18.6	24.0	22.9	19.9
Examined the client's nipples									
and breasts	2.3	4.1	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.0	3.1	2.2	1.6
Preventive interventions									
Provider gave or prescribed					=			<u> </u>	
iron or folic acid tablets	70.9	73.9	46.3	69.8	76.2	77.2	67.3	64.5	67.8
Provider explained purpose of					o / =	~		~~~~	
iron or folic acid tablets	15.6	26.4	11.9	24.1	24.7	24.4	29.8	23.6	20.1
Provider explained how to take						~		07 A	
tablets	20.4	33.0	8.1	36.6	31.6	31.4	37.4	27.4	24.6
Provider gave or prescribed									
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	31.9	28.1	13.2	23.4	23.3	23.6	23.4	15.8	22.9
Provider explained purpose of									
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	8.1	18.3	8.8	11.4	13.8	13.8	15.3	11.2	11.6
Provider gave or prescribed									
albendazole	22.3	23.0	7.2	23.2	29.2	29.4	30.0	23.6	22.1
Provider explained purpose of									
albendazole	4.9	17.0	0.6	7.1	8.2	7.7	14.0	11.2	6.3
Number of ANC clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966
	515	107		100	000	002	55	23	1,500

¹ By palpating the client's abdomen, using an ultrasound device to assess the gestational age of the fetus, or using a tape measure to measure fundal height ² Either with a fetal stethoscope or by using an ultrasound device

Table 6.9.2 Basic physical examinations and preventive interventions for antenatal care clients, by managing authority and province

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages for whom the consultation included the indicated physical examinations and the indicated preventive interventions, according to ANC visit status, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority	Province							
Components of consultation	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
·			FIRST-	VISIT ANC	CLIENTS					
Basic physical examination										
Measured blood pressure	92.1	96.8	90.4	94.4	96.5	99.4	91.9	96.7	86.3	93.0
Weighed client Checked fetal position (at least	85.7	93.6	89.9	77.6	96.5	93.4	87.7	94.2	86.1	87.2
8 months pregnant)	64.8	54.3	45.4	66.1	80.1	100.0	50.3	81.6	47.7	60.7
Checked uterine/fundal height ¹	11.6	22.9	9.3	11.7	30.3	15.3	12.0	18.0	6.4	13.7
Listened to fetal heart (at least 5			= 0 0							
months pregnant) ² Examined conjunctiva/palms for	62.0	53.8	53.3	68.2	71.4	49.7	66.6	62.0	25.2	59.9
anemia	18.3	19.4	23.5	21.6	16.5	21.8	12.5	21.6	17.2	18.5
Examined legs/feet/hands for										
edema	14.2	22.8	13.9	15.2	23.2	17.4	14.6	32.2	7.0	15.8
Examined the client's nipples and breasts	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	4.3	1.4	5.1	1.3	1.4
	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0		0.1	1.0	
Preventive interventions Provider gave or prescribed iron										
or folic acid tablets	79.9	57.3	65.9	73.7	81.5	66.3	75.6	76.3	89.5	75.6
Provider explained purpose of										
iron or folic acid tablets	27.6	19.6	24.5	21.7	29.9	12.7	26.3	17.6	43.4	26.1
Provider explained how to take tablets	45.5	12.2	35.7	35.3	29.6	36.7	41.3	44.4	55.4	39.1
Provider gave or prescribed	40.0	12.2	00.7	00.0	25.0	00.7	41.0		00.4	00.1
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	43.0	12.9	28.6	24.4	33.3	45.2	41.4	39.9	62.9	37.3
Provider explained purpose of	20.7	11.0	04.6	20.2	10.0	10.0	20.7	F 0	10.0	10.6
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine Provider gave or prescribed	20.7	14.8	24.6	20.2	19.8	12.0	20.7	5.9	19.9	19.6
albendazole	53.9	15.8	33.3	41.9	34.7	45.9	51.3	57.2	71.1	46.6
Provider explained purpose of										
albendazole	14.3	1.7	6.7	7.2	6.1	7.3	19.5	12.0	21.3	11.9
Number of ANC clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785
			FOLLOW-	UP VISIT AN	NC CLIENTS	6				
Basic physical examination										
Measured blood pressure	92.0	97.3	91.8	91.0	95.3	98.4	93.3	99.5	90.7	93.3
Weighed client	87.4	95.9	93.8	76.9	97.8	92.2	89.3	99.5	82.7	89.5
Checked fetal position (at least 8 months pregnant)	72.4	73.8	70.1	63.0	84.4	80.9	77.0	79.7	53.5	72.8
Checked uterine/fundal height ¹	15.1	29.9	13.6	4.8	35.2	19.6	18.3	19.4	15.3	18.8
Listened to fetal heart (at least 5										
_months pregnant) ²	68.3	80.6	72.8	52.5	81.6	77.6	79.2	74.5	64.3	71.3
Examined conjunctiva/palms for anemia	22.2	22.0	25.0	25.2	17.2	21.5	19.8	18.4	28.2	22.2
Examined legs/feet/hands for	22.2	22.0	25.0	20.2	17.2	21.5	13.0	10.4	20.2	22.2
edema	19.5	32.2	28.1	9.3	30.3	25.3	21.2	22.2	22.8	22.7
Examined the client's nipples		4.0	1.0							4 7
and breasts	2.0	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	3.0	2.4	0.0	5.5	1.7
Preventive interventions										
Provider gave or prescribed iron or folic acid tablets	70.0	40.7	48.3	62.8	50.8	60.3	73.8	75.7	82.3	62.6
Provider explained purpose of	70.0	40.7	40.5	02.0	50.0	00.5	73.0	75.7	02.5	02.0
iron or folic acid tablets	18.8	7.9	16.4	14.9	10.0	24.4	10.7	9.1	35.2	16.1
Provider explained how to take										
tablets	18.0	6.0	19.4	14.3	13.1	18.7	10.9	18.0	16.5	15.0
Provider gave or prescribed tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	13.4	13.3	10.9	17.2	15.6	12.4	11.8	18.8	6.6	13.4
Provider explained purpose of									5.0	
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	6.6	5.8	7.0	10.2	5.4	2.7	5.2	13.6	1.5	6.4
Provider gave or prescribed	6.0	2.0	0.0	07	E 0	07	2.0	0.0	2.0	F 0
albendazole Provider explained purpose of	6.8	2.8	8.2	8.7	5.3	2.7	2.8	8.3	3.6	5.8
albendazole	3.4	0.0	0.8	5.4	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	5.6	2.5

Continued...

Table 6.9.2—Continued

	Managing	g authority	Province								
Components of consultation	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total	
			ALL OBS	ERVED ANG	CLIENTS						
Basic physical examination											
Measured blood pressure	92.1	97.1	91.3	92.6	95.7	98.9	92.6	98.5	89.0	93.2	
Weighed client	86.7	95.1	92.4	77.2	97.5	92.8	88.5	97.6	84.0	88.6	
Checked fetal position (at least											
8 months pregnant)	71.3	70.0	65.7	63.7	84.1	84.2	71.4	80.0	52.8	70.9	
Checked uterine/fundal height1	13.6	27.6	12.0	8.0	33.9	17.4	15.2	18.9	11.9	16.8	
Listened to fetal heart (at least 5											
months pregnant) ²	67.1	75.4	69.6	56.9	80.7	70.1	76.3	71.9	58.9	69.2	
Examined conjunctiva/palms for											
anemia	20.6	21.1	24.4	23.5	17.0	21.6	16.3	19.5	24.1	20.7	
Examined legs/feet/hands for											
edema	17.3	29.1	22.9	12.0	28.5	21.2	18.0	25.8	16.8	19.9	
Examined the client's nipples											
and breasts	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	3.7	1.9	1.8	3.9	1.6	
Preventive interventions											
Provider gave or prescribed iron											
or folic acid tablets	74.1	46.3	54.8	67.8	58.8	63.4	74.7	75.9	85.0	67.8	
Provider explained purpose of	,	10.0	01.0	07.0	00.0	00.1	,	10.0	00.0	07.0	
iron or folic acid tablets	22.5	11.9	19.4	18.0	15.2	18.3	18.3	12.1	38.3	20.1	
Provider explained how to take									00.0		
tablets	29.5	8.1	25.4	24.0	17.4	28.1	25.7	27.4	31.3	24.6	
Provider gave or prescribed	2010	0	2011	20		2011	2011		0110		
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	25.8	13.2	17.5	20.5	20.2	29.5	26.2	26.3	27.9	22.9	
Provider explained purpose of	2010			2010	20.2	2010	2012	2010	2110		
tetanus/diphtheria vaccine	12.5	8.8	13.5	14.8	9.2	7.6	12.7	10.8	8.5	11.6	
Provider gave or prescribed	12.0	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.2	1.0	12.7	10.0	0.0		
albendazole	26.5	7.2	17.5	23.9	12.9	25.2	26.4	25.7	29.2	22.1	
Provider explained purpose of	20.0		11.0	20.0	12.0	20.2	20.1	20.7	20.2		
albendazole	7.9	0.6	3.0	6.2	2.0	4.7	10.4	5.0	11.5	6.3	
lumber of ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966	

¹ By palpating the client's abdomen, using an ultrasound device to assess the gestational age of the fetus, or using a tape measure to measure fundal height ² Either with a fetal stethoscope or by using an ultrasound device

Table 6.10.1 Content of observed antenatal consultations related to risk symptoms, by facility type

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included mention of and/or counseling on topics related to indicated risk symptoms, according to ANC visit status, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/		Private hospitals	PHCCs	_	Basi	c health care co	enters	Total
Counseling topics	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals			Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	
5 1				SIT ANC CLI					
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	33.2	17.3	41.4	14.6	21.3	20.7	28.1	22.5	27.2
Fever	7.9	3.2	10.3	6.5	9.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	8.7
Headache or blurred vision	30.0	30.2	35.3	22.3	27.5	29.0	13.5	11.2	29.4
Swollen hands, face, or body	16.5	9.8	17.7	8.2	19.6	20.8	10.7	0.0	17.0
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	3.4	12.9	8.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	0.0	3.9
excessive, or normal Convulsions or loss of	16.0	5.7	20.9	8.1	12.4	11.7	22.4	11.2	14.2
consciousness	4.9	2.2	4.4	6.4	8.0	8.0	10.7	0.0	6.1
Severe lower abdominal pain	38.7	50.3	49.1	28.3	33.1	33.6	32.4	17.3	38.3
Any of the above risk symptoms	57.6	62.3	71.2	41.2	52.3	53.3	47.2	28.6	57.0
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785
			FOLLOW-UF	VISIT ANC	CLIENTS				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	42.0	38.8	63.9	38.8	27.6	25.9	43.3	46.3	40.4
Fever	8.1	7.2	5.6	5.4	10.1	10.4	6.4	9.0	8.2
Headache or blurred vision	29.3	31.4	31.5	27.1	22.8	21.5	22.3	53.6	26.7
Swollen hands, face, or body	14.2	15.7	19.4	13.9	18.0	16.8	31.8	28.2	17.3
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	3.3	4.7	5.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	9.4	8.7	4.7
excessive, or normal Convulsions or loss of	29.0	30.0	54.5	28.7	21.5	20.8	35.2	20.0	31.9
consciousness	3.4	7.3	4.7	3.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	3.0	4.7
Severe lower abdominal pain	37.5	40.9	52.4	46.0	39.5	39.9	23.8	53.2	43.0
Any of the above risk symptoms	61.8	68.5	82.0	67.2	61.4	60.0	72.9	79.1	67.4
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of ANC clients	183	58	296	92	553	501	30	21	1,181
			ALL OBSEF	RVED ANC C	LIENTS				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	37.5	28.8	56.3	29.2	25.2	23.9	36.6	39.9	35.1
Fever	8.0	5.3	7.2	5.8	9.9	10.5	3.6	6.6	8.4
Headache or blurred vision	29.7	30.8	32.8	25.2	24.5	24.3	18.4	42.1	27.8
Swollen hands, face, or body	15.4	12.9	18.8	11.7	18.6	18.3	22.5	20.6	17.2
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	3.3	8.5	6.6	2.9	3.4	3.1	6.7	6.3	4.4
excessive, or normal Convulsions or loss of	22.4	18.7	43.1	20.6	18.1	17.4	29.5	17.6	24.8
consciousness	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.2	7.5	2.2	5.2
Severe lower abdominal pain	38.1	45.2	51.3	39.0	37.1	37.5	27.6	43.5	41.1
Any of the above risk symptoms	59.6	65.6	78.3	56.8	58.0	57.5	61.5	65.4	63.3
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of ANC clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966

Table 6.10.2 Content of observed antenatal consultations related to risk symptoms, by managing authority and province

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included mention of and/or counseling on topics related to indicated risk symptoms, according to ANC visit status, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority		Province							
Counseling topics	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total	
			FIR	ST-VISIT AN	IC CLIENTS						
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	23.9	41.4	30.4	24.6	32.2	31.6	24.3	27.3	26.6	27.2	
Fever	8.3	10.3	7.3	7.1	2.0	5.5	12.0	10.7	15.5	8.7	
Headache or blurred vision	28.0	35.3	24.6	24.3	23.9	37.8	33.0	32.5	37.4	29.4	
Swollen hands, face, or	40.0	477	0.5	40.5	10.0	45.4	10.0	47.0	20.0	47.0	
body Tiredness, shortness of	16.8	17.7	9.5	10.5	13.2	15.4	19.3	17.6	38.3	17.0	
breath	2.8	8.4	0.5	2.0	12.5	0.0	4.5	5.8	2.6	3.9	
Fetal movement: loss of,	2.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	12.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	
excessive, or normal	12.6	20.9	16.3	15.3	19.7	9.7	10.1	18.9	12.6	14.2	
Convulsions or loss of											
consciousness	6.5	4.4	2.6	0.4	8.7	2.5	10.5	7.6	11.7	6.1	
Severe lower abdominal	25.7	40.4	24.0	24.4	40.2	24.0	44.0	20.2	20.0	20.2	
pain Any of the above risk	35.7	49.1	31.8	31.4	49.3	34.0	44.0	39.2	38.9	38.3	
symptoms	53.6	71.2	47.8	47.4	64.9	61.3	64.5	67.2	57.1	57.0	
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of ANC clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785	
	034	150					107	30	97	765	
<u></u>				OW-UP VISIT							
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	32.5	63.9	45.7	22.5	56.2	66.0	32.8	23.8	38.3	40.4	
Fever	9.0	5.6	8.5	11.0	6.5	12.5	4.3	17.0	6.2	8.2	
Headache or blurred vision	25.1	31.5	31.9	21.0	23.9	55.2	22.4	28.8	28.4	26.7	
Swollen hands, face, or body	16.7	19.4	16.2	6.1	21.1	11.3	29.5	15.5	15.8	17.3	
Firedness, shortness of	10.7	10.4	10.2	0.1	21.1	11.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	17.0	
breath	4.4	5.7	9.0	1.1	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.7	
Fetal movement: loss of,											
excessive, or normal	24.4	54.5	37.1	16.5	47.5	44.0	29.0	15.6	26.0	31.9	
Convulsions or loss of											
	4.7	4.7	5.9	0.9	6.7	6.2	3.0	9.6	4.7	4.7	
Severe lower abdominal	39.8	52.4	37.0	33.2	53.0	58.8	32.6	56.7	47.7	43.0	
pain Any of the above risk	39.6	52.4	37.0	33.2	53.0	0.60	32.0	50.7	47.7	43.0	
symptoms	62.6	82.0	65.0	50.9	81.7	81.2	64.9	69.6	65.6	67.4	
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Number of ANC clients	885	296	189	228	288	55	197	65	159	1,181	
NUMBER OF AINC CHEMIS	000	290					197	05	109	1,101	
				DBSERVED /							
/aginal bleeding or spotting	28.9	56.3	40.0	23.4	49.9	48.1	28.7	25.1	33.9	35.1	
Fever	8.7	7.2	8.1	9.2	5.3	8.9	8.1	14.8	9.7	8.4	
Headache or blurred vision Swollen hands, face, or	26.3	32.8	29.2	22.5	23.9	46.1	27.5	30.1	31.8	27.8	
body	16.7	18.8	13.7	8.1	19.0	13.4	24.5	16.2	24.4	17.2	
Firedness, shortness of	10.7	10.0	10.7	0.1	10.0	10.4	2 7.0	10.2	∠ 1.7		
breath	3.7	6.6	5.8	1.5	7.1	1.6	4.7	5.4	3.6	4.4	
Fetal movement: loss of,											
excessive, or normal	19.5	43.1	29.4	15.9	40.2	26.2	19.8	16.8	20.9	24.8	
Convulsions or loss of	_ .			e –					_ .		
consciousness	5.4	4.6	4.7	0.7	7.2	4.3	6.6	8.9	7.4	5.2	
Severe lower abdominal	20.4	51 0	3E 1	20.4	52.4	1E 0	30.0	50 F	44.4	41.1	
pain Any of the above risk	38.1	51.3	35.1	32.4	52.1	45.9	38.2	50.5	44.4	41.1	
symptoms	58.8	78.3	58.7	49.3	77.4	70.8	64.7	68.7	62.3	63.3	
All of the above symptoms	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
, ,											
Number of ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966	

Table 6.11.1 Counseling on risk symptoms during observed ANC consultations, by facility type

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included counseling on topics related to indicated risk symptoms, according to ANC visit status, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/					Basi	c health care ce	enters	_
Counseling topics	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
			FIRST-VI	SIT ANC CLI	ENTS				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	3.1	1.7	9.4	2.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	11.2	4.7
Fever	0.0	2.1	2.0	4.5	3.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.4
Headache or blurred vision	1.1	2.3	1.1	0.6	4.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.6
Swollen hands, face, or body	0.6	2.2	9.1	1.3	7.6	8.0	4.4	0.0	5.3
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.7
excessive, or normal	1.6	2.9	5.9	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.0	0.0	3.5
Any of the above risk symptoms	6.0	7.9	23.3	7.7	17.4	18.2	8.8	11.2	14.4
Number of ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785
			FOLLOW-UP	VISIT ANC	CLIENTS				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	1.8	5.7	4.4	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	11.3	2.5
Fever	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.4
Headache or blurred vision	0.5	4.8	0.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.4	10.0	1.7
Swollen hands, face, or body	1.3	8.3	8.0	4.8	4.3	3.7	11.6	5.9	5.0
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.1
excessive, or normal	2.2	13.6	19.7	5.3	4.7	4.8	6.1	0.0	8.6
Any of the above risk symptoms	5.7	19.5	27.9	15.1	11.9	11.0	20.1	21.3	15.6
Number of ANC clients	183	58	296	92	553	501	30	21	1,181
			ALL OBSER	VED ANC C	LIENTS				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	2.4	3.8	6.1	3.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	11.3	3.3
Fever	0.0	2.3	0.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Headache or blurred vision	0.8	3.6	0.7	2.2	3.0	3.0	1.3	7.3	2.1
Swollen hands, face, or body	1.0	5.5	8.3	3.4	5.5	5.3	8.4	4.3	5.1
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.4	0.8	3.5	1.8	0.6	0.4	3.3	0.0	1.3
excessive, or normal	1.9	8.6	15.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	0.0	6.6
Any of the above risk symptoms	5.9	14.1	26.3	12.2	14.0	13.7	15.1	18.6	15.1
Number of ANC clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966

Table 6.11.2 Counseling on risk symptoms during observed ANC consultations, by managing authority and province

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included counseling on topics related to indicated risk symptoms, according to ANC visit status, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Counseling topics	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
			FIRST	VISIT ANC	CLIENTS					
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	3.5	9.4	3.2	5.2	5.0	5.7	3.3	3.3	7.4	4.7
Fever	2.5	2.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.4	2.4
Headache or blurred vision	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	5.1	2.4	0.9	9.1	2.6
Swollen hands, face, or body	4.5	9.1	0.9	4.7	9.2	0.0	6.9	1.9	9.2	5.3
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.6	6.4	0.0	0.6	8.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7
excessive, or normal	3.0	5.9	1.7	6.4	3.8	0.0	3.9	4.9	0.7	3.5
Any of the above risk symptoms	12.3	23.3	4.6	16.6	19.3	10.7	18.3	8.4	13.0	14.4
Number of ANC clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785
			FOLLOW-	UP VISIT AI	NC CLIENTS	S				
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	1.8	4.4	7.1	2.2	0.9	3.7	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.5
Fever	1.8	0.2	0.5	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.4
Headache or blurred vision	2.1	0.5	3.4	3.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.7
Swollen hands, face, or body	4.0	8.0	3.3	0.9	7.9	0.7	12.3	1.5	1.2	5.0
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
excessive, or normal	4.8	19.7	8.3	7.4	13.4	1.0	11.2	3.7	3.2	8.6
Any of the above risk symptoms	11.5	27.9	15.2	16.3	20.7	5.4	20.5	7.9	6.3	15.6
Number of ANC clients	885	296	189	228	288	55	197	65	159	1,181
			ALL OBS	SERVED AN	C CLIENTS					
Vaginal bleeding or spotting	2.5	6.1	5.7	3.6	1.9	4.7	2.6	1.2	3.7	3.3
Fever	2.1	0.8	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	2.1	3.2	1.8
Headache or blurred vision	2.4	0.7	2.5	2.3	0.5	2.6	1.9	0.3	4.2	2.1
Swollen hands, face, or body	4.2	8.3	2.4	2.7	8.3	0.3	9.7	1.7	4.2	5.1
Tiredness, shortness of breath Fetal movement: loss of,	0.7	3.5	0.9	0.7	3.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
excessive, or normal	4.0	15.1	5.8	6.9	10.9	0.5	7.7	4.1	2.3	6.6
Any of the above risk symptoms	11.8	26.3	11.3	16.4	20.3	8.2	19.4	8.1	8.9	15.1
Number of ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966

Table 6.12.1 Content of antenatal care counseling related to nutrition, breastfeeding, and family planning, by facility type

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included mention of and/or counseling on topics related to nutrition during pregnancy, progress of the pregnancy, delivery plans, exclusive breastfeeding, and family planning after birth, according to ANC visit status, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/				_	Basic	c health care ce	enters	
	provincial- level	Local-level	Private		Basic health				
Counseling topics	hospitals	hospitals	hospitals	PHCCs	care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
			FIRST-VISIT	ANC CLIEN	ITS				
Nutrition	43.5	65.9	41.7	56.4	74.9	75.3	78.2	50.0	58.9
Progress of pregnancy	25.4	35.5	41.7	34.2	35.6	36.1	27.9	38.8	34.2
Care during pregnancies	22.0	34.1	23.9	29.5	38.3	36.6	63.7	28.6	30.6
Importance of at least 4 ANC visits	26.7	42.6	22.6	52.2	58.1	58.4	57.6	47.7	42.2
Delivery plans/birth preparedness ¹	6.7	10.8	2.2	12.6	13.2	12.5	17.2	28.6	9.3
Care of newborn ²	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Early initiation and prolonged	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
breastfeeding	0.0 0.0	4.2 4.2	0.0 0.5	0.0 0.0	1.1 0.1	1.2 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 6.1	0.7 0.4
Exclusive breastfeeding Importance of vaccination for newborn	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Family planning postpartum	0.0 3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0 6.1	0.5 1.8
Provider used any visual aids	3.1 1.4	1.8	0.3	11.8	12.8	12.1	18.4	22.5	6.8
Number of ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785
Number of ANC clients	190					301	24	0	765
			OLLOW-UP VI						
Nutrition	30.4	57.3	46.4	47.9	63.3	62.8	64.1	74.0	52.5
Progress of pregnancy	37.4	29.9	57.8	42.4	36.9	36.7	40.3	36.3	42.3
Care during pregnancies	11.4	19.9	25.1	21.5	30.6	29.2	51.3	33.8	25.0
Importance of at least 4 ANC visits	8.3	25.9	4.0	21.5	29.0	30.1	18.3	19.1	18.8
Delivery plans/birth preparedness ¹	13.9	22.1	10.9	28.2	22.1	22.1	16.7	31.2	18.5
Care of newborn ² Early initiation and prolonged	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
breastfeeding	0.8	1.4	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.8 1.2	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Importance of vaccination for newborn	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Family planning postpartum	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Provider used any visual aids	1.2	3.1	0.4	1.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	7.1	1.9
Number of ANC clients	183	58	296	92	553	501	30	21	1,181
	100		ALL OBSERVE			501	00	21	1,101
N. A.M.	07.4					07.5	70.0	07.5	4
Nutrition	37.1	61.3	44.8	51.3	67.7	67.5	70.3	67.5	55.1
Progress of pregnancy	31.2	32.5	52.3	39.1	36.4	36.5	34.8	37.0	39.1
Care during pregnancies	16.8 17.7	26.5 33.7	24.7 10.3	24.6 33.7	33.5 39.9	32.0 40.7	56.8 35.7	32.4 26.8	27.3 28.1
Importance of at least 4 ANC visits Delivery plans/birth preparedness ¹	17.7 10.2	33.7 16.9	10.3 8.0	33.7 22.0	39.9 18.8	40.7 18.5	35.7	26.8 30.5	28.1 14.8
Care of newborn ²	0.2	0.4	8.0 1.3	22.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	30.5 0.0	0.6
Early initiation and prolonged	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
breastfeeding	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.8
Importance of vaccination for newborn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Family planning postpartum	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.3
Provider used any visual aids	1.3	2.5	0.1	5.6	6.6	6.4	8.1	11.3	3.8
Number of ANC clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966

¹ Provider advised or counseled client about birth preparedness in any of the following ways: asked client where she plans to deliver and advised client to prepare for delivery by setting aside money, making arrangements for transportation, and identifying a blood donor; advised client to use a skilled birth attendant or to deliver at a health facility; or discussed what items to have on hand at home (e.g., blade, clean delivery kit, 4.1% chlorhexidine gel). ² Care for the newborn includes any discussion with the ANC client on keeping the newborn warm, general hygiene, or cord care.

Table 6.12.2 Content of antenatal care counseling related to nutrition, breastfeeding, and family planning, by managing authority and province

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included mention of and/or counseling on topics related to nutrition during pregnancy, progress of the pregnancy, delivery plans, exclusive breastfeeding, and family planning after birth, according to ANC visit status, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Counseling topics	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
g .cp				FIRST-VISIT A	v				P	
Nutrition	63.0	41.7	48.3	61.4	51.9	57.3	60.0	60.1	72.2	58.9
Progress of pregnancy	32.4	41.7	28.1	28.2	49.7	32.0	44.8	40.1	15.3	34.2
Care during pregnancies	32.2	23.9	23.7	16.6	32.9	31.3	35.9	34.3	52.2	30.6
Importance of at least 4										
ANC visits	46.9	22.6	41.5	32.2	36.4	33.7	48.7	31.6	65.8	42.2
Delivery plans/birth										
preparedness ¹	11.0	2.2	6.9	1.3	12.2	10.3	9.9	11.5	22.4	9.3
Care of newborn ²	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Early initiation and										
prolonged breastfeeding	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.8	0.0	0.7
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.4
Importance of vaccination										
for newborn	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Family planning										
postpartum	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.0	1.3	3.3	1.8
Provider used any visual			- 4					4.0	40.0	
aids	8.4	0.0	5.4	1.1	1.4	8.2	14.9	1.9	10.6	6.8
Number of ANC clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785
			FOL	LOW-UP VIS	IT ANC CLIEI	NTS				
Nutrition	54.6	46.4	45.7	50.6	45.9	57.6	54.1	49.6	72.6	52.5
Progress of pregnancy	37.1	57.8	39.8	21.5	59.4	32.1	36.0	43.7	54.9	42.3
Care during pregnancies	25.0	25.1	13.6	23.0	24.6	7.8	23.4	20.8	51.7	25.0
Importance of at least 4										
ANC visits Delivery plans/birth	23.8	4.0	11.7	20.6	10.5	18.7	23.1	17.2	34.9	18.8
preparedness ¹	21.1	10.9	26.8	11.4	11.9	21.0	18.2	20.0	29.6	18.5
Care of newborn ²	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Early initiation and										
prolonged breastfeeding	0.3	3.1	0.5	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Exclusive breastfeeding Importance of vaccination	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
for newborn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family planning										
postpartum	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Provider used any visual										
aids	2.5	0.2	4.0	0.2	1.8	6.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	1.9
Number of ANC clients	885	296	189	228	288	55	197	65	159	1,181
			AL	L OBSERVED	ANC CLIEN	TS				
Nutrition	58.1	44.8	46.7	55.6	47.5	57.4	57.0	53.3	72.4	55.1
Progress of pregnancy	35.1	52.3	35.5	24.6	56.8	32.0	40.3	42.4	39.9	39.1
Care during pregnancies	28.0	24.7	17.3	24.0	26.8	20.0	29.5	25.6	51.9	27.3
Importance of at least 4	20.0	27.7	17.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	01.0	21.5
ANC visits	33.4	10.3	22.7	25.9	17.3	26.5	35.6	22.3	46.6	28.1
Delivery plans/birth				2010		2010	00.0	2210	1010	2011
preparedness ¹	16.9	8.0	19.5	6.7	12.0	15.4	14.2	17.0	26.9	14.8
Care of newborn ²	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Early initiation and										
prolonged breastfeeding	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.9
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.8
Importance of vaccination										
for newborn	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Family planning										
postpartum	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	5.0	0.5	1.3	1.3
Provider used any visual	4.0	0.4	4.5	0.0	4 7	7.4	0.5	1.0	4.0	0.0
aids	4.9	0.1	4.5	0.6	1.7	7.4	8.5	1.0	4.3	3.8
Number of ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966

¹ Provider advised or counseled client about birth preparedness in any of the following ways: asked client where she plans to deliver and advised client to prepare for delivery by setting aside money, making arrangements for transportation, and identifying a blood donor; advised client to use a skilled birth attendant or to deliver at a health facility; or discussed what items to have on hand at home (e.g., blade, clean delivery kit, 4.1% chlorhexidine gel). ² Care for the newborn includes any discussion with the ANC client on keeping the newborn warm, general hygiene, or cord care.

Table 6.13.1 Antenatal care clients' reported health education received and knowledge of pregnancy-related warning signs, by facility type

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) clients, percentages who said that the provider counseled them on pregnancy-related warning signs, percentages who named specific warning signs, percentages who reported specific actions that they were told to take if warning signs occurred, and percentages who discussed other topics, including breastfeeding, planned place of delivery and supplies, and family planning, during this visit or a previous visit, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/					Basi	c health care ce	enters	
Issues discussed during current or previous visit	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Client reported provider									
discussed or counseled on any									
warning signs	29.8	45.1	46.5	34.2	39.4	38.3	50.7	49.1	39.1
Client knowledge of warning									
signs									
Vaginal bleeding	40.0	53.9	52.1	36.1	33.7	32.5	45.7	42.7	40.3
Fever	8.7	17.7	10.5	9.9	11.2	10.9	10.9	20.0	10.8
Swollen face, hands, or									
extremities	14.8	14.6	16.5	12.1	14.4	14.1	20.3	12.0	14.8
Tiredness or breathlessness	7.3	7.0	5.2	8.4	9.9	9.9	7.3	14.8	8.1
Headache or blurred vision	15.4	15.9	18.7	15.5	18.3	18.2	21.4	15.9	17.5
Seizures/convulsions Reduced fetal movement or	1.7	5.9	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.0	2.5
absence of movement	5.3	13.0	11.2	5.1	3.5	3.3	6.3	6.5	6.3
Lower abdominal pain	5.3 34.5	34.7	45.5	31.6	28.3	3.3 27.1	6.3 41.3	6.5 39.6	6.3 34.0
Lower abdominal pain	34.5	54.7	45.5	51.0	20.5	27.1	41.5	39.0	34.0
Actions client told to take if									
warning signs occurred									
Seek care at facility	60.5	78.6	73.2	66.9	74.1	74.4	70.3	75.3	71.0
Reduce physical activity	3.6	4.8	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.6	6.2	9.6	4.4
Change diet	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	5.2	0.0	1.5
No advice given by provider	37.3	19.6	25.0	32.3	24.4	24.5	24.5	22.4	27.4
Topics client reported provider									
discussed									
Importance of exclusive									
breastfeeding and counseled									
to exclusively breastfeed for 6									
months	11.4	11.4	8.1	13.4	21.3	20.5	28.3	29.5	15.3
Planned place of delivery	32.9	29.5	30.4	35.4	42.3	43.0	29.2	46.6	36.6
Supplies to prepare for delivery	16.4	21.3	18.1	25.8	29.5	29.4	29.0	35.3	23.7
Using family planning after		7.0		4 7					- 4
childbirth	6.0	7.9	3.3	4.7	9.9	9.9	8.3	14.5	7.1
Number of interviewed ANC									
clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966

Table 6.13.2 Antenatal care clients' reported health education received and knowledge of pregnancy-related warning signs, by managing authority and province

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) clients, percentages who said that the provider counseled them on pregnancy-related warning signs, percentages who named specific warning signs, percentages who reported specific actions that they were told to take if warning signs occurred, and percentages who discussed other topics, including breastfeeding, planned place of delivery and supplies, and family planning, during this visit or a previous visit, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Issues discussed during current or previous visit	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Client reported provider discussed or counseled on any warning signs	36.9	46.5	43.7	28.7	47.7	38.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	39.1
Client knowledge of warning signs										
Vaginal bleeding	36.9	52.1	39.6	25.7	56.3	41.8	43.7	35.8	37.2	40.3
Fever	10.9	10.5	9.3	13.1	8.6	9.3	11.8	8.9	12.3	10.8
	10.9	10.5	9.5	13.1	0.0	9.5	11.0	0.9	12.3	10.0
Swollen face, hands, or extremities Tiredness or	14.3	16.5	17.4	12.0	18.6	6.9	12.2	12.0	19.2	14.8
breathlessness Headache or blurred	8.9	5.2	7.2	10.1	4.8	8.5	5.9	8.2	13.8	8.1
vision	17.1	18.7	18.2	8.0	20.6	16.4	22.5	17.2	20.6	17.5
Seizures/convulsions	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.7	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.3	2.5
Reduced fetal movement or absence of										
movement	4.8	11.2	7.1	4.1	8.3	4.5	7.3	4.7	5.5	6.3
Lower abdominal pain	30.6	45.5	31.1	35.6	46.9	16.5	33.0	21.6	29.5	34.0
Actions client told to take if warning signs occurred										
Seek care at facility	70.4	73.2	62.2	65.6	77.8	68.0	74.3	70.5	76.7	71.0
Reduce physical activity	4.1	5.7	5.8	2.3	3.5	8.0	4.3	1.2	7.7	4.4
Change diet	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.8	1.5
No advice given by										
provider	28.0	25.0	35.8	32.3	21.2	31.6	25.3	28.9	19.2	27.4
Topics client reported provider discussed Importance of exclusive breastfeeding and										
counseled to exclusively			17.0	40.0	10 7	40.0	40.7	05.0	00 F	45.0
breastfeed for 6 months	17.4	8.1	17.8	12.0	10.7	13.2	13.7	25.8	23.5	15.3
Planned place of delivery Supplies to prepare for	38.4	30.4	37.9	31.9	34.6	38.6	34.8	40.7	46.0	36.6
delivery	25.4	18.1	24.7	19.3	18.9	22.0	27.9	26.6	30.5	23.7
Using family planning after childbirth	8.3	3.3	7.9	6.3	5.4	17.1	4.2	14.8	7.1	7.1
Number of interviewed ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966

Table 6.14.1 Feedback from antenatal care clients, by facility type

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) clients, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/					Bas	ic health care ce	enters	-
Client service issue	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Behavior/attitude of provider	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Explanation about problem or									
treatment	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7
Wait to see provider	15.9	4.8	9.1	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	6.3
Ability to discuss problems	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	4.5	0.0	1.5
Availability of medicines at facility	2.4	1.6	2.1	3.4	4.1	4.5	0.6	0.0	3.1
Number of days facility is open	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
Number of hours facility is open	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.5	0.8
Cleanliness of facility	3.0	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Cost of services	5.5	1.5	5.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Visual privacy	1.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Auditory privacy	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.9
At least one complaint	25.7	10.0	14.7	11.2	8.9	9.3	5.8	3.5	13.6
Number of interviewed ANC									
clients	373	107	447	153	886	802	55	29	1,966

Table 6.14.2 Feedback from antenatal care clients, by managing authority and province

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) clients, percentages who considered specific service issues to be major problems for them on the day of the visit, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Client service issue	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Behavior/attitude of provider Explanation about problem or	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
treatment	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.7
Wait to see provider	5.4	9.1	5.3	3.1	10.5	5.4	6.5	2.9	7.5	6.3
Ability to discuss problems	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.3	1.8	0.1	1.5
Availability of medicines at facility	3.4	2.1	7.3	7.1	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.0	3.1
Number of days facility is open	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.6
Number of hours facility is open	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.8
Cleanliness of facility	1.5	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2
Cost of services	1.6	5.6	4.3	4.2	1.5	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.5
Visual privacy	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Auditory privacy	1.1	0.2	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.9
At least one complaint	13.3	14.7	20.8	15.0	13.4	8.5	11.7	8.8	10.7	13.6
Number of interviewed ANC clients	1,519	447	299	420	389	115	384	101	257	1,966

Table 6.15 Supportive management for providers of antenatal care services

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) providers, percentages who received training related to their work and personal supervision during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percer	tage of interviewed	I providers who re	eceived:	
Background characteristic	Training related to ANC during the 24 months preceding the survey ¹	Training related to ANC ever1	Personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey ²	Training related to ANC during the 24 months and personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey	Number of interviewed ANC service providers
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	11.8 17.8 4.5	43.8 54.3 18.0	54.6 57.5 51.9	7.9 9.9 3.0	371 113 711
PHCCs Basic health care centers	16.9 14.1	51.4 54.7	62.0 70.0	10.4 10.2	192 2,462
HPs UHCs CHUs	13.6 17.7 16.5	56.2 49.5 38.8	70.0 70.9 66.0 63.1	10.2 10.0 11.9 11.2	2,402 2,134 185 142
Managing authority Public Private	14.1 4.5	53.2 18.0	67.3 51.9	10.0 3.0	3,138 711
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	14.7 11.6 12.7	49.5 43.7 49.6	58.7 62.0 69.1	10.0 7.1 10.3	427 1,920 1,501
Location Urban Rural	10.7 15.2	43.8 51.5	62.2 68.1	7.4 10.9	2,417 1,432
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	15.3 11.5 6.3 14.9 13.0 10.5 20.9	42.8 51.3 34.4 46.7 56.5 48.0 60.6	62.3 70.9 54.1 69.2 68.5 71.5 66.1	10.6 9.9 4.2 8.5 10.4 6.9 13.0	698 638 910 405 558 274 366
Total	12.4	46.7	64.4	8.7	3,849

¹ Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual

instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ² Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor or from a visiting supervisor. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker.

Table 6.16 Training for antenatal care service providers

Among interviewed antenatal care (ANC) service providers, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to ANC during the specified period before the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Pe	rcentage of	centage of interviewed providers of ANC who reported receiving					ing in-servi	ce training	g on:			
		Counseling for ANC ¹ ANC screen		reening ²	Complications of pregnancy and their ² management		Nutrit assessi the pre won	ment of egnant	Case management or treatment of malaria in pregnancy		Essential nutrition actions training		- Number of	
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	interviewed ANC service providers	
Facility type Federal/provincial-level														
hospitals	5.3	25.4	5.6	24.9	6.0	26.6	3.2	18.1	0.8	3.5	1.1	7.9	371	
Local-level hospitals	7.4	25.8	6.6	25.9	7.6	25.7	5.6	20.4	1.2	6.9	0.4	9.0	113	
Private hospitals	0.7	9.5	0.9	9.6	0.7	9.6	0.3	7.4	1.2	3.1	0.2	1.7	711	
PHCCs	6.3	25.4	5.2	23.2	5.8	26.7	4.1	18.2	1.8	4.9	2.2	13.2	192	
Basic health care centers	5.3	25.0	4.7	22.4	5.4	25.0	4.2	19.5	0.6	4.9	4.5	19.3	2,462	
HPs	5.2	26.1	4.6	23.5	5.3	26.3	4.2	20.6	0.6	5.1	4.6	20.4	2,134	
UHCs	5.2	19.8	3.7	16.3	5.9	18.3	3.6	13.8	1.0	4.8	3.8	12.5	185	
CHUs	6.5	15.0	6.5	13.2	6.3	14.0	4.5	11.1	0.6	1.8	4.7	11.9	142	
Managing authority														
Public	5.4	25.1	4.9	22.8	5.6	25.3	4.1	19.3	0.7	4.8	3.8	17.2	3,138	
Private	0.7	9.5	0.9	9.6	0.7	9.6	0.3	7.4	1.2	3.1	0.2	1.7	711	
Ecological region														
Mountain	9.1	25.4	8.9	24.2	8.4	26.4	5.9	20.5	1.0	2.7	3.5	11.6	427	
Hill	4.3	20.9	4.1	18.8	4.8	21.4	3.3	15.9	0.6	2.7	2.5	13.0	1,920	
Terai	3.6	22.9	2.8	21.3	3.4	22.6	2.8	17.7	1.1	7.2	3.8	17.0	1,501	
Location														
Urban	3.3	20.8	3.1	19.5	3.5	21.3	2.2	15.9	1.0	5.3	2.6	13.2	2,417	
Rural	6.6	24.5	5.9	21.9	6.6	24.4	5.4	19.2	0.5	3.1	4.0	16.4	1,432	
Province														
Province 1	5.0	21.5	4.7	20.0	4.0	22.4	4.2	14.7	1.1	4.5	3.5	11.8	698	
Madhesh	3.2	23.4	2.1	20.0	3.4	23.3	2.0	19.7	0.5	6.4	2.8	21.4	638	
Bagmati	2.9	19.2	2.4	16.9	3.2	19.1	2.1	16.5	0.3	3.0	0.6	9.1	910	
Gandaki	6.6	19.7	6.6	16.6	7.2	19.5	4.4	13.8	1.3	2.9	2.8	12.8	405	
Lumbini	3.8	25.3	3.7	23.5	3.8	24.9	2.6	19.5	1.2	5.6	2.6	13.2	558	
Karnali	3.5	19.3	4.1	18.1	4.6	20.7	2.9	13.4	0.6	2.8	3.2	11.9	274	
Sudurpashchim	9.9	29.2	9.1	28.0	10.4	29.9	8.1	21.8	1.4	5.8	10.8	25.4	366	
Total	4.6	22.2	4.1	20.4	4.7	22.4	3.4	17.1	0.8	4.5	3.2	14.4	3,849	

Note: Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

¹ ANC counseling includes topics such as nutrition, family planning, and newborn care.
 ² ANC screening includes topics such as blood pressure monitoring, urine glucose, and urine protein.

Table 6.17 Availability of services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in all facilities offering antenatal care services

Among all facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages offering services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and, among facilities offering PMTCT services, percentages with specific PMTCT program components, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

					Percentag	e of ANC fa	acilities offerin	a PMTCT th	at provide:			facilities offering ANC and
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering ANC that provide any PMTCT ¹	Percentage of facilities offering ANC that have Determine test kit for HIV	Number of facilities offering ANC services	HIV testing and counseling for pregnant women	HIV testing for infants born to HIV- positive women	ART for HIV- positive women	ARV prophylaxis for infants born to HIV- positive women	Infant and young child feeding	Nutritional counseling for HIV- positive pregnant women and their infants	Family planning counseling for HIV- positive women	Number of facilities offering ANC and any PMTCT services	any PMTCT services excluding PHCCs, HPs, CHUs, and UHCs ²
Facility type Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	62.9	25.6	27	100.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	17	17
Local-level hospitals Private	11.4	1.6	17	100.0	85.7	71.4	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	2
hospitals PHCCs	0.8 3.8	0.0 2.2	105 51	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	1 2	1 0
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	1,339 1,061 148 129	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Managing authority Public Private	1.4 0.8	0.6 0.0	1,434 105	100.0 100.0	89.5 100.0	97.3 100.0	97.3 100.0	100.0 100.0	98.6 100.0	100.0 100.0	21 1	19 1
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	0.8 1.6 1.3	0.3 0.5 0.6	204 807 527	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 87.9 91.1	100.0 95.6 100.0	100.0 95.6 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 97.8 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0	2 13 7	2 12 6
Location Urban Rural	2.6 0.1	1.0 0.0	815 723	100.0 100.0	91.3 0.0	98.7 50.0	98.7 50.0	100.0 100.0	98.7 100.0	100.0 100.0	21 1	19 0
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	0.9 0.8 1.1 1.6 1.7 1.3 3.0	0.4 0.7 0.4 0.4 0.6 0.2 1.0	259 245 316 192 235 126 167	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	87.5 85.7 83.3 90.0 100.0 83.3 92.3	100.0 100.0 91.7 90.9 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 91.7 90.9 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 91.7 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	2 2 3 4 2 5	2 2 3 3 4 2 4
Total	1.4	0.5	1,538	100.0	89.9	97.4	97.4	100.0	98.7	100.0	21	20

Note: The figures in this table should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases.

ART = Antiretroviral therapy ARV = Antiretroviral therapy ¹ Facility provides any of the following services for the prevention of transmission of HIV from an HIV-positive pregnant woman to her child: HIV testing and counseling for pregnant women, HIV testing for infants born to HIV-positive women, ART for HIV-positive pregnant women, ARV prophylaxis for infants born to HIV-positive women, infant and young child feeding counseling for prevention of mother-to-child transmission, nutritional counseling for HIV-positive pregnant women and their infants, and family planning counseling for HIV-positive pregnant women. ² This denominator is for the HIV testing for infants born to HIV-positive women indicator.

Number of

Table 6.18 Availability of services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in hospitals and PHCCs offering antenatal care services

Among hospitals and PHCCs offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages offering services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and, among hospitals and PHCCs offering PMTCT services, percentages with specific PMTCT program components, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

					Doroontog		allitics offerir	ng PMTCT tha	at provide:			Number of facilities
		Percentage			Fercentage				Nutritional			offering ANC and
	Percentage	of facilities offering		HIV testing	LIIV tooting		ARV prophylaxis		counseling for HIV-	Family	Number of facilities	any PMTCT services
	of facilities	ANC that	Number of	and	for infants		for infants		positive	planning	offering	excluding
	offering	have	facilities	counseling	born to	ART for	born to	Infant and	pregnant	counseling	ANC and	PHCCs,
	ANC that	Determine	offering	for	HIV-	HIV-	HIV-	young child	women	for HIV-	any	HPs,
Background characteristic	provide any PMTCT ¹	test kit for HIV	ANC services	pregnant women	positive women	positive women	positive women	feeding counseling	and their infants	positive women	PMTCT services	CHUs, and UHCs ²
Facility type Federal/												
provincial- level hospitals Local-level	62.9	25.6	27	100.0	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	17	17
hospitals Private	11.4	1.6	17	100.0	85.7	71.4	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	2
hospitals	0.8	0.0	105	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	1
PHCCs	3.8	2.2	51	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	0
Managing authority												
Public	21.7	8.6	95	100.0	89.5	97.3	97.3	100.0	98.6	100.0	21	19
Private	0.8	0.0	105	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	1
Ecological region												
Mountain	11.3	3.8	15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	2
Hill	12.6	4.2	100	100.0	87.9	95.6	95.6	100.0	97.8	100.0	13	12
Terai	8.4	4.0	84	100.0	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7	6
Location												
Urban	12.9	5.0	162	100.0	91.3	98.7	98.7	100.0	98.7	100.0	21	19
Rural	1.5	0.0	37	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	0
Province												
Province 1	6.6	3.3	34	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	2
Madhesh	7.5	6.4	26	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2	2
Bagmati	5.2	1.7	65	100.0	83.3	91.7	91.7	100.0	91.7	100.0	3	3
Gandaki	13.5	3.7	23	100.0	90.0	90.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	3
Lumbini	14.0	5.0	29	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4	4
Karnali	15.3 43.0	2.6 14.3	11 12	100.0 100.0	83.3 92.3	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	2	2 4
Sudurpashchim								100.0			5	
Total	10.7	4.1	200	100.0	89.9	97.4	97.4	100.0	98.7	100.0	21	20

Note: Figures in this table should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases.

ART = Antiretroviral therapy

ARV = Antiretroviral

ARV = Anthetional ¹ Facility provides any of the following services for the prevention of transmission of HIV from an HIV-positive pregnant woman to her child: HIV testing and counseling for pregnant women, HIV testing for infants born to HIV-positive women, ART for HIV-positive pregnant women, ARV prophylaxis for infants born to HIV-positive women, infant and young child feeding counseling for prevention of mother-to-child transmission, nutritional counseling for HIV-positive pregnant women and their infants, and family planning counseling for HIV-positive pregnant women. ² This denominator is for the HIV testing for infants born to HIV-positive women indicator.

Table 6.19 Guidelines, trained staff, equipment, diagnostic capacity, and medicines for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) and any services for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV, percentages having relevant guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on PMTCT and infant and young child feeding, visual and auditory privacy for quality PMTCT counseling, HIV diagnostic capacity, and antiretroviral (ARV) medicines, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage having national		e having staff ned in		•	e having HIV sting	Percentag	e having ARV	medicines	Number of	Number of facilities offering ANC and any PMTCT
Background characteristic	HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	PMTCT ¹	Maternal and infant young child feeding ²	Percentage having visual and auditory privacy ³	Adult HIV testing capacity ⁴	DBS filter paper ⁵	AZT syrup ⁶	NVP syrup ⁷	Preferred maternal first-line regimen ⁸	facilities offering ANC and any PMTCT services	services excluding PHCCs, HPs, CHUs, and UHCs ⁹
Facility type Federal/ provincial- level											
hospitals Local-level	66.1	40.8	27.1	98.3	83.0	45.8	86.7	76.4	91.5	17	17
hospitals Private	28.6	14.3	14.3	100.0	42.9	14.3	42.9	28.6	71.4	2	2
hospitals PHCCs	66.7 42.9	33.3 42.9	33.3 42.9	100.0 100.0	100.0 57.1	33.3 0.0	66.7 -	66.7 57.1	100.0 100.0	1 2	1 0
Managing authority Public Private	60.3 66.7	38.5 33.3	27.4 33.3	98.6 100.0	76.8 100.0	38.4 33.3	89.6 66.7	70.0 66.7	90.4 100.0	21 1	19 1
Ecological region		0010	0010		10010	00.0	0011			·	·
Mountain Hill Terai	66.7 55.5 68.0	33.3 40.2 36.1	16.7 29.0 27.8	100.0 100.0 96.1	50.0 80.0 80.1	50.0 31.1 48.1	66.7 85.8 99.8	33.3 66.8 84.0	100.0 88.9 91.9	2 13 7	2 12 6
Location Urban Rural	62.2 0.0	39.3 0.0	28.4 0.0	98.7 100.0	78.4 50.0	39.2 0.0	88.4 100.0	71.8 0.0	91.9 50.0	21 1	20 0
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali	75.0 71.4 41.7 63.6 71.1 83.3	25.0 28.6 50.0 9.1 50.2 16.7	25.0 28.6 33.3 9.1 28.5 0.0	100.0 85.7 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	75.0 100.0 83.3 72.7 85.6 50.0	50.0 71.4 25.0 27.3 36.1 33.3	77.8 85.7 66.7 80.0 99.6 83.3	37.5 85.7 58.3 90.9 92.8 50.0	75.0 100.0 83.3 81.8 92.8 100.0	2 2 3 3 4 2	3 2 3 3 4 2
Sudurpashchim Total		55.6 38.3	44.4 27.6	100.0 98.7	72.2 77.7	38.9 38.2	115.4 88.6	61.1 69.9	100.0 90.8	5 21	4 20

Note: Figures in this table should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases.

¹ Facility has at least one interviewed provider of ANC and PMTCT services who reported receiving in-service training in some aspect of PMTCT during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine

supervision. ² Facility has at least one interviewed provider of ANC and PMTCT services who reported receiving in-service training in some aspect of infant and young child feeding during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Private room or screened-off area is available in the ANC service area that is a sufficient distance from other clients so that a normal conversation can be held without the client being seen or heard by others.

⁴ HIV rapid testing or other HIV testing capacity available in the facility
 ⁵ Facility reports that it performs HIV testing for infants and has dried blood spot (DBS) filter paper available for collection of blood samples from infants for HIV testing.
 ⁶ Zidovudine (AZT) syrup for ARV prophylaxis for children born to HIV-positive women
 ⁷ Nevirapine (NVP) syrup for ARV prophylaxis for children born to HIV-positive women
 ⁸ Facility had preferred first-line regimen for pregnant women at the facility on the day of the visit (tenofovir/lamivudine/dolutegravir).

This denominator is for the DBS filter paper indicator. 9

Table 6.20 Malaria services in facilities offering antenatal care services

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, percentages having indicated items for the provision of malaria services available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage offering ant services t	enatal care		Med	icines			Diagn	ostics		Number of
Background characteristic	Trained staff ¹	LLINs ²	ACT (Coartem) ³	Primaquine tablets	Chloroquine tablets	Combined iron and folic acid tablets	Malaria rapid diagnostic test⁴	Malaria microscopy⁵	Rapid diagnostic test or microscopy	Hemo- globin ⁶	Number of facilities offering ANC services
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level	5.4	15.0	11.7	53.1	28.7	76.7	92.5	58.6	92.5	100.0	27
hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	5.0 3.7 6.0	6.5 2.7 9.8	25.5 2.4 6.6	49.2 24.8 38.3	39.4 8.6 29.5	94.4 37.1 96.2	90.4 80.9 78.7	33.0 41.8 35.0	92.0 82.2 79.8	82.8 94.1 90.2	17 105 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	1.3 1.4 1.4 0.8	5.9 5.4 11.8 3.1	2.2 2.7 0.0 0.4	12.6 14.6 5.9 3.5	9.5 11.1 4.5 2.4	95.2 95.5 93.4 94.8	28.1 32.4 15.5 6.9	3.5 4.2 0.9 0.8	28.4 32.9 15.5 6.9	15.3 18.2 5.5 2.5	1,339 1,061 148 129
Managing authority Public Private	1.6 3.7	6.2 2.7	2.8 2.4	14.7 24.8	10.9 8.6	94.9 37.1	31.8 80.9	6.0 41.8	32.2 82.2	20.3 94.1	1,434 105
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	1.7 1.1 2.7	4.5 3.0 11.1	2.9 1.0 5.3	8.8 7.1 30.6	6.5 3.8 23.1	98.5 91.1 87.7	13.9 29.1 52.7	3.7 6.9 12.7	14.0 29.6 53.2	20.1 26.0 26.4	204 807 527
Location Urban Rural	2.4 1.0	8.0 3.6	3.1 2.4	18.9 11.4	12.4 8.9	86.4 96.0	38.8 31.0	11.1 5.5	39.3 31.5	28.7 21.5	815 723
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	2.7 0.6 0.4 2.2 2.6 1.4 3.2	5.0 0.7 4.8 1.9 6.9 6.5 20.3	0.4 2.9 1.9 1.5 5.9 0.2 6.8	7.5 18.2 8.8 12.8 32.3 9.2 19.7	1.6 20.1 5.5 4.7 21.8 8.0 15.0	88.2 91.1 87.1 94.6 92.3 92.6 94.7	26.2 41.4 29.4 42.7 49.1 17.7 35.7	12.4 6.9 8.3 3.6 8.5 5.7 12.5	26.5 41.4 29.5 43.0 50.4 17.7 37.0	32.5 14.3 33.9 20.3 25.5 14.5 27.9	259 245 316 192 235 126 167
Total	1.7	6.0	2.7	15.4	10.8	90.9	35.2	8.5	35.6	25.3	1,538

¹ At least one interviewed provider of ANC services reports receiving in-service training on malaria in pregnancy during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ² Facility reports that it had long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) in storage in the facility on the day of the survey. ³ Country-recommended artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) drug for treatment of active malaria ⁴ Facility had unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits available somewhere in the facility.

⁵ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and relevant stains for malaria microscopy available somewhere in the facility.
 ⁶ Facility has capacity to conduct hemoglobin testing using any of the following means: hematology analyzer, hemoglobinometer or colorimeter, HemoCue, or litmus paper.

Table 6.21.1 Malaria prevention interventions for antenatal care clients: Long-lasting insecticidal nets and intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, by facility type

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included discussion of specific preventive interventions related to the use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), according to ANC visit status, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/				_	Bas	ic health care ce	enters	_
Components of consultation	provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
			FIRST-V	ISIT ANC CLI	ENTS				
Importance of using LLIN explained Client given LLIN or directed to	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.7	3.0	2.4	9.0	6.1	1.5
obtain elsewhere in facility	5.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.2	3.6	36.7	14.0	4.2
Number of ANC clients	190	50	150	61	333	301	24	8	785
			FOLLOW-U	P VISIT ANC	CLIENTS				
Importance of using LLIN explained Client given LLIN or directed to	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.5
obtain elsewhere in facility	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.2	3.9	11.7	0.0	2.4
Number of ANC clients	183	58	296	92	553	501	30	21	1,181

Table 6.21.2 Malaria prevention interventions for antenatal care clients: Long-lasting insecticidal nets and intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, by managing authority and province

Among antenatal care (ANC) clients whose consultations were observed, percentages whose consultation included discussion of specific preventive interventions related to the use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), according to ANC visit status, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Components of consultation	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
			FIRS	T-VISIT ANG	C CLIENTS					
Importance of using LLIN explained Client given LLIN or directed to obtain	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.3	3.9	1.5
elsewhere in facility	5.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.6	1.3	22.8	4.2
Number of ANC clients	634	150	111	192	101	60	187	36	97	785
			FOLLOV	V-UP VISIT	ANC CLIEN	ITS				
Importance of using LLIN explained Client given LLIN or directed to obtain	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.5
elsewhere in facility	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.0	1.0	14.2	2.4
Number of ANC clients	885	296	189	228	288	55	197	65	159	1,181

Table 6.22 Malaria training for antenatal care service providers

Among interviewed providers of ANC services, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to malaria during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			oviders of malaria		
	How to perform diagnos		Case managen of ma		Number of interviewed
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	ANC service providers ¹
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	1.4 1.3 1.1 2.3	3.9 6.3 3.4 5.6	1.6 1.7 1.5 2.8	4.6 7.5 4.5 6.9	360 109 635 172
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	2.1 1.9 1.9 9.4	11.1 10.9 12.4 19.0	1.5 1.5 1.9 4.7	10.1 10.0 11.7 9.4	1,153 1,086 48 19
Managing authority Public Private	1.9 1.1	8.8 3.4	1.7 1.5	8.5 4.5	1,794 635
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	3.8 1.2 1.9	5.4 4.6 10.0	3.8 1.2 1.8	7.0 4.7 9.8	140 1,045 1,244
Location Urban Rural	1.7 1.7	7.2 8.0	1.7 1.6	7.6 7.1	1,786 643
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	0.9 1.4 0.4 2.2 4.0 0.0 2.9	5.7 9.8 5.1 4.5 11.2 2.6 9.7	1.3 1.4 0.5 2.3 3.0 0.0 2.9	6.9 9.4 4.9 4.8 10.0 3.6 10.6	412 470 518 290 393 92 254
Total	1.7	7.4	1.6	7.5	2,429

Note: Training refers to in-service training only. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ¹ Includes only providers of ANC services in facilities that offer both ANC services and malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services

Key Findings

- Just over half of health facilities in Nepal provide normal vaginal delivery services. As expected, cesarean deliveries are available at only a small proportion of facilities (5%), mainly hospitals.
- Eight in 10 facilities that offer normal delivery care services have emergency transport available, and a majority of facilities (66–99%) have all of the equipment items necessary for providing quality care other than a vacuum extractor (23%) and a vacuum aspiration or manual vacuum aspiration kit (21%).
- Only around one-fifth of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services had all of the medicines essential for quality delivery care. Facilities were even less likely to have all of the essential medicines for newborn care (2%).
- Around 3 in 10 facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services had at least one interviewed staff member with recent training in delivery care, and only 13% had guidelines for delivery care available on the day of the assessment.
- Only a minority of hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) offering normal vaginal deliveries had performed all basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) signal functions (13%) or all comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC) signal functions (11%) at least once in the 3 months preceding the survey.
- 90% or more of facilities reported that they routinely carry out a number of essential newborn care functions, including keeping the infant warm, starting breastfeeding soon after birth, and putting the baby skin to skin on the mother's abdomen.
- 63% of interviewed delivery care providers received personal supervision in the 6 months before the assessment, but only 16% received in-service training during the 24 months preceding the assessment.
- Only a minority of women reported that they received comprehensive checks and advice on key aspects of postpartum (8%) or newborn (19%) care before they were discharged from the facility where they delivered.
- 23% of postpartum women interviewed after their delivery reported that the staff had scolded them or treated them disrespectfully.

7.1 BACKGROUND

- This chapter explores the following key issues relating to provision of quality delivery and newborn care services at health facilities in Nepal:
- Availability of delivery and newborn services. Section 7.2, including Tables 7.1 and 7.2 and Figure 7.1, examines the availability of maternal health services, including the 24-hour availability of a delivery care provider on-site or on-call.
- Service readiness. Section 7.3, including Tables 7.3 through 7.5 and Figures 7.2 through 7.4, provides information on a range of measures designed to assess the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality delivery and newborn care services, including the availability of basic amenities and equipment, infection control processes, transport for emergencies, and essential medicine.
- Emergency obstetric and newborn care. Section 7.4, including Tables 7.6 and 7.7, examines signal functions for emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC).
- Newborn care practices. Section 7.5, including Tables 7.8.1 and 7.8.2 and Figure 7.5, presents information on the prevalence of specific newborn care practices in health facilities.
- Basic management and administrative systems. Section 7.6, including Tables 7.9 through 7.11 and Figure 7.6 and Figure 7.7, considers the extent to which essential management and administrative systems are in place to support quality services, including in-service training for providers of delivery and newborn care.
- Adherence to standards. Section 7.7, including Tables 7.12 through 7.21, uses information from observations of normal vaginal deliveries to examine issues relating to providers' adherence to accepted standards for service provision and the quality of delivery care services.
- Client experience. Section 7.8, including Tables 7.22 through 7.30 and Figure 7.8, provides information obtained in interviews with women who had recently delivered on the care they and their newborns had received.

7.1.1 Maternal and Newborn Health Status and Health Care Utilization

In the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS), the strategic focus of maternal and newborn health is on supporting the delivery of quality and integrated maternal, newborn, and child health services and, in particular, reaching the underserved. Activities to achieve this aim within the NHSS include strengthening the capacity of the National Health Training Center, improving and expanding comprehensive and basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care services, ensuring that original and recently upgraded health posts (HPs) function as birthing centers, and increasing the accessibility of skilled birth attendant (SBA) services in remote locations and among the underserved. The NHSS is also strengthening community- and institution-based postnatal care arrangements and the referral system.

In 2019, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) developed the Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health (SMNH) Road Map 2030, which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Road Map 2030 aims to ensure a healthy life for, and the well-being of, all mothers and newborns and focuses on ending preventable maternal and newborn deaths. It builds upon a review of Nepal's SMNH program under the NHSS and other national and international experiences and recommendations and seeks to address the remaining challenges, especially around strengthening community health system platforms and improving institutional quality of care in an equitable manner. In addition, the road map is aligned with the Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2015–2020) and Nepal's Every Newborn Action Plan (NeNAP 2016–2035). Furthermore, the Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act (2018) and regulations guarantee the reproductive rights of every woman.

7.2 AVAILABILITY OF DELIVERY AND OTHER MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES

As Table 7.1 shows, 51% of all health facilities in Nepal offer normal vaginal delivery services. Almost all public hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) provide normal vaginal delivery services, while only around half of private hospitals (53%) and basic health centers (48%) offer these services. Cesarean delivery services are available at only 5% of all health facilities, mainly hospitals. The proportion of health facilities providing normal vaginal delivery services is lowest in the Madhesh province (25%) and highest in

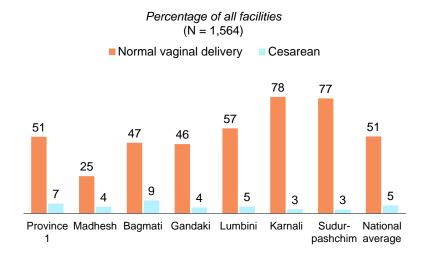


Figure 7.1 Availability of normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery services, by province

Karnali (78%) and Sudurpashchim (77%) (**Figure 7.1**). Bagmati has the highest proportion of facilities providing cesarean delivery services (9%), while Karnali and Sudurpashchim have the lowest (3% each).

With regard to other maternal health services, 16% of all facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services provide assisted vaginal delivery (**Table 7.1**). Medical abortions are provided by 29% of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery care. **Table 7.1** also shows that almost all facilities (98%) that offer normal vaginal delivery services have a delivery care provider available on-site or on-call 24 hours a day. Facilities were somewhat more likely in 2021 than in 2015 to have an observed duty schedule for delivery care providers (31% versus 23%).

Table 7.2 focuses on the availability of cesarean delivery and other maternal health services at hospitals and PHCCs. The results show that just over half of all hospitals offer cesarean delivery services. A large majority of the hospitals offering cesarean deliveries provide postpartum tubal ligation (88%). Comprehensive abortion care is available at 58% of hospitals and PHCCs that offer normal vaginal delivery services.

7.3 SERVICE READINESS

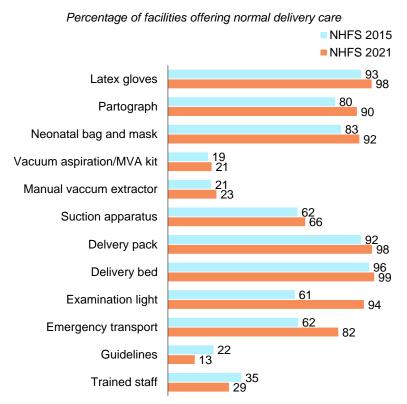
7.3.1 Service Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Equipment for Delivery Services

The quality of delivery services depends partly on the availability of service guidelines, staff with up-todate training, and certain basic equipment. **Table 7.3** presents information on the extent to which these elements were present in facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery care on the day of the NHFS visit.

Only 6% of facilities, mainly federal/provincial and private hospitals, had a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) or a special/sick NICU. Also, only 45% had a newborn corner in the delivery area. On the other hand, more than 8 in 10 facilities providing normal vaginal delivery care had emergency transport available—a crucial factor in responding to unexpected complications of labor and delivery. A majority of facilities also had most of the other equipment items required for quality delivery care; they were least likely to have a manual vacuum extractor (23%) or a vacuum aspiration/manual vacuum aspiration kit (21%).

Figure 7.2 shows that there were marked improvements between the 2015 and 2021 NHFS surveys in the percentages of facilities that had emergency transport and many of the basic equipment items needed to provide quality delivery care. However, the percentage of facilities that had staff with recent delivery care training decreased from 35% in 2015 to 29% in 2021. Also, fewer facilities had guidelines on delivery care available on the day of the assessment in 2021 (13%) than in 2015 (22%).

Figure 7.2 Availability of items to support quality provision of delivery services



7.3.2 Medicines and Commodities for Delivery and Newborn Care

Tables 7.4.1 and **7.4.2** provide information on the availability of essential medicines and commodities for delivery care, essential medicines for newborns, and priority medicines for mothers.

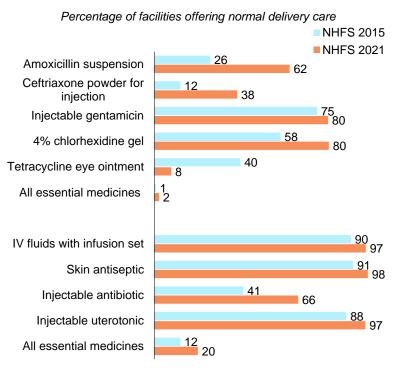
A large majority of facilities providing normal vaginal delivery services reported having each of the essential medicines for delivery care, with facilities least likely to have an injectable antibiotic (66%). Overall, however, only around one-fifth of facilities had all essential medicines for delivery care available on the day of the NHFS visit.

With regard to the essential medicines for newborn care, facilities were most likely to have chlorhexidine gel and injectable gentamicin (80% each) and least likely to have tetracycline eye ointment (8%). Only 2% had all five essential newborn care medicines.

Considering priority medicines for mothers, facilities were most likely to have sodium chloride injectable solution (92%) and least likely to have cefixime capsules or tablets (29%). Overall, 6% of facilities providing normal vaginal delivery services had all eight priority medicines for mothers.

In general, the medicines needed for delivery and newborn care and for mothers were available more often at hospitals and PHCCs than at other types of facilities. **Figure 7.3** shows that, with the exception of tetracycline eye ointment, the availability of essential delivery and newborn care medicines improved between 2015 and 2021.

Figure 7.3 Availability of essential medicines to support delivery and newborn care



7.3.3 Infection Control

Infection control is vital during delivery care. A majority of facilities providing normal vaginal delivery services had alcohol-based hand disinfectant (94%), latex gloves (98%), and soap and running water (79%) available on the day of survey (Table 7.5). Facilities were much less likely to have a needle destroyer (29%) or waste receptacle (35%). Particularly notable was the small percentage of facilities that had the infection prevention and waste management reference manual available (10%). The availability of many of the items regarded as necessary for infection control increased markedly between the 2015 and 2021 NHFS surveys (Figure 7.4). However, similar to the situation in 2015 (1%), only a small proportion of facilities had all of the items considered essential for infection control in 2021 (3%).

Percentage of facilities offering normal delivery care NHFS 2015 NHFS 2021 13 Waste receptacle 35 8 Needle destroyer 29 93 Latex gloves 98 Soap and running 75 water/alcohol-based 97 hand disinfectant Alcohol-based 32 disinfectant 94 Soap and running 65 water 79 69 Running water 81

72

82

Figure 7.4 Availability of key infection control items



Soap

Facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery care should be prepared to provide key emergency obstetric and newborn care interventions—EmONC signal functions—to manage complications when they occur. **Table 7.6** reports on the performance of signal functions in facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services in Nepal in the 3-month period prior to the NHFS.

Facilities are considered to offer basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) if they provided the first seven signal functions shown in **Table 7.6** at least once during the 3 months before the NHFS survey visit. They are considered to offer comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care (CEmONC) if they performed at least one cesarean delivery and one blood transfusion in addition to the seven basic signal functions. Assessment of the performance of CEmONC services is limited to hospitals and PHCCs since lower-level facilities are not expected to have the capacity to carry out a cesarean delivery or provide blood transfusions.

With regard to specific BEmONC functions, **Table 7.6** shows that facilities offering normal delivery services most often administered parenteral oxytocics (88%) in the 3-month period before the survey. They were least likely to have provided assisted vaginal delivery services (8%) or to have administered parenteral anticonvulsants (9%).

Overall, only 3% of facilities providing normal delivery care carried out all of the BEmONC functions in the 3-month period before the NHFS visit. **Table 7.7** shows that among hospitals and PHCCs offering vaginal delivery care, 13% performed all of the BEmONC functions, which is slightly lower than the rate found for hospitals and PHCCs in the 2015 NHFS (14%).

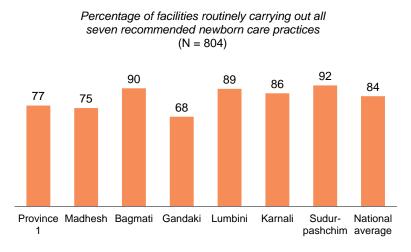
Considering CEmONC, functions, **Table 7.6** shows that 39% of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services provided at least one blood transfusion and 46% performed at least one cesarean delivery in the 3-month period before the survey. Overall, 11% of hospitals and PHCCs carried out all CEmONC functions (i.e., at least one blood transfusion and one cesarean delivery in addition to all seven BEmONC services) during that period. Considering only hospitals offering vaginal delivery services, 16% carried out all CEmONC functions (**Table 7.7**). These rates are similar to those observed in the 2015 NHFS (12% among hospitals and PHCCs and 18% among hospitals only).

7.5 Newborn Care Practices

To ensure the survival of newborns, it is crucial to follow appropriate care practices routinely for every newborn. In the 2021 NHFS, facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services were asked if the 10 newborn care practices highlighted in **Tables 7.8.1** and **7.8.2** were routine components of newborn care in the facility.

Ninety percent or more of the facilities reported that they engaged in the first seven newborn care practices, which range from putting the baby skin to skin on the mother's abdomen after delivery to weighing the child after birth. Overall, 84% of facilities reported that all seven of the practices were routine components of newborn care in the facility. By province, facilities in Gandaki were least likely (68%) and facilities in Sudurpashchim (92%) were most likely to routinely carry out all seven practices (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.5 Newborn care practices, by province



Although these results are encouraging, **Tables 7.8.1** and **7.8.2** also show that far fewer facilities routinely administer vitamin K (19%), give a bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccination before discharge (10%), or apply tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes (6%). In general, hospitals were more likely to report these practices as a routine part of the newborn care they provide than other types of facilities.

7.6 BASIC MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS

Table 7.9 presents aggregate information on supervision and training received by health providers involved in delivery or newborn care who were interviewed in the 2021 NHFS. The total number of providers interviewed was 2,742.

7.6.1 Supervision

Supervision of providers of delivery care is relatively common, with 63% of interviewed providers reporting that they received personal supervision in the 6 months before the assessment (**Table 7.9**). Providers in the Karnali and Lumbini provinces were most likely to have received personal supervision during the 6month period before the NHFS visit (**Figure 7.6**).

7.6.2 Training

In-service training not only improves the knowledge of skilled birth attendants but also improves their skills. Forty-five percent of the health workers providing delivery and/or newborn care on the day of the NHFS visit had ever received training related to delivery and/or newborn care. However, only 16% of providers reported that they had received in-service training during the 24 months preceding the assessment (Table 7.9). The percentage of providers receiving recent training in delivery and newborn care ranged from 12% in the Madhesh province to 22% in Sudurpashchim (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.6 Recent personal supervision and training in delivery and newborn care

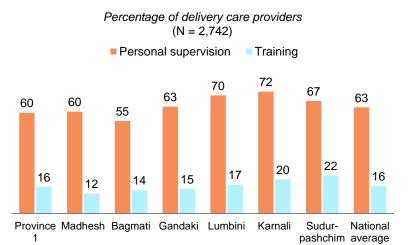


Figure 7.7 Training related to delivery and/or newborn care during the 24 months preceding the survey (supportive management for providers of delivery care), by province

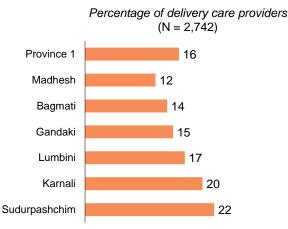


Table 7.10 and Table 7.11 provide

information on the extent to which providers had received in-service training on specific topics relating to delivery care and newborn care. Looking at delivery care topics, providers most often reported ever attending training related to SBA (31%), routine care during labor and delivery (29%), active management of the third stage of labor (31%), and post-abortion care (30%). With regard to newborn care, delivery and newborn care providers most often reported ever receiving in-service training on kangaroo mother care for low birth weight babies (32%).

7.7 PROVIDER ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

The information obtained during the observations of normal vaginal deliveries in the 2021 NHFS allows an assessment of the extent to which health care providers in Nepal are adhering to standards of delivery care. It also offers insights into the quality of postpartum and newborn care.

The data are based on observations of normal vaginal deliveries that took place during the NHFS team visits to the facilities in the sample that routinely offer these services. To obtain these data, the NHFS observers recorded information about provider interactions with clients during each stage of the observed deliveries using checklists based on commonly accepted guidelines. For each of the deliveries, the goal

was to observe the entire delivery process from the initial assessment conducted upon a client's arrival at the facility through the postpartum and newborn care provided immediately following delivery. However, logistical constraints sometimes prevented the team from observing all of the delivery phases for each client. In particular, information is limited on the assessments conducted on the client's arrival at the facility.

The 2021 NHFS included observations from 475 normal vaginal deliveries. Taking into account the numbers of observed deliveries by facility type, 9 in 10 of the observed delivery consultations occurred in hospitals, mainly public hospitals. Care was primarily provided by nursing professionals (55%) or auxiliary health professionals (38%). Almost all of the providers were female (98%).

7.7.1 Initial Assessment

Table 7.13 and **Table 7.14** summarize information on the comparatively small number of initial client assessments the NHFS teams were able to observe. The majority of the observed initial assessments were with women who had normal vaginal deliveries, but around one-third were with women who had a cesarean or assisted delivery.

Table 7.13 includes information on pregnancy danger signs and prior pregnancy complications providers were observed asking about during the initial assessments. The results show that providers asked about at least one of the danger signs listed in the table in the majority of the initial assessments (76%). With respect to specific danger signs, providers most often asked about severe abdominal pain (55%), decrease in or stopping of fetal movement (54%), and vaginal bleeding (45%). **Table 7.13** also shows that only a minority of providers sought information about specific complications a woman may have experienced in a previous pregnancy, asking most often about any prior abortion or miscarriage (30%). HIV status was checked in around two-thirds of the consultations, largely by asking the woman or checking her chart; only 8% of women were offered an HIV test. Urine protein testing was conducted for only 19% of the women.

The NHFS observers also recorded information on the extent to which providers complied with standard infection control precautions and conducted standard physical examinations during the initial assessments. **Table 7.14** shows that almost all providers wore sterile gloves when performing vaginal examinations, but only 55% washed their hands. With regard to physical examinations, virtually all providers were observed performing a vaginal examination (99%), and 87% advised the client about the result of the examination. Blood pressure was taken and the fetal heart rate was checked in around 9 in 10 consultations. On the other hand, only around one-third of women were checked for signs of anemia, and only around one quarter were examined for signs of edema.

7.7.2 Observation of Labor and Delivery

Table 7.15 through **Table 7.18** present detailed information on actions providers were observed to take and the standard precautions they observed during labor and delivery. The information is organized according to the stage of labor and facility type. As noted earlier, due to logistical issues, it was not possible to observe the stages of delivery for all clients; however, information is available at each stage for 9 in 10 or more of the deliveries observed during the 2021 NHFS.

With regard to infection control, the results in **Tables 7.15**, **7.17**, and **7.18** show that the primary precautions the vast majority providers were observed to take throughout labor and delivery were wearing disinfected or sterile gloves (91–98%) and clean masks (94–95%). Most providers also put on a clean gown or apron (92%) during later stages of labor. Hand washing and use of high-level disinfectant were much less common, with only 66% of providers seen washing their hands thoroughly and only 58% seen using disinfectant on both hands during the second and third stages of labor (**Table 7.17**).

A key component of quality delivery care is informing women and/or their support person about what to expect and offering encouragement. **Table 7.15** shows that the majority of providers (59–81%) were observed taking actions during the first stage of labor to explain procedures and support women.

Table 7.16 and **Table 7.17** also review the extent to which providers took various steps in preparing for the delivery. Providers were least often observed performing an episiotomy (38%). Active management of the third stage of labor, including the administration of a uterotonic and controlled cord traction, is important in avoiding postpartum hemorrhage. **Table 7.18** shows that uterotonics were administered in the case of almost all deliveries (96%) observed in the NHFS. Nine in 10 providers also were observed applying traction to the umbilical cord and performing uterine massage following delivery.

7.7.3 Immediate Newborn and Postpartum Care

Table 7.19 presents information on actions providers were observed taking immediately after delivery to care for the newborn and the mother. With regard to care of the mother, providers were most often observed palpating the mother's abdomen and proceeding with active management of the third stage of labor (85%). With respect to newborn care, providers were least often observed applying tetracycline eye ointment (2%) and most often observed thoroughly drying and covering the newborn (97%). Providers were observed assisting 57% of mothers in initiating breastfeeding within 1 hour of the delivery. Overall, breastfeeding was initiated within an hour of the delivery for 80% of newborns. Providers weighed three quarters of newborns after the delivery but were less often observed checking the baby's temperature (37%) or skin color (48%).

In a small number of observed deliveries, the providers took actions to resuscitate the newborn. **Table 7.20** provides information on the actions taken during newborn resuscitation efforts.

7.7.4 Respectful Maternity Care (Observed)

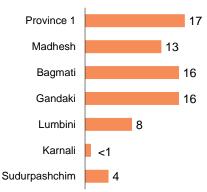
Respectful maternity care is a basic right. **Table 7.21** provides information on compliance with key elements of respectful maternity care during the deliveries observed in the 2021 NHFS. The results show that there was little evidence of abusive or discriminatory behavior. Other key elements of respectful maternity care were frequently but not universally observed (41–66%).

7.8 CLIENT EXPERIENCE

A total of 546 women who delivered at the facility and were being discharged at the time of the NHFS visit were interviewed about the postnatal services they and their newborns had received (Table 7.22). Taking into account the number of postpartum clients by facility type, 9 in 10 women delivered in a hospital, mainly in federal/provincial (56%) or private (28%) hospitals. The majority of interviewed women had a normal vaginal delivery, but 11% had a cesarean delivery. Interviewed women in Province 1 reported more

Figure 7.8 Cesarean deliveries (mode of delivery), by province

Percentage of facilities among interviewed postpartum women (N = 546)



cesarean deliveries than women in other provinces (**Figure 7.8**). More than 8 in 10 women were assisted at delivery by nurses/midwives, and the large majority of women (93%) had a female delivery attendant (**Table 7.23**).

7.8.1 Newborn Care Practices and Postpartum Checks/Advice

The 2021 NHFS interviews with postpartum women included questions about a number of newborn care practices following delivery. **Table 7.23** shows that 87% of women reported that they initiated breastfeeding within an hour of birth, and more than 7 in 10 reported skin-to-skin contact with the newborn following delivery. Two-thirds of postpartum women indicated that a provider had applied chlorhexidine to the newborn's cord.

Table 7.24.1 and **Table 7.24.2** present additional information on postpartum checks and advice women received at the time they were being discharged from the facility following delivery. Mothers reported most often being advised on breastfeeding (87%) and having their blood pressure checked (81%). Women were least likely to report having their breasts examined for problems (38%) or being given advice on family planning (39%). Overall, 8% of women reported receiving all of the maternal postpartum checks and forms of advice shown in **Table 7.24.1** and **Table 7.24.2**. This represents a slight improvement over the 4% of women who reported all of these checks and types of advice in the exit interviews conducted in the 2015 NHFS.

With regard to newborn care, mothers most often reported that providers checked the newborn for signs of breathing problems (79%). According to the mothers' reports, providers were least likely to check newborns for jaundice (34%). Overall, 19% of mothers reported receiving all of the newborn checks/advice shown in **Table 7.24.1** and **Table 7.24.2**, which is only a slight increase over the figure of 18% reported in 2015.

7.8.2 Payment for Services and Transportation Costs

Information was collected in the postpartum exit interviews on several aspects relating to the costs of delivery care. **Table 7.25** shows that women most often reported paying for registration fees (16%) and medicines (11%). Notably, almost none of the women delivering in PHCCs and basic health facilities reported that they paid for any of the items shown in the table.

Table 7.26 presents information on the level of awareness among postpartum women of the availability of free delivery services and transportation incentives. Overall, around 6 in 10 women were aware of the availability of free delivery care, and 53% knew about transportation incentives. Women who delivered in public facilities were much likely than women delivering in private hospitals to be aware of free delivery services and transportation incentives.

7.8.3 Transport, Waiting Times, and Access to Amenities

Timely transport to a facility at the beginning of labor can be critical, and waiting time and access to amenities such as drinking water and toilet facilities are basic indicators of the quality of delivery care. **Table 7.27** shows that most mothers reported in the exit interviews that they were transported to the facility where they delivered by auto vehicle (58%) or ambulance (24%). **Table 7.28** shows that almost all women reported getting a bed (97%) and being assessed by a provider (91%) within a half hour of their arrival at the facility. In addition, almost all women had access to a toilet (99%), and 80% reported that drinking water was available.

7.8.4 Respectful Maternity Care (Reported)

Information from the exit interviews with postpartum women allows an assessment from the women's perspective of the extent to which facilities are providing respectful maternity care. **Table 7.29** shows that more than 8 in 10 postpartum women reported that providers showed caring, appropriate behavior (88%) and that they felt comfortable with the level of auditory and visual privacy they received (85%). Most postpartum women also found the staff to be attentive when they requested assistance (94%), and around 7 in 10 women felt the staff provided explanations and encouraged questions. On the other hand, while few

postpartum women were subjected to physical abuse (1%), 6% reported discriminatory behavior on the part of facility staff, and 23% said that the staff scolded them or treated them disrespectfully.

7.8.5 Client Satisfaction

Postpartum women were asked directly about their level of satisfaction with various components of the care they had received at the facility, ranging from waiting time to the overall level of care they received. **Table 7.30** shows that a majority of postpartum women (79–89%) expressed satisfaction with all of the specific care components shown in the table. They most often expressed dissatisfaction with the cleanliness of the facility (9%).

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- Table 7.17 Standard precautions and preparation for delivery observed during the second and third stages of labor
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- Table 7.19 Immediate newborn and postpartum care
- Table 7.20 Newborn resuscitation
- Table 7.21 Respectful maternity care (observed)
- Table 7.22 Mode of delivery
- Table 7.23 Delivery attendant and essential newborn care practices
- Table 7.24.1 Postpartum checks/advice at the time of discharge by facility type
- Table 7.24.2 Postpartum checks/advice at the time of discharge by managing authority and province
- Table 7.25 Payment during delivery
- Table 7.26 Knowledge of free delivery services and transportation incentives
- Table 7.27 Means of transportation used
- Table 7.28 Waiting times and availability of basic amenities
- **Table 7.29** Respectful maternity care (reported)
- Table 7.30
 Client satisfaction

Table 7.1 Availability of normal vaginal delivery and other maternal health services

Among all facilities, percentages that offer normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery services, and among facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services, percentages offering specific maternal health services and

		Percentage of	Percentage of facilities offering:			Percentage c	of facilities offerin	Percentage of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services that offer/have:	lelivery services th	nat offer/have:	
Background characteristic	Normal vaginal delivery services	Cesarean delivery	Normal vaginal delivery services or cesarean delivery	Normal vaginal delivery services and cesarean delivery	Number of facilities	Assisted delivery	Medical abortion	Comprehensive abortion care	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with observed duty schedule	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with or without observed duty schedule	Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	94.6 93.8 97.3	81.9 24.3 0.5	94.6 93.8 57.8 97.3	81.9 24.3 0.5	27 17 51	85.4 38.0 26.9 26.4	95.5 53.6 75.4 65.2	93.3 39.7 69.5 31.5	94.4 67.6 69.0 61.2	100.0 96.8 98.9	50 50 50
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	48.2 57.2 7.0 23.8	0.0 0.0 0.0	48.2 57.2 7.0 23.8	0.0 0.0	1,352 1,064 154 135	7.2 7.5 3.3	18.7 19.9 0.0	0.0000	21.9 23.2 10.0	98.0 98.3 91.4	651 609 32
Managing authority Public Private	51.3 52.8	1.8 48.3	51.3 57.8	1.8 43.3	1,447 116	11.8 68.9	25.2 75.4	6.1 69.5	28.0 69.0	98.1 95.3	743 61
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	64.9 60.3 32.6	2.3 4.6 7.4	64.9 60.7 33.0	2.3 7.0	210 818 535	13.9 12.9 27.1	17.9 24.0 51.7	5.5 8.6 22.0	23.5 5.5 5.5	98.1 97.1 99.8	136 493 174
Location Urban Rural	41.3 63.0	9.7 0.2	42.0 63.0	9.0 0.2	833 730	24.3 10.0	42.5 18.9	21.9 2.8	44.3 21.3	96.2 99.1	344 460
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati	51.2 24.9 47.2	6.5 8.4 .7	51.3 25.1 48.1	.04 k .09 k .09 k	262 246 321	17.5 2999	30.6 48.5 24.7	16.0 16.0 16.1	26.7 35.3 35.3	97.1 100.0 96.0	134 151 251
сапаакі Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	40.3 56.8 77.8 76.8	2.5 8 5.0 2.8 5 0	46.7 57.2 78.1 76.8	2.6 2.6 5.6	138 239 169	14.0 13.2 14.7	40.0 31.0 28.0	10.0 10.0 6.3 5 3	20.0 29.1 31.8	99.0 98.3 96.9	92 136 130
Total	51.4	5.3	51.8	4.9	1,564	16.2	29.0	11.0	31.1	97.9	804

Table 7.2 Availability of cesarean delivery and other maternal health services at hospitals and PHCCs

Among all hospitals, percentages that offer cesarean delivery services; among hospitals that offer cesarean delivery services; percentages offering postpartum tubal ligation; and among all hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal deliveries, percentages providing comprehensive abortion care, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background	Percentage offering cesarean delivery	Number of hospitals	Percentage providing postpartum tubal ligation	Number of hospitals offering cesarean delivery services	Percentage offering compre- hensive abortion care	Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	81.9 24.3 48.3	27 17 116 0	85.8 66.6 90.8	22 4 56 0	93.3 39.7 69.5 31.5	25 16 61 50
Managing authority Public Private	59.0 48.3	44 116	82.7 90.8	26 56	49.9 69.5	91 61
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	42.6 48.1 56.2	11 78 71	70.6 91.8 86.9	5 38 40	63.5 59.7 54.9	12 71 70
Location Urban Rural	54.5 13.4	148 13	88.7 66.7	81 2	65.0 35.3	116 37
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	65.0 57.9 48.1 43.3 45.6 47.8 51.9	26 19 58 18 24 8 8	92.9 87.5 88.0 89.1 93.8 69.2 73.3	17 11 28 8 11 4 4	61.7 43.3 61.3 57.4 57.3 45.4 78.6	30 23 40 16 24 10 10
Total	51.3	160	88.2	82	57.8	153

Table 7.3 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for delivery services

Among facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services, percentages having guidelines for delivery care, at least one staff member recently trained in delivery care, and basic equipment and supplies for routine delivery care available at the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Observed caref corner NICU transport ³ light ⁴ pack ⁵ extractor) extractor ktt ⁴ 20.1 58.4 75.3 63.0 95.5 93.1 96.5 100.0 88.8 94.4 15.7 31.5 55.2 93.1 96.5 100.0 87.7 44.9 46.5 15.7 31.5 57.1 55.2 93.8 96.1 98.9 40.4 45.3 10.3 33.6 41.8 0.0 78.7 98.3 98.1 16.2 11.4 10.3 33.6 41.8 0.0 78.7 98.3 66.1 57.9 10.3 30.6 41.8 0.0 78.7 98.3 98.4 65.7 11.4 11.4 31.1 43.7 23.9 99.3 99.3 59.7 15.5 11.4 11.5 56.2 50.4 95.8 98.4 66.1 27.3 28.3 17.1 11.4	Background	Guide- lines on delivery	EOC job aid	Staff trained in delivery	Newborn	SNICU/	Emergency	Exami- nation	Delivery	Equipment Suction apparatus Ma (mucus vac	nual uum	Vacuum aspiration kit or MVA	bag	Neonatal bag and			
Initial-level Initialevel Initial-level Initial-le	characteristic	care ¹	observed	care ²	corner	NICU	transport ³	light ⁴	pack ⁵	extractor)			kit ⁶			mask	mask graph ⁷ Gloves ⁸
anters 127 97 299 398 0.0 78.7 93.4 98.3 59.7 15.5 0.0 1.5 10.3 30.6 41.8 0.0 79.3 94.0 98.3 59.7 15.5 0.0 1.5 16.3 10.7 0.0 73.6 89.3 100.0 35.4 98.3 59.7 15.5 13.2 10.4 31.1 43.7 2.3 80.3 93.8 98.4 63.7 20.3 7.4 6.2 6.1 55.2 50.4 95.8 93.7 89.9 89.1 57.9 11.2 10.0 28.7 46.1 2.3 67.9 97.9 61.9 77.9 15.7 6.5 28.7 61.9 12.4 87.2 95.9 97.7 79.0 27.1 15.7 6.5 28.4 57.9 97.9 67.9 97.7 79.0 27.1 15.7 16.5 28.4 87.2	Facting type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	22.5 12.0 7.4 16.3	20.1 6.9 15.7	58.4 34.6 6.1	75.3 77.1 55.2 67.4	63.0 5.2 0.6	95.5 95.8 88.8 88.8	97.8 96.5 93.7	98.9 89.9 98.9	100.0 87.7 89.1 89.9	88.8 44.9 57.9 40.4	94.4 66.5 7.30 8.65	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4 98.9 83.8 97.8 97.8	,	98.9 100.0 83.8 97.8	98.9 97.8 100.0 96.6 90.9 90.9
13.2 10.4 31.1 43.7 2.3 80.3 93.8 98.4 63.7 20.3 7.4 6.2 6.1 55.2 50.4 95.8 93.7 89.4 63.7 20.3 14.6 15.0 38.7 46.1 5.3 50.4 95.8 97.2 61.8 57.9 15.7 6.5 28.7 46.1 2.3 62.1 93.8 97.2 61.8 28.8 15.7 6.5 28.7 61.9 12.4 87.2 96.5 97.7 79.0 27.1 15.7 6.5 23.9 51.7 13.8 79.9 93.3 97.9 61.9 27.1 12.7 8.5 23.9 51.7 13.8 79.9 93.7 97.9 67.0 20.3 12.8 11.3 39.2 0.1 82.7 96.9 97.9 70.7 31.9 12.4 87.2 96.5 97.9 67.9 97.6 61.9	Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	12.7 13.5 0.0	9.7 10.3 1.5	29.9 30.6 33.8 16.3	39.8 41.8 12.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	78.7 79.3 63.6 73.0	93.4 94.0 89.3 83.1	98.3 98.5 93.4	59.7 61.8 35.4 28.9	15.5 16.2 6.1	11.4 12.0 5.0 2.7		91.4 92.6 74.8 74.0		91.9 93.3 74.3 70.1	91.9 98.0 93.3 98.1 74.3 100.0 70.1 95.8
Iregion 14.6 15.0 38.7 46.1 2.3 62.1 93.8 97.2 61.8 28.8 15.7 6.5 2.8.7 36.1 2.3 62.1 93.8 97.2 61.8 28.8 15.7 6.5 2.8.7 51.7 13.8 79.9 97.9 70.7 79.0 27.1 12.7 8.5 2.3.9 51.7 13.8 79.9 93.9 97.9 70.7 31.9 12.7 13.8 79.9 93.7 97.6 61.9 70.7 31.9 12.7 13.3 39.2 0.1 82.7 93.9 70.7 31.9 12.8 11.3 33.1 39.2 0.1 82.7 93.7 70.7 31.9 11.9 18.7 28.2 51.7 13.3 39.2 97.6 61.9 70.7 31.9 11.9 16.7 13.3 39.2 51.7 13.3 97.6 61.9 70.7 3	Managing authority Public Private	13.2 7.4	10.4 6.2	31.1 6.1	43.7 55.2	2.3 50.4	80.3 95.8	93.8 93.7	98.4 89.9	63.7 89.1	20.3 57.9	17.1 66.8		92.3 83.8	92.3 92.1 83.8 69.9		92.1 69.9
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	14.6 11.2 15.7	15.0 10.0 6.5	38.7 26.7 28.7	46.1 38.0 61.9	2.3 4.7 12.4	62.1 84.8 87.2	93.8 92.9 96.5	97.2 97.9 97.7	61.8 62.0 79.0	28.8 20.3 27.1	28.7 18.3 22.4		90.3 90.4 96.2	90.3 87.1 90.4 91.4 96.2 90.0		87.1 91.4 90.0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Location Urban Rural	12.7 12.8	8.5 11.3	23.9 33.1	51.7 39.2	13.8 0.1	79.9 82.7	93.9 93.7	97.9 97.6	70.7 61.9	31.9 16.7	31.2 13.3		91.8 91.5	91.8 87.9 91.5 92.2		87.9 92.2
	Province Province 1 Machesh Bagmati Gandati Lumbini Kannali	116.5 116.2 117.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1	13.3 13.3 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7 10.7	29.5 20.1 27.8 27.9 24.9	51.9 61.4 42.0 32.4 32.4	135.7 5.0 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7 7 7 7	84.0 83.3 79.6 87.2 87.2 88.8	89.0 98.2 97.6 927.6	99.2 96.9 96.9 96.5 96.5 96.5	72.2 71.5 89.8 69.8 66.7	24.5 24.5 34.8 13.7 20.3 22.3 22.3	27.4 19.0 16.2 10.5 10.5		90.6 97.3 92.7 85.8 85.8	90.6 97.3 90.7 90.8 89.4 92.7 96.1 94.9 88.8 85.8 87.7		90.7 99.4 96.1 88.8 87.7
	Total	12.8	10.1	29.2	44.6	0.0 6.0	81.5	93.8	97.7	65.7	23.2	20.9		91.6		90.4	90.4 97.5

EOC = Emergency obstetric care SNICU = Special/sick neonatal intensive care unit NICU = Neonatal intensive care unit

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration

¹ Nepal Medical Standards (NMS) Volume III, Reproductive Health (RH) clinical protocols, or any other clinical protocols/guidelines ² At least one interviewed provider of delivery services at the facility reported receiving skilled birth attendant (SBA) training, advanced skilled birth attendant (ASBA) training, the maternal and newborn health update, training on routine care during labor and normal vaginal delivery, or training in active management of the third stage of labor (AMTSL) during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does

not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ³ Facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility.

⁴ A functioning flashlight is acceptable. ⁵ Either the facility had a sterile delivery pack available at the delivery site or else all of the following individual equipment was present: cord clamp, episiotomy scissors, scissors (or blade) to cut cord, suture material with needle, and needle holder and four-piece wrapper.

⁶ Facility had a functioning vacuum aspirator or else a dilatation and curettage kit available. ⁷ A blank partograph at the service site ⁸ Disposable latex gloves or equivalent available at the service site

Table 7.4.1 Medicines and commodities for delivery and newborn care by facility type

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages with essential medicines and commodities for delivery care, essential medicines for newborns, and priority medicines for mothers observed to be available on the day of the survey, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Facilit	y type			Basic	health care c	enters	
Medicines	Federal/ provincial- level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Essential medicines for									
delivery ¹									
Injectable uterotonic									
(oxytocin) ²	97.8	100.0	85.4	98.9	97.8	98.0	95.0	96.4	97.0
Injectable antibiotic ³	94.4	61.0	75.7	83.7	62.9	63.9	52.3	47.4	66.1
Skin antiseptic	98.9	100.0	90.8	99.4	98.6	98.6	100.0	98.4	98.1
Intravenous fluids with									
infusion set ⁴	98.9	96.5	89.4	97.8	97.8	98.2	94.3	91.4	97.2
Magnesium sulphate All essential medicines for	95.5	94.8	69.7	86.0	68.0	69.6	48.5	45.1	70.7
delivery	84.4	42.1	54.5	42.1	12.2	12.8	10.0	1.6	20.2
Essential medicines for newborns									
Tetracycline eye ointment ¹	20.2	15.4	12.7	13.5	6.2	6.3	4.5	4.6	7.8
4% chlorhexidine gel ¹	85.4	77.5	61.9	84.8	81.4	82.0	84.3	69.5	80.2
Injectable gentamicin ²	86.4	90.6	75.0	89.3	79.0	79.5	63.5	75.2	79.8
Ceftriaxone powder for									
injection	92.1	90.7	87.4	69.7	27.7	28.2	27.2	16.8	38.1
Amoxicillin suspension or dispersible pediatric									
dosed tablet	77.4	75.0	54.3	64.0	61.9	61.9	60.5	62.7	62.2
All essential medicines for		10.0	01.0	01.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	02.1	02.2
newborns	14.5	12.0	7.2	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.2
Priority medicines for mothers Sodium chloride injectable									
solution	97.8	96.6	91.8	96.6	91.6	92.0	95.0	82.9	92.2
Injectable calcium									
gluconate Ampicillin powder for	79.9	51.8	75.2	59.6	51.5	53.2	33.4	24.3	54.7
injection	71.9	55.3	48.9	48.9	37.5	37.5	37.2	37.6	40.5
Injectable metronidazole Misoprostol capsules or	94.4	69.2	85.1	74.2	40.2	40.4	47.8	34.2	48.1
tablets	70.8	53.5	63.7	53.9	40.6	41.8	9.1	28.2	44.4
Azithromycin capsules or tablets or oral liquid	95.4	96.6	69.0	90.4	56.3	56.0	57.9	61.1	61.4
Cefixime capsules or									
tablets	86.5	66.5	67.2	45.5	20.8	20.2	30.2	29.1	28.9
Injectable betamethasone	00.0	50.7	00.4	75.0	45.0	40.0	05.4	00.0	F4 7
or dexamethasone	83.0	56.7	80.1	75.3	45.9	46.6	35.4	36.3	51.7
All priority medicines for mothers	39.3	20.7	32.2	7.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.9
mouners	39.3	20.7	32.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.9
Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery									
services	25	16	61	50	651	609	11	32	804

¹ All essential medicines for delivery, antibiotic eye ointment, and 4.1% chlorhexidine gel were assessed and had to be available at the service

delivery site. ² Injectable uterotonic (e.g., oxytocin), injectable magnesium sulphate, and injectable gentamicin are also classified as priority medicines for ³ Injectable antibiotic (e.g., ceftriaxone and ampicillin)
 ⁴ Any intravenous fluid with infusion sets

Table 7.4.2 Medicines and commodities for delivery and newborn care by managing authority and province

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages with essential medicines and commodities for delivery care, essential medicines for newborns, and priority medicines for mothers observed to be available on the day of the survey, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing	g authority				Province				
Medicines	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
Essential medicines for delivery ¹										
Injectable uterotonic										
(oxytocin) ²	98.0	85.4	96.0	98.1	96.1	96.2	97.5	95.7	99.6	97.0
Injectable antibiotic ³	65.3	75.7	71.1	60.5	76.0	60.3	63.8	63.1	60.8	66.1
Skin antiseptic	98.7	90.8	98.9	98.2	95.8	93.8	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.1
Intravenous fluids with										
infusion set ⁴	97.8	89.4	98.4	97.0	97.8	99.4	96.8	98.8	92.9	97.2
Magnesium sulphate	70.7	69.7	62.0	58.4	65.0	79.0	78.3	85.4	66.8	70.7
All essential medicines										
for delivery	17.3	54.5	20.6	17.2	30.2	23.0	20.6	19.2	7.7	20.2
Essential medicines for newborns										
Tetracycline eye										
ointment ¹	7.3	12.7	14.8	11.3	4.8	8.6	8.8	4.4	3.2	7.8
4% chlorhexidine gel ¹	81.7	61.9	74.4	83.9	84.4	80.0	86.7	72.1	78.8	80.2
Injectable gentamicin ²	80.2	75.0	75.9	61.6	76.7	74.2	83.4	90.2	88.1	79.8
Ceftriaxone powder for										
injection	34.0	87.4	32.1	38.7	42.5	43.7	39.8	34.4	36.0	38.1
Amoxicillin suspension										
or dispersible pediatric										
dosed tablet	62.8	54.3	66.2	30.1	72.2	76.2	56.3	55.7	62.8	62.2
All essential medicines										
for newborns	1.8	7.2	1.8	3.1	1.9	4.9	3.3	1.1	0.6	2.2
Priority medicines for mothers										
Sodium chloride	02.2	01.0	02.4	00.4	00.0	100.0	05.0	01.0	04 5	00.0
injectable solution Injectable calcium	92.3	91.8	93.4	98.1	88.3	100.0	95.3	91.9	84.5	92.2
gluconate Ampicillin powder for	53.0	75.2	61.0	39.7	61.2	46.7	50.5	59.7	53.9	54.7
injection	39.8	48.9	34.6	26.4	57.6	26.1	37.0	50.6	39.6	40.5
Injectable metronidazole	45.0	85.1	34.1	43.3	56.6	53.1	37.6	60.8	52.3	48.1
Misoprostol capsules or	10.0	00.1	0	10.0	00.0	00.1	01.0	00.0	02.0	10.1
tablets	42.8	63.7	64.5	41.7	61.5	44.9	36.8	30.2	23.3	44.4
Azithromycin capsules or	12.0	00.7	01.0		01.0	11.0	00.0	00.2	20.0	
tablets or oral liquid	60.8	69.0	32.5	76.2	66.5	77.8	69.9	54.5	63.3	61.4
Cefixime capsules or	00.0	00.0	02.0	10.2	00.0	11.5	00.0	0-1.0	00.0	01.1
tablets	25.7	67.2	18.6	33.5	38.4	39.0	27.1	23.4	25.2	28.9
Injectable	20.1	01.2	10.0	00.0	00.4	00.0	27.1	20.7	20.2	20.5
betamethasone or										
dexamethasone	49.4	80.1	47.4	57.5	56.6	51.1	54.6	49.6	46.8	51.7
All priority medicines for		00.1	71.1	07.0	00.0	01.1	01.0	70.0	-0.0	01.1
mothers	3.7	32.2	6.5	4.7	11.3	4.6	5.0	1.4	4.7	5.9
Number of facilities										
Number of facilities offering normal vaginal										
delivery services	743	61	134	61	151	92	136	100	130	804
	740	01	104	01	101	52	100	100	100	004

¹ All essential medicines for delivery, antibiotic eye ointment, and 4.1% chlorhexidine gel were assessed and had to be available at the service delivery ² Injectable uterotonic (e.g., oxytocin), injectable magnesium sulphate, and injectable gentamicin are also classified as priority medicines for mothers.
 ³ Injectable antibiotic (e.g., ceftriaxone and ampicillin)
 ⁴ Any intravenous fluid with infusion sets

Table 7.5 Items for infection control during provision of delivery care

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages with indicated items for infection control observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

					,							
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/ needle cutter	Waste receptacle ²	Infection prevention and health care guideline ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	94.4 98.3 90.4	96.7 98.3 94.1 94.9	94.4 98.3 88.1 89.9	96.7 80.2 93.1	98.9 98.3 99.5 99.4	97.8 100.0 93.1 94.9	61.9 35.3 57.4 24.2	67.5 47.3 45.6 29.8	20.2 10.4 8.4	16.8 0.0 1.1	93.2 93.1 85.8 86.0	25 16 50
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	79.7 81.3 74.7 50.0	77.4 79.1 69.6 46.8	75.6 77.4 69.6 42.1	94.0 94.3 91.9 87.9	97.5 97.6 100.0 94.1	98.0 98.1 95.8	25.4 26.3 22.6 7.6	32.4 33.7 37.2 7.1	8.0 9.0 0.0 0.0	1.6 1.7 0.0	85.2 85.5 100.0 74.2	651 609 32
Managing authority Public Private	81.3 88.6	79.7 94.1	77.7 88.1	93.9 93.1	97.7 94.5	97.8 93.1	26.7 57.4	33.7 45.6	9.2 21.2	2.0 13.0	85.7 85.8	743 61
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	80.3 81.0 85.7	77.9 80.1 84.8	75.7 77.6 83.2	97.6 91.8 96.4	99.0 96.3 99.3	99.4 97.3 96.5	22.2 28.9 35.0	40.1 34.1 32.1	9.7 8.8 14.4	2.9 3.3 1.5	78.6 88.1 84.5	136 493 174
Location Urban Rural	86.0 78.8	82.8 79.2	81.4 76.3	94.5 93.3	98.3 96.8	98.3 96.8	30.8 27.8	38.2 32.0	12.2 8.6	4.9 1.3	85.9 85.5	344 460
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gamati Ganati Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	86.8 81.1 87.0 87.6 80.7 76.7 72.3	90.2 77.8 85.6 85.4 79.3 67.7	86.8 74.4 87.0 84.8 76.4 64.0 64.0	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	29.1 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	43.7 22.6 19.3 39.4 34.8		ю – ю – о ю о 8 й й й і 4 й й	75.7 87.3 87.3 87.3 82.9 83.0 83.0	13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total	81.9	80.8	78.5	93.8	97.4	97.5	29.1	34.7	10.2	2.9	85.7	804

³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, needle destroyer or needle cutter, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, and injection safety precaution guideline

Table 7.6 Signal functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) and functional basic EmONC and comprehensive EmONC

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages that reported applying or carrying out signal functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care at least once in the 3 months preceding the survey, percentages that can be considered functional basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) facilities, and percentages that can be considered functional comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care

Background Parenteral characteristic antibiotics Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals 57.8 Private hospitals 57.2		Percentag	te of facilities th	Percentage of facilities that provided/carried out:	rried out:			Number of facilities	Percentage (Percentage of facilities that carried out:	t carried out:	PHCCs
vincial- itals hospitals bitals	Parenteral oxytocics	Parenteral anticon- vulsants	Assisted vaginal delivery	Manual removal of placenta	Removal of retained products of conception	Neonatal resuscitation	BEmONC ¹	vaginal vaginal delivery services	Blood transfusion	Cesarean delivery	CEMONC ²	onernig vaginal delivery services
	96.7 96.5 83.1 92.7	69.6 26.0 14.6	68.5 17.3 32.5 10.7	79.9 59.7 51.8 52.2	84.3 37.9 52.1 47.2	86.6 49.0 50.6	45.0 10.4 11.1	25 16 50	75.4 20.6 61.3 0.0	85.4 22.4 72.6 0.6	38.3 6.9 0.0	25 16 50
Basic health care centers 28.4 HPs 29.2 UHCs 20.7 CHUs 16.9	87.8 87.7 79.8 92.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	ы 1 0 0 0 0 0	31.9 32.6 20.3	19.8 15.7 4.6	23.8 24.8 5.0	0.000	651 609 32				0000
Managing authority 33.2 Public 75.2 Private	88.6 83.1	6.1 42.7	6.1 32.5	35.5 51.8	24.2 52.1	28.3 45.2	1.8 10.5	743 61	24.4 61.3	27.8 72.6	11.8 9.6	91 61
Ecological region 36.3 Mountain 36.3 Hill 28.9 Terai 57.9	91.4 86.0 91.8	3.7 6.1 20.6	5.3 6.0 16.3	29.4 32.0 55.7	17.1 19.8 52.4	25.0 22.4 53.4	0.8 6.4 6.4	136 493 174	35.3 42.3 36.9	40.0 45.8 46.8	9.4 9.0 13.1	12 71 70
Location Urban 49.0 Rural 27.1	86.9 89.2	17.5 2.4	14.2 3.6	43.4 31.7	37.7 17.9	41.5 20.6	5.7 0.1	344 460	50.8 3.0	59.2 3.8	14.1 0.8	116 37
Province 1 Province 1 Madhesh 39.6 Bagmati 59.9 Gandaki 27.7 Lumini 34.1 Karnali 34.3 Sudurpashchim 34.3	9 9 9 3 3 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 2 8 9 3 3 9 2 4 7 8 8 9 9 2 8 9 3 6	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	20 9 9 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	22.6 23.5 23.5 22.6 22.6 14.8	21.6 21.6 23.0 29.4 29.4 29.4	3.7 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2	130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	40.5 35.9 35.6 35.2 35.2	49.4 55.6 39.1 38.4 40.7	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30 23 10 10 10 10
Total 36.5	88.2	8.9	8.1	36.7	26.4	29.6	2.5	804	39.3	45.8	10.9	153

² Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, that it had done at least one cesarean delivery in the 3 months before the survey, that it had done blood transfusion in an obstetric context at least once in the 3 months before the survey, that it had done blood transfusion in an obstetric context at least once in the 3 months before the survey. (1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, (2) parenteral administration of antibiotics, (2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonics, (3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsants for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, (4) assisted vaginal delivery, (5) manual removal of placenta, (6) removal of retained products of conception, and (7) neonatal resuscitation.

Table 7.7 Basic EmONC at hospitals and PHCCs and comprehensive EmONC at hospitals

Among hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages that can be considered functional basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) facilities, and, among hospitals offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages that carry out blood transfusion and cesarean delivery and can be considered functional comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEmONC) facilities, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Background	Percentage of facilities that carried out BEmONC ¹	Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services	Percentage Blood transfusion	of facilities that Cesarean delivery	carried out:	Number of hospitals offering normal vaginal delivery services
	DEmono	30111003	transitision	delivery	GEINOING	36111663
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	45.0 10.4 10.5 1.1	25 16 61 50	75.4 20.6 61.3	85.4 22.4 72.6	38.3 6.9 9.6	25 16 61 0
Managing authority						
Public Private	14.9 10.5	91 61	53.8 61.3	60.6 72.6	25.9 9.6	41 61
Ecological region						
Mountain Hill	9.4 10.9	12	56.5 65.1	64.0 69.9	15.1 13.8	7
Terai	16.0	71 70	52.2	69.9 66.3	13.8	46 49
Location						
Urban	17.0	116	64.1	74.4	17.8	92
Rural	0.8	37	10.1	12.7	2.5	11
Province 1 Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	16.3 14.1 8.5 7.0 15.9 17.0 19.0	30 23 40 16 24 10 10	58.9 58.3 66.4 55.0 49.0 40.5 62.3	71.9 72.9 71.8 60.7 59.6 49.5 71.8	22.3 14.9 9.1 11.3 20.9 18.0 28.7	21 14 31 10 15 6 6
Total	13.1	153	58.3	67.7	16.2	103

¹ Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services and applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: (1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, (2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonics, (3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsants for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, (4) assisted vaginal delivery, (5) manual removal of placenta, (6) removal of retained products of conception, and (7) neonatal resuscitation.

² Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, that it had done at least one cesarean delivery in the 3 months before the survey, that it had done blood transfusion in an obstetric context at least once in the 3 months before the survey, and that it applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: (1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, (2) parenteral administration of anticonvulsants for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, (4) assisted vaginal delivery, (5) manual removal of placenta, (6) removal of retained products of conception, and (7) neonatal resuscitation.

Table 7.8.1 Newborn care practices by facility type

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages reporting that the indicated practice is a routine component of newborn care, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/ provincial- level	Local-level	Private		Basic health care -	Basic	health care c	centers	
Newborn care practices	hospitals	hospitals	hospitals	PHCCs	centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Total
Delivery to the abdomen (skin to skin)	94.4	100.0	89.9	97.2	96.6	96.5	95.0	100.0	96.1
Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm	98.9	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Kangaroo mother care Initiation of breastfeeding within the	95.5	94.9	79.9	91.6	90.1	90.3	84.7	87.9	89.7
first hour Routine complete (head-to-toe) examination of newborns before	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.4	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.4
discharge	95.5	96.6	93.0	96.1	98.1	97.9	100.0	100.0	97.4
Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump	93.3	96.5	72.3	95.5	99.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	96.5
Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery Administration of injectable vitamin	100.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	99.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.0
K1 to newborn Applying tetracycline eye ointment	65.1	32.7	79.5	23.0	11.2	11.1	9.5	12.3	19.3
to both eyes Giving the newborn BCG prior to	10.1	15.8	11.2	8.4	5.0	4.9	9.5	4.2	6.0
discharge All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline	22.5	10.2	19.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	13.1	5.5	10.0
eye ointment, and newborn BCG	82.1	89.6	60.4	82.6	85.9	85.9	79.7	87.9	83.7
Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	25	16	61	50	651	609	11	32	804

Table 7.8.2 Newborn care practices by managing authority and province

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages reporting that the indicated practice is a routine component of newborn care, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

Delivery to the abdomen (skin to skin) 96.7 89.9 96.2 91.0 98.1 92.6 99.6 94.5 96.4 95.5 Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm 100.0 95.9 99.8 100.0 98.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 99.8 98.5 Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 </th <th></th> <th>Managing</th> <th>g authority</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Province</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		Managing	g authority				Province				
(skin to skin) 96.7 89.9 96.2 91.0 98.1 92.6 99.6 94.5 96.4 95 Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm 100.0 95.9 99.8 100.0 98.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 99.8 96.7 98.8 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88 94.9 93.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 90.0 96.5 100.0 90.0 90.0 96.5 100.0 90.4	Newborn care practices	Public	Private	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali		Total
(skin to skin) 96.7 89.9 96.2 91.0 98.1 92.6 99.6 94.5 96.4 95 Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm 100.0 95.9 99.8 100.0 98.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 99.8 96.7 98.8 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 86.1 Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 98.0 100.0 100	Delivery to the abdomen										
newborns to keep warm 100.0 95.9 99.8 100.0 98.5 100.0 100.0 100.0 99.8 S Kangaroo mother care 90.5 79.9 88.8 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88.8 Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.0		96.7	89.9	96.2	91.0	98.1	92.6	99.6	94.5	96.4	96.1
Kangaroo mother care 90.5 79.9 88.8 94.9 93.0 70.4 90.2 94.0 94.0 88.8 Initiation of breastfeeding 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 90.0 </td <td>Drying and wrapping</td> <td></td>	Drying and wrapping										
Initiation of breastfeeding 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.3											99.7
within the first hour 99.7 95.3 100.0 99.4 98.3 100.0 100.0 98.0 100.0 98.0 Routine complete (head-to- toe) examination of newborns before discharge 97.8 93.0 97.1 89.5 98.0 99.7 99.6 95.7 98.5 98.5 Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.0 99.7 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin		90.5	79.9	88.8	94.9	93.0	70.4	90.2	94.0	94.0	89.7
Routine complete (head-to-toe) examination of newborns before 97.8 93.0 97.1 89.5 98.0 99.7 99.6 95.7 98.5 98.5 Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.3 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Vadministration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Siving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, thracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>											
toe) examination of newborns before discharge 97.8 93.0 97.1 89.5 98.0 99.7 99.6 95.7 98.5 98.9 Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.3 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 <td></td> <td>99.7</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>99.4</td> <td>98.3</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>98.0</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>99.4</td>		99.7	95.3	100.0	99.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	99.4
discharge 97.8 93.0 97.1 89.5 98.0 99.7 99.6 95.7 98.5 98.5 Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.3 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 14.3 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.	toe) examination of										
Applying chlorhexidine gel to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.3 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Siving the newborn BCG 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8		07.8	93.0	97 1	89.5	98.0	00.7	99.6	95.7	08.5	97.4
to umbilical cord stump 98.5 72.3 91.9 91.8 95.9 98.3 99.0 96.5 100.0 98.5 Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Siving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering Strange Strange Strange Strange Strange 91.9 8		57.0	33.0	57.1	03.0	30.0	33.1	33.0	33.7	30.5	57.4
Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering Strategy Strategy Strategy Strategy 91.9 8		98.5	72.3	91 9	91.8	95 9	98.3	99.0	96.5	100.0	96.5
immediately upon delivery 99.2 96.4 100.0 93.7 98.5 100.0 100.0 98.3 100.0 98.3 Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 11 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering Store of facilit		00.0	12.0	01.0	01.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	100.0	00.0
Administration of injectable vitamin K1 to newborn14.379.530.124.033.321.810.57.36.01Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes5.611.27.610.54.84.710.53.81.9Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge9.319.05.48.620.611.27.26.57.91All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG85.760.476.674.789.768.189.385.991.98		99.2	96.4	100.0	93.7	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	99.0
vitamin K1 to newborn 14.3 79.5 30.1 24.0 33.3 21.8 10.5 7.3 6.0 1 Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8											
ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye 0 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering V V 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8		14.3	79.5	30.1	24.0	33.3	21.8	10.5	7.3	6.0	19.3
ointment to both eyes 5.6 11.2 7.6 10.5 4.8 4.7 10.5 3.8 1.9 Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye 0 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering V V 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8	Applying tetracycline eye										
prior to discharge 9.3 19.0 5.4 8.6 20.6 11.2 7.2 6.5 7.9 1 All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering		5.6	11.2	7.6	10.5	4.8	4.7	10.5	3.8	1.9	6.0
All newborn care practices except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering	Giving the newborn BCG										
except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye ointment, and newborn BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering	prior to discharge	9.3	19.0	5.4	8.6	20.6	11.2	7.2	6.5	7.9	10.0
BCG 85.7 60.4 76.6 74.7 89.7 68.1 89.3 85.9 91.9 8 Number of facilities offering	except injectable vitamin K1, tetracycline eye										
0		85.7	60.4	76.6	74.7	89.7	68.1	89.3	85.9	91.9	83.7
6	lumber of facilities offering										
	normal vaginal delivery										
		743	61	134	61	151	92	136	100	130	804

Table 7.9 Supportive management for providers of delivery care

Among interviewed providers of normal vaginal delivery or newborn care services, percentages who reported receiving training related to their work and personal supervision during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percenta	ge of interviewed who received	providers	
Background characteristic	Training related to delivery and/or newborn care during the 24 months preceding the survey ¹	Training related to delivery and/or newborn care at any time ¹	Personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey ²	Number of interviewed providers of normal delivery or newborn care services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	21.0 23.2 4.9 16.2	53.2 53.4 25.2 48.2	52.0 59.1 53.9 62.8	377 124 646 203
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	19.5 19.5 24.1 16.4	50.2 50.5 52.0 38.4	70.3 70.6 48.3 69.4	1,392 1,334 15 43
Managing authority Public Private	19.6 4.9	50.7 25.2	65.6 53.9	2,097 646
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	23.9 15.6 14.3	51.0 45.0 41.9	59.3 62.9 64.0	331 1,495 916
Location Urban Rural	13.8 19.8	43.5 46.6	59.1 68.6	1,660 1,083
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	15.7 11.7 13.7 14.5 17.0 20.1 22.4	37.4 37.6 38.2 47.2 52.4 53.5 53.4	59.7 60.3 54.8 63.3 70.0 72.2 66.7	465 301 620 281 472 264 340
Total	16.2	44.7	62.9	2,742

¹ Provider reported receiving skilled birth attendant (SBA) training, advanced skilled birth attendant (ASBA) training, the maternal and newborn health update, training on routine care during labor and normal vaginal delivery, training in active management of the third stage of labor (AMTSL), or any training related to newborn care. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

related to newborn care. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ² Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor or from a visiting supervisor. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker.

Table 7.10 Training on specific aspects of delivery care

Among interviewed providers of normal vaginal delivery or newborn care services, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to delivery care during the specified time periods, by background

			Percenti	Percentage of interviewed		's of normal u	providers of normal delivery or newborn care	vborn care se	rvices who ru	sport receiving	services who report receiving in-service training in:	aining in:			2 V
	Skilled birt (SBA)	Skilled birth attendant (SBA) training	Advanced attendar trai	Advanced skilled birth attendant (ASBA) training	Routine c labor and	Routine care during labor and delivery	Active mar third staç (AM	Active management of third stage of labor (AMTSL)	MNH emergen care/lifes	MNH update/ emergency obstetric care/lifesaving skills	Post-a	Post-abortion care	Compre abortic	Comprehensive abortion care	Number of interviewed providers of normal
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	delivery or newborn care services
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	8.7 7.6 1.1	40.0 36.4 36.9	4.0 0.8 3.4	17.5 18.2 8.4 16.9	7.7 8.2 7.3	36.0 34.8 32.8	9.6 8.2 7.9	41.2 37.3 12.8 36.6	8.6 8.2 7.1	31.3 29.3 10.3 26.2	11.3 12.1 5.6	53.4 47.4 35.8	4 - 2 5 - 3 4 - 0 7 - 2 7 - 2 7 7 - 2 7 - 7 7 -	23.4 21.0 10.6	377 377 646 203
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	ອ ອ ອ ອ ອ ອ ອ ອ ອ	35.0 35.3 40.4 24.0		13.0 23.9 12.9	9.3 9.3 8.5	33.9 34.2 21.7 21.7	10.0 14.4 8.2	36.2 36.6 42.3 21.4	9.2 16.0 6.6	26.5 26.8 38.1 15.4	5.1 6.3 6.2	26.7 27.0 27.2 16.9	2.7 2.7 4.3	11.7 11.8 8.7 9.8	1,392 1,334 15 43
Managing authority Public Private	8.6 1.1	36.2 14.1	3.4 0.8	14.5 8.4	8.8 1.0	34.2 12.5	9.6 0.8	37.2 12.8	8.8 1.4	27.5 10.3	6.7 1.0	33.6 18.6	3.3 1.0	14.7 10.6	2,097 646
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	13.4 6.0 5.9	38.5 30.0 29.8	4.5 2.5 2.7	13.6 12.2 14.4	14.2 6.2 5.5	36.4 28.6 27.3	13.0 7.4 5.8	36.2 32.3 28.3	11.2 6.7 6.3	28.1 22.8 22.9	10.1 5.2 5.2	31.5 27.7 33.3	7.0 2.1 2.3	14.2 12.8 15.0	331 1,495 916
Location Urban Rural	4.9 9.8	29.5 33.2	2.3 3.5	12.7 13.7	4.7 10.3	27.0 32.4	5.2 11.1	29.2 34.9	5.4 9.7	22.3 25.2	5.2 5.6	33.2 25.2	2.3 3.4	14.8 12.0	1,660 1,083
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Kamali Sudurpashchim		27.4 20.7 30.1 32.8 40.6	5.3 2 2 2 0 7 5.3 2 2 2 0 7 5.1 3	11.2 11.2 9.8 12.0 16.6	2, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9,	27.4 20.1 38.8 39.5 39.5	6.0 6.3 0.3 0.3 0.0 0.0	29.0 34.7 32.6 39.7	7.6 5.7 6.8 0.9 0.9	23.2 31.4 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6	0.04400 0.05600 0.000000000000000000000000000	29.6 24.3 38.3 36.1	8.2 2.5 7.7 8.7 8.7 7.9 7.7 8.7 7	1.4.1 1.6 1.0 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	465 301 620 281 264 340
Total	6.8	31.0	2.8	13.1	6.9	29.1	7.5	31.4	7.1	23.5	5.4	30.1	2.8	13.7	2,742

Table 7.11 Training on specific aspects of immediate newborn care

Among interviewed providers of normal delivery or newborn care services, percentages who reported receiving in-service training on topics related to delivery and newborn care during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Noonatation roomanitation				Nomborn infodition			Sterile cc	Sterile cord cutting	Kangaroo r	ers or noninal ververy or newour care services who report receiving in services around in the service rearing in. Starting care care care care care care care care	Specialize	Specialized newborn	Number of interviewed	interviewed providers
	using bac	using bag and mask	breast	breastfeeding	manaç	awoun mectori management	Therm	Thermal care	ariu appro Cé	ariu appropriate coru care	ior iow pi bat	ior iow briti weignt babies	care (appr for hos	care (appricable orny for hospitals)	providers	
Background characteristic	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	During the past 24 months	At any time	delivery or newborn care services	uenvery or newborn care services in hospitals ¹
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals	13.5	36.6	10.6	32.1	7.3	23.7	10.3	32.0	10.6	32.9	21.8	53.1	5.7	15.9	377	377
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	14.8 4.7 10.0	32.5 16.5 28.0	15.1 2.3 9.6	32.1 12.1 27.1	9.4 1.5 7.5	19.3 8.3 20.4	11.9 2.3 9.1	28.6 11.8 25.9	12.4 2.7 9.9	29.8 11.9 26.8	29.2 5.2 9.9	48.8 22.1 28.2	8.8 1.6	18.6 7.1 -	124 646 203	
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	9.7 9.7 11.2 10.6	28.7 29.0 23.9 20.9	9.8 9.8 11.2 10.6	30.1 30.5 27.0 20.9	6.0 5.8 8.8 8.8	21.0 21.1 21.0	9.4 9.4 9.5 5.5	28.5 28.8 27.0 19.8	9.3 9.3 9.5	28.9 29.3 19.8	9.9 9.9 5.2 5.5	30.4 30.8 19.8			1,392 1,334 15 43	
Managing authority Public Private	10.7 4.7	30.2 16.5	10.3 2.3	30.3 12.1	6.6 1.5	21.3 8.3	9.7 2.3	28.9 11.8	9.8 2.7	29.5 11.9	13.2 5.2	35.3 22.1	6.5 1.6	16.6 7.1	2,097 646	
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	12.9 9.5 7.6	29.4 27.5 25.4	11.1 9.1 6.3	29.8 27.2 22.8	6.6 5.9 4.1	19.8 16.8 8	11.1 8.7 5.6	28.0 25.7 22.3	10.8 8.8 6.1	28.7 25.8 23.4	13.2 11.8 9.8	33.6 32.4 31.5	4.5 4.5 4.5	13.9 9.7 12.3	331 1,495 916	
Location Urban Rural	8.2 11.0	27.4 26.4	6.8 10.7	25.1 27.5	4.5 6.7	17.2 19.9	6.5 10.3	23.9 26.3	6.8 10.1	24.7 26.3	11.0 11.7	34.3 29.1	3.6 6.4	10.9 17.4	1,660 1,083	1,092 55
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati	8.8 7.0 7.3	20.5 24.2 26.0	7.7 6.1 7.2	19.3 20.7 25.9	5.1 4.7	12.5 18.2 18.3	8.2 4.4 7.1	19.0 20.9 24.8	8.1 5.2 7.5	19.2 23.8 24.2	12.0 7.6 11.1	25.8 26.1 33.0	4 4.0 2.3	12.6 9.9 8.7	465 301 620	
Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	11.1 9.2 14.2 10.6	30.1 29.8 33.3 28.8	9.6 8.2 11.9	29.3 30.8 29.3	5.4 5.6 8.0	17.3 21.0 21.0	8.1 8.1 10.9 2.7	27.3 27.6 29.0	8.7 7.8 11.0 9.6	28.3 27.8 29.1 28.4	11.8 10.2 12.1	32.2 37.6 33.3	4.1 2.1 6.3	11.5 14.7 15.5	281 472 264 340	
Total	9.3	27.0	8.4	26.0	5.4	18.3	8.0	24.9	8.1	25.3	11.3	32.2	3.7	11.3	2,742	1,147

Table 7.12 Observed deliveries by provider characteristics and facility type

Percent distribution of observed normal delivery consultations by provider characteristics, according to facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
Provider characteristic	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Provider category					
Delivery conducted by					
gynecologist/obstetrician	0.6	0.7	0.0	18.9	4.5
Delivery conducted by medical					
officer	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.8	1.9
Delivery conducted by nursing					
professional	60.4	68.0	5.7	36.7	55.3
Delivery conducted by health					
assistant	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.6
Delivery conducted by auxiliary					
nurse/midwife	37.2	29.3	94.3	38.7	37.6
Provider sex					
Female	98.3	98.0	100.0	94.8	97.5
Male	1.7	2.0	0.0	5.2	2.5
Number of observed deliveries	373	328	46	102	475

Table 7.13 Information collected and laboratory tests conducted during initial client assessments and pregnancy outcome

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the initial assessment phase, percentages that included the collection of information on danger signs and prior pregnancy complications, and laboratory testing and pregnancy outcomes for women whose consultations were observed, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Provider asked about danger signs					
the pregnant woman experienced					
Vaginal bleeding	47.5	42.3	85.2	35.3	45.1
Fever	13.8	15.0	4.9	30.4	17.1
Severe headaches and/or blurred				••••	
vision	7.7	8.7	0.0	3.0	6.7
Swollen face or hands	15.7	17.9	0.0	8.8	14.4
Convulsions or loss of					
consciousness	3.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	3.1
Severe difficulty breathing	9.4	10.7	0.0	15.6	10.6
Persistent cough for 2 weeks or	0.1	10.1	0.0	10.0	10.0
longer	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
Severe abdominal pain	55.9	52.5	80.3	49.3	54.6
Foul-smelling vaginal discharge	27.1	29.5	9.8	12.8	24.3
Frequent or painful urination	17.8	18.7	11.5	11.6	16.6
Decrease or stop in fetal movement	56.4	52.5	85.2	43.7	53.9
At least one danger sign (any of	50.4	52.5	03.2	43.7	55.9
above)	81.3	79.4	95.1	52.1	75.5
	01.5	79.4	95.1	52.1	75.5
Other problems that the client is concerned about	15.9	17.3	5.7	7.6	14.3
concerned about	15.9	17.3	5.7	7.0	14.3
Experience of complications during previous pregnancies Heavy bleeding during or after					
delivery	9.9	11.3	0.0	2.8	8.5
Anemia	5.5	6.3	0.0	2.8	5.0
High blood pressure	12.0	13.7	0.0	8.4	11.3
Convulsions	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Multiple pregnancies	8.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	6.9
Prolonged labor	8.9	9.3	5.7	2.8	7.7
Prior neonatal deaths	15.2	17.3	0.0	8.4	13.8
Prior stillbirths	12.8	14.6	0.0	18.5	14.0
Prior abortion/miscarriage	30.6	33.5	9.8	26.9	29.9
Preterm delivery	10.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	8.3
aboratory test: urine protein					
Test urine for presence of protein	19.6	21.6	4.9	14.1	18.5
	10.0	21.0	7.5	17.1	10.0
aboratory test: HIV status Check woman's HIV status (check					
chart or ask woman)	68.7	74.0	30.4	55.0	66.0
Offer woman HIV test	9.2	9.8	4.9	5.2	8.4
Dutcomes					
Cesarean section	29.2	32.5	5.7	25.7	28.5
Assisted delivery (vacuum or	-		-	-	
forceps)	8.6	9.8	0.0	5.6	8.0
lumber of observed deliveries	105	92	13	26	131

Note: Only 131 cases were observed during the initial assessment phase.

Table 7.14 Standard precautions and physical examinations observed during the initial assessment

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the initial assessment phase, percentages that included the indicated standard precautions and physical examinations, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Standard precautions for infection					
control					
Wash hands with soap and water before					
any initial examination	57.1	51.9	95.1	45.7	54.9
Wear high-level disinfected or sterile					
gloves before performing vaginal	00.0	00.4	05.4	07.0	00.0
examination	98.6	99.1	95.1	97.2	98.3
General examination					
Take temperature	40.9	45.2	9.8	70.5	46.8
Take pulse	63.5	69.4	20.5	75.8	65.9
Take blood pressure (total)	90.0	90.1	89.3	97.1	91.4
In sitting or lateral position	87.9	87.7	89.3	97.1	89.7
With arm at heart level	72.0	69.7	89.3	83.0	74.2
Ask whether the woman has passed urine	81.3	80.0	90.2	70.6	79.2
Perform general examination for anemia	31.8	35.6	4.9	34.5	32.4
Perform general examination for edema	25.3	28.1	4.9	19.7	24.2
Explain procedures to woman or provide	00.4	40.0	F 7	FO 7	20.0
support before proceeding	36.1	40.3	5.7	53.7	39.6
Abdominal examination					
Check fundal height	26.6	28.2	14.8	18.4	25.0
Check fetal presentation by palpation of					
abdomen	77.0	75.2	90.2	66.2	74.9
Check fetal heart rate with fetoscope	31.4	32.9	20.5	33.2	31.8
Check fetal heart rate with Doppler	88.6	90.6	73.7	85.8	88.0
Check fetal heart rate with ultrasound ¹	4.5	5.1	0.0	8.7	5.3
Check fetal heart rate with any of the					
above (fetoscope, Doppler, or				~~ -	
ultrasound)	88.6	90.6	73.7	88.7	88.6
Vaginal examination					
Perform vaginal examination	99.2	99.1	100.0	97.2	98.8
Inform woman of findings	89.5	88.0	100.0	78.5	87.3
Record the findings	93.4	93.9	90.2	97.2	94.2
Number of observed deliveries	105	92	13	26	131

Note: Only 131 cases were observed during the initial assessment phase. ¹ Ultrasound is not routine practice. This is used only if fetal heart sound is not detected from Doppler.

Table 7.15 Standard precautions and other activities observed during the first stage of labor

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the first stage of labor, percentages that included the indicated standard precautions and activities, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Standard precautions for infection control					
Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water					
and dry with a clean, dry cloth or air dry					
prior to any examination of woman	49.8	51.3	40.2	43.8	48.4
Put high-level disinfectant on both hands					
prior to any examination of woman	57.3	56.3	63.5	40.0	53.3
Wear high-level disinfected or sterile gloves					
or sterile surgical gloves on both hands					
prior to any examination of woman	90.3	93.2	72.4	94.7	91.3
Put on clean goggles in preparation for birth	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.1
Put on clean mask in preparation for birth	94.4	94.8	91.8	91.0	93.6
Put on clean boots in preparation for birth	26.8	27.1	25.5	23.1	26.0
Put on clean gown or apron in preparation		~~ ~			
for birth	63.9	68.0	37.9	75.2	66.5
Explain progress of labor					
Explain procedures to woman or provide					
support before proceeding	58.9	54.7	85.3	59.5	59.0
At least once, explain what will happen in					
labor to the woman and/or her support					
person	71.2	70.1	78.5	69.1	70.7
At least once, provide emotional support					
and reassurance, as feasible	82.9	80.7	97.0	73.3	80.7
At least once, encourage woman to					
consume fluids/food during labor	79.4	76.6	97.2	72.5	77.8
At least once, encourage/assist woman to					
ambulate and assume different positions					
during labor	74.2	75.1	68.5	61.7	71.3
Use partograph to monitor labor	80.9	85.1	54.4	69.0	78.2
Labor induction					
Augment labor with oxytocin	49.5	55.4	12.1	62.7	52.5
Perform artificial rupture of membrane	19.5	20.0	16.4	18.6	19.3
Administer any antibiotics	3.2	3.4	1.9	6.8	4.1
Number of observed deliveries	207	202	45	09	105
Number of observed deliveries	327	283	45	98	425

Table 7.16 Preparation for delivery observed during the first stage of labor

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the first stage of labor, percentages that included the indicated preparation for delivery, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
Preparation for delivery	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Prepare uterotonic drug to use for active management of third stage of labor					
(AMTSL)	91.2	89.8	100.0	86.0	90.0
Prepare timer	94.5	94.4	95.1	82.9	91.8
Prepare self-inflating ventilation bag for					
delivery	78.9	82.6	55.7	55.6	73.6
Ensure that face masks (size 0 and size 1) are laid out and ready for use for neonatal					
resuscitation	75.6	79.4	51.1	52.8	70.3
Prepare penguin suction	67.0	66.5	70.4	32.4	59.1
Prepare suction catheter/tube	81.9	88.1	42.9	84.8	82.6
Prepare suction machine	85.2	92.1	41.3	84.8	85.1
Prepare at least 4 cloths	66.6	62.3	93.7	62.6	65.7
Prepare disposable cord ties or clamps	96.5	96.5	96.5	91.7	95.4
Prepare sterile scissors or blade	98.1	98.0	98.4	91.7	96.6
Prepare chlorhexidine gel	86.2	84.8	95.1	63.4	81.0
Number of observed deliveries	327	283	45	98	425

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Table 7.17 Standard precautions and preparation for delivery observed during the second and third stages of labor

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the second and third stages of labor, percentages that included the indicated standard precautions and preparation for delivery, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Standard precautions for infection control Wash hands thoroughly with soap and					
water and dry with a clean, dry cloth or air dry prior to any examination of woman Put high-level disinfectant on both	66.5	69.1	47.6	65.0	66.2
hands prior to any examination of woman Wear high-level disinfected or sterile	60.5	58.1	78.4	49.1	58.2
gloves or sterile surgical gloves on both hands prior to any examination of woman	98.0	98.2	96.9	97.7	98.0
Put on clean goggles in preparation for birth	2.8	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.7
Put on a clean mask in preparation for birth	95.1	95.3	93.3	93.0	94.6
Put on clean boots in preparation for birth	56.8	55.0	70.0	42.6	53.9
Put on clean gown or apron in preparation for birth	90.9	90.6	93.8	94.1	91.6
Preparation for delivery Arrange delivery set Clean the woman's perineum with antiseptic solution, wiping from front	96.7	96.7	96.6	95.8	96.5
to back Place one sterile drape from delivery pack under the woman's buttock,	82.3	80.6	95.2	75.8	81.0
place one over her abdomen, and use one drape to receive the baby Check if the presentation of the baby is	81.5	80.2	91.8	85.3	82.3
cephalic	97.7	97.6	98.6	92.5	96.6
Perform episiotomy Feel around the baby's neck to ensure the umbilical cord is not around the	37.4	39.2	24.0	41.4	38.2
neck More than one health worker assisting	88.2	89.3	80.0	83.6	87.2
with the birth	84.3	84.9	80.1	87.9	85.1
Woman gave birth in lithotomy position	96.5	96.4	96.9	92.5	95.6
Number of observed deliveries	367	323	44	96	463

Note: A total of 463 cases were observed during active management of the third stage of labor.

Table 7.18 Active management of the third stage of labor (AMTSL)

Among the normal delivery consultations observed during the third stage of labor, percentages that included the indicated standard precautions and elements of active management of the third stage of labor, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

-		Public	facilities		
	Public	Public	PHCCs and basic health	Private	
	facilities	hospitals	care centers	hospitals	Total
Standard precautions for infection					
control Wash hands thoroughly with soap					
and water and dry with a clean, dry					
cloth or air dry prior to any	00 F	CO 4	47.0	05.0	<u> </u>
examination of woman Put high-level disinfectant on both	66.5	69.1	47.6	65.0	66.2
hands prior to any examination of					
woman	60.5	58.1	78.4	49.1	58.2
Wear high-level disinfected or sterile gloves or sterile surgical gloves on					
both hands prior to any examination					
of woman	98.0	98.2	96.9	97.7	98.0
Put on clean goggles in preparation for birth	2.8	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.7
Put on a clean mask in preparation	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.5	2.1
for birth	95.1	95.3	93.3	93.0	94.6
Put on clean boots in preparation for birth	56.9	55.0	70.0	42.6	53.9
Put on clean gown or apron in	56.8	55.0	70.0	42.0	53.9
preparation for birth	90.9	90.6	93.8	94.1	91.6
Delivery and administration of					
uterotonic					
Support perineum as baby's head is	00.0	00.0	05.4	00.4	04 7
delivered Check for the presence of another	92.6	93.6	85.1	88.1	91.7
baby before administering the					
uterotonic	83.4	87.5	52.6	67.8	80.2
Administer uterotonic after delivery	97.2	97.3	96.9	92.5	96.3
Time of administration of uterotonic	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.6
At delivery of anterior shoulder Within 1 minute	0.7 55.5	57.8	38.2	48.4	0.6 54.0
>1 minute	41.0	38.8	57.2	44.0	41.6
Storage of oxytocin					
Temperature maintained	62.8	67.4	28.8	44.8	59.1
Temperature not maintained Either	34.5 97.2	29.9 97.3	68.1 96.9	47.7 92.5	37.2 96.3
	97.2	97.5	30.3	92.5	90.5
Controlled cord traction Apply traction to the cord while					
applying supra-pubic					
countertraction	93.5	93.4	93.8	81.1	90.9
Perform uterine massage immediately following delivery of					
placenta	92.4	91.7	96.9	85.8	91.0
Show the woman how to massage		70.0			
her uterus to maintain contraction Assess completeness of the placenta	72.5	70.0	90.6	62.8	70.5
and membranes	84.3	84.2	84.9	84.5	84.3
Assess for perineal and vaginal		~~ =			
lacerations Administer uterotonic only after	91.4	90.7	96.9	91.0	91.3
placenta is delivered	24.3	27.1	3.1	37.1	26.9
Support person of woman is present					
during the birth	37.9	30.9	89.9	25.2	35.3
Number of observed deliveries	367	323	44	96	463

Table 7.19 Immediate newborn and postpartum care

Among clients whose normal delivery consultations were observed, percentages that included the indicated standard precautions and elements of immediate newborn care and postpartum care carried out by the provider, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Standard precautions for infection					
control					
Dispose of all sharps in puncture-proof					
container immediately after use	90.4	90.0	93.3	84.0	89.1
Decontaminate all reusable	00 7		00.0	70 7	077
instruments in 0.5% chlorine solution	89.7	89.2	93.3	79.7	87.7
Sterilize or use high-level disinfection	70.0	70.0	00.4		70.0
for all reusable instruments	76.3	78.2	62.4	63.2	73.6
Dispose of all contaminated waste in	00.0	00.0	95.0	00.0	90.5
leak-proof containers	90.8	90.2	95.0	89.3	90.5
Remove apron and wipe with chlorine	25 F	24.4	45.6	E4.0	20.2
solution	35.5	34.1	45.6	54.0	39.3
Wash hands with soap and water or	04 5	00.0	00.0		
use antiseptic	91.5	90.8	96.6	84.9	90.2
mmediate newborn and postpartum					
care					
Thoroughly dry the baby and cover					
with clean, dry cloth	98.1	97.8	100.0	94.7	97.4
Wipe the mucous (and membrane)	0011	0110		0	0
from the baby's mouth and nose with					
a clean gauze	94.9	94.9	94.7	92.0	94.3
Place newborn on mother's abdomen	01.0	01.0	01.1	02.0	01.0
(skin-to-skin contact)	78.3	77.4	85.2	71.1	76.8
Discard the wet towel	93.3	92.8	96.6	89.2	92.5
Cover the baby with dry towel	92.9	91.9	100.0	90.5	92.4
Clamp cord when pulsations stop	66.2	62.9	90.4	67.3	66.4
Cut cord with clean blade or clean	00.2	02.9	90.4	07.5	00.4
scissors	93.4	92.8	98.3	90.5	92.8
Apply chlorhexidine gel to the umbilical	93.4	92.0	90.5	90.5	92.0
cord after birth	70 5	77 4	05.0	60.1	75 5
	79.5	77.4	95.0	60.1	75.5
Kangaroo mother care	33.4	35.2	20.4	28.4	32.4
Breastfeeding initiated within first hour	00.0	00.4	01.0	65.0	70 F
after birth	83.2	82.1	91.8	65.2	79.5
Assist mother in initiating	F7 4	50.0	50 F	F7 7	F7 4
breastfeeding within 1 hour	57.4	58.3	50.5	57.7	57.4
Apply tetracycline eye ointment after	4.0	4.0			
birth	1.8	1.8	1.4	3.1	2.1
Administer vitamin K1 after birth	42.9	48.6	0.0	53.7	45.1
Check baby's temperature 15 minutes					
after birth	36.4	37.6	27.8	37.7	36.7
Check baby's skin color 15 minutes					
after birth	47.8	49.7	34.0	50.4	48.4
Weigh baby	77.5	80.7	54.4	68.3	75.6
Mother and newborn kept together in					
same room after delivery (rooming-					
in)	91.8	90.9	98.3	87.3	90.8
Care of the mother in the first hour of					
birth Delete the methor's obdomen to rule					
Palpate the mother's abdomen to rule					
out the presence of another baby					
and proceed with active	05 4	0F 0	86.3	81.3	04.0
management of third stage	85.4	85.3	00.3	01.3	84.6
Take mother's vital signs 15 minutes	40 7	50.0	20.0	FC 5	FO O
after birth	48.7	50.0	39.0	56.5	50.3
Palpate uterus 15 minutes after	74.0	70.4	07 5	00 F	70 /
delivery of placenta	74.8	73.1	87.5	66.5	73.1
Provider continues uterine massage					
every 15 minutes until 2 hours or					
enumerators observe	51.3	50.5	56.6	43.1	49.6
Number of observed deliveries	367	323	44	95	462
aution of observed deliveries	507	525	-+-+	35	402

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Table 7.20 Newborn resuscitation

Among clients whose normal delivery consultations were observed and the newborn was resuscitated, percentages that included the indicated procedures carried out by health providers, Nepal HFS 2021

	Total
Standard precautions after resuscitation	
Dispose of all sharps in puncture-proof container immediately after use	52.4
Take the bag and mask apart and inspect for cracks and tears	35.7
Decontaminate the bag and mask in 0.5% chlorine solution	37.6
Sterilize or use high-level disinfection for bag, valve, and mask	22.2
Decontaminate reusable suction device in 0.5% chlorine solution	43.8
Sterilize or use high-level disinfection for reusable suction device	35.3
Wash hands with soap and water or use antiseptic	85.8
Apparatus used by providers for resuscitation Bag and mask Other (suction apparatus with tubing and	54.5
catheter/Delee suction)	92.5
Procedures followed by providers	
Stimulate baby with back rubbing	96.2
Check if baby is breathing after stimulation	69.9
Put on clean, warm surface	30.1
Place head slightly extended	30.1
Apply mask in correct mask position over nose and	
mouth	30.1
Clean nose and mouth from secretions	26.3
Give two trial breaths	30.1
Continue ventilation and baby cries before 10	
minutes	19.9
Outcome of resuscitation	00.0
Successful	96.3
Not successful	3.7
Number of observed deliveries	23

Table 7.21 Respectful maternity care (observed)

Among clients whose normal delivery consultations were observed, percentages that involved the indicated elements of respectful maternity care, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Dignity, privacy, and confidentiality Demonstrate caring and appropriate behavior toward the client Maintain visual and auditory privacy	68.1 58.3	71.5 58.6	43.2 56.7	55.5 60.0	65.5 58.7
Freedom from harm and mistreatment Use physical force/abrasive behavior, including slapping or hitting the client Show any discriminatory behavior	1.8 1.4	2.1 1.6	0.0 0.0	5.3 2.3	2.5 1.6
Informed choice and continuous support Explain the procedures in a language the client can understand and encourage the client to ask questions Attend to the client when she calls	57.9 39.7	58.7 40.0	51.7 37.5	58.8 45.4	58.1 40.9
Number of observed deliveries	364	320	44	97	461

Table 7.22 Mode of delivery

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages with mode of delivery recorded in the discharge slip, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Mode of	f delivery		
Background characteristic	Normal vaginal delivery	Forceps	Vacuum	Cesarean	Number of postpartum clients
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs Basic health care centers HPS	92.2 91.1 68.5 100.0 100.0 100.0	0.3 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	3.3 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0	4.2 8.9 30.3 0.0 0.0 0.0	307 30 154 20 34 32
UHCs Managing authority Public Private	100.0 93.2 68.5	0.0 0.2 0.6	0.0 2.6 0.6	0.0 4.0 30.3	2 392 154
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	92.1 87.7 85.0	0.0 0.4 0.3	4.1 0.9 2.5	3.8 10.9 12.2	21 192 332
Location Urban Rural	85.7 94.5	0.3 0.0	2.0 2.9	12.0 2.6	515 31
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	83.2 85.2 82.0 83.9 86.1 97.3 94.8	0.0 0.0 0.9 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0	0.0 1.7 0.9 0.0 5.3 2.7 1.7	16.8 13.1 16.3 16.1 7.8 0.0 3.5	110 106 95 17 123 33 63
Total	86.2	0.3	2.0	11.4	546

Table 7.23 Delivery attendant and essential newborn care practices

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages delivered by a doctor or nurse, sex of the provider, and percentages reporting essential care practices, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Deliver	ed by				Put	
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ANM/ midwife	Male provider	Female provider	Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour	Skin-to-skin contact	chlorhexidine gel on umbilicus	Number of postpartum clients
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level								
hospitals	8.0	91.7	5.3	94.7	92.0	75.4	70.9	307
Local-level hospitals	11.7	88.3	2.7	97.3	80.3	64.6	37.7	30
Private hospitals	44.3	54.9	13.2	86.8	74.5	67.1	58.2	154
PHCCs	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	74.7	79.8	20
Basic health care								
centers	0.0	86.2	3.0	97.0	100.0	81.5	97.0	34
HPs	0.0	88.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	80.3	100.0	32
UHCs	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Managing authority								
Public	7.2	91.4	4.7	95.3	92.0	75.1	71.0	392
Private	44.3	54.9	13.2	86.8	74.5	67.1	58.2	154
Ecological region								
Mountain	7.6	87.7	12.3	87.7	71.7	92.2	52.7	21
Hill	21.8	76.3	4.4	95.6	90.9	78.2	77.4	192
Terai	15.9	83.4	8.3	91.7	85.8	68.5	62.5	332
Location								
Urban	18.4	80.3	7.2	92.8	86.5	72.5	65.8	515
Rural	5.2	94.8	5.2	94.8	97.4	77.4	93.3	31
Province								
Province 1	27.7	72.3	13.1	86.9	84.1	71.9	53.0	110
Madhesh	11.1	86.9	9.5	90.5	84.0	71.2	54.2	106
Bagmati	33.4	66.6	5.1	94.9	84.0	81.0	72.4	95
Gandaki	24.1	75.9	4.0	96.0	88.5	72.1	52.7	17
Lumbini	10.7	89.3	2.8	97.2	89.3	62.6	80.8	123
Karnali	2.7	97.3	2.7	97.3	100.0	94.7	86.6	33
Sudurpashchim	7.0	85.6	6.9	93.1	90.4	73.5	74.8	63
Total	17.7	81.1	7.1	92.9	87.1	72.8	67.4	546

Note: Figures for UHCs should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. ANM = Auxiliary nurse/midwife

Table 7.24.1 Postpartum checks/advice at the time of discharge by facility type

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages whose consultation included checks/advice on topics related to the mother and baby at the time of discharge, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

	Federal/ provincial-	Local-level	Private		Basic health	Basic health	sic health care centers		
Type of check/advice	level hospitals	hospitals	hospitals	PHCCs	care centers	HPs	UHCs	Total	
Mother									
Check blood pressure	75.2	82.2	94.9	79.7	70.7	68.9	100.0	81.0	
Check pulse	51.6	69.0	83.1	62.6	70.7	68.9	100.0	63.1	
Check temperature	46.4	59.2	72.2	41.8	49.2	49.2	50.0	54.4	
Check leg for tenderness/swelling	35.7	37.7	54.3	49.2	35.5	37.7	0.0	41.5	
Inspect perineum for tear,	00.1	01.1	04.0	40.2	00.0	01.1	0.0	41.0	
bleeding, swelling	59.0	55.5	73.2	62.1	86.2	88.5	50.0	64.6	
Examine breast for retracted	55.0	55.5	10.2	02.1	00.2	00.5	50.0	04.0	
nipple, cracked nipple,									
engorgement	31.8	34.5	48.7	33.9	53.3	56.7	0.0	38.1	
Ask whether the woman has	51.0	54.5	40.7	33.9	55.5	50.7	0.0	50.1	
	70.0	70.4	00.0	66.6	70.7	69.0	100.0	74.0	
passed urine without difficulties	70.8	73.4	82.9	66.6	70.7	68.9	100.0	74.2	
Check if uterus is well contracted	61.2	63.5	78.6	71.4	86.2	88.5	50.0	68.2	
Ask about vaginal bleeding	76.3	84.6	78.5	80.5	70.1	68.2	100.0	77.1	
Cord care advice	60.4	56.5	63.0	66.3	67.7	68.9	50.0	61.6	
Breastfeeding advice	85.0	88.2	89.6	86.8	89.2	88.5	100.0	86.8	
Family planning advice	38.2	45.2	38.3	42.7	37.0	39.4	0.0	38.7	
Postnatal care checkup advice	66.7	58.6	78.9	72.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.0	
Carry out wound site examination	39.1	49.5	66.0	37.0	56.3	56.7	50.0	48.3	
Advise on danger signs during									
postpartum period	48.3	34.2	66.3	51.6	86.2	88.5	50.0	55.1	
All checks/advice	8.6	8.9	10.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	
Mother received postpartum									
family planning counseling	23.0	27.0	19.4	17.6	47.8	50.8	0.0	23.6	
Mother adopted postpartum family									
planning	3.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	50.0	3.6	
plaining	0.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	0.0	
Baby									
Check temperature by touching									
foot and abdomen	59.8	56.3	76.9	57.2	70.1	68.2	100.0	65.0	
Check any difficulty in breathing,									
grunting, chest indrawn	75.5	94.5	76.6	81.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.6	
Assess newborn's general color,		••		• · · · ·					
movement, and crying	43.8	46.3	78.1	56.1	56.4	59.9	0.0	54.9	
Check umbilical cord for bleeding	10.0	10.0	70.1	00.1	00.1	00.0	0.0	01.0	
and infection	49.8	49.6	72.8	62.6	37.9	40.3	0.0	56.0	
Check for pustules on skin	53.6	50.7	74.5	69.5	59.4	40.3 59.9	50.0	60.3	
Check eye for discharge	50.7	36.7	64.2	40.3	59.4	59.9	50.0	53.9	
Look for signs of jaundice in	05.4	00 f	40.0	00 7	04.0	07.0	<u> </u>	~~ -	
forehead, abdomen, palm, foot	25.4	39.4	49.0	33.7	34.8	37.0	0.0	33.7	
Ask if newborn is breastfeeding									
well	30.8	26.0	54.1	36.6	56.4	59.9	0.0	38.9	
Advise on immunization	39.9	40.9	63.9	30.3	56.4	59.9	0.0	47.4	
All checks/advice	14.7	23.3	26.5	11.4	16.3	17.3	0.0	18.5	
Time of discharge after delivery									
After 24 hours	48.6	54.6	69.8	9.1	27.1	28.8	0.0	52.2	
Before 24 hours	51.4	45.4	30.2	90.9	72.9	71.2	100.0	47.8	
Number of postpartum clients	307	30	154	20	34	32	2	546	
• •	307		134	20	- 34	32	2	040	
Reasons for discharge before 24									
hours ¹									
Limited beds/									
overload of cases in facility	35.4	0.0	20.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	
Client did not want to stay for 24									
hours	66.3	78.0	49.2	83.0	74.6	72.4	100.0	65.8	
Other	8.7	22.0	40.6	12.2	25.4	27.6	0.0	16.9	
	0				20	2	0.0		
Number of postpartum clients									
discharged before 24 hours	158	14	47	18	25	23	2	261	

Note: Figures for UHCs should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. ¹ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

Table 7.24.2 Postpartum checks/advice at the time of discharge by managing authority and province

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages whose consultation included checks/advice on topics related to the mother and baby at the time of discharge, by managing authority and province, Nepal HFS 2021

	Managing authority Province									
			Province						Sudur-	
Type of check/advice	Public	Private	1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	pashchim	Total
Vother										
Check blood pressure	75.6	94.9	85.1	64.5	97.4	100.0	73.4	89.3	82.5	81.0
Check pulse	55.1	83.1	82.9	46.9	73.8	85.0	52.1	84.0	43.8	63.1
Check temperature	47.4	72.2	55.3	41.8	68.4	65.4	47.0	84.0	49.3	54.4
							44.1			41.5
Check leg for tenderness/swelling Inspect perineum for tear, bleeding,	36.5	54.3	37.5	27.8	59.4	47.0		78.6	19.1	
swelling Examine breast for retracted nipple,	61.2	73.2	64.7	51.7	84.7	86.6	50.1	89.3	65.5	64.6
cracked nipple, engorgement Ask whether the woman has passed	34.0	48.7	53.0	20.9	50.9	66.9	34.7	58.8	9.9	38.1
urine without difficulties	70.8	82.9	72.9	57.9	87.3	86.9	77.7	92.0	64.9	74.2
Check if uterus is well contracted	64.1	78.6	73.8	54.4	90.7	82.6	55.2	84.0	60.9	68.2
	76.6	78.5	79.0	64.2	94.8	88.7	74.0	72.1	74.7	77.1
Ask about vaginal bleeding										
Cord care advice	61.0	63.0	49.2	43.9	79.5	60.2	70.6	89.3	54.5	61.6
Breastfeeding advice	85.7	89.6	86.3	82.3	95.7	96.2	86.0	92.0	78.2	86.8
Family planning advice	38.9	38.3	51.6	19.0	34.6	46.1	36.5	53.4	50.5	38.7
Postnatal care checkup advice	69.2	78.9	76.5	54.4	87.9	92.2	67.2	89.3	64.6	72.0
Carry out wound site examination Advise on danger signs during	41.3	66.0	65.3	32.7	58.6	76.6	43.5	45.4	32.4	48.3
postpartum period	50.7	66.3	63.5	31.2	78.0	67.9	49.4	89.3	36.2	55.1
All checks/advice	7.6	10.1	6.5	1.4	12.3	8.0	14.4	18.7	0.0	8.3
Mother received postpartum family planning counseling	25.2	19.4	39.8	6.8	9.8	26.1	23.5	40.1	35.1	23.6
Mother adopted postpartum family										
planning	3.2	4.4	5.7	0.0	1.4	4.0	4.3	8.0	5.1	3.6
Baby Check temperature by touching foot										
and abdomen Check any difficulty in breathing,	60.3	76.9	75.6	48.0	88.5	91.6	51.5	61.4	60.8	65.0
grunting, chest indrawn	79.4	76.6	79.9	72.2	84.3	88.5	75.9	86.6	77.3	78.6
Assess newborn's general color, movement, and crying	45.7	78.1	56.9	48.9	71.5	84.2	44.0	64.1	44.8	54.9
Check umbilical cord for bleeding and infection	49.4	72.8	49.7	50.4	73.3	79.8	50.1	66.8	49.9	56.0
Check for pustules on skin	54.7	74.5	61.1	54.8	70.1	78.2	54.5	66.8	56.2	60.3
Check eye for discharge Look for signs of jaundice in	49.9	64.2	50.5	33.9	72.0	72.9	48.5	61.4	68.1	53.9
forehead, abdomen, palm, foot	27.7	49.0	34.9	15.3	48.6	42.6	36.7	61.4	17.7	33.7
Ask if newborn is breastfeeding well	33.0	54.1	39.9	17.9	57.2	49.2	36.0	61.4	36.6	38.9
Advise on immunization		63.9	46.8	27.7	70.2	49.2 71.0	44.6			47.4
	40.9							61.4	39.2	
All checks/advice Time of discharge after delivery	15.3	26.5	8.8	2.0	38.2	33.9	22.4	50.7	5.2	18.5
After 24 hours	45.2	69.8	55.6	36.2	79.1	93.7	47.1	24.0	45.9	52.2
Before 24 hours	54.8	30.2	44.4	63.8	20.9	6.3	52.9	76.0	54.1	47.8
Number of postpartum clients	392	154	110	106	95	17	123	33	63	546
Reasons for discharge before 24 hours ¹ Limited beds/overload of cases in										
facility Client did not want to stay for 24	26.7	20.5	13.9	27.2	16.6	0.0	37.9	31.6	17.7	25.6
hours	69.4	49.2	49.1	72.6	79.2	100.0	63.8	61.3	74.3	65.8
Other	11.8	40.6	43.8	13.6	4.2	0.0	12.7	7.0	8.0	16.9
Number of postpartum clients discharged before 24 hours	214	47	49	68	20	1	65	25	34	261

Note: Figures for UHCs should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. ¹ Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

Table 7.25 Payment during delivery

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages reporting paying for specific delivery items and percentages reporting various reasons for payments, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Paid for delivery		· · ·			
Registration fee	16.8	19.3	1.2	12.8	15.6
Medicine	11.5	13.4	0.0	10.5	11.2
Delivery/operation fee	0.2	0.3	0.0	4.4	1.4
Informal payment to provider	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Delivery items required (gloves,					
sanitary pad, etc.)	7.1	8.2	0.0	9.2	7.7
Bed/room fees	0.5	0.6	0.0	7.3	2.4
Cleaning staff tips	6.8	7.7	1.2	2.6	5.6
Suture materials	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5
Wound dressing materials during					
cesarean section	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4
Blood transfusion	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Reasons for paying					
Told to pay	22.0	25.1	2.9	15.2	20.1
Voluntarily offered to pay	2.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Both	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Table 7.26 Knowledge of free delivery services and transportation incentives

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages knowing about free delivery services and transportation incentives and sources of information, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Knowledge of free delivery services	78.2	76.7	87.2	24.7	63.0
Source of information on free					
delivery services					
Family members/relative	38.4	37.2	46.0	14.9	31.8
Friends/neighbors	33.3	35.5	20.0	10.9	27.0
Female community health volunteer	14.2	12.8	22.9	0.6	10.3
Health provider	38.5	37.6	44.4	11.3	30.8
Facility staff	5.2	4.2	11.7	1.3	4.1
Television	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.2
Radio	3.5	2.1	12.1	2.1	3.1
Poster/pamphlet	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6
NGO or other community-based					
organizations	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Knowledge of transportation					
incentives	62.5	62.5	62.8	27.0	52.5
	02.0	02.0	02.0	2110	02.0
Source of information on					
transportation incentives					
Family members/relative	18.9	21.0	5.8	14.9	17.8
Friends/neighbors	21.6	22.8	14.3	11.9	18.9
Female community health volunteer	11.0	9.9	17.3	0.6	8.0
Health provider	31.4	30.8	34.9	8.7	25.0
Facility staff	4.4	5.1	0.0	5.0	4.6
Television	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.0
Radio	3.0	1.6	12.1	1.2	2.5
Poster/pamphlet	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.3
NGO or other community-based					
organizations	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Table 7.27 Means of transportation used

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages reporting use of various means of transportation to reach delivery facility, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public			
Means of transport used for delivery	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Stretcher	2.3	0.5	13.3	0.0	1.6
Rickshaw/bicycle	10.1	10.7	5.9	9.9	10.0
Auto vehicle	59.1	59.4	56.8	56.9	58.4
Animal-driven cart/tanga	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
Ambulance	22.6	24.0	14.2	26.3	23.7
On foot	7.2	4.7	22.9	1.8	5.7
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Table 7.28 Waiting times and availability of basic amenities

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages reporting the indicated waiting times to see a provider, availability and waiting times to get a bed, and availability of drinking water and toilet facilities, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Waiting time from first arrival until first assessed by provider Less than or equal to half an hour More than half an hour	91.1	92.3	83.7	91.9	91.3
More than half an hour	8.9	7.7	16.3	8.1	8.7
Availability of bed Able to get a bed in the facility Able to get a bed but sharing with another patient	98.2 0.7	98.1 0.8	98.6 0.0	99.3 0.0	98.5 0.5
Waiting time to get a bed at facility Less than or equal to half an hour More than half an hour	96.9 2.0	96.6 2.3	98.6 0.0	96.3 3.0	96.7 2.3
Availability of drinking water and toilet Drinking water available in					
facility	79.3	78.2	85.8	81.0	79.8
Able to use toilet in facility when needed	99.0	98.8	100.0	98.4	98.8
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Table 7.29 Respectful maternity care (reported)

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages reporting respectful maternity care components, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Dignity, privacy, and confidentiality Demonstrate caring and appropriate behavior toward the client	89.7	88.8	95.3	82.3	87.6
Client comfortable with the visual and auditory privacy provided	85.6	83.7	97.2	82.2	84.6
·					
Privacy maintained Delivered in separate room Curtains on windows (including	92.9	91.9	98.8	92.7	92.8
any openings in the door)	79.5	77.9	89.6	93.1	83.4
Divider between beds	40.8	42.8	28.3	54.9	44.8
Curtain between/around beds	30.6	34.1	8.5	51.8	36.6
Freedom from harm and mistreatment Use physical force or abrasive behavior, including slapping or hitting	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.8
Show any discriminatory					
behavior Staff scolds or treats you	5.1	5.7	1.0	6.6	5.5
disrespectfully	23.3	24.2	17.5	22.9	23.2
Informed choice and continuous support Explain the procedures in a language the client can understand and encourage					
the client to ask questions Attend to the client when she	71.9	74.3	56.6	71.2	71.7
calls	93.5	92.6	98.8	93.9	93.6
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Table 7.30 Client satisfaction

Among interviewed postpartum women, percentages of the components of client satisfaction, by facility type, Nepal HFS 2021

		Public	facilities		
	Public facilities	Public hospitals	PHCCs and basic health care centers	Private hospitals	Total
Waiting time					
Satisfied	82.8	81.1	93.6	90.0	84.9
Neutral	12.6	13.6	6.4	6.7	10.9
Not satisfied	4.6	5.3	0.0	3.3	4.2
Information received from provider					
Satisfied	82.3	80.2	95.8	86.6	83.5
Neutral	12.5	13.8	4.2	11.9	12.3
Not satisfied	5.2	6.0	0.0	1.5	4.2
Provider's level of skill in delivering the baby					
Satisfied	88.5	87.3	95.8	90.7	89.1
Neutral	9.7	10.8	3.1	9.3	9.6
Not satisfied	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.0	1.3
Politeness and empathy of the staff with whom client consulted					
Satisfied	86.6	85.7	91.8	91.4	87.9
Neutral	9.4	10.1	4.7	8.6	9.2
Not satisfied	4.1	4.1	3.5	0.0	2.9
Cleanliness of the facility					
Satisfied	76.8	76.5	78.9	83.1	78.6
Neutral	12.0	11.1	17.4	12.6	12.1
Not satisfied	11.2	12.4	3.7	4.3	9.3
Level of privacy					
Satisfied	77.4	76.8	81.2	86.5	80.0
Neutral	18.7	18.8	17.8	10.1	16.3
Not satisfied	3.9	4.4	1.0	3.4	3.8
Care received					
Satisfied	86.0	84.4	95.6	92.0	87.7
Neutral	10.7	11.9	2.9	8.0	9.9
Not satisfied	3.4	3.7	1.5	0.0	2.4
Number of postpartum clients	392	338	54	154	546

Key Findings

- One in 20 health facilities in Nepal have a system to support clients needing HIV testing and counseling. Around three quarters of these facilities are able to offer HIV testing at the facility to clients.
- Relatively few facilities (9%) offering HIV testing and counseling services had all of the items needed for delivering quality services available on the day of the assessment visit.
- Similarly, few facilities offering HIV testing (10%) had all infection prevention items at the service site on the day of the NHFS assessment. In facilities offering laboratory testing, 18% had all infection prevention items available in the laboratory.
- Slightly more than half (56%) of the HIV service providers interviewed in the NHFS reported receiving personal supervision in the 6 months before the survey. However, very few had had recent training related to either HIV counseling (3%) or testing (2%).
- 8% of all health facilities in Nepal offer at least one HIV/AIDS care and support service.
- 13% of hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) offer antiretroviral therapy (ART) services.
- More than 8 in 10 facilities offer sexually transmitted infection (STI) services. A lack of availability of trained staff, STI guidelines, and testing capacity serves as a major constraint on the provision of quality STI services.

8.1 BACKGROUND

his chapter provides an overview of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection (STI) services in Nepal. It highlights key aspects of HIV/AIDS-related services, including the availability of diagnostic capacity, trained staff, and medicines. The chapter is organized as follows:

- HIV testing and counseling services. Section 8.2, including Tables 8.1 through 8.4 and Figures 8.1 and 8.2, explores HIV testing and counseling services in Nepal and looks at service availability and the readiness of health facilities to provide quality HIV/AIDS services. This section also discusses supportive management practices in the provision of HIV testing and counseling services.
- HIV care and support services. Section 8.3, including Table 8.5, addresses the availability of HIV care and support services in Nepal's health facilities and the readiness of facilities to provide quality services.
- Antiretroviral therapy services. Section 8.4, including Tables 8.6 and 8.7, examines the availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART) services.

 Services for sexually transmitted infections. Section 8.5, including Table 8.8 and Figures 8.3 and 8.4, presents information on the availability of STI services and the readiness of facilities to provide those services.

8.2 HIV TESTING AND COUNSELING

Nepal has been facing a concentrated HIV epidemic. The key populations at higher risk of HIV infection include people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, female sex workers (FSWs), clients of FSWs, and male labor migrants (MLMs). MLMs (particularly to India, where MLMs often visit FSWs) and clients of FSWs in Nepal act as bridge groups that transmit infection from key populations to the low-risk general population.

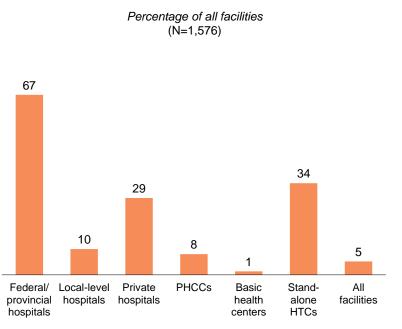
HIV testing and counseling is one of the essential interventions in HIV prevention and care. Nepal's government promotes HIV testing and counseling with the goal of enabling people living with HIV to know their HIV status and, thus, to have timely access to care, support, and treatment services.

8.2.1 Service Availability

The NHFS defines a facility as having an HIV testing and counseling system if clients are offered an HIV test conducted within the facility or in an affiliated laboratory or the facility has a system for referring clients to an external testing site and receives test results back from that external site to follow up with clients after testing.¹ A facility that simply refers clients elsewhere, expecting the other location to provide counseling and follow up on test results, is not defined as having an HIV testing and counseling system.

Table 8.1 and **Figure 8.1** show that federal/provincial hospitals (67%), stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) (34%), and private hospitals (29%) are most likely to have a system to support clients needing HIV testing and counseling. Virtually no basic health centers (1%) have these services. Overall, only 5% of health facilities in Nepal have an HIV testing and counseling system, which represents a slight decrease from the percentage observed in the 2015 NHFS (6%).

Figure 8.1 Availability of HIV testing and counseling system



¹ This definition assumes that the facility counsels clients, before and after HIV testing, on prevention of HIV, the meaning of the test, transmission of the virus, living with HIV/AIDS, care and support, and other aspects of the condition.

8.2.2 Service Readiness

Table 8.1 also provides information on several indicators of service readiness for the small proportion of facilities that have an HIV testing and counseling system. Nearly all facilities (91%) with an HIV testing and counseling system provided visual and auditory privacy for clients, 73% offered testing at the facility and had HIV test kits available, and 69% had condoms on hand. However, only around one quarter had the 2020 national HIV testing and treatment guidelines available on the day of the NHFS visit or a staff member with recent training on HIV testing and counseling (Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 Items to support quality provision of HIV testing and counseling services

2015 NHFS 2021 NHFS 81 HIV testing at facility 73 National testing and 34 treatment guidelines 26 Staff with recent 39 training 25 Visual and auditory 96 privacy 91 62 Condoms 69 13 All items 9

Percentage of facilities with an HIV testing and counseling system

Overall, only 9% of facilities with

an HIV testing and counseling system have all of the items needed to support the provision of quality services. This is somewhat lower than the 13% of facilities that had all of the items needed for providing quality HIV services at the time of the 2015 NHFS.

8.2.3 Infection Control

All service providers who perform HIV tests must follow infection control procedures to protect themselves and their clients. The 2021 NHFS assessed the availability of items for infection control at the site where HIV services were provided. Around half of facilities had items needed for adequate handwashing (soap and running water and/or alcohol-based disinfectant) and gloves (53% each). Facilities were least likely to have infection control guidelines (27%) available at the site. Overall, only 10% of facilities offering HIV testing and counseling had all infection prevention items at the service site on the day of the NHFS assessment (**Table 8.2**).

Among facilities having laboratory HIV testing, the 2021 NHFS also assessed the availability of items for infection control in the laboratory. In general, laboratories providing HIV testing seem to be better equipped for infection control than service delivery sites. Nevertheless, only 18% of the laboratories had all infection prevention items available (**Table 8.3**). They were least likely to have guidelines for infection prevention and waste management (31%).

8.2.4 Basic Management and Administrative Systems for HIV Testing and Counseling

Table 8.4 presents information on recent in-service training and personal supervision of the 783 HIV service providers interviewed in the NHFS. Only a very small percentage of these providers had received structured in-service training related to HIV testing (2%) or counseling (3%) in the 24 months before the survey. More encouraging is the finding that slightly more than half (56%) of the providers had been personally supervised during the 6 months before the survey.

Overall, 2% of HIV service providers reported receiving both recent training related to HIV testing and counseling and personal supervision. This represents a decrease from the percentage of HIV providers who reported receiving recent training and supervision at the time of the 2015 NHFS (11%).

8.3 HIV/AIDS CARE AND SUPPORT

A facility is defined as providing HIV/AIDS care and support services if it reports that health workers in the facility prescribe or provide a variety of services ranging from treatment of opportunistic infections and palliative treatment to nutrition rehabilitation and family planning. Overall, 8% of health facilities in Nepal offer at least one HIV/AIDS care and support service, with federal/provincial hospitals (61%) by far the most likely facilities to provide such services (**Table 8.5**).

The majority of facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services had six out of seven key medicines and commodities needed to provide quality services. However, most facilities lacked other essential items, including a system for referring clients to community support services (28%), documentation that HIV-positive clients are being screened for tuberculosis (TB) (20%), guidelines for the clinical treatment of HIV (14%), and staff with recent training relating to HIV/AIDS care and support (8%).

8.4 ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

Antiretroviral drugs inhibit the replication of HIV and thus can substantially prolong and improve the quality of life of people living with HIV. In Nepal, because of clinical requirements, ART services are mainly offered at hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs). In recent years, a few community-based ART centers managed by nongovernmental organizations have also begun to provide HIV treatment services.

Overall, **Table 8.6** shows that 13% of hospitals and PHCCs in the NHFS sample reported that they offer ART services, with services most often available in federal/provincial hospitals. **Table 8.6** also shows that, with the exception of trained staff, viral load testing, and testing for early infant diagnosis, a majority of facilities offering ART services had the items needed to support the provision of quality ART services.

Table 8.7 looks at the capacity to provide ART services at hospitals and PHCCs in the NHFS sample that are designated as ART sites but did not report providing ART services at the time of the NHFS visit. In general, these sites have the same issues as the hospitals and PHCCs that reported providing ART, that is, limited trained staff and testing capacity.

8.5 SERVICES FOR SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

STIs are a serious public health problem in Nepal. This section uses data from the 2021 NHFS to address the following questions:

- To what extent are STI services available in health facilities in Nepal?
- To what extent do facilities offering STI services have the capacity to support quality services?

Overall, **Table 8.8** shows that 86% of health facilities report having in place services to diagnose and/or treat STIs, an improvement over the proportion that offered STI services at the time of the 2015 NHFS (74%). Facilities in the Lumbini and Sudurpashchim provinces (95% each) are most likely and facilities in Province 1 (77%) least likely to offer STI services (**Figure 8.3**).

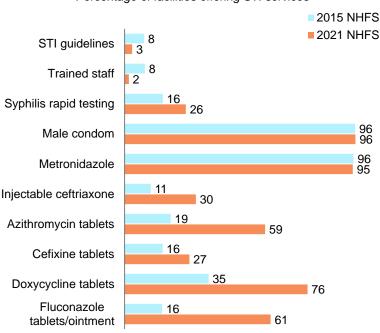
With respect to readiness to provide services, Figure 8.4 shows that facilities offering STI services were generally better equipped in 2021 than in 2015, with especially notable improvements in the availability of a number of medicines needed to treat STIs. For example, facilities were more than twice as likely to have doxycycline tablets available in 2021 as in 2015 (76% and 35%, respectively). However, the lack of availability of trained staff, STI guidelines, and testing capacity at most service sites serves as a major constraint on the provision of quality STI services.

Percentage of all facilities (N=1,576)

Figure 8.3 Availability of STI services by province

Province Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudur- National 1 pashchim average

Figure 8.4 Items to support quality provision of STI services



Percentage of facilities offering STI services

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- Table 8.1 Availability of HIV testing and counseling services
- **Table 8.2** Items for infection control during provision of HIV testing services at the service site
- **Table 8.3** Items for infection control during provision of HIV testing services in the laboratory
- Table 8.4 Supportive management for providers of HIV testing services
- Table 8.5 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for HIV/AIDS care and support services
- Table 8.6 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for antiretroviral therapy services
- Table 8.7 Availability of antiretroviral therapy services
- Table 8.8 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for sexually transmitted infection services

Table 8.1 Availability of HIV testing and counseling services

Among all facilities, percentages that report having an HIV testing and counseling system and, among facilities with an HIV testing and counseling system, percentages that have HIV testing capacity at the facility and other items to support the provision of quality HIV testing and counseling services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage			Percentag	e of facilities	s with HIV te	sting system	that have:		
	of all facilities with HIV			National HIV testing and						Number of facilities having HIV
	testing and			treatment	Recently	Ever-	Visual and			testing and
Background	counseling		HIV testing	guidelines	trained	trained	auditory		_	counseling
characteristic	system ¹	facilities	capacity ²	2020	provider ³	provider ⁴	privacy⁵	Condoms ⁶	All items ⁷	system
Facility type										
Federal/provincial-level										
hospitals	67.0	27	95.4	60.0	40.1	87.7	98.5	80.0	20.0	18
Local-level hospitals	9.6	17	100.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	83.3	100.0	16.7	2
Private hospitals	28.6	116	53.6	12.4	8.0	63.4	94.4	47.9	0.8	33
PHCCs	7.7	51	71.4	35.7	21.4	71.4	100.0	100.0	7.1	4
Basic health care centers	1.3	1,352	77.2	0.0	31.3	76.9	74.3	80.2	0.0	17
HPs	1.5	1,064	75.2	0.0	34.1	83.7	75.2	78.5	0.0	16
UHCs	0.6	154	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
CHUs	0.4	135	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Stand-alone HTCs	34.1	11	100.0	85.7	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	64.3	4
Managing authority										
Public	2.8	1,448	85.8	31.7	34.4	82.2	88.0	82.8	10.3	41
Private	29.1	128	58.5	20.1	14.7	65.8	95.0	53.4	7.5	37
Ecological region										
Mountain	1.7	210	92.3	15.4	61.5	84.6	100.0	92.3	7.7	4
Hill	4.4	823	75.4	32.4	27.0	72.5	97.1	55.3	9.3	36
Terai	7.0	543	68.5	21.3	19.6	75.2	84.9	79.4	8.9	38
Location										
Urban	8.1	846	75.0	29.1	28.5	71.9	96.4	64.4	10.3	68
Rural	1.3	730	56.9	5.8	0.0	92.0	54.7	100.0	0.0	10
Province										
Province 1	5.6	264	86.0	24.2	45.2	83.4	91.7	45.2	9.6	15
Madhesh	5.7	247	62.3	13.9	14.7	84.8	70.7	92.4	5.9	14
Bagmati	8.1	325	61.7	24.4	9.6	68.0	98.9	56.4	4.3	26
Gandaki	3.3	198	91.3	30.3	26.0	43.3	100.0	87.0	17.3	6
Lumbini	3.2	243	73.1	44.5	34.8	71.5	88.8	80.2	18.5	8
Karnali	1.3	129	50.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	50.0	0.0	2
Sudurpashchim	4.1	170	96.0	36.0	56.0	92.0	96.0	92.0	16.0	7
Total	5.0	1,576	72.8	26.2	25.0	74.4	91.3	68.8	9.0	78

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout this chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), CHUs (community health units), and HTCs (HIV testing and counseling centers).

Facility reports conducting HIV testing in the facility or else in an external testing site and having an agreement with that external site that test results will be returned to the facility.

² Facility reports conducting HIV testing at the facility and having at least one unexpired Determine, at least one unexpired Uni-Gold, and at least one unexpired Stat Pack HIV rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey, or else facility had enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) testing capacity or other HIV testing capacity observed in the facility on the day of the survey. ³ At least one interviewed provider of HIV testing and counseling services in the facility reported receiving in-service training in some aspect of HIV/AIDS

testing and counseling during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual ⁴ At least one interviewed provider of HIV testing and counseling services in the facility reported ever receiving in-service training in some aspect of HIV/AIDS

testing and counseling. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁵ Private room or screened-off space available in HIV testing and counseling area that is a sufficient distance from sites where providers and/or other clients may be so that a normal conversation could not be overheard and the client could not be observed by others

 ⁶ Condoms available at the HIV testing and counseling site on the day of the survey
 ⁷ Facility had all of the following items available on the day of the survey: HIV testing capacity, national HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020, at least one interviewed provider trained in the past 24 months in HIV testing and counseling, visual and auditory privacy, and condoms available at the HIV testing site.

Table 8.2 Items for infection control during provision of HIV testing services at the service site

Among facilities having HIV testing and counseling capacity, percentages with indicated items for infection control observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS

			-	rercentage or rac	CILITIES WITH THIV LES	sting system	centage of facilities with HIV testing system that have items for infection control	Intection contro				
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/ needle cutter	Waste receptacle ²	Infection prevention guidelines ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Medical masks (surgical or N95)	Number of facilities having HIV testing and counseling capacity
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	46.8 50.0 60.0	46.8 50.0 60.0	46.8 50.0 60.0	50.0 51.8 60.0	5 1.6 5 4.0 60 0.5	51.6 50.0 51.8	27.5 33.3 40.4	22.6 16.7 36.3	27.4 16.7 45.5	6.4 16.7 20.4	48.4 50.0 60.0	8 2 8 %
Basic health care centers UHCs CHUS	23.2 21.7 0.0 100.0	23.2 21.7 0.0 100.0	23.2 23.2 0.0 100.0	50.4 50.4 0.0 100.0	50.4 50.4 0.0 00.0	55.5 50.4 100.0 100.0	21.7 21.7 0.0	21.7 21.7 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	29.9 21.7 100.0 100.0	0 664-0
Stand-alone HTCs	50.0	50.0	50.0	57.1	57.1	64.3	42.9	21.4	50.0	14.3	57.1	4
Managing authority Public Private	39.2 47.4	39.2 48.7	39.2 47.4	50.4 52.8	51.2 54.9	52.9 54.1	24.2 40.9	20.1 33.6	15.3 46.4	4.0 19.3	42.5 47.9	35 22
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	16.7 39.6 48.5	16.7 39.6 49.6	16.7 39.6 48.5	16.7 54.0 53.0	16.7 54.0 55.8	16.7 54.0 57.4	16.7 24.5 38.7	16.7 23.5 28.2	0.0 41.9 15.1	0.0 15.3 5.4	16.7 39.6 53.3	3 27 26
Location Urban Rural	44.3 24.3	44.8 24.3	44.3 24.3	54.2 24.3	55.6 24.3	57.0 19.2	33.8 0.0	28.0 0.0	29.5 5.1	10.9 0.0	46.7 24.3	5 5
Province Province 1	51 1	51 1	511	1 17	77 8	718	27.4	23.7	17.8	с «	0.54	4 6
Madhesh	31.3	31.3	31.3	43.4	46.6	46.6	23.6	10.9	3.2	3.2	37.6	<u>ე</u> თ
Bagmati	41.3	43.0	41.3	44.7	44.7	50.1	34.4	31.0	60.2	24.1	48.4	16
Gandaki	66.8 20 4	66.8 20 4	66.8 20.4	66.8 11 6	66.8 44.6	66.8 40.5	57.3 26 E	62.1 45.4	19.0 75 7	4.7	66.8 44.2	ю ч
Karnali	33.3 33.3	33.3 33.3	33.3 33.3	44.0 33.3	33.3 33.3	4 a.o. 3 3 3 3	33.3	4.0 0.0	7.67	0.0	33.3 2.5	0 ←
Sudurpashchim	25.0	25.0	25.0	29.2	29.2	29.2	16.7	12.5	8.3	0.0	29.2	7
Total	42.3	42.8	42.3	51.3	52.6	53.3	30.6	25.3	27.2	9.9	44.5	57

² Waste receptacle with plastic bin liner ³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020. ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, needle destroyer/cutter, and infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.

Table 8.3 Items for infection control during provision of HIV testing services in the laboratory

Among facilities having HIV testing and counseling capacity, percentages with indicated items for infection control observed to be available at the laboratory on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Perc	entage of fac	cilities with H	HIV testing sy	stem that	have items for	infection	control		
Background characteristic	Soap	Running water ¹	Soap and running water	Alcohol- based hand disin- fectant	Soap and running water or else alcohol- based hand disin- fectant	Latex gloves	Needle destroyer/ needle cutter	Waste recep- tacle ²	Infection prevention guidelines ³	All infection prevention items ⁴	Number of facilities having laboratory HIV testing capacity
Facility type											
Federal/provincial-	00.0			100.0	100.0	00.4	00 7	50.0	07.0	10.1	40
level hospitals	98.2	98.2 100.0	98.2 100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0	96.4	83.7 80.0	52.8 60.0	27.2 20.0	18.1 20.0	16
Local-level hospitals Private hospitals	100.0 98.3	98.3	98.3	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0	80.0 85.2	60.0 50.1	20.0 50.6	20.0 27.9	1 16
PHCCs	98.3 100.0	98.3 80.0	98.3 80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	10
	100.0	00.0	00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	'
Basic health care	00.0					100.0		00.0			40
centers HPs	86.0 100.0	86.0 100.0	86.0 100.0	91.1 100.0	91.1 100.0	100.0 100.0	86.0 100.0	26.2 30.4	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	10
UHCs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.4 0.0	0.0	0.0	8 1
CHUs	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	92.9	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	35.7	50.0	21.4	4
Stand-alone HTCs	92.9	92.9	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	35.7	50.0	21.4	4
Managing authority											
Public	94.2	93.2	93.2	96.9	96.9	98.0	82.1	43.3	17.1	11.0	28
Private	97.2	97.2	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.7	47.3	50.5	26.6	20
Ecological region											
Mountain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Hill	96.5	95.2	95.2	100.0	100.0	98.7	87.6	49.4	50.8	26.6	22
Terai	93.7	93.7	93.7	96.2	96.2	98.8	80.8	46.7	16.0	11.1	23
Location											
Urban	96.0	96.0	96.0	98.0	98.0	98.7	84.0	50.1	33.8	19.5	43
Rural	90.0	84.3	84.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	5
Province											
Province 1	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	94.9	76.3	52.5	30.5	25.4	6
Madhesh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	17.2	3.2	3.2	9
Bagmati	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	98.2	86.9	53.6	64.7	35.1	15
Gandaki	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	76.3	19.0	9.5	6
Lumbini	86.4	86.4	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	51.0	25.2	10.1	6
Karnali	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	1
Sudurpashchim	95.5	90.9	90.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	18.2	9.1	4.5	6
Total	95.4	94.8	94.8	98.2	98.2	98.8	84.0	45.0	31.0	17.5	48

¹ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher

² Waster in blocket with specially inted tap, of water in pour pitcher
 ³ Waster receptacle with plastic bin liner
 ³ Guidelines include infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.
 ⁴ Includes soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, latex gloves, waste receptacle with plastic bin liner, needle destroyer/cutter, and infection prevention and health care waste management reference manual 2015 or 2020.

Table 8.4 Supportive management for providers of HIV testing services

Among HIV testing and counseling service providers, percentages who reported receiving training related to their work and personal supervision during the specified time periods, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Percent	age of interviewe	d providers who r	eceived:		
Background characteristic	Training related to counseling during the 24 months preceding the survey ¹	Training related to HIV testing during the 24 months preceding the survey		Training related to HIV testing at any time	Personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey ²	Training related to HIV testing and counseling during the 24 months and personal supervision during the 6 months preceding the survey	Number of interviewed providers of HIV testing and counseling services
Facility type	•	•		•	•	•	
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	5.2 2.0 1.0 2.6	2.0 4.1 0.7 3.1	20.5 56.6 9.2 25.6	10.3 56.0 5.9 10.9	55.4 75.0 52.3 56.7	3.7 0.0 1.0 0.0	310 27 377 24
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	5.0 5.2 0.0 0.0	8.8 9.1 0.0 0.0	23.4 24.2 0.0 0.0	13.6 14.0 0.0 0.0	64.1 62.8 100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	35 33 1 0
Stand-alone HTCs	23.8	15.4	41.4	29.1	87.6	23.8	11
Managing authority Public Private Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	4.8 1.6 9.5 2.5 3.6	2.8 1.1 0.0 1.7 2.6	23.6 10.1 18.8 13.0 22.5	13.8 6.6 12.0 7.6 14.0	57.6 53.3 42.0 51.9 62.2	2.9 1.6 3.6 1.7 3.0	395 388 29 450 304
Location Urban Rural	3.3 0.0	2.0 0.0	16.5 33.2	10.5 1.7	55.3 64.5	2.3 0.0	764 19
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	3.0 4.5 1.2 3.7 5.7 0.0 7.8	3.7 3.3 0.3 2.5 2.8 0.0 3.1	24.7 21.6 8.5 12.0 20.8 8.1 33.1	19.9 10.5 4.6 7.9 11.3 13.5 15.2	67.9 64.6 44.0 64.9 70.1 32.3 52.7	2.1 2.3 1.2 1.9 5.4 0.0 3.6	142 80 320 52 93 19 78
Total	3.2	2.0	16.9	10.2	55.5	2.2	783

¹ Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider

might have received during routine supervision. ² Personal supervision refers to any form of technical support or supervision from a facility-based supervisor or from a visiting supervisor. It may include, but is not limited to, review of records and observation of work, with or without any feedback to the health worker.

Table 8.5 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for HIV/AIDS care and support services

Among all facilities, percentages offering HIV/AIDS care and support services and, among facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services, percentages having indicated items to support the provision of quality HIV/AIDS care and support services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

Production Production Symmetry (Refined build set (Refined build set) Production (Refined build set)		Dercentaria of		Percenta	Percentage of facilities or and support serv	ies offering HIV/AIDS care services that have:	.IDS care e:				Medicines				Ni imber of
Myrol Single Single<	Background characteristic	rercentage of facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services ¹	Number of facilities	National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	CCC, CHBC, and PLHIV group referral services	Trained staff ²	System for screening and testing HIV-positive clients for TB ³		Fluconazole tablet or ointment	Cotri- moxazole tablets	First-line treatment for TB ⁴	Pain manage- ment ⁵	Male condoms	Male condoms and lubricants	facilities facilities MIV/AIDS care and support services
	Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	60.9 15.9 17.5	27 117 51	69.6 50.6 8.9 18.7	76.3 50.6 47.6 25.0	25.4 20.2 0.0	74.8 20.2 33.1 34.4	96.9 95.3 93.8	93.2 100.0 86.7 96.9	67.6 79.8 26.6 84.4	79.8 81.0 21.3 84.4	95.0 100.0 92.8 90.6	100.0 86.3 100.0	23.7 30.4 23.8 9.4	17 9 9
	Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	5.7 6.7 2.1	1,352 1,064 154 135	0.0000	11.4 0.0 0.0	4.4 4.7 0.0	2.5 0.0 0.0	88.0 89.9 59.1 70.2	60.5 61.0 59.1 50.1	91.3 91.1 85.4	78.9 81.8 38.6 47.4	68.3 69.4 59.1	100.0 100.0 100.0	13.7 14.8 0.0 0.0	3 7 7
and metal $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{1}{21}$ $\frac{1}{2$	Stand-alone HTCs Managing authority Public Private	31.7 7.3 15.2	11 1,448 128	53.8 13.9 17.3	76.9 23.8 53.1	15.4 8.5 2.9	38.5 17.1 34.1	38.5 89.9 84.6	38.5 69.8 77 7	23.1 86.7 25.9	15.4 79.6 20.2	15.4 75.2 78.3	92.3 100.0 87.4	30.8 15.3 25.1	4 106 19
Hom Trian 74 846 285 50.8 36.9 78.6 77.7 61.4 65.8 82.8 and Re 74 50.8 51.8 53.8 51.8 53.8 52.1 61.4 63.0 62.1 47.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 68.6 69.8 69.6 6	Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	1 4.5 5.7	210 823 543	14.8 21.2	32.5 18.6 54.2	3.0 18.2 18.2	26.6 14.3 32.7	97.0 96.3 96.8	100.0 66.0 76.0	100.0 84.2 50.9	91.5 73.6 54.6	97.0 77.1 65.4	100.0 99.0 94.8	8.9 6.7 47.2	38 ⁹ 3
TCE TCE <td>Location Urban Rural</td> <td>7.4 8.6</td> <td>846 730</td> <td>28.5 0.4</td> <td>50.8 6.1</td> <td>9.5 5.8</td> <td>36.9 2.7</td> <td>78.6 99.5</td> <td>77.7 64.4</td> <td>61.4 93.0</td> <td>65.8 74.7</td> <td>82.8 68.6</td> <td>96.1 100.0</td> <td>22.6 11.1</td> <td>62 63</td>	Location Urban Rural	7.4 8.6	846 730	28.5 0.4	50.8 6.1	9.5 5.8	36.9 2.7	78.6 99.5	77.7 64.4	61.4 93.0	65.8 74.7	82.8 68.6	96.1 100.0	22.6 11.1	62 63
7.9 1,576 14.4 28.4 7.6 19.8 89.1 71.0 77.2 70.3 75.7 = Community care center = Community and home-based care = Community and home-base	Province Province 1 Badhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	8.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0.0 0.0 0.	264 247 325 198 129 170	27, 115.0 27, 17.0 22, 85 28, 90 28, 90 28, 90 28, 90 28, 90 28, 90 28, 90 29, 90 20,	27.8 75.6 75.6 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1 75.1	22.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	16.8 14.9 14.9 14.9 15.8 15.8	78.0 96.5 97.4 93.6 93.6 93.6	93.5 93.5 93.5 93.5 93.5	62.1 70.6 88.4 86.1 84.7	47.6 51.6 86.3 73.5 73.5 78.4	60.8 91.4 97.9 80.5 89.1 89.1	94.3 94.9 95.7 99.4 100.0	23.8 63.5 5.2 36.7 36.7	2 2 4 3 2 8 8 2 2 8 2 2 5 8 2 2 5 8 2 2 5 5 5 5
CCC = Community care center CHBC = Community and home-based care PLHIV = People living with HIV T Facility reports that providers at the facility prescribe or provide any of the following services: Treatment for any opportunities or for symptoms related to HIV/AIDS, including treatment for topical fungal infections - Treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma - Treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma - Treatment for supplementation such as cryptococcal meningits - Palliative care, such as symptom or pain management or nursing care for the terminally ill or severely debilitated patients - Fortified protein supplementation - Fortified protein supplementation - Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patients	Total	7.9	1,576	14.4	28.4	7.6	19.8	89.1	71.0	77.2	70.3	75.7	98.0	16.9	125
including client education and provision of nutritional or tts	CCC = Community care center CHBC = Community- and home-bas PLHIV = People living with HIV ¹ Facility reports that providers at the -Treatment for any opportunistic int -Systematic intravenous (IV) treatr -Fleatment for Kaposi's sarcoma -Palliative care, such as swmotom	ed care ed care facility prescribe fections or for syr nent for specific fr	e or provide al mptoms relate ungal infection	ny of the follow ed to HIV/AIDS ns such as cryf a care for the te	ing services: , including treat ptococcal meni erminally ill or s	tment for topingitis	cal fungal infec trated patients	tions							
	-Nutritional rehabilitation services, -Fortified protein supplementation -Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patien -Preventive treatment for tuberculo	including client e its sis (TB) (i.e isoi	ducation and	provision of nu ridoxine)	Itritional or micr	onutrient sup	plementation								

Fortified protein supplementation -Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patients -Preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB) (i.e., isoniazid with pyridoxine) -Preventive treatment for opportunistic infections, such as cotrimoxazole preventive treatment -General family planning counseling and/or services for HIV-positive clients

Condoms

F Facility had at least one interviewed provider of HIV care and support services who reported receiving training on aspects of HIV/AIDS care and support services during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Record or register indicating HIV-positive clients who have been screened and tested for TB Four-drug fixed-dose combination (4FDC) is available, or else isoniazid, pyrazinamide, rifampicin, and ethambutol, or a combination of these medicines, are all available to provide first-line treatment. Diclofenac tablet or injection or else indomethacin tablets

Table 8.6 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for antiretroviral therapy services

Among hospitals and PHCCs, percentages offering antiretroviral therapy (ART) services and, among PHCCs and hospitals offering ART services, percentages with indicated items to support the provision of quality ART services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			Percent facilities off services t	ering ART	Labo	ratory diagn	ostic capaci	ty for:		
Background characteristic	Percent- age of facilities offering ART services ¹	Number of facilities	National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	Trained staff ²	Complete blood count ³	PCR viral load	PCR- DNA-EID	Renal or liver function test	Preferred first-line ART regimen available ⁴	Number of facilities offering ART services
Facility type										
Federal/provincial-level	68.1	27	81.8	28.9	97.0	21.0	12.0	98.5	89.4	10
hospitals Local-level hospitals	11.2	17	71.4	28.9 14.3	97.0 71.4	21.0	0.0	96.5 85.7	89.4 71.4	19 2
Private hospitals	3.8	116	19.1	6.4	48.9	12.8	12.8	89.4	19.1	4
PHCCs	4.4	51	62.5	37.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	2
Managing authority										
Public	23.8	96	79.0	28.5	93.9	17.2	9.8	93.9	88.9	23
Private	3.8	116	19.1	6.4	48.9	12.8	12.8	89.4	19.1	4
Ecological region										
Mountain	12.5	16	85.7	0.0	100.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	2
Hill	13.4	105	69.9	28.1	94.0	17.9	11.9	94.0	86.1	14
Terai	12.2	92	65.9	25.2	75.0	15.0	10.0	90.8	65.7	11
Location										
Urban	15.3	174	70.8	25.4	87.4	16.8	10.5	93.0	78.2	27
Rural	1.5	38	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	1
Province										
Province 1	9.9	36	63.2	23.7	92.1	23.7	23.7	86.8	63.2	4
Madhesh	9.1	28	77.8	33.3	88.9	22.2	11.1	88.9	88.9	3
Bagmati	10.2	69	52.0	16.0	64.0	20.0	16.0	100.0	48.0	7
Gandaki	14.1	24 32	83.3 85.6	33.3	91.7	8.3	0.0 6.9	91.7	83.3 92.8	3 4
Lumbini Karnali	12.7 14.9	32 11	85.6 66.7	42.6 0.0	100.0 83.3	0.0 0.0	6.9 0.0	100.0 83.3	92.8 100.0	4
Sudurpashchim	40.1	13	72.2	22.2	83.3 100.0	27.8	0.0 5.6	83.3 88.9	100.0	2 5
Total	12.8	212	69.4	24.9	86.6	16.5	10.3	93.1	77.7	27

Note: The denominator for this table includes only PHCCs and hospitals.

PCR = Polymerase chain reaction

EID = Early infant diagnosis ¹ Providers in the facility prescribe ART for HIV/AIDS patients or provide treatment follow-up services for persons on ART, including community-

² Facility had at least one interviewed provider of ART services who reported receiving in-service training in aspects of ART during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ Facility had a functioning hematology analyzer or functioning hematological counter with the necessary reagents available in the facility.
 ⁴ Facility had any of the following ART medicines for adults available at the facility on the day of the survey: tenofovir, lamivudine, or dolutegravir.

Table 8.7 Availability of antiretroviral therapy services

Among ART-designated facilities that were surveyed, percentages with indicated items to support the provision of quality ART services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	offering A	e of facilities RT services have:	La	boratory diagr	nostic capacity f	or:		
Background characteristic	National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	Trained staff ¹	Complete blood count ²	PCR viral load	PCR-DNA- EID	Renal or liver function test	Preferred first-line ART regimen available ³	Number of designated ART facilities
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	82.8 100.0 66.7 50.0	29.7 25.0 33.3 33.3	96.9 100.0 100.0 66.7	20.1 0.0 66.7 0.0	10.8 0.0 66.7 0.0	98.5 100.0 100.0 66.7	61.0 50.0 33.3 66.7	18 1 1 2
Stand-alone HTCs	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Managing authority Public Private	81.1 75.0	29.8 25.0	94.6 100.0	17.4 50.0	9.4 50.0	96.0 100.0	60.9 50.0	21 1
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	85.7 74.3 89.4	0.0 30.3 35.6	100.0 95.4 92.9	14.3 18.5 21.2	0.0 11.6 14.1	100.0 97.7 92.9	28.6 65.3 60.7	2 12 8
Location Urban Rural	82.9 0.0	30.3 0.0	96.1 50.0	19.6 0.0	11.8 0.0	97.4 50.0	60.6 50.0	21 1
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	77.8 75.0 93.3 80.0 85.6 66.7 75.0	33.3 37.5 26.7 40.0 42.6 0.0 18.8	88.9 87.5 100.0 90.0 100.0 83.3 100.0	33.3 25.0 26.7 10.0 0.0 0.0 31.3	33.3 12.5 20.0 0.0 6.9 0.0 6.3	100.0 87.5 100.0 90.0 100.0 83.3 100.0	55.6 62.5 66.7 90.0 57.8 50.0 43.7	3 2 4 3 4 2 4
Total	80.8	29.5	94.9	19.1	11.5	96.2	60.3	22

Note: The denominator for this table includes ART-designated facilities included in the NHFS sample that did not report providing ART services at the time of the NHFS visit. The figures in the table should be interpreted cautiously due to the low number of cases. PCR = Polymerase chain reaction

EID = Early infant diagnosis ¹ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of ART services who reported receiving in-service training in aspects of ART during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine

² Facility had a functioning hematology analyzer or functioning hematological counter with the necessary reagents available in the facility.
 ³ Facility had preferred first-line ART regimen (tenofovir/lamivudine/dolutegravir) for adult treatment available in the facility.

Table 8.8 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for sexually transmitted infection services

Among all facilities, percentages offering services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and, among facilities offering STI services, percentages with indicated items to support the provision of quality STI services, by

			Percentaç STI se	Percentage of facilities offering STI services that have:	s offering 1ave:				Medicines and commodities	commodities				
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering STI services ¹	Number of facilities	National STI guidelines	Trained staff ²	Syphilis rapid diagnostic test capacity ³	Male condoms	Metronida- zole	Injectable ceftriaxone	Azithromycin tablets	Cefixime tablets	Doxycycline tablets	Fluconazole tablets or ointment	Benzathine penicillin injection	Number of facilities offering STI services
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	100.0 100.0 96.9 100.0	27 17 51	12.4 4.9 6.6	7.3 1.6 3.4 9.9	93.8 79.8 85.4 84.2	97.9 98.4 63.8 99.5	98.0 100.0 87.5 99.5	91.7 91.3 84.7 68.3	94.8 96.8 75.4 89.6	87.6 68.6 75.5 45.9	89.6 89.6 68.7 87.4	90.7 96.8 70.2 88.5	25.7 21.6 16.4 5.5	27 113 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	84.4 88.0 72.9 68.4	1,352 1,064 154 135	2.5 0.8 0.0	1.0 0.9 0.6	14.0 5.9 3.3	99.2 99.6 97.6	96.0 95.4 98.4	20.2 6.6 9.8	54.0 51.2 60.8	19.0 18.6 18.9	76.1 77.4 68.8 71.8	57.5 57.6 61.5 51.7	t t 2 t v t 2 t v z z	1,141 936 112 92
Stand-alone HTCs	78.0	1	56.2	34.4	75.0	96.9	53.1	18.7	62.5	56.2	59.4	50.0	21.9	6
Managing authority Public Private	85.4 95.2	1,448 128	2.9 5.2	1.3 5.6	19.6 84.6	99.2 66.2	96.2 85.0	24.7 79.8	57.0 74.5	22.4 74.1	77.1 68.0	60.1 68.7	2.3 16.8	1,237 122
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	71.3 89.5 86.9	210 823 543	5.8 1.7 4.5	0.5 1.8 1.8	21.0 24.3 28.7	96.9 97.0 94.9	99.8 98.0 89.3	41.5 29.7 26.0	68.7 58.5 55.4	44.0 26.2 22.9	83.2 77.8 71.6	57.9 61.1 61.5	5.9 3.4 3.1	150 736 472
Location Urban Rural	87.8 84.4	846 730	4.1 1.9	2.3 0.9	29.7 20.3	94.0 99.0	92.8 98.1	32.2 26.6	62.2 54.1	30.4 22.9	74.5 78.4	61.4 60.3	5.0 1.8	742 616
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	76.6 83.9 90.2 87.5 94.7	264 247 325 198 129 170	0.9 0.4 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.0 0.8 0.0	2.1.1. 2.5 2.5 2.5	38.5 33.4 13.4 22.0 22.0	96.1 96.9 97.3 97.6 8.3	94.5 96.3 99.5 99.8 99.8	26.9 24.7 32.7 32.3 30.3 34.8	35.5 73.1 68.7 67.6 52.7 64.4	18.5 29.9 24.5 24.5 24.7	66.8 69.5 82.1 80.0 76.9	57.1 54.1 68.5 64.5 47.1	0.5 7 - 0 7.5 7 - 0 7.5 7 - 0 7 - 0 7 7 - 0 7 - 0 7 - 0 7 -	202 207 179 230 113
Total	86.2	1,576	3.1	1.7	25.5	96.3	95.2	29.7	58.6	27.0	76.3	60.9	3.6	1,358

² At reproduct and the reduction of the provident of 215, or both a state of the relation of the reduction of the reduction of the relation of STI diagnosis and treatment during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during rutine supervision. ³ Facility had unexpired syphilis rapid test kit available in the facility.

Key Findings

- 96% of all health facilities in Nepal offer services for the diagnosis and/or management of chronic respiratory diseases, and 90% provide services for cardiovascular diseases.
- Almost three quarters of all health facilities offer services for the diagnosis and/or management of diabetes, which is more than three times the proportion of facilities providing these services at the time of the 2015 NHFS (21%).
- The availability of guidelines for provision of services and trained staff is consistently low in facilities offering services for the three noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).
- Basic equipment such as a blood pressure apparatus, stethoscope, or weighing scale is available in most facilities offering services for the three NCDS. Other equipment, including height boards, peak flow meters, spacers for inhalers, and essential medicines, is less available.
- Only one quarter of all health facilities in Nepal offer mental health services.
- Only a minority of facilities offering mental health services have guidelines (27%) or a staff member with recent training in mental health care (16%). Half or less of facilities have any of the essential medicines for treating mental illnesses.

The prevalence of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) has been steadily rising in Nepal, with twothirds of all deaths in the country currently estimated to be the result of NCDs. There also is increasing awareness of the burden of mental disorders, with a recent survey finding that 1 in 10 adults have ever experienced a mental disorder. This chapter addresses the readiness of health facilities in Nepal to provide services for NCDs and mental disorders. Specifically, it looks at the availability of services to diagnose and treat three major NCDs: diabetes, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), and chronic respiratory diseases. The chapter also assesses the preparedness of facilities to provide mental health services.

The chapter is organized as follows:

- **Diabetes.** Section 9.1, including **Tables 9.1** and **9.2** and **Figure 9.1**, focuses on the availability of services for diabetes and the extent to which facilities are prepared to provide quality services for diabetes.
- **Cardiovascular diseases.** Section 9.2, including **Tables 9.3** and **9.4** and **Figure 9.2**, describes the availability of services for cardiovascular diseases and the preparedness of facilities to provide quality services.

- Chronic respiratory diseases. Section 9.3, including Tables 9.5 and 9.6 and Figure 9.3, explores the availability of services for chronic respiratory diseases and the readiness of facilities to provide these services.
- Mental disorders. Section 9.4, including Tables 9.7 and 9.8 and Figure 9.4, describes the availability of mental health services and the preparedness of facilities to provide quality services.

9.1 DIABETES: SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND READINESS

9.1.1 Availability of Services for Diabetes

Table 9.1 provides information on the availability of diabetes services in health facilities in Nepal. Overall, almost three quarters of health facilities offer services for the diagnosis and/or management of diabetes. This is more than three times the proportion of facilities that reported offering diabetes services at the time of the 2015 NHFS (21%). As expected, almost all hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) (97–100%) offer services for diabetes, while community health units (CHUs) are least likely to provide such services (46%). The Karnali province (53%) has the lowest percentage of facilities offering diabetes services, while the Lumbini province has the highest percentage (83%).

9.1.2 Service Readiness for Diabetes

Tables 9.1 and 9.2 and Figure 9.1 provide information on the availability of the infrastructure and resources to support quality diabetes services. Almost all facilities offering diabetes services had a blood pressure apparatus (97%) and a weighing scale (95%), but only a minority had a height board (36%) available. Even fewer facilities had guidelines for the diagnosis and management of diabetes or a staff member recently trained in provision of diabetes services available on the day of the assessment (14% each). Diabetes diagnostic capacity also was limited, with only around one-third of facilities able to conduct urine glucose tests (32%) and only 23%

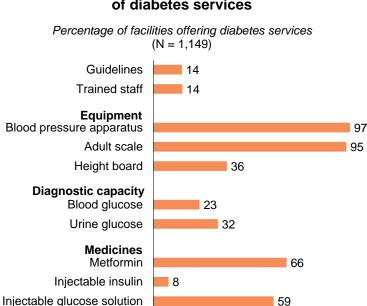


Figure 9.1 Items to support quality provision of diabetes services

able to perform blood glucose tests. With respect to the medicines needed for diabetes treatment, facilities were most likely to have metformin (66%) and least likely to have injectable insulin (8%).

9.2 CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND READINESS

9.2.1 Service Availability for Cardiovascular Diseases

Table 9.3 provides information on the availability of services for cardiovascular diseases. Overall, the 2021 NHFS results showed that 9 in 10 health facilities offer such services, which is an improvement over the situation at the time of the 2015 NHFS, when only 73% of facilities reported having CVD services. The percentage of facilities reporting that they provide CVD services ranged from 82% in Province 1 to 96% in Madhesh and Lumbini.

9.2.2 Service Readiness for Cardiovascular Diseases

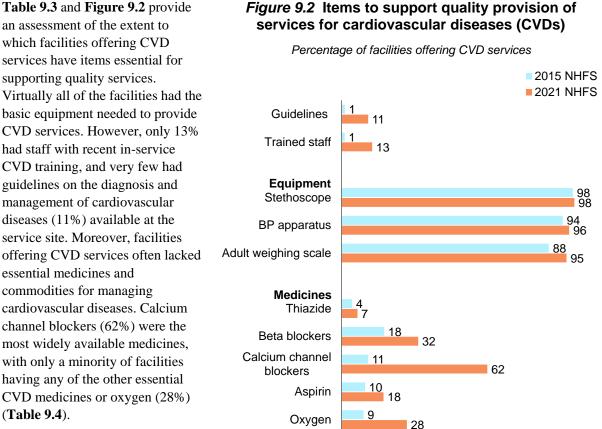


Figure 9.2 Items to support quality provision of

Figure 9.2 shows that while the

majority of facilities offering CVD services lack guidelines, trained staff, and most essential medicines for treating these diseases, the availability of these resources has generally improved since 2015.

9.3 CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES: SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND READINESS

9.3.1 Service Availability for Chronic Respiratory Diseases

The 2021 NHFS assessed the availability of services for chronic respiratory diseases. Table 9.5 shows that, regardless of type of facility, more than 9 in 10 facilities offered services for chronic respiratory diseases. Facilities in Province 1 (89%) were least likely to report offering such services.

9.3.2 Service Readiness for Chronic Respiratory Diseases

Tables 9.5 and 9.6 provide information on whether facilities offering services for chronic respiratory diseases had the resources to support diagnosis and/or treatment services for these diseases. Virtually all facilities offering chronic respiratory disease services had a stethoscope (98%), but only a few facilities, mainly hospitals and PHCCs, had oxygen flow meters (17%) or spacers for inhalers (7%). Both recently trained staff (14%) and guidelines for diagnosis and management of chronic respiratory diseases (11%) also were available at only a small proportion of facilities.

With respect to medications, 9 in 10 facilities offering chronic respiratory disease services had salbutamol inhalers available on the day of the NHFS visit (Table 9.6). The percentages having other medications for treating chronic respiratory diseases were much lower. For example, only slightly more than one-third of facilities had either injectable epinephrine/adrenaline (38%) or hydrocortisone tablets (37%).

Figure 9.3 shows that the availability of many items for managing and treating chronic respiratory diseases, especially some essential medications, improved between 2015 and 2021. Nevertheless, a large majority of facilities continue to lack most of these items.

9.4 MENTAL HEALTH CARE: SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND READINESS

9.4.1 Service Availability for Mental Health Care

The 2021 NHFS assessed readiness to provide mental health services. Table 9.7 shows that, overall, only a quarter of facilities offered services for mental health disorders. Although mental health services were available at a majority of hospitals and PHCCs, only 18% of basic health centers, largely health posts (HPs), provided care for mental health disorders (Figure 9.4). The percentage of facilities offering mental health services varied from 20% in Province 1 and Madhesh to 30% in Bagmati and Lumbini.

9.4.2 Service Readiness for Mental Health Care

Tables 9.7 and **9.8** show that themajority of facilities offeringmental health services lacked keyresources to support diagnosisand/or treatment services for mental

Figure 9.3 Items to support quality provision of services for chronic respiratory diseases

Percentage of facilities offering chronic respiratory disease services

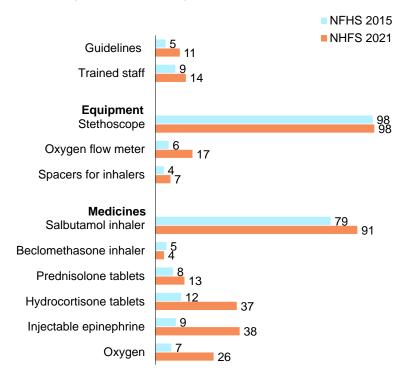
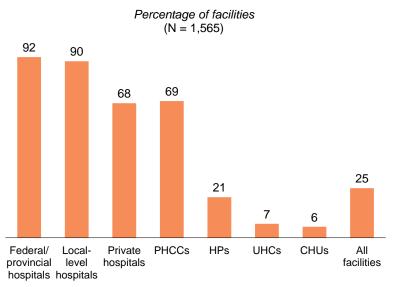


Figure 9.4 Availability of mental health services



health disorders. Only 27% of facilities had guidelines for diagnosis and management of mental health disorders, and only 16% had at least one staff member who was trained in the provision of these services in the 24-month period prior to the survey. Amitriptyline (50%), diazepam injection (38%), and sodium valproate tablets (32%) were the most widely available of the medicines considered essential for providing mental health care.

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- Table 9.7 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for mental health services
- Table 9.8 Availability of essential medicines and commodities for mental health services

Table 9.1 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for diabetes services

Among all facilities, percentages offering services for diabetes and, among facilities offering services for diabetes, percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on diabetes, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of		Percentage of fa services for one have	diabetes that		Equipment		Number of
Background characteristic	facilities offering services for diabetes ¹	Number of facilities	Guidelines for diagnosis and management of diabetes ²	Trained staff ³	Blood pressure apparatus ⁴	Adult weighing scale	Height board or stadiometer	facilities offering services for diabetes
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	100.0 100.0 97.0 98.9	27 17 116 51	19.4 16.0 9.4 20.4	20.7 30.6 4.2 32.0	95.9 98.4 97.5 96.1	95.9 100.0 93.9 97.2	53.6 70.5 42.6 74.0	27 17 113 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	69.5 73.8 60.9 45.9	1,352 1,064 154 135	14.1 15.6 7.1 5.5	14.1 15.5 8.0 5.4	96.8 96.4 99.1 97.5	94.9 94.8 96.4 93.4	32.2 35.3 21.7 9.1	940 785 94 62
Managing authority Public Private	71.5 97.0	1,448 116	14.6 9.4	15.4 4.2	96.7 97.5	95.1 93.9	35.5 42.6	1,036 113
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	49.5 74.5 81.2	210 819 535	7.1 17.7 10.7	10.0 14.2 15.5	97.8 98.4 94.3	95.3 97.2 91.7	37.0 33.6 39.6	104 610 434
Location Urban Rural	74.4 72.3	834 730	13.6 14.6	13.9 14.8	96.7 97.0	95.8 94.0	37.7 34.4	621 528
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Kamali Sudurpashchim	71.2 77.2 70.9 77.4 83.1 53.4 73.0	262 246 321 198 239 128 169	8.0 3.6 8.7 18.0 20.3 26.1 27.5	12.2 10.3 6.4 15.1 20.2 26.7 20.8	95.7 93.2 97.4 99.4 98.0 94.1 99.3	96.1 88.1 98.0 95.4 96.3 91.4 97.5	21.5 35.4 45.3 31.8 37.5 27.6 50.9	187 190 228 153 199 69 123
Total	73.4	1,565	14.1	14.3	96.8	95.0	36.2	1,149

Note: Stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) are excluded from this and other tables in this chapter. The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout the chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), and CHUs (community health units). ¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with diabetes. ² Any guidelines (e.g., Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions [PEN]) for the diagnosis and management of diabetes available at the service site ³ At least one interviewed provider of diabetes services reported receiving in-service training (such as PEN) in diabetes services during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ⁴ Functioning digital blood pressure machine or manual sphygmomanometer with stethoscope

Table 9.2 Availability of diagnostic capacity and essential medicines for diabetes

Among facilities offering services for diabetes, percentages having indicated diagnostic capacity and essential medicines observed at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	D	iagnostic capaci	ity		Medicines		Number of
Background characteristic	Blood glucose ¹	Urine protein ²	Urine glucose ²	Metformin	Injectable insulin	Injectable glucose solution (5% dextrose)	facilities offering services for diabetes
Facility type							
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	42.2	92.8	93.8	91.8	49.4	95.9	27
Local-level hospitals	32.1	70.0	73.1	98.4	21.4	66.6	17
Private hospitals	43.8	84.9	84.9	75.4	50.9	82.2	113
PHCCs	30.4	80.7	81.2	89.5	7.7	84.0	51
Basic health care centers	19.1	21.3	20.2	61.8	0.7	53.8	940
HPs	20.2	23.7	22.7	59.5	0.9	57.5	785
UHCs	12.8	11.7	11.1	73.3	0.0	32.9	94
CHUs	14.1	4.8	2.2	73.0	0.0	38.6	62
Managing authority							
Public	20.5	26.9	26.0	64.5	2.7	56.7	1,036
Private	43.8	84.9	84.9	75.4	50.9	82.2	113
Ecological region							
Mountain	21.4	37.1	37.1	59.8	6.4	74.3	104
Hill	27.0	33.0	32.6	68.0	7.4	60.9	610
Terai	17.0	30.9	29.5	63.7	7.7	53.1	434
Location							
Urban	22.0	36.2	35.9	70.4	12.4	58.2	621
Rural	23.6	28.3	27.0	60.0	1.6	60.3	528
Province							
Province 1	15.7	41.1	40.7	53.8	6.2	56.0	187
Madhesh	10.1	17.2	15.3	57.2	3.6	56.8	190
Bagmati	32.0	44.7	46.1	70.6	16.5	63.9	228
Gandaki	26.9	32.2	30.6	69.6	5.5	67.7	153
Lumbini	29.0	27.3	25.9	74.9	5.2	47.9	199
Karnali	24.0	18.2	19.5	62.4	5.4	55.8	69
Sudurpashchim	19.9	38.0	35.3	68.9	5.9	68.3	123
Total	22.8	32.6	31.8	65.6	7.5	59.2	1,149
Iotai	22.8	32.6	31.8	05.6	7.5	59.2	1,14

¹ Facility had a functioning glucometer and unexpired glucose test strips in the facility on the day of the survey.
² Facility had unexpired urine dipsticks for testing urine protein available in the facility on the day of the survey.

Table 9.3 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for cardiovascular diseases

Among all facilities, percentages offering services for cardiovascular diseases and, among facilities offering services for cardiovascular diseases, percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on cardiovascular diseases, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			offering s cardiovascu	e of facilities ervices for Ilar diseases have:		Equipment		
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering services for cardio- vascular diseases ¹	Number of facilities	Guidelines for diagnosis and management of cardio- vascular diseases ²	Trained staff ³	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus ⁴	Adult scale	Number of facilities offering services for cardio- vascular diseases
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	100.0 100.0 95.9 98.9	27 17 116 51	17.4 14.4 9.8 19.3	20.7 28.3 5.6 29.8	98.0 100.0 98.2 97.8	95.9 98.4 97.5 96.1	95.9 100.0 94.1 97.2	27 17 112 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	89.1 91.4 78.4 82.6	1,352 1,064 154 135	10.9 12.4 5.5 2.9	12.5 14.1 4.5 7.0	98.4 98.2 99.8 98.7	96.0 95.6 98.2 97.7	95.0 95.2 94.5 94.0	1,204 972 121 111
Managing authority Public Private Ecological region	89.7 95.9	1,448 116	11.4 9.8	13.6 5.6	98.4 98.2	96.1 97.5	95.2 94.1	1,300 112
Mountain Hill Terai	76.5 91.9 93.0	210 819 535	4.2 14.9 7.9	6.7 13.5 14.1	95.8 99.1 98.1	95.1 97.8 94.1	93.3 97.1 92.7	161 753 498
Location Urban Rural	90.6 89.8	834 730	10.5 12.1	11.6 14.5	98.6 98.1	95.8 96.6	96.0 94.1	756 656
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	81.5 95.5 85.3 95.2 96.0 86.5 94.1	262 246 321 198 239 128 169	6.5 1.3 7.0 14.8 16.4 20.6 21.3	11.1 13.6 4.9 13.6 16.3 26.0 13.3	96.1 98.0 98.5 99.6 99.9 96.4 99.7	94.5 92.8 96.7 98.1 98.2 94.5 98.5	96.2 90.4 98.4 96.0 96.5 89.6 95.9	214 235 274 188 230 111 159
Total	90.2	1,565	11.2	12.9	98.4	96.2	95.1	1,411

¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with cardiovascular diseases.

² Any guidelines (e.g., Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions (PENI) for the diagnosis and management of cardiovascular diseases available at the service site
³ At least one interviewed provider of cardiovascular disease services reported receiving in-service training (such as PEN) in cardiovascular diseases

during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ⁴ Functioning digital blood pressure machine or manual sphygmomanometer with stethoscope

Table 9.4 Availability of essential medicines and commodities for cardiovascular diseases

Among facilities offering services for cardiovascular diseases, percentages having indicated essential medicines and commodities observed at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage	of facilities offering indicated	services for cardiov medicines and com		s that have the	Number of facilities offering
-			Calcium channel			services for
Background	Thiazide	Beta blockers	blockers			cardiovascular
characteristic	diuretic	(atenolol)	(amlodipine)	Aspirin	Oxygen ¹	diseases
Facility type						
Federal/provincial-level hospitals	45.2	68.0	90.7	80.3	74.2	27
Local-level hospitals	58.2	60.7	68.5	65.3	85.7	17
Private hospitals	41.3	58.7	79.1	69.9	80.5	112
PHCCs	14.9	59.7	76.8	38.7	76.2	51
Basic health care centers	1.6	27.6	58.6	9.8	18.8	1,204
HPs	1.7	28.9	58.8	10.3	22.0	972
UHCs	1.4	21.6	57.4	6.5	5.6	121
CHUs	0.9	22.2	58.3	9.4	4.7	111
Managing authority						
Public	3.8	30.1	60.1	13.2	23.1	1,300
Private	41.3	58.7	79.1	69.9	80.5	112
Ecological region						
Mountain	5.1	20.1	61.3	13.1	35.8	161
Hill	6.6	32.7	66.6	20.5	31.4	753
Terai	7.4	35.9	54.2	15.0	19.3	498
Location						
Urban	9.7	32.0	63.0	21.8	29.6	756
Rural	3.4	32.9	60.1	12.9	25.4	656
Province						
Province 1	5.3	43.3	69.5	10.9	29.0	214
Madhesh	2.4	29.8	47.1	8.5	15.1	235
Bagmati	12.3	35.2	65.9	26.2	46.8	274
Gandaki	7.8	38.2	70.0	31.1	31.4	188
Lumbini	7.0	39.2	68.1	16.3	28.5	230
Karnali	5.2	14.1	45.4	14.2	16.7	111
Sudurpashchim	5.1	12.9	57.5	14.2	13.2	159
Total	6.7	32.4	61.6	17.7	27.6	1,411

¹ In cylinders or concentrators or an oxygen distribution system

Table 9.5 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for chronic respiratory diseases

Among all facilities, percentages offering services for chronic respiratory diseases and, among facilities offering services for chronic respiratory diseases, percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on chronic respiratory diseases, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			Percentage of offering ser chronic res diseases th	rvices for spiratory		Equipment		
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering services for chronic respiratory diseases ¹	Number of facilities	Guidelines for diagnosis and management of chronic respiratory diseases ²	Trained staff ³	Stethoscope	Oxygen flow meter	Spacers for inhalers	Number of facilities offering services for chronic respiratory diseases
Facility type								
Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	100.0 100.0 96.8 100.0	27 17 116 51	15.3 14.4 9.7 19.1	24.8 32.2 3.7 30.1	98.0 100.0 98.2 97.8	59.9 77.6 66.6 56.8	32.0 30.1 39.6 17.5	27 17 113 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	96.0 97.0 90.7 94.0	1,352 1,064 154 135	10.7 12.3 5.0 3.5	13.4 15.3 5.7 6.5	98.5 98.3 99.8 98.4	9.0 11.0 1.7 1.0	2.6 3.1 0.7 0.8	1,298 1,032 140 127
Managing authority								
Public Private	96.2 96.8	1,448 116	11.1 9.7	14.5 3.7	98.5 98.2	12.7 66.6	4.1 39.6	1,394 113
Ecological region								
Mountain	92.6	210	3.5	6.7	96.2	19.6	9.5	195
Hill Terai	97.6 95.8	819 535	14.3 8.8	13.5 16.6	99.2 98.1	18.9 12.2	6.2 6.6	799 513
Location								
Urban Rural	95.8 96.8	834 730	10.5 11.6	12.5 15.0	98.6 98.2	20.0 13.0	8.9 4.3	800 707
Province								
Province 1	88.6	262	7.6	11.8	96.4	17.5	7.2	232
Madhesh	99.4	246	4.5	13.2	98.1	8.4	4.2	245
Bagmati Gandaki	96.4 99.5	321 198	6.5 12.8	4.7 16.5	98.5 99.7	25.6 23.5	11.5 4.9	310 197
Lumbini	99.5 97.9	239	12.0	18.7	99.9	18.4	7.9	234
Karnali	92.9	128	19.2	26.1	96.6	9.2	4.6	119
Sudurpashchim	100.0	169	18.9	14.4	99.7	6.3	3.1	169
Total	96.3	1,565	11.0	13.7	98.4	16.7	6.8	1,507

¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with chronic respiratory diseases. ² Any guidelines (e.g., Package of Essential Noncommunicable Disease Interventions [PEN]) for the diagnosis and management of chronic respiratory diseases available at the service site

3 At least one interviewed provider of services for chronic respiratory diseases reported receiving in-service training (such as PEN) in chronic respiratory diseases during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 9.6 Availability of essential medicines and commodities for chronic respiratory diseases

Among facilities offering services for chronic respiratory diseases, percentages having the indicated essential medicines and commodities observed at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	I		facilities offering have the indicated					Number of facilities offering services for
Background characteristic	Salbutamol inhaler	Beclo- methasone inhaler	Prednisolone tablets	Hydro- cortisone tablets	lpratropium (MDI/ Rotacaps)	Injectable epinephrine or adrenaline	Oxygen ¹	chronic respiratory diseases
Facility type Federal/provincial-								
level hospitals	90.7	27.8	80.3	92.6	46.4	85.5	74.2	27
Local-level hospitals	91.9	18.6	68.6	59.4	19.4	74.1	85.7	17
Private hospitals	73.5	32.7	67.5	83.6	37.7	69.8	80.1	113
PHCCs	92.9	7.7	45.4	78.1	14.8	61.7	76.0	51
Basic health care								
centers	92.2	0.6	4.9	29.4	1.2	32.7	17.7	1,298
HPs	92.7	0.6	5.7	32.9	1.4	37.4	21.1	1,032
UHCs	88.3	0.0	1.7	13.8	0.0	15.1	5.2	140
CHUs	92.5	0.8	2.1	17.7	0.4	14.0	4.2	127
Managing authority								
Public	92.2	1.6	8.7	32.8	2.8	35.3	21.8	1,394
Private	73.5	32.7	67.5	83.6	37.7	69.8	80.1	113
Ecological region								
Mountain	93.3	4.9	19.2	35.6	2.8	35.3	29.7	195
Hill	91.6	4.0	10.9	38.3	5.2	45.1	29.9	799
Terai	88.8	3.5	14.2	34.3	6.7	27.6	19.0	513
Location								
Urban	86.7	6.5	17.8	38.0	8.3	35.6	28.1	800
Rural	95.6	1.0	7.8	35.0	2.1	40.5	24.0	707
Province								
Province 1	84.9	4.4	15.7	35.6	5.8	18.7	27.2	232
Madhesh	88.5	1.9	8.1	35.1	3.4	24.0	14.5	245
Bagmati	92.4	8.7	19.3	38.8	7.8	45.2	42.5	310
Gandaki	91.7	3.2	15.8	39.0	6.2	49.0	30.0	197
Lumbini	96.5	3.4	10.2	35.7	6.2	44.7	27.8	234
Karnali	87.1	0.9	12.0	29.8	2.9	32.0	15.6	119
Sudurpashchim	93.3	1.3	7.1	39.2	3.0	52.7	12.4	169
Total	90.8	3.9	13.1	36.6	5.4	37.9	26.2	1,507

MDI = Metered dose inhaler ¹ In cylinders or concentrators or an oxygen distribution system

Table 9.7 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for mental health services

Among all facilities, percentages offering mental health services and, among facilities offering mental health services, percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on mental health disorders, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

			offering me	e of facilities ental health that have:	
Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering mental health services ¹	Number of facilities	Guidelines for diagnosis and management of mental health disorders	Trained staff ²	Number of facilities offering mental health services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs Basic health care centers	91.7 89.6 68.3 69.4 17.6	27 17 116 51 1,352	12.3 8.1 13.9 22.8 35.0	25.8 21.6 2.8 33.9 16.7	25 16 79 36 238
HPs UHCs CHUs	20.6 7.1 5.6	1,064 154 135	34.7 33.3 47.6	17.5 12.2 0.0	219 11 7
Managing authority Public Private	21.7 68.3	1,448 116	30.5 13.9	19.6 2.8	314 79
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	22.8 26.3 24.3	210 819 535	35.2 25.8 26.4	9.4 22.5 8.4	48 216 130
Location Urban Rural	29.2 20.6	834 730	24.6 31.2	12.6 22.1	243 150
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	20.2 19.7 30.2 21.9 30.1 27.4 26.4	262 246 321 198 239 128 169	40.7 51.6 19.9 21.1 21.2 16.8 23.8	9.8 4.0 8.1 16.3 27.0 17.0 36.9	53 49 97 43 72 35 45
Total	25.2	1,565	27.1	16.2	394

¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with mental health problems.

² At least one interviewed provider of mental health services reported receiving in-service training in mental health services during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 9.8 Availability of essential medicines and commodities for mental health services

Among facilities offering mental health services, percentages having the essential medicines observed at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Perc	centage of fac	ilities offering	mental health	services that	t have the indic	cated medicat	ions	Number of facilities offering
Background characteristic	Amitriptyline	Fluoxetine	Carba- mazepine	Pheno- barbitone tablets	Sodium valproate tablets	Risperi- done tablets	Alprazolam tablets	Diazepam injection	mental health services
Facility type									
Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level	80.8	58.4	55.0	57.1	65.2	55.0	68.5	90.0	25
hospitals	86.9	53.3	54.1	27.9	64.8	42.4	46.3	58.6	16
Private hospitals	68.4	41.6	42.0	39.7	60.5	36.7	64.6	73.6	79
PHCCs	63.8	37.0	28.3	33.9	36.2	27.6	41.7	55.9	36
Basic health care									
centers	35.3	9.9	16.5	10.4	16.3	9.6	10.5	16.3	238
HPs	36.3	10.3	17.4	11.3	16.7	10.2	10.5	17.1	219
UHCs	19.8	5.0	5.0	0.0	13.0	5.0	18.1	7.6	11
CHUs	29.2	7.6	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	7
Managing authority									
Public	44.7	19.0	22.8	17.7	24.9	16.9	20.5	28.8	314
Private	68.4	41.6	42.0	39.7	60.5	36.7	64.6	73.6	79
Ecological region									
Mountain	44.9	17.9	29.0	22.6	22.0	16.9	22.7	38.9	48
Hill	50.6	24.9	26.5	22.7	36.0	21.2	29.4	37.7	216
Terai	49.4	23.6	26.1	21.0	29.3	21.9	31.9	37.7	130
Location									
Urban	55.2	28.6	31.9	26.7	40.3	28.2	38.1	50.8	243
Rural	40.3	15.5	18.3	14.6	18.7	9.1	15.2	16.9	150
Province									
Province 1	34.3	20.3	23.3	24.4	24.7	14.5	18.0	22.1	53
Madhesh	29.6	7.3	9.9	9.9	12.0	7.9	15.9	30.0	49
Bagmati	60.8	43.7	42.0	27.1	49.3	38.6	43.6	61.4	97
Gandaki	58.9	28.6	37.2	33.6	39.8	25.9	40.1	35.9	43
Lumbini	45.4	17.9	19.4	12.7	38.5	14.8	27.9	31.4	72
Karnali	54.6	10.3	14.5	16.9	10.3	7.2	28.3	30.7	35
Sudurpashchim	58.2	16.3	26.9	30.1	24.4	20.0	19.4	31.9	45
Total	49.5	23.6	26.7	22.1	32.1	20.9	29.4	37.9	394

Key Findings

- Nationally, around two-thirds of all health facilities offer any tuberculosis (TB) treatment services, and 23% offer any TB diagnostic services.
- Just over half of all facilities have treatment protocols in which TB drugs are delivered to the patient by a health worker at the facility, and 25% provide treatment to clients in the community.
- 31% of facilities offering TB services had the TB management guideline 2019 available.
- 17% of facilities that offer TB services had staff with recent in-service training related to TB.
- TB smear microscopy was available at 12% of facilities offering TB services, while 13% had X-ray services for screening and diagnosis of TB.
- Only 4% of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services also had HIV diagnostic capacity.
- Seven in 10 facilities offering TB services had medicines available on the day of the NHFS visit for the continuation phase of the TB treatment regimen. More than 8 in 10 facilities offering TB services had in place a system to track whether TB clients were following the recommended treatment regime.
- his chapter provides an overview of services for tuberculosis (TB) in Nepali health facilities. It highlights key aspects of TB-related client services, including the availability of diagnostic capacity, trained staff, and medicines. The chapter is organized as follows:
- Availability of services. Section 10.1, including Table 10.1 and Figures 10.1 and 10.2, presents information on the availability of TB diagnostic and/or treatment services in Nepal.
- Service readiness. Section 10.2, including Tables 10.1 and 10.2, provides information on a range of measures designed to assess the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality TB services, including the availability of TB service guidelines, trained staff, diagnostic capacity, and medicines.

10.1 AVAILABILITY OF TB SERVICES

Tuberculosis remains one of the major public health problems in Nepal and is among the top 10 causes of death. Findings from the National TB Prevalence Survey (2018–2019) suggest that the TB burden in Nepal is higher than previously estimated (with a 1.6 times higher incidence) and reinforce the need to increase access to TB services. Achieving effective TB control will require concerted efforts at all levels of the service delivery system.

Table 10.1 provides information on the availability of TB treatment and diagnostic services at health facilities in Nepal. Just over two-thirds of all facilities offer any TB treatment services. Slightly more than

half of facilities have treatment protocols in which TB drugs are delivered to the patient by a health worker at the facility, and 25% provide treatment directly to TB clients in the community.

Most public hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) (92%– 97%) and 39% of private hospitals offer TB treatment services. Around two-thirds of basic health centers provide treatment services, with health posts (HPs) (80%) most likely to do so (**Figure 10.1**). The availability of TB treatment services varies by province, from 53% in Karnali to 82% in Madhesh (**Figure 10.2**).

While a majority of health facilities offer TB treatment services, only 23% of facilities have TB diagnostic services. **Figure 10.1** shows that TB diagnostic services are found most often at federal/provincial-level hospitals (75%) and PHCCs (81%). Considering provincial differences, the percentage of facilities offering TB diagnostic services ranges from 12% in Karnali to 28% in Province 1 and Madhesh (**Figure 10.2**).

10.2 SERVICE READINESS

The 2021 NHFS assessed the readiness of facilities to provide quality TB services. Readiness was defined in terms of the availability of service guidelines, trained staff, diagnostic capacity, record-keeping

Figure 10.1 Availability of any TB treatment services and of any TB diagnostic services by facility type

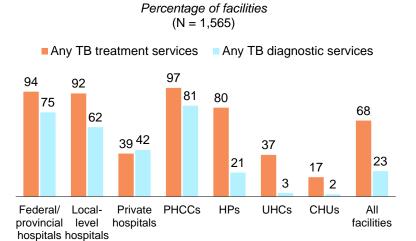
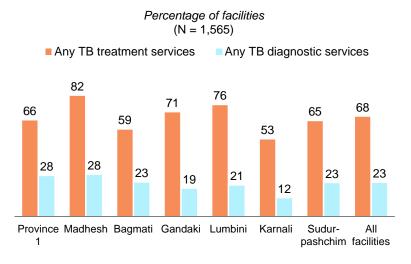


Figure 10.2 Availability of any TB treatment services and of any TB diagnostic services by province



systems, and medicines. **Tables 10.1** and **10.2** provide information on whether facilities have the components necessary to support TB diagnosis and treatment services.

10.2.1 Guidelines and Trained Staff

TB guidelines are expected to be available at all diagnostic and treatment sites. However, only around 3 in 10 health facilities offering TB diagnosis and/or treatment services had the TB management guideline 2019 available on the day of the NHFS assessment visit. Staffing is also an issue. Only 17% of the facilities had at least one interviewed provider of TB services who had trained in these services in the 24 months before the assessment (**Table 10.1**).

10.2.2 Diagnostic Capacity

Early case detection and diagnosis are critical for TB control. The NHFS assessed the availability of TB diagnostic capacity in facilities that offer any type of TB services. **Table 10.2** shows that only 12% of health facilities that offer TB services had the capacity to carry out TB smear microscopy. In addition, only

13% had an X-ray device for use in screening to support clinical diagnosis of TB. Very few facilities had the capacity to carry out either culture or rapid diagnostic tests (1% each).

In Nepal, as in most of the developing world, the problems of TB and HIV are so intertwined that they are referred to as a twin epidemic, or co-epidemic. When the immune system is compromised by HIV infection, TB infection is reactivated in individuals who may have latent infection. At the same time, active TB increases the HIV viral load while decreasing the CD4 count, thus causing faster HIV disease progression. Despite concerns about co-infection, **Table 10.2** shows that only a small minority of facilities that offer TB services have the capacity to test for HIV (4%). Around 3 in 10 facilities maintain a register or have records of TB clients who have been tested for HIV.

10.2.3 Treatment and Availability of Medicines

On the day of the NHFS visit, around 7 in 10 facilities that offer TB services had the medicines necessary for the continuation phase of the regimen. The majority of facilities (85%) had in place a system to track whether TB clients were following the recommended treatment regimen (**Table 10.2**).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 10.1 Availability of tuberculosis services, guidelines, and trained staff for tuberculosis services
- Table 10.2 Diagnostic capacity and availability of medicines for tuberculosis treatment

Table 10.1 Availability of tuberculosis services, guidelines, and trained staff for tuberculosis services

Among all facilities, percentages offering any tuberculosis (TB) diagnostic services or any treatment and/or treatment follow-up services and, among facilities offering any TB services, percentages having TB guidelines and at least one staff member recently trained in TB services, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

				Perc	Percentage of all facilities offering:	facilities offe	ring:					Percenta tuberculu treatmer	Percentage of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services that have:	offering and/or t have:	Number of facilities
Background characteristic	CB-DOTS ¹	FB-DOTS ²	DR-TB ³	TB screening with X-ray and referral TB diagnosis	TB screening without X- ray and referral TB diagnosis	Clinical symptoms and X-ray	Any TB diagnostic services ⁴	Any TB treatment services ⁵	Any TB diagnostic and treatment services	Any TB diagnostic or treatment services	Number of facilities	TB manage- ment 2019 ⁶	National HIV testing and treatment guideline 2020	Trained staff ⁷	offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	19.7 37.5 9.3 38.3	82.6 79.5 21.2 77.0	46.4 40.7 19.8 27.3	2.0 0.0 7.0	46.4 58.2 47.9 73.2	2.0 0.0 11.9	75.4 62.2 81.8 81.4	93.9 92.3 38.5 97.3	74.4 59.1 20.4 79.8	94.9 95.4 60.0 98.9	27 17 116 51	46.4 62.5 10.8 51.4	3.1 1.6 1.1	33.9 23.8 29.5 29.5	27 17 110 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	25.3 29.3 13.5 7.2	54.0 63.0 12.1	14.0 16.8 5.3 1.6	0.0 0.2 0.0	70.4 81.1 20.6	12.0 13.2 7.7 6.7	17.4 21.4 3.1 1.9	68.6 79.6 37.3 17.3	16.4 20.3 1.4	69.6 80.7 38.0 17.9	1,352 1,064 154 135	30.8 31.8 24.3 15.5	1 - 1 - 1 4 - 1 - 0 0 - 0	17.1 17.4 13.2	1,045 948 65 32
Managing authority Public Private	25.8 9.3	55.7 21.2	15.4 19.8	0.1 7.0	69.9 47.9	11.3 11.9	21.3 41.8	70.4 38.5	20.3 20.4	71.4 60.0	1,448 116	32.6 10.8	1.4 0.3	18.2 9.6	1,141 110
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	17.1 26.0 25.4	32.6 53.3 60.9	6.4 13.5 22.8	0.0 0.5 0.9	43.1 71.3 73.5	8.4 8.4 16.8	13.5 21.3 28.9	46.4 69.0 75.0	11.3 18.1 27.1	48.6 72.2 76.8	210 819 535	24.0 28.7 35.2	0.0 0.3 3.2	19.3 15.5	115 676 460
Location Urban Rural	23.8 25.6	53.2 53.0	14.8 16.7	1.0	69.1 67.3	12.8 9.7	24.3 21.2	66.7 69.6	20.4 20.1	70.6 70.6	834 730	30.6 30.8	1.6	16.0 19.0	675 575
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Kamali Sudurpashchim	19.5 24.2 26.2 14.1 19.6	51.8 58.8 57.5 52.6 52.6	17.1 29.9 9.1 9.0 13.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	65.9 77.6 64.1 71.8 62.0 66.7	26.4 3.8 5.5 1.3 27.2 27.2	27.5 28.3 18.8 21.0 22.6	65.5 59.2 71.0 52.5 65.0	24.7 27.2 16.6 20.0 9.6 21.8	68.3 65.6 72.2 65.3 76.9 65.3	262 246 198 128 128	25.4 33.6 29.4 37.5 22.0 37.4	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	16.1 12.5 12.6 22.6 33.5 33.5	201 226 159 244 202 91 127
Total	24.6	53.1	15.7	9.0	68.2	11.3	22.8	68.0	20.3	70.6	1,565	30.7	1.3	17.4	1,250

¹ Community-based directly observed treatment, short course (CB-DOTS) is the method whereby TB patients take TB drugs on der the direct observation of trained volunteers at a place convenient to the patient. ² Facility-based directly observed treatment, short course (FB-DOTS) is the method whereby TB patients take TB drugs on a daily basis under the direct observation of a health morker at a health facility. ³ Facility passeries treatment for drug-resistant tuberculosis (DR-TB) or manage patients who are on DR-TB treatment. ⁴ Facility reports that providers in the facility make a diagnosis of TB by using any of the following methods: sputum smear only, both sputum smear and sputum, TB rapid diagnostic test (Gene Expert) only, or sputum

and Gene Expert.

⁵ Facility reports that it prescribes treatment for TB or manages patients who are on TB treatment and provides HRZE (isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol) for 2 months (intensive phase) and HR (isoniazid and rifampin) for 4 months (continuation phase) in newly diagnosed pulmonary TB.

⁶ The national TB control program general manual

⁷ At least one interviewed provider of any of the following TB services reported receiving in-service training relevant to the particular TB service during the 24 months preceding the survey: TB diagnosis and treatment, management of HIV and TB co-infection, multidrug-resistant TB treatment, identification of need for referral, or TB infection control. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

	Percentage of	facilities that hav	Percentage of facilities that have the following TB scr	creening and diagnostic capacity	nostic capacity	Percer	Percentage of facilities that have	at have	Percentage of facilities that have the following medicines for treating TB		Mundar of
Background characteristic	TB smear microscopy ¹	Culture medium ²	All pulmonary bacteriologically confirmed cases tested	TB rapid diagnostic test kits	TB X-ray for screening	Gene Expert test	HIV diagnostic capacity ³	System for diagnosing HIV among TB clients ⁴	Treatment regimen: continuation phase HR for adults	Percentage of facilities at which treatment regimen is followed	fac t dia
Facility type Federal/provincial- level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	57.9 43.8 31.2 45.4	7.2 1.6 9.8 0.0	52.8 50.6 34.4	37.4 8.3 3.3 3.3	92.8 51.8 91.4 34.4	37.4 8.3 3.3 3.3	63.9 9.9 5.5	62.8 45.8 13.6 55.2	80.5 92.9 94.0	93.9 94.5 97.3	27 17 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	8 0.0 9 0 9 0.0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9	0.0 0.0	17.6 17.8 7.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.1 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	t t t 2 5 2 2 5 6 6	28.7 29.5 17.3	73.2 73.9 54.1	88.4 89.0 74.0	1,045 948 65 32
Managing authority Public Private	9.8 31.2	0.2 9.8	19.7 13.8	1.2 2.2	5.5 91.4	1.2 2.2	3.1 16.3	31.0 13.6	74.6 17.4	89.0 39.9	1,141 110
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	13.6 11.4 11.6	0.2 0.8 0.8	9.3 14.1 29.0	0.0 1.2 1.6	13.9 13.6 13.6	0.0 1.2 1.6	3.9 5.1 5.1	16.9 30.1 31.7	54.3 66.2 78.4	85.1 83.0 87.0	115 676 460
Location Urban Rural	13.4 9.7	1.9 0.0	19.0 19.3	2.3 0.0	20.9 3.7	2.3 0.0	7.0 1.0	28.7 30.3	69.1 70.2	82.1 87.8	675 575
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali	75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	14.5 13.7 12.3 28.3 5.6	0.6 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9	12.2 7.0 10.7 10.2 6.4	0 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 7 9 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22.1 26.4 38.2 38.7 22.9	57.3 80.2 68.8 52.3 85.0 68.4	83.4 89.2 88.2 89.6 73.8	201 226 159 202 91
Sudurpashchim Total	14.3 11.7	0.2	16.9 19.1	1.3 E. 1	8.4 13.0	t.	4.9 2.7	40.5 29.4	69.9 69.6	86.8 84.7	127 1,250

Table 10.2 Diagnostic capacity and availability of medicines for tuberculosis treatment

Key Findings

- Just under half of Nepal's health facilities (49%) offer malaria diagnosis and/treatment services.
- Health facilities in the terai region (74%) are more likely to have malaria services available than facilities in the hill (40%) and mountain (19%) regions.
- By province, malaria services were available most often in Madhesh and Lumbini (64% each).
- With respect to diagnostic capacity, 74% of facilities offering malaria services had the ability to diagnose malaria on-site, primarily using rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs).
- Only a minority of facilities had staff with recent training in malaria diagnosis (12%) or treatment (10%) or malaria service guidelines (13%) available at the time of the NHFS visit.
- Chloroquine (31%) and primaquine (21%) tablets were the most commonly available antimalarial medicines.
- Only 9% of health facilities providing malaria services had long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINs) in stock for distribution.

11.1 BACKGROUND

epal has made considerable progress in addressing the problem of malaria. Nonetheless, 42% of the country's population remains at risk of malaria. This chapter explores the following key issues relating to provision of quality malaria prevention and treatment services in Nepal:

- Availability of services. Section 11.2, including Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1, examines the availability of malaria diagnosis and treatment services.
- Service readiness. Section 11.3, including Table 11.2 and Figure 11.2, addresses the readiness of facilities to provide good-quality malaria treatment and diagnosis, including the availability of trained staff, guidelines, medicines, and laboratory diagnostic capacity.
- Malaria service practices. Section 11.4, including Tables 11.3 through 11.5, reports on the readiness
 of facilities offering care for sick children to diagnose and treat malaria and on the frequency of
 diagnosis of malaria in sick children.

11.2 AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES FOR MALARIA

Table 11.1 provides information on the availability of malaria services in the country's health facilities. Around half of all health facilities (49%) have malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services, which is slightly lower than the percentage of facilities that offered malaria services at the time of the 2015 NHFS (51%).

The availability of malaria services varied markedly by type of facility. Nine in 10 or more hospitals and primary health care centers (PHCCs) had malaria services. The percentage of basic health centers having malaria services was much lower, ranging from 12% of community health units (CHUs) to 48% of health posts (HPs). As expected, health facilities in the terai region (74%) were more likely to report having malaria services available than facilities in the hill (40%) and mountain (19%) regions. By province, malaria services were found most often in health facilities in Madhesh and Lumbini (64% each) (**Figure 11.1**). Karnali (20%) had the lowest percentage of facilities offering malaria services.

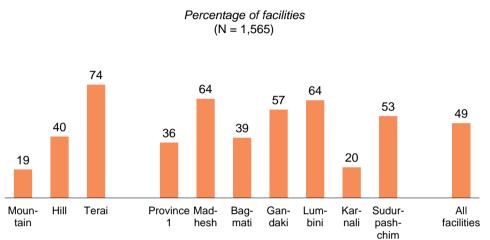


Figure 11.1 Availability of malaria services, by ecological region and province

11.3 SERVICE READINESS

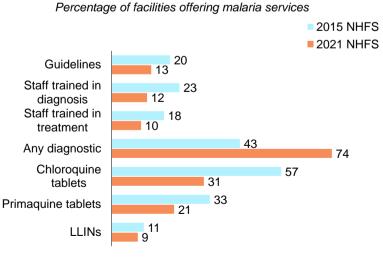
The 2021 NHFS assessed the readiness of facilities offering malaria services to provide quality services. Readiness was defined in terms of the availability of service guidelines, trained staff, diagnostic capacity, and medicines and commodities.

11.3.1 Guidelines, Trained Staff, and Diagnostics

Table 11.1 and **Figure 11.2** show that only 12% of facilities offering malaria services had at least one interviewed provider of malaria services available at the time of the NHFS visit who had had recent inservice training on malaria diagnosis. Only 10% had a provider with recent training on malaria treatment. Service guidelines were available on the day of the NHFS assessment in only 13% of facilities offering malaria services.

With respect to diagnostic capacity, 74% of facilities offering malaria services had the ability to diagnose

Figure 11.2 Availability of items to support quality malaria services



malaria on-site. Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) (73%) were the principal mode of testing, while 18% of facilities, mainly hospitals and PHCCs, had equipment and reagents for malaria microscopy. Diagnostic

capacity has improved considerably since the 2015 NHFS, when only 43% of facilities had the capacity to diagnose malaria on-site.

The availability of each of the three indicators of service readiness was related to the geographic location of facilities. For example, the percentage of facilities having malaria diagnostics available ranged from 65% in the Madhesh province to 92% in Karnali. Staff with recent training in malaria diagnosis or treatment were available more often in Lumbini and Sudurpashchim than in the other provinces.

11.3.2 Medicines and Commodities for Malaria Services

Appropriate medicines to treat fever and malaria should be available at all facilities providing malaria services.

Most facilities offering malaria services had medicines to treat fever. Paracetamol was available in tablet form in 97% of facilities, and 87% had paracetamol syrup or dispersible pediatric-dose tablets (**Table 11.2**). Medicines to treat malaria were less widely available. Only around 3 in 10 facilities offering malaria services had chloroquine tablets available on the day of the NHFS visit, and only 2 in 10 had primaquine tablets available. Only 5% of facilities had artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) available.

Bed nets are an important tool for reducing the incidence of malaria. Overall, only 9% of facilities that provide malaria services had long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINs) available for distribution to clients. Urban health centers (UHCs) were best supplied with nets (24%) (**Table 11.2**). This result is not surprising since LLIN distribution efforts at health facilities are concentrated in high malaria transmission areas. Geographic location was a predictor of the availability of bed nets. Facilities in the terai region were more likely to have LLINs available than facilities in the hill or mountain region. Looking at provincial differences, LLINs were available most often at facilities in Sudurpashchim (30%) and least often at facilities in Madhesh (1%).

11.4 MALARIA SERVICES IN FACILITIES OFFERING CURATIVE CARE FOR SICK CHILDREN

Since children under age 5 are the group most vulnerable to malaria, it is important for health services that serve sick children to be able to diagnose and treat malaria.

11.4.1 Diagnosis

Table 11.3 provides information from the 2021 NHFS on several indicators of the readiness of facilities that offer curative care for sick children to diagnose malaria. Slightly more than one-third of facilities offering curative care for sick children had either RDTs or malaria microscopy capacity available on the day of the assessment visit. Far fewer facilities had at least one staff member who had received recent inservice training in malaria diagnostics (14%). Only 11% of facilities had instructions on how to perform an RDT available on the day of the assessment.

Overall, only 3% of facilities that care for sick children had comprehensive malaria diagnostic capacity, that is, RDT kits or microscopy, a recently trained staff member, and a protocol for use of RDTs.

11.4.2 Treatment

Table 11.4 considers the readiness of facilities offering child curative care to treat malaria. Fewer than 1 in 5 facilities that provide curative care for sick children in Nepal had either a first-line antimalarial medicine (17%) or staff with recent training in malaria diagnosis or treatment (15%) available on the day of the NHFS visit. Only 7% of facilities had malaria treatment guidelines available.

When these three components of readiness to provide malaria care are considered along with diagnostic capacity (**Table 11.4**), only 1% of facilities that offer curative care for sick children had all of the necessary components in place to diagnose and treat malaria.

Table 11.5 presents information from observations of sick child consultations related to diagnosis of malaria. Among all observed sick children, 21% were diagnosed as having malaria or fever. Almost all of these children were diagnosed as having a fever, with less than 1% reported as having malaria.

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Table 11.1 Availability of malaria services and availability of guidelines, trained staff, and diagnostic capacity in facilities offering malaria services

Among all facilities, percentages offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services and, among facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services, percentages that have guidelines, trained staff, and diagnostic capacity to support the provision of quality services for malaria, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

	Percentage of			Traine	ed staff		Diagnostics		Number of
Background characteristic	all facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services ¹	Number of facilities	National malaria treatment protocol 2019 or algorithm for malaria	Staff trained in malaria diagnosis ²	Staff trained in malaria treatment ³	Malaria RDT⁴	Malaria microscopy⁵	Either RDT or microscopy ⁶	facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services
Facility type Federal/provincial-level									
hospitals	96.9	27	23.4	20.2	18.1	95.7	61.8	95.7	27
Local-level hospitals	95.4	17	28.0	12.0	8.6	93.3	34.0	94.9	17
Private hospitals	90.4	116	3.9	6.6	6.3	89.3	47.4	91.0	105
PHCCs	89.6	51	20.7	20.7	17.7	87.8	39.0	89.0	46
Basic health care									
centers	41.8	1,352	13.6	11.8	9.6	66.8	8.4	67.6	565
HPs	47.9	1,064	13.8	12.0	9.8	67.5	8.8	68.5	509
UHCs	26.3	154	11.5	7.5	8.2	61.3	3.2	61.3	40
CHUs	11.9	135	12.7	14.9	6.4	55.9	6.3	55.9	16
Managing authority									
Public	45.2	1,448	14.9	12.8	10.5	70.1	13.3	71.0	655
Private	90.4	116	3.9	6.6	6.3	89.3	47.4	91.0	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	18.5	210	10.1	26.2	20.5	72.8	19.5	73.5	39
Hill	39.9	819	7.2	9.3	8.2	73.6	17.9	74.8	327
Terai	73.6	535	18.7	12.6	10.3	72.0	18.0	72.8	394
Location									
Urban	55.9	834	10.1	10.7	10.2	70.2	20.9	71.1	467
Rural	40.1	730	18.6	13.8	9.5	76.7	13.6	77.9	293
Province									
Province 1	36.0	262	10.4	8.5	3.8	72.6	34.7	73.8	94
Madhesh	64.4	246	7.2	7.5	4.9	64.5	11.2	64.5	159
Bagmati	39.1	321	4.7	8.2	7.7	76.7	23.4	77.1	126
Gandaki	57.4	198	15.1	7.5	7.2	73.5	6.3	74.0	114
Lumbini	63.5	239	27.9	21.4	20.9	77.9	14.2	79.8	152
Karnali	19.9	128	4.4	5.5	5.5	91.8	27.9	91.8	25
Sudurpashchim	53.2	169	15.1	19.8	14.5	66.8	23.6	69.3	90
Total	48.6	1,565	13.3	11.9	9.9	72.7	18.0	73.7	760

Note: Stand-alone HIV testing and counseling centers (HTCs) are excluded from this table and all subsequent tables in this chapter. The following abbreviations are used in tables throughout the chapter: PHCCs (primary health care centers), HPs (health posts), UHCs (urban health centers), and CHUs (community health units).

¹ This is based on facilities self-reporting that they offer malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. Facilities offering antenatal care services that reported that they provide malaria rapid diagnosis tests (RDTs) or were found on the day of the survey visit to be conducting such tests at the antenatal care (ANC) service site were counted as offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services.

² Facility has at least one interviewed provider of malaria services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria diagnosis during the 24 months preceding the ³ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of malaria services who reported receiving in service training on malaria treatment during the 24 months preceding the ³ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of malaria services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria treatment during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ Facility had an unexpired malaria RDT kit available somewhere in the facility.
 ⁵ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and relevant stains for malaria microscopy available somewhere in the facility.
 ⁶ Facility had either malaria RDT capacity or malaria microscopy capacity.

Table 11.2 Availability of malaria medicines and commodities

Among facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services, percentages that had malaria medicines, paracetamol, and long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs) available in the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		Antin	nalarial medici	nes		Other me	dicines and com	modities	Number of
Background characteristic	ACT (Coartem)	Chloroquine tablets	Primaquine tablets	Other oral antimalarial tablets	Artesunate injection	Paracetamol tablets/ injection	Paracetamol syrup or dispersible pediatric- dosed tablets	LLIN ¹	facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services
Facility type									
Federal/provincial-									
level hospitals	11.7	54.2	28.7	9.6	7.4	98.9	93.5	14.9	27
Local-level hospitals	26.3	50.8	40.6	3.5	5.2	98.3	92.5	6.7	17
Private hospitals	2.4	25.3	8.8	7.0	3.3	88.7	76.0	2.7	105
PHCCs	7.3	42.7	32.3	8.5	0.0	99.4	89.0	11.0	46
Basic health care									
centers	4.5	29.2	21.2	1.0	0.7	98.5	88.0	9.5	565
HPs	4.9	29.8	21.7	1.1	0.8	98.5	87.0	8.2	509
UHCs	0.0	21.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	98.7	97.8	24.4	40
CHUs	3.3	28.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	12.2	16
Managing authority									
Public	5.6	31.7	22.7	2.0	1.0	98.6	88.4	9.7	655
Private	2.4	25.3	8.8	7.0	3.3	88.7	76.0	2.7	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	6.5	36.9	25.5	1.4	0.7	95.0	92.8	5.9	39
Hill	2.6	17.8	9.4	1.1	0.9	98.0	93.7	3.7	327
Terai	7.1	41.0	29.8	4.1	1.7	96.8	80.3	13.2	394
Location									
Urban	5.4	33.3	21.7	4.0	2.1	96.3	81.5	10.5	467
Rural	4.7	26.9	19.5	0.5	0.2	98.7	94.8	6.0	293
Province									
Province 1	1.2	20.5	4.4	2.0	0.9	95.5	81.1	10.2	94
Madhesh	4.4	28.0	28.5	4.1	3.4	96.1	77.1	1.1	159
Bagmati	2.0	19.8	11.1	2.7	1.8	96.7	90.4	5.4	126
Gandaki	2.5	21.6	8.0	1.5	0.0	99.4	97.2	3.2	114
Lumbini	9.1	50.2	33.7	1.4	0.8	99.3	85.3	9.6	152
Karnali	1.1	45.4	39.4	3.3	2.2	98.9	80.4	15.0	25
Sudurpashchim	12.7	36.8	27.3	4.4	0.0	95.1	95.0	29.5	90
Total	5.1	30.8	20.8	2.7	1.3	97.2	86.7	8.8	760

ACT = Artemisinin combination therapy ¹ Facility had LLINs available in the facility or at an antenatal care (ANC) site for distribution to clients.

Table 11.3 Malaria testing capacity in facilities offering curative care for sick children

Among facilities offering curative care for sick children, percentages having malaria testing capacity on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

						Percentage offering cura sick children	Number of facilities offering		
			Either RDT			Either RDT			curative
Background characteristic	Malaria RDT ¹	Microscopy ²	or microscopy	RDT ³	Microscopy ⁴	or microscopy	Malaria RDT protocol⁵	Diagnostic capacity ⁶	care for sick children
Facility type									
Federal/provincial-level									
hospitals	92.7	59.5	92.7	18.8	26.1	26.1	41.6	18.8	27
Local-level hospitals	90.4	33.0	92.0	11.6	18.1	18.1	37.6	11.5	17
Private hospitals	81.2	42.3	82.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	16.6	3.1	108
PHCCs	78.7	35.0	79.8	20.2	23.0	25.7	27.9	11.5	51
Basic health care									
centers	28.0	3.5	28.3	10.4	11.4	13.8	8.3	1.8	1,350
HPs	32.3	4.2	32.8	11.1	12.6	14.9	9.6	2.0	1,064
UHCs	16.3	0.9	16.3	8.7	8.0	10.5	5.6	1.1	152
CHUs	6.6	0.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	8.9	1.2	0.4	134
Managing authority									
Public	31.7	6.0	32.1	10.9	12.2	14.5	10.0	2.5	1,446
Private	81.2	42.3	82.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	16.6	3.1	108
Ecological region									
Mountain	13.5	3.6	13.6	8.9	10.5	13.3	3.9	0.8	210
Hill	29.3	7.1	29.8	8.5	11.0	12.5	6.5	1.0	817
Terai	52.8	12.8	53.4	14.4	13.5	16.5	19.2	5.8	528
Location									
Urban	39.0	11.3	39.5	11.4	11.7	14.6	10.9	3.4	824
Rural	30.8	5.5	31.3	9.6	11.8	13.2	10.0	1.6	730
Province									
Province 1	25.8	12.4	26.3	5.0	9.1	9.7	7.1	1.1	260
Madhesh	41.5	6.8	41.5	13.8	11.4	15.4	10.2	2.6	244
Bagmati	30.0	9.1	30.2	7.8	12.3	12.4	7.7	0.7	320
Gandaki	42.1	3.5	42.4	8.6	8.4	11.6	11.5	0.7	198
Lumbini	48.9	8.4	50.2	16.3	13.5	16.8	19.0	9.6	236
Karnali	18.1	5.4	18.1	7.7	10.1	10.1	3.1	1.3	128
Sudurpashchim	35.6	12.6	36.9	16.2	18.0	23.0	13.6	1.8	169
Total	35.2	8.5	35.6	10.6	11.8	13.9	10.5	2.6	1,554

Note: See Chapter 4 (Table 4.1) for information on the proportion of all facilities offering curative care for sick children.

 ¹ Facility had an unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kit available somewhere in the facility.
 ² Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and relevant stains for malaria microscopy available somewhere in the facility.
 ³ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of child curative care services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria RDT during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of child curative care services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria microscopy during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have ⁵ RDT protocol refers to any written instruction on how to perform a malaria RDT.

⁶ Facility had unexpired malaria RDT kits or else a functioning microscope with relevant stains and glass slides, a staff member recently trained in either RDT or microscopy, and a malaria RDT protocol available in the facility.

Table 11.4 Malaria treatment in facilities offering curative care for sick children

Among facilities offering curative care for sick children, percentages having indicated items for the provision of malaria services available on the day of the survey, and malaria service readiness index, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		facilities offerin ck children that	g curative care have:	Malaria	Number of facilities
Background characteristic	Malaria treatment guidelines	First-line treatment medicine ¹	Trained personnel ²	Malaria service readiness index ³	offering curative care for sick children
Facility type Federal/provincial-level hospitals Local-level hospitals Private hospitals PHCCs	21.9 27.1 3.4 18.6	53.0 52.5 23.9 42.6	26.1 18.1 7.0 26.2	6.3 1.7 0.0 4.4	27 17 108 51
Basic health care centers HPs UHCs CHUs	5.7 6.6 3.0 1.5	14.6 17.1 6.3 3.8	14.3 15.5 10.7 8.9	0.9 1.1 0.4 0.0	1,350 1,064 152 134
Managing authority Public Private	6.7 3.4	16.8 23.9	15.0 7.0	1.2 0.0	1,446 108
Ecological region Mountain Hill Terai	1.9 2.9 13.9	8.5 8.3 34.7	13.3 12.9 17.4	0.4 0.2 2.7	210 817 528
Location Urban Rural	5.6 7.5	21.4 12.5	15.1 13.7	0.8 1.4	824 730
Province Province 1 Madhesh Bagmati Gandaki Lumbini Karnali Sudurpashchim	3.8 4.7 1.7 8.7 17.8 0.9 8.1	7.4 25.0 9.3 15.1 33.6 10.6 21.1	10.0 16.9 12.4 11.6 18.1 10.3 23.0	0.0 0.1 0.0 0.3 6.1 0.4 0.5	260 244 320 198 236 128 169
Total	6.5	17.3	14.5	1.1	1,554

ACT = Artemisinin combination therapy RDT = Rapid diagnostic test ¹ Facility had any of the following recommended first-line antimalarial medicines available in the facility on the day of the survey: ACT (Coartem) tablets, chloroquine tablets, or primaquine tablets.

or the survey: ACT (Coartern) tablets, chloroquine tablets, or primaquine tablets. ² At least one interviewed provider of child curative care services reported receiving in-service training in malaria diagnosis or treatment during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision. ³ Facility had malaria diagnostic capacity (unexpired malaria RDT kits or else a functioning microscope with relevant stains and glass slides, a staff member recently trained in either RDT or microscopy, and a malaria RDT protocol available in facility), malaria treatment guidelines, first-line medicine, and personnel recently trained in malaria diagnosis and/or treatment available.

Table 11.5 Treatment of malaria in children

Among sick children whose consultations were observed, percentages diagnosed as having malaria, fever, or both and, among sick children who were diagnosed as having malaria, fever, or both, percentages for whom artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) was either prescribed or provided, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2021

		l observed sicl ge diagnosed a		_ Total number	Number of sick children diagnosed as	Number of sick children	Number of sick children diagnosed as having
Background characteristic	Malaria ¹	Fever	Malaria ¹ or fever	of observed sick children	having malaria ¹	diagnosed as having fever	malaria or fever
Facility type Federal/provincial-level							
hospitals	0.0	12.6	12.6	280	0	35	35
Local-level hospitals	0.0	13.9	13.9	109	0	15	15
Private hospitals	1.0	11.8	12.7	429	4	51	55
PHCCs	0.2	14.6	14.8	148	0	21	22
Basic health care centers	0.1	25.7	25.7	1,418	2	364	364
HPs	0.0	24.7	24.7	1,253	0	309	309
UHCs	0.7	32.5	32.5	94	1	31	31
CHUs	1.5	35.2	35.2	70	1	25	25
Managing authority							
Public	0.1	22.3	22.3	1,954	2	436	437
Private	1.0	11.8	12.7	429	4	51	55
Ecological region							
Mountain	0.0	25.9	25.9	201	0	52	52
Hill	0.4	19.9	20.3	998	4	199	203
Terai	0.2	19.9	20.0	1,184	2	236	237
Location							
Urban	0.3	18.8	19.1	1,538	5	289	293
Rural	0.2	23.4	23.4	845	1	198	198
Province							
Province 1	0.0	11.1	11.1	341	0	38	38
Madhesh	0.0	28.7	28.7	593	0	170	170
Bagmati	1.0	20.8	21.8	416	4	87	91
Gandaki	0.0	16.3	16.3	171	0	28	28
Lumbini	0.4	14.3	14.4	470	2	67	68
Karnali	0.0	28.5	28.5	143	0	41	41
Sudurpashchim	0.0	22.7	22.7	248	0	56	56
Total	0.3	20.4	20.6	2,383	6	487	491

¹ Diagnosis of malaria based on information provided by the health worker. The diagnosis may be based on a rapid diagnostic test, microscopy, or clinical judgment. It was not verified by the interviewing team.

SN RF code Indicator OC1.4 % of health facilities with no stock-out of tracer drugs OC1.4 % of health facilities with no stock-out of tracer drugs OP1b1.1 % of sanctioned posts filled consultants Physicians/general practitioners Physicians/general practicines Paramedics OP1c2.1 % of health facilities receiving mith services Pradional standards (OP2.1.1 % of health facilities received protocols/guidelines for trace delivery standard protocols/guidelines for trace services Physicies Antenatal care Pamily planning OP2.1.1 % of health facilities segregating health care services Physicies Antenatal care Pamily planning OP2.1.3 % of health facilities segregating health care services OP2.1.3 % of health facilities segregating health care services OP2.1.3 % of health facilities received basic health care services OP2.3.1 % of health facilities condit														
<u> </u>	Indicator	Federal/ provincial hospitals	Local- level hospitals	PHCCs	Basic health care centers	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	Public	Private ¹	Mountain	Η	Terai	Total
<u>~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ </u>	i no stock-out of tracer	5.1	4.9	4.9	0.9	1.2	0	0	1.2	2.9	na	na	na	1.3
<u>- 0 - 0 - 0 - 0</u>	lled titioners	53.9 58.5 78.2 73.4	- 22.7 30.7 59.8 81.8	44.4 52.6 81.9	- - 0.0 75.2	0.0 8.9	7.8	7 .8.7	ла ла ла ла	na a na a na	0.0 0.0 39.2 52.1	70.4 42.2 60.0 79.4 72.0	38.4 43.9 69.4 81.7	53.9 37.9 53.2 74.3 75.7
ој с о г о с	% of health facilities receiving tracer commodities within less than 2 weeks of placing the order	96.1	90.5	79.1	85.9	84.7	91.5	88.2	85.9	95.4	89.8	87.8	82.6	86.4
- 0 - 0 -	% of health facilities complying with good storage practices for medicines	57.7	59.1	39.9	29.9	31.4	29.0	18.8	31.1	44.3	13.7	32.4	38.9	32.2
$- \qquad \omega - \alpha \qquad - \qquad 2$	eting minimum standards int of delivery	5.1	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.6
- 0 - 0 - 2 × = < r × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	h quality services as per	16.5 7.2 29.9	25.6 16.5 14.4	27.3 8.4 23.5	40.6 5.7 19.3	41.5 5.6 20.3	41.5 6.6 16.9	23.6 6.6 2.1	35.3 7.1 20.4	24.9 3.7 27.3	23.9 7.3 19.0	31.0 7.2 20.0	37.1 5.6 21.0	33.4 6.3 20.5
о – о – ч «	of providers observed complying with service delivery standard protocols/guidelines for tracer services INCI services amily planning	1.0 1.0 6.8	14.6 6.6 11.2	0.0 4.4	0.3 0.7 0.7	0.8 0.8	0.2 0.7	0.0 4.0	0.5 0.9	2.7 2.7 0.5	1.2 2.7 0.5	0.7 0.3 0.9	0.1 4.1 0.1	0.7 1.0
- N -	r capacity to provide vices as per standards	45.3	4.8	3.3		•	•		15.5	19.9	na	na	na	17.9
N -	regating health care llection	96.9	93.6	90.7	85.1	86.8	80.3	17.1	85.6	95.8	93.3	87.1	82.9	86.5
,	ely disposing of health	56.7	67.1	47.5	51.5	52.3	51.6	45.5	51.7	61.0	51.2	57.0	46.0	52.4
	d basic health services	18.4 30.4 76.6	52.6 54.5 87.0	63.1 67.8 81.8	95.6 94.1 99.4	95.8 94.1 99.6	92.3 95.9 99.0	96.8 92.4 95.9	ла ла	ла ла	82.2 86.9 97.1	84.3 78.4 95.8	89.2 84.0 97.1	86.6 82.2 96.6
	% of health facilities providing all basic health services by level	73.7	71.0	97.3	78.5	86.2	51.7	48.2	79.0	19.6	61.9	80.1	71.0	74.6
	h their own pharmacy	95.9	72.0	na	na	na 20	na	na	na	na	7.77	96.3	76.3	86.6
14 OP5.1.2 % Of nearth posts with laboratory services	looratory services	Па	na na	na	na	00.1	na na oo.i na	na		na	40.2 /4.1	/4.1	04.0	00.1

						Province				
SN	RF code	Indicator	Province 1	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur- pashchim	Total
1	OC1.4	% of health facilities with no stock-out of tracer drugs	0.2	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.3
2	OP1b1.1	% of sanctioned posts filled								
		Consultants	23.4	34.0	77.2	52.1	48.8	0.0	16.7	53.9
		Physicians/general practitioners	50.0	44.4	50.0	37.5	33.3	0.0	12.5	37.9
		Medical officers	33.3	65.9	71.8	36.6	32.4	23.8	32.8	53.2
		Nurses	73.3	62.3	88.6	57.0	53.2	58.6	69.9	74.3
		Paramedics	67.5	85.2	83.5	59.2	73.6	71.8	68.8	75.7
3	OP1c2.1	% of health facilities receiving tracer commodities within less than 2 weeks of placing the order	77.7	78.1	81.6	94.5	95.2	93.6	94.1	86.4
4	OP1c2.2	% of health facilities complying with good storage practices for medicines	29.0	42.8	29.4	34.5	37.0	31.5	17.9	32.2
5	OC2.1	% of health facilities meeting minimum standards of quality of care at point of delivery	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
6	OC2.2	% of clients provided with quality services as per national standards								33.4
		IMNCI services	23.6	46.8	28.8	14.4	35.1	36.5	31.2	
		Antenatal care	7.0	2.4	4.0	5.9	10.2	5.1	10.4	6.3
		Family planning	20.3	17.3	12.5	8.8	32.6	30.2	22.9	20.5
7	OP2.1.1	% of providers observed complying with service delivery standard protocols/guidelines for tracer services								
		IMNCI services	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.0	0.7
		Antenatal care	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.1	2.1	1.6	0.3	1.0
		Family planning	1.0	0.7	0.3	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.2
3	OP2.1.3	% of health facilities with capacity to provide selected laboratory services as per standards	18.2	21.2	24.0	7.0	11.9	7.5	22.3	17.9
9	OP2.3.1	% of health facilities segregating health care waste at the time of collection	81.3	75.5	92.3	92.6	89.3	91.1	84.4	86.5
10	OP2.3.2	% of health facilities safely disposing of health care waste	49.2	44.0	52.5	68.1	54.5	57.5	44.4	52.4
1	OC3.1	% of clients who received basic health services free of cost								
		Child treatment	84.3	88.8	68.9	88.4	92.6	87.8	90.0	86.6
		Antenatal care	84.1	86.3	70.9	74.1	77.0	90.2	90.9	82.2
		Family planning	96.5	95.3	95.3	99.6	98.4	93.6	97.7	96.6
12	OP3.1.1	% of health facilities providing all basic health services by level	66.4	72.5	66.0	79.3	83.9	82.0	81.9	74.6
3	OP3.2.4	% of public hospitals with their own pharmacy services	91.7	92.3	90.6	91.4	66.5	95.1	88.1	86.6
14	OP5.1.2	% of health posts with laboratory services	49.9	53.7	52.2	83.3	90.6	2.3	87.0	66.1

NHFS 2021 MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. Yogendra Prasai-Project Director Mr. Kiran Acharya—Deputy Project Director Dr. Prearna Khadka—Health Expert Mr. Sachin Shrestha—Assistant Research Officer

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Mr. Sujan Bhakta Shrestha Mr. Kishor Shrestha

Ms. Niru Shrestha Mr. Rajendra Kumar Shrestha

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Mr. Sanu Raja Shakya

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Mr. Baburaja Dangol

Ms. Deepa Shakya

Ms. Reshna Pradhan

INTERVIEWERS (by team) ~

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Mr. Sesh Kumari K. C	Ms. Puja Limb
Ms. Yashodha Chalise	Ms. Astha Dha
Ms. Tshering Jangba	Ms. Ashmita P
Ms. Samikchhya Sigdel	Mr. Sandip Ad

3 Ms. Srijana Mainali

Ms. Chungnima Senehang

Ms. Dristi Baral Ms. Anita Parajuli Ms. Smriti Satyal

Pradhan าบ akal Parajuli dhikari

4 Mr. Rabin Dani

Ms. Priyanka Subedi Upadhyaya

Ms. Bipila Oli Ms. Celestina Ranjit Ms. Rabina Basnet Ms. Nita Sapkota

Ms. Anu Upreti Dr. Dhiraj Poudel Dr. Shaiyam Koirala

Appendix **B**

5

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7

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Mr. Sushil Kumar Thapa

Ms. Urmila Katwal Ms. Nisha Balami Ms. Sandhya Achhami

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Ms. Sagun Sharma Neupane

Ms. Shirya Rawal Ms. Ratna Kumari Bohora Ms. Ritu Shah Mr. Indra Bahadur Karki

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Ms. Sujata Khadka Ms. Junika Shah Ms. Rosy Singh Thakuri Ms. Anisha Bhattarai Mr. Shreebhagawan Kumar Jaiswal

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Ms. Usha Devi Ghimire Mr. Dinesh Prasad Ghimire Ms. Sabina Dallakoti Ms. Mamita Khapung Ms. Saraswati Sapkota

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Ms. Reecha Ghimire Ms. Priya Neupane Ms. Shradha Lamichhane Ms. Indu Kumari Bhandari Mr. Hem Bahadur Ramtel

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Ms. Anita Shrestha Ms. Aarzoo Chhetri Ms. Mamata Lekhak Ms. Bimala Maharjan Mr. Dhirendra Kalauni

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9	Noncommunicable Diseases	Dr. Phanindra Prasad Baral, EDCD	Dr Kedar Marahattha (WHO) Dr. Lonim Dixit (WHO) Dr Gampo Dorji (WHO)
10	Tuberculosis	Mr. Mukti Khanal, NTCC	Dr. Aashish Shrestha (WHO)
11	Malaria	Dr. Gokarna Dahal, EDCD Mr. Uttam Raj Pyakural, EDCD	Dr. Krishna Aryal (Malaria/Global Fund, Save the Children)

LIST OF TRAINING RESOURCE PERSONS

Names of the		
Resource Persons	Organization	Designation
Mr. Ravi Kanta Mishra	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division/MoHP	Senior Public Health Officer
Ms. Nisha Joshi	Family Welfare Division/DoHS	Senior Public Health Officer
Ms. Kabita Aryal	Family Welfare Division/DoHS	Chief, FP and Reproductive Health Section
Dr. Prakash Prasad Shah	Epidemiology and Disease Control Division/DoHS	Senior Public Health Administrator
Mr. Madan Kumar Shrestha	National Center for AIDS and STI Control (NCASC)	Senior Public Health Administrator
Dr. Sharad Sharma	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister, Singh Durbar	Under Secretary (Statistics)
Mr. Manoj Tamarakar	Policy Planning and Monitoring Division/MoHP	Statistical Officer
Mr. Badri Nath Gyawali	Management Division, DoHS	Director, HMIS
Dr. Shrawan Kumar Mishra	Provincial Public Health Lab (PPHL), Ministry of Social Development	Director, PPHL, Bagmati Province
Mr. Deepak Jha	Family Welfare Division/DoHS	Senior Public Health Officer
Dr. Jhalak Sharma Gautam	Family Welfare Division/DoHS	Chief, Child Health Immunization Section
Dr. Kedar Raj Prajuli	Family Welfare Division/DoHS	Chief, Nutrition Section
Dr. Phanindra Prasad Baral	Epidemiology and Disease Control Division/DoHS	Chief, NCD and Mental Health

Mr. Bharat Mani Marhatta	Curative Service Division, DoHS	Senior Pharmacy Officer
Ms. Sakuntala Prajapati	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division/MoHP	Chief, Curative Section
Ms. Chitra Khanal	Policy, Planning and Monitoring Division/MoHP	Senior Nursing Officer

ICF

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USAID/Nepal

Ms. Sabita Tuladhar



NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE



FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

001	NAME OF FAC	ILITY			
002	LOCATION OF	FACILITY (TOWN/CITY/VILL	AGE)		
003	PROVINCE				
004	DISTRICT				
004B	TYPE OF MUN	ICIPALITY		SUB- METROF MUNICIPALIT	AN CITY01 POLITAN CITY02 Y03 CIPALITY04
				KUKAL MUNIK	
004C	WARD				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
005	FACILITY NUN	IBER			
006	TYPE OF FACI	LITY (COUNTRY SPECIFIC)			
1		VEL HOSPITAL L LEVEL HOSPITAL			01 02
	LOCAL LEV	EL HOSPITAL			03
	-	'EL HEALTH FACILITY SPITAL (NOT STATE-OWNEI			04 05
		EALTH CARE CENTER (PHC	•		
	HEALTH PC	OST (HP)			
	HTC (STAN	(- <i>I</i>			09
		-			
007					
					1
	PRIVATE-F				
	MISSION/FA	AITH-BASED			4
			RVIEWER VIS		
		1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE					DAY
					MONTH
					YEAR 2021
INTERV	IEWER NAME				
RESULT	Г				RESULT
RESULT	CODES (LAST	VISIT):			
		-			
2 = FACILITY RESPONDENTS NOT AVAILABLE					
		TIALLY COMPLETED			
		/ NOT YET FUNCTIONAL			
6 = OTH		(SPECIFY)			

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROVIDER INTERVIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS

	TOTAL #
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROVIDERS INTERVIEWED.	VISITS
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANC OBSERVATIONS	
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY PLANNING OBSERVATIONS	
TOTAL NUMBER OF SICK CHILD OBSERVATIONS	
TOTAL NUMBER OF LABOR AND DELIVERY OBSERVATIONS	

FACILITY GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

SET DEFAULT SETTINGS FOR GPS UNIT					
	 SET COORDINATE SYSTEM TO LATITUDE / LONGITUDE SET COORDINATE FORMAT TO DECIMAL DEGREE SET DATUM TO WGS84 				
STAND IN A LOCATION AT THE ENTRANCE	OF THE FACILITY WITH PLAIN VIEW OF THE SKY				
1 TURN GPS MACHINE ON AND WAIT U	NTIL SATELITE PAGE CHANGES TO "POSITION"				
2 WAIT 5 MINUTES					
3 PRESS "MARK"					
4 HIGHLIGHT "WAYPOINT NUMBER" ANI	D PRESS "ENTER"				
5 ENTER X-DIGIT FACILITY CODE / FACI	LITY NUMBER				
6 HIGHLIGHT "SAVE" AND PRESS "ENTE	R"				
7 PAGE TO MAIN MENU, HIGHLIGHT "W/	AYPOINT LIST" AND PRESS "ENTER"				
8 HIGHLIGHT YOUR WAYPOINT					
9 COPY INFORMATION FROM WAYPOIN	T LIST PAGE				
BE SURE TO COPY THE WAYPOINT NAME ENTERING THE CORRECT WAYPOINT INF	FROM THE WAYPOINT LIST PAGE TO VERIFY THAT YOU ARE FORMATION ON THE DATA FORM				
010 WAYPOINT NAME (FACILITY NUMBER	R) WAYPOINT NAME				
012 LATITUDE	N/S a				
013 LONGITUDE	E/Wa				
	DEGREES/DECIM b _ c				

CONSENT

FIND THE MANAGER, THE PERSON IN-CHARGE OF THE FACILITY, OR THE MOST SENIOR HEALTH WORKER RESPONSIBLE FOR CLIENT SERVICES WHO IS PRESENT AT THE FACILITY. READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:						
Good day! My name is We are here on behalf of NEW ERA conducting a survey of health facilities to assist the government in knowing more about health services in NEPAL						
Now I will read a statement explaining the study.						
Your facility was selected to participate in this study. We will be asking you questions about vay your facility during this study may be used by NEW ERA, organizations supporting services in improvement or for conducting further studies of health services.						
Neither your name nor the name of the health facility, nor the names of any other health worke in this study will be included in the dataset or in any report. Still, we are asking for your help in						
You may refuse to answer any question or choose to stop the interview at any time. However, services you provide and the nation.	we hope you will answer the questions, which will benefit the					
If there are questions for which someone else is the most appropriate person to provide the in person to help us collect that information.	formation, we would appreciate if you introduce us to that					
Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be released on December 2021 Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate research purposes						
If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact: Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9841295126						
At this point, do you have any questions about the study? Do I have your agreement to proce	ed?					
INTERVIEWER'S SIGNATURE INDICATING CONSENT OBTAINED	DAY MONTH YEAR					
100 May I begin the interview?	YES 1 NO 2 → STOP					
101 INTERVIEW START TIME	HOURS MINUTES					
101A* Is this facility a CEmONC, BEmONC or Birthing center based on government endorsement not on functionality?	CEmONC. 1 BEmONC. 2 BIRTHING CENTER. 3 NONE OF THE ABOVE. 8					

EXPLAIN TO THE RESPONDENT AT THE START OF THIS INTERVIEW THAT THERE ARE QUESTIONS ON MANAGEMENT MEETINGS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE LOOKING AT RECORDS OF THOSE MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES. IT WILL THEREFORE BE HELPFUL IF RECORDS PERTAINING TO MANAGEMENT MEETINGS AND QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES ARE GATHERED, IF THEY ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE AT THE LOCATION WHERE YOU ARE CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW.

EXPLAIN ALSO THAT THERE IS A SUBSECTION ON HEALTH STATISTICS (NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT VISITS AND INPATIENT DISCHARGES) FOR THE IMMEDIATE PAST ONE COMPLETE MONTH. IT WILL BE HELPFUL TO ALSO START GATHERING SUCH INFORMATION IF INFORMATION IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED.

NOTE!!!!

THANK THE RESPONDENT AT THE END OF EACH SECTION OR SUBSECTION BEFORE PROCEDING TO THE NEXT DATA COLLECTION POINT

MODULE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION AND SERVICE AVAILABILITY

SECTION 1: GENERAL SERVICE AVAILABILITY AND INPATIENT SERVICES

SERVICE AVAILABILITY

	SERVICE AVAILABILIT	•		1	
102*	Does this facility offer any of the following client services? In other words, is there any location in this facility where clients can receive any of the following services:			YES, BUT RESPONDENT NOT	
		YES	NO	AVAILABLE	DONE
01	Child vaccination services, either at the facility or as outreach.	1	2	3	Π
02	Growth monitoring services, either at the facility or as outreach	1	2	3	
03	Curative care services for children under age 5, either at the facility or as outreach	1	2	3	
04	Any family planning services including modern methods, fertility awareness methods (natural family planning), male or female surgical sterilization	1	2	3	
05	Antenatal care (ANC) services	1	2	3	
06	Services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, either with ANC or delivery services	1	2	3	
07*	Delivery and Newborn care	1	2	3	
08	Diagnosis or treatment of malaria	1	2	3	
09	Diagnosis or treatment of STIs, excluding HIV	1	2	3	
10	Diagnosis, treatment prescription or treatment follow-up for TB	1	2	3	
11	HIV testing and / or counseling services	1	2	3	
12	HIV/AIDS antiretroviral prescription or antiretroviral treatment follow-up services	1	2	3	
13	HIV/AIDS care and support services, including treatment of opportunistic infections and provision of palliative care	1	2	3	
14	Diagnosis or management of non-communicable diseases, specifically diabetes cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory conditions in adults and mental health p	1 problems.	2	3	
15	Minor surgical services, such as incision and drainage of abscesses and suturing of lacerations that do not require the use of a theatre?	1	2	3	
16	Cesarean delivery (Cesarean section)	1	2	3	
17	Laboratory diagnostic services, including any rapid diagnostic testing.	1	2	3	
18	Blood typing services	1	2	3	
19	Blood transfusion services	1	2	3	
20*	Diagnosis or treatment of Kalaazar / Leishmaniasis	1	2	3	
21*	Management of Snake Bite	1	2	3	
22*	Management of Animal Bite/Rabies	1	2	3	
23**	Abortion related services	1	2		
24**	Postnatal newborn services	1	2		
25**	Screeining of Utero vaginal prolapse	1	2		
26**	Management of Utero vaginal prolapse	1	2		
27**	Surgical management of Utero vaginal prolapse (Applicable in district and above hose	spital) 1	2		
28**	Screeining of Obstetric fistula	1	2		
29**	Screening of cervical Cancer	1	2		
30**	Management of cervical Cancer	1	2		
31**	Screening of breast Cancer	1	2		
32**	Diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy/Filariasis and Dengue	1	2		

33**	Diagnosis and treatment of acute diarrhea, dehydration, protozoal infection,typhoid and paratyphoid, worm infestation	1	2	
34**	Diagnosis and treatment of respiratory tract infection and sesonal influenza	1	2	
35**	Management of measles; chicken pox; rubella; mumps	1	2	
36**	Diagnosis and treatment of skin and soft tissue infection	1	2	
37**	Diagnosis, first aid and referral of eye infection, problems and emergencies	1	2	
38**	Diagnosis, first aid and referral of nose and ear infection, problems and ENT emerge	encies 1	2	
39**	Diagnosis, first aid and referral of oral infection and oral health problems	1	2	
40**	Diagnosis and treatment of genitourinary infections	1	2	
41**	Treatment and referral of musculoskeletal and acid peptic diseases	1	2	
42**	Diagnosis, first aid and referral of ischemic heart diseases	1	2	
43**	Identification, counselling and referral of differently abled clients	1	2	
44**	Geriatric health promotion services	1	2	
45**	Adolescent friendly services	1	2	
46**	Men's health services	1	2	
47**	Management and referral of acute pain	1	2	
48**	Management and referral of common emergency services	1	2	
49**	Health promotion for existing and emerging health conditions	1	2	
50**	Free health services for targeted groups	1	2	
51**	Extended OPD services	1	2	
52**	Own Pharmacy	1	2	
53**	Visual Inspection with acetic acid (VIA) test available from this facility	1	2	
54**	Colposcopy	1	2	
55**	Thermocoagulator	1	2	
56**	Cyrotherapy	1	2	

INPATIENT SERVICES

110	Does this facility routinely provide in-patient care?	YES1 NO2	→ 112
111	Does this facility have beds for overnight observation?	YES1 NO2	→ 200
112	Excluding any delivery and/or maternity beds, how many <u>(overnight)</u> or <u>(in-patient)</u> beds in total does this facility have, both for adults and children?	# OF OVERNIGHT/ INPATIENT BEDS DON'T KNOW	
	IF 1000 OR MORE INPATIENT BEDS, ENTER "995"		
112A**	Excluding any delivery and/or maternity beds, overnight/in-patient beds how many ICU beds in total does this facility have ?	# OF ICU BEDS DON'T KNOW	

PROCESSING OF INSTRUMENTS

200	I have a few questions about how surgical instruments, such as speculums, forceps, and other metal equipment are processed for re-use in this facility. Are instruments that are used in the facility processed (i.e., sterilized or high-level disinfected) for re-use?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 210
201	Is the final processing done in this facility, outside this facility, or both?	ONLY IN THIS FACILITY	

STORAGE OF MEDICINES

210	Does this facility store any medicines (including ARVs), vaccines or contraceptive commodities?	YES 1 FACILITIES STOCKS NO MEDICINES 2	→ 300
	PROBE		
211	CHECK Q102.04 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AVAILABLE	NO FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	213
212	Are contraceptive commodities generally stored in the family planning service area, or are they stored in a common area with other medicines?	STORED IN FP SERVICE AREA	
213	CHECK Q102.10 TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES AVAILABLE	NO TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES	215
214	Are medicines for the treatment of TB generally stored in the TB service area or are they stored in a common area with other medicines?	STORED IN TB SERVICE AREA	
215	CHECK Q102.06 ARV TREATMENT OR PMTCT AND Q102.12 SERVICES AVAILABLE	NEITHER ARV TREATMENT	300
216*	Are antiretroviral (ARV) medicines for ART generally stored in the ARV treatment service area, in the PMTCT service area, or are they stored in a common area with other medicines?	ARV FOR ART STORED IN ART SERVIC1ARV FOR ART STORED WITH OTHER M2ARV MEDICINES NOT STOCKED3ARV FOR ART STORED IN PMTCT SERVICE4ARV FOR ART STORED IN ART AND PMTCT5	

MODULE 2: GENERAL SERVICE READINESS

SECTION 3: 24-HOUR STAFF COVERAGE - INFRASTRUCTURE EXTERNAL SUPERVISION - USER FEES - SOURCES OF REVENUE

24-HOUR STAFF COVERAGE

300*	Is there a health care worker present at the facility at all times, or officially on call for the facility at all times (24 hours a day) for emergencies?	YES, 24-HR STAFF 1 NO 24-HOUR STAFF 2	→ 310
301	Is there a duty schedule or call list for 24-hour staff coverage?	YES 1 DUTY SCHEDULE NOT MAINTAINED 2	→ 310
302	May I see the duty schedule or call list for 24-hour staff coverage?	SCHEDULE OBSERVED 1 SCHEDULE REPORTED NOT SEEN 2	

COMMUNICATION

		1	
310	Does this facility have a <u>land line telephone</u> that is available to call outside at all times client services are offered?	YES 1 NO2	→ 313
	CLARIFY THAT IF FACILITY OFFERS 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICES, THEN THIS REFERS TO 24-HOUR AVAILABILITY.		
311	May I see the land line telephone?	OBSERVED	
312	Is it functioning? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE	YES1 NO2	
313*	Does this facility have a <u>cellular telephone.</u> or a private cellular phone that is supported by the facility?	YES	→ 319
314	May I see either the facility-owned cellular phone or the private cellular phone that is supported by the facility?	OBSERVED	
315	Is it functioning? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE	YES1 NO2	
319	Does this facility have <u>a computer</u> ?	YES1 NO2	→ 322
320	May I see the computer?	OBSERVED	
321	Is it functioning? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE	YES1 NO2	
321A**	Does this facility have computer networking?	YES1 NO2	
321B**	Does this facility have annual mantenance contract?	YES1 NO2	
321C**	Does this facility have server?	YES1 NO2	→ 321E
321D**	Does this facility have separate room for server?	YES1 NO2	
321E**	Does this facility have data backup system (e.g. external drive, server backup)?	YES1 NO2	
322	Is there access to email or internet via computer and/or mobile phone within the facility? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE.	YES1 NO2	→ 323A
323	Is the email or internet routinely available for <u>at least 2 hours</u> on days that client services are offered? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE.	YES1 NO2	
323A**	Does this facility have own building?	YES1 NO2	→ 323C
323B**	Is the design of building is standard (build by Bhawan Bibhag)?	YES1 NO2	330
323C**	Does this facility have own land enough for construction of building?	YES1 NO2	

SOURCE OF WATER

330	What is the <i>most commonly used</i> source of water for the facility at this time? OBSERVE THAT WATER IS AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE OR IN THE FACILITY ON THE DAY OF THE VISIT. E.G., CHECK THAT THE PIPE IS FUNCTIONING.	PIPED INTO FACILITY.01PIPED ONTO FACILITY GROUNDS.02PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE.03TUBEWELL/BOREHOLE04PROTECTED DUG WELL.05UNPROTECTED DUG WELI.06PROTECTED SPRING07UNPROTECTED SPRING.08RAINWATEF.09BOTTLED WATEF.10CART W/SMALL TANK/DRL11TANKER TRUCK12SURFACE WATER(RIVER/DAM/LAKE/POND).13OTHER (SPECIFY)96DON'T KNOW98NO WATER SOURCE00	→ 332 → 332 → 332 → 340
331	Is water outlet from this source available onsite, within 500 meters of the facility, or beyond 500M of facility? REPORTED RESPONSE IS ACCEPTABLE	ONSITE	
332	Is there routinely a time of year when the facility has a severe shortage or lack of water?	YES 1 NO 2	

POWER SUPPLY

340	Is this facility connected to the national electricity grid?	YES	342
341	During the past 7 days, was electricity (excluding any back-up generator) available during the times when the facility was open for services, or was it ever interrupted <i>for more than 2 hours at a time?</i>	ALWAYS AVAILABLE	
	CONSIDER ELECTRICITY TO BE ALWAYS AVAILABLE IF INTERUPTED FOR LESS THAN 2 HOURS AT A TIME.		
342	Does this facility have other sources of electricity, such as a generator or solar system?	YES1 NO OTHER SOURCE2	→ 350
343*	What other sources of electricity does this facility have? PROBE FOR ANSWERS AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	FUEL-OPERATED GENERATOR.ABATTERY-OPERATED GENERATOR.BSOLAR SYSTEM.CINVERTORD	
344*	CHECK Q343 GENERATOR USED (EITHER "A" OR "B" CIRCLED)	GENERATOR NOT USED (NEITHER "A" NOR "B" CIRCLED)	346A
345*	Is the generator functional? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE FROM KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT.	YES]_→ _{346A}
346*	Is fuel (or a charged battery) available today for the generator ? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE FROM KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT.	YES	
346A*	CHECK Q343 INVERTOR USED ("D" CIRCLED)	INVERTOR NOT USED ("D" NOT CIRCLED)	350
346B*	Is the invertor functional? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE FROM KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT.	YES	

EXTERNAL SUPERVISION/MONITORING

350	Does this facility receive any external supervision/monitoring, e.g., from the federal, provincial or municipal level?	YES	→ 360
351*	When was the last time a supervisor from outside this facility came here on a supervisory/monitoring visit? Was it within the past 4 months or more than 4 months ago?	WITHIN THE PAST 4 MONTHS 1 MORE THAN 4 MONTHS AGO 2	→ 360
351A*	During the past 4 months, how frequently has this facility received a visit from supervisory/monitoring authorities ?	RANDOMLY/NO ROUTINE 0 WEEKLY. 1 MONTHLY. 2 EVERY TWO MONTHS. 3 ONCE IN THREE MONTHS. 4 ONCE IN FOUR MONTHS. 5 OTHER (SPECIFY)6	
352*	The last time during the past 4 months that a supervisor from outside the facility visited, did he or she do any of the following:	YES NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Use a checklist to assess the quality of available health services data?	1 2	8
02	Discuss performance of the facility based on available health services data?	1 2	8
03	Help the facility make any decisions based on available health services data?	1 2	8

USER FEES

360*	Does this facility have any <i>routine user-fees or charges</i> for client services, including charges for health cards and for client registration?	YES			→ ₃₇₀
361	Does the facility charge a fixed fee that covers all services that a client receives, or are there separate fees for different components of the services provided by the facility? PROBE.	FIXED FEE COVEF NO, CHARGE FEE			→ 363
362*	Does this facility have a fee for the following items: READ OUT EACH RESPONSE CATEGORY AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATELY	YES	NO	N/A	
01*	CLIENT HEALTH CARD / REGISTRATION.	1	2	7	
03	CONSULTATION	1	2	7	
04	MEDICINES (OTHER THAN ARTs)	1	2	7	
05*	ROUTINE VACCINES.	1	2	7	
06	CONTRACEPTIVE COMMODITIES.	1	2	7	
07	NORMAL DELIVERIES	1	2	7	
08	SYRINGES AND NEEDLES	1	2	7	
09	CESAREAN SECTION	1	2	7	
10	HIV DIAGNOSTIC TEST	1	2	7	
11	MALARIA RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST	1	2	7	
12	MALARIA MICROSCOPY	1	2	7	
13	OTHER LABORATORY TESTS	1	2	7	
14	ARV FOR TREATMENT/PMTCT.	1	2	7	
16	MINOR SURGICAL PROCEDURES.	1	2	7	
17*	HEMOGLOBIN TEST	1	2	7	_
18*	CHEST X-RAY	1	2	7	
19*	GENERAL BED CHARGE FOR INPATIENT STAY	1	2	7	
363	Are the official fees posted or displayed so that the client can easily see them?	YES NO POSTED FEE			→ 365
364*	May I see the posted fees? REVIEW THE POSTED FEES AGAINST THE LIST OF ITEMS IN Q362 TO DETERMINE IF ALL FEES ARE POSTED	OBSERVED, ALL OBSERVED, SOI			
365	What is the procedure if a client is unable to pay for any of the fees associated with health care provided in this facility? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. PROBE TO ARRIVE AT APPROPRIATE	FEE EXEMPTED	NT EXPECTED		
	RESPONSE	SERVICE NOT P TO COME BACK ACCEPT PAYME OTHER (SPECIF	Rovided, Aske When Able TC NT IN-KIND	D PAY C D	

SOURCES OF INCOME

370*	Now, I would like to ask about the sources of revenue or funding for this facility. Tell me if the facility received any revenue or funding from any of the listed sources during the last fiscal year year. If yes, I would like to know the amount.							
	If someone else is more appropriate to provide financial	(A) REVI	ENUE			(B) AMOU	NT IN RUPEE	S
	information, please feel free to invite that person or refer me to that person.	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	IF AM		NOT KNOWN 9999998"	ENTER
01	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND POPULATION	1 → b	2 02 ◀	8 02 ◀				
02	MINISTRY OF FEDERAL AFFAIRS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (MOFAGA)-FEDERAL	1 → b	2 03	8 03 ◀				
03	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (AT PROVINCE)	1 → b	2 04 ◀	8 04 ◀				
04	LOCAL LEVEL (Municipalities (Urban and Rural), District coordination commitee)	1 → b	2 05	8 05 ◀				
05	SERVICE CHARGE	1→ b	2 06 ◀	8 06 ◀				
06	TRAINING COLLEGES (NURSING OR MEDICAL)	1→ b	2 07 ◀	8 07 ◀				
07**	OVERHEAD FROM HEALTH INSURANCE	1→ b	2 08 ◀	8 08 ◀				
08	ALL OTHER SOURCES	1 → b	2 370C ◀	8 370C ◀				
370C	CHECK Q006 FACILITY IS NOT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL NEITHER AN URBAN HEALTH CENTER NOR A HTC STAND ALONE (NEITHER "05" NOR "09" NOR "10"CIRCLED		-	IS EITHER OR AN UR OR R "05" OR	BAN HEAL A HTC ST	TH CENTE	_{ER} LL, NE	• 400
370D	Was there any financial and social audit conducted/ held in the following fiscal years?		(A) FY	2074/75	(B) FY	2075/76	(C) FY 207	6/77
			YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
01	Financial Audit		1	2	1	2	1	2
02	Social Audit		1	2	1	2	1	2

				STAFFING	U					
400*	 For each of the following occupational categories / technical qualifications, please tell me A) How many are sanctioned by MOHP and how many are sanctioned by the local government. B) The total workforce currently working in this facility, regardless of source. They may be filted by MOHP, filled by local government, filled by contract or deputation, or employed directly by the facility. C) Fially, tell me how many are filled by MOHP specifically, how many are source. They may be filled by local government, filled by ontract or deputation, or employed directly by the facility. 	ell me government. nay be filled by MOHP, local government speci	filled by local governen ically, how many are α	DHP, filled by local governement, filled by contract or deputation, or employed directy by the facility. specifically, how many are contracted or on deputation, and how many are employed directly by the facility, if any	eputation, or employed d , and how many are empl	recly by the facility. oyed directly by the fac	lity, if any.			
			(A) SANCTIONED POSTS	TS	(B) TOTAL WORKFORCF			(C)		
	·	(AA)	(AB)	(AC)	(ASSIGNED BY MOHP, PROVINCIAL,	(CA)	(CB)	(cc)	(CD)	(CE)
		монр	PROVINCE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CONTRACTED	МОНР	PROVINCE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	CONTRACTED OR	
	OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES / TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	DEPUTATION, OR EMPLOYED DIRECTLY BY FACILITY)	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	DEPUTATION APPLICABLE ONLY IN GOVERNMENT FACILITIES	EMPLOYED DIRECTLY BY FACILITY
01	GENERALIST (MDGP)									
02	GVNECOLOGIST / OBSTETRICIAN									
03	ANESTHESIOLOGIST									
04**	MD MEDICINE									
05	PATHOLOGIST									
90	GENERAL SURGEON									
07	PEDIATRICIAN									
08**	ORTHOPEDIC									
**60	PHYCHIATRIST									
10**	RADIOLOGIST									
11	OTHER SPECIALISTS MEDICAL DOCTORS									
12	MEDICAL OFFICER (MBBS)									
13**	DENTAL OFFICER (BDS)DENTAL SURGEON									
14	ANESTHETIC ASSISTANT									
15	NURSE (MN, BSC NURSE, BN, PCL, MIDWIFE)									
16**	-									
71	LABORATORY TECHNOLOGISTIOFFICER/ LABORATORY TECHNICIAN / LABURALURY ASSISIAN I									
18	HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) / AHW / SAHW / PUBLC HEALTH INSPECTOR /PUBLC HEALTH OFFICER									
19	PHARMACIST									
20	RADIOGRAPHER / DARK ROOM ASSISTANT									
21	PHYSIOTHERAPIST / PHYSIOTHERAPY ASSISTANT									
22	COUNSELOR WITH CLINICAL QUALIFICATION (STAND-ALONE HTC ONLY)									
23	COUNSELOR WITHOUT CLINICAL QUALIFICATION (STAND-ALONE HTC ONLY)	3								

24**	IT STAFF	-	P		H	F	E	┢	Н	\square		Н				
25**	AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE (ANM)		P			H			Н							
26	OTHER CLINICAL STAFF NOT LISTED ABOVE (E.G., DIETICIAN)															
27	NON- CLINICAL STAFF / NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION		\square		H	Ħ			Н	П		Н				
28	28 SUM THE NUMBER OF STAFF REPORTED. VERIEY AND CORRECT THE TOTALS		\square	<u>Ы</u>							Н	H				
401**	401* Does this facility have record of all staff working in this facility? YES	YES. NO.		1												

SECTION 4: STAFFING - MANAGEMENT - CLIENT OPINION

QUALITY ASSURANCE - TRANSPORT - MIS AND HEALTH STATISTICS-AMS-HEALTH INSURANCE

MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES LOOKING AT RECORDS OF MEETINGS. IT WILL THEREFORE BE HELPFUL IF SUCH RECORDS ARE GATHERED BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE INTERVEIW.

STAFF MEETING

410*	Does this facility have routine facility management meetings? (Staff Meeting)	YES1 NO2	→416A
411	How frequently do these facility management meetings take place?	MONTHLY OR MORE FREQUENTLY. 1 ONCE EVERY 2-3 MONTHS. 2 ONCE EVERY 4-6 MONTHS. 3 LESS FREQ. THAN EVERY 6 MONTHS. 4 DON'T KNOW. 8], '416A
412	Does the facility maintain official records of facility management meetings?	YES	→'416A
413	May I see the records or minutes from the most recent meeting that took place within the last 6 months?	OBSERVED	→'416A
414	REVIEW THE RECORDS OR MINUTES OF THE MOST RECENT MEETING NO OLDER THAN 6 MONTHS AND CIRCLE THE LETTER FOR ANY OF THE LISTED TOPICS THAT ARE MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.	HMIS DATA QUALITY. A HMIS REPORTING. B TIMELINESS OF HMIS REPORTING. C QUALITY OF SERVICES. D CLIENT UTILIZATION. E DISEASE DATA. F EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS (E.G., SALARIES, DUTY SCHEDULES). G FINANCES OR BUDGET. H OTHER X NONE OF THE ABOVE. Y	→'416A
415*	Did the facility make any action plan based on what was discussed at the last meeting and covered in this report?	YES], '416A
416	Has the facility taken any follow-up action regarding the decisions made during the last meeting?	YES	
MANA	GEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS (HFOMC/HDC/		<u> </u>
4464	Deep this facility has a management committee?	YES 1	1

416A	Does this facility has a management committee?				→ 420C
416B**	Did the management committee orient?				
417*	Are there any <u>routine</u> meetings about facility activities or management issues that include both facility staff and community members?	NO		2] , 420B
418*	How frequently are routine meetings held with both facility staff and community members?	EVERY 2-3 MC EVERY 4-6 MC LESS FREQ. T	MORE FREQUEN DNTHSDNTHS HAN EVERY 6 MC	2] ↓ 420B
418A**	Did management committee meeting held in last 3 months				
420	May I see the records or minutes from the most recent meeting that took place within the last 6 months?	-	OBSERVED		
420B	How many members are there in total? How many of these members are male, female, Dalit, Janajati?	(A) TOTAL	(B) MALE	(C) FEMALE	
01	Members (including Chairperson and Member Secretary)	DK 98	DK98	DK98	

02	Dalit	DK 98	DK98	DK98	
03	Janjajati	DK 98	DK 98	DK98	
04	Other caste group	DK 98	DK 98	DK	
420C**	Does this facility have HFOMC guidelines? (ASK ONLY IN PHCC AND HP)	-	OT SEEN		→420E →420E
420D**	Which type of guideline?	National Health OWN BOTH	Training Centre (N	NHTC) 1 2 3	
420E	Does this health facility have a citizen charter?	YES, BUT NOT	(READABLE CLEARLY READ	ABLE 2	→ 430
420F	Where is the citizen charter placed? OBSERVE	OUTSIDE BUIL	.DING-VISIBLE PL .DING- NOT VISIB NG- VISIBLE PLA NG- NOT VISIBLE	LE PLACE 2 ACE 3	

CLIENT OPINION AND FEEDBACK

430*	Does this facility have any system for collecting clients' opinions / feedback about the health facility or its services?	YES1 NO2	→ 440
431*	Please tell me all the methods that this facility uses to elicit client opinion / feedback. CIRCLE ALL METHODS MENTIONED AND PROBE: ANY MORE?	SUGGESTION BOX. A CLIENT SURVEY FORM. B CLIENT INTERVIEW FORM. C OFFICIAL MEETIING WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS. D INFORMAL DISCUSSION WITH CLIENTS OR THE COMMUNITY. E EMAIL. F FACILITY'S WEBSITE. G LETTERS FROM CLIENTS/COMMUNITY. H OTHERX X DON'T KNOW. Z X	→ 440
432*	Is there a procedure for reviewing or reporting on clients' opinion / feedback? IF YES, ASK TO SEE A REPORT OR FORM ON WHICH DATA ARE COMPILED OR DISCUSSION IS REPORTED	YES] _{• 440}
433*	May I see a report on the review of client opinion / feedback, or any document on such a review?	OBSERVED	

QUALITY OF THE SERVICES

NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES LOOKING AT RECORDS OF QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES. IT WILL THEREFORE BE HELPFUL IF SUCH RECORDS ARE GATHERED BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE INTERVEIW.

440	Does this facility routinely carry out quality assurance activities? An example may be facility-wide review of mortality, or periodic audit of registers or Minimum Service Standards (MSS).	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8] ₄₅₀
441*	Is there an official record of any quality assurance activities carried out during the last fiscal year?	YES	→442A
442	May I see a record of any quality assurance activity? A REPORT OR MINUTES OF A QA MEETING, A SUPERVISORY CHECKLIST, A MORTALITY REVIEW, AN AUDIT OF RECORDS OR REGISTERS ARE ALL ACCEPTABLE.	OBSERVED 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN	

442A*	Do you have the quality assurance guidelines	YES1 NO2	→442C
442B	May I see the quality assurance guidelines?	OBSERVED	
442C**	Do you have copy of Minimum Service Standards (MSS)? OBSERVE	OBSERVED	
442D**	Did you conduct MSS assessment in last fiscal year?	YES 1 NO	→ 442F
442E**	What was the score of last assessment?	less than 50% 1 50-70% 2 70-85% 3 85-100% 4	
442F*	Do you have a quality assurance action plan ?	YES 1 NO 2	→450
442G	May I see the quality assurance action plan ?	OBSERVED	

TRANSPORT FOR EMERGENCIES

450	Does this facility have a <i>functional ambulance</i> or other vehicle for emergency transportation for clients that is stationed at this facility and that operates from this facility? IF YES, ASK: Is a driver available to operate the ambulace?	YES	→ 452 → 452
450A**	Does the ambulance or other embergency transportation have PPE (Cap, Surgical Mask, Gloves, Gown, Face shieled/Goggles, Boot) for infectious disease ?	YES 1 NO 2	
450B**	Which category of ambulance do you have?	KA	
451	May I see the ambulance (or other vehicle)?	OBSERVED] _{▶ 453}
452*	Does this facility have access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transportation for clients that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another health facility?	YES 1 NO	→ 460 → 453A
453*	Is fuel available today? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE FROM KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT.	YES]_ ₄₆₀
453A*	In case of medical emergencies, what is the most common means by which clients are transported from this facility to the nearest referral facility?	STRETCHER 01 DOKO 02 RICKSHAW / BICYCLE 03 AUTO VEHICLE 04 HAND CART/WHEELBARROW 05 ANIMAL-DRIVEN CART/TANGA 06 HIRED AMBULANCE 07 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 NONE OF THE ABOVE 00	
453B**	CHECK Q453A AUTO VEHICLE (CODE "04" CIRCLED)	AUTO VEHICLE (NEITHER "04" CIRCLED)	→ 460
453C**	Is the driver trained?	YES	
453D**	Is health worker available in autovechile?	ALWAYS	

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION. NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES THAT SOME STATISTICS ARE GATHERED, FROM RECORDING REGISTERS AND MONTHLY REPORTS IF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED.

460	Does this facility use HMIS recording registers?	YES1 NO2	
460A**	Does this facility have electronic health record system in place?	YES1 NO2	
461	Does this facility regularly reports HMIS monthly report to the government unit?	YES1 NO2	→464
462	How frequently are these reports compiled?	MONTHLY OR MORE OFTEN. 1 EVERY 2-3 MONTHS. 2 EVERY 4-6 MONTHS. 3 LESS OFTEN THAN EVERY 6 MONTHS. 4	
462A*	Does this health facility use HMIS forms (9.3- if CHU, UHC, HP, PHC), (9.4 - if Public hospital), (9.5- if non- state health facility) for HMIS reporting? THESE FORMS ARE HEALTH FACILITY SPECIFIC. READ OUT THE FORM THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE FACLITY TYPE.	YES, USE HMIS 9.3. 1 YES, USE HMIS 9.4. 2 YES, USE HMIS 9.5. 3 NO, USE A SEPARATE FORM. 4 DO NOT REPORT TO HMIS 5	•464
463*	May I see a copy of this health facility's HMIS report for the last completed calendar month [MONTH] ?	RECORD OBSERVED	
463A**	Does this facility practice electronic/online reporting?	YES1 NO2	
464*	Does this facility have a designated person, who is responsible for health services data reporting in this facility?	YES 1 NO	→465A
464A*	Has the responsible person for health services data reporting received formal training on recording and reporting?	YES	
465A*	CHECK Q006 FACILITY IS NOT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL NOR A HTC STAND ALONE (NEITHER "05" NOR "10"CIRCLED)	FACILITY IS EITHER A PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR A HTC STAND ALONE (EITHER "05" OR "10" CIRCLED)	→ 472E
465D	Does this health facility have a copy of the "HMIS User Manual" available in this health facility?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 465F
465E	May I see a copy of the "HMIS User Manual"?	RECORD OBSERVED	
465F	Does this health facility have a copy of the "HMIS Indicators 2070" booklet available in this facility?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 465H
465G	May I see a copy of the "HMIS Indicators, 2070" booklet?	RECORD OBSERVED	
465H	Does this health facility use the monthly monitoring sheet? If so, has the health facility updated the monthly monitoring sheet of the last three months? OBSERVE AND VALIDATE IF THE MONITORING SHEET IS UPDATED FOR THE LAST 3 MONTHS.	YES, UPDATED FULLY. 1 YES, UPDATED PARTIALLY. 2 YES, NOT UPDATED AT ALL. 3 NOT AVAILABLE. 4 NOT USED. 5	
465 **	Did this health facility do routine data quality assessment (RDQA) in last one year?	YES	— → 465K — → 465K
465J**	May I see the report of last RDQA?	OBSERVED, YES	

465K**	Does this facility have adequate HMIS recording and reporting tools for this current fiscal year?	YES	
465L**	CHECK Q460 USE HMIS REGISTER	NOT USE	→ 472E
465M**	May I see currently using Pills, Depo service register (HMIS 3.2)? (ASSESS THE COMPLETENESS OF LAST 5 CASES AND DETERMINE COMPLETELY FILLED)	OBSERVED AND FILLED	
465N**	May I see currently using IMNCI register (HMIS 2.4)? (ASSESS THE COMPLETENESS OF LAST 5 CASES AND DETERMINE COMPLETELY FILLED)	OBSERVED AND FILLED	
4650**	May I see currently using maternal and newborn health service register (HMIS 3.6)? (ASSESS THE COMPLETENESS OF LAST 5 CASES OF ANC AND DETERMINE COMPLETELY FILLED)	OBSERVED AND FILLED	

HEALTH STATISTICS

NOTIFY	NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES THAT SOME STATISTICS ARE GATHERED, IF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED.					
472E	Has this health facility displayed updated key health services data in the health facility premises in a visible place for the public?		YES			
472F	OBSERVE THE DISPLAYED MATERIALS.		RECORD OBSERVED			
472G**	Does this facility hospital have functional patient registry system for the following departments	YES MANUAL	YES ELECTRONIC	NO		
01	Emergency	1	2	3		
02	Out Patient Department (OPD)	1	2	3		
03	In Patient Department	1	2	3 – 472H €		
472H**	Does this facility hospital have functional medical record system for the following departments	YES MANUAL	YES ELECTRONIC	NO		
01	Emergency	1	2	3		
02	Out Patient Department (OPD)	1	2	3		
03	In Patient Department	1	2	3 '480X◀		

LMIS

480X	CHECK Q006 FACILITY IS NOT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL NOR A HTC STAND ALONE	FACILITY IS EITHER A PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR A HTC STAND ALONE	481A
	(NEITHER "05" NOR "10"CIRCLED)	(EITHER "05" OR "10" CIRCLED)	

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION. NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES TO SEE SOME REPORTS AND GUIDELINES IF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED.

480A	Does this facility have a system in place to regularly manage health LMIS data?	YES1 NO2	
480B	Does this health facility regularly compile any reports containing health LMIS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 480D
480C	May I see a copy of this health facility's LMIS report for the last completed quarter ?	RECORD OBSERVED	
480D	Does this facility have a designated person, who is responsible for health LMIS data in this facility?	YES1 NO2	→ 480J
480F	Is the designated person formally trained on logistics management?	YES	
480J	Do you have the National Health Logistics Supply Chain Manual available in this health facility?	YES	→ 480L
480K	May I see the National Health Logistics Supply Chain Manual?	RECORD OBSERVED 1 REPORTED, NOT SEEN 2	

480L**	Do you have the Basic Health Logistics Manual available in this health facility?	YES1 NO2 →480N
480M**	May I see the Basic Health Logistics Manual?	RECORD OBSERVED
480N**	Which logistic supply system does this facility practice?	PULL SYSTEM

ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (AMS)

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR AMS. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION.

481A**	Does this facilty have functional AMS committee	YES1 NO2
481B**	Does this facility have Standard Treatment Protocol for antimicobial therapy	YES1 NO2
481C**	Does this facilty have functioning Microbiology Laboratory that conducts culture and sensitivity testing	YES1 NO2

HEALTH INSURANCE**

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTH INSURANCE. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION.

NOTIFY THE RESPONDENT THAT THIS SUBSECTION REQUIRES TO SEE SOME REPORTS AND GUIDELINES IF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT READILY AVAILABLE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS BEING CONDUCTED.

490A	Does this facility implement health insurance?	YES1 NO2 NEXT SECTION	
490B	How many of the cost reimbursement have received by the health insurance board in last quarter.	ALL	
490C	How are the reimbursed cost spent in last fiscal year?	HUMAN RESOURCE. 1 EQUIPMENT/INSTRUMENT. 2 AMENITIES. 3 OTHER. 6	
490D	Does this facility sell the drugs listed in free drugs provided by government ?	YES1 NO2	
490E	Have the enrolled members bought drugs outside their pharmacy in current fiscal year ?	YES1 NO2	
490F	Is there sufficient/dedicated staff for health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	
490G	Have the provider face any difficulties related to health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	
490H	Is there availability of help desk/information desk for health insurance enrolled members?	YES1 NO2	

SECTION 5: PROCESSING OF INSTRUMENTS FOR REUSE

ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION WHERE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS ARE PROCESSED/STERILIZED IN THE FACILITY FOR REUSE. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROCESSING OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND PROCEED.

500	CHECK Q201: ARE ANY EQUIPMENT PROCESSED IN THE FACILITY? YES (CODES 1 or 2 CIRCLED) GO TO NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE						
500A**	What do you do before autoclaving ?		Cleaning Nothing				
501	ASK IF EACH OF THE INDICATED ITEMS BELOW IS USED BY THE FACILITY AND AVAILAB FOR EXAMPLE: "Do you use [METHOD] in facility?" IF YES, ASK: "May I see it?" THEN "Is it fu		ELE, ASK TO SEE IT. ASK IF	IT IS FUNCTIONI	NG OR NO	т	
			(A) USE AND AVAILABILIT	Y		(B) FU	NCTIONING
	ITEM	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT USED	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	ELECTRIC AUTOCLAVE (PRESSURE & MOIST HEAT)	1 → b	2 → b	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	1	2	8
02*	NON-ELECTRIC AUTOCLAVE (PRESSURE & MOIST HEAT, GAS KEROSENE)	1→ b	2 → b	3 3 ↓	1	2	8
03	ELECTRIC DRY HEAT STERILIZER	1→ b	2 → b	3 4∢	1	2	8
04	ELECTRIC BOILER OR STEAMER (NO PRESSURE)	1→ b	2 → b	3 5∢	1	2	8
05	NON-ELECTRIC POT WITH COVER FOR BOILING/STEAM	1 → b	2 → b	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	1	2	8
06	HEAT SOURCE FOR NON-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT : KEROSENE	1→ b	2 → b	3 7 ◀	1	2	8
07	AUTOMATIC TIMER (MAY BE ON EQUIPMENT)	1→ b	2 → b	3 8∢	1	2	8
08*	TST INDICATOR THAT INDICATES PROCESS IS COMPLETE: AUTOCLAVE TAPE	1	2	3			
09*	ANY CHEMICALS FOR CHEMICAL HLD (CIDEX)	1	2	3			
10**	HEAT SOURCE FOR NON-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT : GAS	1→ b	2→ b	3 – 11 4	1	2	8
11**	HEAT SOURCE FOR NON-ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT : FIREWOOD	1→ b	2→ b	3 12•	1	2	8
12**	TST INDICATOR THAT INDICATES PROCESS IS COMPLETE: CHEMICAL INDICA	\T⊢1	2	3			
13**	TST INDICATOR THAT INDICATES PROCESS IS COMPLETE: BIOLOGICAL INDIC	CA 1	2	3			

502*				L DISINFECTION THAT IS USED IN THE ME, RECOMMENDED PRESSURE, ETC.	E FACILITY, ASK YOUR	
		(1)* AUTOCLAVE (steam with pressure)	(2) DRY HEAT STERILIZATION	(3) BOILING (HLD)	(4) STEAM HIGH LEVEL DISINFECTION (HLD)	(5) CHEMICAL HIGH LEVEL DISINFECTION (HLD)
A	Method	USED 1 NOT USED 2 → 2	USED 1 NOT USED 2 \longrightarrow 3	USED 1 NOT USED $2 \longrightarrow 4$	USED 1 NOT USED 2 → 5	USED 1 NOT USED 2 →503
В	Temperature (centigrade)	TEMPERATURE AUTOMATIC 666 DON'T KNOW 998	AUTOMATIC 666 DON'T KNOW 998			
с	Pressure	PRESS- URE AUTOMATIC 666 DON'T KNOW 998 → 1F				
D	Units of pressure	UNITS OF PRESSURE: KG/SQ CM				
E*	What is the duration in minutes when instrument is not wrapped in cloth for [METHOD]?		AUTOMATIC 666 DON'T KNOW	MINUTES	MINUTES	MINUTES
F*	What is the duration in minutes when instrument is wrapped in single or double cloth for autoclave?	MINUTES WRAPPED AUTOMATIC 666 NOT USED 995 DON'T KNOW 998		i		
G*	Chemical disinfectant used					ALCOHOLA BETADINEB CHLORINEC CIDEX / GLUTERALDEHYDED FORMALDEHYDEE DON'T KNOWZ
503*	(HCWM) Referen	e infection prevention (IP) or He ce Manual 2015 or 2020? JIDELINES POSTED ON WAL DCESSED OR STERILIZED IS	LS IN AREA WHERE	YES		→ 504A
504	HAND-WRITTEN G	HCWM Reference Manual, 20 JIDELINES POSTED ON WAL DCESSED OR STERILIZED IS	LS IN AREA WHERE	OBSERVED REPORTED NOT SEEN		
504A**	Does this facility hav	e separate autoclave for proces	ssing the instruments	YESNO		
504B**	Does this facility hav	e Infection Prevention Control (IPC) Committee	YES NO		

SECTION 6: HEALTH CARE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE QUESTIONS

600A	Do you segragate the waste at the time of collection ?	YES NO	1 2	→ 600
600B**	How many bins do you use to segregate the waste at time of collection?	3-{ 6-` OTHER	1 2 6	
600	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about	BURN IN INCINERATOR:		
	waste management practices for sharps waste,	INCINERATOR WITH AIR POLLUTION CONTROL	21	
	such as needles or blades.	2-CHAMBER INDUSTRIAL (800-1000+°C)	02	
		1-CHAMBER DRUM/BRICK.	03	
		OPEN BURNING		
		FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION.	04	
	How does this facility finally dispose of	PIT OR PROTECTED GROUND.	05	
	sharps waste (e.g., filled sharps boxes)?		00	
		FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE		
	PROBE TO ARRIVE AT CORRECT RESPONSE	OPEN PIT-NO PROTECTION.		
	NOTE!	PROTECTED GROUND OR PIT.	09	
		REMOVE OFFSITE	00	
	IF ANY OF THE RESPONSES 02 - 09 TAKE PLACE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER	10	
	OUTSIDE THE FACILITY, THEN THE CORRECT	STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED		
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	ENVIRONMENT		
	CATEGORY OF "REMOVE OFFSITE"	STORED UNPROTECTED.		
			13	
			11	
		MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE	14 15	
		VALIDATED DISINFECTION PROCESS	16	
		INCINERATOR ASH DISPOSAL		
		FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION	17	
		COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE	18	
		PROTECTED GROUND OR PIT	20	
		OTHER	96	
		(SPECIFY) NEVER HAVE SHARPS WASTE	95	
501	Now I would like to ask you a few questions	SAME AS FOR SHARP ITEMS	01	
	about waste management practices for medical	BURN IN INCINERATOR:		
	waste other than sharps, such as used bandages		21	
		2-CHAMBER INDUSTRIAL (800-1000+°C) 1-CHAMBER DRUM/BRICK	02 03	
	How does this facility <i>finally</i> dispose of	OPEN BURNING		
	medical waste other than sharps boxes?	FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION	04 05	
	PROBE TO ARRIVE AT CORRECT RESPONSE	DUMP WITHOUT BURNING	05	
		FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION	06	
	NOTE!	COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE OPEN PIT-NO PROTECTION	07 08	
	IF ANY OF THE RESPONSES 02 - 09 TAKE PLACE	PROTECTED GROUND OR PIT	08 09	
	OUTSIDE THE FACILITY, THEN THE CORRECT	REMOVE OFFSITE		
	OUTSIDE THE FACILITY, THEN THE CORRECT RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE CATEGORY OF "REMOVE OFFSITE"	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER	10	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED	10 11	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER		
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP	11	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE:	11 12 13	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE	11 12 13 14	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE:	11 12 13	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE	11 12 13 14 15	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE VALIDATED DISINFECTION PROCESS	11 12 13 14 15	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE VALIDATED DISINFECTION PROCESS INCINERATOR ASH DISPOSAL	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE VALIDATED DISINFECTION PROCESS INCINERATOR ASH DISPOSAL FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE OPEN PIT-NO PROTECTION	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	
	RESPONSE TO CIRCLE WILL BE IN THE	STORED IN COVERED CONTAINER STORED IN OTHER PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT STORED UNPROTECTED BURN AND DUMP AUTOCLAVE: MANUALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED AUTOCLAVE VALIDATED DISINFECTION PROCESS INCINERATOR ASH DISPOSAL FLAT GROUND-NO PROTECTION COVERED PIT OR PIT LATRINE	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	

601A	How does this facilty dispose of expired medicines?	RETURN TO ITS SOURCE. BURNING PIT. INCINERATOR. BURNING CHAMBER WITH CHIMNEY DUMP. REMOVE OFFSITE. ENCAPSSULATION BURNING CEMENT FACTORY KILN	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
601B**	How does this facilty dispose lab reagents?	DISCHARGE TO SEWER. ENCAPSULATION/INERTIZATION. BURIAL PIT. OTHER	1 2 3 6	
602	CHECK Q600 FACILITY-BASED WASTE DISPOSAL OR WASTE REMOVED OFFSITE (ANY CODE OTHER THAN "95" CIRCLED)	NEITHER FACILITY-BASED WASTE DISPOSAL NOR REMOVAL OFFSITE (CODE "95" CIRCLED)		▶ 604
603	ASK TO SEE THE PLACE USED BY THIS FACILITY FOR DISPOSAL OF SHARPS WASTE AND INDICATE THE CONDITION OBSERVED. IF SHARPS WASTE IS DISPOSED OFF-SITE, OBSERVE THE SITE WHERE IT IS STORED PRIOR TO COLLECTION FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. IF SITE NOT INSPTECTED, CIRCLE '8'.	NO WASTE VISIBLE. WASTE VISIBLE, BUT PROTECTED AREA. WASTE VISIBLE, NOT PROTECTED. WASTE SITE NOT INSPECTED.	3	
603A	CHECK Q600 SHARPS WASTE REMOVED OFFSITE	FACILITY-BASED SHARPS WASTE DISPOSAL		→ 604
	(CODE 10, 11 OR 12 CIRCLED)	(ANY CODE OTHER THAN 10, 11, 12 OR "95" CIRCLED)		
603B	Is sharps waste desinfected prior to collection for off-site disposal?	YES NO	1 2	
604	CHECK Q601 FACILITY-BASED WASTE DISPOSAL OR WASTE REMOVED OFFSITE (ANY CODE "02" TO "96" CIRCLED)	NEITHER FACILITY-BASED WASTE DISPOSAL NOR REMOVAL OFFSITE (CODE "01"OR"95" CIRCLED)		► 606A
605	ASK TO SEE THE PLACE USED BY THIS FACILITY FOR DISPOSAL OF MEDICAL WASTE AND INDICATE THE CONDITION OBSERVED. IF MEDICAL WASTE IS DISPOSED OFF-SITE, OBSERVE THE SITE WHERE IT IS STORED PRIOR TO COLLECTION FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. IF SITE NOT INSPTECTED, CIRCLE '8'.	NO WASTE VISIBLE. WASTE VISIBLE, BUT PROTECTED AREA. WASTE VISIBLE, NOT PROTECTED. WASTE SITE NOT INSPECTED.	2 3	
605A	CHECK Q601 MEDICAL WASTE REMOVED OFFSITE (CODE 10, 11 OR 12 CIRCLED)	FACILITY-BASED MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL (ANY CODE "02" TO "96" OTHER THAN 10, 11 OR 12 CIRCLED)]	► 606A
605B	IF MEDICAL WASTE IS DISPOSED OFF-SITE. ASK Is medical waste desinfected prior to collection for off-site disposal?	YES NO	1 2	
606A**	How does this facility dispose the pathological waste	Standard placenta pit General placenta pit Incerate/burn Send elsewhere Do not generate pathological waste	1 2 3 4 5	
606B**	Does this facility recycle the waste produced	YES NO	1 2	→606D
606C**	Which waste do you recycle?	PLASTI GLASS PAPER OTHER (SPECIF	A B C X	
606D**	Do the persons involved in segregation and disposal wears PPE	YES NO	1 2	
606E**	Do the persons involved in HCWM are vaccinated against Hepatitis B and TT	YES	1 2	
610*	Do you have IP or health care waste management reference manual 2015/2020 available in this service area ?	YES NO GUIDELINE AVAILABLE	1 2	→611A
611	May I see this IP and HCWM reference manual?	OBSERVED. REPORTED NOT SEEN.	1 2	
611A**	Does this facility have designated person for HCWM	YES TRAINED	1 2 3	

611B**	Does this facility have separate budget for HCWM?	YES NO	1 2	→611D
611C**	What is the source of budget ?	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNME FEDERAL GOVERNME OWN.REVENUE. OTHER	A B C D X	
611D**	Does this facility has HCWM committee	YES	1 2	
611E**	Does this facility has enough space for HCWM	ADEQUATE SPACE LIMITED SPACE NO SPACE	1 2 3	

LATRINE

620	Is there a (Client) latrine in <i>functioning condition</i> that is available for general outpatient client use? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE (CLIENT) LATRINE AND INDICATE THE TYPE. THIS MUST BE TOILET FACILITIES FOR THE MAIN OUTPATIENT SERVICE AREA.	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILETFLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.11FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK12FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.13FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE.14FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE.15PIT LATRINE21VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.22PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB.22PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.23COMPOSTING TOILET.31BUCKET TOILET.41HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE.51NO FUNCTIONING FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.61	→620E
620A**	ASK TO SEE THE CLIENT LATRINE AND OBSERVE THAT THE TOILET (LATRINE) IS (USABLE FUNCTIONAL, PRIVATE) TO BE CONSIDERED PRIVATE, THE TOILET STALL MUST HAVE DOORS THAT CAN BE LOCKED FROM INSIDE AND THERE ARE NO LARGE GAPS OR HOLES IN THE STRUCTURE	YES, USABLE, FUNCTIONAL,PRIVATE	→620D
620B**	OBSERVE IF HAND WASHING MATERIALS (SOAP AND RUNNING WATER) ARE BY THE TOILET	OBSERVED. 01 REPORTED, NOT SEEN 02 NO. 03	
620C	CHECK IF THE LATRINE IS DISABLE-FRIENDLY. i.e. PROVIDING ENOUGH SPACE FOR WHEELCHAIR AND ELEV TOILET ITSELF FOR EASY MOUNTING FROM A WHEELCHAIR	YES	
620D**	CHECK IF THERE IS AT LEAST ONE SEX-SEPARATED LATRINE WITH MENSTRUAL HYGIENE FACILITIES HAVE DOORS THAT CAN BE LOCKED FROM INSIDE AND THERE ARE NO LARGE GAPS OR HOLES IN THE STRUCTURE	YES	
620E**	CHECK IF THERE IS SEPARATE LATRINE FOR STAFF	YES	
620F**	Are cleaning protocols available?	YES	
620G**	Have all staff responsible for cleaning received training?	YES, ALL HAVE BEEN TRAINED01NO, SOME BUT NOT ALL HAVE BEEN TRAINED02NO, NONE HAVE BEEN TRAINED03NO, THERE IS NO STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR04	

SECTION 7: BASIC SUPPLIES - CLIENT EXAMINATION ROOM CLIENT WAITING AREA

AT THIS POINT TELL YOUR RESPONDENT THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME BASIC SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT USED IN THE PROVISION OF CLIENT SERVICES. YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE IF THESE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT ARE AVAILABLE IN THE GENERAL OUTPATIENT AREA. IF YOU ARE NOT IN THE GENERAL OUTPATIENT AREA, ASK TO BE TAKEN TO THE GENERAL OUTPATIENT AREA.

BASIC SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

700*	(A) A\ I would like to know if the following items are available	AILABLE		(B) FUN	CTIONI	NG		
	today in the main service area and are functioning	ERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	ADULT WEIGHING SCALE	1 → b	2 → b	3 ↓	1	2	8	
02	CHILD WEIGHING SCALE [250 GRAM GRADATION]	1 → b	2 → b	3 03 ◀	1	2	8	
03	INFANT WEIGHING SCALE [100 GRAM GRADATION]	1 → b	2 → b	3 04 ◀	1	2	8	
04	STADIOMETER (OR HEIGHT ROD) FOR MEASURING HEIGHT	1 → b	2 → b	3 05 ◀	1	2	8	
05	MEASURING TAPE [FOR HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE]	1 → b	2 → b	3 ↓ 06 ↓	1	2	8	
06	DIGITAL THERMOMETER	1 → b	2 → b	3 ↓ 07 ↓	1	2	8	
07	STETHOSCOPE	1 → b	2 → b	3 08	1	2	8	
08	DIGITAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2 → b	3 ↓	1	2	8	
09	MANUAL BP APPARATUS	1→b	2 → b	3 10	1	2	8	
10	LIGHT SOURCE (FLASHLIGHT ACCEPTABLE)	1 → b	2 → b	3 11 ◀	1	2	8	
11	SELF-INFLATING BAG AND MASK [ADULT]	1 → b	2 → b	3 ↓ 12	1	2	8	
12	SELF-INFLATING BAG AND MASK [PEDIATRIC]	1→b	2 → b	3 13 ▼	1	2	8	
13*	NEBULIZER	1 → b	2 → b	3 14 ◀	1	2	8	
14	SPACERS FOR INHALERS	1	2	3				
15*	OXYGEN FLOW METERS	1 → b	2 → b	3 16 ◀	1	2	8	
16	PULSE OXIMETER	1→b	2 → b	3 17 ◀	1	2	8	
17	OXYGEN CONCENTRATORS	1 → b	2 → b	3 18 ◀	1	2	8	
18	FILLED OXYGEN CYLINDER	1 → b	2 → b	3 19 ◀	1	2	8	
19	OXYGEN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	1→b	2 → b	3 20	1	2	8	
20	INTRAVENOUS INFUSION KITS - ADULT	1	2	3				
21	INTRAVENOUS INFUSION KITS - PEDIATRIC	1	2	3				
22*	WHEEL CHAIR	1 → b	2 →b	3 23 ◀	1	2	8	
23**	OTOSCOPE	1→b	2 → b	3 24 ◀	1	2	8	
24**	PROCTOSCOPE	1 → b	2 → b	3 25 ◀	1	2	8	
25**	KNEE-JERK HAMMER	1 → b	2 → b	3 26 ◀	1	2	8	
26**	DUCK'S SPECULUM	1 → b	2 → b	3 27 ◀	1	2	8	

27**	DISPOSABLE WOODEN TONGUE DEPRESSOR	1→b	2 → b	3 28 ◀	1	2	8	
28**	MUAC TAPE	1 → b	2 → b	3 29 ◀	1	2	8	
29**	TUNNING FORK	1 → b	2 → b	3 30 ↓	1	2	8	
30**	ARTERIAL BLOOD GAS (ABG) ANALYSER	1 → b	2 → b	3 31 ◀	1	2	8	
31**	VENTILATOR	1→ b	2 → b	3 700C ◀	1	2	8	
700C	Was an equipment audit conducted for this facility during the 2019-2020 fiscal year?	YES. 1 → 710 NO 2 → 710 DON'T KNOW. 8						
700D	May I see the audit report for 2019-2020 fiscal year?	OBSERVED						

CLIENT EXAMINATION ROOM

AT THIS POINT ASK TO BE SHOWN THE ROOM OR AREA IN THE GENERAL OUTPATIENT AREA WHERE MOST CLIENT SERVICES ARE OFFERED. OBSERVE THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH MOST CLIENT EXAMINATION TAKE PLACE. INDICATE IF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE ROOM OR AREA. ASK TO BE SHOWN ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE.

710*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)	1	2	3	
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)	1	2	3	
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB	1	2	3	
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID	1	2	3	
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE	1	2	3	
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES	1	2	3	
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR	1	2	3	
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	1	2	3	
10	SURGICAL MASKS	1	2	3	
11	GOWNS/APRON	1	2	3	
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]	1	2	3	
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER	1	2	3	
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30	1	2	3	
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER	1	2	3	
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID	1	2	3	
18**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT	1	2	3	
19**	N95 FACE MASKS	1	2	3	
711	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE ROOM OR SERVICE AREA	PRIVATE ROOM			

	REHABILITATION ANI	D ACCESS	IBILITY	**				
711A	Does this facility have early detection of short and long term impairment service?	YES NO					→ 711C	
711B	5 5 5			gment 1 2 3 6				
711C	Do you offer physiotherapy services?	YES NO						
711D	Do you deliver mobility aids services?	YES					→ 711F	
711E	What type mobility aids do you deliver?	at type mobility aids do you deliver? Crutches Cane Walker Wheel chair				B C		
711F	711F ASK TO SEE THE OPD AREA OBSERVE AND SELECT THE OPTION		NOT AVAILABLE	ACCESSIBL	PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE	NOT ACCE	SSIBLE	
01	SANITARY FACILITIES		1	2	3			
02	RECEPTION AND COUNTER		1	2	3			
03	DRINKING WATER		1	2	3			
04	DOORS		1	2	3			
05	ENTRANCE		1	2	3			
06	CORRIDORS		1	2	3			
07	RAMPS		1	2	3			
711G	Do you have policy, strategy and ten years action plan on disability management (prevention, treatment and rehabilation 2073-2082)	YES NO				1 2	→7111	
711H	May I see this policy strategy and action plan?	OBSERVED REPORTED, NO				1 2		
7111	Do you have guidelines on priority assistive product list (PAPL) of Nepal?	YES NO				1 2	→ 720	
711J	May I see this guidelines on priority assistive product list (PAPL) of Nepal?	OBSERVED REPORTED, NO				1 2		

CLIENT WAITING AREA

720 Is there a waiting area for clients where they are protected from the sun and rain?

ASK TO SEE THE CLIENT WAITING AREA. MUST BE THE WAITING AREA IN THE MAIN OUTPATIENT SERVICE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

720A*	Does this facility have Mass Casualty Management Plan?	YES	
720B*	Does this facility have Out break magement plan?	YES	720D
720C*	May I see theout break management plan?	OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN. 2	
720D*	Does this facility conducted "Drill down" exercises as part of disaster prepareness training?	YES	
720E**	Does this facility have dedicated triage room/area?	YES	
720F**	Does this facility have isolation room for infectious diseases?	YES	
720G**	Does this facility have Rapid Response Team?	YES	
720H**	Does this facility have Functional Incident Command System (ICS)	YES 1 NO 2	
720I**	Does this facility have an Incident Command System Committee formed?	YES1 NO2	
720J**	Does this facility have Emergency Medical Deployment Team	YES 1 NO 2	
720K**	Does this facility have designated resuscitation area	YES	
720L*	Does this facility have COVID-19 handbook for health workers?	YES	00
720M*	May I see the COVID-19 handbook for health workers?	OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN. 2	

SECTION 8: DIAGNOSTICS

CHECK Q102.17

800

DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

AVAILABLE IN FACILITY

NO DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

GO TO NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE ←

ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LABORATORY OR LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MOST TESTING IS DONE TO START DATA COLLECTION. INTRODUCE YOURSELF AND EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY. FOR EACH OF THE TEST OF INTEREST, ASK AND GO TO THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE THE INFORMATION WILL BE AVAILABLE. IF INFORMATION IS NOT IN THAT LOCATION ASK IF IT IS ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE FACILITY AND GO THERE TO COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

HEMATOLOGY

801*	Does this facility do any hemoglobin testing of in the facility?	n site, i.	e.						→ 802D
802*	Please tell me if:		(a)		(b)			(c)	
	 a) Any of the following hemoglobin test equipment is used in this facility, 	U	SED		T/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?	OR TEST	IS 1 WORKIN	N UNEXPIRED	
	 b) All items needed for the test are available, and c) Equipment is in working order 	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Hematology analyzer (for total lymphocyte count, full blood count, platelet count, etc.)	1 * b	2⊤ 04◀	1 * c	2 ► c	3 04∢	1 802D ◀	2	8
04*	Colorimeter/Biochemistry Analyser	1 * b	2 09◀	1 * c	2 ► c	3 09 ◀	1	2	8
05*	Drabkin solution			1	2	3 09 ◀			
06*	Micro pipette (for measuring blood volume)	1 * b	2 09◀	1	2	3			
09	Other (SPECIFY)	1 * b	2 802D ◀	1	2	3			
802D	Does this facility do any test for complete bloc on site, i.e. in the facility, using hemocytomete		t (CBC)	YES NO					→ 803
802E	Please tell me if the following items needed for	or the tes	st are		(b)			(c)	•
	available and in working order			EQUIPMENT/ALL ITEMS FOR TEST AVAILABLE?			IS 1 WORI		
				OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Hemocytometer (Glass slide)			1 * c	2 ► c	3 02∢	1	2	8
02	Cover glass for Hemocytometer			1 * c	2 ► c	3 03∢			
03	Microscope for hemocytometer			1 * c	2 ► c	3 04 ↓	1	2	8
04**	Differential leukocytes count (DLC) stain			1 * c	2 ► c	3 05 ↓			
05**	DLC counter			1 ★ c	2 ► c	3 06 ↓	1	2	8
06**	Micropipette			1 * c	2 ► c	3 07	1	2	8
07**	Reagent for hemocytometer			1 ► c	2 ► c	3 –			

803*	Is CD4 testing services available from this fac	facility?		YES NO	→804D					
804*	Please tell me: a) Any of the following CD4 test equipment or assay is used in this facility,	(a) USED		(b) EQUIPMENT/ALL ITEMS FOR TEST AVAILABLE?				(c) IS THE ITEM IN WORKING ORDER OR UNEXPIRED?		
	 b) Equipment or items needed for the test are available, and c) Equipment is in working order 	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	Flow cytometer analyzer (e.g.FACS count machine: BD or PATEK/PIMA/CALIBER Brand)	▶ 1 b	2 04 ◀	, ▲ 1 c	2 * c	3 04 ◀	1	2	8	
02	Reagent kits			1	2	3				
04	Cartridges			1	2	3				

Some General and Cervical Cancer related Tests

804D*	Is Pap smear test available from this facility?	YES	
804E*	Is Loop Electosurgical Excision Procedure (LEEP) available from this facility?	YES1 NO2	
804F*	Is Dengue RDT test available?	YES	
804G*	Is Urine routine examination (RE) available?	YES	
804H*	Is Stool routine examination (RE) available?	YES	

HIV TESTING

806	Does this facility conduct any HIV tests?, including HIV RDT, either in the facility or through referral?					
807	Is HIV rapid diagnostic testing available from this service site?					
808*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.	(A) OBSE AVAILA		(B) I	NOT OBSEF	RVED
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID			DK / NO, NEVER AVAILABLE
01	DETERMINE	1	2	3	4	5
02	UNIGOLD	1	2	3	4	5
03	STATPACK	1	2	3	4	5
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4	5
809*	Do you use DBS card/paper to collect dried blood spots (DBS) at this site ?					
809A	For what purpose are DBS samples collected?	EARLY INFAN	JALITY ASSUR T DIAGNOSIS (EID)	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	.2 3
810*	May I see a sample DBS paper/ card? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, N REPORTED A	NT LEAST 1 VAL NONE VALID VAILABLE, NOT BLE TODAY	Г SEEN		1 2 3 4

811*	Please tell me if:	(8	a)		(b)			(c)	
	a) Any of the following HIV test or test		ENT USED/		L ITEMS FOR	TEST			
	equipment is used in this facility, b) All items needed for the test are available, and c) Equipment is in working order or kit unexpir	Yes	No	OBSERVED	AVAILABLE? REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T
01*	HIV testing using ELISA assay/ CLIA	1	2 06∢						
02	ELISA/CLIA reader	1 ► b	2 06 ∢	1 * c	2 ► c	3 03 ↓	1	2	8
03	Plate Washer [ACCEPTABLE IF MANUAL WASHING]			1 * c	2 ► c	3 04 ◀	1	2	8
04*	Specific ELISA assay / CLIA kit.(E.G., BIO KI ENZYGNOST, VIRONOSTICA, MUREX)	T		1 ► c	2 🏲 c	³ 05 ◀	1	2	8
05	INCUBATOR	1 * b	2 06◀	1 * c	2 ► c	3 06 ◀	1	2	8
06*	Vortex mixer	1 * b	2 08◀	1 * c	2 ► c	3 08∢	1	2	8
08	PCR for viral load	1 ► b	2 09◀	1 * c	2 ► c	3 09 √	1	2	8
09	PCR for DNA-EID	1 * b	2 812◀	1 ► c	2 ► c	3 812 ◀	1	2	8
812*	Do you have National HIV Testing and Treatm 2020	ent Guid	delines,						8
813	May I see the guidelines ?								
818	Is there an established system for external qua for the HIV tests conducted by this laboratory?	-	rol						3
819*	What system of external quality control for HIV is used in this laboratory ?	' tests		EXTERNAL I	NSPECTION/	ECHNIQUE			
	PROBE FOR SYSTEM USED. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY					TRAL LABORA	TORY		
820	Is there a record of the results from the extern quality check?	al							3
821	May I see the records or results from the exter quality check?	nal		OBSERVED					
822	WHAT IS THE MOST RECENT ERROR RATI RECORDED BY THE EXTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL, ACCORDING TO THE REGISTER			PERCENT ERROR RAT	Έ				
823*	Do you send blood outside the facility for HIV diagnostic testing?			YES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			7
824*	For which HIV test do you send blood outside?			ELISA/EIA / C	CLIA			A C	
	PROBE			PCR FOR CO	ONFIRMATION	۰۰۰۰۰ ۱		E	
825	Do you maintain records of test result of HIV to conducted outside of this facility?	ests that	are						27
826	May I see records of recent tests conducted outside this facility?							1 2	

INFECTION CONTROL

	ASSESS THE HIV TESTING AREA (OR GENERAL LAB AREA IF NO HIV TEST FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT T	,		EMS.
827*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)	1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)	1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB	1	2	3
04*	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH I	LID 1	2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECETABLE	1	2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES	1	2	3
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR	1	2	3
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS	1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRON	1	2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]	1	2	3
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER	1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30	1	2	3
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER	1	2	3
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID	1	2	3
18**	ANTISEPTIC [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMEN	T 1	2	3
19**	N95 FACE MASKS	1	2	3

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY

830	Does this facility do any blood glucose testing in the facility?				1 2	→ 832			
831	Please tell me if: a) Any of the following blood glucose test equipment is used in this facility	(a) USED			(b) T/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?		(c) IS THE ITEM IN WOR ORDER OR UNEXPIF		
	 b) Equipment is available, and c) Equipment is in working order 	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Glucometer	1 ► b	2 832◀	1 ★ c	2 ► c	3 - 832	1	2	8
02	Glucometer test strips			1 → c	2 * c	³ ↓	1	2	8
832*	Does this facility do any <i>liver function tests</i> (such as ALT & AST) or <i>renal function tests</i> (such as serum creatinine, urea) on site?								→ 835A
833*	Does this facility have a blood chemistry analy that provides serum creatinine, LFTs and gluce								→ 835A
834	May I see the blood chemistry analyzer?			OBSERVED					
835	Is the blood chemistry analyzer functioning? ACCEPT REPORTED RESPONSE								
835A	Does this facililty do bilirubin test?								→836
835B	Does this facililty have Bilirubinometer/Colorim serum bilirubin?	eter th	nat provides						→836

835C	May I see the Bilirubinometer/Colorimeter?	REPORTED NOT SE	EEN	2	836
835D	Is the Bilirubinometer/Colorimeter is working order?	NO		2	
836	Does this facility do any <i>urine chemistry testing</i> using dipsticks and/or <i>urine pregnancy test</i> on site?				838
837	Please tell me if any of the following dipstick test is done (or	(A) USED	(B) OBSERV	ED AVAILABLE	
	used) in this location. If done or used, I will like to see one.		AT LEAST AVAILABLE	REPORTED AVA	RMALLY
	IF DONE/USED ASK TO SEE IT AND NOTE IF VALID/UNEXPI	RED O	NE VALID NONE VALID	NOT SEEN NOT	TODAY
01	Dip sticks for urine protein	1 ►b 2- 024	1 2	3	4
02	Dip sticks for urine glucose	1 ►b 2 03◄	1 2	3	4
03	Urine pregnancy test	1 ►b 2 - 838 ◀	1 2	3	4
838*	Do you ever send <u>blood or urine</u> outside the facility for blood chemistry, LFTs, urinalysis or pregnancy tests?				-840X
839*	INDICATE IF THERE IS AN OBSERVED RECORD OF RESULTS FOR TESTS CONDUCTED OUTSIDE	(A) SEND SPECIM OUTSIDE FOR TE	. ,	ECORD OF TEST JLTS OBSERVED	
		YES NO	YES	NO	
01*	Blood chemistry (e.g. glucose, sodium, potassium etc.)	1★ b 2 02←] 1	2	
02	Liver Function Test (LFT)	1 ► b 2 03 ←		2	
03	Urinalysis	1► b 2 04 ←		2	
04	Pregnancy test	1 ► b 2 840 X ←] 1	2	

PARASITOLOGY/BACTERIOLOGY

840X	Does this facility have any of the following of site: light or electron microscope, refrigerate test tubes, centrifuge, culture medium, g covers?	or in lab, incubator,	YES	
840*	Please tell me if: a) Any of the following EQUIPMENT is used in the facility	(a) EQUIPMENT/ TEST USED	(b) EQUIPMENT/ALL ITEMS FOR TEST AVAILABLE?	(c) IS THE ITEM IN WORKING ORDER?
	 b) Is available, and c) Equipment is functioning 	Yes No	NORMALLY REPORTED AVAILABLE OBSERVED NOT SEEN NOT TODAY	YES NO DON'T KNOW
01	LIGHT MICROSCOPE	1*b 2 03◀	1 ★ c 2 ★ c 3 ¬ 03◀	1 2 8
03	REFRIGERATOR IN LAB AREA	1►b 2 – 04◀	1 [★] c 2 ★ c 3 04 4	1 2 8
04	INCUBATOR	1►b 2 _ 05◀	1 ★ c 2 ★ c 3 05 ◀	1 2 8
05	TEST TUBES	1≻b 2 – 06 ↓	1 2 3	
06*	CENTRIFUGE	1 _▶ b 2 – 07◀	1 ★c 2★c 3 7 ◀	1 2 8
07	CULTURE MEDIUM	1 ★ b 2 08 ◀	1 2 3	
08	GLASS SLIDES AND COVERS	1 ★ b 2 7 09 ◀	1 2 3	

09**	ELECTRON MICROSCOPE	1 ⁺ b	2 10◀	1 ★ c	2 ★ c	3 10◀	1	2	8
10**	AUTOCLAVE	1 * b	2 84 #	1 * c	2 → c	3 − 841 •	1	2	8
841	Does this facility do any MALARIA tests (micr on site, i.e., in the facility?	oscopy	or mRDT)						_ 847C
842	Do you use malaria rapid diagnostic test to diagnose malaria at this laboratory/service site	e?		YES NO		→847			
843	May I see a sample malaria rapid diagnostic to kit? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	-	T)	OBSERVED, REPORTED	, AT LEAST 1 \ NONE VALID. AVAILABLE, N ABLE TODAY	IOT SEEN		2 3	
845	Do you have a training manual, poster or othe using malaria rapid diagnostic test?	r job ai	d for						→847
846	May I see the training manual, poster or other using malaria rapid diagnostic test?	job aid	for		NOT SEEN				
847*	Please tell me if: a) Any of the following malaria tests or equipment is used in the facility	EQU	(a) IPMENT/ T USED	-	(b) T/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?	OR TEST			
	b) All items needed for the test are available	Yes	No	OBSERVED	-	NORMALLY AVAILABLE NOT TODAY			
01*	GIEMSA STAIN / WRIGHT'S STAIN	1⁺b	2 03◀	1	2	3			
03	ACRIDINE ORANGE (AO microscope, and Acridine orange stain)	1 * b	2 _ 847C ◀	1	2	3			
847C*	Does this facility do any test for Diagnosis of Leishmaniasis?	Kalaaza	r /					1 2	→848
847D*	Does this facility use rapid diagnostic test Kit diagnosis of Kalaazar / Leishmaniasis??	(RK-39)	for					1 2	→848
847E	May I see a sample of RK-39? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID)		OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID. 1 OBSERVED, NONE VALID. 2 REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT SEEN. 3 NONE AVAILABLE TODAY 4					
848	Does this facility do any GRAM STAINING?							1 2	
849	Please tell me if the following are used and are available today.		(a) ISED	-	(b) T/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?	OR TEST			
	IF USED ASK TO SEE IT	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NORMALLY AVAILABLE NOT TODAY			
01	Crystal violet or Gentian violet	1 ⊁ b	2 02◀	1	2	3			
02	Lugol's iodine / Lugol's solution	1 * b	2 03◀	1	2	3			
03	Acetone or Acetone alcohol	1 ≯ b	2 04◀	1	2	3			
04	Neutral red, carbol fuchsin, or other counter stain	1 ⊁ b	2 850◀	1	2	3			
850	Do you ever send any specimen outside for Gram staining, India Ink staining, malaria testing or for culture?								→852

851	INDICATE IF THERE IS AN OBSERVED REC OF RESULTS FOR TESTS CONDUCTED OU		E	(A) SEND S OUTSIDE F		•) RECORD OF TEST ESULTS OBSERVED		
				YES	NO	YES	NO		
01	Gram stain			1 ≯ b	2 02◀	1	2		
02	India ink stain			1 ► b	2 03	1	2		
03	Malaria			1 ► b	2 04	1	2		
04	Specimen for culture			1 ► b	2 852◀	1	2		
852	Does this facility do STOOL MICROSCOPY?			YES1 NO2					
853	Please tell me if the following are used and are available today.		(a)		(b) [/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?	FOR TEST			
		Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED,	NORMALLY AVAILABLE NOT TODAY			
01	Formal saline (for concentration method)	1 * b	2 02◀	1	2	3			
02	Normal saline (for direct microscopy)	1 * b	2 03◀	1	2	3			
03	Lugol's iodine / Lugol's solution	1 [►] b	2 854 ◀	1	2	3			

SYPHILIS

854	Does this facility do any syphilis testing on si in the facility?	te, i.e.,		YES 1 NO 2					
855	Do you use syphilis rapid diagnostic test to diagnose syphilis at this service site?			YES NO		→ 857			
856	May I see a sample syphilis rapid diagnostic to kit? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, OBSERVED, REPORTED NONE AVAIL	2 . 3						
857	Other than syphilis RDT, does this facility con- any other syphilis testing in the facility?	duct							→ 859
858	 Please tell me if: a) Any of the following syphilis test or test equipment is used in this facility, b) All items needed for the test are 	(a) TEST CONDUCTED		ARE AL		(C) S THE ITE ORKING OF			
	available, and c) Equipment is in working order	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	VDRL/RPR	1 * b	2 03◀	1	2	3			
03	Rotator or shaker			1 * c	2 ► c	³ 05↓	1	2	8
05	Treponema Pallidum Hemaglutination Assay (TPHA)	1 * b	2 06◀	1	2	3 ↓ 06 ↓			
06**	Treponema Pallidum Particle Agglutination Assay (TPPA)	1 * b	2 859◀	1	2	3 859◀			

CHLAMYDIA

859	Does this facility do any chlamydia testing on site, i.e., in the facility?				YES1 NO2					
860*	 Please tell me if: a) following chlamydia test, or stain is used in the facility; b) All items needed for the test are available, and 	т	(a) EST DUCTED	(b) ARE ALL ITEMS FOR TEST AVAILABLE? REPORTED NOT OBSERVED NOT SEEN AVAILABLE						
01*	Geimsa stain / Gram stain / Wright's stain	1 * b	2⊤ 861 ⊀	1	2	3				

TUBERCULOSIS

861	Does this facility do any TB tests on site?				YES				
862	Please tell me IF: a) Any of the following TB tests or equipment is used in the facility	EQUI	(a) PMENT/ USED		(b) [/ALL ITEMS F AVAILABLE?	FOR TEST	(c) IS THE ITEM IN WORKING ORDE		EM IN
	 b) All items needed for the test are available c) Equipment is functioning 	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NORMALLY AVAILABLE NOT TODAY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Ziehl-Neelson test for AFB	1	2 05◀						
02	Carbol-Fuchsin	1 * b	2 03 ◀	1	2	3			
03	Sulphuric Acid (20 - 25% concentration) or Acid Alcohol	1 ⁺ b	2 04	1	2	3			
04	Methylene Blue	1 ► b	2 05◀	1	2	3			
05	Fluorescence Microscope (FM) - LED	1 ► b	2 06◀	1→ c	2 → c	3 06◀	1	2	8
06	Culture / growth medium for Mycobacterium Tuberculosis (e.g., MGIT 960)	1 ► b	2 07◀	1	2	3			
07	Biosafety hood / cabinet	1 ► b	2 08◀	1	2	3			
08	Auramine stain for Fluorescence Microscope ASK ONLY IF (05) YES AND AVAILABE (OBSERVED OR REPORTED NOT SEEN)	1 ► b	2 09◀	1	2	3			
09**	Compound Microscope	1 ⁺ b	2 863	1 → c	2 → c	³ 863 ◀	1	2	8
863*	Is Gene Expert services available at this facili	ty?							→865
864*	May I see a sample TB rapid diagnostic test (I for Gene Expert? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	,	it/Cartridge	OBSERVED, REPORTED	NONE VALID. AVAILABLE, N	/ALID		2 . 3	
865	Do you maintain any sputum containers at this site for collecting sputum specimen?	s servio	æ						→867
866*	May I see a sample sputum container?			REPORTED,	NOT SEEN	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3	
867	Does this laboratory send sputum outside the facility for TB testing?			NO				2	869A

868	Do you maintain records of result of sputum tests conducted elsewhere?	YES
869	May I see the record or register?	OBSERVED 1 REPORTED, NOT SEEN. 2
869A	CHECK Q861 TB TEST DONE ON SITE (CODE 1 CIRCLE)	TB TEST NOT DONE ON SITE (CODE 2 CIRCLE)
870*	Is there a system for quality control (either internal or external) for the TB sputum smears assessed in this laboratory?	YES 1 NO 2 → 873A
871	Please tell me which type of Quality Control / Quality Assurance practice is followed by this facility PROBE TO DETERMINE WHICH TYPE OF QUALTY CONTROL IS USED	INTERNAL QC / QA ONLY. 1 EXTERNAL QC / QA ONLY. 2 INTERNAL & EXTERNAL QC / QA. 3 SEND SLIDE FOR RE-READING. 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 6
872*	Are records maintained of the results from the quality control (internal or external) procedures?	YES1 NO2+873A
873	Are records maintained for the internal QC / QA procedures, the external QC / QA procedures, or for both internal and external QC / QA procedures?	RECORDS FOR IQC / IQA ONLY
873A	Do you have the Sputum Microcopy Manual available in this service area?	YES1 NO2+874A
873B	May I see the Sputum Microcopy Manual?	OBSERVED

HEPATITIS B & C

-											
874A	Does this facility do any tests for Hepatitis B?	YES1 NO2 →874D									
874B	Do you use Hep B RDT for detection of Hep B surface antigen (HBsAg)?	YES1 NO2 →874D									
874C	May I see the kit? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID. 1 OBSERVED, NONE VALID. 2 REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT SEEN. 3 NONE AVAILABLE TODAY 4									
874D	Does this facility do any tests for Hepatitis C?	YES 1 NO 2 →880									
874E	Do you use test kit to diagnose Hep C?	YES									
874F	May I see the kit? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID.1OBSERVED, NONE VALID.2REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT SEEN.3NONE AVAILABLE TODAY4									

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

880*	Does this facility perform diagnostic X-rays, ultrasound, computerized tomography or MRI	?		YES1 NO2						
	IF YES, ASK TO GO TO WHERE THE EQUIF IS LOCATED AND SPEAK WITH THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON.		ENT SKIP TO NE				EXT SEC	TION 🖣		
881*	Please tell me if: a) If any of the following imaging equipment is used in the facility	EQU	(a) JIPMENT JSED	(b) EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE?			-	(c) IS THE ITEM IN WORKING ORDER?		
	b) if it is available today, andc) if it is functioning today	Yes	No	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NORMALLY AVAILABLE NOT TODAY	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	DIGITAL X-RAY MACHINE NOT REQUIRING FILM	1 ≁ b	2 02◀	1 → c	2 → c	3 02◀	1	2	8	
02	X-RAY MACHINE	1 ≁ b	2 04◀	1 → c	2 → c	3 03◀	1	2	8	
03*	UNEXPOSED FILM FOR X-RAY			1→c	2→ c	3 04◀	1	2	8	
04*	ULTRASOUND MACHINE	1 ≁ b	2 05 ↓	1 → c	2 → c	3 05◀	1	2	8	
05*	CT SCAN	1 ≁ b	2 06◀	1 → c	2 → c	3 06◀	1	2	8	
06*	MRI			1→c 2→c 3 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION ◀		1 ↓ ALL SK	2 - • IP TO NEXT	SECTION		
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT FOR THE TIN DATA COLLECTION SITE	IE AND	HELP PR	OVIDED AND PF	ROCEED TO T	HE NEXT				

SECTION 9: MEDICINES AND COMMODITIES

900 CHECK Q210

FACILITY STORES MEDICINES FACILITY STORES NO MEDICINES

GO TO NEXT SECTION

SECTION 9.1: GENERAL MEDICINES AND SUPPLY ITEMS

ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE MEDICINES AND OTHER SUPPLIES ARE STORED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT OF MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES. IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

I would like to know if the following medicines are available today in this facility. If any of the medicines I mention is stored in another location in the facility, please tell me where in the facility it is stored so I can go there to verify.

ANTIBIOTICS

901*	Are any of the following antibiotics available in this facility/location today?	• •	SERVED _ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	AMOXICILLIN TABLET/CAPSULE (Bacterial infections in adults) #	1	2	3	4	5
02	AMOXICILLIN SYRUP/SUSPENSION OR DISPERSIBLE PEDIATRIC- DOSED TABLETS (Oral antibiotics for children) #	1	2	3	4	5
03	AMOXICILIN/CLAVULINATE (AUGMENTIN) TABS (broad spectrum antibiotic	cs) 1	2	3	4	5
04	AMPICILLIN (POWDER) INJECTION (Broad spectrum antibiotic)	1	2	3	4	5
05	AZITHROMYCIN TABS/CAPS (antibiotic) #	1	2	3	4	5
06	AZITHROMYCIN SYR/SUSPENSION (antibiotic)	1	2	3	4	5
08	CEFIXIME TABS/CAPS (antibiotic)	1	2	3	4	5
09	CEFTRIAXONE INJECTION (Injectable antibiotic) #	1	2	3	4	5
11	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE (TABS) (Oral antibiotics-adult formation) #	1	2	3	4	5
12	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE SUSPENSION OR DISPERSIBLE PEDIATRIC- DOSED TABLET (Oral antibiotics for children) #	1	2	3	4	5
13	DOXYCYCLINE TABS/CAPS [Broad spectrum antibiotic] #	1	2	3	4	5
14	ERYTHROMYCIN [Broad spectrum antibiotic, oral tabs]	1	2	3	4	5
15	ERYTHROMYCIN [oral suspension]	1	2	3	4	5
16	GENTAMYCIN INJECTION (Broad spectrum injectable antibiotic) #	1	2	3	4	5
17*	METRONIDAZOLE TABLETS/SYRUP [antibiotic/amebecide/antiprotozoal] #	1	2	3	4	5
18*	METRONIDAZOLE INJECTION/INFUSION #	1	2	3	4	5
19	BENZATHINE PENICILLIN INJECTION (Narrow spectrum injectable antibiotic	c) 1	2	3	4	5
20	TETRACYCLINE [Broad spectrum antibiotic, oral caps] #	1	2	3	4	5
21	TETRACYCLINE EYE OINTMENT	1	2	3	4	5
23*	CHLORAMPHENICOL (Caps/Applicap) #	1	2	3	4	5
24*	CLOXACILLIN (Tabs/Caps) #	1	2	3	4	5
25*	NEOMYCIN OINTMENT #	1	2	3	4	5
26*	CIPROFLOXACIN INFUSION	1	2	3	4	5
27*	CIPROFLOXACIN EYE/EAR DROP	1	2	3	4	5
28*	CIPROFLOXACIN TABLET	1	2	3	4	5

MEDICINES FOR WORM INFESTATION

902	Are any of the following medicines for the treatment of worm infestations available in the facility/location today?	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B)	NOT OBSERVED	
				REPORTED	_	DK /
		AT LEAST	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	NEVER
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	ONE VALID	NONE VALID	NOT SEEN	TODAY	AVAILABLE
01	ALBENDAZOLE #	1	2	3	4	5
02	MEBENDAZOLE	1	2	3	4	5

MEDICINES FOR NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

903	Are any of the following medicines for the management of non-communicable diseases available in the facility/location today?	• • •	SERVED ABLE	(B) NOT OBSERVED			
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
01	AMITRIPTYLINE (Depression) #	1	2	3	4	5	
02	AMLODIPINE / NIFEDIPINE TABLETS (CCB for high blood pressure) #	1	2	3	4	5	
03	ATENOLOL (Beta-blocker, Angina/hypertension) #	1	2	3	4	5	
04	BECLOMETHASONE INHALER	1	2	3	4	5	
05	BETAMETHASONE INJECTION	1	2	3	4	5	
06	CAPTOPRIL / ENALAPRIL / ANY OTHER ACE INHIBITOR (Vaso-dilatation, cardiac hypertension) (ACE INHIBITOR)	1	2	3	4	5	
07	DEXAMETHASONE INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5	
08	DIAZEPAM INJECTION (Anxiety/muscle relaxant/anticonvulsant) #	1	2	3	4	5	
11*	EPINEPHRINE/ADRENALINE INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5	
12*	FUROSEMIDE / LASIX (DIURETIC) INJECTION/TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5	
13*	THIAZIDE DIURETIC (HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE) #	1	2	3	4	5	
14	GLIBENCLAMIDE (Oral treatment for type-2 diabetes)	1	2	3	4	5	
15*	GLUCOSE (5% DEXTROSE) INJECTABLE SOLUTION #	1	2	3	4	5	
16	HEPARIN INJECTION	1	2	3	4	5	
17	HYDROCORTISONE #	1	2	3	4	5	
18	INSULIN INJECTIONS [DIABETES]	1	2	3	4	5	
19	ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE	1	2	3	4	5	
20	METFORMIN TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5	
22*	RANITIDINE / OMEPRAZOLE / PENTOPRAZOLE (Gastro-esophageal reflux)# 1	2	3	4	5	
23	PREDNISOLONE #	1	2	3	4	5	
24*	SALBUTAMOL TABLETS/INHALER (Bronchospasms/Chronic asthma) #	1	2	3	4	5	
25	SIMVASTATIN (High cholesterol)	1	2	3	4	5	
26	ASPIRIN CAPSULES/TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5	
27	METOCHLOPRAMIDE TABLETS/INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5	
28	CHLORPHENIRAMINE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5	
29	PHENIRAMINE INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5	
30	CETRIZINE (TABS/SUSPENSION) #	1	2	3	4	5	
31	ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE + MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE TABLETS (ANTACI	D)# 1	2	3	4	5	
32	HYOSCINE BUTYLBROMIDE (TABS/INJECTION) #	1	2	3	4	5	
33	PHENOBARBITONE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5	

1		1				
34	PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
35	ALPRAZOLAM TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
36	CHLORPROMAZINE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
37	DIGOXIN TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
38	ALLOPURINOL TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
39	CARBAMAZEPINE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
40	OXYMETAZOLINE NASAL DROPS #	1	2	3	4	5
41	ACETAZOLAMIDE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
42	LEVOTHYROXIN TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
43	AMINOPHYLLINE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
44**	FLUOXETINE TABLETS#	1	2	3	4	5
45**	SODIUM VALPORATE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
46**	TRIHEXYPHENIDYL TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
47**	IPRATROPIUM (MDI/ROTACAP)#	1	2	3	4	5
48**	RISPERIDONE TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
49**	METHYLDOPA	1	2	3	4	5

ANTI-FUNGAL MEDICINES

904*	Are any of the following anti-fungal medicines available in the facility/location today?	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSERVED		
		AT LEAST	AVAILABLE	REPORTED AVAILABLE	-	DK/ NEVER
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)		NONE VALID		TODAY	AVAILABLE
01*	FLUCONAZOLE TABLETS/OINTMENT #	1	2	3	4	5
02	MICONAZOLE VAGINAL PESSARIES	1	2	3	4	5
03	MICONAZOLE CREAM	1	2	3	4	5
04	NYSTATIN ORAL SUSPENSION	1	2	3	4	5
05	NYSTATIN VAGINAL PESSARIES/CREAM	1	2	3	4	5
06	COTRIMAZOLE SKIN CREAM #	1	2	3	4	5
07	COTRIMAZOLE PESSARY TAB #	1	2	3	4	5

ANTIMALARIAL MEDICINES

905*	Are any of the following antimalarial medicines available in the facility/location today?	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSERVED		
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	-	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	ARTEMETHER LUMEFRANTRINE (ALU) TABLETS/PACK	1	2	3	4	5
08	INJECTABLE ARTESUNATE	1	2	3	4	5
10	OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL MEDICINE [OTHER THAN ARTESUNATE + AMODIAQUINE TABS]	1	2	3	4	5
11	CHLOROQUINE TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5
12*	PRIMAQINE TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5
13**	ACT (6-12-18-24)	1	2	3	4	5

MEDICINES FOR TREATMENT OF KALAAZAR / LEISHMANIASIS

'905A	Are any of the following medicines for treatment for Kalazaar / Leishmaniasis available in the facility today?	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSERVED		
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		_	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	TAB MILTEFOSINE	1	2	3	4	5
02	INJ. AMPHOTERICIN B	1	2	3	4	5
03	INJ. LIPOSOMAL AMPHOTERICIN B	1	2	3	4	5
04**	PARAMOMYCINE	1	2	3	4	5

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

906*	Are any of the following medicines for maternal health and child available in the facility/location today?		SERVED LABLE	(B)	NOT OBSERVED	
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		AVAILABLE	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	CALCIUM GLUCONATE INJECTION	1	2	3	4	5
02	FOLIC ACID TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
03	IRON TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
04	IRON + FOLIC ACID COMBINATION TABLET #	1	2	3	4	5
05	MAGNESIUM SULPHATE INJECTION	1	2	3	4	5
06	MISOPROSTOL/MATRI SURAKCHHYA CHAKKI TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5
07	OXYTOCIN OR OTHER INJECTABLE UTEROTONIC	1	2	3	4	5
08*	TETANUS DIPTHERIA TOXOID VACCINE	1	2	3	4	5
09	ORAL REHYDRATION SALTS (ORS) SACHETS #	1	2	3	4	5
10	VITAMIIN A CAPSULES	1	2	3	4	5
11	ZINC TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
12*	INJECTION VITAMIN K	1	2	3	4	5
13*	MEDICAL ABORTION COMBI-PACK (MIFEPRISTONE 200mg + MISOPROSTOL 800 microgram vaginal tablets)	1	2	3	4	5
14**	HYDRALAZINE INJ	1	2	3	4	5

INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS

907	Are any of the following intravenous fluids available in the facility/location today?	(A) OBSERVE AVAILABLE	D	(B) NOT OBSERVED		
				REPORTED	NOT	DK /
		AT LEAST	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	NEVER
		ONE VALID	NONE VALID	NOT SEEN	TODAY	AVAILABLE
01	NORMAL SALINE / SODIUM CHLORIDE INJECTABLE SOLUTION #	1	2	3	4	5
02	RINGERS LACTATE #	1	2	3	4	5
03	5% DEXTROSE - NORMAL SALINE	1	2	3	4	5

FEVER REDUCING AND PAIN MEDICINES

908*	Are any of the following OTHER medicines available in the facility/location today?	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSER		VED
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		AVAILABLE	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	DICLOFENAC TABLETS/INJECTION (Strong oral pain medicine) #	1	2	3	4	5
02	PARACETAMOL TABLETS/INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5
03	PARACETAMOL SYRUP OR DISPERSIBLE PEDIATRIC-DOZED TABLETS	# 1	2	3	4	5
04	IBUPROFEN TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5
05	INDOMETHACIN TABLETS #	1	2	3	4	5

OTHERS

908A	Are any of the following OTHER medicines available in the facility/location today?	· · ·	SERVED LABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		AVAILABLE	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	ACYCLOVIR TABS/OINTMENT (ANTIVIRAL) #	1	2	3	4	5
02	TINIDAZOLE TABLETS (ANTI-PROTOZOAL) #	1	2	3	4	5
03	VITAMIN B COMPLEX #	1	2	3	4	5
04	CALAMINE LOTION #	1	2	3	4	5
05	GAMMA BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE LOTION #	1	2	3	4	5
06	BENZOIC ACID + SALICYLIC ACID OINTMENT #	1	2	3	4	5
07	SILVER SULPHADIAZINE CREAM #	1	2	3	4	5
08	GENTIAN VIOLET SOLUTION (2%) #	1	2	3	4	5
09	POVIDONE IODINE #	1	2	3	4	5
10	CLOVE OIL #	1	2	3	4	5
11	ATROPINE INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5
12	PRALIDOXIME SODIUM #	1	2	3	4	5
13	ACTIVATED CHARCOAL #	1	2	3	4	5
14	LIGNOCAINE INJECTION #	1	2	3	4	5
15**	PERMETHRINE GEL, 30 ML #	1	2	3	4	5

STORAGE CONDITION: ANTIBIOTICS & GENERAL MEDICINES

909	OBSERVE THE PLACE WHERE THE MEDICINES ASSESSED SO FAR ARE STORED AND INDICATE THE PRESENCE (OR ABSENCE) OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STORAGE CONDITIONS.			NO	
01	ARE THE MEDICINES OFF THE FLOOR AND AWAY FROM THE WALL?			2	
02	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM WATER	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM WATER			
03	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM THE SUN?		1	2	
04	IS THE ROOM CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR P	ESTS (ROACHES, ETC)?	1	2	
05	IS THE STORAGE ROOM WELL VENTILATED?		1	2	
06**	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM MOISTURE/HUMIDITY?		1	2	
07**	IS THE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE?			2	
910	ARE THE MEDICINES ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO DATE OF EXPIRATION ("first expire, first out")?	YES, ALL MEDICINES	2		
911	What system does this facility use to monitor the amount of medicines received, the amount issued, and the amount present today?	NO. 3 COMPUTER SYSTEM UPDATED DAILY. 1 LEDGER/STOCK CARD UPDATED DAILY. 2 COMPUTER SYSTEM NOT UPDATED 2 DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECORD OF 05 DISTRIBUTED MEDICINES. 3 LEDGER/STOCK CARD NOT UPDATED 3 LEDGER/STOCK CARD NOT UPDATED 0 DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECORD OF 05 DISTRIBUTED MEDICINES. 4			
	ASK TO SEE THE SYSTEM AND RECORD OBSERVATION	OTHER SYSTEM (SPECIFY)	6		

SUPPLY ITEMS

912	Do you have the following supply items available in the facility/location today?	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DESTRUCT SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	1	2	3
02	INFUSION SET FOR IV SOLUTION	1	2	3
03	CANULA FOR ADMINISTERING IV FLUIDS	1	2	3
04	LATEX GLOVES	1	2	3
05	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB	1	2	3
06	HAND WASHING SOAP	1	2	3
07	DISINFECTING SOLUTION	1	2	3
08	INSECTICIDE TREATED MOSQUITO NETS	1	2	3
912A*	Do you have the following items available in the facility/location today?	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	Refrigerator for storage of drugs that need refrigeration. This is a refrigerator other than the refrigerator for storing vaccines, and even the refrigerator for storing blood.	1	2	3
02	Thermometer to monitor room temperature where drugs are stored	1	2	3

SECTION 9.2: CONTRACEPTIVE COMMODITIES

920		ECK Q212 CONTRACEPTIVES STORED IN FA CONTRACEPTIVES STORED WITH OTHER MEDICINES IN COMMON LOCATION (RESPONSE 2 CIRCLED) PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION (RESPONSE 2 CIRCLED)				L IN FAG	CILITY		
921*	Are any of the following CONTRACEPTIVE commodities available in the facility/ location today?	. ,	SERVED ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED	` '	⁻ OF STO SIX MON ⁻	CK IN LAS ⁻ THS
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	available None valii		AVAILABLE	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DK
01*	COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS (OC	P) 1	2	3	4	5 02◀	1	2	8
02	PROGESTIN-ONLY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	1	2	3	4	5 04◀	1	2	8
04	PROJESTIN-ONLY INJECTABLE CONTRACEPTIVES (DEPO)	1	2	3	4	5 ⊤ 05 ⊀	1	2	8
05	MALE CONDOMS	1	2	3	4	5 07◀	1	2	8
07*	INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE (IUC e.g Copper-T	CD) 1	2	3	4	5 _ 08∢	1	2	8
08*	IMPLANT (JADELLE)	1	2	3	4	5 09 ∢	1	2	8
09*	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS (IF PRIVATE FACILITY SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4	5 922 ◀	1	2	8

STORAGE CONDITION - CONTRACEPTIVE COMMODITIES

922	OBSERVE THE LOCATION WHERE CONTRACEPTIVE COMMODITIES ARE STORED AND INDICATE THE PRESENCE (OR ABSENCE) OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STORAGE CONDITIONS	YES	NO
01	ARE THE COMMODITIES OFF THE FLOOR AND AWAY FROM THE WALL?	1	2
02	ARE THE COMMODITIES PROTECTED FROM WATER	1	2
03	ARE THE COMMODITIES PROTECTED FROM THE SUN?	1	2

04	IS THE ROOM CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS)	1	2	
05	IS THE STORAGE ROOM WELL VENTILATED?		1	2
06**	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM MOISTURE/HUMIDITY	?	1	2
07**	IS THE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE?		1	2
923	ARE THE CONTRACEPTIVE COMMODITIES ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO DATE OF EXPIRATION ("first expire, first out")	YES, ALL COMMODITIES	2	
924	What type of system does this facility use to monitor the amount of contraceptive commodities received, the amount issued, and the amount present today? ASK TO SEE THE SYSTEM AND RECORD OBSERVATION	COMPUTER SYSTEM UPDATED DAIL LEDGER/STOCK CARD UPDATED DA COMPUTER SYSTEM NOT UPDATED DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECC DISTRIBUTED COMMODITIES LEDGER/STOCK CARD NOT UPDATE DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECC DISTRIBUTED COMMODITIES OTHER SYSTEM (SPECIFY)	ILY 2 DRD OF 3 D DRD OF	
924A	When was the last time that you received a routine supply of contraceptive methods?	WITHIN PRIOR 4 FULL WEEKS BETWEEN 4-12 WEEKS MORE THAN 12 WEEKS AGO NO ROUTINE SUPPLY SYSTEM DON'T KNOW		
924B	Does this facility determine the quantity of each contraceptive method required and order that, or is the quantity that you receive determined elsewhere?	NEED DETERMINED		
924C	 Routinely, when you order contraceptive methods, which best describes the system you use to determine how much of each to order? Do you: Review the amount of each method remaining, and order to bring the stock amount to a predetermined (fixed) amount? Order exactly the same quantity each time, regardless of the existing stock? Review the amount of each method used since 	ORDER TO MAINTAIN FIXED STOCK ORDER SAME AMOUNT ORDER BASED ON		
	Keylew the another of each method used since the previous order, and plan based on prior utilization and expected future activity? Other (SPECIFY)	OTHER		
	DON'T KNOW	DON'T KNOW	8	→925
924D	On average approximately how long does it take between ordering and receiving family planning commodities for this faciltity?	< 2 WEEKS	NTH 2 HS 3 HS 4	
925	PRESENTLY INTERVIEWING IN PHARMACY PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE	PRESENTLY INTERVIEN FAMILY PLANNING SERVIC THANK THE RESPONDENT IN THE FP SERVIC AND CONTINUE TO NEXT SECTION OR SERVI		

SECTION 9.3: ANTI-TB DRUGS

930	CHECK Q214 ANTI-TB MEDICINES STORED WITH OTHER MEDICINES IN COMMON LOCATION (RESPONSE 2 CIRCLED)	ANTI-TB MEDICINES STORED IN TB SERVICE AREA OR NOT STOCKED AT ALL IN FACILITY (RESPONSE 1 OR 3 CIRCLED) PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION (ARV MEDS?) +				
931	Are any of the following TB medicines available in the facility/location today?	. ,	SERVED ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		AVAILABLE	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE
01	ETHAMBUTOL TABS (E)	1	2	3	4	5
02	ISONIAZID TABS (INH, H)	1	2	3	4	5
03	PYRAZINAMIDE (Z)	1	2	3	4	5
04	RIFAMPICIN (R)	1	2	3	4	5
05	ISONIAZID + RIFAMPICIN (HR) ADULT	1	2	3	4	5
06	ISONIAZID + ETHAMBUTOL (EH) (2FDC)	1	2	3	4	5
07	ISONIAZID + RIFAMPICIN + PYRAZINAMIDE (RHZ) (3FDC)	1	2	3	4	5
08	ISONIAZID + RIFAMPICIN + ETHAMBUTOL (RHE) (3FDC)	1	2	3	4	5
09	ISONIAZID + RIFAMPICIN + PYRAZINAMIDE + ETHAMBUTOL (4FDC)	1	2	3	4	5
11**	ISONIAZID + RIFAMPICIN (HR) CHILD	1	2	3	4	5

STORAGE CONDITION: ANTI-TB MEDICINES

				1	
932*	OBSERVE THE PLACE WHERE THE TB MEDICINES ARE STORED AND (OR ABSENCE) OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STORAGE CONDITION		YES	NO	
01	ARE THE MEDICINES OFF THE FLOOR, AND AWAY FROM THE WALL?		1	2	
02	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM WATER		1	2	
03	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM THE SUN?		1	2	
04	IS THE ROOM CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR F	ESTS (ROACHES, ETC)?	1	2	
05	IS THE STORAGE ROOM WELL VENTILATED?		1	2	
06*	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM MOISTURE/HUMIDITY?		1	2	
07**	IS THE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE?		1	2	
933	ARE THE MEDICINES ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO DATE OF EXPIRATION ("first expire, first out")?	YES, ALL MEDICINES	2		
934	What system does this facility use to monitor the amount of medicines received, the amount issued, and the amount present today?	COMPUTER SYSTEM UPDATED DAILY 1 LEDGER/STOCK CARD UPDATED DAILY 2 COMPUTER SYSTEM NOT UPDATED DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECORD OF DISTRIBUTED VACCINES			
935	PRESENTLY INTERVIEWING IN PRESENTLY INTERVIEWING IN TB SERVICE AREA				
		ANK THE RESPONDENT IN THE TB SERV O CONTINUE TO NEXT SECTION OR SERV			

SECTION 9.4: ANTIRETROVIRAL MEDICINES

940	CHECK Q216 ARV MEDICINES STORED WITH OTHER MEDICINES IN COMMON LOCATION (RESPONSE 2 CIRCLED)	ARV MEDICINES STORED IN ART SERVICE AREA OR NOT STOCKED AT ALL IN FACILITY (RESPONSE 1 OR 3 CIRCLED) PROCEED TO NEXT SECTION ←					
941*	Are any of the following Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NRTI) ARVs available in the facility/location today?		(A) OBSERVED (B) NOT (AVAILABLE		NOT OBSER	T OBSERVED	
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
02	ZIDOVUDINE (ZDV, AZT) SYRUP OR DISPERSIBLE TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5	
03	ABACAVIR (ABC) TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5	
05	LAMIVUDINE (3TC) TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5	
09	TENOFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE (TDF)	1	2	3	4	5	
941A**	Are any of the following Single Formulation Integrase Inhibitors ARVs available in the facility/location today?	• •	SERVED _ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED	
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
01	DOLUTEGRAVIR TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5	
02	RALTEGRAVIR	1	2	3	4	5	
942*	Are any of the following Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor (NNRTI) ARVs available in the facility/location today?		SERVED _ABLE	(B) NOT OBSERVED			
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
01	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) TABLETS	1	2	3	4	5	
02	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) SYRUP	1	2	3	4	5	
03	EFAVIRENZ (EFV) TABLETS/CAPSULES	1	2	3	4	5	
943*	Is the following Protease Inhibitor ARV available in this facility/location today?	. ,	SERVED _ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSER	VED	
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID		NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
05	RITONAVIR (RTV)	1	2	3	4	5	
09	DARUNAVIR (DRV)	1	2	3	4	5	
10*	LOPINAVIR (LPV) + RITONAVIR (RTV)	1	2	3	4	5	
944*	Are any of the following Fusion Inhibitor or Combined ARVs available in this facility/location today?	· · ·	SERVED _ABLE		NOT OBSER		
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN		DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
04	ZIDOVUDINE + LAMIVUDINE [AZT + 3TC]	1	2	3	4	5	
06	ZIDOVUDINE + LAMIVUDINE + NEVIRAPINE [AZT + 3TC + NVP]	1	2	3	4	5	
07	TENOFOVIR+EMTRICITABINE (TDF+FTC)	1	2	3	4	5	
08	TENOFOVIR + LAMIVUDINE [TDF + 3TC]	1	2	3	4	5	
09	TENOFOVIR + LAMIVUDINE + EFAVIRENZ [TDF + 3TC + EFV]	1	2	3	4	5	

11**	TENOFOVIR+LAMIVUDINE+DOLUTEGRAVIR (TDF+3TC+DTG)	1	2	3	4	5
12**	LOPINAVIR/RITONAVIR ORAL PALLETE	1	2	3	4	5
13**	LOPINAVIR/RITONAVIR ADULT TABLET	1	2	3	4	5
14**	ATAZANOVIR/RITONAVIR TABLET	1	2	3	4	5
15**	ABACAVIR+LAMIVUDINE TABLET	1	2	3	4	5

STORAGE CONDITION - ARV MEDICINES

945	OBSERVE THE LOCATION WHERE ARVS ARE STORED AND INDICATE T EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STORAGE CONDITIONS	THE PRESENCE (OR ABSENCE) OF	YES	NO		
01	ARE THE ARTS OFF THE FLOOR AND AWAY FROM THE WALL?		1	2		
02	ARE THE ARTS PROTECTED FROM WATER		1	2		
03	ARE THE ARTS PROTECTED FROM THE DIRECT SUN?		1	2		
04	IS THE ROOM CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PE	STS (ROACHES, ETC)?	1	2		
05	IS THE STORAGE ROOM WELL VENTILATED?		1	2		
06**	ARE THE MEDICINES PROTECTED FROM MOISTURE/HUMIDITY?		1	2		
07**	IS THE FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE?			2		
946*	ARE THE ARVS ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO DATE OF EXPIRATION ("first expire, first out"; " FEFO")	YES, ONLY SOME MEDICINES				
947	What system does this facility use to monitor the amount of ARV medicines received, the amount issued, and the amount present today?	COMPUTER SYSTEM UPDATED DAILY 1 LEDGER/STOCK CARD UPDATED DAILY 2 COMPUTER SYSTEM NOT UPDATED DAILY, BUT THERE IS DAILY RECORD OF DISTRIBUTED ARVS				
	ASK TO SEE THE SYSTEM AND RECORD OBSERVATION	OTHER SYSTEM (SPECIFY) 6			
948		PRESENTLY INTERVIE ART SERVI	-			
		K THE RESPONDENT IN THE ART SERVI CONTINUE TO NEXT SECTION OR SERV	-			

MODULE 3: SERVICE-SPECIFIC READINESS

CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 10: CHILD VACCINATION

1000	CHECK Q102.01 CHILD VACCINATION SERVICES AVAILABLE	VACCINATION		
		NEXT SECTION OR SEF	RVICE SITE	
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION WHERE CHILD VACCINATION FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT CHILD VA INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURV	ACCINATION SERVICES IN TH	E FACILITY.	
1001*	Now I would like to ask you specifically about vaccination services for children under 5 following services, please tell me whether the service is offered by your facility, and if s per month the service is provided <i>at the facility, and how many days per month as outr</i>	o, how many days		
	CHILD VACCINATION SERVICE (USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS	(a) # OF DAYS PER MONTH SERVICE IS PROVIDED AT FACILITY	(b) # OF DAYS F MONTH SERVICE IS THROUGH OUT	PROVIDED
01	Routine DPT+HepB+Hib (pentavalent)	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
02	Routine polio vaccination	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
03	Routine MR vaccination	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
04	Routine BCG vaccination	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
05*	Routine Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccination (PCV)	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
06*	Routine Japanese encephalitis vaccination (JE Vaccination)	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
07**	Routine FIP Vaccination	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
08**	Routine Rota Virus Vaccination	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
09**	Other (specify)	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
1002**	Do you have national immunization schedue for child vaccinations available in this service area today?	YES		1006
1003**	May I see the national immunization schedulefor child vaccinations?	OBSERVED REPORTED NOT SEEN		

1006*	ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ITEMS REQUIRED FOR VACCINATION SERVICES	OBSERVED REPORTED, NOT NOT SEEN AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE		
01	Blank/unused individual child health cards or booklets		1	2	3		
02	Tally sheets		1	2	3		
04*	FCHV report forms (HMIS 9.1)		1	2	3		
05*	Immunization and outreach clinic programme report (HMIS 9.2)		1	2	3		
06*	Monthly progress report (HMIS 9.3) (IF HP , PHCC, UHC, CHU)		1	2	3		
07*	Hospital monthly progress report (HMIS 9.4) (IF PUBLIC HOSPITAL)		1	2	3		
08*	Hospital monthly progress report (HMIS 9.5) (IF NON-STATE HEALTH FACILITY)		1	2	3		
09**	Micro planning of immunization		1	2	3		
1007*	Does this facility routinely store any vaccines, or are all its vaccines either picked up from another facility or delivered when services are being provided?	ROUTINELY STORE SOME VACCINES.1RECEIVE ALL VACCINES FROM HIGHERCENTER AND STORES FOR SHORT TIME.STORES NO VACCINES.2			→1014 →1014		
1007A**	What type of cold chain equipment does this facility use?	WHO PQS HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATOR			1 2		
1008	ASK TO BE TAKEN TO THE AREA WHERE VACCINES ARE STORED. ASK TO SEE THE VACCINE REFRIGERATOR.	REFRIGERATOR OBSERVED. 1 REFRIGERATOR NOT OBSERVED. 2			→1014		
1008A**	What type of temprature monitoring device does this facility use?	FRIDGE TAG1THERMOMETER2					
1009	Do you maintain a cold-chain temperature monitoring chart?	YES1 NO2				1012	
1010	May I see the cold-chain temperature monitoring chart?	OBSERVE REPORTE	→1012				
1011	CHECK WHETHER THE TEMPERATURE RECORD WAS COMPLETED TWICE DAILY FOR EACH OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.	YES, COMPLETED					
1012*	Please tell me if each of the following vaccines is available in the facility today. If available, I would like to see it.	(A) OBSERVED (B) NOT OBSER AVAILABLE				RVED	
	IF AVAILABLE, CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED, VVM UNCHANGED, NOT FROZEN) (May be available on vaccination days only?)		AVAILABLE NONE VALIE			DK / NEVER AVAILABLE	
01	DPT+HepB+Hib [PENTAVALENT]	1	2	3	4	5	
02*	ORAL POLIO VACCINE/ IPV	1	2	3	4	5	
03	MR VACCINE AND DILUENT	1	2	3	4	5	
04	BCG VACCINE AND DILUENT	1	2	3	4	5	
05*	PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE	1	2	3	4	5	
06*	JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VACCINE (JE VACCINE)	1	2	3	4	5	
07** 08**	FIP VACCINE ROTA VIRUS VACCINE	1	2	3	4	5 5	
1013	WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE IN THE VACCINE REFRIGERATOR?	1 2 3 4 BETWEEN +2 AND +8 DEGREES. 1 ABOVE +8 DEGREES. 2 BELOW +2 DEGREES. 3 THERMOMETER NOT FUNCTIONAL. 4 NO THERMOMETER 5 NO FRIDGE TAG 6			0		
1014*	How many vaccine carriers or cold boxes do you have? ASK TO SEE THE VACCINE CARRIERS. REPORTED RESPONSE FROM KNOWLEDGEABLE RESPONDENT IS ACCEPTABLE.	ONE 1 TWO OR MORE SETS. 2 NONE. 3				-→ 1015B	

1015*	How many sets of ice packs or cool water packs do you have? ASK TO SEE THE ICE PACKS. REPORTED RESPONSEACCEPTABLE NOTE: 4-5 ICE PACKS MAKE ONE SET		TWO OR MOR NO ICE PACK	RE SETS S, USE PURCH	1 2 IASED ICE 3	→ 1015E
015A	OBSERVE ICEPACKS CONDITIONING.				AINTAINED 1	
015B	Does this facility have vaccine bundling system? (Syringe, Icepacks, Diluent, Safety Boxes and Re-constitution Syringe)					→1015
015C	May I see vaccine bundling commodities? OBSERVE IF COMMODITIES BUNDLING (MANAGED BY THE FACILIT IS ACCORDING TO THE DOSES OF VACCINES.	ΓY)	REPORTED, N	NOT SEEN		
015D	Do you follow multi dose-vial policy (MDVP) ? YES					
015E	Do you follow vaccine vial monitoring (VVM) ?					
015F**	Do you observe vaccinated child for 30 minutes?	YES				
	INFECTION		01			
			-			
1050	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED		GENERAL INFORMATION [Q710]. 11 CHILD CURATIVE CARE [Q1251]. 13 FAMILY PLANNING [Q1351]. 14 ANTENATAL CARE [Q1451]. 15 PMTCT [Q1551]. 16 DELIVERY [Q1651]. 17 STI SERVICES [Q1851]. 18 TUBERCULOSIS [Q1951]. 19 HIV TESTING [Q2051]. 21 NCD [Q2351]. 22 MINOR SURGERY [Q2451]. 23 NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN. 31			NEXT SECTION / SERVICE SITE
051*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION			OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABL
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)			1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)			1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB			1	2	3
04*	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND	BLUE) WITH L	.ID	1	2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE			1	2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES			1	2	3
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOF	र		1	2	3
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES (AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	OR		1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS			1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRONS			1	2	3
12 14*	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]			1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30			1	2	3
16** 17**				1	2	3
17	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID			I	2	3
18**	ANTISEPTIC [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT			1	2	3
19**	N95 FACE MASKS			1	2	3
052	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE CHILD VACCINATION SERVICE DELIVERY ROOM OR AREA.	OTHER R	OOM WITH AUDITORY ANI	O VISUAL PRIV		

CURRENT LOCATION.

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SECTION 11: CHILD GROWTH MONITORING SERVICES

1100	CHECK Q102.02	HECK Q102.02 GROWTH MONITORING SERVICES AVAILABLE			NO GROWTH MONITORING SERVICES				
				NEXT					
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOC FACILITY. FIND THE PERSON MOST KI INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN	NOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT	GROW	TH MONI	TORING SER	VICES IN 1	THE FACILITY.		
1101	Please tell me the number of days per month that growth monitoring services are offered in this facility, and the number of days per month as outreach, if any. USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS			(a) # OF DAYS PER MONTH SERVICE IS PROVIDED AT FACILITY			(b) # OF DAYS P SERVICE IS THROUGH C	PROVIDED	
01	Child growth monitoring			# C	OF DAYS		# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE		
1104*	I would like to know if the following items are available		(A) AV	AILABLE			(B) FUNCTIONI	NG	
	in this service area and are functioning. I would like to see them.	OBSERVED		PORTED T SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	CHILD WEIGHING SCALE (250GRAM GRADATION)	1→ b		2 → b	3 02 ↓	1	2	8	
02	INFANT WEIGHING SCALE (100 GRAM GRADATION)	1 → b		2 → b	3 03	1	2	8	
03	HEIGHT OR LENGTH BOARD	1 → b		2 → b	3 04 ◀	1	2	8	
04	TAPE FOR MEASURING HEAD CIRCUMFEREN	CE 1→ b		2 → b	3 05	1	2	8	
05	GROWTH CHARTS (HMIS 2.1)	1		2	3				
06*	TAPE FOR MID-UPPER ARM CIRCUMFERENCE (SAKIR TAPE)	E(MUAC) 1→ b		2 → b	3 07	1	2	8	
07**	MOTHER AND INFANT (2 IN 1 SCALE)	1		2	3 08	1	2	8	
08**	BALVITA SACHET	1		2	3				
09**	RESOMAL PACKET	1		2	3				
10**	Z-SCORE CALCULATION SHEET	1		2	3				
11**	READY TO USE THERAPEUTIC FOOD (RUTF)	1		2	3				
12**	F-75 JAR	1		2	3				
13**	F-100 JAR	1		2	3				
14**	BREASTFEEDING CORNER	1		2	3				
15**	IMAM GUIDELINE	1		2	3				
16**	MIYCN TRAINING MANUAL	1		2	3				
17**	EMERGENCY NUTRITION GUIDELINES	1		2	3				
18**	INPATIENT THERAPEUTIC CARE (ITC) MANAG	EMENT PROT 1		2	3				
19**	IRON AND FOLIC ACID	1		2	3				
20**	VITAMIN - A	1		2	3				
21**	ALBENDAZOLE	1		2	3				
22**	IMAM REGISTER (HMIS 2.6)	1		2	3				
23**	NUTRITION CORNER	1	-	2	3				

24**	NUTRITION REGISTER (HMIS2.3)	1	2 3			
1104C**	Does this facility provide dewormin	g to school children?		YES			
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AN CURRENT LOCATION.	D MOVE TO YOUR NEXT D	ATA COLLECTION POIN	NT IF DIFFERENT FR	ROM		
	SECTIO	N 12: CHILD	CURATIVE	E CARE S	BERVIC	ES	
1200	CHECK Q102.03	CURATIVE CAI SERVICES AVAILAB			NO CURATIVI SEI	E CARE RVICES	
	ASK TO BE SHOWN T	HE LOCATION IN THE F	ACILITY WHERE CUF		ON OR SERVIO		
		N MOST KNOWLEDGEA					
1201	Please tell me the number of days consultations or curative care for c offered in this facility, and the num outreach, if any. USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALC	hildren under 5 are ber of days per month as		(a) # OF D MONTH S PROVIDED	(b) # OF DAYS F MONTH SERVICE THROUGH OUT (VILLAGE LEV ACTIVITIE	IS PROVIDEI REACH /EL)	
01	Consultation or curative care servi	ces for sick children		# OF DAYS		# OF DAYS 00=NO SERVICE	
1202*	Please tell me if providers of child	YES	NO				
01	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT CHIL	D MALNUTRITION				1	2
02	PROVIDE VITAMIN A SUPPLEME	1	2				
04	PROVIDE ZINC SUPPLEMENTAT	1	2				
05**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT NEW	BORN INFECTION				1	2
06**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT CHIL	D DIARRHOEA				1	2
07**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT CHIL	D ARI				1	2
08**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT CHIL	D FEVER				1	2
09**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT NEW	BORN HYPOTHERMIA				1	2
10**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT NEW	BORN JUNDICE				1	2
11**	DIAGNOSE AND/OR TREAT BRE	ASTFEEDING PROBLEM AN	ID LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	Γ		1	2
1208	Does this facility have a system we and parameters are routinely carrie before the consultation for the press IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE PLACE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE BEFOR	ed out on sick children senting illness? : WHERE THESE		YES			1210
1209	OBSERVE IF THE BELOW ACTIV ROUTINELY. IF YOU DO NOT SE				ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NOT	
	Is [ACTIVITY YOU DO NOT SEE] all sick children?	routinely conducted for		ACTIVITY OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	ROUTINELY	DON'T KNOW
01	Weighing the child			1	2	3	8
02	Plotting child's weight on graph (e.	g. HMIS card, child health car	-d)	1	2	3	8
03	Taking child's temperature			1	2	3	8
04	Assessing child's vaccination statu	S		1	2	3	8
05**	Providing group health education /	Ŭ		1	2	3	8
06	Administer fever-reducing medicin			1	2	3	8
07	Triaging of sick children, i.e., priori based on the severity of their cond	-		1	2	3	8
08**	Assessment of mal nutrition			1	2	3	8

1210	I would like to know if the following items are		(A) AVAILABLE			(B) FUNCTIONING		
	available in this service area. I would like to see them. For equipment and instruments, I would like to know if they are functioning.	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	CHILD WEIGHING SCALE (250GRAM GRADATION)	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 02 ◀	1	2	8	
02**	INFANT WEIGHING SCALE/PAN SCALE (100 GRAM GRADATION)	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 03 ◀	1	2	8	
03	DIGITAL THERMOMETER	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 04 ◀	1	2	8	
04**	PAEDIATRIC STETHOSCOPE	1 → b	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 05◀	1	2	8	
05	Timer or watch with seconds hand	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 06◀	1 07 ◀	2	8	
06	Staff has watch with seconds hand or other device (e.g., cell phone) that can measure seconds	1 → b	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 07 ◀	1	2	8	
07	Calibrated 1/2 or 1-liter measuring jar for ORS	1	2	3				
08	Cup and spoon	1	2	3				
09	ORS PACKETS OR SACHETS	1	2	3				
10	At least 1 bucket (for cleaning used cups)	1	2	3				
11	Examination bed or table	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	³ 12 ◀	1	2	8	
12**	Phototherapy	$1 \rightarrow b$	2 →b	3 13 ↓	1	2	8	
13**	Radient warmer	$1 \rightarrow b$	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 14 ↓	1	2	8	
14**	Ventilator	$1 \rightarrow b$	2 →b	3 15 ↓	1	2	8	
15**	Nebulizer	1 → b	$2 \rightarrow b$	3 16 ◀	1	2	8	
16**	MUAC tape	1	2	3				
17**	Measuring tape	1	2	3				
18**	Zinc tablet	1	2	3				
211*	Please tell me if you have any of the following materials. IF YES, ASK TO SEE							
01	IMNCI chart booklet	1	2	3				
03	Visual aids for teaching caretakers	1	2	3				
04*	IEC materials on MYICN	1	2	3				
05*	IEC materials on IMNCI?	1	2	3				
06**	FB-IMNCI Treatment Protocol	1	2	3				
07**	National Neonatal Clinical Protocol	1	2	3				
212*	Are health records (register) for sick children maintained at this service site?						1250	
212A**	In which register do you maintain records?		OPD REC	EGISTER (HMIS GISTER (HMIS 1 REGISTEF	.3)	2		
213*	May I see the register?			ED ED NOT SEEN.				

INFECTION CONTROL

1250	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	AT YOU DO NOT SEE, CHILD VACCINA T TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. FAMILY PLANNI ANTENATAL CA AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN PMTCT [Q1551] HERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED DELIVERY [Q16 STI SERVICES [TUBERCULOSIS HIV TESTING [C NCD [Q2351] MINOR SURGEI			FORMATION [Q710]. 11 INATION [Q1051]. 12 INING [Q1351]. 14 CARE [Q1451]. 15 51]. 16 (1651]. 17 'S [Q1851]. 18 SIS [Q1951]. 19 G(Q2051]. 21		
1251*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION			OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)	1	2	3			
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)	1	2	3			
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB	1	2	3			
04*	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND	1	2	3			
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE				2	3	
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES				2	3	
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR				2	3	
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	OR		1	2	3	
10	SURGICAL MASKS			1	2	3	
11	GOWNS/APRONS			1	2	3	
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]			1	2	3	
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER			1	2	3	
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30			1	2	3	
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER			1	2	3	
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID			1	2	3	
18**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUME	NT/EQUIPMEN	IT	1	2	3	
19**	N95 FACE MASKS				2	3	
1252	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF CHILD CURATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY ROOM OR AREA.	D VISUAL PRIV	ACY2				

SECTION 13: FAMILY PLANNING

1300	CHECK Q102.04	F	NO FA PLANNING SERV		
	SERVICES	NEXT SECTIO	ON OR SERVICE	SITE	
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE F FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT FAMIL INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SUR	Y PLANNING SEF	RVICES IN THE F	ACILITY.	
1301	How many days in a month are family planning services provided at this facility?	NUMBER OF D	AYS		
	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS		-	·	
1302*	Does this facility provide (i.e., stock the commodity) or prescribe, counsel or refer clients for any of the following modern methods of family planning:	PROVIDE (STOCK THE COMMODITY)	OFFER PRISCRIBE OR COUNSEL C	DR REFER	NO
01*	COMBINED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS (OCP)	1	2		3
02	PROGESTIN-ONLY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS	1	2		3
04	PROGESTIN-ONLY INJECTABLE CONTRACEPTIVES (DEPO)	1	2		3
05	MALE CONDOMS	1	2		3
06	FEMALE CONDOM	1	2		3
07*	INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE (IUCD)(COPPER-T)	1	2		3
08*	IMPLANT (JADELLE)	1	2		3
09*	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS (SPECIFY)	1	2		3
10	CYCLE BEADS FOR STANDARD DAYS METHOD	1	2		3
11	COUNSEL CLIENTS ON PERIODIC ABSTINENCE		2		3
12	MALE STERILIZATION	1	2		3
13*	FEMALE STERILIZATION	1	2		3
14	OTHER METHODS (E.G., SPERMICIDE OR DIAGPHRAGM)	1	2		3
15**	COUNSEL CLIENTS ON WITHDRAWAL		2		3
16**	Counsel clients on Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)		2		3
1303*	Do you have the National Medical Standrad Volume I available at this service area today?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		→ 1305
1304*	May I see the National Medical Standard Volume 1 ?		SEEN		
1305*	Do you have <i>any other guidelines</i> on family planning available at this service area today?				→ 1306A
1306*	May I see the any other guidelines on Family planning?		SEEN		
1306A**	Do you have DMT MEC and other job aids on family planning available at this service area today?			NOT AVAILABLE	
01	Decision Making Tools Medical Eligibility Crieteria wheel	1	2	3	
02	FP Informed Choice Poster	1	2	3	
03	Pregnancy Roll Out Job Aid	1	2	3	
04	Others (Specify)	1	2	3	

1307	Are client records, cards or registers maintained at this service site for family planning clients?		YES1 NO2				
1308*	May I see a blank copy of the the following:	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE			
01	Face sheet (HMIS 3.5)	1	2	3			
02*	Health Service Card (HMIS 1.2)	1	1 2 3				
03	Family planning Register (pills depo service register, IUCD / Implant service register, sterilization register) (HMIS 3.2, 3.3, 3.4)	1	2	3			
04**	Consent form	1	2	3			
1309	Does this facility have a system whereby certain observations and parameters are routinely carried out on family planning clients before the consultation takes place? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE PLACE WHERE THESE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE.				→ 1311		
1310	OBSERVE IF THE BELOW ACTIVITIES ARE BEING DONE ROUTINELY. IF YOU DO NOT SEE AN ACTIVITY, ASK: Is [ACTIVITY YOU DO NOT SEE] routinely done for all family planning clients?	ACTIVITY OBSERVED	ACTIVITY REPORTED NOT SEEN	ACTIVITY NOT ROUTINELY DONE	DON'T KNOW		
01	Weighing of clients	1	2	3	8		
02	Taking blood pressure	1	2	3	8		
1311	Do family planning providers in this facility diagnose and treat suspected STIs, or are suspected STI clients referred to another provider or location for STI diagnosis and treatment?	DIAGNOSE BUT FOR TREATM REFER ELSEWHE FOR DIAGNOS	DIAGNOSE AND TREAT STIS DIAGNOSE BUT REFER ELSEWHERE FOR TREATMENT REFER ELSEWHERE IN FACILITY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT REFER OUTSIDE FACILITY FOR DIAG & TREATMEN				
	PROBE TO ARRIVE AT THE RIGHT ANSWER		TREATMENT / REF				

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

1314*	I would like to know if the		(A) AVAILABLE		((B) FUNCTION	NG
	following items are available in this service area today and are functioning	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	DIGITAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2 → b	³ ₀₂ ↓	1	2	8
02	MANUAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2 → b	³ 03◀	1	2	8
03	STETHOSCOPE	1 → b	2 → b	³ ₀₄ ↓	1	2	8
04	EXAMINATION LIGHT (FLASHLIGHT OK)	1 _ ▶b	2 → b	3 05◀	1	2	8
05*	EXAMINATION BED OR TABLE	1 → ^b	2 → b	3 07 ↓	1	2	8
07	OTHER FP-SPECIFIC VISUAL AIDS [E.G., FLIP CHARTS, LEAFLETS]	1	2	3			
08	PELVIC MODEL FOR IUCD	1	2	3			
09	MODEL FOR SHOWING CONDOM USE	1	2	3			
10*	GOOSE LAMP	1 → b	2 → b	3 11 ◀	1	2	8

11*	FP COUNSELLING KIT	1	2	3			
12**	UTERINE MODEL	1 → ^b	2 → b	3 13 ↓	1	2	8
13**	IUCD SET	1 _ _ b	2 🛶 b	3 14 ↓	1	2	8
14**	IMPLANT INSERTION SET	1 _ ▶ ^b	2 -> b	³ 15 ◀	1	2	8
15**	IMPLANT REMOVAL SET	1b	2 → b	3 16◀	1	2	8
16**	FEMALE STERILIZATION SET	1_ b	2 → b	3 17◀	1	2	8
17**	MALE STERILIZATION SET	1→ ^b	2 🛶 b	3 1315 ∢]	1	2	8
1315	CHECK Q1302.07 & Q1302.08.		R IMPLANT	NEITH	IER IUCD NOR IMF PROVIDED IN FA		→ ¹³²¹
	ASK TO BE TAKEN TO THE ROO	M OR LOCATION		OR IMPLANTS ARE IN	SERTED OR REM	OVED	r
1316	Please show me the following iten IUCD or Implant methods:	ns for the provisior	n of	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	STERILE GLOVES			1	2	3	
02	POVIDINE IODINE			1	2	3	
03	SPONGE HOLDING FORCEPS			1	2	3	
04	STERILE GAUZE PAD OR COTT	ON WOOL		1	2	3	
1317	CHECK Q1302.07	PROVIDED	IUCD		IUCE PROVIDED IN FA		→ 1319
1318	Please show me the following iten IUCD:	ns for the provisior	n of	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	VAGINAL SPECULUM - SMALL			1	2	3	
02	VAGINAL SPECULUM - MEDIUN			1	2	3	
03	VAGINAL SPECULUM - LARGE			1	2	3	
04	VOLSELLUM FORCEPS			1	2	3	
05	UTERINE SOUND			1	2	3	
06**	SEALED IUCD PACK			1	2	3	
1319	CHECK Q1302.08.	PROVIDED	IMPLANT		IMPLANT PROVIDED IN FA		→ 1321
1320	Please show me the following iten Implant:	ns for the provisior	n of ↓	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	LOCAL ANESTHETIC (XYLOCAI	NE 1%)		1	2	3	
02*	STERILE DISPOSABLE SYRING	E		1	2	3	
03	DISPOSABLE CANULA AND TRO	OCHAR FOR INSE	RTING IMPLANT	1	2	3	
04	SEALED IMPLANT PACK			1	2	3	
05	SCAPEL WITH BLADE			1	2	3	
06	MINOR SURGERY KIT (E.G., WI	TH ARTERY FOR	CEPS)	1	2	3	
1321	Where are equipment such as spused in the provision of family pla for re-use?			CENTRAL LOCA BOTH LOCATION NO EQUIPMENT	E. FION IN FACILITY. IS. PROCESSED	2 3	→ 1350 → 1350
1322	What is the final processing meth planning equipment at this service PROBE FOR ALL METHODS US	e site?		DRY HEAT STER SOAK IN CHLOR BOIL OR STEAM WASH WITH SO	ILIZATION INE SOLUTION AP AND WATER CHEMICAL SOLU	B C D E	

INFECTION CONTROL

	IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	NTIVE CARE [Q CARE [Q1451] (51] 21651] SI [Q1851] SIS [Q1951] GERY [Q2451]. OUSLY SEEN	→1353		
1351	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION	·	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)		1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND B	LUE) WITH LID	1	2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE		1	2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES		1	2	3
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR		1	2	3
09	SINGLE USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES		1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRONS		1	2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER		1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER		1	2	3
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID		1	2	3
18**	ANTISEPTIC [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/	EQUIPMENT	1	2	3
19**	N95 FACE MASKS		1	2	3
1352	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE FP SERVICE ROOM OR AREA.	OTHER ROOM AUDITOR VISUAL PRIVA	/I WITH Y AND VISUAL ACY ONLY	PRIVACY 1 2 3 4	
1353	CHECK Q212 FP COMMODITIES STORED IN OTHER LOCATION OR NOT STOCKED (RESPONSE 1 NOT CIRCLED)		ommodities s EA (Respons	STORED IN FP	921

SECTION 14: ANTENATAL CARE

1400						от	
1400	CHECK Q102.05 ANC SERVICES			ANC SE	RVICES N E IN FACILI		
	AVAILABLE IN FACILITY						
	• 	N	EXT SEC	FION OR S	ERVICE SI	TE 🔶	
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHER FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT AN						
	INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE S						
1401	How many days in a month are antenatal care services				Γ		
	offered at this facility?	NUME	BER OF DA	YS/MONTH			
	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS					<u> </u>	
1401A	How many days in a month are ANC-specific PHC outreach clinic conduc from this facility?			YS/MONTH			
	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS				<u> </u>		
1402*	Do ANC providers provide any of the following services to pregnant wome	en as					
	part of routine ANC?				YES	NO	
01	IRON SUPPLEMENTATION				1	2	
02	FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENTATION				1	2	
04	TETANUS DIPTHERIA VACCINATION				1	2	
05*	ALBENDAZOLE				1	2	
06*	MISOPROSTOL/ MATRI SURAKCHHYA CHAKKI				1	2	
07**	COMBINED IRON AND FOLIC ACID				1	2	
08**	CALCIUM				1	2	
09**	CHX (Navimalam)				1	2	
1403*	CHECK Q1402.04 Td VACCINATION				VACCINATI		
	PROVIDED			N	OT PROVID	ED	→ 1406
1403A	How many days in a month is Td vaccination provided through outreach				Г		
	from this facility?	NUME	BER OF DA	YS/MONTH	L		
1404*	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS	VEO				1	→ 1406
1404	Is tetanus diptheria vaccination available on all days that ANC services are available in this facility?			AYS			F 1406
1405*	How many days in a month are tetanus diptheria (Td)				Г		
	vaccination services available at this facility?	DAYS	PER MON	ІТН	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS	LESS	OFTEN TH	HAN ONCE/	/ONTH	00	
1406*	Do ANC providers in this facility provide any of the		SERVED		(B) NOT	OBSERVED	
	following tests from this site to pregnant women / clients as part of ANC?		LABLE				
		AT LEAST ONE	E NONE		AVAILABLE	NO, NEVER AVAILABLE/	AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE
	IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE TEST KIT OR EQUIPMENT. IF TEST NOT DONE IN ANC, PROBE TO DETERMINE	VALID	VALID	NOT SEEN	TODAY	DK	IN FACILITY
	IF THE TEST IS DONE ELSEWHERE IN THE FACILITY						
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE TEST KIT OF EACH						
	TEST IS VALID/UNEXPIRED						
02	URINE PROTEIN TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6
03	URINE GLUCOSE TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6
04*	HEMOGLOBIN TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6
05	SYPHILIS RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6
06*	BLOOD GLUCOSE TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6
07*	BLOOD GROUPING	1	2	3	4	5	6
08*	URINE PREGNANCY TEST	1	2	3	4	5	6

1406A*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.		SERVED	(B)) NOT OBSEF	RVED	
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NO, NEVER AVAILABLE	
01	DETERMINE	1	2	3	4	5	
02	UNIGOLD	1	2	3	4	5	
03	STATPACK	1	2	3	4	5	
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4	5	
1407*	As part of ANC services, please tell me if providers in this facility services to ANC clients	provide the follo	wing		YES	NO	
01	COUNSELING ON RECOMMENDED MINIMUM OF 4 ANC VISI	TS FOR EACH F	PREGNANCY		1	2	
02	COUNSELING ON BIRTH PREPAREDNESS OR PREPARATIO	N FOR DELIVE	RY		1	2	
03	COUNSELING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING				1	2	
04	COUNSELING ABOUT HIV/AIDS				1	2	
05*	COUNSELING ABOUT USE OF LLIN TO PREVENT MOSQUIT	O BITES AND M	ALARIA		1	2	
06	COUNSELING ABOUT BREASTFEEDING				1	2	
07	COUNSELING ABOUT NEWBORN CARE				1	2	
08	COUNSELING ON POSTNATAL CARE VISITS				1	2	
09**	COUNSELING ON DANGER SIGNS				1	2	
10**	COUNSELING ABOUT NUTRITION				1	2	
1407A**	What do ANC providers in this facility do if client has pregnancy complications like pregnanc induced hypertension, APH, eclamp	osia? IDE IDE	IDENTIFY MANAGE 1 IDENTIFY AND REFER 2 IDENTIFY, MANAGE AND REFER 3 UNBALE TO IDENTIFY COMPLICATION 4				
1408	Do ANC providers in this facility diagnose and treat suspected S or are suspected STI clients referred to another provider or location for diagnosis and treatment?	DIA RE RE	AGNOSE AND TRE AGNOSE BUT REF FER ELSEWHERE FER OUTSIDE FA DIAGNOSIS / TRE	ER ELSEWHEF IN FACILITY F CILITY FOR DIA	RE FOR TREA OR DIAG & TF AG & TREATM	TMEN [°] 2 REATN 3 ENT 4	
1408A	Do ANC providers in this facility diagnose and treat suspected H or are suspected HIV clients referred to another provider or location for diagnosis and treatment?	DIA RE RE	AGNOSE AND TRE AGNOSE BUT REF FER ELSEWHERE FER OUTSIDE FA DIAGNOSIS / TRE	ER ELSEWHEF IN FACILITY F CILITY FOR DIA	RE FOR TREA OR DIAG & TF AG & TREATM	TMEN [°] 2 REATN 3 ENT 4	
1409*	Do you have the RH clinical protocal for medical officers, staff nu ANM in this service area today?	,	S				
1410*	May I see this guidelines?						
	ACCEPTABLE IF PART OF OTHER GUIDELINES	RE	PORTED NOT SE	:EN		2	
1411*	Do you have any other ANC guidelines/hospital protocol like medical standard volume III in this service area today (OTHERS)	1	S				
1412*	May I see these guidelines?		SERVED				
1415*	Do you have IEC/BCC materials like danger sign posters, BPP flip charts,ANC/PNC job aids, pamphlets for client education on subjects related to pregnancy or antenatal care available in this service area today?		S).				

1416	May I see the visual aids for client education?	OBSERVED			
1417*	Are any individual client cards or records for ANC and PNC clients maintained at this service site? (Maternal and Newborn Health Card (HMIS 3.5)) (Maternal and Newborn Health Service Register (HMIS 3.6)) (Any other client's health card)	YES NO	→ 1419		
1418	May I see a blank copy of the following client records, cards or registers?	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	Maternal and Newborn Health Card (HMIS 3.5)	1	2	3	
02*	Maternal and Newborn Health Service Register (HMIS 3.6)	1	2	3	
03	Any other client's health card	1	2	3	
1419	Does this facility have a system whereby observation or parameters for ANC clients are routinely carried out before the consultation? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE PLACE WHERE THESE ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE.	YES	→ 1421		
1420	OBSERVE IF THE BELOW ACTIVITIES ARE BEING DONE ROUTINELY. IF YOU DO NOT SEE AN ACTIVITY, ASK: Is [ACTIVITY YOU DO NOT SEE] routinely done for all antenatal care clients?	ACTIVITY OBSERVED	ACTIVITY REPORTED NOT SEEN	ACTIVITY NOT ROUTINELY DONE	DON'T KNOW
01	Weighing of clients	1	2	3	8
02	Taking blood pressure	1	2	3	8
03	Conducting health education/counselling	1	2	3	8
04	Urine test for protein	1	2	3	8
05	Blood test for anemia	1	2	3	8
06	Malaria rapid diagnostic testing	1	2	3	8
07	HIV testing and counseling (HTC) for pregnant women	1	2	3	8
08	Measuring client's height	1	2	3	8
09**	Ultrasound	1	2	3	8

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR ROUTINE ANC

1421*	I would like to know if the		(A) AV	AILABLE		(B) FUNCTIONII	FUNCTIONING	
	following items are available in this service area and are functioning.	OBSERVED		ORTED SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
02	MANUAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2	→ b	3 03∢	1	2	8	
03	STETHOSCOPE	1 → b	2	→ b	³ ₀₄ ↓	1	2	8	
04	EXAMINATION LIGHT (FLASHLIGHT OK)	1 → b	2	→ b	³ ↓	1	2	8	
05*	FETAL STETHOSCOPE/PINARD (FETOSCOPE)	1 → b	2	→ b	3 06 ↓	1	2	8	
06	ADULT WEIGHING SCALE	1 → b	2	→ b	3 07 ↓	1	2	8	
07*	EXAMINATION BED/TABLE WITH MATRE	SS 1→b	2	→ b	3 08◀	1	2	8	
08*	MEASURING TAPE FOR FUNDAL HEIGH	T 1 → b	2	→ b	3 09↓	1	2	8	
09*	DIGITAL THERMOMETER	1 → b	2	→ b	3 10◀	1	2	8	

10**	FOOT STEP	1 → b	2	→ b	3- 11 ∢		1	2	8
11**	SCREEN	1 → b	2	→ b	3 #◀		1	2	8
12**	GLOVES	1 → b	2	→ b	3 1422◀				
1422*	Please tell me if any of the following medicines / items are available at this services site today.			(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE			(B) NOT OBSERVED		
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VA (NOT EXPIRED)	LID		AT LE. ONE V		ABLE	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	AVAILABLE	DK / NO, OR NEVER AVAILABLE
01	IRON TABLETS (INDIVIDUAL TABLETS)			1	2		3	4	5
02	FOLIC ACID TABLETS (INDIVIDUAL TABI	_ETS)		1	2		3	4	5
03	COMBINED IRON AND FOLIC ACID TABL	ETS		1	2		3	4	5
05	TETANUS DIPTHERIA TOXOID VACCINE			1	2		3	4	5
06*	LONG LASTING INSECTICIDE TREATED	NETS (LLINs)		1	2		3	4	5
07*	ALBENDAZOLE			1	2		3	4	5
08**	CHX (Navimalam)			1	2		3	4	5
09**	MISOPROSTOL/MATRI SURAKCHHYA C	HAKKI		1	2		3	4	5
10**	CALCIUM			1	2		3	4	5

INFECTION CONTROL

1450	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	T SEE, CHILD VACCII HEM TO YOU. CHILD CURAT FAMILY PLAN READY BEEN PMTCT [Q155			VEXT SECTION / SERVICE SITE
1451	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)		1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BL	UE) WITH LID	1	2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE		1	2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES		1	2	3
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR		1	2	3
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES		1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRONS		1	2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3

14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER		1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER		1	2	3
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID		1	2	3
18**	ANTISEPTIC [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQU	JIPMENT	1	2	3
19**	N95 FACE MASKS		1	2	3
1452*	ROOM OR AREA.	THER ROOM	M WITH AUDITO	RY AND VISUAL PR	1 2 3
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLECT CURRENT LOCATION.	ION POINT IF	F DIFFERENT FF	ROM	

SECTION 15: PMTCT OF HIV INFECTION

1500	CHECK Q102.06 PMTCT SERVICES NO PMTCT SERVICES IN FACILITY OFFERED IN FACILITY NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE								
CAUTION!!! THIS SECTION SHOULD BE COMPLETED ONLY AFTER COMPLETING THE ANC SECTION									
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FAC FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOU INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF	T PROV	ISION	OF PMTCT SE	RVICES IN T	HE FACILIT			
1501*	As part of PMTCT services, please tell me if providers in this faci services to clients	ility provid	le the fo	bllowing		YES	1	NO	
01	PROVIDE HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING SERVICES TO PR TESTING DONE OUTSIDE THIS LOCATION BUT RESULTS PR				NCLUDES	1		2	
02	PROVIDE HIV TESTING SERVICES TO INFANTS BORN TO HIV POSITIVE WOMEN. THIS ALSO INCLUDES TESTING DONE OUTSIDE THIS LOCATION BUT RESULTS PROVIDED TO CLIENT HERE. FOR EXAMPLE, BLOOD COLLECTED HERE AS DBS BUT TESTING DONE ELSEWHERE							2	
03	PROVIDE ART TO HIV POSITIVE PREGNANT WOMEN							2	
04	PROVIDE ARV PROPHYLAXIS TO NEWBORNS OF HIV POSIT	IVE WOI	MEN			1		2	
05	PROVIDE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELING FOR PMTCT (INCLUDING EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING COUNSELING FOR PMTCT)							2	
06	PROVIDE NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING FOR HIV POSITIVE PR THEIR INFANTS	REGNAN	TWOM	IEN AND		1		2	
07	PROVIDE FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELING TO HIV POSITIVE	E PREGN	ANT W	OMEN		1		2	
1502	CHECK Q1501.01 HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING FOR PREGNANT WOMEN	O		HIV TESTING F				→ 1506	
1503	IS THIS THE SAME LOCATION AS THE ANC SERVICE SITE?			S, ANC SERVICE , DIFFERENT LO				→ 1506	
1504	Is HIV rapid diagnostic testing available from this service site? YES							→ 1506	
1505A*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.		. ,	SERVED LABLE	(B)	NOT OBSEF	RVED		
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	them. F AT LEAST ONE IS VALID AT LEAST AVAILABLE AVAILABLE A				AVAILABLE	DK / NO NEVER AVAILAE	२	
01	DETERMINE		1	2	3	4	5		

02	UNIGOLD		1	2	3	4	5
03	STATPACK		1	2	3	4	5
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)		1	2	3	4	5
1506	CHECK Q1501.02 INFANT HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING				INFANT HIV ⁻ NT HIV COUI		1509
1507*	Do you use DBS card/paper to collect dried blood spots (DBS) at this site ?						
1508*	May I see sample DBS paper/ cards? CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID		OBSERVED REPORTED), NONE VAL DAVAILABLE	ID		2 .3
1509*	Do you have the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelin available in this service area?	nes, 2020					
1510*	May I see the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines, 20)20?)) NOT SEEN.			1 2
1515	Do you stock any ARTs for PMTCT in this service area?						
1516*	Please tell me if any of the following antiretroviral medicines/drugs are available at this services site today. I would like to see them.	ļ	(A) OBSE AVAILA		(B REPORTED	B) NOT OBSEF	RVED DK / NO, OR
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)		AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALIE	AVAILABLE	AVAILABLE	
02	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) TABS		1	2	3	4	5
06	EFAVIRENZ (EFV) TABS		1	2	3	4	5
09	ZIDOVUDINE (ZDV) + LAMIVUDINE (3TC)		1	2	3	4	5
10	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) SYRUP		1	2	3	4	5
11	ZIDOVUDINE (ZDV) SYRUP OR DISPERSIBLE PEDIATRIC TAE	BS	1	2	3	4	5
15**	TENAFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE (TDF)+ LAMIVUDINE (3 + EFAVIRENZ (EFV)	BTC)	1	2	3	4	5
16**	ZIDOVIDINE (ZDV)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC)+ NEVIRAPINE (NVP)		1	2	3	4	5
17**	ABACAVIR (ABC)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC)+ EFAVIRENZ (EFV)		1	2	3	4	5
18**	ABACAVIR (ABC)+LAMIVUDINE (3TC)		1	2	3	4	5
1550	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED		GENERAL INFORMATION [Q710]. 11 CHILD VACCINATION [Q1051]. 12 CHILD CURATIVE CARE [Q1251]. 13 FAMILY PLANNING [Q1351]. 14 ANTENATAL CARE [Q1451]. 15 DELIVERY [Q1651]. 17 STI SERVICES [Q1851]. 18 TUBERCULOSIS [Q1951]. 19 HIV TESTING [Q2051]. 21 NCD [Q2351]. 22 MINOR SURGERY [Q2451]. 23 NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN. 31				Q1552A
1551*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION			OBSERV		PORTED, T SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)			1		2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)			1		2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB			1		2	3
04*	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LIE			ID 1		2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE			1		2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES			1		2	3

			_					
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR	FLOOR	1	2	3			
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES			2	3			
10	SURGICAL MASKS			2	3			
11	GOWNS/APRON			2	3			
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3			
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER			2	3			
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30			2	3			
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER			2	3			
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID			2	3			
18**	ANTISEPTIC [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT			2	3			
19**	N95 FACE MASKS		1	2	3			
1552	ASK TO SEE ROOM OR AREA WHERE PMTCT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE ROOM OR AREA.	PRIVATE ROOM						
1552A	CHECK Q216 ARV MEDICINES FOR ART STORED IN OTHER LOCATION OR NOT STOCKED (RESPONSE 4 OR 5 NOT CIRCLED) ARV MEDICINES FOR ART STORED IN PMTCT SERVICE AREA (RESPONSE 4 OR 5 CIRCLED) 941							
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM CURRENT LOCATION.							

	SECTION 16: DELIVERY AND NEWBORN CARE							
1600	CHECK Q102.07 NORMAL DELIVERY AVAILABLE	NORMAL DELIVERY NOT AVAILABLE NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE						
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE NORMAL DELIVERY SERVICES ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT DELIVERY SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
1601	Is a person skilled in conducting deliveries present at the facility today or on call at all times (24 hours a day), including weekends, to provide care? Specifically, I am referring to Gynecologist and Obstetrician, MD in General Practice (GP), Medical Officers, Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Midwives	YES	→ 1604					
1602	Is there a duty schedule or call list for 24-hr staff assignment?	YES	→ 1604					
1603	May I see the duty schedule or call list for 24-HR staff assignment?	OBSERVED						

SIGNAL FUNCTIONS

1604*	Please tell me if any of the following	(A) EVER PROVIDED IN FACILITY (B) PROVIDED IN PAST 3 MONTHS					ONTHS
	interventions have ever been carried out by providers as part of their work in this facility, and if so, whether the intervention has been carried out at least once during the past 3 months.	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK
01	PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIBIOTICS (IV OR IM)	1 → b	2 02 ◀	⁸ 02◀	1	2	8
02	PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF OXYTOCIC (IV OR IM)	1 → b	2 03 ↓	8 ₀₃ ◀	1	2	8
03	PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANTICONVULSANT FOR HYPERTENSIVE DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY (IV OR IM)	1 → b	2 04 ◀	8 04 ◀	1	2	8

04	ASSISTED VAGINAL DELIVERY	1 → b	² ₀₅ ↓	⁸ ↓	1	2	8	
05	MANUAL REMOVAL OF PLACENTA	1 → b	2 06◀	⁸ ↓	1	2	8	
06	REMOVAL OF RETAINED PRODUCTS OF CONCEPTAION	1 → b	2 _ 07 ◀	8 07	1	2	8	
07	NEONATAL RESUSCITATION	1 → b	2 08 ◀	8 08◀	1	2	8	
08*	CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR PRE-TERM LABOR NOTE: THIS IS NOT A SIGNAL FUNCTION	1 → b	2 09◀	8 09 🗸	1	2	8	
09	COMPREHENSIVE ABORTION CARE (CAC) BY M NOT A SIGNAL FUNCTION APPLICABLE IN PHCC AND ABOVE, I.E., FACILITY TYPES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11	VA1→b	2 – 10∢	8 _ 10 ↓	1	2	8	
10	MEDICAL ABORTION NOT A SIGNAL FUNCTION APPLICABLE IN CHU AND ABOVE, I.E., FACILITY TYPES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,9 and 11	1 → b	2 – 11€	8 _ 11 ✔	1	2	8	
11**	CESAREAN SECTION	1 → b	2 - 12 ◀	8 12◀	1	2	8	
12**	BLOOD TRANSFUSION	1 → b	2 1605 ◀	⁸ _ 1605 ◀	1	2	8	
1605*	Do you have the national medical standard Volume I available in this service site? (NMS VOL III)	11		YES 1 NO				
1606*	May I see the NMS Vol III?			OBSERVED				
1606A**	Do you have EOC job aid?					1 2	→ 1607	
1606B**	May I see the EOC job aid?					1 		
1607*	Do you have the RH Clinical Protocols?			YES				
1608*	May I see the RH clinical protocal?			OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN. 2				
1608A**	Does this facility have newborn corner ?			YES 1 NO 2				
1608B**	Does this facility have SNCU/NICU ?			YES 1 NO 2				
1608C**	Does this facility have maternity waiting room ?			YES				
1611	Does this facility practice Kangaroo Mother Care for low birth weight babies?						→ 1613	
1612	Is there a separate room or space for Kangaroo Mot Care or is it integrated into the main postnatal ward?			PARATE ROOI				
1613	Do providers of delivery services in this facility use p to monitor labor and delivery?	artograph		OF PARTOGR			→ 1615	
1614	Are partographs used routinely (for all cases) or sele some cases) to monitor labor and delivery in this fac			ROUTINELY				
1614A**	May I see partograph filled for last delivery case ?			OBSERVED				
1615*	How many dedicated functional maternity beds are available in this facility?			# OF DEDICATED MATERNITY BEDS				
			DON'T K	NOW		998		

1616*	How many functional dedicated delivery beds are available in this facility?			# OF DEDICATED DELIVERY BEDS					
				DON'T KNOW998					
1616A*	When does this facility usually dischar	ge the mother after	normal delivery?	After 24 hours1 →Before 24 hours2				→ 1617	
1616B*	What are the reasons of discharging normal delivery before 24 hours? Probe			Have limited bedsAClient don't want to stay for 24 hoursBOverload of the casesCOthers (specify)X					
1617*	Does the facility conduct regular review all maternal or newborn deaths (MPDSR)?			YES			1	→ 1622	
1617A	May I see the maternal/new born deat	n form (MPDSR)?			SERVED PORTED NOT S				
1618	Are reviews done for mothers only, newborns only, or for both mothers and newborns (MPDSR)?			FOF	R MOTHERS ON R NEWBORNS (R BOTH MOTHE	ONLY	2	→ 1621	
1619*	How often are reviews of <u>maternal deaths done (MPDSR)</u> ? USE A 4-WEEK MONTH IF NEEDED			EVERY: WEEKS ONLY WHEN CASE OCCURS				→ 1620 → 1620	
1619A*	Following a maternal death, how much time elapses before a maternal death review is done?				WITHIN 72 HOURS. 1 AFTER 72 HOURS. 2 VARIES FROM CASE TO CASE. 3 DON'T KNOW. 8				
1620	CHECK Q1618: RESPONSES "2" CIF		RE	SPONSES "2" NOT (OR "3"	1622			
1621*	How often are reviews of perinatal dea	ths done?		EVERY: WEEKS					
	USE A 4-WEEK MONTH IF NEEDED			ONLY WHEN CASE OCCURS. 53 ALWAYS WITH MATERNAL REVIEWS. 95 DON'T KNOW. 98					
	EQUIPMENT AN	ND SUPP	LIES FOR	RC	DUTINE	DELIV	ERIES		
1622*	I would like to know if the following items are available		(A) AVAILABLE			((B) FUNCTIONIN	IG	
	in this delivery area and are functioning.	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN		NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	
01	INCUBATOR	1 → b	2 →	► b	3 02 ∢	1	2	8	
02	OTHER EXTERNAL HEAT SOURCE	1 → b	2 →	b	³ ₀₃ ◀	1	2	8	
03	EXAMINATION LIGHT (FLASHLIGHT OK)	1 → b	2 →	b	3 04 ◀	1	2	8	
04	SUCTION APPARATUS WITH CATHETER	1 → b	2 →	b	3 _ 05∢	1	2	8	
05*	DELEE'S SUCTION TUBE	1 → b	2 →	b	³ ↓	1	2	8	
06	VACUUM EXTRACTOR (FOR VACUUM-ASSISTED DELIVER	1 → b Y)	2 ->	b	3 07 ◀	1	2	8	
07	VACUUM ASPIRATION KIT OR MVA KITS	1 → b	2 →	b	3 08 ↓	1	2	8	

08	NEWBORN BAG & MASK (AMBU BAG & MASK)	1 — ▶b	2	→ b	3 _ 09 ↓	1	2	8
09	DIGITAL THERMOMETER	1 → b	2	→ b	3 11 ◀	1	2	8
11*	INFANT WEIGHING SCALE (PANSCALE/DIGITAL WEIGHING MA	1	2	8				
12*	FETAL STETHOSCOPE/PINARD (FETOSCOPE)	1 → b	2	→ b	3 13 ◀	1	2	8
13	DIGITAL BLOOD PRESSURE APPARATUS	1 → b	2	→ b	3 14 ◀	1	2	8
14	MANUAL BLOOD PRESSURE MACHINE	1 → b	2	→ b	3 15 ◀	1	2	8
15	STETHOSCOPE	1 — * b	2	→ b	3 16 ✔	1	2	8
16**	RADIANT WARMER	1 → b	2	→ b	3 17 ◀	1	2	8
17**	PENGUIN SUCTION	1 → b	2	→ b	3 18 ◀	1	2	8
18**	NEONATAL STETHESCOPE	1 → b	2	→ b	3 1623 ✔	1	2	8
1623*	Do you have any of the following item	s? If yes, I would like	e to see them			OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	DELIVERY BED						2	3
02	DELIVERY SET/KIT					1	2	3
03	CORD CLAMP						2	3
04	SPECULUM						2	3
05*	EPISIOTOMY SET						2	3
06	SCISSORS OR BLADE TO CUT CORD						2	3
07	SUTURE MATERIAL WITH NEEDLE					1	3	
08						1	2	3
09	FORCEPS (LARGE)					1 2		3
10	FORCEPS (MEDIUM)					1	2	3
11	SPONGE HOLDER					1	2	3
12 13						1	2	3
14*	WRAPPER (4 PIECES) NYANO JHOLA (WARM BAG)						2	3
		av of the fellowing			VEO	1		
1624*	Does this facility <u>routinely</u> observe a postpartum or newborns related pract	ces?			YES		NO	DON'T KNOW
01	Delivery to the abdomen (Skin to Skin				1	2		8
02	Drying and wrapping newborns to kee				1	2		8
03	Initiation of breastfeeding within the fin				1	2		8
04	Routine, complete (head-to-toe) examination of newborn 1 before discharge							8
07	Weigh the newborn immediately 1							8
08	Administer Vitamin K1 to newborn 1							8
09	Apply tetracycline ointment to both eyes 1							8
13	Give the newborn BCG prior to discharge 1						2	
14*	Apply Chlorexidine ointment to umbilical stump. 1						2 8 2 8	
15*	Delay bath 1							8
16*	Administer Vitamin K1 to preterm bab	ies			1	2		8

1625*	Please tell me if any of the following medicines or items are available at this service site today.	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSEF	RVED
	I would like to see them.	AT 1 5 4 0 T		REPORTED	-	DK / NO, OR
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)		AVAILABLE NONE VALIE	AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	AVAILABLE TODAY	NEVER AVAILABLE
01	TETRACYCLINE EYE OINTMENT FOR NEWBORN	1	2	3	4	5
02	INJECTABLE ANTIBIOTIC (E.G., CEFTRIAXONE, AMPICILLIN)	1	2	3	4	5
03	INJECTABLE UTEROTONIC (E.G., OXYTOCIN)	1	2	3	4	5
04	MAGNESIUM SULPHATE	1	2	3	4	5
05	INJECTABLE DIAZEPAM	1	2	3	4	5
06	IV SOLUTION (RINGER LACTATE) WITH INFUSION SET	1	2	3	4	5
07	SKIN DISINFECTANT (OTHER THAN CHLORHEXIDINE, eg. BETADINE)	1	2	3	4	5
08*	4% CHORHEXIDINE GEL (UMBILICAL CORD CLEANSING)	1	2	3	4	5
09	HYDRALAZINE INJECTION	1	2	3	4	5
10*	NIFEDIPINE CAPSULE	1	2	3	4	5
12*	CALCIUM GLUCONATE	1	2	3	4	5
13**	MISOPROSTOL/ MATRISURAKCCHYA CHAKKI	1	2	3	4	5
1625A*	Does this facility have any system for ordering and receiving drugs related to emergency obstetric care (EOC) for this facilitity? [Including: Magnesium sulphate inj, Oxytocin inj, calcium gluconate, dextrose, anti-hypertensive drug (nifedipine), ringer lactate inj]	NO				→ 1626
1625B*	On average approximately how long does it take between ordering and receiving drugs related to emergency obstetric care (EOC) for this facilitity?	≥ 2 WEE ≥ 1 MON ≥ 2 MON	KS BUT NO TH BUT NO TH BUT NO	T UP TO ON T UP TO 2 N T UP TO 4 N T UP TO 6 N	NE MON [®] 2 MONTHS 3 MONTHS 4	

PMTCT DURING LABOR AND DELIVERY

1625C	CHECK Q102.06 PMTCT SERVICES OFFERED IN FACILITY	NO PMTCT SERVICES IN FACILITY Q 1650]	
1626	Do you provide or offer any PMTCT service at this service site for women who come in to deliver?		YES 1 NO 2					
1627	1 5			YES				
1628* Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.		()		DBSERVED (B) NOT OBSER /AILABLE			RVED	
	build like to see them. AT LEAST ECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID AT LEAST DT EXPIRED) ONE VALID			/AILABLE DNE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NE	/ NO, VER ILABLE
01	DETERMINE	1		2	3	4	;	5
02	UNIGOLD	1		2	3	4	ł	5
03	STATPACK	1		2	3	4	į	5
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1		2	3	4	į	5
1629	Do you stock any ARTs for PMTCT in this service area?		YES					
1630	Please tell me if any of the following antiretroviral medicines for PMTCT are available at this service site today.		()	BSERVED AILABLE	(B) NOT OBSERVED			
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)				REPORTE BLE AVAILABI LID NOT SEE	E AVAILAE	BLE	DK / NO, NEVER VAILABLE
02	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) TABS		1	2	3	4		5
06	EFAVIRENZ (EFV) TABS		1	2	3	4		5
09	ZIDOVUDINE (ZDV) + LAMIVUDINE (3TC)		1	2	3	4		5

10	NEVIRAPINE (NVP) SYRUP	1	2	3	4	5
11	ZIDOVUDINE (ZDV) SYRUP OR DISPERSIBLE PEDIATRIC TABS	1	2	3	4	5
15**	TENAFOVIR DISOPROXIL FUMARATE (TDF)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC) + EFAVIRENZ (EFV)	1	2	3	4	5
16**	ZIDOVIDINE (ZDV)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC)+ NEVIRAPINE (NVP)	1	2	3	4	5
17**	ABACAVIR (ABC)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC)+ EFAVIRENZ (EFV)	1	2	3	4	5
18**	ABACAVIR (ABC)+ LAMIVUDINE (3TC)	1	2	3	4	5

INFECTION CONTROL

1650	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	GENERAL INFORMATION [Q710]. 11 CHILD VACCINATION [Q1051]. 12 CHILD CURATIVE CARE [Q1251]. 13 FAMILY PLANNING [Q1351]. 14 ANTENATAL CARE [Q1451]. 15 PMTCT [Q1551]. 16 STI SERVICES [Q1851] 18 TUBERCULOSIS [Q1951]. 19 HIV TESTING [Q2051]. 21 NCD [Q2351]. 22 MINOR SURGERY [Q2451]. 23 NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN. 31			NEXT SECTION / SERVICE SITE
1651*	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)		1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3
04*	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH	1	2	3	
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE	1	2	3	
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES	1	2	3	
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FLOOR	1	2	3	
09	SINGLE-USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES		1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRONS		1	2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER		1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER		1	2	3
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLO BLUE) WITH LID	W AND	1	2	3
18**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/E	EQUIPMENT	1	2	3
19**	N95 FACE MASKS		1	2	3
1652	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE DELIVERY SERVICE ROOM OR AREA.	PRIVATE ROOM. 1 OTHER ROOM WITH 1 AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY. 2 VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY. 3 NO PRIVACY. 4			
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLEC CURRENT LOCATION.		F DIFFERENT F	ROM	

SECTION 17: MALARIA								
1700	CHECK Q102.08: MALARIA SERVICES AVAILABLE	NO MALARIA						
ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CLIENTS WITH MALARIA ARE SEEN. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROVISION OF MALARIA SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.								
1701	How many days in a month are malaria services available in this facility? [USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE DAYS]	DAYS/MONTH						
1702	Do providers in this facility diagnose malaria?	YES						
1703	Do providers in this facility use blood tests to verify the diagnosis of malaria, either by microscopy or mRDT?	YES						
1704	Do providers use blood test to verify the diagnosis of malaria for all suspected cases (always), or only sometimes?	ALWAYS						
1705	Do providers use malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT) to diagnose malaria at this service site?	YES						
1706	May I see a sample malaria RDT kit? CHECK THAT AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID. 1 OBSERVED, NONE VALID. 2 REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT SEEN. 3 NONE AVAILABLE TODAY. 4						
1708	Do you have a training manual, poster or other job aid for using malaria rapid diagnostic test/microscopic?	YES1 NO2 → 1710						
1709	May I see the training manual, poster or other job aid for using malaria rapid diagnostic test/microscopic?	OBSERVED						
1710	Do providers in this facility prescribe treatment for uncomplicated malaria?	YES1 NO2						
1710A	CHECK Q1702 AND Q1710 RESPONSE "1" CIRCLED IN EITHER Q1702 OR Q1710	RESPONSE "1" NOT CIRCLED IN EITHER Q1702 OR Q1710 NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE						
1711*	Do you have the National Malaria Treatement Protocol 2019 or algorithm available in this service area? ACCEPTABLE IF PART OF ANOTHER GUIDELINE.	YES						
1712*	May I see this national Malaria Treatement Protocol 2019 or algorithm?	OBSERVED						
	SECTION 17A: KALAA	ZAR / LEISHMANIASIS						
1720A	CHECK Q102.20: KALAAZAR/LEISHMANIASIS SERVICES AVAILABLE	NO KALAAZAR/LEISHMANIASIS SERVICES						
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHE FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROVISIO INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF	ON OF KALAAZAR/LEISHMANIASIS SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.						
1720B	Do providers in this facility diagnose kalaazar / Leishmaniasis using RDT (RK-39) at this service site?	YES						
1720C	May I see a sample of kalaazar / Leishmaniasis RDT (RK-39) kit? CHECK THAT AT LEAST ONE IS VALID	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID						

1720D	Do providers in this facility provide treatment of kalaazar / Leishmaniasis ?	YES
1720E	Do you have the National Guideline on Kalazaar Elimination Programme 2019 in this service area?	YES
1720F	May I see this guideline?	OBSERVED

SECTION 17B: SNAKE BITE

1730A	CHECK Q102.21:	
		NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILI FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT P INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF	ROVISION OF SNAKE BITE SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.
1730B	Does this facility provide treatment/first aid management of snake bite?	YES
1730C	Do you have the national protocal for management of snakebite? (i.e. The snake biting management guide book) OBSERVE	OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN. 2 NOT AVAILABLE 3
1730D	Is ASVS (anti snake venom serum) avaibale in this facility? OBSERVE	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID
1730E	What is the distance in kilometer from this facility to the nearest referral facility for manageming and treating snake bites?	DISTANCE TO REFERRAL CENTER Km LESS THAN 1 KM 0
	SECTION 17C:	ANIMAL BITE
17404	CHECK 0102 22-	

1740A	CHECK Q102.22: ANIMAL BITE/RABIES SERVICES AVAILABLE	NO ANIMAL BITE/RABIES SERVICES
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY W FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROV INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF	ISION OF ANIMAL BITE/RABIES SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.
1740B	Does this facility provide first aid management of animal bite?	YES
1740C	Do you have National Guidelines for Rabies/Prophylaxis in Nepal 2019? OBSERVE	OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED NOT SEEN 2 NOT AVAILABLE 3
1740D	Is ARV (anti rabies vaccine) avaibale in this facility? OBSERVE	OBSERVED, AT LEAST 1 VALID
1740E	What is the distance in kilometer from this facility to the nearest referral facility for manageming and treating animal bites?	DISTANCE TO REFERRAL CENTER Km LESS THAN 1 KM0
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DAT CURRENT LOCATION.	A COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM

SECTION 18: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

1800							
	Ļ		NEXT	SECTION OR	SERVICE SITE	▲	
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE F						
	FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE AB INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE O						
1801	How many days in a month are STI services available in this facility?	DAYS/MC	DNTH				
	[USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE DAYS]						
1802	Do providers in this facility make diagnosis that a client has a sexually transmitted infection (STI)?					1804	
1803*	How are diagnoses of STIs made in this facility?	SYNDROMIC APPROACH ONLY. ETIOLOGIC (LAB) ONLY. BOTH SYNDROMIC AND ETIOLOGIC. CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS ONLY. BOTH CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND ETIOLOGIC.			2 3 .4		
1804	Do providers in this facility prescribe or provide treatment for ST	Is? YES				-	
1805	CHECK Q1802 AND Q1804	RESPONSE "1	" CIRCLED IN NE	ITHER Q1802	NOR Q1804	\neg	
	RESPONSE "1" CIRCLED IN EITHER Q1802 OR Q1804 OR BOTH]	NEXT SE	CTION OR SE	RVICE SITE 🔺		
1806	Are STI clients seen by this service ever referred for HIV counseling and testing, or offered the service from this service site?						1810
1807	Are STI clients seen by this service routinely referred for, or offered HIV counseling and testing, or they are referred / offered only if they are suspected to be infected with HIV?		ELY REFERRED O CLIENT SUSPECT				
1808	Do STI service providers in this facility provide HIV testing from this service site?		YES				
1809*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.		(A) OBSERVED (B) NOT OBSERVED AVAILABLE				
	l would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	AT LEAST ONE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NO NEVEF AVAILAE	R
01	DETERMINE	1	2	3	4	5	
02	UNIGOLD	1	2	3	4	5	
03	STATPACK	1	2	3	4	5	
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4	5	
1810*	Do you have the national guidelines on case management of sexually transmitted infections 2014 available in this service area? ACCEPTABLE IF PART OF ANOTHER GUIDELINE.						1814
1811*	May I see the national guidelines on case management of sexua transmitted infections 2014?	,	ED				
1814	Does the facility normally perform partner notification for sexually transmitted infections?		NER NOTIFICATI				1816
1815	Is the notification ever active (where the facility makes contact with the partner) or is it only passive (where the facility asks the clients to inform or bring their partners)?	SOMETIN ONLY PA	ACTIVE			.2 3	
1816*	Are individual client health register or booklets maintained ?						1818

1817*	May I see a copy of this register ?	OBSERVED						
1818*	ASK TO SEE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS, AND ASSESS IF THE ITEM IS IN THE ROOM WHERE COUNSELING OR EXAMINATION OF STI CLIENTS TAKES PLACE OR AN IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT ROOM.							
	VISUAL AIDS FOR TEACHING CLIENT:		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	DON'T KNOW		
01	About STIs		1	2	3	8		
02	About HIV/AIDS		1	2	3	8		
03	About cervical cancer		1	2	3	8		
04	Posters on STIs (MAY INCLUDE HIV/AIDS)		1	2	3	8		
05	Posters on HIV/AIDS		1	2	3	8		
06*	Model to demonstrate use of male condom (DILDO)		1	2	3	8		
	ITEMS / INFORMATION FOR CLIENT TO TAKE HOME							
08	About STIs		1	2	3	8		
09	About HIV/AIDS		1	2	3	8		
10	About cervical cancer		1	2	3	8		
11	IEC materials on male condoms		1	2	3	8		
13	Male condoms/lubricants that can be given to the client		1	2	3	8		

INFECTION CONTROL

1850	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	GENERAL INFORMATION [Q710]. 11 CHILD VACCINATION [Q1051]. 12 CHILD CURATIVE CARE [Q1251]. 13 FAMILY PLANNING [Q1351]. 14 ANTENATAL CARE [Q1451]. 15 PMTCT [Q1551]. 16 DELIVERY SERVICES [Q1651]. 17 TUBERCULOSIS [Q1951]. 19 HIV TESTING [Q2051]. 21 NCD [Q2351]. 22 MINOR SURGERY [Q2451]. 23 NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN. 31				
1851	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITC	NG WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)		2	3	
02	ND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3	
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3	
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW	AND BLUE) WITH LI	D 1	2	3	
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE		1	2	3	
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES		1	2	3	
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR F	LOOR	1	2	3	
09	SINGLE USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEED OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	LES	1	2	3	
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3	
11	GOWNS/APRONS		1	2	3	

		OTHER ROOM WITH AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY			
1852	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE ROOM OR AREA	PRIVATE ROOM			. 1
19**	N95 FACE MASKS	FACE MASKS		2	3
18**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INTRU	TISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT		2	3
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID			2	3
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER			2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER	NEEDLE DESTROYER		2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3

SECTION 19: TUBERCULOSIS

1900	CHECK Q102.10 TB SERVICES OFFERED IN FACILITY	NO TB SERVICES IN FACILITY
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PRO INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SU	OVISION OF TB SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.
1901	How many days in a month are tuberculosis services offered at this facility? USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS	NUMBER OF DAYS / MONTH

TB DIAGNOSIS

1902	Do providers in this facility make diagnosis that a client has tuberculosis?	YES	→ 1904
1903*	What is the most common method used by providers in this facility for diagnosing TB? PROBE TO DETERMINE METHOD USED.	SPUTUM SMEAR ONLY. 1 X-RAY ONLY. 2 EITHER SPUTUM OR X-RAY. 3 BOTH SPUTUM AND X-RAY. 4 CLINICAL SYMPTOMS ONLY. 5 GENE XPERT. 6 ALL 3: SPUTUM + X-RAY + GENE XPERT. 7	
1904	Do providers in this facility ever refer clients outside this facility for TB diagnosis?	YES	→ 1908
1905	Does this facility practice TB test results to be returned to the facility either directly or through the client from referral site?	YES1 NO2	
1906	Is there a record/register of clients who are referred for TB diagnosis?	YES	→ 1908
1907*	May I see the records or register of clients referred for TB testing? CHECK THE RECORDS TO SEE TB DIAGNOSIS RESULTS ARE RECORDED	REGISTER SEEN (PAPER) 1 REGISTER SEEN (ELECTRONIC) 2 REGISTER REPORTED, NOT SEEN 3 REGISTER SEEN (BOTH PAPER AND ELECTRON4	

TB TREATMENT

1908	Do providers in this facility prescribe treatment for TB or manage patients who are on TB treatment?	YES
1908A	Do providers in this facility prescribed treatment for DRTB or manage patients who are on DRTB treatment?	YES
1909*	What treatment regimen is followed by providers in this facility for <u>newly diagnosed Pulmonary TB</u> ? i.e., for new patients, not for retreatment? PROBE TO ARRIVE AT CORRECT RESPONSE	2HRZE AND 4HR
1909B**	What treatment method is followed by this facility?	HF DOTS. 1 CB DOTS. 2 BOTH. 3 OTHER. 6
1909C**	May I see the TB treatment card that shows HF DOTS is being followed?	YES OBSERVED
1909D**	Do all Pulmonary Bacteriologically Confirmed (PBC) cases are tested for the confirmation of Rifampicin resistance by Gene X t?	YES
1909E**	Do you call all PBC contacts for screening?	YES

1909F**	To whom you call for screening?		HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. A FAMILY MEMBERS. B WORK SETTING PERSONELS. C OTHER CLOSE CONTACT PERSONELS. D OTHER X					
1909G**	Do you trace the deafaulter?							
1910	CHECK Q1902 AND Q1908]			
	TB DIAGNOSIS OR TREATMENT IN FACILITY	NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE						
1911	Does this facility have a system for testing TB patients for HIV infection?	YES					→ 1913	
1912	May I see the system, or evidence of such a system?		SYSTEM OR REGISTER OBSERVED					
1913	Is HIV rapid diagnostic testing available from this service site?		YES					→ 1915
1914*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today.		(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT	OBSERVED		
	I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)		T LEAST NE VALID	AVAILABLE NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	NE	: / NO, EVER ILABLE
01	DETERMINE		1 2		3	4		5
02	UNIGOLD		1	2	3	4		5
03	STATPACK		1	2	3	4		5
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)		1	2	3	4		5
1915*	Do you have the national TB Management Guideline 2019 available in this service area?							→ 1917
1916*	May I see national TB Management Guideline 2019?			ED				→ 1919
1917	Do you have National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 20 for the management of HIV and TB co-infection available in this service area?							→ 1919
	THIS MAY BE PART OF OTHER GUIDELINE							
1918	May I see this National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2 for the management of HIV and TB co-infection?	2020		ED				
1919	Do you have National Guidelines on Drugs Resistance Tubercul Managment 2019 available in this service area?	losis						→ 1921
	THIS MAY BE PART OF OTHER GUIDELINE	+						
1920	May I see the National Guidelines on Drugs Resistance Tuberculosis Management 2019?			ED				
1921*	CHECK Q1903 RESPONSES 1, 3, 4 OR 7 CIRCLED				RESPONSES NC	1, 3, 4 OR 7 OT CIRCLED		→ 1950
1922*	Do you maintain any sputum containers at this service site for collecting sputum specimen?							→ 1950
1923	May I see a sputum container?		REPORT	ED			2	

INFECTION CONTROL

ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN IDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE DITROL AND CONDITIONS FOR INATION TER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCH	PMTCT [Q1551]. DELIVERY SERV STI [Q1851] HIV TESTING [Q NCD [Q2351] MINOR SURGER	RE [Q1451] /ICES [Q1651] 2051] ?Y [Q2451] LY SEEN		16 17 18 21
INATION TER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCH				23 1953
•		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
	IER)	1	2	3
NG SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3
SED HAND RUB		1	2	3
COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH			2	3
E RECEPTACLE		1	2	3
DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES			2	3
T [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FI	LOOR	1	2	3
SINGLE USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES, OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES		1	2	3
SKS		1	2	3
DN .		1	2	3
FION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3
ROYER		1	2	3
SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
ITER		1	2	3
OLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS N, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID		1	2	3
S [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRU	JMENT/EQUIPME	NT 1	2	3
ASKS		1	2	3
E SETTING OF THE ROOM OR AREA	PRIVATE ROOM. 1 OTHER ROOM WITH 4 AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY. 2 VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY. 3 NO PRIVACY. 4			
	SE SE			
	TB MEDS STORED IN OTHER LOCATION R NOT STOCKED (RESPONSE 1 NOT CIRCLED)	AUDITORY // VISUAL PRIVAC NO PRIVACY TB MEDS STORED IN OTHER LOCATION	AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIV. VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY NO PRIVACY TB MEDIC TB MEDS STORED IN OTHER LOCATION	AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY

SECTION 20: HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING (HTC)

2000	CHECK Q102.11 HIV TESTING AND / OR COUNSELLING AVAILABLE IN FACILITY NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE					
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE FACILI ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABL FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOS	E ABOUT HIV T	ESTING &/OR	COUNSELLING	SERVICES IN	
2001	How many days in a month are HIV testing services offered at this facility? USE A 4-WEEK MONTH TO CALCULATE # OF DAYS	_	OF DAYS		00	
2002	When a provider wants a client to receive an HIV test, or when a client agrees to an HIV test, what is the procedure that is followed? In other words, what are the possible options for the client to receive the test? AFTER RESPONSE IS PROVIDED, PROBE FOR ANY OTHER PROCEDURES USED FOR PROVIDING THE HIV TEST. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HIV RAPID TEST THIS SERVICE SITE. A BLOOD DRAWN HERE, SENT TO LAB IN FACILITY. B CLIENT SENT TO OTHER SITE IN FACILITY. C CLIENT SENT TO LAB IN FACILITY. D CLIENT SENT TO LAB IN FACILITY. D CLIENT SENT TO EXTERNAL SITE. E BLOOD DRAWN HERE SENT TO EXTERNAL SITE				.B C D .E
2003	CHECK Q2002 HIV RAPID TESTING THIS SERVICE SITE ("A" CIRCLED)		AT THIS SERVICE	NO HIV RAPI SITE ("A" NO		2004A
2004*	Please tell me if any of the following HIV rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits are available at this services site today. I would like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)		BSERVED NLABLE AVAILABLE NONE VALID	(B) NOT REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	OBSERVED NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	DK / NO, NEVER AVAILABLE
01	DETERMINE	1	2	3	4	5
02	UNIGOLD	1	2	3	4	5
03	STATPACK	1	2	3	4	5
05	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4	5
2004A**	Are the DBS/DTH samples collected at this site for External Qualit Assurance (EQAS) purposes?	ty	NO			2
2005	Is an individual client chart/record/card/ maintained for clients who receive services through this service site? (e.g., health booklet) This refers to any system, where individual information about a client is recorded so that a record of all care and services is available in one document?		IDUAL CLIENT C			
2006	May I see a copy of the individual client chart or record		ED			
2007*	Do you have the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2020 available in this service area?					
2008*	May I see the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 20		ED			
2010A	CHECK Q2002 HIV TESTING AVAILABLE IN FACILITY (ANY OF CODES "A", "B", "C", "D" OR "F" CIRCLED	NO H	IV TESTING SER		LITY (ONLY " CIRCLED)	→ 2014
2011	Do staff working in this facility have access to HIV post-exposure prophylaxis, i.e., PEP?	NO	NOW			2
2012*	Are there any written PEP chart or flex for post-exposure prophylaxis available in this site? MAY BE PART OF ANOTHER DOCUMENT					

2013*	May I see this PEP chart or flex?		OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED, NOT SEEN. 2		
2014	CHECK Q2002 BLOOD DRAWN THIS SERVICE SITE ("A" OR "B" OR "F" CIRCLED)] SITE (NEI	NO BLOOD DRAW THER "A" NOR "B" N		
<u>.</u>	INFECTION	I CONTRO)L		
2050	ASSESS THE HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	GENERAL INFORMATION [Q710]. 1 CHILD VACCINATION [Q1051] 1 CHILD CURATIVE CARE [Q1251]. 1 FAMILY PLANNING [Q1351]. 1 ANTENATAL CARE [Q1451]. 1 PMTCT [Q1551]. 1 DELIVERY SERVICES [Q1651]. 1 STI [Q1851]. 1 TUBERCULOSIS [Q1951]. 1 NCD [Q2351]. 2 MINOR SURGERY [Q2451]. 3			
2051	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITC	CHER)	1	2	3
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW	/ AND BLUE) WIT	HLID 1	2	3
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE		1	2	3
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES		1	2	3
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR	FLOOR	1	2	3
09	SINGLE USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEE AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	DLES OR	1	2	3
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3
11	GOWNS/APRONS		1	2	3
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER		1	2	3
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3
16** 17**	NEEDLE CUTTER		1	2	3
.,	(RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID		'	L	
18** 19**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTE N95 FACE MASKS	RUMENT/EQUIPM	ENT 1	2	3
2052	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE ROOM OR AREA	OTHER ROOM AUDITORY VISUAL PRIVA	M		1 2 3
2053*	Do you have condoms available in this service site to give to clients receiving HIV counseling and testing services?		NEXT SE		2
2054	May I see some of the condoms?	OBSERVED, N REPORTED AV	T LEAST ONE VALIE ONE VALID /AILABLE, NOT SEE .E TODAY		2 3
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DAT CURRENT LOCATION.	TA COLLECTION PO		FROM	

SECTION 21: HIV TREATMENT

2100	CHECK Q102.12 HIV TREATMENT SERVICES	NO HIV TREATMENT SERVICES IN FACILITY
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE I ARE PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABI INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF TH	BLE ABOUT HIV TREATMENT SERVICES IN THE FACILITY.
2101*	Do this facility provide antiretroviral therapy (ART)?	YES
2102	Do providers in this facility provide treatment follow-up services for persons on ART, including linkages to community-based services?	YES
2103	CHECK Q2101 AND Q2102 RE RESPONSE "1" CIRCLED IN EITHER Q2101 OR Q2102 OR IN BOTH	ESPONSE "1" CIRCLED IN NEITHER Q2101 NOR Q2102
2104*	Do you have the <i>National HIV Testing and</i> Treatment Guidelines 2020?	YES
2105	May I see the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2020?	? OBSERVED

PRE-ART BASELINE TESTS

			BASELINE TES	CONDUCTED	
	TEST	ROUTINELY	SELECTIVELY	NO/NEVER	DK
	Hemoglobin/hematocrit	1	2	3	8
	Full blood count (Hemogram)	1	2	3	8
	CD4 T Cell count	1	2	3	8
5	Pregnancy test for women	1	2	3	8
*	Renal function tests (serum creatinine and urea)	1	2	3	8
7	Urinalysis	1	2	3	8
8	Liver function tests	1	2	3	8
9	TB sputum test /Gene Xpert	1	2	3	8
0	Hepatitis B	1	2	3	8
1	Chest X-ray	1	2	3	8
12	Any other routine tests (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	8
3*	Blood sugar level	1	2	3	8
*	Cervical pap smear	1	2	3	8
5*	Hepatitis C	1	2	3	8

TESTS TO MONITOR CLIENTS ON ART

			FOLLOW-UP TES	CONDUCTED	
	TEST	ROUTINELY	SELECTIVELY	NO/NEVER	DK
01	Hemoglobin/hematocrit	1	2	3	8
02	Full blood count	1	2	3	8
03	CD4 T Cell count	1	2	3	8
05	Pregnancy test for women	1	2	3	8
06*	Renal function tests (serum creatinine and urea)	1	2	3	8
07	Urinalysis	1	2	3	8
08	Liver function tests	1	2	3	8
09	TB sputum test /Gene Xpert	1	2	3	8
10	Hepatitis B	1	2	3	8
11	Chest X-ray	1	2	3	8
12	Any other routine tests (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	8
13*	Blood sugar level	1	2	3	8
14*	Cervical pap smear	1	2	3	8
15*	Hepatitis C	1	2	3	8
2110	CHECK Q216 ARV MEDICINES STORED IN OTHER LOCATIO OR NOT STOCKED (RESPONSE 1 OR 5 NOT CIRCLE)		ARV MEDICI VICE AREA (RESPON	NES STORED IN A	

SECTION 22: HIV CARE AND SUPPORT

2200	HIV CARE AND SUPPORT	/ CARE AND SI SERVICES IN F TION OR SERVI		
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE MAIN LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE HIV CARE AND SUP PROVIDED. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT HIV CARE AND SUPPO FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE	ORT SERVICES	S IN THE	
2201*	Please tell me if providers in this facility provide the following services for HIV/AIDS clients:	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01*	Prescribe treatment for any opportunistic infections or symptoms related to HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8
04	Provide or prescribe or refer palliative care for patients, such as symptom or pain management, or nursing care for the terminally ill, or severely debilitated clients	1	2	8
07	Care for pediatric HIV/AIDS patients	1	2	8
08*	Prescribe or provide preventive treatment for TB	1	2	8
09*	Cotrimoxazole preventive therapy for opportunistic infections	1	2	8
11	Family planning counseling and/or services	1	2	8
12*	Provide condoms	1	2	8

13**	Provide lubricants		1	2	8
14**	Prescribe/provides/refer for TB treatment		1	2	8
2202*	Is there a system for routinely screening and testing HIV-positive clients for TB?	YES NO SYSTEM			
2203*	May I see the record or evidence of such a system? Observe record	SYSTEM OR REGISTER OBS SYSTEM OR REGISTER REP			
2204*	Do you have the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2020 available in this service area?	YES			
2205*	May I see the National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2020?	OBSERVED			
2205A*	Does this facility refer to Community Care Center (CCC), CHBC service and PLHIV group?	YES			
2208	Do you have condoms available in this service site to given to clients receiving services?	YES			
2209	May I see some condoms ?	OBSERVED, AT LEAST ONE OBSERVED, NONE VALID REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	Г SEEN		2 3
2209A	Do you have lubricants available in this service site to give to clients receiving services?	YES			2
2209B	May I see some lubricants?	OBSERVED, AT LEAST ONE OBSERVED, NONE VALID REPORTED AVAILABLE, NOT NOT AVAILABLE TODAY	Г SEEN		2 3
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA CURRENT LOCATION.	A COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFEF	RENT FROM		÷

SECTION 23: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

2300 CHECK Q102.14

CHRONIC DISEASE SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY

CHRONIC DISEASE SERVICES NOT

NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE +

ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE CLIENTS WITH NON-COMMUNICABLE OR CHRONIC CONDITIONS SUCH AS DIABETES AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES ARE SEEN. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROVISION OF SUCH SERVICES IN THE FACILITY. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

DIABETES

2301	Do providers in this facility diagnose and/or manage diabetes.	YES, DIAGNOSE ONLY. 1 YES, TREAT ONLY. 2 YES, DIAGNOSE AND TREAT. 3 NO 4	→ 2310
2304*	Do you have any guidelines (e.g.PEN handbook) for the diagnos and management of diabetes available in this service area?		→ 2310
2305*	May I see the guidelines?	OBSERVED	

CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES

2310	Do providers in this facility diagnose and/or manage cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension in patients?	YES, DIAGNOSE ONLY. 1 YES, TREAT ONLY. 2 YES, DIAGNOSE AND TREAT. 3 NO 4	→ 2320
2313*	Do you have any guidelines (e.g.PEN handbook) for the diagno and management of cardio-vascular diseases available in this service area?	sis YES	→ 2320
2314*	May I see the guidelines?	OBSERVED	

RESPIRATORY

2320	Do providers in this facility diagnose and/or manage chronic respiratory diseases such as COPD in patients?	YES, DIAGNOSE ONLY. 1 YES, TREAT ONLY. 2 YES, DIAGNOSE AND TREAT. 3 NO 4	→ 2325A
2323*	Do you have any guidelines (e.g.PEN handbook) for the diagno and/ management of chronic respiratory diseases available in this service area?	sis YES	→ 2325A
2324*	May I see the guidelines?	OBSERVED	

MENTAL HEALTH

2325A**	Do providers in this facility diagnose and/or manage mental health problems?	YES, DIAGNOSE ONLY. 1 YES, TREAT ONLY. 2 YES, DIAGNOSE AND TREAT. 3 NO 4	→2330
2325B**	Do you have any guidelines for the diagnosis and/ management of mental health problems available in this service area?	YES	→ 2330
2325C**	May I see the guidelines?	OBSERVED	

BASIC SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

2330	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE BASIC SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT LISTED BELOW. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	GENERAL INFORMATION SECTION (Q700) 1 NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN					
2331	I would like to know if the following items are available today in the main service area and are functioning	(A) AVAILABLE			(B) FUNCT	IONING
	ASK TO SEE ITEMS.	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	ADULT WEIGHING SCALE	1 → b	2 → b	³ ₀₂ ↓	1	2	8
02	CHILD WEIGHING SCALE [250 GRAM GRADATION]	1 → b	2 → b	³ 03◀	1	2	8
03	INFANT WEIGHING SCALE [100 GRAM GRADATION]	1 → b	2 → b	³ ₀4◀	1	2	8
04	STADIOMETER [OR HEIGHT ROD] FOR MEASURING HEIGHT	1 → b	2 → b	³ 05↓	1	2	8
05	MEASURING TAPE [FOR CIRCUMFERENCE]	1 → b	2 → b	³ 06↓	1	2	8
06	DIGITAL THERMOMETER	1 → b	2 → b	³ 07 ↓	1	2	8
07	STETHOSCOPE	1 → b	2 → b	³ 08↓	1	2	8
08	DIGITAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2 → b	3 09 ↓	1	2	8
09	MANUAL BP APPARATUS	1 → b	2 → b	3 10 ↓	1	2	8
10	LIGHT SOURCE (FLASHLIGHT ACCPTABLE)	1 → b	2 → b	3 11 ↓	1	2	8
11	SELF-INFLATING BAG AND MASK [ADULT]	1 → b	2 → b	3 12 ↓	1	2	8
12	SELF-INFLATING BAG AND MASK [PEDIATRIC]	1 → b	2 → b	3 13 ↓	1	2	8
13*	NEBULIZER	1 → b	2 → b	3 14 ↓	1	2	8
14	SPACERS FOR INHALERS	1	2	3			
15	OXYGEN FLOW METERS	1 → b	2→ b	3 16 ↓	1	2	8
16	PULSE OXIMETER	1 → b	2 → b	3 17◀	1	2	8
17	OXYGEN CONCENTRATORS	1 → b	2 → b	3 18◀	1	2	8
18	FILLED OXYGEN CYLINDER	1> b	2 → b	3 19 √	1	2	8
19	OXYGEN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	1 → b	2 🔶 b	³ 20◀	1	2	8
20	INTRAVENOUS INFUSION KITS - ADULT	1	2	3			
21	INTRAVENOUS INFUSION KITS - PEDIATRIC	1	2	3			

CLIENT EXAMINATION ROOM

2350	ASSESS THE ROOM OR AREA FOR THE ITEMS LISTED BELOW. FOR ITEMS THAT YOU DO NOT SEE, ASK YOUR RESPONDENT TO SHOW THEM TO YOU. IF THE SAME ROOM OR AREA HAS ALREADY BEEN ASSESSED, INDICATE WHERE THE DATA ARE RECORDED	CHILD VA CHILD CL FAMILY P ANTENAT PMTCT (0 DELIVER' STI [Q185 TUBERCL HIV TEST MINOR SI	L INFORMATION [Q7 ACCINATION [Q1051] JRATIVE CARE [Q12 LANNING [Q1351] TAL CARE [Q1451] Q1551]	51]		
2351	INFECTION CONTROL AND CONDITIONS FOR CLIENT EXAMINATION		OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	
01	RUNNING WATER (PIPED, BUCKET WITH TAP OR POUR PITCHER)		1	2	3	
02	HAND-WASHING SOAP (MAY BE LIQUID SOAP)		1	2	3	
03	ALCOHOL-BASED HAND RUB		1	2	3	
04	COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW / WITH LID	1	2	3		
05	OTHER WASTE RECEPTACLE		1	2	3	
07	DISPOSABLE LATEX GLOVES		1	2	3	
08	DISINFECTANT [E.G., CHLORINE, HIBITANE, ALCOHOL] FOR FI	LOOR	1	2	3	
09	SINGLE USE STANDARD DISPOSABLE SYRINGS WITH NEEDLI OR AUTO-DISABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLES	ES,	1	2	3	
10	SURGICAL MASKS		1	2	3	
11	GOWNS/APRON		1	2	3	
12	EYE PROTECTION [GOGGLES OR FACE PROTECTION]		1	2	3	
14*	NEEDLE DESTROYER		1	2	3	
15*	METHYLATED SPIRIT AND GLYCIRINE 70:30		1	2	3	
16**	NEEDLE CUTTER		1	2	3	
17**	LABELLED COLOR CODED PLASTIC BINS (RED, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE) WITH LID		1	2	3	
18**	ANTISEPTICS [E.G., CHLORINE, ALCOHOL] FOR INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT		1	2	3	
19**	N95 FACE MASKS		1	2	3	
2352	DESCRIBE THE SETTING OF THE ROOM OR SERVICE AREA	PRIVATE ROOM. 1 OTHER ROOM WITH 1 AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY. 2 VISUAL PRIVACY ONLY. 3 NO PRIVACY. 4				
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM CURRENT LOCATION.					

SECTION 24: MINOR SURGICAL SERVICES

2400	CHECK Q102.15	HECK Q102.15 MINOR SURGERY AVAILABLE			MINOR SURGERY NOT AVAILABLE NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE				
	ASK TO BE SHOWN T FIND THE PERSON MOST K INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EX	NOWLEDGEABLE	ABOUT PROV	ISION O	F MINC	OR SURGERIES	S IN THE FA	CILITY.	
	ASK TO SEE THE ROOM OR AR	EA WHERE MINO	R SURGERIES	TAKE PI	LACE A	AND ASK TO SI	EE THE ITEI	MS BELOW	
2401	Please tell me if the		(A) AVA	LABLE			(E	B) FUNCTIO	NING
	following equipment are available at this site today and is functioning. I would like to see them	OBSERVED	REPORTE NOT SEEM			NOT ILABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	NEEDLE HOLDER	1 _→ b	2→	b		³ 02◀	1	2	8
02	SCAPEL HANDLE WITH BLADE	1 🛶 b	2 🛶	b		3 03◀	1	2	8
03	RETRACTOR	1→ b	2 →	b		3 04 ◀	1	2	8
04	SURGICAL SCISSORS	1→ b	2 →	b		3 05∢	1	2	8
05	NASOGASTRIC TUBE (10-16G)	1 → b	2 →	b		3 06◀	1	2	8
06	TORNIQUET	1→ b	2 →	b	2	³ 402∢	1	2	8
2402	Please tell me if any of the following medicines is available at this services			(/	A) OBS AVAIL	ERVED ABLE	(B)	NOT OBSE	RVED
	like to see them. CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE I	S VALID (NOT EXF	PIRED)	AT LE ONE V		AVAILABLE, NONE VALID	REPORTED AVAILABLE NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE TODAY/DK	NEVER AVAILABLE
01	ABSORBABLE SUTURE MATERIAL			1		2	3	4	5
02	NON-ABSORBABLE SUTURE MATE	RIAL		1		2	3	4	5
03	SKIN DISINFECTANT			1		2	3	4	5
04	LIDOCAINE / LIGNOCAINE INJECTIO	N		1		2	3	4	5
05	KETAMINE INJECTION			1		2	3	4	5
2403	2403 Do you have guidelines on Integrated management of emergency and essential surgical care (IMEESC)?			YES1 NO2 →			→ 2450		
2404	May I see the guidelines on Integrated emergency and essential surgical care					D			

INFECTION CONTROL

IE ITEMS J DO NOT OW THEM TO READY BEEN TA ARE	CHILD VACCINATIO CHILD CURATIVE O FAMILY PLANNING ANTENATAL CARE PMTCT [Q1551] DELIVERY SERVICI STI [Q1851] TUBERCULOSIS [Q HIV TESTING [Q205 NCD [Q2351]	ATION [Q710]11 DN [Q1051]12 CARE [Q1251]13 [Q1351]14 [Q1451]16 ES [Q1651]16 ES [Q1651]17 	NEXT SECTION / SERVICE SITE
NS FOR		OBSERVED	NOT AVAILABLE
TH TAP OR PO	UR PITCHER)	1	3
D SOAP)		1	3
		1	3
REEN, YELLC	V AND BLUE) WITH LID	1	3
		1	3
		1	3
TANE, ALCOH	L]FOR FLOOR	1	3
SYRINGES V	ITH NEEDLES, OR	1	3
		1	3
		1	3
E PROTECTIO	N]	1	3
		1	3
70:30		1	3
		1	3
IC BINS (REI	, GREEN, YELLOW AND BLUE	E) 1	3
_COHOL] FO	R INSTRUMENT/EQUIPMENT	1	3 3
M OR AREA	OTHER ROOM WIT AUDITORY AND VISUAL PRIVACY C	D VISUAL PRIVACY	2 3
/E TO YOUR N	EX	AUDITORY ANI VISUAL PRIVACY C NO PRIVACY	T DATA COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM

SECTION 25: CESAREAN DELIVERY

2500	CHECK Q102.16 CESAREAN SECTION			CESAREAN DELIVERY NOT				
		DONE IN F		NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE				
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE FIND THE PERSON MOST INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXF	KNOWLEDGEABL	E ABOUT PROV	ISION OF SUC	H SERVICES	IN THE FACIL	ITY.	
2501	Does the facility have a health worker Cesarean delivery (section) present at a day (including weekends and on put	the facility or on c	all 24 hours					→ 2504
2502	Is there a duty schedule or call list for	24-hr staff assignn	nent?		UTY SCHEDU			→ 2504
2503	May I see the duty schedule or call list assignment?	for 24-HR staff			OBSERVED. REPORTED,			
2504*	Does this facility have an anesthetist/a facility or on call 24 hours a day (inclue public holidays?)							→ 2507
2505	Is there a duty schedule or call list?				UTY SCHEDU			→ 2507
2506	May I see the duty schedule or call list	?			OBSERVED. REPORTED,			
2507	Have Cesarean deliveries been perfor during the past 3 months?	med in this facility		YES1 NO2				
2507A	A Does this facility provide postpartum tubal ligation?			YES1 NO2				
	ASK TO SEE THE ROOM OR ARE	A WHERE CESAF	REAN DELIVERIE	S ARE DONE	AND ASK TO S	SEE THE ITEN	IS BELOW	
2510	Please tell me if the		(A) AVAIL	ABLE		(B)	FUNCTION	ING
	following equipment are available at this site today and is functioning. I would like to see them	OBSERVED	REPORTED NOT SEEN		IOT LABLE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
01	ANESTHESIA MACHINE	1 → b	2 → b		3 02◀	1	2	8
02	TUBINGS AND CONNECTORS (TO CONNECT ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE)	1 → b	2 → b		3 03◀	1	2	8
03	OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY (ADULT)	1 → b	2 🛶 b		3 04◀	1	2	8
04	OROPHARYNGEAL AIRWAY (PEDIATRIC)	1 → b	2 🛶 b		³ 05 √	1	2	8
05	MAGILLS FORCEPS - ADULT	1 → b	2 🛶 b		³ 06 √	1	2	8
06	MAGILLS FORCEPS - PEDIATRIC	1 → b	2 → b		3 07◀	1	2	8
07	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZES 3.0 - 5.0	1 🛶 b	2 🛶 b		3 08◀	1	2	8
08	ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE CUFFED SIZES 5.5 - 9.0	1 → b	2 🛶 b		3 09◀	1	2	8
09	INTUBATING STYLET	1 → b	2 🛶 b		3 10◀	1	2	8
10	SPINAL NEEDLE	1 → b	2 → b NEXT SECTIO	N/SERVICE S	3 ITE∢	1	2	8
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM CURRENT LOCATION.							

SECTION 26: BLOOD TYPING AND COMPATIBILITY TESTING

2600	CHECK Q102.18 BLOOD TYPING SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY	BLOOD TYPING SERVICES NOT			└ ·	
2601	Please tell me if any of the following reagents or equipment is available at this services site today.	(A) OBSERVED AVAILABLE		(B) NOT OBSERVE		VED
	I would like to see them.	AT LEAST	AVAILABLE	REPORTED AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NEVER
	CHECK TO SEE IF AT LEAST ONE IS VALID (NOT EXPIRED)	ONE VALID	NONE VALID	NOT SEEN	TODAY/DK	AVAILABLE
01	Anti-A Reagent	1	2	3	4	5
02	Anti-B Reagent	1	2	3	4	5
03	Anti-D Reagent	1	2	3	4	5
04	COOMB'S REAGENT	1	2	3	4	5
05	Anti-A,B Reagent	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION 27: BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

2700	CHECK Q102.19 BLOOD TRANSFUSION AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY	BLOOD TRANSFUSION NOT AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY				
	ASK TO BE SHOWN THE LOCATION IN THE FACILITY WHERE BLOOD IS COLLECTED, STORED, PROCESSED OR HANDLED PRIOR TO TRANSFUSION. FIND THE PERSON MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT PROVISION OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES IN THE FACILITY INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY AND ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.					
2701*	What is the source of the blood that is transfused in this facility? PROBE FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF SOURCES OF BLOOD.	NATIONAL BLOOD BANK. A REGIONAL BLOOD BANK. B BLOOD BANK. C HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK. D OTHER X (SPECIFY) X				
2702	Has blood transfusion been done in this facility in an obstetric context (i.e., for maternal care) during the past 3 months?	YES				

SCREENING FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

2710	Is blood that is transfused in this facility screened, <u>either in this facility or externally</u> , for any infectious diseases prior to transfusion?					→ 2720	
2711	Is the blood that is transfused screened only in the facility, only at an external facility, or both?	ONLY AT AN EX	FACILITY XTERNAL FACILI ALLY AND EXTER	ΓΥ	2		
2712*	Is the blood that is transfused in the facility screened, <u>either in this facility or externally</u> , for any of the following infectious diseases? IF YES, ASK: Is the blood "always", "sometimes", or "rarely" screened?	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY	Ν	10	
01	HIV	1	2	3		4	
02	SYPHILIS	1	2	3		4	
03	HEPATITIS B	1	2	3		4	
04	HEPATITIS C	1	2	3		4	
2713	Do you ever send blood sample outside the facility for screening for any of the tests mentioned above?	YES				→ 2720	
2714*	For which of the following tests do you send blood sample outside the facility for screening?	(A) SEND SPE	CIMEN OUT	(B) RECORD C	F OUTSIDE	TEST	
	ASK TO SEE DOCUMENTATION	YES	NO	YES	NO		
01	HIV	1 — > b	2 02◀	1	2		
02	SYPHILIS	1 → b	2 03◀	1	2		
03	HEPATITIS B	1 → b	2 04 ◀	1	2		
04	HEPATITIS C	1 → b	2 2720 ◀	1	2		

BLOOD STORAGE

2720	Has the facility run out of blood for more than one day anytime during the past 3 months?	YES
2721	Is there a blood bank fridge or other refrigerator available for blood storage in this service area?	YES
2722	May I see the blood bank fridge or other refrigerator?	OBSERVED
2723*	WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE IN THE BLOOD BANK FRIDGE OR OTHER REFRIGERATOR?	BETWEEN +2 AND +6 DEGREES. 1 ABOVE +6 DEGREES. 2 BELOW +2 DEGREES. 3 THERMOMETER NOT FUNCTIONAL. 4 NO THERMOMETER 5
2724*	Do you have national guidelines on screening donated blood for transfusion for transmissible infections?	YES 1 NO 2 NEXT SECTION OR SERVICE SITE
2725*	May I see this guideline?	OBSERVED

SECTION 30: GENERAL FACILITY LEVEL CLEANLINESS

3000	ASSESS GENERAL CLEANLINESS / CONDITIONS OF FACILITY	YES	NO
01	FLOOR: SWEPT, NO OBVIOUS DIRT OR WASTE	1	2
02	COUNTERS/TABLES/CHAIRS: WIPED CLEAN- NO OBVIOUS DUST OR WASTE	1	2
03	NEEDLES, SHARPS OUTSIDE SHARPS BOX	1	2
04	SHARPS BOX OVERFLOWING OR TORN/PIERCED	1	2
05	BANDAGES/INFECTIOUS WASTE LYING UNCOVERED	1	2
06	WALLS: SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE	1	2
07	DOORS: SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE	1	2
08	CEILING: WATER STAINS OR DAMAGE	1	2

SECTION 30A: EMERGENCY SERVICES

FIND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES. INTRODUCE YOURSELF, EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION.

3001A**	CHECK Q102.48 EMERGENCY SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY	EMERGENCY SERVICES NOT AVAILABLE FROM FACILITY			
3001B**	Please tell me are the beds available for emergencies at emergency room or elesewhere are functioning 24X7?	YES NO			
01	Observation	1 2			
02	Admission	1 2			
3001C**	Please tell me can Emergency Care Services/Emergency Room available the following services 24X7	YES NO			
01	Laboratory services	1 2			
02	Pharmacy	1 2			
03	Radiology	1 2			
04	Operating Theatre	1 2			
	INTERVIEW END TIME USE 24 HOURS FORMAT	HOURS HOURS HOURS			
	THANK YOUR RESPONDENT AND MOVE TO YOUR NEXT DATA COLLECTION POINT IF DIFFERENT FROM CURRENT LOCATION.				

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: DATE:

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

HEALTH WORKER INTERVIEW

Facil	ity Number:		
Prov	ider SERIAL Number:	[FROM PROVID	ER LISTING FORM]
Prov	ider Sex: (1=MALE; 2=FEMALE)		
Interv	viewer Code:		
Num	ber of ANC Observations Associated with	Provider	
Num	ber of FP Observations Associated with F	Provider	
Num	ber of Sick Child Observations Associate	d with Provider	
Num	ber of Labor and Delivery Observations A	ssociated with Provider	
INDIO	CATE IF PROVIDER WAS	YES, PREVIOUSLY INT	ERVIEWED 1
	/IOUSLY INTERVIEWED IN	,	
	THER FACILITY.		
	S, RECORD NAME AND LITY NUMBER WHERE	NAME & NUMBER OF FACILITY	$\square \square $
	HE WAS INTERVIEWED	NO, NOT PREVI	OUSLY INTERVIEWED 2
READ	THE FOLLOWING CONSENT FORM		
	day! My name is We wing more about health services in Nepal.	are here on behalf of New ERA conductin	g a survey of health facilities to assist the government
	wing more about health services in Nepal.		
Now I	will read a statement explaining the study.		
	, , , ,	e asking you several questions about the types	of services that you personally provide, as well as questions
about	rainings you have received.		
The inf	ormation you provide us may be used by New ERA, ot	ner organizations or researchers, for planning se	ervice improvements or further studies of services.
	r your name nor that of any other health worker respondents any of the respondents may be identified later. St		n the dataset or in any report; however, there is a small
Charles	s max any or the respondents may be identified later. St	ווי, איס מיס מסתווש וטי צטעו וופוף נט פווסעו פ נוואנ נווא	אוויטיוומנוטון שב נטובנו וא מנגעומנכ.
You m	ay refuse to answer any question or choose to stop the	interview at any time. However, we hope you w	ill collaborate with the study.
	have any questions about the study? Do I have your		,
Data a		released on December 2021	
	ollection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be ts from this study will only be available for legitimate re		
	nave any questions regarding the survey please contac gendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu	C	
Phone	number: 9851003871		
	an Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathm number: 9841295126	andu	
			2 0 2 1
Intervie	ewer's signature	DAY	MONTH YEAR
SIGNA	TURE OF INTERVIEWER INDICATES INFORMED C	ONSENT WAS PROVIDED.	
101			N/F0
101	May I begin the interview now?		YES 1
1			NO 2 END

1. EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

102	I would like to ask you some questions about your educational background. How many years of education have you completed in total, starting from your primary, secondary and further education?		YEARS
103*	What is your current occupational category or qualification? For example, are you a registered nurse, or generalist medical doctor or a specialist medical doctor?	GYNECOLOGIST ANESTHESIOLOG PATHOLOGIST GENERAL SURG PEDIATRICIAN OTHER SPECIAL MEDICAL OFFICE ANESTHETIC AS NURSE (MN, BSC LABORATORY TE OFFICER / LA HEALTH ASSIST/ SAHW / PUBI AUXILLARY NUR COUNSELOR WI COUNSELOR WI	EDICAL DOCTOR (MDGP). 01 T / OBSTETRICIAN 02 DGIST 03
104	What year did you graduate (or complete) with this qualification? IF NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION (103=95), ASK: What year did you complete any basic training for your current occupational category?		YEAR
105	In what year did you start working in this facility?		YEAR
106	Have you received any dose of Hepatitis B vaccine? IF YES, ASK: How many doses have you received so far?		YES, 1 DOSE. 1 YES, 2 DOSES. 2 YES, 3 OR MORE DOSES. 3 NO. 4 108
107*	Did you receive any of the Hepaptitis B vaccinations as part of your services in this facility?		YES 1 NO 2
108	Are you a manager or in-charge for any clinical services?		YES 1 NO 2

2. GENERAL TRAINING / COMMUNICABLE / NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

200*	I will like to ask you a few questions about in-service training you have received related to your work. In-service training refers to training you have received related to your work since you started working. I will start with some general topics. Note that the training topics I will mention may have been covered as stand alone trainings, or they may have been covered under another training topic.			
	Have you received any in-service training, training updates or refresher training in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC]	YES,	YES,	NO
	IF YES, ASK: Was the <i>training, training update or refresher training</i> within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?	WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01*	Standard precautions, including hand hygiene, cleaning and disinfection, waste management, needle stick and sharp injury prevention? May be part of any training, like Infection prevention / IP training.	1	2	3
02	Any specific training related to injection safety practices or safe injection practices	1	2	3
03*	Revised Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) or reporting requirements for any service	1	2	3
06	Integrated Management for Emergency and Essential Surgical Care (IMEESC)	1	2	3
07**	HMIS online reporting	1	2	3
08**	HMIS data analysis	1	2	3
09**	Basic logistic management	1	2	3

10**	IMIS (Insurance Management Information System) training		1	2	3
11**	COVID-19 related training in IPC		1	2	3
12**	COVID-19 related training in WASH		1	2	3
13**	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)				
14**	Visual Inspection with acetic acid (VIA)		1	2	3
15**	Single visit approach (VIA+cryotherapy+thermocoagulator)		1	2	3
16	Other general training (SPECIFY)		1	2	3
201*					700
	CODE [11] (i.e., LABORATORY-RELATED) CIRCLED			→ 700	
refresh	I will now ask you a few questions about services you personally provide <i>in your current position in this facility</i> and any in-service training, training updates or refresher trainings you may have received related to that service. Please remember we are talking about services you provide in your current position in this facility training topics I will mention may have been covered as a stand-alone training, or covered as part of another training topic.				
202	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any services that are designed to be youth or adolescent friendly? i.e., designed with the specific aim to encourage youth or adolescent utilization?	YES			
203*	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics specific to youth or adolescent friendly services? (e.g. Adolescent Friendly Services (AFS) or Youth Friendly Services (YFS) training) IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?	YES, WITHIN PA YES, OVER 24 M NO TRAINING OF	ONTHS AGO.	2	
203A	CHECK Q103 FOR PROVIDER OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY / QUALIFICATION			,	604

MALARIA

204	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally diagnose and/or treat malaria?	YES			
205	Have you received any in-service training, training updates or refresher trainings on topics related to diagnosis and/or treatment of malaria?	YES			→207
206*	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher trainings</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC]:		YES,	YES,	NO
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	DIAGNOSING MALARIA IN ADULTS		1	2	3
02	DIAGNOSING MALARIA IN CHILDREN		1	2	3
03	HOW TO PERFORM MALARIA RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST		1	2	3
04	CASE MANAGEMENT / TREATMENT OF MALARIA IN ADULTS		1	2	3
05	CASE MANAGEMENT / TREATMENT OF MALARIA DURING PREGNANCY		1	2	3
07	CASE MANAGEMENT / TREATMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN		1	2	3
08	OTHER TRAINING ON MALARIA (SPECIFY)		1	2	3

DIABETES

207	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally diagnose and/or manage diabetes ?	YES	
208	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training (PEN training)</i> on topics specific to the diagnosis and/or management of diabetes?	YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS 1 YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO 2 NO TRAINING OR UPDATES 3	
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		

CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES

209	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally diagnose and/or manage cardio-vascular diseases such as hypertension?	YES	
210	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> (PEN training) on the diagnosis and/or management of cardio-vascular diseases?	YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS 1 YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO 2 NO TRAINING OR UPDATES 3	
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		

CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES

211	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally diagnose and/or manage chronic respiratory conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)?	YES	
212	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> (PEN training) on the diagnosis and/or management of chronic respiratory diseases?	YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS1 YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO2 NO TRAINING OR UPDATES3	
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		

MENTAL HEALTH**

212A**	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally diagnose and/or manage mental health problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
212B**	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on the diagnosis and/or management of mental health problems?	YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS 1 YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO 2 NO TRAINING OR UPDATES 3	
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		

3. CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

300A	Are you aware of the "Golden Thousand Days" period?	YES			
300	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any child vaccination services?	YES			
301	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any child growth monitoring services?	YES NO			
302	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any child curative care services?	YES 1 NO			
303	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to child health or childhood illnesses?	YES 1 NO 2			→ 400
304*	Have you received any <i>in-service training or training updates</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC]		YES, WITHIN	YES, OVER	NO IN-SERVICE
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		PAST 24 MONTHS	24 MONTHS AGO	TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	EPI / NIP OR COLD CHAIN MONITORING		1	2	3
02*	COMMUNITY-BASED INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL AND CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES (CB-IMNCI)		1	2	3
03	DIAGNOSIS OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN		1	2	3
04	HOW TO PERFORM MALARIA RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST		1	2	3
05	CASE MANAGEMENT / TREATMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN		1	2	3
06	DIAGNOSIS AND/OR TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS		1	2	3
07	DIAGNOSIS AND/OR TREATMENT OF DIARRHEA		1	2	3
08	MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES AND/OR NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT		1	2	3
09*	BREASTFEEDING		1	2	3
10*	COMPLIMENTARY FEEDING IN INFANTS		1	2	3
11	PEDIATRIC HIV/AIDS		1	2	3
12	PEDIATRIC ART		1	2	3
13	OTHER TRAINING ON CHILD HEALTH (SPECIFY)		1	2	3
14*	MATERNAL INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION (MIYCN TRAINING)		1	2	3
15	IRON DEFICIENENCY DISORDER RELATED TRAINING (IMN TRAINING)		1	2	3
16	MATERNAL AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION TRAINING (ESSENTIAL NUTRITION ACTIONS TRAINING		6) 1	2	3
17**	FACILITY-BASED INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL AND CHILDHOOD ILLNESSES (FB-IMNCI) 1 2			2	3

18**	EMERGENCY NUTRITION	1	2	3
19**	COMPREHENSIVE NUTRITION SPECIFIC INTERVENTION	1	2	3
20**	INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION	1	2	3

4. FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

400	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any family planning services?	YES 1 NO 2			
401	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to family planning?	YES 1 NO 2			→ 500
403	Have you received any in-service training, training updates or refresher training in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	GENERAL COUNSELING FOR FAMILY PLANNING		1	2	3
02	IUCD INSERTION AND REMOVAL		1	2	3
03	IMPLANT INSERTION AND REMOVAL		1	2	3
04	PERFORMING NON-SCALPEL VASECTOMY (NSV)		1	2	3
05	PERFORMING MINILAP TUBAL LIGATION		1	2	3
07	FAMILY PLANNING FOR HIV POSITIVE WOMEN		1	2	3
08	POST-PARTUM FAMILY PLANNING, INCLUDING PPIUCD		1	2	3
09	OTHER TRAINING ON FAMILY PLANNING (SPECIFY)		1	2	3
10**	DMT/MEC WHEEL		1	2	3

5. MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES ANC - PNC - PMTCT

500	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any antenatal care or postnatal care services? IF YES, PROBE AND INDICATE WHICH SERVICES ARE PROVIDED	YES, ANTENATAL. 1 YES, POSTNATAL. 2 YES, BOTH. 3 NO, NEITHER. 4			
501	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to antenatal care or postnatal care?	YES1 NO2			▶ 503
502*	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?	YES, YES, WITHIN OVER PAST 24 MONT 24 MONTHS AGO			NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	ANC screening (e.g., blood pressure, urine glucose and protein)		1	2	3
02	Counseling for ANC (e.g., nutrition, FP and newborn care)		1	2	3
03	Complications of pregnancy and their management			2	3
04*	Nutritional assessment of the pregnant woman, such as Body Mass Index calculation			2	3
05	Other training on ANC or postnatal care (SPECIFY)		1	2	3
503	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any services that are specifically geared toward preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV? IF YES, ASK: Which specific services do you provide? INDICATE WHICH OF THE LISTED SERVICES ARE PROVIDED AND PROBE: Anything else?	PREVENTIVE CC HIV TEST COUN CONDUCT HIV T PROVIDE ARV T PROVIDE ARV T NO PMTCT SERV			
504	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to maternal and/or newborn health and HIV/AIDS?	YES			▶506
505	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV		1	2	3
02	Newborn nutrition counseling for mother with HIV			2	3

03*	Infant and young child feeding for mother with HIV	1	2	3
04	Modified obstetric practices as relates to HIV (e.g., not rupturing membranes)	1	2	3
05	Antiretroviral prophylactic treatment for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV	1	2	3
06	Other trainings on maternal and/or newborn health and HIV/AIDS (SPECIFY)	1	2	3

DELIVERY SERVICES

506	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide <u>delivery services</u> ? By that I mean conducting the actual delivery of newborns?	YES NO			→ 509
506A**	How long have you been providing delivery services?	MONTHS			
507	During the past 6 months, approximately how many deliveries have you conducted as the <i>main provider (include deliveries conducted for</i> <i>private practice and for facility)?</i>	TOTAL DELIVERIES			
508	When was the last time you used a partograph?	NEVER. 0 WITHIN PAST WEEK. 1 WITHIN PAST MONTH. 2 WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS. 3 OVER 6 MONTHS AGO. 4			
509	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to delivery care?	YES			→ 511
510	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?	following topics	YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	SBA Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth (IMPAC)		1	2	3
02	ASBA Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEmOC)		1	2	3
03*	Routine care during labor and normal vaginal delivery		1	2	3
04	Active Management of Third Stage of Labor (AMTSL)		1	2	3
05	MNH Update Emergency obstetric care (EmOC)/Life saving skills (LSS) - in general		1	2	3
06	Post abortion care (PAC)		1	2	3
07	Special delivery care practices for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV		1	2	3
08*	Comprehensive abortion care (CAC) by MVA				
09*	Medical abortion (MA)				
10	Other training on delivery care (SPECIFY)		1	2	3

NEWBORN CARE SERVICES

511	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide care for the newborn including at the time of birth?	YES 1 NO 2			
512	Have you received any in-service training, training updates or refresher training on topics related to newborn care?	YES			→ 600
513*	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?			YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	Neonatal resuscitation using bag and mask		1	2	3
02*	<i>Early</i> and exclusive breastfeeding		1	2	3
03	Newborn infection management (including injectable antibiotics)		1	2	3
04	Thermal care (including immediate drying and skin-to-skin care)		1	2	3
05*	Sterile cord cutting and appropriate cord care		1	2	3
06*	Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) for low birth weight babies		1	2	3
07**	Specialized Newborn Care		1	2	3
08	Other training on newborn care (SPECIFY)		1	2	3

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

600	In your current position, and as part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide any STI services?				
601	Have you received any in-service training, training updates or refresher training on topics related to STI services?	YES			
602	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?		YES, WITHIN PAST 24 MONTHS	YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	Diagnosing and treating sexually transmitted infections (STIs)		1	2	3
02	The syndromic management for STIs		1	2	3
03	Drug resistance to STI treatment medications		1	2	3
04	Other training on STI (SPECIFY)		1	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS

603*	Now I will ask if you provide certain TB-related services. For each service, regardless of whether you currently provide it, I will also ask if you have	,	u provide SERVICE]?			
	received related in-service training, training updates or refresher training			IF YES, within the past 24 months		
				or more	than 24 month	s ago?
			(a)		(b)	
	READ THE QUESTIONS FROM COLUMNS A AND B			YES, WITHIN PAST	YES, OVER 24 MONTHS	NO
		YES	NO	24 MONTHS	-	TRAINING
01	Diagnosis of tuberculosis based on sputum tests using AFB Smear Microscopy	1	2	1	2	3
02	Diagnosis of tuberculosis based on clinical symptoms or TB Diagnostic Algorithm	1	1 2		2	3
03	Treatment prescription for tuberculosis	1	1 2		2	3
04	Treatment follow-up services for tuberculosis	1	1 2		2	3
05	Direct Observation Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy	1	2	1	2	3
06	Management of TB - HIV co-infection	1	2	1	2	3
07	Management of DR-TB	1	2	1	2	3
09	Laboratory modular training			1	2	3
10	TB modular training			1	2	3
11	TB infection control training			1	2	3
12**	Childhood TB management			1	2	3
13**	Screening of TB using X-Ray			1	2	3
14	Other training on TB (SPECIFY)			1	2	3

HIV/AIDS SERVICES

604*	Now I will ask if you provide certain HIV-related services. For each service, regardless of whether you currently provide it, I will also ask if you have received related in-service training, training updates or refresher training.		u provide SERVICE]?	Have you received training o training update on [SERVICE IF YES, within the past 24 mor		
			(a)	or more	than 24 month (b)	s ago?
	READ THE QUESTIONS FROM COLUMNS A AND B		(a)	YES, WITHIN		NO
				PAST	24 MONTHS	
		YES	NO	24 MONTHS	AGO	TRAINING
01	Provide counseling related to HIV testing	1	2	1	2	3
02	Conduct the HIV test	1	2	1	2	3
03	Provide any services related to PMTCT	1	2	1	2	3
04	Provide any palliative care services	1	2	1	2	3
05	Provide any ART services, including prescription, counseling, or follow-up	1	2	1	2	3
06	Provide any preventive treatment for opportunistic infections (OIs)	1	2	1	2	3
	such as TB and pneumonia					
07	Provide pediatric AIDS care	1	2	1	2	3
08	Provide HIV/AIDS home-based care	1	2	1	2	3
09	Provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) services	1	2	1	2	3

10*	Stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AID (S&D training)	1	2	1	2	3
11**	Clinical Management Training (CMT)	1	2	1	2	3
12	Other training on HIV (SPECIFY)			1	2	3

7. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

700	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally conduct laboratory tests? CIRCLE 'NO' IF THE PROVIDER ONLY COLLECTS SPECIMENS.				
701*	Please tell me if you personally conduct any of the following tests as part of your work in this facility		YES		NO
01	Microscopic examining of sputum for diagnosing tuberculosis		1		2
02	HIV rapid testing		1		2
03*	Any other HIV test, such as PCR, ELISA / CLIA, or Western Blot		1		2
04	Hematology testing, such as anemia testing		1		2
05	CD4 testing		1		2
06	Malaria microscopy		1		2
07	Malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT)		1		2
08**	Quality control		1		2
09**	Laboratory Bio Safety and Bio Screeening		1		2
702	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to the different diagnostic tests you conduct?				
703	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of topics [READ TOPIC]	the following	YES, WITHIN	YES, OVER	NO IN-SERVICE
	IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or mon than 24 months ago?	re	PAST 24 MONTHS	24 MONTHS AGO	TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	Microscopic examination of sputum for diagnosing tuberculosis		1	2	3
02	HIV testing		1	2	3
03	CD4 testing		1	2	3
04	Blood screening for HIV prior to transfusion		1	2	3
05	Blood screening for Hepatitis B prior to transfusion		1	2	3
06	Tests for monitoring ART such as TLC and serum creatinine.		1	2	3
07	Malaria microscopy		1	2	3
08	Malaria rapid diagnostic test (mRDT)		1	2	3
09**	Gene Xpert examination for TB Diagnosis		1	2	3
10	Other training on diagnostic tests (SPECIFY)		1	2	3

7A**EMERGENCY SERVICES

703A**	In your current position, and as a part of your work for this facility, do you personally provide emegency services?	YES 1 NO 2			→ 800
703B**	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> on topics related to emergency services you provide?	YES			→ 800
703C**	Have you received any <i>in-service training, training updates or refresher training</i> in any of the following topics [READ TOPIC] IF YES: Was the training, training update or refresher training within the past 24 months or more than 24 months ago?			YES, OVER 24 MONTHS AGO	NO IN-SERVICE TRAINING OR UPDATES
01	Hospital Disaster Preparedness Response (HDPR) Training		1	2	3
02	Training on Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE)/ Similar		1	2	3
03	Basic Life Support (BLS)		1	2	3

Primary Trauma Care (PTC)

05

1	2	3
1	2	3

8. WORKING CONDITIONS IN FACILITY

800	Now I want to ask you a few more questions about your work in this facility. In an average week, how many hours do you work in this facility? IF WEEKS ARE NOT CONSISTENT, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO AVERAGE OUT HOW MANY HOURS PER MONTH AND THEN DIVIDE THIS BY 4.	AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK WORKING IN THIS FACILITY
801	Now I would like to ask you some questions about supervision you have personally received. This supervision may have been from a supervisor either in this facility, or from outside the facility. Do you receive technical support or supervision in your work? IF YES, ASK: When was the most recent time?	YES, IN THE PAST 3 MONTHS
802	How many times in the past six months has your work been supervised?	NUMBER OF TIMES
803	The last time you were personally supervised, did your supervisor do any of the following:	YES NO DK
01	Check your records or reports	CHECKED RECORD 1 2 8
02	Observe your work	OBSERVED WORK 1 2 8
03	Provide any feedback (either positive or negative) on your performance	FEEDBACK 1 2 8 05 - 05 -
04	Give you verbal or written feedback that you were doing your work well	VERBAL PRAISE 1 2 8
05	Provide updates on administrative or technical issues related to your work	PROVIDED UPDATES 1 2 8
06	Discuss problems you have encountered	DISCUSSED PROBLEMS 1 2 8
804	Do you have a written job description of your current job or position in this facility? IF YES, ASK: May I see it?	YES, OBSERVED 1 YES, REPORTED, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3
805	Are there any opportunities for promotion in your current job?	YES. 1 NO 2 UNCERTAIN 3 DON'T KNOW. 8
808	Among the various things related to your working situation that you would like to see improved, can you tell me the three that you think would most improve your ability to provide good quality of care services? Please rank them in order of importance, with 1 being the most important. ENTER LETTER CORRESPONDING WITH THE 1ST MENTIONED INTO THE 1ST BOX, AND REPEAT WITH THE 2ND AND 3RD. IF THE PROVIDER ONLY MENTIONS 1 OR 2 ITEMS THEN PUT "Y" IN THE REMAINING BOX/ES. DO NOT LEAVE ANY BOX EMPTY. THERE MUST BE 3 ENTRY. DO NOT READ CHOICES TO YOUR RESPONDENT	MORE SUPPORT FROM SUPERVISORA MORE KNOWLEDGE / UPDATES TRAININGB MORE SUPPLIES/STOCKC BETTER QUALITY EQUIPMENT/ SUPPLIESD LESS WORKLOAD (i.e. MORE STAFF)F BETTER WORKING HOURS / FLEXIBLE TIMESF MORE INCENTIVES (SALARY, PROMOTION, HOLIDAYS)G TRANSPORTATION FOR REFERRAL PATIENTSH PROVIDING ARTI PROVIDING PEPK BETTER FACILITY INFRASTRUCTUREL MORE AUTONOMY / INDEPENDENCEM MORE AUTONOMY / INDEPENDENCEM OTHER (SPECIFY)X NO PROBLEMY

Sample List for ANTENATAL CARE Observation			
Date	DAY MONTH YEAR	F <i>I</i>	ACILITY #
PROVI	DER SERIAL NUMBER		
TOTAL	# OF ANC CLIENTS ON DAY OF VISIT FOR ALL PROVIDERS	3	
USE TI	HIS FORM TO LIST ANC CLIENTS SELECTED FOR ANC OBS	ERVATION FOR PROV	/IDER #1
	NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP
101			
102			
103			
104			
105			
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112			
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120			
121			
122			
123			
124			
125			

Sample List for ANTENATAL CARE Observation			
Date	DAY MONTH YEAR	FA	CILITY #
PROVI			
USE TH	HIS FORM TO LIST ANC CLIENTS SELECTED FOR ANC OBS	ERVATION FOR PROV	IDER #2
	NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP
126			
127			
128			
129			
130			
131			
132			
133			
134 135			
136			
137			
138			
139			
140			
141			
142			
143			
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149			
150			

Sample List for ANTENATAL CARE Observation			
Date 2 0 2 1 DAY MONTH YEAR FACILITY# PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER USE THIS FORM TO LIST ANC CLIENTS SELECTED FOR ANC OBSERVATION FOR PROVIDER #3			
	NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP
151			
152			
153			
154			
155			
156			
157			
158			
159			
160			
161			
162			
163			
164			
165			
166			
167			
168 169			
170			
170			
172			
173			
174			
175			

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

OBSERVATION OF ANC CONSULTATION

1. Facility Identification

	QTYPE	OAN
FACILITY NUMBER.		
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]		
CLIENT CODE [FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM]		

2. Provider Information

Provider category: GENERALIST MEDICAL DOCTOR (MDGP). GYNECOLOGIST / OBSTESTRICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST GENERAL SURGEON. PEDIATRICIAN OTHER SPECIALISTS MEDICAL DOCTORS. MEDICAL OFFICER (MBBS). ANESTHETIC ASSISTANT. NURSE (MN, BSC NURSE, BN, PCL, MIDWIFE) HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) / AHW / SAHW / PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE (ANM) OTHER CLINICAL STAFF NOT LISTED ABOVE NON-CLINICAL STAFF/ NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION	. 02 03 04 05 06 . 07 . 08 . 09 10 12 13 . 18	PROVIDER CATEGORY	
SEX OF PROVIDER: (1=Male; 2=Female)	SEX	OF PROVIDER	

3. Information About Observation

Date:	DAY
Name of the observer:	OBSERVER CODE

	4. Observation of Antenatal-Care Consultation				
NO.	0. QUESTIONS CODING CLASSIFICATION GO TO				
	BEFORE OBSERVING THE CONSULTATION, OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM BOTH THE SERVICE PROVIDER AND THE CLIENT. MAKE SURE THAT THE PROVIDER KNOWS THAT YOU ARE NOT THERE TO EVALUATE HIM OR HER, AND THAT YOU ARE NOT AN "EXPERT" TO BE CONSULTED DURING THE SESSION.				
	READ TO PROVIDER: Hello. I am [OBSERVER]. I am We are conducting a study of health facilities in Nepal w delivery of services. I would like to observe your consulta ANC services are provided in this facility.	ith the goal of finding ways to improve t			
	Information from this observation is confidential. Neither The information acquired during this observation may be services, or for research on health services; however, ne be entered in any database.	e used by the MOH or other organizatio	ons to improve		
	Do you have any questions for me? If at any point you for However, we hope you won't mind our observing your co		ave.		
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data v Datasets from this study will only be available for legitima				
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact: Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9841295126				
	Do I have your permission to be present at this consultation	tion?	1		
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	DAY MONTH YEAR			
100	RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS RECEIVED FROM THE PROVIDER.	YES 1 NO 2	→ END		
-					
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am I am We are conducting a study of health services in Nepal. I are receiving services today in order to understand how	I would like to be present while you	ity.		
	We are not evaluating the [NURSE/DOCTOR/PROVIDER] or the facility. And although information from this observation may be provided to researchers for analyses, neither your name nor the date of service will be provided in any shared data, so your identity and any information about you will remain completely confidential.				
	Please know that whether you decide to allow me to obs whether you agree to participate or not will not affect the I leave please feel free to tell me.	, , , ,			
	After the consultation, my colleague would like to talk wit Do you have any questions for me at this time? Do I hav	th you about your experience here toda /e your permission to be present at this	v. consultation?		
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data v Datasets from this study will only be available for legitima				
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please co Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathma Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Ka	andu			
	Phone number: 9841295126				

Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)

CLIER	FOR EACH OF THE GROUPS THAT FOLLOW, CIRCLE ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THE PROVIDER OR THE CLIENT. IF NO ACTION IN THE GROUP IS OBSERVED, CIRCLE "Y" FOR EACH GROUP AT THE END OF THE OBSERVATION.		
NO.	QUESTION / OBSERVATIO	ONS	CODES
103	IS THIS THE FIRST OBSERVATION FOR THIS PROVIDER FOR THIS SERVICE?	YES	1 2
102*	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION STARTED . USE 24 HOURS FORMAT		
101	RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CLIENT.	YES NO	1 2 → END

CLIENT HISTORY : GENERAL

104	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR THE CLIENT MENTIONED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FACTS:	
01	Client's age	A
02	Medications the client is taking	В
03	Date client's last menstrual period began	С
04	Number of prior pregnancies client has had	D
05**	Gravida (primi or multi)	E
06**	Calculate week of gestation	F
07**	Calculate EDD (IF FIRST VISIT)	G
08	None of the above	Y

CLINICAL HISTORY: ASPECTS OF PRIOR PREGNANCIES

105*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER OR THE CLIENT DISCUSSED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF THE CLIENT'S PRIOR PREGNANCIES:	
01	Prior stillbirth(s)	A
02*	New born who died in the first week of life	В
03*	Heavy bleeding during delivery	С
04*	Previous assisted vaginal delivery / Instrumental delivery	D
05	Previous spontaneous abortions	E
06	Previous multiple pregnancies	F
07	Previous prolonged labor	G
08*	Previous pregnancy-induced hypertension (Pre-eclampsia)	Н
09*	Previous pregnancy related convulsions (Eclampsia)	I
10	High fever or infection during prior pregnancy/pregnancies	J
11	Caesarean section	К
12	Gestational diabetes	L
13	Birth defects in the last birth (congenital defect/anomalies)	М
14*	Heavy bleeding after delivery	N
15*	High fever or infection during post partum	0
16*	Previous induced abortion	Р
17*	Any bleeding during pregnancy	Q
18*	None of the above	Y

QUESTION / OBSERVATIONS

CODES

	CLINICAL HISTORY: ASPECT OF CURRENT PREGNANCY				
106*	IN COLUMN A , RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR THE CLIENT MENTIONED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR CURRENT PREGNANCY. IN COLUMN B , RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER COUNSELLED ON THE DANGER SIGNS	(A) PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR CLIENT MENTIONED	(B) PROVIDER DISCUSSED OR MANAGED		
01	Vaginal bleeding	A	A		
02	Fever	В	В		
03	Headache or blurred vision	С	С		
04	Swollen face or hands or extremities	D	D		
05	Tiredness or breathlessness	E	E		
06	Fetal movement	F	F		
07*	Cough for 3 weeks or longer	G	G		
08	Any other symptoms or problems the client thinks might be related to this pregnancy	Н	Н		
09*	Lower abdominal pain	I	I		
10*	Vaginal discharge	J	J		
11**	Existign known medical condition	К	К		
12	None of the above	Y	Y		

CLINICAL HISTORY: ASPECT OF CURRENT PREGNANCY

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

107*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER PERFORMED THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES	S:
01	Take the client's blood pressure	A
02	Weigh the client	В
03	Examine conjunctiva/palms for anemia	C
04	Examine legs/feet/hands for edema	D
06	Examine the client's nipple and breasts	J
07*	Palpate the client's abdomen for uterine height / Fundal height using tape measure	G
08	Palpate the client's abdomen for fetal presentation	F
09	Listen to the client's abdomen for fetal heartbeat	н
11	Conduct vaginal examination if needed	к
12**	Examination of perineal area if needed	L
13	None of the above	Y

ROUTINE TESTS

108	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER A) ASKED ABOUT, B) PERFORMED OR, C) REFERRED THE CLIENT FOR THE FOLLOWING TESTS	(A) PROVIDER ASKED	(B) PROVIDER PERFORMED	(C) PROVIDER REFERRED	D* PROVIDER LOOKED AT REPORT	(Y) NO ACTION TAKEN
01	Hemoglobin test	А	В	С	D	Y
02	Blood grouping	А	В	С	D	Y
03	Any urine test: Glucose/Protein	А	В	С	D	Y
04	Syphilis test	А	В	С	D	Y
05**	Ultrasound	А	В	С	D	Y

HIV TESTING AND COUNSELLING

109	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:	
01	Asked if the client knew her HIV status	А
02	Provide counseling related to HIV test	В
03	Refer for counseling related to HIV test	С
04	Perform HIV test	D
05	Refer for HIV test	E
06	None of the above	Y

MAINTAINING A HEALTHY PREGNANCY

110	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER GAVE THE CLIENT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ADVICE OR COUNSEL ABOUT PREPARATIONS	
01	Discussed nutrition (i.e., quantity or quality of food to eat) during the pregnancy	А
02	Informed the client about the progress of the pregnancy	В
03	Discussed the importance of at least 4 ANC visits	С
04**	Care during pregnancies	D
05	None of the above	Y

IRON PROPHYLAXIS

111*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER GAVE THE CLIENT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TREATMENT OR COUNSELLING:	
01	Prescribed or gave iron pills or folic acid (IFA) or both	А
02	Explained the purpose of iron or folic acid	В
03	Explained how to take iron or folic-acid pills	С
04	Explained side effects of iron pills	D
05**	Prescribed or gave calcium tablets	E
06	None of the above	Y

TETANUS DIPHTERIA TOXOID INJECTION

112*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER GAVE THE CLIENT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TREATMENT OR COUNSELLING:	
01	Prescribed or gave a tetanus diphteria toxoid (TD) injection	А
02	Explained the purpose of the a tetanus diphteria toxoid (TD) injection	В
03**	Advised for 2nd dose of TD injection if needed	С
04	None of the above	Y

DEWORMING

113*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER GAVE THE CLIENT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TREATMENTS	
01	Prescribed or gave Albendazole	А
02	Explained the purpose of Albendazole	В
04	None of the above	Y

114*

01*

QUESTION / OBSERVATIONS

MALARIA	
RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER GAVE THE CLIENT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING OR COUNSELLING:	TREATMENT
Provider identified need to provide client with an LLIN by asking if client had an LLIN or is currently using an LLIN	J
Provided LLIN to client as part of consultation or instructed client to obtain LLIN	F

02*	Provided LLIN to client as part of consultation or instructed client to obtain LLIN elsewhere in facility	F
03*	Explicitly explained importance of using LLIN to client	G
04	None of the above	Y

PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

115*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT DELIVER OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS:	Y IN ANY
02*	Asked the client where she will deliver and advised the client to prepare for delivery (e.g. set aside money, arrange for emergency transportation, identify blood donor)	В
03*	Advised the client to use a skilled birth attendant, go to the health facility	С
04*	Discussed with client about Matri Surakchhya Chakki to have on hand at home	D
05*	Discussed with client about CHX to have on hand at home	E
06**	Advised the client for the mode of delivery for high risk client	F
07	None of the above	Y

ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE AND POSTPARTUM RECOMMENDATIONS

116*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT NEWBORN OR POSTPARTUM CARE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WAYS:	
01	Discussed care for the newborn (i.e., warmth, hygiene and cord care, delay bathing for at least 24 hours after birth)	A
02	Discussed early initiation of breastfeeding	В
03	Discussed exclusive breastfeeding	С
04	Discussed importance of vaccination for the newborn	D
05	Discussed family planning options after delivery	E
06**	Discussed about post natal care and visits	F
07	None of the above	Y

DANGER SIGNS DURING PREGNANCY

116A*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DANGER SIGNS DURING PREGNANCY:	
01	Severe headache	А
02	Blurred vision	В
03	Severe lower abdominal pain	С
04	Swelling of hand , body or face	D
05	Convulsion / unconsciousness	E
06	Any vaginal spotting or bleeding	F
08	None of the above	Y

QUESTION / OBSERVATIONS

CODES

DANGER SIGNS DURING LABOR & DELIVERY

116B*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DANGER SIGNS DURING DELIVERY:	
01	Labor pain longer than 8hours duration	А
02	Appearance of baby's hand, leg and placenta first	В
03	Convulsion / unconsciousness	С
04	Excessive bleeding before or after delivery	D
08	None of the above	Y

DANGER SIGNS OF NEWBORN

116C*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DANGER SIGNS OF NEWBORN:	
01	Not able to suck breast	А
02	Lethargic or unconscious	В
03	Fast breathing	С
04	Severe chest indrawing	D
05	Fever	E
06	Hypothermia	F
07	10 or more than 10 skin pustule or 1 abscess	G
08	Umbilical infection	Н
09	None of the above	Y

DANGER SIGNS IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD

116D*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ADVISED OR COUNSELLED ABOUT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DANGER SIGNS IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD:	
01	Fever	A
02	Pain in lower abdominal or foul smelling discharge	В
03	Excessive bleeding	С
04	Severe headache	D
05	Convulsion / unconsciousness	E
08	None of the above	Y

OVERALL OBSERVATIONS OF INTERACTION

117	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER ASKED IF THE CLIENT HAD ANY QUESTIONS AND ENCOURAGED QUESTIONS.	YES, ASKED QUESTIONS 1 NO, DID NOT ASK QUESTIONS 2
118	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER USED ANY VISUAL AIDS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION OR COUNSELLING DURING THE CONSULTATION.	YES, USED VISUAL AIDS 1 NO AIDS USED 2
119	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER LOOKED AT THE CLIENT'S MATERNAL & NEW BORN HEALTH CARD (MNH CARD, HMIS 3.5) OR ANY CLIENT'S HEALTH CARD (EITHER BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION, WHILE COLLECTING INFORMATION OR EXAMINING THE CLIENT).	YES, LOOKED AT CARD 1 NO, DID NOT LOOK AT CARD 2 NO HEALTH CARD USED 3 → 121
120*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER WROTE ON THE CLIENT'S MNH CARD (HMIS 3.5). OR ANY CLIENT'S HEALTH CARD	YES

NO.	QUESTION / OBSERVATIONS		C	ODES
120A	RECORD WHETHER ANY ON-TH-JOB TRAINING NURSE OR NURSES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROVISION OF CARE TO THIS CLIENT. THEY MAY PARTICIPATE BY TAKING CERTAIN MEASUREMENTS OR PALPATING CLIENTS ABDOMEN	YES NO DON'T KNOW	2	
121	RECORD THE OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATION.	CLIENT GOES HOME CLIENT REFERRED TO OTHER PROVIDER	1	
	[RECORD THE OUTCOME AT THE TIME THE OBSERVATION CONCLUDED]	AT SAME FACILITY CLIENT ADMITTED TO SAME FACILITY		
		CLIENT REFERRED TO OTHER FACILITY CLIENT REFERRED TO LAB	4	

QUESTIONS TO CONFIRM WITH ANC PROVIDER

	ASK THE PROVIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND VERIFY IN THE ANC REGISTER OR ON CLIENT'S MNH CARD (HMIS 3.5) OR ANY CLIENT'S HEALTH CARD			
122	How many weeks pregnant is the client?	WEEKS OF PREGNANCY		
123	Is this the client's 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th or 5th visit for antenatal care at this facility for this pregnancy ?	FIRST VISIT. 1 SECOND VISIT. 2 THIRD VISIT. 3 FOURTH VISIT. 4 FIFTH OR MORE VISIT. 5 DON'T KNOW. 8		
124	Has the client had a previous pregnancy, regardless of the duration or outcome of that pregnancy, or is this the client's first pregnancy?	FIRST PREGNANCY		
125*	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION ENDED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT	······		
	Observer's comments:			
1				

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

ANC CLIENT EXIT INTERVIEW

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY NUMBER]
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]]
CLIENT CODE [FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM]]

INFORMATION ABOUT INTERVIEW

DATE:	DAY MONTH	2	1	
Name of the interviewer:	INTERVIEWER CODE]

	1. Information About Visit - ANTENATAL CARE			
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION GO TO		
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am As New ERA. We are conducting a study of health facili in order to improve the services this facility offers an your experiences here today.	ities in Nepal		
	Please know that whether you decide to allow this in not affect services you receive during any future visit you may stop the interview at any time.			
	Information from this interview may be provided to re the date of services will be on any shared informatio confidential.			
	Do you have any questions for me? Do I have your	permission to continue with the interview?		
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), o Datasets from this study will only be available for leg			
	If you have any questions regarding the survey pleas Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Ka Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ER Phone number: 9841295126	athmandu		
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	DAY MONTH YEAR		
100	May I begin the interview now?	AGREES 1 CLIENT REFUSES 2 → END		
101*	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW STARTED. USE 24 HOURS FORMAT	······		
102*	Do you have a maternal & newborn health (MNH) card (HMIS 3.5) or any health card with you today? IF YES: ASK TO SEE THE CARD/BOOK.	YES 1 NO, CARD KEPT WITH 2 FACILITY 2 NO CARD/BOOK USED 3		
103*	CHECK THE MNH CARD OR ANY HEALTH CARD INDICATE WHETHER THERE IS ANY NOTE OR RECORD OF THE CLIENT HAVING RECEIVED TETANUS DIPHTERIA TOXOID.	YES, 1 TIME		
104*	HOW MANY WEEKS PREGNANT IS THE CLIENT, ACCORDING TO THE MNH CARD OR ANY CLIENT'S HEALTH CARD?	# OF WEEKS		
106	Have you ever been pregnant, regardless of	NOT AVAILABLE		
	the duration or outcome, or is this your first pregnancy?	NOT FIRST PREGNANCY2		
107	Is this your first antenatal visit at this facility for this pregnancy?	FIRST VISIT 1 SECOND VISIT 2 THIRD VISIT 3		
	IF THIS IS NOT THE 1ST VISIT, ASK: How many times have you visited this antenatal clinic for this pregnancy?	FOURTH VISIT		

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
108*	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider give you iron pills, folic acid or iron with folic acid? SHOW THE CLIENT AN IRON PILL, A FOLIC-ACID PILL, OR A COMBINED PILL.	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	109
108A	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider give you a prescription for iron pills, folic acid or iron with folic acid?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY.1YES, THIS & PREVIOUS VISIT.2YES PREVIOUS VISIT ONLY.3NO.4DON'T KNOW.8	+111A
109	During this visit (or previous visits) has a provider explained to you how to take the iron pills?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
110*	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider discuss with you the side effects of the iron pill?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
111	Please tell me any side effects of the iron pill that you know of. PROBE: ANY OTHER?	NAUSEA A BLACK STOOLS B CONSTIPATION C OTHERX X DON'T KNOW Z	
111A**	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider give you Albendazole tablet?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
111B**	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider give you Calcium tablets?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
111C**	During this visit (or previous visits) did you receive Matrisurakshya Chakki (either from HW or FCHV)? Probe: Since it will be provided at 3rd ANC visit (i.e 8 months of pregnancy), we are asking here if you received it or not	YES, FROM HW. 1 YES, FROM FCHV. 2 YES, FROM BOTH. 3 NO. 4	
111D**	During this visit (or previous visits) did you receive Navi Malham (CHX) (either from HW or FCHV)? Probe: Since it will be provided at 3rd ANC visit (i.e 8 months of pregnancy), we are asking here if you received it or not	YES, FROM HW	
114	During this visit (or a previous visit) did a provider advice you to use mosquito net that has been treated with an insecticide?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
115*	During this visit (or a previous visit) did a provider offer you a mosquito net that has been treated with an insecticide free of charge?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY. 1 YES, THIS & PREVIOUS VISIT. 2 YES PREVIOUS VISIT ONLY. 3 NO. 4 DON'T KNOW. 8	
117	During this visit (or previous visits) has a provider talked to you about nutrition or what is good for you to be eating during your pregnancy?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY. 1 YES, THIS & PREVIOUS VISIT. 2 YES PREVIOUS VISIT ONLY. 3 NO. 4 DON'T KNOW. 8	
118*	Please tell me any signs of complications or danger signs of pregnancy that you know of. I am referring to anything that could be an indication of a problem or complication with the pregancy, or anything that could negatively affect the pregnancy.	VAGINAL BLEEDING.AFEVER.BSWOLLEN FACE OR HANDOR EXTREMITIESOR EXTREMITIESCTIREDNESS ORBREATHLESSNESS.DHEADACHE ORBLURRED VISION.ESEIZURES/CONVULSIONS.	
	CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES CLIENT MENTIONS. YOU MAY PROBE WITHOUT USING SPECIFIC ANSWERS GIVEN ON RIGHT (E.G., "ANYTHING ELSE?")	REDUCED OR ABSENCEOF FETAL MOVEMENTGLOWER ABDOMINAL PAINHOTHERXDON'T KNOW ANY	→ 120
119	During this visit or previous visits, has a provider talked with you about any signs that should warn you of problems or complications with the pregnancy?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
120	What did the provider advise you to do if you experienced any of the signs of complications?	SEEK CARE AT A FACILITYA REDUCE PHYSICAL ACTIVITYB CHANGE DIETC	
	CIRCLE LETTER FOR ALL COURSES OF ACTION THE CLIENT MENTIONS. PROBE WITHOUT USING SPECIFIC ANSWERS.	OTHERX (SPECIFY) PROVIDER DID NOT ADVISEY	
121	During this visit (or previous visits) has a provider discussed things you should have in preparation for this delivery? This may include planning in case of emergency, things you should bring to a facility, or things you should prepare at home for this delivery.	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY. 1 YES, THIS & PREVIOUS VISIT. 2 YES PREVIOUS VISIT ONLY. 3 NO. 4 DON'T KNOW ANY. 8	
122*	Please tell me some of the things you know of that you should have in preparation for the delivery. CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES YOU MAY PROBE WITHOUT USING SPECIFIC ANSWERS GIVEN ON RIGHT (E.G., "ANYTHING ELSE?")	EMERGENCY TRANSPORTAMONEYBCLEAN DELIVERY KITGIDENTIFICATION OF SKILLEDBIRTH ATTENDANT/HFHIDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLEBLOOD DONORICLEAN CLOTH FOR BABYJOTHERXDON'T KNOWZ	
123*	Do you have money set aside for any emergencies? IF YES, ASK: Do you think you have enough?	YES, ENOUGH 1 YES, BUT NOT ENOUGH 2 NO 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
124	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider talk to you about where you plan to deliver your baby?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	
125	Have you decided where you will go for the delivery of your baby? IF YES PROBE FOR WHETHER THE PLAN IS TO DELIVER IN A FACILITY OR AT HOME.	AT THIS HEALTH FACILITY.1OTHER HEALTH FACILITY.2AT HOME.3AT TBA'S HOME.4OTHER LOCATION6NO/DON'T KNOW.8	
126*	Do you know any complications during or immediately after childbirth? IF YES: What danger signs do you know?	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING. A FEVER. B GENITAL INJURIES. C SEVERE PERINEAL PAIN. D URINARY RETENTION. E OTHERX (SPECIFY) NO. Y	
127	During this visit (or previous visits) has a provider given you advice on the importance of exclusively breastfeeding—that is, about giving your baby nothing apart from breast milk for a specific period of time?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	1 28A
128	For how many months did the provider recommend that you exclusively breastfeed, that is, that you do not give your baby any fluids or food in addition to breast milk?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS. 1 6 MONTHS. 2 OTHER, MORE THAN 6 MONTHS. 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
128A	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider talk with you about immediate breastfeeding initiation within 1 hour of the birth of your baby?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY. 1 YES, THIS & PREVIOUS VISIT. 2 YES PREVIOUS VISIT ONLY. 3 NO. 4 DON'T KNOW. 8	
129*	During this visit (or previous visits) did a provider talk with you about using family planning after the birth of your baby?	YES, THIS VISIT ONLY	

2. Client Satisfaction						
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLA	ASSIFICA	TION	G	о то
	n going to ask you some questions about the service opinion about the things that we will talk about. This i	•	•		-	
201	How long did you wait between the time you arrived at this facility and the time you were able to see a provider for the consultation? TRY TO DETERMINE THE TIME THE CLIENT ARRIVED AT THE FACILITY AND WHEN THE FACILITY OPENS FOR SERVICES. WE ARE INTERESTED IN THE WAITING TIME FROM THE TIME THE FACILITY OFFICIALLY OPENS	MINUTES SAW PROVIDE IMMEDIATEL DON'T KNOW	R Y			
202	Now I am going to ask about some common proble each one, please tell me whether any of these wer were <u>major</u> or <u>minor</u> problems for you.					
			MAJOR	MINOR	NO PROB- <u>LEM</u>	<u>DK</u>
01	Time you waited to see a provider		1	2	3	8
02	Ability to discuss problems or concerns about your	pregnancy	1	2	3	8
03	Amount of explanation you received about the prob	olem or treatment	1	2	3	8
04	Privacy from having others see the examination		1	2	3	8
05	Privacy from having others hear your consultation	discussion	1	2	3	8
06	Availability of medicines at this facility		1	2	3	8
07	The hours of service at this facility, i.e., when they	open and close	1	2	3	8
08	The number of days services are available to you		1	2	3	8
09	The cleanliness of the facility		1	2	3	8
10	How the staff treated you		1	2	3	8
11	Cost for services or treatments		1	2	3	8
204	Were you charged, or did you pay fees for any services your received or were provided today?	YES NO		1 2	→ 2	06
205	What is the total amount you paid for all services or treatments you received at this facility today?	TOTAL AMOUNT DON'T KNOW		999998		

205A** 206	How do you feel about the amount you paid for utilization of the service in the health facility? READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE 01): I AM VERY SATISFIED 02): I AM FAIRLY SATISFIED 203): I AM NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED (NEUTRAL) 3 04): I AM FAIRLY DISSATISFIED 5		
200	Is this the closest health facility to your home?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208 → 208
207	What was the main reason you did not go to the facility nearest to your home? IF CLIENT MENTIONS SEVERAL REASONS, PROBE FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT, OR MAIN REASON.	INCONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS	
208	In general, which of the following statements best describes your opinion of the services you either received or were provided at this facility today: READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE 01): I AM <u>VERY SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY 1 02): I AM <u>FAIRLY SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY 2 03): I AM <u>NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISFIED</u> (NEUTRAL) WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY		
209	Will you recommend this health facility to a friend or family member?	YES	

	3. Client Personal Characteristics					
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION G	60 TO			
	n going to ask you some questions about yourself. I on will help to improve services in general.	would like to have your honest response	es as this			
302	How old were you at your last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS				
303	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	► 304C			
304A	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD "00" *CODES FOR GRADES 00 = NOT PASSED GRADE I 01-09 = GRADE 1 TO 9 PASSED 10 = SLC PASSED 11 = PASSED PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE 12 = PASSED BACHELOR DEGREE 13 = PASSED MASTER OT HIGHER DEGREE	GRADE				
304B	CHECK Q304A GRADE 5 OR LOWER	GRADE 6	- 305A			
304C	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	YES, CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE				
305A*	What isyour caste/ethnicity?	BRAHMIN / CHHETRI. TERAI MADHESI OTHER CASTES. DALIT. NEWAR. JANJATI. MUSLIM. OTHER CATEGORY.	02 03 04 05 06			
306*	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT					
	Thank you very much for taking the time to answe information you have given will be kept completed					
	Interviewer's comments:					

Sample List for FAMILY PLANNING Observation			
Date DAY MONTH YEAR	F#	ACILITY #	
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER			
TOTAL # OF FP CLIENTS ON DAY OF VISIT FOR ALL PROVIDERS			
USE THIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR FP OBSER	VATION FOR PROVIDE	R #1	
NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP	
201			
202			
203			
204			
205			
206			
207			
208			
209			
210			
211			
212			
213			
214			
215			
216			
217			
218			
219			
220			
221			
222			
223			
224			
225			

Sample List for FAMILY PLANNING Observation				
Date	DAY MONTH YEAR	FA	ACILITY #	
PROVI	DER SERIAL NUMBER			
USE TH	HIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR FP OBSERV	ATION FOR PROVIDE	R #2	
	NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP	
226				
220				
228				
229				
230				
231				
232				
233				
234				
235				
236				
237				
238				
239				
240				
241				
242				
243				
244				
245				
246				
247				
248				
249				
250				

Sample List for FAMILY PLANNING Observation				
Date	DAY MONTH YEAR	FA	ACILITY #	
PROV	IDER SERIAL NUMBER			
USE T	HIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR FP OBSERV	ATION FOR PROVIDE	R #3	
	NAME/INITIALS	FIRST VISIT	FOLLOW-UP	
251				
252				
253				
254				
255				
256				
257				
258				
259				
260				
261				
262				
263				
264				
265				
266				
267				
268				
269				
270				
271				
272				
273				
274 275				

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2020-21

OBSERVATION OF FAMILY PLANNING CONSULTATION

1. Facility Identification

	QTYPE	O F P
FACILITY NUMBER		
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]		
CLIENT CODE [FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM]		

2. Provider Information

Provider category: GENERALIST MEDICAL DOCTOR (MDGP). GYNECOLOGIST / OBSTETRICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST GENERAL SURGEON PEDIATRICIAN OTHER SPECIALISTS MEDICAL DOCTORS MEDICAL OFFICER (MBBS) ANESTHETIC ASSISTANT. NURSE (MN, BSC NURSE, BN, PCL, MIDWIFE). HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) / AHW / SAHW / PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE (ANM). OTHER CLINICAL STAFF NOT LISTED ABOVE NON-CLINICAL STAFF / NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION.	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 12 13 18	PROVIDER CATEGORY	
SEX OF PROVIDER: (1=Male; 2=Female)	SEX OF PI	ROVIDER	

3. Information About Observation

Date:	DAY MONTH	2	1
Name of the observer:	OBSERVER CODE		

4. Observation of Family Planning Consultation				
NO.	QUESTIONS CODING CLASSIFICATION GO TO			
	FORE OBSERVING THE CONSULTATION, OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM BOTH THE SERVICE PROVIDER D THE CLIENT. MAKE SURE THAT THE PROVIDER KNOWS THAT YOU ARE NOT THERE TO EVALUATE HIM OR HER, AND THAT YOU ARE NOT AN "EXPERT" TO BE CONSULTED DURING THE SESSION.			
	 READ TO PROVIDER: Hello. I am [OBSERVER]. I am representing New ERA We are conducting a study of health facilities in Nepal with the goal of finding ways to improve the delivery of services. I would like to observe your consultation with this client in order to understand how family planning services are provided in this facility. Information from this observation is confidential. Neither your name nor that of the client will be recorded. The information acquired during this observation may be used by the MOH or other organizations to improve services, or for research on health services; however, neither your name nor the names of your clients will be entered in any database. Do you have any questions for me? If at any point you feel uncomfortable you can ask me to leave. However, we hope you won't mind our observing your consultation. Do I have your permission to be present at this consultation? Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be released on December 2021 Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate research purposes If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact: 			
	Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9841295126 Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)			
100	RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS RECEIVED FROM THE PROVIDER.YES1 NO1 ENDVESVES1 NOVES1 NO			
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am I am representing New ERA We are conducting a study of health services in Nepal. I would like to be present while you are receiving services today in order to understand how family planning services are provided in this facility. We are not evaluating the [PROVIDER] or the facility. And although information from this observation may be provided to researchers for analyses, neither your name nor the date of services will be provided in any shared data, so your identity and any information about you will remain completely confidential.			
	Please know that whether you decide to allow me to observe your visit is completely voluntary and that whether you agree to participate or not will not affect the services you receive. If at any point you would prefer I leave please feel free to tell me. After the consultation, my colleague would like to talk with you about your experience here today. Do you have any questions for me at this time? Do I have your permission to be present at this consultation? Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be released on December 2021 Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate research purposes If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact: Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9841295126			

101	RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CLIENT.	YES 1 NO 2	→ END
102*	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION STARTED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT		
103	IS THIS THE FIRST OBSERVATION FOR THIS PROVIDER FOR THIS SERVICE?	YES 1 NO 2	
104	RECORD THE SEX OF CLIENT.	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	
NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS		CODES

CLIENT HISTORY (FEMALE CLIENTS ONLY)

105	INDICATE BELOW WHETHER THE PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR THE CLIENT VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:	
01	Last delivery date or age of youngest child	А
02	Last menstrual period (to assess if currently pregnant)	В
03	Breastfeeding status	С
04	Regularity of menstrual cycle	D
05	None of the above	Y

CLIENT HISTORY (ALL CLIENTS)

106	CLIENT'S PERSONAL INFORMATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY. INDICATE BELOW WHETHER THE PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR THE CLIENT VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:	
01	Age of client	А
02	Number of living children	В
03	Desire for a child or more children	С
04	Desired timing for birth of next child	D
05*	Asked the client about his/her smoking habits	E
06*	Asked the client about symptoms of STIs (e.g., abnormal vaginal/urethral discharge)	F
07*	Asked the client about any chronic illnesses (e.g., heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, liver disease, or breast cancer)	G
08	None of the above	Y

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

107	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER PERFORMED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS OR ASKED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HEALTH QUESTIONS:	
01	Took the client's blood pressure	А
02	Weighed the client	В
06	None of the above	Y

PARTNER AND STIS

108	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DISCUSSED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES RELATED TO SEXUAL PARTNERS AND CHOICE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHOD.	
01	Partner's attitude toward family planning (in favor of, or against idea of family planning)	А
02	Partner status (number of client's sexual partners, or of client's partner; periods of partner's absence)	В
03	Client's perceived risk of STIs/HIV	С
04	Use of condoms to prevent STIs/HIV	D
05	Using condoms along with another method (dual method) to prevent both pregnancy and STIs/HIV	E
06	None of the above	Y

QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

109	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER OR CLIENT DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING	
01	Provider asked client if he/she had questions or concerns regarding current method or past method A	
02	Client expressed concerns about method (past or current), or asked questions about method (past or current), including possible side effects of method	В
03	None of the above	Y

PRIVACY/CONFIDENTIALITY

110	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER TOOK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STEPS TO ASSURE THE CLIENT OF PRIVACY	
01	Ensured visual privacy	А
02	Ensured auditory privacy	В
03	Assured the client orally of confidentiality	С
04	None of the above	Y

METHODS PROVIDED OR PRESCRIBED

111*	VERIFY METHOD WITH PROVIDER AND INDICATE WHICH METHOD(S) WERE EITHER PROVIDED OR PRESCRIBED DURING THIS VISIT. IF CONDOMS WERE EITHER PRESCRIBED OR PROVIDED FOR USE ALONG WITH ANOTHER METHOD, CIRCLE BOTH METHODS.
	IF CLIENT IS CONTINUING CLIENT WHO RECEIVED REFILLS FOR PILLS, REPEAT INJECTION, OR REPLACEMENT FOR IUCD DURING THIS VISIT, CIRCLE THE METHOD THAT WAS REPLENISHED IN COLUMN B. IN COLUMN C, CIRCLE ALL METHODS THAT WERE DISCUSSED AS PART OF THE VISIT
	CAUTION! AT LEAST ONE RESPONSE MUST BE REPORTED FOR EACH OF THE COLUNMS IF NO METHOD IS PRECRIBED, THEN "Y" SHOULD BE CIRCLED IN COLUMN "A"

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS			CODES
		(A)	(B)	(C)
	METHOD	PRESCRIBED TO BE FILLED LATER OR AT A DIFFERENT	PROVIDED TO CLIENT IN FACILITY	DISCUSSED AS PART OF VISIT
		LOCATION		
01	COMBINED ORAL PILL (OCP)	A	A	A
02	PROGESTIN-ONLY ORAL PILL	В	В	В
03		С	С	С
04	PROGESTIN-ONLY INJECTABLE (3-MONTHLY) DEPO	E	Е	E
05	MALE CONDOM	F	F	F
06	IUCD (COPPER-T)	Н	Н	Н
07	IMPLANT (JADELLE)	I	I	I
08	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS (ECP)	J	J	J
09	COUNSELING ON PERIODIC ABSTINENCE		L	L
10	MALE STERILIZATION	М	М	М
11	FEMALE STERILIZATION	N	N	N
12	COUNSELING ON LACTATIONAL AMENORHEA		0	0
13**	COUNSELLING ON STANDARD DAYS METHOD		К	К
14**	COUNSELLING ON FEMALE CONDOM		G	G
16*	OTHER (SPECIFY)	Х	х	Х
17	NO METHOD	Y	Y	Y
	FOR Q112-129, CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE LETTER UNDER EACH RELEVANT SECTION WAS DISCUS			N
112*	CHECK Q111: ARE "A", "B", "C" OR "E" CIRCLED IN EIT BOTH COLUMNS "A" AND		or "b" or in	
	YES NO			→ 114
113	PILLS OR INJECTIONS			
01	When to take (pill daily; injection every 3 months)			A
02	Changes that may occur with menstruation (decreased flow	v or amenorrhea, spot	ting)	В
03	Initial side effects that may occur (such as nausea, weight gain, and breast tenderness)			С
04	What to do if forget pill or do not get injection on time			D
05	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV			E
06	Should return to clinic if side effects appear or persist			F
07**	Information on other method			G
08	None of the above			Y
114*	CHECK Q111: IS "F" OR "G" CIRCLED IN EITHER CO		R IN BOTH	
	COLUMNS "A" AND "B	ſ		→ 116

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS	CODES
115	CONDOMS	
01	Client cannot use if allergic to latex	А
02	Each condom can be used only one time	В
03	Some lubricants may be used (male condom— water soluble only; female condom —any lubricant)	С
04	Can be used as backup method if client fears other method will fail	D
05	Dual protection (from pregnancy and against STIs, including HIV)	E
06**	Information on other method	F
07	None of the above	Y
116	CHECK Q111: IS "H" CIRCLED IN EITHER COLUMN "A" OR "B" OR IN BOTH COLUMNS "A" AND "B"? YES YES NO	▲ 118
117*	+ INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICE (IUCD) (COPPER-T)	r
01	Good for up to 12 years	А
02	Should return to the clinic 3-6 weeks post insertion or after first menses	В
03	Common side effects that may occur (heavy bleeding for first few months post	с
	insertion, spotting or mild abdominal cramps)	
04	Should return to clinic if side effects continue	D
05	User should regularly check strings after each menstruation	E
06	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	F
07**	Information on other methods	G
08	None of the above	Y
118	CHECK Q111: IS "I" CIRCLED IN EITHER COLUMN "A" OR "B" OR IN BOTH COLUMNS "A" AND "B"?	
		120
119*	IMPLANTS (JADELLE)	
01	Good for 5 years	А
02	Changes that may occur with menstruation (irregular bleeding, decreased flow, spotting)	В
03	Initial side effects that may occur (such as nausea, weight gain, breast tenderness)	С
04	Should return to clinic if side effects continue	D
05	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	E
06**	Information on other methods	F
07	None of the above	Y
120	CHECK Q111: IS "J" CIRCLED IN EITHER COLUMN "A" OR "B" OR OR IN BOTH COLUMNS "A" AND "B"? YES NO	→ 122

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS	CODES
121	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP)	
01	Take another dose if vomit within 2 hours of taking a dose	А
02	Return for pregnancy check if period is unusually light or fails to occur within 4 weeks	В
03	First dose to be taken within 120 hours of unprotected sexual contact	С
04	Second dose should be taken 12 hours after first dose (if 2 tablet pack)	D
05	Not for routine contraception	E
06	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	F
07	None of the above	Y
122*	CHECK Q111: IS "L" OR "K" CIRCLED IN COLUMN "B"?	
	YES NO	→ 124
123	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE /SDM	
01	How to identify a woman's fertile period	А
02	No intercourse during woman's fertile period without alternative method (condom)	В
03	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	С
04**	Use of condom as a backup method	D
05	None of the above	Y
124	CHECK Q111: IS "M" CIRCLED IN EITHER COLUMN "A" OR "B" OR IN BOTH COLUMNS "A"	
	AND "B"?	
		▶ 126
125*	MALE STERILIZATION	
01	Partner is protected from pregnancy after 3 months	А
02*	Use of a back-up method for the next 3 months (Condom)	В
03	Procedure intended to be permanent; slight risk of failure	С
04	Warning signs that may occur after surgery (severe pain, tenderness, bleeding)	D
05	Should return to clinic if experience warning signs/side effects	E
06	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	F
07* 08**	Written Consent was obtained (to be observed) Information other methods	G H
09	None of the above	Y
126	CHECK Q111: IS "N" CIRCLED IN EITHER COLUMN "A" OR "B" OR IN BOTH COLUMNS "A" AND "B"?	
		128
127*	FEMALE STERILIZATION	
01	Protect from pregnancy immediately	А
02	Procedure intended to be permanent, slight risk of failure	В
03	Warning signs that may occur after surgery (severe pain, light-headedness, fever, bleeding, missed periods)	С
04	Should return to clinic if experience warning sign/side effects	D
05	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	E
06*	Written consent was obtained (to be observed)	F
07**	Information on other method	G
08	None of the above	Y

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS	CODES
128	CHECK Q111: IS "O" CIRCLED IN COLUMN "B"?	
		130
129	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA (LAM)	
01	Slight risk of pregnancy during the time shortly before regular menstruation resumes	А
02	Must be exclusively (or near-exclusively) breastfeeding	В
03	Not effective after menstruation begins again	С
04	Infant must be less than 6 months	D
05	Method does not protect against STIs, including HIV	E
06	None of the above	Y

ADDITIONAL PROVIDER ACTIONS

130	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING	
01	Look at client's health card at any time before beginning the consultation, while collecting information or while examining the client	A
02	Wrote on the client's health card	В
03	Used any visual aids for health education or counseling about family planning methods	С
04	Discussed a return visit	D
05	None of the above	Y

CONFIRM WITH PROVIDER

131	CONFIRM THE FOLLOWING WITH THE PROVIDER AT THE END OF THE CONSULTATION. CHECK THE CLIENT CARD OR REGISTER IF NECESSARY.				
01	Has this client had any previous contact with a family planning provider in this facility?	YES NO DON'T KNOW	1 2 8		
02	Has this client ever been pregnant?	YES NO MALE CLIENT DON'T KNOW	1 2 3 8		

5. CLINICAL OBSERVATION

201	INDICATE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES WAS CONDUCTED DURING THIS VISIT					
01	PELVIC EXAMAMINATION		А			
02*	IUCD INSERTION AND/OR REMOVAL OR IUCD CHECKUP		В			
03	INJECTABLE GIVEN					
04	IMPLANT INSERTION AND/OR REMOVAL		D			
05	NONE OF THE ABOVE		Y	•	301	
202	IS THE CLINICAL PROVIDER THE SAME PERSON WHO PROVIDED COUNSELLING?	YES	1 2	+	206	

NO.		QUESTIONS / OBSERV	ATIONS	CODES
	a study of health facilities, with to observe the procedure you objection to my presence. Ob	EAD TO PROVIDER: Hello, I am representing New ERA. We are conducting study of health facilities, with the goal of finding ways to improve the delivery of services. I would like observe the procedure you will conduct with this client. [Ms] has agreed that she has no jection to my presence. Observing all components of the services provided to [Ms] will help to better understand how health services are provided.		
	Any information relating to this prefer I leave, please feel free		ely confidential. If, at any point, you would	
	Do you have any questions fo procedure?	r me? Do I have your perr	nission to be present during this	
	Data collection will take place Datasets from this study will o		will be released on December 2021 ate research purposes	
	If you have any questions reg Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Pro Phone number: 9841295126 Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willing	Director, New ERA, Kathm oject Director, New ERA, K	andu	1
203	RECORD WHETHER PERMI RECEIVED FROM THE PRO		YES	→ 301
204*	RECORD THE TYPE OF PROVIDER PROVIDING MOST OF THE CLINICAL EXAMINATION.	GYNECOLOGIST / OBSTE ANESTHESIOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST GENERAL SURGEON PEDIATRICIAN OTHER SPECIALISTS ME MEDICAL OFFICER (MBB ANESTHETIC ASSISTANT NURSE (MN, BSC NURSE HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) AUXILLARY NURSE MIDW OTHER CLINICAL STAFF	DICAL DOCTORS S) , BN, PCL, MIDWIFE) / AHW / SAHW / PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTO	02 03 .04 .05 .06 07 .08 09 .10 .0R12 .13 18
205	RECORD THE SEX OF THE CONDUCTING THE CLINICA		MALE 1 FEMALE 2	

6. PELVIC EXAMINATION

206	CHECK Q201: WAS A PELVIC EXAMINATION CONDUCTED?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 210
	BEFORE PROC	EDURE	
207	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF TH	E FOLLOWING BEFORE PROCEDURE	
01	Ensured that client had visual privacy		А
02	Ensured that client had auditory privacy		В
03	Explained procedure to client before starting		С
04	Prepared all instruments before starting procedure		D
05	Washed hands with soap and water or disinfected hands	before starting procedure	E
06	Put on latex gloves before starting procedure		F
07	NONE OF THE ABOVE		Y

DURING PROCEDURE

208	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DURING PROCEDURE	
01	Used sterilized or high level disinfected (HLD) instruments	А
02	Asked the client to take slow deep breaths and to relax muscles	В
03	Inspected the external genitalia	С
04	Explained speculum procedure to client (if speculum used)	D
05	Inspected the cervix and vaginal mucosa (using speculum and light)	E
06	Performed a bimanual examination (TWO FINGERS IN VAGINA, OTHER HAND PALPATING ABDOMEN)	F
07	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y

AFTER PROCEDURE

209	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE PROCEDURE	
01	Removed gloves	А
02	Washed or disinfected hands after removing gloves	В
03	Wiped contaminated surfaces with disinfectant	С
04	Placed reusable instruments in chlorine-based disinfecting solution immediately after procedure	D
05	None of the above	Y

7. IUCD INSERTION AND/OR REMOVAL

210	CHECK 201: WAS AN IUCD EITHER INSERTED	IUCD INSERTION A IUCD REMOVAL B			
	OR REMOVED?	IUCD CHECKUPC	1		
		NONE OF THE ABOVE Y	*	215	

BEFORE PROCEDURE

211	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BEFORE PROCEDURE.	
01	Ensured that client had visual privacy	А
02	Ensured that client had auditory privacy	В
03	Explained procedure to client before starting	С
04	(FOR NEW CLIENT) Reconfirmed client choice of method	D
05	(FOR NEW CLIENT) Confirmed client is not pregnant	E
06	Prepared all instruments before starting procedure	F
07	Washed or disinfected hands before starting procedure	G
08	Put on latex gloves before starting procedure	Н
09	Clean cervix and vagina with povidone iodine	I
10	None of the above	Y

DURING PROCEDURE

212	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DURING PROCEDURE.	
01	Performed a bimanual examination (TWO FINGERS IN VAGINA, OTHER HAND PALPATING ABDOMEN)	A
02	Conducted a speculum examination before performing bimanual examination	В
03	Inspected the cervix and vaginal mucosa (USING SPECULUM AND LIGHT)	С
04	Used a tenaculum / Vulsellum	D
05	Sounded the uterus before inserting IUCD	E
06	Explained any of the above procedures	F
07	Used the no-touch technique for IUCD insertion	G
08	Used sterilized or high level disinfected (HLD) instruments	Н
09	None of the above	Y

AFTER PROCEDURE

213	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFTER PROCEDURE.	
01	Removed gloves	А
02	Washed or disinfected hands after removing gloves	В
03	Asked client to wait and rest for 5 minutes after inserting IUCD	С
04	Wiped contaminated surfaces with disinfectant	D
05	Placed reusable instruments in chlorine-based disinfecting solution (0.5%) immediately after the procedure	E
06	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y

POST PROCEDURE COUNSELLING

214	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFTER PROCEDURE.	
01	Client told that IUCD is good for up to 12 years	А
02	Client instructed to return to the clinic 3 to 6 weeks after insertion or after first menses	В
03	Client instructed to regularly check the strings after each menstruation	С
04	Client told she may experience side effects (e.g., heavy bleeding for first few months, spotting, or mild abdominal cramps)	D
05	Client instructed to return to clinic if side effects persisted	E
06	Client provided with a card stating the date IUCD was inserted and the follow-up date	F
07	(IF IUCD REMOVED): Show the removed IUCD to client	G
08**	Information on other methods	Н
09	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y

NO.

8. INJECTABLE CONTRACEPTIVES

215	CHECK Q201: WAS AN INJECTABLE CONTRACEPTIVE GIVEN?	YES	→ 220
	GIVEN?		

BEFORE PROCEDURE

216	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BEFORE PROCEDURE.	
01	(With a new client) Reconfirmed the client's choice of method	А
02	(With a new client) Verified that client was not pregnant	В
03	(Continuing client) Checked the client's card to ensure giving injection at correct time	С
04	Ensured visual privacy	D
05	Ensured auditory privacy	Е
06	Washed/disinfected hands before giving the injection	F
07	Prepared injection in area with clean table or tray to set items on	G
08	None of the above	Y

DURING PROCEDURE

217	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DURING PROCEDURE	
01	Used new disposable syringe and needle from a sterile sealed pack	А
02	Opened new packet of syringe and needle	В
03	Removed needle from multiple dose vial each time	С
04	Stirred or mixed the bottle before drawing dose (Depo)	D
05	Cleaned and air-dried the injection site before injection	E
06	Drew back plunger <i>before</i> giving injection	F
07	Allowed dose to self-disperse instead of massaging the site	G
08	None of the above	Y

AFTER PROCEDURE

218*	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE PROCEDURE		
01	Disposed of sharps in puncture-resistant container (not overflowing or pierced)		А
02	Tell client not to massage injection site		В
03	Tell the client when to come back for her next injection		С
04*	Tell the client about side effect		D
05**	Tell the client to return clinic if the side effects persisted		E
06**	Tell the client that other methods are also available		F
07	None of the above		Y
219	INDICATE WHETHER THE NEEDLE AND SYRINGE WERE PROVIDED BY THE FACILITY OR PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT.	PROVIDED BY FACILITY 1 PROVIDED BY CLIENT 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

9. IMPLANT INSERTION AND/OR REMOVAL

220	CHECK 201: WERE IMPLANTS EITHER	IMPLANT INSERTION	А		
	INSERTED OR REMOVED?	IMPLANT REMOVAL	В		
		NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y	→	301

BEFORE PROCEDURE

221	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BEFORE PROCEDURE.	
01	(With a new client) Reconfirmed the client's choice of method	А
02	(With a new client) Verified that client was not pregnant	В
03	Ensured visual privacy	С
04	Ensured auditory privacy	D
05	Explained the procedure to client before starting	E
06	Prepared all instruments before the procedure	F
07	Used sterilized or high-level disinfected instruments	G
08	Washed/disinfected hands before the procedure	Н
09	Put on sterile gloves and maintain sterility during insertion	I
10	None of the above	Y

DURING PROCEDURE

222	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DURING PROCEDURE.	
01	Cleaned skin where incision was made with antiseptic	А
02	Used sterile towel to protect area	В
03	Used new or sterilized needle and syringe for local anesthetic	С
04	Allowed time for local anesthetic to take effect prior to making incision	D
05	None of the above	Y

AFTER PROCEDURE

223	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFTER PROCEDURE.	
01	Disposed of sharps in puncture-resistant containers	А
02	Wiped contaminated surfaces with disinfectant	В
03	Placed instruments in a chlorine solution immediately after completing the procedure	С
04	Removed gloves	D
05	Washed/disinfected hands after removing gloves	E
06	Explained care of incision area and removal of the bandage	F
07	Discussed return visit to remove plaster	G
08	Provided client with card stating date implant was inserted and date when the lifespan of the implant will be completed (5 years later)	Н
09	None of the above	Y

POST PROCEDURE COUNSELLING

224	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING.	
01	Client instructed that the implant is good for 5 years	А
02	Client told about possible menstrual changes and/or side effects	В
03	Client told about other (NON-MENSTRUAL) side effects such as nausea, weight gain, or breast tenderness	С
04	Client instructed to return to clinic if side effects persisted	D
05	(IN THE CASE OF REMOVAL): Client shown each implant stick that was removed and assured that all have been removed	E
06	Provided client with a card stating date that implant was inserted and date when implant should be removed	F
07**	Client is informed that other methods are available	G
08	None of the above	Y

10. CLIENT'S FAMILY PLANNING STATUS TO BE CONFIRMED WITH PROVIDER AFTER CONSULTATION

	AFTER THE CONSULTATION, ASK THE PROVIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS		
301	What was the client's family planning status at the beginning of this consultation?	CURRENT USER1NONUSER, USED IN PAST2NONUSER, NO PAST USE3NOT DETERMINED8	→ 304 → 304 → 304
302	What was the client's principal reason for the visit?	RESUPPLY/ROUTINEFOLLOW-UP1DISCUSS PROBLEM2WITH METHOD.2DESIRE TO CHANGE3METHOD (NO PROBLEM).3DESIRE TO DISCONTINUEFP (NO PROBLEM).4DISCUSS OTHER PROBLEM.5	
303	What was the outcome of the visit? (FOR CURRENT USER)	CONTINUED WITH CURRENT METHOD1SWITCHED METHOD2PLANNED METHOD SWITCH, NOT RECEIVED TODAY, CONTINUED USE OF CURRENT METHOD3PLANNED METHOD SWITCH, NOT RECEIVED TODAY, DISCONTINUED CURRENT METHOD4DECIDED TO STOP USING FAMILY PLANNING5	→ 305 → 305 → 305
304	What was the outcome of the visit? (IF NOT A CURRENT USER)	ACCEPTED TO START METHOD	→ 306

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERV	ATIONS	CODES
305	Did the client leave the facility with a method? IF NO, RECORD THE REASON THE CLIENT DID NOT RECEIVE METHOD.	YES, LEFT WITH METHOD 1 NO, METHOD NOT IN STOCK2 NO, REQUIRES APPOINTMENT 3 NO, DELAY RECEIVING DUE TO HEALTH PROBLEM 4 NO, PREGNANCY STATUS UNCERTAIN	
306	INDICATE WHETHER THE PROVIDER WROTE IN OR ON AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT'S CARD AFTER THE CONSULTATION.	YES 1 NO 2 NO INDIVIDUAL CARD USED .3 DON'T KNOW 8	
	GENERAL OBSE	RVATION	
306A	INDICATE WHETHER ANY ON-THE-JOB TRAINING NURSE OR NURSES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROVISION OF CARE TO THIS CLIENT. THEY MAY PARTICIPATE BY TAKING CERTAIN MEASUREMENTS.	YES	
307*	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION ENDED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT		
308	Observer's comments:		

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY 2020-21

FP CLIENT EXIT INTERVIEW

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY NUMBEF
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]
CLIENT CODE [FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM]

INFORMATION ABOUT INTERVIEW

DATE:	DAY
Name of the interviewer:	

	1. Information About Visit -	FAMILY PLANNING		
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION GO	то	
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am As my converse New ERA. We are conducting a study of health facilities in in order to improve the services this facility offers and wour your experiences here today.	-		
	Please know that whether you decide to allow this interview or not is completely voluntary and will not affect services you receive during any future visit. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at any time.			
	Information from this interview may be provided to researchers for analyses, but neither your name nor the date of services will be on any shared information, so your identity will remain completely confidential.			
	Do you have any questions for me? Do I have your permis			
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be released on December 2021 Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate research purposes			
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please con Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmand Phone number: 9841295126			
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	2 0 2 1 DAY MONTH YEAR		
100	May I begin the interview?	CLIENT AGREES \dots 1 CLIENT REFUSES \dots 2 \rightarrow E	ND	
101*	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW STARTED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT			
102	RECORD THE SEX OF THE CLIENT	MALE		
103	Before coming to this facility today, were you taking any steps or using any methods to prevent a pregnancy?	$\begin{array}{c c} YES & \dots & 1 \\ NO & \dots & 2 \end{array} \rightarrow 10$	05	
104	Have you used a family planning method or taken any steps to prevent pregnancy at any time during the past 6 months?	$\begin{array}{c} YES & \dots & 1 \\ NO & \dots & 2 \end{array} \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$	12	

NO.	QUESTIONS		CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
105*	What method were you (last) using? IF CONDOMS WERE PRESCRIBED FOR USE ALONG WITH ANOTHER METHOD, CIRCLE BOTH METHODS.	COMBINED ORAL PILL (OCP). A PROGESTIN-ONLY PILL. B PILL (TYPE UNSPECIFIED). C PROGESTIN-ONLY INJ. (3 MONTHLY) (DEPO). E MALE CONDOM. F FEMALE CONDOM. G IUCD (COPPER-T). H IMPLANT (JADELLE). I EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (ECP). J SDM. K NATURAL METHODS (PERIODIC ABSTINENCE). L MALE STERILIZATION (VASECTOMY). M FEMALE STERILIZATION (TUBAL LIGATION). N LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA. O WITHDRAWAL. P OTHER X		
106	Did a provider ask you today whether you were having (or had had) a problem with the method?		YES, ASKED	
107	Have you been having (did you have) any proble with the method?	ems	YES 1 NO 2	→ 110
108	Did you mention the problem to the provider duri the consultation?	ng	YES 1 NO 2	
109	Did the provider suggest any action(s) you should take to resolve the problem?			
110	What was the outcome of this visit—did you decide to continue (restart) the same method or to switch methods?		CONTINUE WITH OR RESTART SAME METHOD1 SWITCH METHOD2 STOP USING METHOD (DUE TO PROBLEMS)3 STOP USING METHOD (ELECTIVE-NO PROBLEMS)4	→ 201
111	Had you thought about switching methods, and which method to switch to, before you came here today?	9	YES 1 NO 2	
112	Had you thought about what family planning method you wanted to use before you came here today?		YES 1 NO 2	→ 115
113*	What method was that?	COMBINED ORAL PILL (OCP).APROGESTIN-ONLY PILL.BPILL (TYPE UNSPECIFIED).CPROGESTIN-ONLY INJ. (3 MONTHLY) (DEPO).EMALE CONDOM.FFEMALE CONDOM.GIUCD (COPPER-T).HIMPLANT (JADELLE).IEMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (ECP).JSDM.KNATURAL METHODS(PERIODIC ABSTINENCE).LMALE STERILIZATION (VASECTOMY).MFEMALE STERILIZATION (TUBAL LIGATION).NLACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA.OWITHDRAWAL.POTHERX		

NO.	QUESTIONS		CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
114	Did the provider talk to you about any of the method(s) you just mentioned?		YES 1 NO 2	
115*	What (other) family planning methods did the provider talk with you about? CIRCLE ALL METHODS MENTIONED.	COMBINED ORAL PILL (OCP). A PROGESTIN-ONLY PILL. B PILL (TYPE UNSPECIFIED). C PROGESTIN-ONLY INJ. (3 MONTHLY) (DEPO). E MALE CONDOM. F FEMALE CONDOM. G IUCD (COPPER-T). H IMPLANT (JADELLE). I EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (ECP). J SDM. K NATURAL METHODS (PERIODIC ABSTINENCE). (PERIODIC ABSTINENCE). L MALE STERILIZATION (VASECTOMY). M FEMALE STERILIZATION (TUBAL LIGATION). N LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA. O WITHDRAWAL. P OTHER X NO OTHER METHOD. Y		
116*	What family planning method did you either receive or get a prescription or referral for? CIRCLE ALL METHODS THE CLIENT HAS A PRESCRIPTION OR A REFERRAL (PRES), OR RECEIVED IN FACILITY (REC). IF THE CLIENT IS CONTINUING WITH A PRIOR METHOD AND DID NOT RECEIVE ANY METHOD, PRESCRIPTION OR REFERRAL DURING THIS VISIT, CIRCLE "Y" CHECK PACKET OR PRESCRIPTION TO CONFIRM TYPE OF PILL OR INJECTION	PROGE PILL (T) PROGE MALE C FEMALE IUCD (C) IMPLAN EMERG SDM NATUR/ (PERI MALE S FEMALE LACTAT WITHDF OTHER CONTIN NO MET	PRI NED ORAL PILL (OCP). A STIN-ONLY PILL. B (PE UNSPECIFIED). C STIN-ONLY INJ. (3 MONTHLY) (DEPO). E ONDOM. F CONDOM. F SCOPER-T). H T (JADELLE). I ENCY CONTRACEPTION (ECP). J METHODS ODIC ABSTINENCE). L ODIC ABSTINENCE). L TERILIZATION (VASECTOMY). M STERILIZATION (TUBAL LIGATION). N TONAL AMENORRHEA. O RAWAL. P JUING WITH METHOD IN Q105. Y THOD. Z SKIP TO 201 I	A B C E F G H I J K L M N O P X Y Z 201
117	During your consultation today, did the provider		YES	NO DK
01	Explain how to use the method?		HOW TO USE 1	2 8
02	Talk about possible side effects?		TELL SIDE EFFECTS 1	2 8
03	Tell you what to do if you have any problems?		TELL PROBLEMS 1	2 8
04	Tell you when to return for follow-up?		TELL WHEN RETUR! 1	2 8
05**	Informs on other methods are also available		TELL OTHER METHODS 1	2 8

NO.	Q	UESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
118*		OD THAT IS CIRCLED IN QUE ON RELATED TO THAT METH		
А	PILL (ANY PILL)	How often do you take the pill?	ONCE A DAY. 1 OTHER. 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
В	CONDOM (MALE)	How many times can you use one condom?	ONCE 1 OTHER. 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
С	CONDOM (FEMALE)	How many times can you use one condom?	ONCE 1 OTHER. 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
D	IUCD	What can you do to make sure that your IUCD is in place?	CHECK STRING 1 OTHER. 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
E	PROGESTIN INJECTABLE (e.g. DEPO-PROVERA) 3 MONTHS)	How long does the injection provide protection from pregnancy?	3 MONTHS 1 OTHER 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
G	IMPLANT (JADELLE)	For how long will your implant provide protection against pregnancy?	5 YEARS	
н	NATURAL METHOD (PERIODIC ABSTINENCE OR SDM)	How do you recognize the days on which you should not have sexual intercourse?	BODY TEMPERATURE RISESAMUCUS IN VAGINABDAYS 11-16 OF THEFMENSTRUAL CYCLECWHITE BEAD' DAYS/DAYS 8-19COF MENSTRUAL CYCLEDOTHER (SPRCIFY)XDON'T KNOWZ	
I	MALE STERILIZATION [obvs. section asks if provider counsels on slight risk]	How long must you wait before you can rely on your vasectomy to protect against pregnancy?	IMMEDIATE PROTECTION. 1 1 - 3 MONTHS. 2 ONLY AFTER 3 MONTHS 3 DON'T KNOW. 8	
J	FEMALE STERILIZATION [obvs. section asks if provider counsels on slight risk]	How long must you wait before you can rely on your tubal ligation to protect against <u>p</u> regnancy?	IMMEDIATE PROTECTION. 1 1 - 3 MONTHS. 2 ONLY AFTER 3 MONTHS. 3 DON'T KNOW. 8	
к	LAM	Can you use this method if your menstrual period has returned?	YES	
119	Does your method protect ag Transmitted Infections (STIs		YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 201

	2. Client Satisfaction					
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLA	ASSIFICA	TION	G	О ТО
	n going to ask you some questions about the service pinion about the things that we will talk about. This ir					
201 202	How long did you wait between the time you arrived at this facility and the time you were able to see a provider for the consultation? TRY TO DETERMINE THE TIME THE CLIENT ARRIVED AT THE FACILITY AND WHEN THE FACILITY OPENS FOR SERVICES. WE ARE INTERESTED IN THE WAITING TIME FROM THE TIME THE FACILITY OFFICIALLY OPENS Now I am going to ask about some common proble		R Y 	998 acilities.	As I me	
	each one, please tell me whether any of these were problems for you today, and if so, whether they were major or minor problems for you.					
			MAJOR	MINOR	NO PROB- <u>LEM</u>	<u>DK</u>
01	Time you waited to see a provider		1	2	3	8
02	Ability to discuss problems or concerns about family planning		1	2	3	8
03	Amount of explanation you received about the problem or treatment 1		1	2	3	8
04	Privacy from having others see the examination		1	2	3	8
05	Privacy from having others hear your consultation	discussion	1	2	3	8
06	Availability of medicines at this facility		1	2	3	8
07	The hours of service at this facility, i.e., when they open and close 1		1	2	3	8
08	The number of days services are available to you 1		1	2	3	8
09	The cleanliness of the facility 1		2	3	8	
10	How the staff treated you		1	2	3	8
11	Cost for services or treatments		1	2	3	8
204	Were you charged, or did you pay fees for any services your received or were provided today?	YES NO				206

205	What is the total amount you paid for all services or treatments you received at this facility today?	TOTAL AMOUNT				
		DON'T KNOW 999998				
205A**	How do you feel about the amount you paid for utilization of the service in the health facility?					
	READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE					
	01): I AM VERY SATISFIED					
	02): I AM <u>FAIRLY SATISFIED</u>					
	03): I AM NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISF	IED (NEUTRAL)				
	04): I AM FAIRLY DISSATISFIED					
	05): I AM VERY DISSATISFIED					
206	Is this the closest health facility to your home?	YES.1 \rightarrow 208NO.2DON'T KNOW.8 \rightarrow 208				
207	What was the main reason you did not go to the facility nearest to your home? IF CLIENT MENTIONS SEVERAL REASONS, PROBE FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT, OR MAIN REASON.	INCONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS				
208	In general, which of the following statements best describes your opinion of the services you either received or were provided at this facility today READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE 01): I AM <u>VERY SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY1 02): I AM <u>FAIRLY SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY2 03): I AM <u>NEITHER SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY2 03): I AM <u>NEITHER SATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY3 04): I AM <u>FAIRLY DISSATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODAY4 05): I AM <u>VERY DISSATISFIED</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED IN FACILITY5					
209	Will you recommend this health facility to a friend or family member?	YES				
L	l					

3. Client Personal Characteristics						
NO.	NO. QUESTIONS CODING CLASSIFICATION GO TO					
	Now I am going to ask you some questions about yourself. I would like to have your honest responses as this information will help to improve services in general.					
302	How old were you at your last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS				
302A	What is your marital status?	Married				
303	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 → 304C				
304A	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD "00" *CODES FOR GRADES 00 = NOT PASSED GRADE I 01-09 = GRADE 1 TO 9 PASSED 10 = SLC PASSED 11 = PASSED PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE 12 = PASSED BACHELOR DEGREE 13 = PASSED MASTER OT HIGHER DEGREE	GRADE				
304B	CHECK Q304A GRADE 5 OR LOWER	GRADE 6 OR HIGHER → 305A				
304C	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	YES, CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE				
305A*	What isyour caste/ethnicity?	BRAHMIN / CHHETRI. 01 TERAI MADHESI OTHER CASTES. 02 DALIT. 03 NEWAR. 04 JANJATI. 05 MUSLIM. 06 OTHER CATEGORY. 96				
306*	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT					
	Thank you very much for taking the time to answer information you have given will be kept completely					
Interviewer's comments:						

Sample List for SICK CHILD Observation				
Date DAY MONTH YEAR	FACILITY #			
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER				
TOTAL # OF SICK CHILDREN ON DAY OF VISIT FOR ALL PROVIDE	ERS (2-59 months)			
TOTAL # OF SICK NEW BORN ON DAY OF VISIT FOR ALL PROVID	DERS (< 2 months)			
USE THIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR SC OBSER	VATION FOR PROVIDER #1			
NAME/INITIALS OF SAMPLED SICK CHILE	AGE IN AGE IN DAYS (if child is < 2 DREN AGE IN MONTHS (if child is child is < 2 2-59 months)			
301				
302				
303				
304				
305				
306				
307				
308				
309				
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314				
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323				
324				
325				

Date Day MONTH YEAR FACILITY # PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER		Sample List for SICK CHILD Observation				
USE THIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR SC OBSERVATION FOR PROVIDE #2 USE THIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR SC OBSERVATION FOR PROVIDE #2 AGE IN DAYS (r) DAYS	Date		CILITY #			
AGE IN AGE IN MONTHS AGE IN MONTHS 1 AGE IN MONTHS AGE IN MONTHS 1 AGE IN MONTHS AGE IN MONTHS 1 AGE IN MONTHS AGE IN MONTHS 1 I 1 1 I I 1 I	PROV	DER SERIAL NUMBER				
AGE IN DAYS (I) DAYS	USE T	HIS FORM TO LIST FP CLIENTS SELECTED FOR SC OBSERVATION FOR PROVIDE	R #2			
327Image: section of the s		NAME/INITIALS OF SAMPLED SICK CHILDREN	DAYS (if child is < 2	MONTHS (if child is 2-59		
328Image: section of the s	326					
329Image: section of the s	327					
330Image: style s	328					
331Image: style s	329					
332Image: section of the s	330					
333Image: style s	331					
334Image: state s	332					
335Image: style s	333					
336Image: sector se	334					
337Image: style s	335					
338Image: state s						
339Image: state s						
340341342343344345346347348349						
341Image: selection of the selec						
342343344345346347348349						
343Image: selection of the selec						
344 Image: Second s						
345 Image: Constraint of the second seco						
346 Image: Second sec						
347						
348 Image: Second sec						
349						
	349 350					

	Sample List for SICK CHILD Observation				
	Date 2 0 2 1 DAY MONTH YEAR FACILITY # PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER Image: Comparison of the second seco				
	NAME/INITIALS OF SAMPLED SICK CHILDREN	AGE IN DAYS (if child is < 2 Months)	AGE IN MONTHS (if child is 2-59 months)		
351					
352					
353					
354					
355					
356 357					
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372 373					
373					
375					

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

OBSERVATION OF SICK CHILD CONSULTATION

1. Facility Identification

	QTYPE	S C O
FACILITY NUMBER		
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]		
CLIENT CODE [FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM]		

2. Provider Information

Provider category: GENERALIST MEDICAL DOCTOR [MDGP] GYNECOLOGIST / OBSTETRICIAN ANESTHESIOLOGIST PATHOLOGIST GENERAL SURGEON PEDIATRICIAN OTHER SPECIALISTS MEDICAL DOCTORS MEDICAL OFFICER [MBBS] ANESTHETIC ASSISTANT NURSE (MN, BSC NURSE, BN, PCL, MIDWIFE) HEALTH ASSISTANT (HA) / AHW / SAHW / PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE (ANM) OTHER CLINICAL STAFF NOT LISTED ABOVE NON-CLINICAL STAFF / NO TECHNICAL QUALIFICATION	02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 12 13 18	PROVIDER CATEGORY
SEX OF PROVIDER: (1=Male; 2=Female)	SEX OF PI	ROVIDER

3. Information About Observation

Date:	DAY
Name of the observer:	OBSERVER CODE

4. OBSERVATION OF SICK CHILD CONSULTATION

NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO		
AND	BEFORE OBSERVING THE CONSULTATION, OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM BOTH THE SERVICE PROVIDER AND THE CLIENT. MAKE SURE THAT THE PROVIDER KNOWS THAT YOU ARE NOT THERE TO EVALUATE HIM OR HER, AND THAT YOU ARE NOT AN "EXPERT" TO BE CONSULTED DURING THE SESSION.				
	READ TO PROVIDER: Hello. I am [OBSERVER]. I a We are conducting a study of health facilities in Nepa delivery of services. I would like to observe your cons services for sick children are provided in this facility. Information from this observation is confidential. Neith The information acquired during this observation may improve services, or for research on health services; clients will be entered in any database. Do you have any questions for me? If at any point yo However, we hope you won't mind our observing your Do I have your permission to be present at this consu Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), da Datasets from this study will only be available for legit If you have any questions regarding the survey please Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kat Phone number: 9851003871	I with the goal of finding ways to improvultation with this client in order to under the your name nor that of the client will y be used by the MOH or other organizat however, neither your name nor the nation the feel uncomfortable you can ask me to r consultation. Itation? ata will be released on December 2021 timate research purposes e contact: thmandu	rstand how be recorded. tions to mes of your		
100	Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA Phone number: 9841295126 Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate) RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS		1		
100	RECEIVED FROM THE PROVIDER.	NO 2	→ END		
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am I We are conducting a study of health services inNepal are receiving services today in order to understand here We are not evaluating the [NURSE/DOCTOR/PROVI this observation may be provided to researchers for a will be provided in any shared data, so your identity are confidential. Please know that whether you decide to allow me to evaluating the provide to researchers for a will be provided to participate or not will not affect to prefer I leave please feel free to tell me. Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data batasets from this study will only be available for legit If you have any questions regarding the survey please Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kat Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA Phone number: 9841295126 After the consultation, my colleague would like to talk you have any questions for me at this time? Do I have Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate	I. I would like to be present while you by sick child services are provided in the DER] or the facility. And although informanalyses, neither your name nor the date and any information about you will remain be preserve your visit is completely voluntate the services you receive. If at any point atta will be released on December 2021 timate research purposes e contact: he contact: he with you about your experience here to be your permission to be present at this or present at this present at this or present at this present at the	nation from e of service n completely ry and that you would		

101	RECORD WHETHER PERMISSION WAS RECEIVED FROM THE CARETAKER.	YES 1 NO 2	→	END
102	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION STARTE USE 24 HOURS FORMAT	ED		
103	IS THIS THE FIRST OBSERVATION FOR THIS PROVIDER FOR THIS SERVICE?	YES 1 NO 2		
104	RECORD SEX OF THE CHILD.	MALE		
	CONFIRM SEX OF CHILD WITH THE PROVIDER			

5. PROVIDER INTERACTION WITH CARETAKER AND CHILD

 NO.
 QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS
 CODES

 FOR EACH OF THE GROUPS THAT FOLLOW, CIRCLE ANY ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE PROVIDER OR THE
 CLIENT. IF NO ACTION IN THE GROUP IS TAKEN, CIRCLE "Y" FOR EACH GROUP AT THE END OF

 THE OBSERVATION
 CODES

CLIENT HISTORY

105	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR WHETHER THE CARETAKER MENTIONED THAT THE CHILD HAD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MAIN SYMPTOMS		
01	Fever	А	
02	Cough or difficult breathing (e.g., fast breathing or chest in-drawing)	В	
03	Diarrhea	С	
04	Ear pain or discharge	D	
05	None of the above	Y	
106	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR WHETHER THE CARETAKER MENTIONED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GENERAL DANGER SIGNS		
01	Child is unable to drink or breastfeed	А	
02	Child vomits everything	В	
03	Child has had convulsions with this illness	С	
04**	Child is unconcious/lethargic	D	
05	None of the above	Y	
107	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER CHECKED FOR SUSPECTED SYMPTOMATIC HIV INFECTION BY ASKING FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:	,	
01	Mother's HIV status	A	
02	TB infection in any parent in the last 5 years	В	
03	Two or more episodes of diarrhea in child each lasting 14 days or more	С	
04	None of the above	Y	

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

108	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER PERFORMED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS ON THE SICK CHILD		
01	Took child's temperature by thermometer	A	
02	Felt the child for fever or body hotness	В	
03	Counted respiration (breaths) for 60 seconds	С	
04	Auscultated child (listen to chest with stethoscope) or count pulse	D	
05	Checked skin turgor for dehydration (e.g., pinch abdominal skin)	E	
06	Checked for pallor by looking at palms	F	
07	Checked for pallor by looking at conjunctiva	G	
08	Looked into child's mouth	Н	
09	Checked for neck stiffness	I	
10	Looked in child's ear	J	

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS	CODES
11	Felt behind child's ear	К
12	Undressed child to examine (up to shoulders/down to ankles)	L
13	Pressed both feet to check for edema	М
14	Weighed the child	Ν
15	Plotted weight on growth chart (child health card-HMIS 2.1, growth monitoring chart)	0
16	Checked for enlarged lymph nodes in 2 or more of the following sites: neck, axillae, groin	Р
17**	Measured Height	Q
18**	Count pulse	R
19**	Measure MUAC	S
20	None of the above	Y

OTHER ASSESSMENTS

109*	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER ASKED ABOUT OR PERFORMED OTHER ASSESSMENTS OF THE CHILD'S HEALTH BY DOING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING :	
01	Offered the child something to drink or asked the mother to put the child to the breast MARK AS YES IF YOU OBSERVE CHILD DRINKS OR BREASTFEEDS DURING VISIT	A
02	Asked about normal <i>feeding</i> habits or practices when the child is not ill	В
03	Asked about normal <i>breastfeeding</i> habits or practices when the child is not ill	С
04	Asked about feeding or breastfeeding habits or practices for child during this illness	D
05	Mentioned the child's weight or growth to the caretaker, or discussed growth chart	E
07	Asked if child received Vitamin A within past 6 months	G
08*	Looked at the child's health card either before beginning the consultation, or while collecting information from the caretaker, or while examining the child (HMIS 2.1)	Н
	THIS ITEM MAY BE EITHER THE VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER HEALTH CARD	
09	Wrote on the child's health card	Ι
10	Asked if child received any de-worming medication in last 6 months	J
11*	Asked about the child vaccination status	К
12**	Asked about the complentary feeding (for 6-23 months child only)	L
13	None of the above	Y

COUNSELING OF CARETAKER

110	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING	
01	Provided general information about feeding or breastfeeding the child even when not sick	А
02	Told the caretaker to give extra fluids to the child during this illness	В
03	Told the caretaker to continue feeding the child during this illness	С
04	Told the caretaker what illness(es) the child has	D
05	Described signs and/or symptoms in the child for which to immediately bring child back	E
06	Used a visual aid to educate caretaker	F
07	None of the above	Y

ADDITIONAL COUNSELING

111	RECORD WHETHER A PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING THIS REFERS ONLY TO MEDICINES THAT THE CARETAKER WILL GIVE TO THE SICK CHILD AT HOME AND DOES NOT INCLUDE STAT DOSES OR ONE TIME MEDS GIVEN TO THE CHILD DURING THE VISIT (E.G., ORS OR PAIN MEDICINE) FOR URGENT TREATMENT OF SYPMTOMS.	
01	Prescribed or provided oral medications during or after consultation	А
02	Explained how to administer oral treatment(s)	В
03	Asked the caretaker to repeat the instructions for giving medications at home	С
04	Gave the first dose of the oral treatment	D
05	Discuss follow-up visit for the sick child	E
06	None of the above	Y

REFERRALS AND ADMISSIONS

112	RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING			
01	RECOMMEND THAT CHILD BE HOSPITALIZED URGENTLY (I.E., ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL OR REFERRED TO ANOTHER HOSPITAL)			
02	REFERRED CHILD TO ANOTHER PROVIDER WI	THIN FACILITY FOR OTHER CARE	В	
03	REFERRED CHILD FOR A LABORATORY TEST V	VITHIN OR OUTSIDE FACILITY	С	
04	EXPLAINED THE REASON FOR (ANY) REFERRA	L	D	
05	GAVE REFERRAL SLIP TO CARETAKER			
06	EXPLAINED WHERE (OR TO WHOM) TO GO			
07	PROVIDER EXPLAINED WHEN TO GO FOR REFERRAL		G	
08	NONE OF THE ABOVE		Y	
113	WHAT WAS THE OUTCOME OF THIS CONSULTATION? [THIS IS THE POINT WHEN THE OBSERVATION IS CONCLUDED]	TREATED AND SENT HOME CHILD REFERRED TO OTHER PROVIDER, SAME FACILITY CHILD ADMITTED, SAME FACILITY CHILD SENT TO LAB CHILD REFERRED TO OTHER FACILITY	2 3 4	

6. DIAGNOSIS

ASK THE PROVIDER TO TELL YOU THE DIAGNOSIS FOR THE SICK CHILD. IF A DIAGNOSIS OF DEHYDRATION WAS MADE, ASK IF IT WAS SEVERE, MILD, OR MODERATE AND INDICATE ACCORDINGLY. FOR ANY OTHER DIAGNOSIS, SIMPLY CIRCLE THE DIAGNOSIS MADE.

DIAGNOSIS (OR MAIN SYMPTOM, IF NO DIAGNOSIS) 201 DEHYDRATION 201 SEVERE DEHYDRATION MODERATE DEHYDRATION 1 MILD/SOME DEHYDRATION 3 NONE OF THE ABOVE / NO DEHYDRATION 8

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS		CODES
202	RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		
	PNEUMONIA BRONCHIAL SPASM / ASTHMA. UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION (URI)/ACUTE RESPIRATORY ILLNESS (ARI). RESPIRATORY ILLNESS, DIAGNOSIS UNCERTAIN. COUGH, DIAGNOSIS UNCERTAIN. SEVERE PNEUMONIA NO PNEUMONIA PULMONARY TUBERCCULOSIS. EXTRA PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. OTHER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM PROBLEM (SPECIFY)	С	
203	DIGESTIVE SYSTEM / INTESTINAL		
	ACUTE WATERY DIARRHEA. DYSENTERY. AMEBIASIS. PERSISTENT/CHRONIC DIARRHEA. OTHER DIGESTIVE / INTESTINAL (SPECIFY)	B C D	
204	MALARIA		
	MALARIA (CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS). MALARIA (BLOOD SMEAR) MALARIA (RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST) FALCIPARUM MALARIA MALARIA WITHOUT FALCIPARUM NONE OF THE ABOVE.	2 3 4 5	
205	FEVER/MEASLES		
	FEVER OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN. MEASLES WITH NO COMPLICATIONS. MEASLES WITH COMPLICATIONS (E.G., MOUTH/EYE OR SEVERE). TYPHOID FEVER. URINARY TRACT INFECTION. SEPTICEMIA. MENINGITIS. SEVERE COMPLICATED MEASLES. MEASLES WITH COMPLICATION IN EYE AND MOUTH. MEASLES LIKE SYMPTOMS. OTHER FEBRILE ILLNESS (SPECIFY)NONE OF THE ABOVE.	3 4 5 6 7 9 10	
206	EAR		
	MASTOIDITIS. ACUTE EAR INFECTION. CHRONIC EAR INFECTION. OTHER EAR INFECTION/PROBLEM. NO EAR INFECTION/PROBLEM. NONE OF THE ABOVE.	B C X	
207	THROAT		
	SORE THROAT / PHARYNGITIS. OTHER THROAT DIAGNOSIS (SPECIFY) NONE OF THE ABOVE.	2	
207A**	MALNUTRITION		
	SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRION MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION NO MALNUTRITION NONE OF THE ABOVE	1 2 3 8	
207B**	ANEMIA		
	SEVERE ANEMIA ANEMIA NO ANEMIA NONE OF THE ABOVE	1 2 3 8	

NO.

208

OTHER DIAGNOSIS

QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS

CODES		

ABSCESS.ABACTERIAL CONJUCTIVITIS.BSKIN CONDITION.COTHER DIAGNOSIS (SPECIFY)XNO OTHER DIAGNOSIS.Y

7. TREATMENT

ASK AE	OUT THE TREATMENT THAT WAS EITHER PRESCRIBED OR PROVIDED. PROMPT IF	NECESSARY.	
209	Did you prescribe any treatment today for this child?YES 1 NO 2IF YES, CIRCLE ALL TREATMENTS THAT WERE PRESCRIBED OR PROVIDED TO CHILD IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONSYES 1 NO	→ 214A	
210	GENERAL TREATMENT		
01	BENZYL PENICILLIN INJECTION	А	
02	OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION	В	
03	OTHER INJECTION	С	
04	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE TABLETS	D	
05	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE SYRUP	E	
06	AMOXICILLIN CAPSULES	F	
07	AMOXICILLIN SYRUP/DT	G	
08	OTHER ANTIBIOTIC TABLET/SYRUP	Н	
09	PARACETAMOL	I	
10	OTHER FEVER REDUCING MEDICINE	J	
11	ZINC TABLET	К	
12	VITAMINS (OTHER THAN VITAMIN A)	L	
13	COUGH SYRUPS/OTHER MEDICATION	М	
14*	ANTIHISTAMINE	Ν	
15**	INJECTION AMPICILLIN	0	
16**	INJECTION GENTAMICIN		
17**	CIPROFLOXACIN EAR DROP	Q	
18**	IRON FOLIC ACID	R	
19	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y	
211	RESPIRATORY		
01	NEBULISER OR INHALER	А	
02	INJECTABLE BRONCHODILATOR/ADRENERGIC	В	
03	ORAL BRONCHODILATOR	С	
04**	PAEDIATRIC FIXED DOSE COMBINATION (RHZ)		
05**	PAEDIATRIC FIXED DOSE COMBINATION (RH)	F	
06**	ETHAMBUTOL 100MG	G	
07	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y	
211A**	EAR		
01	DRY EAR BY WICKING	А	
02	CIPROFLOXACIN EAR DROP	В	
03	AMOXICILLIN SYRUP/DT/CAPSULES		
04	NONE OF THE ABOVE		

NO.	QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS	CODES
212*	MALARIA	
01	INJECTABLE QUININE	А
02	INJECTABLE ARTEMETHER / ARTESUNATE	В
03	ORAL ACT/AL (E.G., COARTEM)	E
04	ORAL ARTEMETER / ARTESUNATE	F
05	ORAL QUININE	I
06	OTHER ORAL ANTIMALARIAL	J
07*	CHLOROQUINE	К
08*	PRIMAQUINE	L
09	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y
213	DEHYDRATION	
01	HOME ORT (PLAN A-ORS AND ZINC)	А
02	INITIAL ORT IN FACILITY (4 HOURS - PLAN B)	В
03	INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS (PLAN C)	С
04**	HOME ORT (ORS ONLY)	D
05	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y
214	OTHER TREATMENT & ADVICE	
01	VITAMIN A (MAY ALSO BE FOR IMMUNIZATION)	А
02	FEEDING SOLID FOODS	В
03	FEEDING EXTRA LIQUIDS	С
04	FEEDING BREAST MILK	D
05	PRESCRIBED/GAVE DEWORMING TABLETS	E
06	ANY OTHER TREATMENT	Х
07	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Y

CONFIRM WITH PROVIDER

214A*	How old is [NAME]? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old is he/she? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH OLD RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS OR RECORD YEARS IF OLDER THAN 2 YEARS	DAYS 1
215	Is this [NAME'S] first visit to this facility for this illness, or is this a follow-up visit?	FIRST VISIT
215A**	Which protocol did you follow to treat for this illness	CB-IMNCI

QUESTIONS / OBSERVATIONS

CODES

GENERAL OBSERVATION

216A	INDICATE WHETHER ANY ON-THE-JOB TRAINING NURSE OR NURSES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROVISION OF CARE TO THIS CHILD. THEY MAY PARTICIPATE BY TAKING CERTAIN MEASUREMENTS OR EXAMINING THE CHILD.	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
217*	RECORD THE TIME THE OBSERVATION ENDED		
Observer's comments:			

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY - 2020-21

SICK CHILD CARETAKER EXIT INTERVIEW

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY NUMBER
PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER [FROM STAFF LISTING FORM]

INFORMATION ABOUT INTERVIEW

DATE:	DAY
Name of the interviewer:	

1.	Information About Visit - CAF	RETAKER OF SICK CHIL	D
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION	GO TO
	READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am As my New ERA. We are conducting a study of health facilities in order to improve the services this facility offers and w your experiences here today.		
	Please know that whether you decide to allow this interview or not is completely voluntary and will not affect services you receive during any future visit. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at any time.		
	Information from this interview may be provided to researchers for analyses, but neither your name nor the date of services will be on any shared information, so your identity will remain completely confidential.		
	Do you have any questions for me? Do I have your per	mission to continue with the interview?	
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate re		
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathm Phone number: 9841295126		
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	DAY MONTH YEAR	1
100	May I begin the interview?	CLIENT AGREES1CLIENT REFUSES2	→ END
101*	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW STARTED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT		
102	What is the name of the sick child?	NAME	

CLIENT AGE

103	What month and year was [NAME] born?	MONTH 98 DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR 98 DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998
104	How old is [NAME] in completed months?	AGE IN MONTHS 98

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CURRENT ILLNESS

105	Has [NAME] had fever with this illness, or any time in the past two days?	YES
106	Has [NAME] had a convulsion with this illness?	YES
106A**	Has [NAME] had a unconciousness/lethargic with this illness?	YES
107*	Does [NAME] have cough or difficulty breathing or faster breathing / in-drawing intercostal muscle with this illness?	YES

108	Can [NAME] drink, eat or breastfeed at present?	YES
109	Does [NAME] vomit everything when he/she eats or breastfeeds during this illness?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
110	Has [HE/SHE] had watery and frequent stools with this illness or any time in the past two days?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8
111	Has [HE/SHE] been excessively sleepy during this illness?	YES
112*	For what other reason(s) did you bring [NAME] to this health facility today? CIRCLE ALL ITEMS THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS PROBE: Anything else?	EAR PROBLEMS.ASKIN SORE/PROBLEMS.BINJURY.CEYE PROBLEM.DWEIGHT LOSS.ECOUGH.EABDOMINAL PAIN.GUMBILICUS INFECTION.HHYPOTHERMIA.IJAUNDICE.JOTHERX(SPECIFY)Y
113	Has [NAME] been brought to this facility before for this same illness? IF YES, ASK: How long ago was that?	WITHIN THE PAST WEEK. 1 WITHIN THE PAST 2-4 WEEKS. 2 MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO. 3 NO. 4 DON'T KNOW. 8
114	How many days ago did the illness for which you brought [NAME] here begin? IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, ENTER 00	DAYS AGO98

INFORMATION PROVIDED TO CARETAKER

115	Did the provider tell you what illness [NAME] has?	YES
116*	What would you do if [NAME] does not get completely better or becomes worse?	RETURN TO FACILITY. 1 GO TO OTHER FACILITY. 2 GO TO OTHER HEALTH 7 WORKER OR /PHARMACY. 3 GO TO TRADITIONAL HEALER. 4 NOTHING, JUST WAIT. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) 7 DON'T KNOW. 8
117	Did the provider tell you about any signs or symptoms you may see for which you must immediately bring the child back? IF YES, ASK: Can you tell me what these are? IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Were there any serious symptoms or danger signs for which you were told to bring [NAME] back immediately?	FEVER A BREATHING PROBLEMS B BECOMES SICKER C BLOOD IN STOOL D VOMITING E POOR/NOT EATING F POOR/NOT DRINKING G CONVULSION H OTHER X (SPECIFY) Y DON'T KNOW Z

118	Did the provider tell you anything about bringing [NAME] back to the health facility for follow-up or non-emergency reasons? IF YES:	MORE MEDICINESAIF SYMPTOMS INCREASE ORBECOME WORSEFOLLOW-UP APPOINTMENT.CVIT. A SUPPLEMENTATION.DLAB TEST RESULTS.
	Why were you to return?	CHILD ADMITTED F ROUTINE IMMUNISATION G OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO

TREATMENT AND CARETAKER COMFORT LEVEL

119	Did the provider give or prescribe any medicines for [NAME] to take at home?	YES, GAVE MEDS.1YES, GAVE PRESCRIPTION.2GAVE MEDS ANDPRESCRIPTION.3NO4 \rightarrow 124	4
120	ASK TO SEE ALL MEDICATIONS THAT THE CARETAKER RECEIVED AND ANY PRESCRIPTIONS THAT HAVE NOT YET BEEN FILLED. CIRCLE THE RESPONSE DESCRIBING THE MEDICATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS YOU SEE.	HAS ALL MEDS 1 HAS SOME MEDS, SOME UNFILLED PRESCRIPTIONS 2 NO MEDICATIONS SEEN, HAS PRESCRIPTIONS ONLY	
121	Did a provider at the facility explain to you how to give these medicines to [NAME] at home? IF "2" OR "8" SUGGEST TO CLIENT TO GO BACK TO PROVIDER AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW	YES	
122	Do you feel comfortable or confident that you know how much of each medication to give [NAME] each day and for how many days to give it? IF "2" OR "8" SUGGEST TO CLIENT TO GO BACK TO PROVIDER AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW	YES	
123	Has [NAME] been given a dose of any of these medications here at the facility already?	YES 1 NO	
124	Did [NAME] receive an injection for treating the sickness here at the facility today? IF NO, CHECK PRESCRIPTIONS AND RECORD IF THERE IS A PRESCRIPTION FOR AN INJECTION.	YES, RECEIVED INJECTION 1 YES, RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION 2 FOR INJECTION	
125	Did anyone at the health facility weigh [NAME] today?	YES 1 NO 2	
126	Did anyone talk to you today about [NAME]'s weight and how [NAME] is growing?	YES 1 NO 2	
127	Did any provider ask you today about the types of foods and amounts that you normally feed [NAME] when [NAME] is not sick? i.e. general nutrition care	YES 1 NO 2 CANNOT REMEMBER 8	
127A	Did any provider tell you today about the AFATVAH that you normally feed [NAME] when [NAME] is not sick? A=Age specific, F=Frequency, A=Amount, T=Texture, V=Variety, A=Active feeding, H=Hygine	YES 1 NO 2 CANNOT REMEMBER 8	8

127B	What specifically were you told about nutrition care/food to feed [NAME] when [NAME] is not sick?	VARIETIES OF NUTRITIOUS FOOD ITEMS NEED TO FEED A TEXTURE OF FOOD B FREQUENCY OF FEEDING C HYGIENE DURING FEEDING D AMOUNT OF FEEDING E OTHER X (SPECIFY) NO Y DON'T KNOW Z
128	What did the provider tell you about feeding solid foods to [NAME] during this illness?	GIVE LESS THAN USUAL1GIVE SAME AS USUAL2GIVE MORE THAN USUAL3GIVE NOTHING/DON'T FEED4DIDN'T DISCUSS6NOT CERTAIN / CAN'T REMEMBEF8
129	What did the provider tell you about giving fluids (or breast milk, if the child is breastfed) to [NAME] during this illness?	GIVE LESS THAN USUAL1GIVE SAME AS USUAL2GIVE MORE THAN USUAL3GIVE NOTHING/DON'T FEED4DIDN'T DISCUSS6DON'T KNOW/ CAN'T REMEMBER8
130	Was [NAME] given a vaccination today? IF YES, ASK TO SEE THE HEALTH CARD OR BOOKLET TO VERIFY.	YES, OBSERVED. 1 REPORTED, NOT SEEN. 2 NO. 3 DON'T KNOW. 8

REFERRAL

131	Did the provider instruct you to take [NAME] to see another provider or to a laboratory in this facility for a finger or heel stick for blood to be taken for a test?				→ 134
132	Did you take [NAME] to the provider or laboratory for the finger or heel stick?	YES 1 NO 2			→ 134
133	Were you told the result of the test that was done?	YES 1 NO 2			
134	Did the provider instruct you to take [NAME] to see a provider in another facility, or for a laboratory test outside of this facility, for further care for [NAME]?	YES NO			→ 136
135	Regarding this referral, please tell me:	YES	NO	DK	
01	Were you given any paper or record to take with you for the referral?	1	2	8	
02	Were you told <u>where</u> to go for the referral?	1	2	8	
03	Were you told <u>who</u> to see for the referral?	1	2	8	
04	Were you told <u>why</u> you are to go for the referral?	1	2	8	
05	Do you intend to go to this (these) referral(s)?	1	2	8	
136	Did you take [NAME] to see another health provider or traditional healer before coming here? IF YES, ASK: Whom did you see and where?	YES, OTHER PROVIDER THIS FACILITY A YES, OTHER PROVIDER DIFFERENT FACILITY B YES, TRADITIONAL HEALER C YES, OTHER [e.g. UNANI, AYURVEDA, HOMEOPATHY] D			
	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY		E		

UNDERWEIGHT

136A	Did the provider tell you that [NAME] is underweight/malnourished?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 136C
136B	Did the provider instruct you to take [NAME] to see a provider in another facility and told you where to go (referral) for further care for [NAME]?	YES 1 NO 2	

INSURANCE

136C**	Is [NAME] a client of insurance?	$\begin{array}{c c} YES. & & 1\\ NO. & & 2 \end{array} \rightarrow 201 \end{array}$
136D**	Did you pay directly for the treatment of [NAME]?	YES 1 NO 2
136E**	Are you satisfied with health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2

	2. Client Satisfaction					
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CL/	ASSIFICA	TION		GO TO
	n going to ask you some questions about the services bout the things that we will talk about. This information					our honest
201	How long did you wait between the time you arrived at this facility and the time you were able to see a provider for the consultation? TRY TO DETERMINE THE TIME THE CLIENT ARRIVED AT THE FACILITY AND WHEN THE FACILITY OPENS FOR SERVICES. WE ARE INTERESTED IN THE WAITING TIME FROM THE TIME THE FACILITY OFFICIALLY OPENS	MINUTES SAW PROVIDE IMMEDIATEL DON'T KNOW	R Y			
202	Now I am going to ask about some common proble each one, please tell me whether any of these were were <u>major</u> or <u>minor</u> problems for you.					
			MAJOR		NO PROB- <u>LEM</u>	<u>DK</u>
01	Time you waited to see a provider		1	2	3	8
02	Ability to discuss problems or concerns about [CHI	LD'S] illness	1	2	3	8
03	Amount of explanation you received about the prob	olem or treatment	1	2	3	8
04	Privacy from having others see the examination		1	2	3	8
05	Privacy from having others hear your consultation	discussion	1	2	3	8
06	Availability of medicines at this facility		1	2	3	8
07	The hours of service at this facility, i.e., when they	open and close	1	2	3	8
08	The number of days services are available to you		1	2	3	8
09	The cleanliness of the facility		1	2	3	8
10	How the staff treated you		1	2	3	8
11	Cost for services or treatments		1	2	3	8
204	Were you charged, or did you pay fees for any services your received or were provided today?	YES NO			→ 2	206
205	What is the total amount you paid for all services or treatments you received at this facility today?	TOTAL AMOUNT				
		DON'T KNOW		999998	_	
205A**	How do you feel about the amount you paid for utili in the health facility?	zation of the servi	ice			
	READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE					
	01): I AM <u>VERY SATISFIED</u>					
	02): I AM FAIRLY SATISFIED			2		
	03): I AM NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISF	IED (NEUTRAL)		3		
	04): I AM FAIRLY DISSATISFIED			4		
	05): I AM <u>VERY DISSATISFIED</u>			5		

	<u> </u>					
206	Is this the closest health facility to your home?	YES. 1 NO. 2 DON'T KNOW. 8				
207	What was the main reason you did not go to the facility nearest to your home? IF CLIENT MENTIONS SEVERAL REASONS, PROBE FOR THE MOST IMPORTANT, OR MAIN REASON.	INCONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS				
208	In general, which of the following statements best describes your opinion of the services you either received or were provided at this facility today					
	READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY ONE					
	01): I AM VERY SATISFIED WITH THE SERVICE	S I RECEIVED TODAY1				
	02): I AM FAIRLY SATISFIED WITH THE SERVIC	CES I RECEIVED TODAY 2				
	03): I AM <u>NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATISF</u> WITH THE SERVICES I RECEIVED TODA					
	04): I AM FAIRLY DISSATISFIED WITH THE SEF	RVICES I RECEIVED TODAY4				
	05): I AM VERY DISSATISFIED WITH THE SERV	SERVICES I RECEIVED IN FACILITY 5				
209	Will you recommend this health facility to a friend or family member?	YES				

3. Client Personal Characteristics					
NO.	QUESTIONS	CODING CLASSIFICATION GO TO			
	n going to ask you some questions about yourself. I won will help to improve services in general.	vould like to have your honest responses as this			
301	What is your relationship to [SICK CHILD]?	MOTHER 1 FATHER 2 SIBLING 3 AUNT OR UNCLE 4 GRAND MOM/GRAND DAD. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)			
302	How old were you at your last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS 98			
303	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 → 304C			
304A	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE GRADE, RECORD "00" *CODES FOR GRADES 00 = NOT PASSED GRADE I 01-09 = GRADE 1 TO 9 PASSED 10 = SLC PASSED 11 = PASSED PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE 12 = PASSED BACHELOR DEGREE 13 = PASSED MASTER OT HIGHER DEGREE	GRADE			
304B	CHECK Q304A GRADE 5 OR LOWER	GRADE 6 OR HIGHER 305A			
304C	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	YES, CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE			
305A*	What is your caste/ethnicity?	BRAHMIN / CHHETRI.01TERAI MADHESI OTHER CASTES.02DALIT.03NEWAR.04JANJATI.05MUSLIM.06OTHER CATEGORY.96			
306	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED USE 24 HOURS FORMAT				
	Thank you very much for taking the time to answer information you have given will be kept completely				
	Interviewer's comments:		_		

Sample List for NORMAL DELIVERY Observation						
Date	DAY MONTH YEAR	F4	ACILITY #			
TOTAL	# OF DELIVERIES ON DAY OF VISIT FOR ALL PROVIDERS					
USE T	HIS FORM TO LIST WOMEN SELECTED (Normal Delivery) FOR O	BSERVATION FOR	ALL PROVIDERS.			
	NAME/INITIALS OF SELECTED WOMAN FOR NORMAL DELIVERY	PROVIDERS SR. NO.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS			
401						
402						
403						
404						
405						
406						
407						
408						
409						
410						
411						
412						
413						
414						
415						
416						
417						
418						
419						
420						
421						
422						
423						
424						
425						

Sample List for NORMAL DELIVERY Observation					
Date USE TH	2 0 2 1 DAY MONTH YEAR HIS FORM TO LIST WOMEN SELECTED (Normal Delivery) FOR	FACILITY #			
	NAME/INITIALS OF SELECTED WOMAN FOR NORMAL DELIVERY	PROVIDERS AGE IN COMPLETED SR. NO. YEARS			
426					
427					
428					
429					
430					
431					
432					
433					
434					
435					
436					
437					
438					
439					
440					
441					
442 443					
443					
444					
445					
447					
448					
449					
450					

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY – 2020-21

Observation of Labor and Delivery and Newborn Resuscitation

1. Facility Identification

	QTYPE L D O
1. FACILITY NUMBER	
2. CODE NUMBER OF SERVICE PROVIDER	
(FROM STAFF LISTING FORM) 3. CODE NUMBER OF CLIENT	
(FROM STAFF LISTING FORM)	

2. Provider Information

Provider category01	
Generalist Medical Doctor (MDGP)02	
Gynecologist / Obstestrician03	
Anesthesiologist04	
Pathologist05	
General Surgeon06	
Pediatrician07	
Other Specialists Medical Doctors08	
Medical Officer (MBBS)09	
Anesthetic Assistant	
Nurse (MN, BSC NURSES, BN, PLC, MIDWIFE)11	
Health Assistant (HA) / AHW / SAHW / Public Health Inspector12	
Auxilary Nurse Midwife (ANM)13	
Other Clinical Staff Not Listed Above	
Non-clinical Staff / No Technical Qualification95	
Sex of Provider: (1=Male; 2=Female)	Sex of Provider
Provider Serial Number [Form Staff Listing Form]	Provider SL Number

3. Information About Observation

Date	Day							
	Month							
Name of the observer:	Year							
	Observer code							

4. Observation of Normal Delivery and Newborn Resuscitation

No.	Questions	Coding Classification	Go To
	FORE OBSERVING THE CONSULTATION, OBTAIN PERMIS IT. MAKE SURE THAT THE PROVIDER KNOWS THAT YOU YOU ARE NOT AN "EXPERT" TO BE CO	ARE NOT THERE TO EVALUATE HIM OR HER, A	
	READ TO PROVIDER: Hello. I am [OBSERVER]. I am represent we are conducting a study of health facilities in Nepal we services. I would like to observe your consultation with the children are provided in this facility.	ith the goal of finding ways to improve the deliv	
	Information from this observation is confidential. Neither information acquired during this observation may be use services, or for research on health services; however, ne entered in any database.	ed by the MOHP or other organizations to impre	ove
	Do you have any questions for me? If at any point you f we hope you won't mind our observing your consultatio		wever,
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data Datasets from this study will only be available for legitim		
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please co Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathma Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Ka Phone number: 9841295126	ndu	
	Do I have your permission to be present at this consulta	tion?	
		2 0	2 1
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	DAY MONTH YEAR	
100	Record whether permission was received from the provider.	Yes 1 No 2 -	→END
		esenting New ERA.	
	We are conducting a study of health services in Nepal. I today in order to understand how sick child services are	would like to be present while you are receiving	g services
	We are not evaluating the [NURSE/DOCTOR/PROVIDER] observation may be provided to researchers for analyse provided in any shared data, so your identity and any int	s, neither your name nor the date of service wil	ll be
	Please know that whether you decide to allow me to ob you agree to participate or not will not affect the service please feel free to tell me.		
	Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data Datasets from this study will only be available for legitin		
	If you have any questions regarding the survey please co Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathma Phone number: 9851003871		
	Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Ka Phone number: 9841295126	athmandu	
	Do you have any questions for me at this time? Do I have	re your permission to be present at this consult	ation?
	Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)		

101	Record whether permission was received from the	Yes1
	caretaker.	No 2
102	Record the time the observation started (Use 24 hours format)	HR Minute
103	Is this the first observation for this provider for this service?	Yes1 No2

Section 1: Initial Client Assessment					
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to	
Q301D Was this section observed?	1	2	8	$No \rightarrow Q201$	
PLEASE ANSWER Q100 BEFORE PROCEEDING: WAS THIS SECTION OBSERVED? IF SECTION NO	T OBSERVED	, SKIP T	O NEXT SE	CTION. RECORD WHETHER	
THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR EXAMINATIONS: (SOME					
SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER)					
INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY TAKING					
Q104:					
01) Respectfully greets the pregnant woman	1	2	8		
02) Encourages the woman to have a support person present during	1	2	8		
labor and birth					
03) Asks women (and support person) if she has any questions	1	2	8		
04) Checks client card OR asks client her age	1	2	8		
05) Checks client card OR asks length of pregnancy	1	2	8		
06) Checks client card OR asks parity and gravida	1	2	8		
Q105: Asks whether she has experienced any of the following for current					
pregnancy:					
01) Vaginal bleeding	1	2	8		
02) Fever	1	2	8		
03) Severe headaches and/or blurred vision	1	2	8		
04) Swollen face or hands	1	2	8		
05) Convulsions or loss of consciousness	1	2	8		
06) Severe difficulty breathing	1	2	8		
07) Persistent cough for 2 weeks or longer	1	2	8		
08) Severe abdominal pain	1	2	8		
09) Foul smelling vaginal discharge	1	2	8		
10) Frequent or painful urination	1	2	8		
11) Whether the client has felt a decrease or stop in fetal movement	1	2	8		
12) If there are any other problems the client is concerned about	1	2	8		
Q106: Checks woman's HIV status (checks card or asks woman)	1	2	8		
Q107: Offers woman HIV test	1	2	8		
Q108: Is woman HIV positive?	1	2	8	No/DK→Q110	
(OBSERVER: LISTEN AND RECORD ANSWER; CIRCLE DON'T KNOW IF	-	-	U	,,	
STATUS IS UNKNOWN OR NOT DISCUSSED)					
Q109: Asks about or counsels on the following topics for HIV positive					
mothers:					
01) Asks if client is currently taking ARTs	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q109 02	
01a) Asks client when she took last dose ARTs				· · –	
,					
	DA	YS			
02) Explains why the mother should take ARTs	1	2	8		
03) Explains when and how the mother should take ARTs	1	2	8		
04) Administers ARTs to mother	1	2	8		
05) Explains why the newborn should take ARTs	1	2	8		
06) Explains when and how newborn should take ARTs	1	2	8		
Q110: Client has any previous pregnancies?	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q112	
(OBSERVER: LISTEN AND RECORD ANSWER)					
Q111: Asks about complications during previous pregnancies:	1				
01) Heavy bleeding during or after delivery	1	2	8		
02) Anemia	1	2	8		
03) High blood pressure	1	2	8		

05) Multiple pregnancies (twins or above)	1	2	8	
06) Prolonged labor	1	2	8	
07) C-section	1	2	8	
08) Assisted delivery (forceps, ventouse)	1	2	8	
09) Prior neonatal death (death of baby less than 1 month old)	1	2	8	
10) Prior stillbirth (baby born dead that does not breathe or cry)	1	2	8	
11) Prior abortion/miscarriage (loss of pregnancy)	1	2	8	
12) Preterm delivery	1	2	8	
EXAMINATION				
Q112: Washes his/her hands with soap and water or uses hand disinfectant before any initial examination	1	2	8	
Q113: Explains procedures to woman (support person) before proceeding	1	2	8	
Q114: Takes temperature	1	2	8	
Q115: Takes pulse	1	2	8	
Q116: Takes blood pressure	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q117
01) Take client's blood pressure in sitting or lateral position	1	2	8	
02) Take blood pressure with arm at heart level	1	2	8	
Q117: Asks whether urine has been passed	1	2	8	
Q118: Tests urine for presence of protein	1	2	8	
Q119: Performs general examination for anemia	1	2	8	
Q119A: Performs general examination for edema	1	2	8	
Q120: Performs the following steps for abdominal examination:				
01) Checks fundal height	1	2	8	
02) Checks fetal presentation by palpation of abdomen	1	2	8	
03) Checks fetal heart rate with fetoscope	1	2	8	
04) Checks fetal heart rate with Doppler	1	2	8	
05) Checks fetal heart rate with ultrasound	1	2	8	
Q121: Performs vaginal examination	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q201
Q122: Wears high-level disinfected or sterile gloves for vaginal	1	2	8	
examination				
Q123: Informs pregnant woman of findings	1	2	8	
Q123A: Records the findings	1	2	8	
END OF SECTION 1				

Section 2: Intermittent Observation of Fin	rst Stag	e of L	abor	
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR EXAMINATION	ons: (som	OF THE	FOLLOWI	NG STEPS MAY BE
PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER)				
PROGRESS OF LABOR				
Q201: At least once, encourage and tell the woman (and her support	1	2	8	
person) what is going to be done, listen to her, and respond attentively to				
her questions and concerns				
Q201A: At least once, provide continual emotional support and	1	2	8	
reassurance, as feasible.				
Q202: At least once, encourages woman to consume fluids/food during	1	2	8	
labor				
Q203: At least once, encourages/assists woman to ambulate and assume	1	2	8	
different positions during labor				
Q204: OBSERVER: IS THE SUPPORT PERSON PRESENT AT SOME POINT	1	2	8	
DURING LABOR?				
Q205: Drapes woman (one drape under buttocks, one over abdomen)	1	2	8	
Q206: Partograph used to monitor labor	1	2		No→Q212
Q207: Action line on partograph reached	1	2	8	No/DK→Q212
Q208: RECORD TIME ACTION LINE WAS REACHED				
(USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)				
	HR	I	MNT	
Q209: If action line reached/crossed on partograph, was any definitive	1	2	8	No/DK→Q212
action taken?				
Q210: RECORD TIME ACTION WAS TAKEN				
(USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)				
	HR	1	MNT	

O244, MULAT DEFINITIVE ACTION MAC TAKEN? (CIDCLE ALL THAT ADDIV)	Carla			
Q211: WHAT DEFINITIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY):	Code			
Consult with specialist	1			
Refer to other facility for specialist	2			
Prepare for assisted delivery	3			
Prepare for C-section	4			
Other (specify)	6			
EXAMINATION & PROCEDURES				
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q212: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water and dry with a clean,	1	2	8	
dry cloth or air dry prior to any examination of woman				
Q212A: Put high-level disinfected on both hands prior to any examination	1	2	8	
of woman				
Q213: Wears sterile surgical gloves on both hands prior to any	1	2	8	
examination of woman				
Q214: Puts on clean goggles in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
Q214A: Puts on clean mask in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
Q214B: Puts on clean boot in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
Q214C: Puts on clean gown or apron in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
Q215: Explains procedures to woman (support person) before proceeding	1	2	8	
Q216: Number of vaginal examinations		_		
(TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY, UPDATE THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION				
DURING INTERMITTENT OBSERVATION OF THE FIRST STAGE OF LABOR)				
Q217: Augments labor with oxytocin	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q219
Q218: Oxytocin administered intravenously (IV)	1	2	8	-,
Q219: Performs artificial rupture of membrane	1	2	8	
Q220: Administers antibiotics	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q223
Q221: Why were antibiotics administered (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)?	Code	2	0	NO/DR / Q225
Treatment for chorioamnionitis	A			
Management of pre-labor rupture of membranes	B			
Preparation for C-section	C			
Routine/prophylactic	D Z			
Don't know	Z			
Q222: Which antibiotic was administered? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)				
Amoxicillin	A			
Ampicillin	В			
Gentamicin	С			
Metronidazole	D			
Cephalosporin	E			
Other (Specify)	Х			
Don't know	Z			
PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY				
CHECK TO SEE IF THE FOLLOWING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ARE LAID OUT IN PREPARATION F	OR DELIVE	RY. IF SC	OME SUPP	PLIES ARE IN A BIRTH KIT,
LOOK/ASK TO DETERMINE WHICH ITEMS ARE INCLUDED.				
	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q223: Prepares uterotonic drug to use for AMTSL	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q225
Q224: Which drug	Code			
Temperature maintained Oxytocin	1			
Temperature not-maintained Oxytocin	2			
Misoprostol/Matrisurakshya chakki	4			
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q225: Timer (clock or watch with seconds hand)	1	2	8	
Q226: Self-inflating ventilation bag (250 or 500 mL)	1	2	8	
Q227: Newborn face mask size 0	1	2	8	
Q228: Newborn face mask size 1	1	2	8	
	1	2	8	
Q229: Penguin suction		2	8	
Q230: Suction Catheter/Tube	1		-	
Q231: Suction machine	1 1	2	8	
O222, At least 4 cloths		2	8	
Q232: At least 4 cloths Q233: Cap for the newborn	1	2	8	

Q234: Disposable cord ties or clamps	1	2	8	
Q234A**: CHX (Navimalam)	1	2	8	
Q235: Sterile scissors or blade	1	2	8	
Q236: Has the woman completed the first stage of labor?	1	2		Yes → Q300
Q237*: Was the woman referred to another facility for care before she	1	2		Yes → Q547
went into active labor/second stage of labor?				
IF FIRST STAGE OF LABOR IS NOT COMPLETE, CHECK ANSWERS IN THIS SECTION AGAIN 15-30 MI	INUTES LA	TER		
END OF SECTION 2				
SECTION 3: CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION OF SECOND) & TH		TAGE C	F LABOR
RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR EXAMINATIO				
PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER).	15011			
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY				
Q300: Arrange delivery set	1	2	8	
Q301: Washes his/her hands with thoroughly with soap and water and dry	1	2	8	
with a clean, dry cloth or air dry.	-	2	0	
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO				
CONTAMINATION)				
Q301A: Uses high-level disinfected on both hands				
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO				
CONTAMINATION)				
Q302: Wears sterile surgical gloves on both hands	1	2	8	
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO	-	-	0	
CONTAMINATION)				
Q303: Puts on clean protective goggles in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO	-	-	0	
CONTAMINATION)				
Q303a: Puts on clean protective mask in preparation for birth (OBSERVER:	1	2	8	
CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO CONTAMINATION)	-	2	0	
Q303b: Puts on clean protective boot in preparation for birth (OBSERVER:	1	2	8	
CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO CONTAMINATION)	-	2	0	
Q303c: Puts on clean protective gown or apron in preparation for birth	1	2	8	
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO	-	2	0	
CONTAMINATION)				
Q303D: Clean the women's perineum with antiseptic solution wiping from	1	2	8	
front to back.	-	-	0	
Q303E: Place one sterile drape from delivery pack under the women's	1	2	8	
buttocks, one over her abdomen and use one drape to receive the baby.	-	-	0	
CIRCLE "YES" IF DONE PREVIOUSLY AND NO CONTAMINATION)				
Q304: Performs episiotomy	1	2		
Q305: Presentation of baby is cephalic (head first)	1	2	8	
Q305A: Feel around the baby's neck to ensure the umbilical cord is not	1	2	0	
around the neck	-	2		
DELIVERY AND UTEROTONIC				
Q306: As baby's head is delivered, supports perineum	1	2	8	
Q307: Record time of the delivery of the baby (USE 24-HR CLOCK				
FORMAT)				
	н	R	MNT	
Q308: Checks for another baby prior to administering the uterotonic	1	2	8	
Q309: Second baby present? (CIRCLE "1" IF MULTIPLE BABIES)	1	2	5	
Q309: Second baby present: (CINCLE 1 IF MOLTIFLE BABILS)	1	2		No \rightarrow Q317
Q311: Record time uterotonic given (USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)				110 / (31/
	H	R	MNT	
Q312: Timing of administration of uterotonic	Code	•		
At delivery of anterior shoulder	1			
At delivery of allterior shoulder	2			
Within 1 min of dolivory of boby	۷ ک			
Within 1 min of delivery of baby Within 2 min of delivery of baby	2			
Within 3 min of delivery of baby	3			
	3			

Q313: Which uterotonic given	
Temperature maintained Oxytocin	1
Temperature not-maintained Oxytocin	2
Misoprostol/Matrisurakshya chakki	4
Q314: Record dose of uterotonic given (OBSERVER: IF NOT SURE, ASK)	Unit
O21E, Units of modication (OBSED)/ED, JE NOT SUDE ASK)	Unit
Q315: Units of medication (OBSERVER: IF NOT SURE, ASK)	1
	2
mg	
mL	3
mcg	4
Q316: Route uterotonic given:	
IM	1
IV .	2
Oral	3
Other (specify)	6
Q317: Record time the cord was clamped (USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)	
Question	Yes No DK
Q318: Applies traction to the cord while applying supra-pubic counter	1 2 8
traction	
Q319: Performs uterine massage immediately following delivery of placenta	1 2 8
Q319A: Providers showed the women how to massage her uterus to maintain contraction	1 2 8
320: Administers uterotonic only after placenta is delivered	1 2 8
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "DON'T KNOW" IF NO UTEROTONIC WAS GIVEN)	
Q321: Assesses completeness of the placenta and membranes	1 2 8
Q322: Assesses for perineal and vaginal lacerations	1 2 8
Q323: OBSERVER: DID MORE THAN ONE HEALTH WORKER ASSIST WITH THE BIRTH?	1 2
Q324: OBSERVER: DID MOTHER GIVE BIRTH IN LITHOTOMY POSITION?	1 2
Q325: OBSERVER: WAS A SUPPORT PERSON FOR MOTHER PRESENT AT	1 2
BIRTH?	
END OF SECTION 3	

SECTION 4: IMMEDIATE NEWBORN ND POSTPARTUM CARE

RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR EXAMINATION PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER).	ONS: (SOM	E OF THE F	OLLOWIN	IG STEPS MAY BE
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
IMMEDIATE CARE				
Q401: Thoroughly dry the baby and cover with clean, dry cloth	1	2		
Q401A: Wipe the mucous (and membrane) from the baby's mouth and nose with a clean gauze.	1	2		
Q401B: Place the baby on the mother's abdomen (if the mother is unable to hold the baby, ask her birth companion or an assistant to care for the baby).	1	2		
Q402: Discards the wet towel	1	2		
Q403: IS THE BABY BREATHING OR CRYING? IF BABY IS NOT BREATHING OR CRYING, GO TO RESUSCITATION CHECKLIST STARTING Q501	1	2		No → Q500
Q404: Ensure the baby is kept warm and skin – skin contact on the mother's chest and cover the baby (ies) and proceed with active management of the third stage	1	2	8	
Q405: Covers baby with dry towel	1	2	8	
Q407: Ties or clamps cord when pulsations stop, or by 2-3 minutes after birth (not immediately after birth)	1	2	8	
Q408: Cuts cord with clean blade or clean scissors	1	2	8	

Q.408a: CHX (Navimalam) was applied on baby's cord from cut end of				
cord to the base with gloved hand.				
Q409: OBSERVER: IS A SUPPORT PERSON FOR MOTHER PRESENT?	1	2		
HEALTH CHECK				
Q410: Checks baby's temperature 15 minutes after birth	1	2	8	
Q411: Checks baby's skin color 15 minutes after birth	1	2	8	
Q.411A: Palpate the mother's abdomen to rule out the presence of	1	2	8	
additional baby (ies) and proceed with active management of third stage.				
Q412: Takes mother's vital signs (e.g. woman's BP, pulse) 15 minutes after	1	2	8	
birth				
Q413: Palpates uterus 15 minutes after delivery of placenta	1	2	8	
Q413A: Ensure if the providers continue uterine massage every 15	1	2	8	
minutes till 2hours or until you observe.	1	2		
Q413B: Ensure if the providers repeat uterine massage every 15 min	1	2	8	
minutes FIRST HOUR AFTER BIRTH				
	1	2	0	
Q414: Mother and newborn kept together in same room after delivery (rooming-in)	1	Z	8	
	1	2	0	
Q415: Baby bathed within the first hour after birth	1	2	8	
Q416: Baby kept skin-to-skin with mother for the first hour after birth	T	Z	ð	
(Kangaroo Mother Care)	1	2	0	
Q417: Breastfeeding initiated within the first 30 minutes after birth	1	2	8	
Q417a: Breastfeeding initiated within the first hour after birth	1	2	8	
Q417b Providers help to initiate early breastfeeding	1	2	8	
Q418: Applies tetracycline eye ointment to newborn's eyes for	1	2	8	
prophylaxis Q419: Administers Vitamin K to newborn	1	2	8	
	1	Z	8	
(If Q108 is "Yes" then Q420 should be yes as well. If Q108 is not ask then Q420 should be asked)				
Q420: IS THE MOTHER HIV POSITIVE?	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q422
(OBSERVER: LISTEN AND RECORD ANSWER; CIRCLE "DON'T KNOW" IF	1	2	0	
STATUS OF WOMAN IS UNKNOWN OR IS NOT DISCUSSED.				
Q420A: Counsels for HIV testing and counselling	1	2	8	
Q421: Administers ARVs to newborn	1	2	8	
Q422: Administers antibiotics to mother postpartum	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q425
Q423: Why were antibiotics administered?	Code	2	0	10/01 / Q+25
Treatment for chorioamnionitis	1			
Routine/prophylactic	2			
Third stage/postpartum procedure	3			
Don't know	8			
Q424: Which antibiotic was administered? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	Ű			
Amoxicillin	A			
Ampicillin	В			
Gentamicin	C			
Metronidazole	D			
Cephalosporin	E			
Other (specify)	X			
Don't know	Z			
CLEAN-UP AFTER BIRTH	2			
RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR E	XAMINAT	IONC · IC	OMEOU	
	ANINAI	10/13. [3		THE FOLLOWING STEPS
MAY BE PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER)	Vac	Ne	ייח	Go to
Question	Yes 1	No 2	<u>DК</u> 8	Go to
Q425: Disposes of all sharps in a puncture-proof container immediately after use	1	2	õ	
Q426: Decontaminates all reusable instruments in 0.5% chlorine solution	1	2	8	
Q426: Decontaminates all reusable instruments in 0.5% chlorine solution Q427: Sterilizes or uses high-level disinfection for all reusable instruments	1	2	8	
Q422: Sternizes of uses high-level disinfection for all redsable instruments Q428: Disposes of all contaminated waste in leak-proof containers		2	8	
	1		0	
	1			
Q429: Removes apron and wipe with chlorine solution	1	2	8	

SECTION 5: CHECKLIST FOR NEWBORN RESU	SCITAT	10N (1	FOOL 5	5)
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
IMMEDIATE CARE				
Q500: Was the newborn resuscitated?	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q547
Q500A: Apparatus being used for resuscitation	Bag and	d mask .		
				h tubbing &
	Delee S	uction .		
	Soft clo	ths		
	Others	(Specify	/)	···
RECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR E	XAMINAT	ions: (s	SOME OF	THE FOLLOWING STEPS
MAY BE PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER)				
Q501: Record Time Resuscitation Started (Use 24-Hr Clock Format)				
	HR	Μ	INT	
Q502: Clears the airway by suctioning the mouth first and then the nose	1	2	8	
Q503: Stimulates baby with back rubbing	1	2	8	
Q504: Observer: Does Newborn Start to Breathe or Cry Spontaneously?	1	2		Yes → Q531
Q506: Ties or clamps cord immediately	1	2	8	
Q507: Cuts cord with sterile blade or clean scissors	1	2	8	
Q508: Places the newborn on his/her back on a clean, warm surface or	1	2	8	
towel				
Q509: Places the head in a slightly extended position to open the airway	1	2	8	
Q510: Tells the woman (and her support person) what is going to be done	1	2	8	
Q511: Listens to woman and provides support and reassurance	1	2	8	
Q512: Checks mouth, back of throat and nose for secretions, and clears if	1	2	8	
necessary				
Q513: Places the correct-sized mask on the newborn's face so that it	1	2	8	
covers the chin, mouth and nose (but not eyes)				
Q514: Checks the seal by ventilating two times and observing the rise of	1	2	8	
the chest				
Q515: OBSERVER: IS NEWBORN'S CHEST RISING IN RESPONSE TO	1	2		Yes→Q524
VENTILATION?				
Q515a: Calls for help	1	2	8	
Q516: Checks the position of the newborn's head to make sure that the	1	2	8	
neck is in a slightly extended position (not blocking the airway)				
Q517: Checks mouth, back of throat and nose for secretions, and clears if	1	2	8	
necessary				
Q518: Checks the seal by ventilating two times and observing the rise of	1	2	8	
the chest				
Q519: OBSERVER: IS NEWBORN'S CHEST RISING IN RESPONSE TO	1	2		Yes→Q524
VENTILATION?				
Q520: Checks the position of the newborn's head again to make sure that	1	2	8	
the neck is in slightly extended position				
Q521: Repeats suction of mouth and nose to clear secretions, if necessary	1	2	8	
Q522: Checks the seal by ventilating two times and observing the rise of	1	2	8	
the chest				
Q523: OBSERVER: IS NEWBORN'S CHEST RISING IN RESPONSE TO	1	2		Yes→Q524
VENTILATION?	L			
IF NEWBORN'S CHEST IS NOT RISING AFTER TWO ATTEMPTS TO READJUST, OBSERVER SHOULD		UPERVISO	OR TO INT	ERVENE. IF A HEALTH
WORKER COMPETENT IN RESUSCITATION IS NOT AVAILABLE, OBSERVER MAY CHOOSE TO INTER	IVENE.			
Q524: Ventilates at a rate of 40 breaths/minute	1	2	8	
Q525: Conducts assessment of newborn breathing after 1 minute of	1	2		No→Q527
ventilation				
Q526: Condition of newborn at assessment	Code			
Respiration rate 30-50 breaths/minute and no chest in-drawing	1			→Q531
Respiration rate <30 breaths/minute with severe in-drawing	2			
No spontaneous breathing	3			
Q526a: Checks for heart rate	1	2	8	

	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q527: Continues Ventilation and baby cries before 10 minutes	1	2		Yes→Q529
Q528: Conducts assessment of newborn breathing after prolonged	1	2		No→Q530
ventilation (10 minutes)				
Q529: Condition of newborn at assessment	Code			
Respiration rate 30-50 breaths/minute and no chest in-drawing	1			→Q531
Respiration rate <30 breaths/minute with severe in-drawing	2			
No spontaneous breathing	3			
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q530: Continues Ventilation	1	2		
Q531: OBSERVER: RECORD TIME THAT RESUSCITATION ACTIONS ENDED				
(OR TIME OF DEATH IF BABY DOES NOT SURVIVE) (USE 24-HR CLOCK				
FORMAT)	HR	R	MNT	
Q532: Was the resuscitation successful?	1	2		
(OBSERVER: CIRCLE "No" IF NEWBORN DIED)				
Q533: Arranges transfer to special care either in facility or to outside	1	2	8	
facility				
Q534: Explains to the mother (and her support person if available) what	1	2	8	
happened				
Q535: Listens to mother and responds attentively to her questions and	1	2	8	
concerns				
Q536: OBSERVER: DID YOU CALL FOR HELP OR INTERVENE DURING THE	1	2		
RESUSCITATION TO SAVE THE LIFE OF NEWBORN?				
CLEANUP AFTER NEWBORN RESUSCITATION				
Question: DID THE PROVIDER DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING	Yes	No	DK	Go to
540: disposes of disposable suction catheters and mucus extractors in a	1	2	8	
leak-proof container or plastic bag				
541: Takes the bag and mask apart and inspects for cracks and tears	1	2	8	
542: Decontaminates the bag and mask in 0.5% chlorine solution	1	2	8	
543: Sterilizes or uses high-level disinfection for bag, valve and mask	1	2	8	
544: Decontaminates reusable suction device in 0.5% chlorine solution	1	2	8	
545: Sterilizes or uses high-level disinfection for reusable suction devices	1	2	8	
546: Washes his/her hands with soap and water or uses antiseptic	1	2	8	
547: OBSERVER: RECORD TIME THAT LABOR & DELIVERY OBSERVATION				
ENDED (USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)				
	HR	2	MNT	

SECTION 6: OUTCOME & REVIEW OF DC	CUME	NTAT	ON	
Question	Code			
COMPLETE THIS SECTION FOR ALL CLIENTS				
CONDITION OF MOTHER & NEWBORN AT END OF OBSERVATION	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q600*: Was the woman referred to another facility for care before she	1	2		No \rightarrow Q602A
went into active labor/second stage of labor?				
Q600A**: WHY WAS THE WOMAN REFERRED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY				
Prolong Labor	Α			
Fetal death	В			
АРН	C			
РРН	D			
Other	Х			
Q600B**: WHERE WAS THE WOMAN REFFERED?				
CEoNC site	1			
BEoNC site	2			
Other	6			
Q600C**: TYPE OF MANAGING AUTHORITY WOMEN REFERED TO?				
Government/Public	1			
NGO/Private not-for-profit	2			
Private-for-profit	3			
Mission/faith-based	4			

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REVIEW OF PARTOGRAPH AND/OR CHART FOR COMPLETENESS				
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q605: Check Q500. Was the newborn resuscitated?	1	2	8	No/DK → Q611
EXAMINE CHART TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE HEALTH WORKER RECORDED THE FOLLOWING	INFORMAT	ION:		
Q606: Condition of the newborn at birth	1	2	8	
Q607: Procedures necessary to initiate breathing	1	2	8	
Q608: Time from birth to initiation of spontaneous breathing or time of	1	2	8	
death if unsuccessful				
Q609: Any clinical observations during resuscitation, including baby vital	1	2	8	
signs				
Q610: Final outcome of resuscitation measures	1	2	8	
EXAMINE PARTOGRAPH IF AVAILABLE				
Q611: Partograph used to monitor labor	1	2		No \rightarrow Q630
Q613: Initiated use of partograph at the appropriate time	1	2	8	
EXAMINE PARTOGRAPH TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE HEALTH WORKER RECORDED THE FOLL	OWING INFO	ORM/	ATION WHILE	THE WOMAN WAS IN
ACTIVE LABOR:				
Q614: Fetal heart rate plotted at least every half hour	1	2	8	
Q615: Cervical dilatation plotted at least every four hours	1	2	8	
Q616: Descent of head plotted at least every 4 hours	1	2	8	
Q617: Frequency and duration of contractions plotted at least every 30	1	2	8	
Minutes				
Q618: Maternal pulse plotted at least every 4 hours	1	2	8	
Q619: BP recorded at least every one hour	1	2	8	
Q620: Temperature recorded at least every two hours	1	2	8	
Q621: OBSERVER: DID YOU SEE PROVIDER FILL OUT PARTOGRAPH AFTER	1	2	8	
DELIVERY, WITH INFORMATION THAT SHOULD BE ENTERED DURING				
LABOR? (CIRCLE "DON'T KNOW" IF PARTOGRAPH USE WAS NOT				
OBSERVED)				
EXAMINE PARTOGRAPH TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE HEALTH WORKER RECORDED THE FOLLO	OWING INFO	ORM/	ATION ABOUT	THE DELIVERY
Q622: Birth time	1	2	8	
Q623: Delivery method	1	2	8	
Q624: Birth weight	1	2	8	
DATA EXTRACTION FROM PARTOGRAPH AND/OR CHART				
Q625: OBSERVER: WAS ACTION LINE ON PARTOGRAPH REACHED?	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q630
Q626: OBSERVER: RECORD TIME ACTION LINE WAS REACHED				
(USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)				
	HR		MNT	
Q627: OBSERVER: IF ACTION LINE WAS REACHED ON PARTOGRAPH, WAS	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q630
ANY <u>DEFINITIVE</u> ACTION TAKEN?				
Q628: OBSERVER: RECORD TIME ACTION WAS TAKEN. ENTER 98:98IF				
UNKNOWN. USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT			نصلا	
	Н	R	MNT	
Q629: OBSERVER: WHAT DEFINITIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN?	Code			
Consult with clinician	1			
Consult with senior nurse or midwife	2			
Refer to other facility for care	3			
Prepare for assisted delivery	4			
Prepare for C-section	5			
Other (specify)	6			
For the following questions: Examine partograph and/or chart to determine the	IE FOLLOWI	NG IN	FORMATION	. IF THE INFORMATION IS
NOT IN THE CHART OR PARTOGRAPH, BUT THE OBSERVER KNOWS THE INFORMATION OR PREV	VIOUSLY REG	CORD	ED THE INFOR	RMATION IN ANOTHER
SECTION, HE OR SHE SHOULD FILL IN THEIR OWN ANSWER. IF THE INFORMATION IN THE CHAR	T OR PARTO	GRA	PH DIFFER FR	OM OBSERVER'S
INFORMATION, USE OBSERVER'S INFORMATION.				
	r			
•				
Q630: RECORD AGE OF WOMAN (COMPLETED YEARS)				
Q630: RECORD AGE OF WOMAN				

Q632: RECORD THE PARITY OF THE WOMAN PRIOR TO THIS DELIVERY]		
Q633: RECORD TIME OF ADMISSION TO LABOR WARD. ENTER 98:98 IF			-		
UNKNOWN. USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT			MNT		
Q634: RECORD CENTIMETERS DILATED UPON ADMISSION TO LABOR		1	٦		
WARD. ENTER <i>98 IF UNKNOWN</i>					
	Cer	ntimet	ers		
Q635: RECORD TIME MEMBRANES RUPTURED. ENTER98:98IF UNKNOWN					
(USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT)					
	HR		MNT		
Q636: HOW DID THE MEMBRANES RUPTURE?	Code				
Spontaneous	1				
Artificial	2				
Don't know	8				
Q637: RECORD TYPE OF DELIVERY					
Spontaneous vaginal	1				
Assisted (instrumented)	2				
Caesarean					
	8				
Q638: RECORD TIME OF BIRTH. ENTER 98:98 IF UNKNOWN. USE 24-HR CLOCK FORMAT					
	HR		MNT		
Q639: RECORD BIRTH WEIGHT IN GRAMS. ENTER 9998 IF UNKNOWN					
	G	iram			
Q640: RECORD GESTATIONAL AGE IN WEEKS AT BIRTH. ENTER 98 IF		Ţ	٦		
UNKNOWN.					
	\ \	Weeks			
		VV CCR3			
Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to	
Question Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E?				Go to No/DK→ Q643	
	Yes	No 2 2	DK 8 8		
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E?	Yes 1	No 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8		
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE?	Yes 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING	Yes 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8	No/DK→ Q643	
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Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR?	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME?	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code A	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code A B	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
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Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 3rd stage	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code A B C D	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 9 0stpartum Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code A B C D Code	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 2nd stage Postpartum Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 A	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
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Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 2nd stage Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Treatment for chorioamnionitis After pre-labor rupture of membranes Preparation for C-section	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Treatment for chorioamnionitis After pre-labor rupture of membranes Preparation for C-section Routine/prophylactic	Yes 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 2nd stage Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Treatment for chorioamnionitis After pre-labor rupture of membranes Preparation for C-section Routine/prophylactic Third stage/postpartum procedure	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Code A B C D Code A B C D C D E	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 3rd stage Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Treatment for chorioamnionitis After pre-labor rupture of membranes Preparation for C-section Routine/prophylactic Third stage/postpartum procedure Don't know	Yes 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
Q641: WAS WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH SEVERE PE/E? Q642: WAS BABY DELIVERED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF PE/E DIAGNOSIS? Q643: DID THE MOTHER HAVE BLOOD LOSS OF MORE THAN 500ML? Q644: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE? Q645: DID THE MOHTER DEVELOP A FEVER OF 38° C OR HIGHER DURING LABOR? Q646: WAS SHE DIAGNOSED WITH CHORIOAMNIONITIS DURING LABOR? Q647: WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED TO MOTHER AT ANY TIME? Q648: WHEN WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY 1st stage 2nd stage 3rd stage Q649: WHY WERE ANTIBIOTICS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY Treatment for chorioamnionitis After pre-labor rupture of membranes Preparation for C-section Routine/prophylactic Third stage/postpartum procedure Don't know Q650: WHICH ANTIBIOTICS WAS ADMINISTERED? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	Yes 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	No/DK → Q643 No/DK → Q645 No/DK → Q647	
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Question	Yes	No	DK	Go to
Q651: IS MOTHER HIV POSITIVE? CIRCLE "DON'T KNOW" IF HIV STATUS IS		2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q654
UNKNOWN OR WAS NOT DISCUSSED				
Q652: WAS NEWBORN GIVEN ARV(s)?	1	2	8	No/DK \rightarrow Q654
Q653: RECORD TYPE OF ARV(s) GIVEN TO NEWBORN	Code			
NVP	1			
AZT	2			
3TC	3			
Don't know	8			

Q654: *PLEASE COMMENT ON THE QUALITY OF CARE PROVIDED:*

Was mother treated respectfully? Informed of procedures to herself and her baby? Was the situation chaotic or calm? Were there any major delays in needed treatment? If so, for what drugs/procedures and why? Were multiple health workers involved? Who? If maternal or newborn/fetal death occurred, describe the circumstances. Was the mother counseled about the death of newborn/fetus?

SECTION 7: OBSERVATION OF POSTPARTL	JM HEMORRHAGE
Question	Yes No DK Go to
Q700: Was this section observed?	1 2 No → Q801
Q702: Record time complication started	
	HR MNT
R ECORD WHETHER THE PROVIDER CARRIED OUT THE FOLLOWING STEPS AND/OR EXAMINATION PERFORMED SIMULTANEOUSLY OR BY MORE THAN ONE PROVIDER). IF TIME OF EVENT IS UNKI	
UNKNOWN, ENTER 99.	NOWN, ENTER 99.99. IF DOSE OF MEDICATION IS
IMMEDIATE CARE	
Q703: Monitors bleeding	1 2 No→Q705
Q703. Monitors bleeding	
Q704: How much bleeding was there (in mL)	ml
	If 995
Q705: Assess the woman's condition for shock	1 2 No→Q707
Q706: Monitor pulse, Blood Pressure, Respiration & Temperature	1 2
Q707: Performs blood sample for blood grouping, Hemoglobin and cross matching	
Q708: Open I.V line and start fluids	1 2 No→Q710
Q709: Start oxytocin I.V 20 units in 1litre of Ringer Lactate	1
	2
Q710: Catheterization of Urinary bladder with Foley's catheter	1 2
Q711: Performs bed side clotting test	1 2
Q712: Performs uterine massage	1 2
Q713: Which other uterotonic are available:	Code
Inj. Ergometrine	1
Inj. Tranexemic acid	2
Misoprostol	3

ASSESSES THE CAUSE OF PPH	Yes No DK Go to
Q714: Performs abdominal examination for uterine contraction	1 2
Q715: Ask if Ballon tamponade was inserted for immediate stoppage of	1 2
bleeding?	
Q716: Examines the vagina and perineum for lacerations and or cervical	1 2
tear	
Q717: Examines the placenta for completeness	1 2
IMMEDIATE OUTCOME OF WOMAN	
Q718: Did the bleeding stop after immediate intervention or was the	Yes, bleeding stop after immediate
patient referred to centers like BeONC or CeONC if needed?	intervention1
	Yes, referred to centers like BeONC or
	CeONC
	No action taken3
Q720: Is the woman's condition stable?	1 2
Q721: What is the woman's diagnosis (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	Atonic uterusA
	LacerationB
	Incomplete expulsion of placentaC
	Placenta attachedD
	Coagulopathy E
Q722: At what stage of labor and delivery did the complication occur:	At delivery1
	Postpartum (before discharge)2
Q723: FINAL OUTCOME: Did the patient?	Recover and discharged1
	Referred to higher center2
	Expired 3
OBSERVATIONS OF THE DELIVERY ROOM	
Q801 Is there water available in the delivery room today? (Choose the	Running water: Piped with tap1
major one)	Running water: Bucket with tap2
	Storage container without tap: Bucket or
	basin3
	Others (Specify)6
	No water supply in delivery room4
Q802: What type of hand washing facilities do this delivery room have?	Hand washing facilities with water
	and soap1
	Hand washing facilities is available but
	either water or soap are available 2
	Only alcohol-based hand rub is available 3
	None of the above is available4

NEPAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY – 2020-21

Exit Interview Questionnaire for Postpartum Women

1. FACILITY NUMBER		
2. PROVIDER SERIAL NUMBER (FROM STAFF LISTIN	G FORM)	
3. CLIENT CODE (FROM CLIENT LISTING FORM	,	
4. FACILITY HAS IMPLEMENTED "AAMA PROGRAM"		
	NO2	

INFORMATION ABOUT INTERVIEW

Date	Day				
Name of interviewer:	Month				
	Year	2	0	2	1
	Interviewer code				

READ TO CLIENT: Hello, I am , we are representing New ERA which is located in Kathmandu. Currently, we are conducting health facility survey all over Nepal for MoHP, Nepal. This survey aims to collect health facility related information in order to improve the services, this facility is providing. I would like to ask you some questions about your experiences here today. Please know that whether you decide to allow this interview or not is completely voluntary and will not affect services you receive during any future visit. You may refuse to answer any question, and you may stop the interview at any time. Information from this interview will be used by MoHP for planning service improvement or for conducting further studies of health services and may be provided to researchers for analyses, but neither your name nor the date of services will be on any shared information, so your identity will remain completely confidential. Data collection will take place (January-July 2021), data will be released on December 2021

Datasets from this study will only be available for legitimate research purposes

If you have any questions regarding the survey please contact: Mr. Yogendra Prasai, Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9851003871 Mr. Kiran Acharya, Deputy Project Director, New ERA, Kathmandu Phone number: 9841295126

Do you have any questions for me? Do I have your permission to continue with the interview?

			2	0	2	1]
Interviewer's signature (Indicates respondent's willingness to participate)	Day	Month		Yea	ar		

100. BACKGROUND

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip		
100	May I begin the interview now?	Agrees1			
		Client refuses2-	►End		
101	RECORD THE TIME OF INTERVIEW				
	STARTED				
	USE 24 Hrs FORMAT	HOUR MINUTE			
102	RECORD ADMISSION DATE FROM THE				
	DISCHARGE SLIP				
102A	RECORD ADMISSION TIME FROM THE	Day Month Year			
102A	DISCHARGE SLIP	Time			
		HOUR MINUTE			
100					
103	What is your caste/ethnicity?	Brahmin/Chhetri1 Terai Madhesi other castes			
		Dalit			
		Newar			
		Janajati5			
		Muslim6			
		Others96			
104	How old are you?				
		Age in years98			
106	Have you ever been to school?	Yes1			
100		No2-	→107C		
107A	What is the highest level of school you		1070		
	attended ?				
	(If Completed Less Than One Grade,	Highest grade completed*			
*Codo	Record '00') s for Grades				
		assed proficiency certificate			
		assed Bachelor degree			
		assed Master or higher degree			
107B	Check Q. <u>107A</u>				
	Grade 5 or Lower	Grade 6 or higher	→201		
107C	Now I would like you to read this sentence	Cannot read at all1			
	to me.	Able to read only parts of sentence2			
	SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.	Able to read whole sentence			
	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE:	No card with required language4			
	Can you read any part of the sentence to	Blind/visually impaired5			
	me?				

200. ACCESSING CARE AND DECISION MAKING

201			Skip
	Who made the decision for you to come and deliver in this health facility?	Coding CategoriesSelf.AHusbandBParentsCParents-in-lawDSon/daughterEBrother/sisterFBrother/sister-in-lawGOther relativeHFCHVI	→ 203
		Outreach health workerJ Was referred from other facilityK Others (Specify)X—	→ 203
202	Ask if Q201=K Who made the decision for you to go to the facility from the one which referred you here?	Self	
203	Do you think the decision to come or to send you to this facility for the delivery was taken at the right time?	Yes	
204	At what stage (labor pain/complication) did you (or someone else or some other facility) decide you would come/be sent to this facility?	During antenatal complication	
204A	CHECK THE DISCHARGE SLIP AND RECORD MODE OF DELIVERY	Spontaneous vaginal delivery	
204X **	Check Q. 204=2 (Before labor pain started) and Mode of delivery is Caesarian Section (Q.204A=4)	Q.204≠ 2 OR Q.204A≠4	▶ 205
204B **	Was it planned in advance that you have a caesarian birth?	Yes1 No2	
205	If you come to this facility directly from your home, how long does it take to reach here? (IF THE RESPONSE IS MORE THAN 59 MINS WRITE IN HOUR, AND IF MORE THAN 23 HOURS WRITE TIME IN DAYS)	Days Hrs Minutes	

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
206	What mode(s) of transportation did you use		
	to get here?	DOKOB	
		RICKSHAW / BICYCLEC	
		AUTO VEHICLE D	
		HAND CART/WHEEL BARROW E	
		ANIMAL DRIVEN CART/TANGA F	
		AMBULANCEG	
		ON FOOTH	
		OTHERS (SPECIFY)X	
207	How much did it cost you to get here?		
	(Only include cost incurred for	Rupees	
	transport) IF NO COST EXPENDITURE WRITE "00"	Used own vehicle99995	
		Don't know99998	
208	Who accompanied you to this health	HusbandA	
	facility?	Mother/FatherB	
		Mother/Father-in-lawC	
		Other family member/relativeD	
		Self/no other personE FCHVF	
		Friend/neighborG Health WorkerH	
		Others (Specify) X	
209	What difficulties did you face at home/in	Difficulty obtaining permission	
200	the community while taking decision to	from household membersA	
	come to this facility for delivery?	Difficult to find money to cover	
	······································	costsB	
		No one available to accompanyC	
		No one for child careD	
		No difficultyY	
		Others (Specify)X	
210	What difficulties did you face on the way to	Travel time too longA	
	the facility? (to reach here)	Difficult to travelB	
		Difficult to find transport MeansC	
		Difficult to find money to cover	
		costsD Transportation cost expensiveE	
		No one available to accompany	
		No difficulty	
		Others (Specify)X	
211	Check Q 4		
	The facility has	The facility has	
	implemented AAMA program	not-implemented AAMA program	→ 300
	(Option "1" is circled)	(Option "2" is circled)	
212	Are you aware that you are entitled to	Yes1	
	receive a transport incentive payment	No 2 —	→217
0.15	because you delivered here?		<u> </u>
213	How did you hear about the transport	Family Members/relativeA	
	incentive?	Friends/neighborsB	
		FCHVC Health ProviderD	
		Other Facility staffE TelevisionF	
		Radio/FMG	
		Poster/pamphletH	
		I/NGO or other community based	
		organizationsI	
		Others (Specify) X	
J			

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip		
214	What do you think is good about the	Nothing good about itA			
	transport incentive?	Supports costs associated with			
		delivery (e.g. transport)B			
		Encourages women to deliver in			
		facilityC			
		Safer care for mother and babyD			
		Saves lives of mothers and babies E			
		Others (Specify)X			
		Don't knowZ			
215	What do you think is not good about the	Everything is fineA			
	transport incentive provided by the	People not aware of itB			
	government?	Does not benefit poorC			
		Delay in receivingD			
		Do not receiveE			
		It is difficult to get it from providers F			
		It is difficult to get full amount/			
		providers only give some of itG			
		It does not cover all cost incurred for			
		transportationH			
		It does not cover the cost of			
		treating the newbornI			
		It does not cover all costs			
		associated with deliveryJ			
		Medicines are not free of costK			
		Laboratory tests are not freeL			
		Others (Specify)X			
		Don't knowZ			
216	How much should you receive from the				
	transport incentive?	Rupees			
		Don't know 9998			
217	Have you received any money for your	Yes1			
	transport incentive from the health	No	▶ 219		
	facility?				
218	How much have you received?		h		
	,	Rupees	<u>301</u>		
		Don't know			
219	IF SHE HAS NOT RECEIVED ANY OR	Said nothingA	F		
213	ALL OF THE INCENTIVE	Do not have enough money now,			
		will receive laterB			
	Did the provider say anything regarding	Concerned person is not here to			
	receiving the incentive?	provide incentiveC			
		Asked for identification cardD			
		Others (Specify)X			

300. DELIVERY CARE

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
301	Why did you decide to deliver in a health	Delivery care is freeA	
	facility?	Transport incentivesB	
		Safer than home deliveryC	
		To have a skilled birth attendantD	
		Health worker advised meE	
		Had complication/experienced	
		danger signs (i.e. before arriving	
		at facility)F	
		Female staffG	
		Clients are well treatedH	
		Nearby facilityI	
		Maintained good reputation for	
		dealing with delivery casesJ	
		Others (Specify)X	
302	Did you experience any of the danger	Yes1	
	signs/had complications before arriving at	No2 ⁻	
	the facility?	Don't know8 _	304
303	If yes, what danger signs/ complications	Severe headacheA	
	did you experience?	Blurred visionB	
		Severe lower abdominal painC	
		Severe upper abdominal painD	
		Swelling of hand, body or faceE	
		Any vaginal spotting or bleedingF	
		Convulsion/unconsciousness	
		Labor pain longer than 8 hrs. durationH	
		Appearance of baby's hand, leg and	
		placenta firstI	
		Excessive bleeding before or after	
		deliveryJ	
		Others (Specify) X	
304	During labor, did health worker do anything	No	
	to speed your labor?	Yes, used oxytocin2	
		Yes, but can't say what was done	
		Don't know	
204	CHECK THE DISCHARGE SLIP AND	Date of deliveryA	
304 A**			
A	NOTE THE INDICATION	Time of deliveryB	
		Weight of babyC Spontaneous vaginal delivery1 -	0.07
305	CHECK Q.204A		▶ 307
		Forceps (instrument to pull baby out)2	
		Vacuum (instrument to suck baby out)3	
		Caesarean Section4	
		Others (Specify)	
306	CHECK THE DISCHARGE SLIP AND	Fetal distressA	
	NOTE THE INDICATION	Maternal distressB	
		Complete obstruction by fibroid,	
		tumor, ovarian cystC	
		Narrow birth passage (CPD)D	
		Oversized babyE	
		Failure of contraction to progressF	
		Previous caesarean section G	
		Antepartum Haemorrhage (Placenta	
		previa or abruption placenta)H	
		Genital herpes in mother, blood	
		pressure, diabetes, HIVI	
		Multiple pregnancy (twins/triplets)J	
		Abnormal fetal presentations (like	
			1

S.N.	Question/Information		Coding Categories			
			s (Spe	cify)	X	
307	Did you/your baby suffer from any	Mothe				
	complications at the facility?	Fever in motherA				
		Pain in lower abdomen or foul smelling discharge				
		smei	ling als	cnarge	В	
		Sever	sive bio a haad	eeuing acha	C	
					usnessE	
					otherF	
		Baby				
		Neona			G	
		Cord i	nfectio	n of baby	Н	
		Others	s (Spec	cify)		
		No co	mplicat	ion	Y	
	Check Q4				The feellity has 🗔	
	The facility has			1	The facility has	o 1 -
	implemented AAMA program	n	iot-imp			▶ 317
	(Option "1" is circled)			(Opti	on "2" is circled)	
	ANSWER FROM THE CARETAKER/RESPONSI					
200		1				
308	Did you pay for delivery?					244
	(INFORMATION FROM THE CARETAKER				2_	
200	IS ACCEPTABLE)	Don t	KNOW			→ 311
309	What did you pay for & how much?			David		
	(INFORMATION FROM THE CARETAKER			Don't		
	IS ACCEPTABLE)	Yes	No	Know	in NRs.	
	1. Registration fee	1	2	8	RS	
	2. Medicine			-		
		1	2	8	RS	
	3. Delivery/ Operation fee		_			
	beilvery, operation lee	1	2	8	RS	
	4. Complication management fee	4	~			
		1	2	8	RS	
	5. Informal payment to the provider	1	2	0		
		I	2	8	RS	
	6. Delivery items required	4	2			
	(gloves, sanitary pad, etc.)	1	2	8	RS	
	7. Bed/Room Fees	1	2			
		I	2	8	RS	
	8. Cleaning staff tips	1	2	8		
		1	2	0	RS	
	9. Others (Specify)	1	2	8		
			-	0	RS	
	10. Suture materials	1	2	8		
			_	0	RS	
	11. Wound dressing materials during	1	2	8		
	C section	-		Ŭ	RS	
	12. Blood transfusion	1	2	8		
0.10						
310	If you paid					
	Were you told to pay or did you voluntarily				o pay2	
	offer to pay?	Both			3	
	(INFORMATION FROM THE CARETAKER					
	IS ACCEPTABLE)					

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
	How do you feel about the amount you paid	for utilization of the service in the health	
	facility?		
	READ ALL STATEMENTS, CIRCLE ONLY		
	01): I AM VERY SATISFIED	1	
	02): I AM FAIRLY SATISFIED		
	03): I AM NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISS		
	04): I AM FAIRLY DISSATISFIED		
	'05): I AM VERY DISSATISFIED		
311	Are you aware that you can get free delivery		
	care at this health facility?	No2 -	→317
312	How did you hear about free delivery care?	Family Members/relativeA	
		Friends/neighborsB	
		FCHVC	
		Health ProviderD	
		Facility staffE	
		TelevisionF	
		Radio/FMG	
		Poster/pamphletH	
		I/NGO or other community based organizationsI	
		Others (Specify)	
313	Check Q. <u>308 & 311</u> Respondent has		
515	paid for delivery service and is also	'No' response in either Q308 or	
	aware that the delivery care service is		
	free at health facility	Q311 or in both	▶ 315
	(Q308 = 1 and Q311 = 1)		
	*		
314	You told us that despite knowing about	No drugs in stockA	
	free delivery care you paid for it. Why?	I was told the facility was short of	
		moneyB	
		I was told I would not get any	
		treatment unless I paid C I was told that free delivery service	
		is not available at this facilityD	
		I was told I was not eligible to it	
		because I did not take 4 ANC	
		servicesE	
		Because I was admitted to a cabinF	
		I didn't askG	
		Others (Specify)X	
315	What do you think is good about free	Nothing good about itA	
	delivery care?	Financially accessibleB	
		Encourages women to deliver in	
		facilityC	
		Enables poorer women to deliver	
		in facilityD	
		Others (Specify)X	
<u></u>		Don't knowZ	
316	What do you think is not good about free	Everything is fineA	
	delivery care provided by the	People not aware of itB	
	government?	Does not benefit poorC	
		Medicines are not free of costD	
		Staff still charge for servicesE	
		Others (Specify)X	
317	When did you get discharged after normal	Don't knowZ After 24 hours1 -	+ 401
517	When did you get discharged after normal delivery?	Before 24 hours	401
	uciivery:		

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
318	What are the reasons of discharging you	Have limited bedsA	
	before 24 hours?	Client don't want to stay for 24 hoursB	
		Overload of the cases C	
	Probe	Others (specify)X	

400. QUALITY OF CARE

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
401	How long did you have to wait from		
	when you first arrived until you were		
	first assessed by a provider?		
	(IF THE RESPONSE IS THAN 59	Hrs. Minute	
	MINUTES OR LESS, WRITE TIME IN		
	MINUTES AND 00 IN HOUR;	Don't know98	
	OTHERWISE WRITE BOTH HOURS		
400	AND MINUTES)		
402	How satisfied were you about the waiting	g time?	
	Read all statements, circle only one	ne1	
		me2	
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	(neutral) with the waiting time3	
		g time4	
		time5	
403	Who assisted to deliver your baby?	Doctor1	
	····· ································	Nurse/ANM2	
		Health Assistant/AHW/Sr. AHW	
		Others (Specify) 6	
		Don't know 8	
404	What was the sex of the provider who	Male 1	
	assisted the delivery of your baby at	Female2	405A
	the health facility?		
405	If male, would you have preferred a	Yes, I would have preferred a female	
	female health staff?	health staff1	
4054**	During the labor and delivery did the	No I was comfortable2	
405A**	During the labor and delivery, did the service provider use physical force or	Yes1 No2	
	abrasive behavior including slapping or	Do not know8	
	hitting?		
405B**	During the labor and delivery, did the	Yes1	
ICOD	service provider demonstrate a caring	No	
	and appropriate behavior that was	Do not know8	
	comfortable with you?		
405C**	During the labor and delivery, did the	Yes1	
	service provider explain you about the	No2	
	procedures in a language you could	Do not know8	
	understand and encouraged to you		
1055 101	ask questions?		
405D**	During the labor and delivery, did you	Yes1	
	feel comfortable with the visual and	No	
	auditory privacy that was provided to	Do not know8	
405E**	you? During the labor and delivery, did	Yes1	
400E	service provider show any	No2	
	discriminatory behavior?	Do not know8	
405F**	During the labor and delivery, did the	Yes1	
1001	service provider attended to you when	No	
	you call?	Do not know	

S.N.	Question/Information		Coding Categorie			Skip
406	At anytime during your care, did you		Yes			
	request a companion (e.g. friend/		No	•••••	2—	►407A
407	family member etc) to join you?		NI			
407	Did the health provider allow to have		No			
	your companion (e.g. friend / family		Yes – during labor			
	member / FCHV) with you during the delivery and/or afterwards?		Yes – during delivery Yes – after delivery			
			Yes – during treatment			
407A**	Did you initiate skin to skin contact to		Yes			
10//1	your baby?		No			
408	After how long of the birth of your bat	V		1		
	did you first put the baby to your brea		Within	m	inutes	
	to feed?		Don't know			
409	Before initiating breastfeeding, did yo	u	Yes			
	give your baby any pre-lacteal feed		No			
	such as honey?					
410	Did the provider put chlorhexidine		Yes			
	(Navi Malam) or any other in the		No			
	baby's umbilicus?		Don't know			
411	At the time of discharge did the		Yes	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't</u>	
	health staff check/advise the	N.4 -	othor		<u>know</u>	
	following on both mother and	<u>IVIC</u> 1.	o <u>ther</u> Check BP1	2	8	
	baby?	2.	Check pulse1	2	8	
		3.		2	8	
		4.				
			tenderness/swelling1	2	8	
		5.	1 1 ,	_	-	
		~	bleeding, swelling1	2	8	
		6.				
			retracted nipple, cracked nipple, engorgement1	2	8	
		7.		2	0	
			without difficulties	2	8	
		8.		2	8	
		9.		2	8	
		10	. Cord care advise1	2	8	
			. Breastfeeding advise1	2	8	
			2. Family Planning advise1	2	8	
		13	B. Post Natal Care (PNC)	0	0	
		11	check up advise1	2	8	
		14	examination (e.g. after C			
			section/episiotomy)1	2	8	
		15	. Advised on danger signs	-	-	
			during postpartum period1	2	8	
			6. Wound care advise1	2	8	
			'. Iron for 45 days advise1	2	8	
			aby			
		18	 Check baby temperature by tauching fact and 			
			by touching foot and abdomen1	2	8	
		10	. Check any difficulty in	2	0	
		13	breathing, grunting, chest			
			indrawn1	2	8	
		20	Assess newborns general	-	-	
			appearance color,			
			movement and cry1	2	8	
		21	-			
			bleeding and infection1	2	8	

S.N.	Question/Information	-	Coding Categories	Skip
		22.	Check for pustules	
		00	on skin	
		23.	Check eye for discharge1 2 8	
		24	Look for sign of jaundice	
		27.	in forehead, abdomen,	
			palm, foot 1 2 8	
		25.	Ask if newborn is	
			breastfeeding well 1 2 8	
			Immunization advise1 2 8	
			Postnatal care advise1 2 8	
		28.	Advised on danger signs	
110			during postnatal period1 2 8	
412	Who checked/examined you before		Doctor	
	leaving the health facility?		Nurse/ANM	
			Health Assistant/AHW/Sr AHW	
			Others (Specify) 6	
413	Who checked/examined the baby		Don't know8 Doctor1	
413	before leaving the health facility?		Nurse/ANM	
			Health Assistant/AHW/Sr AHW	
			Others (Specify) 6	
			Don't know	
414	Did you ask any question to the		Yes1	
	provider?		No	
414A**	When will you come for PNC visit?		After 3 days1	
			When problem arises2	
			Do not come	
			Do not know8	
414B**	Did you receive PPFP counseling?		Yes 1	
			No 2	
			Don't know	
414C**	Did you adopt PPFP?		Yes	
			No	
445		-	Don't know	
415	How satisfied are you with the inform	atior	you received from the providers?	
	Read all statements, circle only on	•		
			I received1	
			n I received	
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfi	ied (neutral) with the information I received3	
			tion I received4	
			tion I received5	
416			Il the provider had to deliver your baby?	
	-			
	Read all statements, circle only on			
			I of the provider1	
			ill of the provider2	
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfi			
			skill of the provider4	
447			skill of the provider5	
417	Did any of the staff scold you / treat y	ou	Yes1	
	disrespectfully?		No2	

418	How satisfied are you with the politeness	s and empathy of the	staff w	vith who	m vou	
_	consulted?				,	
	Read all statements, circle only one					
	1) I am very satisfied with their politenes	SS				
	2) I am fairly satisfied with their politene					
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied					
	4) I am fairly dissatisfied with the their p					
	5) I am very dissatisfied with their polite					
419	How satisfied are you with the cleanlines					
419	5	s of the facility?				
	Read all statements, circle only one	a in facility			1	
	1) I am very satisfied with the cleanlines					
	2) I am fairly satisfied with the cleanlines					
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied					
	4) I am fairly dissatisfied with cleanlines					
400	3) I am very dissatisfied with the cleanli					
420	Were the following things in place to ma	intain your privacy?	Yes	No	Don't	
			<u> </u>		know	-
	1. Delivered in separate room?		1	2	8	-
	2. Are there curtains on windows (includ	ling any openings	1	2	8	
	in the door)					
	3. Divider between beds?		1	2	8	
	4. Curtain between/around beds?		1	2	8	
	5. Others (Specify)		1	2		
421	How satisfied are you with the level of p	rivacy you received?	•	•		
	Read all statements, circle only one					
	1) I am very satisfied with the level of pri	vacy I received in fac	cility		1	
	2) I am fairly satisfied with the level of pr					
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied					
	I received in facility					
	4) I am fairly dissatisfied with the level of					
	5) I am very dissatisfied with the level of					
422	Were you able to get a bed in the	Yes,				
122	facility?	Yes, but sharing wi				
		No				▶424
423	If yes, how long did you have to wait to	110				F 121
420	get a bed?					
	(IF THE RESPONSE IS 59 MINUTES	Time	Line		Minutes	
	or LESS, WRITE TIME IN MINUTES	Time	Hrs:	II	Minutes	
	AND 00 IN HOUR; OTHERWISE					
40.4	MINUTES)				4	
424	Was drinking water available in health	Yes				
	facility?	No				
425	Were you able to use the toilet in the	Yes				
	facility when needed?	No				
426	Was this your first delivery?	Yes				▶432
		No			2	
427	If this is not first delivery	Health facility			1	
	Where did you deliver your previous	Home				ħ
	child?	On the way			3	≻ 429
		Others (Specify)				Į
428	If first child was delivered at a	This facility				
	facility	Public hospital				
	In which facility did you deliver your	PHCC				
	previous child?	Health Post				
		CHU				
		Private Clinic				
		Private/Teaching Hos	spital		7	1

		NGO/missionary8
		Others (Specify)
429	Did you find any differences in the	No differenceA
120	quality of services in this delivery as	Cost lessB
	compared to previous deliveries?	Cost moreC
		Better careD
		Worse careE
		Better staff behaviorF
		Worse staff behaviorG
		Cleaner/more hygienicH
		Less clean/hygienicI
		Provision of free medicine
		Others (Specify)X
432	How satisfied are you with the care you	
452	The satisfied are you with the care you	
	Read all statements, sirels only one	
	Read all statements, circle only one	aived in this facility 1
		eived in this facility
	3) I am neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	eived in this facility
	(1) I am fairly dispatiafied with the agra L	received in this facility4
400		eceived in this facility5
433	Would you deliver at this facility again?	Yes1
		No2
		Do not intend to have anymore
		children3
		Don't know
434	Would you recommend others (your	Yes1
	friends and family member/relative) to	No2
	deliver at this facility?	Don't know
435	What are the main improvements that	Staff should be helpfulA
	you think this health facility should	Staff should have good behaviorB
	make?	Staff should be competent/skilledC
		Should take steps to reduce
		waiting timeD
		Should discharge clients on timeE
		Should Provide incentives on timeF
		Should not charge for items G
		Should provide free serviceH
		Should provide free blood
		transfusion serviceI
		Should make the facility clean/
		hygienicJ
		Should make more beds availableK
		Should make bed linen availableL
		Should work on maintenance of
		privacyM
		Service provider should be maleN
		Service provider should be female O
		Should be nearerP
		Should have room heating facility
		in the delivery roomQ
		Nothing to improveY
		Others (Specify)X
	1	

S.N.	Question/Information	Coding Categories	Skip
436	CHECK THE DISCHARGE SLIP AND		•
	RECORD TIME OF DELIVERY		
		Day Month Year	
		Time (24 hrs format)	
		HH MM	
437	CHECK THE DISCHARGE SLIP AND		
107	RECORD THE WEIGHT OF THE BABY		
	WHEN HE/SHE WAS DELIVERED	Gram	
438	Irrespective of the outcome, how many		
	times have you been pregnant so far?		
439	Irrespective of the outcome, how many		
	deliveries (beyond 22 weeks of gestation		
	age) have you had so far?	Number of deliveries	
	If Q438 has '1' Ask this question		
	cautiously:		
440	How many of these births were live birth	a. Still birth	
	and how many were still birth?	b. Live birth	
441	RECORD THE TIME TOF INTERVIEW		
	ENDED		
	(USE 24 HRS FORMAT)	HH MM	
Than		swer my questions. Once again, any inform	nation
		etely confidential. Have a good day!	
Interv	iewer's comments:		
1			

FACILITY SUMMARY SHEET

Facility No.:_____

Team No.:_____

Facility Name:_____ Closing Date:_____

	TOTAL NUMBER OF	τοτα	L NUMBER OF	OBSERVATIO	DNS/EXITS ADN	/INISTERED
	HEALTH WORKERS		FAMILY		LABOR AND	
	INTERVIEWED	ANC	PLANNING	SICK CHILD	DELIVERY	NOTE
TOTAL (FROM INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE)						
		TOTAL NU		RVATIONS/E HEALTH WO		FED WITH LISTED
	HEALTH WORKER SERIAL NUMBER (Staff Listing Form)	ANC	FAMILY PLANNING	SICK CHILD	LABOR AND DELIVERY	NOTE

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USE T FROM SPACI " GEN	USE THIS FORM TO COMPLE THE NAMES OF HEALTH WORKERS WHO WORK IN THE FACILITY BUT WHO ARE NOT PRESENT IN THE FACILITY ON THE DAY OF YOUR VISIT. OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION FROM THE FACILITY INCHARGE OR ANOTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON. THEY MAY BE OUT SICK, NOT ON DUTY THAT DAY, OR ABSENT FOR SOME OTHER REASON. IF THERE IS NOT ENOUGH SPACE TO LIST ALL SUCH PROVIDERS, STOP THE LIST AT 99. WRITE THE HEALTH WORKER'S QUALIFICATION CODE IN COLUMN 3 "PROVIDER QUALIFICATION CODE", AND THE GENDER IN COLUMN 4 "GENDER". PUT CHECK MARKS IN THE APPROPRIATE HEADINGS IN COLUMN 5 "SERVICES PROVIDE IN FACILITY" TO INDICATE THE SERVICE THAT THE PROVIDER PROVIDES IN THE FACILITY. ASK THE INCHARGE TO TELL YOU THE SERVICES THAT THESE PEOPLE ARAT OF THIER WORK IN THE FACILITY.	IES OF HE OTHER K , STOP TH APPROP VICES TH	Ealth (Nowl He LIS' 'Riate Jat Th	WORKEI EDGEAB T AT 99. V HEADING	RS WHO LE PERS VRITE TH 3S IN COI PLE PRO	VORK IN DN. THEN E HEALT, -UMN 5	The Fac May Be Mork, Servici Part Of	CILITY BU CUT SIC ER'S QUA ES PROVI	T WHO AI K, NOT OI NLIFICATIC IDED IN F /ORK IN T	RE NOT F N DUTY T ON CODE ACILITY " FHE FACII	PRESENT FHAT DAY E IN COLL TO INDIC LITY.	IN THE F , or Abs imn 3 "Pf cate the	ACILITY (ENT FOR ROVIDER E SERVICI	OF HEALTH WORKERS WHO WORK IN THE FACILITY BUT WHO ARE NOT PRESENT IN THE FACILITY ON THE DAY OF YOUR VISIT. OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION HER KNOWLEDGEABLE PERSON. THEY MAY BE OUT SICK, NOT ON DUTY THAT DAY, OR ABSENT FOR SOME OTHER REASON. IF THERE IS NOT ENOUGH OP THE LIST AT 99. WRITE THE HEALTH WORKER'S QUALIFICATION CODE IN COLUMN 3 "PROVIDER QUALIFICATION CODE" , AND THE GENDER IN COLUMN PROPRIATE HEADINGS IN COLUMN 5 "SERVICES PROVIDED IN FACILITY" TO INDICATE THE SERVICE THAT THE PROVIDER PROVIDES IN THE FACILITY. ASK ET HAT THESE PEOPLE PROVIDE AS PART OF THIER WORK IN THE FACILITY.	Υ ΟΓ ΥΟΙ HER REA ATION C (E PROVII	JR VISIT. SON. IF DE", AN	OBTAIN I THERE IS D THE GE VIDES IN	THIS INFO NOT ENO INDER IN THE FAC	IRMATIO DUGH COLUM ILITY. AS	N 4 SK 4
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