

Nepal Family Health Program
Year One Assessment Report

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Study Undertaken and Report Written by

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Introduction

The Nepal Family Health Program (NFHP) began in December 2001. This assessment covers Year One of the project (Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002). The main body of the report provides information for 20 indicators based on various sources including published and unpublished data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) maintained by the Ministry of Health, monitoring data collected by NFHP, and a survey of Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) conducted by New Era. The indicators are those appearing in the NFHP monitoring and evaluation plan as of November 2002. Recommendations and issues for further action are enumerated at the end of the report. A summary of indicators and targets is shown in Appendix A.

The NFHP is implemented in 17 core program districts (CPDs) covering approximately 35 percent of the total population of Nepal.¹ The core program districts are: Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Bara, Dhanusha, Rasuwa, Banke, Bardiya, Bajura, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Sunsari, Chitwan, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Mahottari, and Rautahat. NFHP supports the strengthening of the district and community health system with a focus on family planning and maternal health services, and provides technical assistance for five national health programs including family planning, safe motherhood, vitamin A, community-based integrated management of childhood illness (CB-IMCI), support for female community health volunteers, and support for the national integrated logistics system.

¹ Limited technical assistance is also provided in 9 additional districts but they are not included in this assessment.

Overall Program Indicators

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
0-1 Under Five Mortality* National	Number of deaths under age five per 1000 live births	DHS	Approx. every five years	The five year period preceding the survey	91 confidence interval= (82-101)
CPDs only Non-CPDs	Unit: Rate				99 87
0-2 Total Fertility Rate* National	Average number of children that would be born to a woman during her childbearing years at current rates	DHS	Approx. every five years	The three year period preceding the survey	4.1 confidence interval= (3.9-4.3)
CPDs only Non-CPDs	Unit: Rate				4.0 4.2
0-3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate* National	Percentage of married women of reproductive age using a modern contraceptive method	DHS	Approx. every five years	2001	35.4%
CPDs only Non-CPDs	Unit: Percentage				40.0% 32.5%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

These national level population-based indicators are derived from the 2001 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, a nationally representative survey of 8,726 ever-married women age 15-49 and 2,261 ever-married men age 15-59. These indicators were discussed in the Baseline Assessment.

Values for core program districts and non-core program districts have been added for informational purposes. The utility of these values is to compare the change within CPD and non-CPD districts at the baseline and EOP periods.

During the five years preceding the 2001 NDHS, 99 of 1000 children in CPDs died before their fifth birthday compared to 87 in non-core program districts. The total fertility rate for the three-year period prior to the survey (1998-2001) is 4.0 in CPDs and 4.2 in non-CPDs. Approximately 40 percent of married women age 15-49 were using a modern contraceptive method (male/female sterilization, pills, IUD, injectables, implants, condoms, foam/jelly) at the time of the survey in CPDs compared to 33 percent in non-CPDs.

- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 0-1 is 70 per 1000.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 0-2 is 3.6 children per woman.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 0-3 is 41 percent.

Component I Indicators

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-1 Availability of Commodities at Health Facilities*	Percentage of health facilities (PHCs, HPs, SHPs) that maintain availability of 7 key commodities in CPDs year round Unit: Percentage	LMIS	Quarterly	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	27%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

This indicator measures the year round availability of seven key commodities at health facilities: condoms, oral pills, ORS packets, DepoProvera, iron tablets, Vitamin A tablets, and cotrimoxazole. The data are provided by storekeepers at health facilities (primary health care centers (PHCs, health posts (HPs) and sub health posts (SHPs) to the Logistics Management Division at the Ministry of Health.

The data show that, in the 17 core program districts (CPD), twenty seven percent of facilities maintained year round availability of all seven commodities compared to 20 percent during the baseline year. It is worth noting that the indicator is based on a stringent criterion – the availability in all four quarters of all seven commodities. This means that if a facility is out of stock of even one commodity in one quarter it will not meet the requirement for the indicator.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-1 is 26 percent.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-1 is 50 percent.

District	Average percent of health facilities reporting availability of commodity in a quarter (averaged across four quarters)							Percent of health facilities with all seven commodities in <i>all four quarters</i>	
	Condom	In-jectables	Pills	ORS	Vitamin A	Cotrim	Iron		All 7
Jhapa	92	89	84	93	65	92	92	43	20
Morang	89	93	88	94	73	89	91	54	23
Siraha	87	95	89	61	43	89	94	26	12
Sunsari	84	89	75	82	65	79	94	37	6
Bara	83	92	87	81	57	58	92	26	17
Chitwan	95	96	91	98	92	95	94	76	2
Dhanusha	87	93	92	91	63	83	96	47	43
Mahottari	76	89	84	74	29	62	94	15	13
Parsa	94	94	89	94	75	93	95	57	23
Rasuwa	86	92	93	90	90	93	99	64	39
Rautahat	92	98	97	90	84	96	96	67	48
Nawalparasi	91	95	92	93	90	95	96	71	46
Banke	92	98	96	93	86	90	94	70	38
Bardiya	82	96	95	92	89	85	87	60	30
Bajura	88	99	95	93	87	95	94	72	47
Kailali	97	99	97	97	93	92	94	79	14
Kanchanpur	92	98	96	93	59	89	93	49	41
17 CPDs	89	94	91	89	73	87	94	54	27

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-2 Availability of Commodities at Community Level	Percentage of FCHVs who have 4 key commodities available Unit: Percentage	Survey	Annually	July-August 2002	12.1%

This indicator measures the availability of four key commodities among Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs). FCHVs are community-based health workers who are trained to provide basic health services and provide health education, including distribution of condoms and oral pills, treatment of ARI in children, treatment of diarrhea with ORS, and the distribution of Vitamin A capsules to children (Bernklau, 2002). NFHP collaborates with the Ministry of Health to support the FCHV program in the 17 core districts.

The data for this indicator were collected in a survey of a sample of 1550 FCHVs in randomly selected wards throughout 16 of the 17 core program districts. One district – Bajura – was not included in the survey due to security problems. A detailed analysis of the data was included in the Baseline Assessment.

Excluding Kailali and Banke (districts in which the ARI program was not operating during the reference period), the overall percentage of FCHVs who had all four commodities available is 12.1 percent.

- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-2 is 43 percent (for districts with ARI programs operating).

Percentage of FCHVs who had commodities available during interview						
	Condoms	Pills	Cotrim	ORS	All four	Weighted number of cases
Jhapa	45.8	59.4	54.2	93.8	22.9	58
Morang	38.5	33.3	94.8	96.9	24.0	77
Sunsari	33.0	29.0	78.0	70.0	15.0	140
Siraha	36.0	28.0	45.0	57.0	9.0	128
Dhanusha	14.6	13.5	55.2	55.2	6.3	120
Mahotari	14.1	13.1	48.5	36.4	2.0	90
Rasuwa	33.0	46.2	75.8	72.5	17.6	32
Rautahat	21.9	14.6	35.4	16.7	3.1	120
Bara	30.6	23.5	54.1	82.7	13.3	116
Parsa	36.1	13.4	62.9	88.7	7.2	97
Chitwan	28.0	32.3	86.0	90.3	20.4	42
Nawalparasi	36.4	28.3	49.5	70.7	10.1	94
Banke	44.9	59.6	0.0	62.2	0.0	87
Bardiya	46.9	36.7	50.0	76.5	11.2	110
Kailali	87.9	79.8	0.0	87.9	0.0	147
Kanchanpur	74.2	64.5	47.3	98.9	31.2	89
16 CPDs	39.9	35.2	-	70.1	-	1549
14 CPDs (excl Kailali & Banke)	33.3	27.8	55.6	66.7	12.1	1354

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-3 Pneumonia Treatment*	Number of pneumonia cases in children (0-59) months treated by community health workers (FCHVs, MCHWs, VHWs) and health facilities in CPDs where community based pneumonia has been initiated Unit: Number	NFHP monitoring records	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	179,645

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

The indicator measures the number of pneumonia cases in children aged 0-59 months that were treated by community health workers (CHWs) including FCHVs, maternal child health workers (MCWs), and village health workers (VHWs) and by health facilities in selected districts. It does not include children treated by the private sector.

The indicator has been modified since the baseline period to include children treated in health facilities.

During the reference period, 13 of the 17 CPDs had trained community health workers to identify and treat pneumonia among children. Compared to the baseline period, data for Kanchanpur have been added because the program was fully implemented in this district during Year One. These data are taken from the treatment books maintained by CHWs and reported to the District Health Office. The data are then compiled by NFHP staff.

The indicator shows that, during Year One, 92,885 children aged 2-59 months were treated for pneumonia by CHWs and 86,760 children aged 0-59 months were treated in health facilities for a total of 179,645 children. This represents an increase of 23,635 cases compared to the baseline period. Note that this increase is not entirely the result of adding Kanchanpur; among the 12 districts included during the baseline period, there was an increase of 15,282 children treated. Six of the 12 districts had increases in the number of cases treated by CHWs (Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa, Parsa, Siraha, and Nawalparasi) while six had a decrease (Chitwan, Bara, Rautahat, Rasuwa, Bajura, and Bardiya).

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-3 is 171,000
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-3 is 200,000

Number of pneumonia cases treated by CHWs and health facilities during the reference period

District	# of pneumonia cases treated by CHWs (children 2-60 months)		# of pneumonia cases treated in health facilities (children 0-60 months)	
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
	Jhapa	8861	10694	8611
Morang	17177	17295	8418	7942
Sunsari	8761	9166	8055	11203
Siraha	8272	13648	10927	17037
Rasuwa	1148	879	929	1049
Rautahat	12746	10050	6780	6294
Bara	5756	5720	3905	5092
Parsa	3961	4196	3961	4170
Chitwan	6195	4528	4631	4398
Nawalparasi	4988	6462	6401	6871
Bardiya	7329	4607	5067	5555
Bajura	2306	1751	825	1134
Kanchanpur	-	3889	-	4464
12 CPDs	87500	88996	68510	82296
13 CPDs	-	92885	-	86760

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-4 Quality of Pneumonia Treatment*	Percentage of children presenting to health workers (FCHVs, MCHWs, VHVs) with pneumonia symptoms who received appropriate treatment (in CPDs where community-based pneumonia treatment has been initiated) Unit: Percentage	Supervision checklist FCHV record review	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	95%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of children presenting to CHWs with pneumonia symptoms who received appropriate treatment. “Appropriate treatment” is defined as cases that are followed up by the health worker on the third day and who received the correct dose of cotrimoxazole for their age group. (Different doses are prescribed depending on whether the child is 2-12 months old or 13-59 months).

The data are collected by NFHP field staff who review the treatment books of a sample of CHWs. During the reference period, 1,211 CHWs were interviewed in 13 CPDs (those listed in the previous indicator). The ten most recent pneumonia cases recorded by each CHW were examined and checked for appropriate treatment.

During the reference period, 95 percent of children with pneumonia symptoms were followed up on the third day and 99 percent were given the appropriate dose of cotrimoxazole for their age. Ninety five percent were both followed up and given the appropriate dose compared to 92 percent during the baseline period.

Children Presenting to Health Workers and Receiving Appropriate Treatment, 13 CPDs							
Number of CHWs interviewed	Number of children presenting to health workers with pneumonia symptoms	Number who received appropriate treatment			Percentage who received appropriate treatment		
		3 rd day follow-up	Appropriate dose for age	Both	3 rd day follow-up	Appropriate dose for age	Both
1,211	6,912	6,587	6,814	6,546	95	99	95

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-4 is > 90 percent in 13 districts.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-4 is > 90 percent in 17 districts.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-5 FCHVs Services Reflected in HMIS Data	Percentage of FCHVs reports included in service data through HMIS in CPDs Unit:Percentage	HMIS	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	71%

This indicator is intended to measure the extent to which the HMIS is able to assess the separate contribution of FCHVs to service delivery.

This indicator has been changed slightly since the baseline period from the percentage of health facilities reporting FCHV data to the percentage of FCHVs reports received..

Each FCHV should submit 12 monthly reports. The denominator of the indicator is obtained by multiplying the number of FCHVs by 12. The number of reports received is the numerator.

FCHVs Reporting

	2000/2001			2001/2002		
	# FCHV Reporting	Reports Received from FCHVs	Percentage	Number of FCHVs reporting	Reports Received from FCHVs	Percentage
Jhapa	441	3,699	70	441	4,624	87
Morang	585	6,291	90	585	6,345	90
Siraha	999	10,077	84	954	10,070	88
Sunsari	1,064	7,066	55	1,064	7,255	57
Bara	877	8,728	83	882	8,300	78
Chitwan	319	2,927	76	405	3,488	72
Dhanusha	909	7,039	65	909	7,997	73
Mahotari	684	2,736	33	684	7,372	90
Parsa	738	0	0	738	5,540	63
Rasuwa	245	1,092	37	245	1,344	46
Rauthat	909	6,585	60	909	6,497	60
Nawalparasi	719	4,557	53	712	6,714	79
Banke	665	5,161	65	665	5,797	73
Bardiya	831	6,767	68	831	7,313	73
Bajura	257	1,399	45	257	1,297	42
Kailali	1,112	6,664	50	1,197	7,099	49
Kanchanpur	671	5,239	65	692	6,215	75
17 CPDs	12,025	86,027	60	12,170	103,267	71

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-5 is 65 percent.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-5 is 85 percent.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-6 Treatment of Night-blind Pregnant Women*	Number of pregnant night-blind women treated with Vitamin A in intervention CPDs Unit:Percentage	NFHP program reports	Annually beginning in year 2/3	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	0

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

The Vitamin A supplementation program for pregnant women has not yet been initiated so there were no women treated during the reference period.

- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-6 is TBD (pending introduction of the program).

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-7 ORT Use in Children Under 5* National	Percentage of children (under 5 years) with diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks who received Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORS or increased fluids)	DHS survey	Every 5 years	2001	47%
CPDs only					43%
Non-CPDs					49%
	Unit:Percentage				

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

This indicator measures the extent to which children under age five with diarrhea were treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). ORT includes either treatment with an ORS packet or an increase in fluids. These data are derived from interviews with women of reproductive age in the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey which was conducted January – June 2001.

This indicator was discussed in the baseline assessment. In this report, two figures have been added based on the core program districts and the non-core program districts. The utility of these figures is to compare change within CPD and non-CPD districts between the baseline and EOP periods.

The percentage of children treated with ORT was 43 percent in the CPDs and 49 percent in the non-CPDs. Although confidence intervals have not been calculated, this difference is most likely not statistically significant.

- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-7 is 60 percent.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-8 Measles Vaccination	Percentage of children who received measles vaccination by 12 months of age in CPDs Unit:Percentage	HMIS	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	77%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

The recommended age for measles vaccination in Nepal is when the child reaches nine months of age or soon after. All children should be vaccinated before they reach their first birthday. This indicator measures the percentage of children who received measles vaccine by age 12 months during the reference period. The number of children age 9-11 months vaccinated for measles is taken from the 2001/2002 HMIS reports. The denominator used is the number of children aged 0-11 months from the HMIS. The number of children age 0-11 months approximates the number of births that occurred in the prior year (less those who died) which, in turn, is roughly the number of children who would pass through the target age for vaccination in a given year.

The indicator has been modified since the Baseline Assessment from number of children vaccinated to percent of children vaccinated by age 12 months.

In the 17 CPD districts, 77 percent of children were vaccinated during this period compared to 77 percent during the baseline period. The stability in the estimate is the result of both an increase in the number of children vaccinated and the number of eligible children. In Rautahat, coverage exceeds 100 percent in both years. It is not clear whether this is due to an error in the number of children vaccinated or in the estimate of the number of eligible children.

Measles vaccination coverage						
District	2000-2001			2001-2002		
	Number of children aged 9-11 months vaccinated	Number of children aged 0-11 months	Coverage (Percent)	Number of children aged 9-11 months vaccinated	Number of children aged 0-11 months	Coverage (Percent)
Jhapa	15,962	19,670	81	17,919	20,203	89
Morang	17,704	23,738	75	19,992	24,403	82
Siraha	13,106	15,817	83	14,783	16,241	91
Sunsari	13,664	17,823	77	15,071	18,374	82
Bara	9,975	15,086	66	10,308	15,533	66
Chitwan	10,889	14,224	77	11,073	14,673	75
Dhanusha	16,724	20,860	80	16,575	21,441	77
Mahottari	10,274	14,741	70	7,694	15,126	51
Parsa	12,248	13,158	93	12,440	13,551	92
Rasuwa	1,336	1,566	85	1,221	1,608	76
Rautahat	14,492	12,457	116	12,990	12,799	101
Nawalparasi	11,824	18,125	65	10,853	18,723	58
Banke	8,779	13,144	67	8,853	13,595	65
Bardiya	8,738	12,876	68	9,585	13,322	72
Bajura	2,117	4,859	44	2,945	4,966	59
Kailali	16,421	20,631	80	17,044	21,433	80
Kanchanpur	8,393	11,348	74	8,886	11,756	76
17 CPDs	192,646	250,123	77	198,232	257,747	77

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-8 is 77 percent.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-8 is > 80 percent.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
1-9 Pneumonia Treatment*	Percentage of expected pneumonia cases in children (0-59 months) treated by community health workers (FCHVs, VHVs, MCHVs) and health facilities in core program districts where community-based pneumonia treatment has been initiated Unit:Percentage	NFHP Monitoring Reports	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	65%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

This indicator measures coverage of pneumonia treatment. The number of expected pneumonia cases is based on an assumed incidence rate of 300 per 1000.

This indicator has been added since the Baseline Assessment.

Based on the assumed incidence rate and the total population of children age 0-59 months reported in the HMIS, there were 278,477 cases of pneumonia among children age 0-59 months during Year One in the 13 districts in which community-based pneumonia treatment has been initiated.² Approximately 65 percent of cases were treated either in health facilities or by CHWs. In Siraha, the indicator exceeds 100 percent indicating that the incidence rate used to calculate the estimated number of pneumonia cases is too low (or the number of cases treated is incorrect).

Of all presenting cases, 52 percent were treated by CHWs and 48 percent in health facilities.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 1-9 is 63.6%.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 1-9 is 70%.

² Although CHWs only treat children age 2-60 months it is appropriate to use children age 0-60 months in the denominator because children under age 2 months should be treated in health facilities.

Percent of children with pneumonia treated by CHWs or health facilities and percent of presenting cases treated by CHWs

District	Estimated # of cases of pneumonia (children 0-59 months)*		% of children age 0-59 months with pneumonia treated by CHWs or health facilities		% of presenting pneumonia cases treated by CHWs	
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002	2000-2001	2001-2002
Chitwan	19861	20487	55	44	57	51
Sunsari	25509	26298	66	77	52	45
Morang	33952	34903	75	72	67	69
Jhapa	28181	28944	62	77	51	48
Parsa	22141	22803	36	37	50	50
Siraha	25306	25983	76	118	43	44
Bara	24563	25292	39	43	60	53
Rautahat	21827	22428	89	58	65	61
Rasuwa	1958	2010	106	96	55	46
Bajura	5670	5794	55	50	74	61
Nawalparasi	25922	26778	44	50	44	48
Bardiya	18374	19011	67	53	59	45
Kanchanpur	-	17747	-	47	-	47
12 CPDs	253265	260730	62	66	56	52
13 CPDs	-	278477	-	65	-	52

*30 percent of total number of children age 0-59 months from HMIS

Component II Indicators

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
2-1 District Hospitals Offering Post-Abortion Care Services	Number of district hospitals offering PAC services in CPDs Unit: Number	Supervision reports	Annually	2002	4

Four district hospitals currently have functioning post-abortion care (PAC) services. These hospitals are located in Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kailali. The criteria for 'functioning' post-abortion care include: at least 3-4 clients per month, a physical facility that has been upgraded according to a needs assessment, trained manpower, infection prevention practices, family planning services and counseling, and a commitment on the part of the facility to provide these services.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 2-1 is 4 hospitals.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 2-1 is 17 hospitals.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
2-2 HMG/NGO RH Coordination	Number of CPDs holding RHCC meetings in their districts at least quarterly Unit: Number	NFCC reports	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	2

This indicator measures the number of CPDs with Reproductive Health Coordination Committees (RHCCs) meeting at least quarterly. These committees are composed of representatives from both government and NGO institutions and are intended to facilitate the provision of reproductive health services in a district. During Year One, 2 of the 17 CPDs had formed an RHCC that met at least quarterly (Chitwan and Kailali).

This indicator replaces the one described in the Baseline Assessment

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 2-2 is 2 districts.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 2-2 is 17 districts.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
2-3 Couple Years of Protection (CYP) in CPDs*	Annual protection against pregnancy afforded by contraceptives distributed in CPDs Unit:CYPs	HMIS	Quarterly	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	602,148

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

Couple years of protection (CYP) estimates the protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives distributed to clients during that period for condoms, pills, and injectables and on new acceptors for IUDs, Norplant, and sterilizations. The CYP is calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed to clients by a conversion factor, which is an estimate of the duration of contraceptive protection provided per unit of that method.³ For this assessment, six methods are included in the calculation of CYP: pills, condoms, DepoProvera, Norplant, IUD, and sterilization. The CYP for each method are then summed over all methods to obtain a total CYP figure.

This indicator was calculated slightly differently in the Baseline Assessment (distribution rather than new acceptors were used for IUDs and Norplant). Recalculation of the baseline figures results in a lower figure for the baseline period (572,172 vs. 573,110). In addition, the table shown in the baseline report had incorrectly labeled districts. The corrected table for the baseline period is shown below. New targets have been calculated based on the new baseline figure.

The total CYP for the 17 program districts is 602,148 compared to 572,172 for the baseline period. This is an increase of approximately 5 percent. For individual districts, the CYP varies from around 95,000 in Morang to about 2,000 in Bajura. CYPs for Norplant decreased compared to the baseline period while CYPs for all other methods increased.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 2-3 is 612,224.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 2-3 is 802,501 (7 percent annual increase).

³ The USAID-accepted conversion factors used here are: pills: 15 cycles per CYP, condoms: 120 units per CYP, DepoProvera: 4 doses per CYP, IUD: 3.5 per IUD inserted, NORPLANT: 3.5 per implant inserted, sterilization: 10 years per procedure. All CYPs for long-term methods are credited in the year in which the client accepted the method. The conversion factors used by the Ministry of Health differ from those used here.

Couple Years of Protection (CYP) by method and district, Baseline 2000-2001

District	Condom	Pills	Depo	IUD	Norplant	Sterilization	All methods
Jhapa	4,233	4,040	19,515	599	2,681	27,910	58,977
Morang	6,487	3,764	18,062	760	1,005	51,740	81,817
Siraha	3,524	464	4,070	539	305	22,120	31,022
Sunsari	1,984	1,209	8,857	410	1,148	25,690	39,297
Bara	1,629	419	2,222	109	144	14,230	18,751
Chitwan	4,321	1,715	6,844	662	1,334	25,040	39,915
Dhanusha	2,610	385	2,581	305	315	44,200	50,395
Mahottari	754	311	1,445	60	18	20,910	23,497
Parsa	1,709	281	3,691	476	301	36,730	43,189
Rasuwa	503	71	663	105	469	1,670	3,482
Rautahat	1,430	453	1,949	172	0	19,330	23,332
Nawalparasi	3,611	993	6,491	403	438	21,480	33,414
Banke	4,094	1,502	4,959	476	564	15,820	27,414
Bardiya	2,714	610	4,141	322	294	16,780	24,861
Bajura	476	180	810	0	0	1,780	3,245
Kailali	7,235	2,263	9,531	452	235	27,480	47,195
Kanchanpur	2,869	1,278	4,232	291	410	13,290	22,369
17 CPDs	50,182	19,937	100,061	6,136	9,657	386,200	572,172

Couple Years of Protection (CYP) by method and district, Year One 2001-2002

District	Condom	Pills	Depo	IUD	Norplant	Sterilization	All methods
Jhapa	3,885	4,208	20,957	1,999	1,085	19,920	52,054
Morang	7,535	4,328	21,171	833	1,131	59,640	94,637
Siraha	3,703	634	4,818	298	308	28,170	37,931
Sunsari	2,076	1,564	10,629	273	515	24,140	39,015
Bara	1,744	420	3,011	245	32	13,260	19,222
Chitwan	4,573	1,976	7,502	315	305	30,910	45,749
Dhanusha	2,589	404	3,633	301	399	40,680	47,582
Mahottari	516	803	1,288	39	25	24,550	27,857
Parsa	1,810	341	3,830	420	252	41,420	48,100
Rasuwa	481	76	682	35	126	1,630	3,488
Rautahat	1,391	550	1,946	130	0	25,070	29,118
Nawalparasi	1,978	595	5,222	424	277	20,080	28,547
Banke	3,697	1,176	4,474	592	417	14,630	24,677
Bardiya	3,377	827	5,000	326	147	17,930	27,196
Bajura	448	175	762	0	0	0	2,057
Kailali	7,587	2,495	9,131	494	105	32,430	51,803
Kanchanpur	3,555	2,293	3,706	242	207	13,830	23,513
17 CPDs	50,944	22,864	107,762	6,962	5,327	408,290	602,148

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
2-4 Health Facility Supervision	Percentage of health facilities in CPDs that receive a quarterly supervision visit by DHO staff Unit:Percentage	NFHP supervision reports	Quarterly	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	Unknown

The data for this indicator are not available because supervision visits were not tracked systematically until the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 2-4 is TBD (pending a full year of data).

Component III Indicators

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
3-1 Couple Years of Protection (CYP) at the National Level*	Annual protection against pregnancy afforded by contraceptives distributed nationally Unit:CYPs	HMIS	Quarterly	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	1,271,119

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

The value of this indicator for the baseline period has been recalculated resulting in a small decrease (see Indicator 2-3). Targets have been adjusted accordingly.

The total CYP at the national level is 1,271,119, a decrease of about one percent compared to the baseline period. Although the distribution of condoms, pills, and injectables increased, the net decrease in CYP is due to reductions in new acceptors of IUD, Norplant, and sterilization.

National CYP, Baseline 2000-2001

Method	Condom	Pills	Depo	IUD	Norplant	Sterilization	All methods
CYP	122,431	56,707	306,092	30,156	28,273	740,990	1,284,649

National CYP, Year One 2001-2002

Method	Condom	Pills	Depo	IUD	Norplant	Sterilization	All methods
CYP	126,006	62,458	335,754	20,955	16,426	709,520	1,271,119

- ✓ The Year One target for this indicator is 1,348,913
- ✓ The EOP target for this indicator is 1,639,574 (5 percent annual increase).

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
3-2 Reporting of LMIS Data by Health Facilities	Percentage of functioning health facilities (DHs, PHCs, HPs, and SHPs) nationwide reporting LMIS data within 2 months after end of quarter Unit:Percentage	LMIS	Quarterly	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	90%

This indicator measures the extent to which functioning health facilities report LMIS data in a timely manner (within two months after the end of the quarter). Overall, 90 percent reported within two months.

LMIS Nationwide Reporting for 2000-2001: Percentage reporting within 2 months of end of quarter by quarter

Region	Primary Health Centers					Health Posts					Sub-Health Posts				All	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Qtr. Avg.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Qtr. Avg.	1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	Qtr. Avg.	Qtr. Avg.
Eastern	89	95	89	86	92	92	92	92	85	90	89	87	87	81	86	89
Central	89	87	89	71	84	92	93	89	83	89	85	88	83	74	83	85
Western	97	97	97	94	96	99	99	99	98	99	98	98	96	94	97	97
M-Western	79	71	67	75	73	91	90	81	75	84	83	85	77	70	79	79
F-Western	94	100	100	100	99	97	98	100	100	99	93	95	92	100	95	98
Nepal					89					92					88	90
# facilities																4018

Note: These figures do not include district hospitals.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 3-2 is 80 percent.
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 3-2 is 85 percent.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
3-3 Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage*	Percentage of children (6-59 months) nationwide who received a vitamin A capsule during the preceding round of supplementation Unit: Percentage	Mini-surveys	Annually	Mid-July 2000 – Mid-July 2001	96%

* Also a USAID PMP indicator

This indicator measures coverage of Vitamin A supplementation among children aged 6-59 months during the preceding round of supplementation. The data are derived from post supplementation mini-surveys of mothers/caretakers. Selected districts participate in the surveys for each of two rounds in each fiscal year with different districts included in each round. The data for the two rounds are then combined, weighted by the estimated number of children in the target population (age 6-59 months) in each district, and a national level estimate is derived (as described in Houston, 2000). The value of the indicator used here was calculated by NFHP staff.

Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage 2001/2002

Target Population (6-59 months) (A)	Estimated # of children (6-59 months) nationwide who received A Vitamin A Capsules (B)	National Weighted Coverage (C) (B/A) * 100
3,194,033	3,065,280	96%

- ✓ The Year One and EOP targets for indicator 3-3 are to maintain the level of Vitamin A coverage at greater than 90 percent.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition	Data source	Frequency of data collection	Reference period	Value of indicator
3-4 HMG Purchase of Contraceptives	Percent increase in HMG budget contribution to the purchase of family planning commodities Unit:Percent	HMG budget	Annually	Mid-July 2001 – Mid-July 2002	100% (Absolute value = 10 million rupees)

For Year One, the amount budgeted by HMG for the purchase of family planning commodities was 10 million rupees, an increase of 100 percent compared to the baseline period.

- ✓ The Year One target for indicator 3-4 is a 10 percent annual increase (absolute value of 5.5 million rupees).
- ✓ The EOP target for indicator 3-4 is to maintain a 10 percent annual increase (which would result in an absolute value of approximately 8 million rupees at EOP).

Issues and Recommendations

1. Target values for Indicator 1-2 (Commodities Availability at Community Level) were modified slightly compared to the baseline assessment because the baseline data actually refer to the end of Year One. Accordingly, the target for Year One was set at 12 percent (the actual value of the indicator) and the targets for subsequent years were adjusted.
2. Indicator 1-3 (Pneumonia Treatment) has been modified since the baseline period to include children treated by CHWs and in health facilities instead of only children treated by CHWs.
3. Indicator 1-5 has been changed slightly since the baseline period from the percentage of health facilities reporting FCHV data to the percentage of FCHVs reports received .
4. Indicator 1-8 (Measles Vaccination) has been modified since the Baseline Assessment from number of children vaccinated for measles to percent of children vaccinated by age 12 months.
5. Indicator 1-9 (Pneumonia Treatment Coverage) has been added since the Baseline Assessment.
6. Indicator 2-2 (HMG/NGO RH Coordination) has been modified since the Baseline Assessment. The new indicator measures coordination by the number of core program districts in which the RHCC meets at least quarterly.
7. Indicators 2-3 and 3-1 (CYP) are calculated slightly differently in this report than in the Baseline Assessment. In the baseline, commodities distributed rather than new acceptors were used for IUDs and Norplant. Recalculation of the baseline figures results in lower figures for the baseline period. Tables for both periods have been redone and new targets have been calculated.
8. It would be useful to add a number of questions to the FCHV survey to be conducted in 2003. These include: whether the FCHV is a treatment or referral FCHV, the extent and knowledge of FCHVs about the services they are providing (these could be used as BCC indicators), an examination of treatment books for the last month, and a question on whether the FCHV was not able to supply services because she lacked commodities,
9. Some further discussion of safe motherhood indicators yielded several possibilities. One would be to add some questions to the next round of the FCHV survey on FCHVs' knowledge of the main messages regarding safe motherhood (e.g., signs of pregnancy complications, birth preparedness, etc.). Also, the MNH project in conjunction with Family Care International is developing a standard Birth Preparedness/Complication Readiness survey package. This is intended to be used to derive population-based indicators of birth preparedness, complication readiness, use of a skilled attendant at delivery, and newborn care. The survey will be designed to be as short and field-friendly as possible. Depending on the timing of the survey package's completion and availability of funds, such a survey could be implemented in the core program districts for baseline and EOP indicators.

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Appendix A: Indicators and targets

Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Baseline (2000-2001)	Year 1 (2001-2002)		Targets			
				Target	Actual	Year 2 (2002-2003)	Year 3 (2003-2004)	Year 4 (2004-2005)	Year 5 (EOP)* (2005-2006)
Overall Program									
0-1 Under Five Mortality (National)	Number of deaths per 1000 live births	DHS	91 per 1000 live births	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70 per 1000 live births
0-2 Total Fertility Rate (National)	Average number of children that would be born to a woman during her childbearing years at current rates	DHS	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6
0-3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Percentage of MWRA using modern contraceptive methods	DHS	35.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41%
Component I									
1-1 Commodities Available at Health Facilities	Percentage of health facilities (PHCs, HPs, SHPs) that maintain availability of 7 commodities in CPDs year round	LMIS	20%	26%	27%	32%	38%	44%	50%
1-2 Commodities Available at Community Level	Percentage of FCHVs in CPDs who have 4 key commodities available	FCHV survey	NA	NA	12%	19%	27%	35%	43%

Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Baseline (2000-2001)	Year 1 (2001-2002)		Targets			
				Target	Actual	Year 2 (2002-2003)	Year 3 (2003-2004)	Year 4 (2004-2005)	Year 5 (EOP)* (2005-2006)
				1-3 Pneumonia Treatment	Number of pneumonia cases in children (age 2-60 months) treated by community health workers (FCHVs, MCHWs, VHVs) and in health facilities in districts where community-based pneumonia treatment has been initiated	NFHP monitoring records	156,010 in 12 districts	171,000 in 13 districts	179,645 in 13 districts
1-4 Quality of Pneumonia Treatment	Percentage of children presenting to health workers (FCHVs, MCHWs, VHVs) with pneumonia symptoms who receive appropriate treatment in CPDs where community-based pneumonia treatment has been initiated	Supervision checklist, record review	92% in 13 CPDs	>90%	95% in 13 CPDs	>90%	>90%	>90%	>90 %
1-5 FCHVs Services Reflected in HMIS Data	Percentage of health facilities in CPDs reporting FCHV service data (separately) through HMIS	HMIS	60%	65%	71%	70%	75%	80%	85%

Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Baseline (2000-2001)	Year 1 (2001-2002)		Targets			
				Target	Actual	Year 2 (2002-2003)	Year 3 (2003-2004)	Year 4 (2004-2005)	Year 5 (EOP)* (2005-2006)
1-6 Treatment of Night-blind Pregnant Women	Number of pregnant night-blind women treated with Vitamin A in intervention CPDs	TBD	0%	NA	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD
1-7 ORT Use in Children Under 5	Percentage of children (under 5 years) with diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks who received Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORS or increased fluids)	DHS	47%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60%
1-8 Measles Vaccination Coverage	Percentage of children who received measles vaccination by 12 months of age in CPDs	HMIS	77%	77%	77%	79%	>80%	>80%	>80%
1-9 Pneumonia Treatment	Percentage of expected pneumonia cases in children (0- 59) months treated by community health workers (FCHVs, VHWs, MCHWs) and health facilities in core program districts where community- based treatment has been initiated	NFHP Monitoring Records	62%	63.6%	65%	65.2%	66.8%	68.4%	70.0%

Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Baseline (2000-2001)	Year 1 (2001-2002)		Targets			
				Target	Actual	Year 2 (2002-2003)	Year 3 (2003-2004)	Year 4 (2004-2005)	Year 5 (EOP)* (2005-2006)
Component II									
2-1 District Hospitals Offering PAC Services	Number of district hospitals offering PAC services in CPDs	Supervision reports	4	4	4	7	10	13	17
2-2 HMG/NGO Coordination	Number of CPDs holding RHCC meetings in their districts at least quarterly	NFCC reports	NA	2	2	7	12	15	17
2-3 Couple Years of Protection	Annual protection against pregnancy afforded by contraceptives distributed in CPDs	HMIS	572,172	612,224	602,148	655,079	700,935	750,001	802,501
2-4 Health Facility Supervision	Percentage of health facilities in CPDs that receive a quarterly supervision visit by DHO staff	TBD	Unknown	NA	NA	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Component III									
3-1 Couple Years of Protection (National)	Annual protection against pregnancy afforded by contraceptive distributed in CPDs	HMIS	1,284,649	1,348,882	1,271,119	1,416,326	1,487,142	1,561,499	1,639,574

Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Baseline (2000-2001)	Year 1 (2001-2002)		Targets			
				Target	Actual	Year 2 (2002-2003)	Year 3 (2003-2004)	Year 4 (2004-2005)	Year 5 (EOP)* (2005-2006)
				3-2 Reporting of LMIS Data by Health Facilities (National)	Percentage of functioning health facilities (DHs, PHCs, HPs, and SHPs) reporting LMIS data within 2 months after end of quarter	LMIS	79%	80%	90%
3-3 Vitamin A Supplementation Coverage (National)	Percentage of children (6-59 months) who received a Vitamin A capsule during the preceding round of supplementation	Mini-surveys	96%	> 90%	96%	> 90%	> 90%	> 90%	> 90%
3-4 HMG Purchase of Contraceptives	Percent increase in HMG budget contribution to the purchase of family planning commodities	HMO budget	Increase unknown (Absolute value = 5 million rupees)	10%	100% (Absolute value = 10 million rupees)	10% (Absolute value = 6.1 million rupees)	10% (Absolute value = 6.7 million rupees)	10% (Absolute value = 7.3 million rupees)	10% (Absolute value = 8 million rupees)

* NFHP began in December 2000 but the Nepali fiscal year runs from mid-July to mid-July so the data for many indicators refer to this period. The project ends in December 2006 but the indicators will only cover the period through mid-July 2006.