Annex 1:
Reproductive, Maternal,
Newborn, Child and
Adolescent Health Policy
Survey 2018–2019

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Introduction

The Global Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health Policy Survey is undertaken by the Departments of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing (MCA) and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research (SRH) of WHO. The objective is to track country progress in adopting WHO recommendations in national health policies, strategies and guidelines related to RMNCAH.

Previously, a WHO MNCAH Policy Survey was conducted in four rounds: 2009–2010, 2011–2012, 2013–2014 and 2016. The results of these survey rounds can be found here: http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/policyindicators/en/

We are now conducting a policy survey that includes reproductive health and has been revised to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030). We examined other data sources in an attempt to complete some of the information that has already been asked in the past. We have included this information in the survey for your review and verification. This survey is now conducted online in a modular format (cross-cutting, maternal and newborn health, child health, adolescent health, reproductive health and gender-based violence). This modular format allows for multiple respondents to contribute, with one lead respondent whose responsibility is to ensure all modules have been completed.

We ask that WHO country offices complete the interview with the Ministry of Health and other UN agencies, specifically including staff with

appropriate expertise designated as responsible for each module. When possible, is also important to consult relevant programmes within the Ministry of Health (e.g. malaria, nutrition, TB, HIV, etc.) and other Ministries (e.g. legal experts) where necessary. We also recommend gathering relevant documents (policies, guidelines, laws, etc.) before completing the survey modules.

The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/

A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view

Prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents:

- National policies for the areas of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and/or Adolescent Health
- Latest guidelines for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
- Most recent report from the national Health Management Information System

If you have further questions or need assistance please contact Elizabeth Katwan at rmncahpolicysurvey@who.int

Data Sharing Agreement

Please note that all data collected by WHO, excluding emergencies and clinical trials, from Member States requires the below statement in all data collection forms.

For more information on the data policy go to: http://intranet.who.int/homes/spi/datasharing/ or outside of WHO: http://www.who.int/publishing/ datapolicy/en/

Statement of policy on data sharing

Data are the basis for all sound public health actions, and the benefits of data sharing are widely recognized, including scientific and public health benefits. Whenever possible, WHO wishes to promote the sharing of health data, including but not restricted to surveillance and epidemiological data.

In this connection, and without prejudice to information sharing and publication pursuant to legally binding instruments, by providing data to WHO, the [Ministry of Health] [other responsible governmental entity] of [Country]:

Confirms that all data to be supplied to WHO (including but not limited to the types listed in Annex 3) hereunder have been collected in accordance with applicable national laws, including data protection laws aimed at protecting the confidentiality of identifiable persons;

Agrees that WHO shall be entitled, subject always to measures to ensure the ethical and secure use of the data, and subject always to an appropriate acknowledgement of [Country]:

- To publish the data, stripped of any personal identifiers (such data without personal identifiers being hereinafter referred to as "the Data") and make the Data available to any interested party on request (to the extent they have not, or not yet, been published by WHO) on terms that allow non-commercial, not-for-profit use of the Data for public health purposes (provided always that publication of the Data shall remain under the control of WHO);
- To use, compile, aggregate, evaluate and analyse the Data and publish and disseminate the results thereof in conjunction with WHO's work and in accordance with the Organization's policies and practices.

Except where data sharing and publication is required under legally binding instruments (IHR, WHO Nomenclature Regulations 1967, etc.), the [Ministry of Health] [other responsible governmental entity] of [Country] may in respect of certain data opt out of (any part of) the above, by notifying WHO thereof in writing at the following address, provided that any such notification shall clearly identify the data in question and clearly indicate the scope of the opt-out (in reference to the above), and provided that specific reasons shall be given for the opt out.

Elizabeth Katwan

World Health Organization FWC/MCA/EME Office 5063 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland rmncahpolicysurvey@who.int

Module 1: Basic Information

1.	Country name								
2.	Responsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH)								
3.	Position title of responsible lead from MoH								
4.	Contact email of responsible lead from MoH								
5.	Person responsible for submitting survey online								
6.	Affiliation of person responsible for submitting survey online								
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)								
	GOVERNMENT AGENCY (NOT MOH)								
	□ who								
	UNICEF								
	UNFPA								
	OTHER								
	(specify)								
7.	Position title of person submitting survey online								
8.	Contact email of person submitting online survey								
9.	Date of completion of all modules of the survey//								
	DAY MONTH YEAR								

Module 2: Cross-cutting RMNCAH

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as the person responsible for submitting the Cross-cutting Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) module in the online survey tool. We ask that you work with the responsible lead(s) from the Ministry of Health to complete the survey. Additionally you may consult RMNCAH focal points from WHO, UNICEF, or UNFPA country offices and/or other partners, as well as other Ministries/government organizations, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise.
- Each module is split into several sections. These sections can be completed in separate sessions and saved in the online survey tool. At the end of each section, you will be asked to upload relevant documents used to complete the section. If electronic copies of the documents are available, you will be asked to upload them in the online survey tool. If you are unable to upload the documents, you will be asked to provide an explanation.
- Thus, prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents, in electronic format when possible:
 - National policies for the areas of RMNCAH
 - Latest guidelines for RMNCAH.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKe SfyZlNcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- When all of the sections of the module are completed, the module can be submitted. After you complete the cross-cutting module, please press the submit button and notify the person responsible for submitting the survey online that you have completed your module.

CC_1.	Responsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the cross-cutting RMNCAH module
CC_2.	Position title of responsible lead from MoH for the cross-cutting RMNCAH module
CC_3.	Contact email of responsible lead from MoH for the cross-cutting RMNCAH module
CC_4.	Person responsible for submitting the cross-cutting RMNCAH module online

Affiliation of perso	n responsible for submitting	the cross-cutting RMNCAH module online	e
☐ MINISTRY OF H	HEALTH (MOH)		
GOVERNMENT	AGENCY (NOT MOH)		
☐ who		(specify)	
UNFPA			
OTHER			
		ecify)	
Position title of pe	rson submitting the cross-cut	ting RMNCAH module online	
Contact email of p	erson submitting the cross-cu	utting RMNCAH module online	
Did the lead respo	ndent consult with others to	complete this module?	
YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	If NO, UNKNOWN —	▶ skip to CC_10	
Which institutions	were consulted? SELECT ALL	THAT APPLY.	
MINISTRY OF H	HEALTH (MOH)		
GOVERNMENT	AGENCY (NOT MOH)		
		(specify)	
П wнo		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
☐ WHO ☐ UNICEF			
□ WHO□ UNICEF□ UNFPA			
UNICEF UNFPA			

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CC_10. Which national strategies/plans for the areas of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and/or Adolescent Health and Gender-based Violence does your country currently have?

For example, different combinations could be:

- Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Strategy
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy
- Maternal and Newborn Health Strategy
- Neonatal Health Action Plan
- Child and Adolescent Health Strategy
- Early Childhood Development Strategy
- National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence
- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition

Note: This list of examples is not exhaustive.

Please specify each strategy/plan and provide details on each by completing the table below.

* Reproductive health can include family planning/contraception, sexually transmitted infections, infertility, cervical cancer, sexual health, etc.

(L) Uplosd document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason for why it cannot be uploaded.															
	(K) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, P RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, English version of the document.														
	(L) When was the last review? (AAAYYEAR)														
емед	(I) How often in the strategy/plan revi (ANNUAL, BIANNUAL, OTHER)														
rastructure, local	(H) Does this strategy/plan include act sectors (e.g. education, gender, informer on its of the contract on the contract on its of the contract of the contract on its of the contract														
uity؟	(G) Does this strategy/plan address eq (YES, NO, UNKNOWN)														
(F) Is this strategy/plan fully funded for last financial year? (YES, NO, UNKNOWN)															
entire duration?	(E) (YES, NO, UNKNOWN) (E)														
	(D) End (YEAR)														
	(C) Start (YEAR)														
hild, uded in	GBV (<)														
ic wborn, C ince incli	▼ ②														
(B) each top ternal, Ner ased viole y/plan spe	υ <u>ົ</u>														
(B) Check each topic oductive, Maternal, Newborn, rt, Gender-based violence in each strategy/plan specified	z <u> </u>														
(B) Check each topic (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent, Gender-based violence included in each strategy/plan specified.	≥3														
(R) Adole	æ <u>2</u>														
	(A) Document title														
		10	05	03	04	02	90	07	80	60	10	11	12	13	4

CC_11. Has your country developed a national target for any of the following indicators?

	(A) Yes/No If NO → skip to next	(B) What is the target?	(C) Year	(D) Name of the document?
CC_11a. Maternal mortality ratio	indicator YES NO	per 100 000 live births		
CC_11b. Under-five mortality rate	YES NO	per 1000 live births		
CC_11c. Neonatal mortality rate	☐ YES ☐ NO	per 1000 live births		
CC_11d. Stillbirth rate	☐ YES ☐ NO	per 1000 live births		
CC_11e. Adolescent mortality rate	☐ YES ☐ NO	per 100 000		
CC_11f. Stunting among children under 5 years	☐ YES ☐ NO	%		
CC_11g. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	☐ YES ☐ NO	%		
CC_11h. Demand satisfied/met for family planning	YES NO	%		
CC_11i. Total fertility rate	☐ YES ☐ NO	live births per woman		
CC_11j. Adolescent birth rate	☐ YES ☐ NO	per 1000 women (15–19 years)		
CC_11k. Proportion of women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	☐ YES ☐ NO	%		

CC_12.		ational coordinating body that looks at rits components?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	If NO, UNK	NOWN → skip to CC_17								
CC_13.	Please list t	he name(s) of the committee(s).								
CC_14.	Which of the following stakeholders are typically included in the RMNCAH coordinating body (e.g. steering committee, technical working group) in CC_12?									
	CC_14a. M	linistry of Health?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14b. O	other government organizations/sectors?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
		6 partnership organizations (UNAIDS, UNFPA, NICEF, WHO, UN Women, World Bank)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14d. O	other implementing partners?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14e. D	Ponors?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14f. A	cademia?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14g. P	rofessional associations?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14h. C	ivil society?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14i. P	rivate sector?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14j. A	dolescents/young people?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
	CC_14k. O	Other?(specify)	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN					
CC_15.	How often	does the RMNCAH committee typically (from CC	_12) meet?							
	☐ MONTH	ILY								
	BI-MON	ITHLY								
	QUART	ERLY								
	SEMI-A	NNUALLY								
	☐ ANNUA	LLLY								
)WN								

CC_16.	When was the last time the RMNCAH committee (from CC_1. IF MONTH UNKNOWN, ENTER 99. IF YEAR UNKNOWN, ENTER 9999.		MONTH	YEAR
CC_17.	Is there a national policy to ensure engagement of civil society organization representatives in national-level planning of RMNCAH programmes?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_18.	Is there a national policy to ensure engagement of civil society organization representatives in periodic review of national programmes for RMNCAH?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_19.	Do the reviews of the RMNCAH plan(s) include stakeholder participation? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_21	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_20.	Which of the following stakeholders participate in reviews o	f the RMN	CAH plan(s	s)?
	CC_20a. Ministry of Health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20b. Other government organizations/sectors?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20c. H6 partnership organizations (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, World Bank)?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20d. Other implementing partners?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20e. Donors?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20f. Academia?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20g. Professional associations?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20h. Civil society?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20i. Private sector?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_20j. Adolescents/young people?	☐ YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	CC_20k. Other?(specify)	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CC_21.	Is there a national policy/guideline to improve quality of care (QoC) for health services?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_23			
CC_22.	Does the national policy/guideline to improve QoC in health	n services a	ddress any	of the following?
	CC_22a. Sexual and reproductive health?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_22b. Maternal health?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_22c. Newborn health?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_22d. Child health?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_22e. Adolescent health?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_23.	Is there a national quality of care steering committee/ technical working group?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_27			
CC_24.	Which health services does the national QoC steering comn	nittee/tech	nical worki	ng group look at?
	CC_24a. Sexual and reproductive health?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_24b. Maternal health?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_24c. Newborn health?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_24d. Child health?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_24e. Adolescent health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_25.	How often does the national steering committee/technical across RMNCAH meet?	working gr	oup that lo	oks at QoC issues
	QUARTERLY			
	SEMI-ANNUALLY			
	ANNUALLY			
	OTHER			
	UNKNOWN			

QUALITY OF CARE FOR RMNCAH

CC_26.	Which of the following stakeholders participate in the national RMNCAH QoC steering committee/technical working group?									
	CC_26a. Ministry of Health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26b. Other government organizations/sectors?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26c. H6 partnership organizations (UNAIDS, UNFP. UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, World Bank)?	A, YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26d. Other implementing partners?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26e. Donors?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26f. Academia?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26g. Professional associations?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26h. Civil society?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26i. Private sector?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26j. Adolescents/young people?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_26k. Other?	_ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
CC_27.	Have national quality of care standards and protocols for delivery of services in health facilities been developed?		□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_30									
CC_28.	Have national quality of care standards and protocols for delivery of services been developed for any health facilities for the following?									
	CC_28a. Sexual and reproductive health?	☐ YES ☐ PRIMARY ☐ REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_28b. Maternal health?	YES PRIMARY REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_28c. Newborn health?	YES PRIMARY REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_28d. Child health?	YES PRIMARY REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_28e. Early childhood development?	YES PRIMARY REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						
	CC_28f. Adolescent health?	YES PRIMARY REFERRAL	□ NO	UNKNOWN						

When were the national quality of care standards and protocols for RMNCAH health servi updated? Note: If there is more than one national quality of care standard and protocol for RMNCAH he services document, provide the date of the most recently updated document. IF YEAR UNKNOWN, ENTER 9999. BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR							
CC_3	solicit feedback o members (e.g. us	·	om community	YES NO [UNKNOWN		
CC_3	•	ovide details on each by		•	OF CARE FOR		
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.		
01		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD			
02		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD			
03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD			
04		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD			
05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD			

FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Is there a national policy/legislation on free access to health services in the public sector at the point of use for any of the following groups?						
CC_32a.	Newborns (0–4 weeks)	?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_32b.	Children under 5 years	?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN	
CC_32c.	Children 5–9 years?		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_32d.	Adolescents (10–19 yea	ars)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_32e.	Pregnant women?		☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
		provided free of	f charge at point of use i	n the pub	lic sector for	
CC_33a.	Family planning?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33b.	Antenatal care?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33c.	Childbirth (normal delivery)?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33d.	Caesarean section?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33e.	Management of other birth complications?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33f.	Postnatal care for mothers?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33g.	Immunization services during pregnancy?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_33h.	Insecticide-treated bednets?	YES, FOR ALL WOMEN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	point of CC_32a. CC_32b. CC_32c. CC_32d. CC_32e. Are the forwomen of CC_33a. CC_33b. CC_33d. CC_33d. CC_33d. CC_33g.	point of use for any of the follow CC_32a. Newborns (0–4 weeks) CC_32b. Children under 5 years CC_32c. Children 5–9 years? CC_32d. Adolescents (10–19 years) CC_32e. Pregnant women? Are the following health services women of reproductive age? CC_33a. Family planning? CC_33b. Antenatal care? CC_33c. Childbirth (normal delivery)? CC_33d. Caesarean section? CC_33f. Postnatal care for mothers? CC_33g. Immunization services during pregnancy? CC_33h. Insecticide-treated	point of use for any of the following groups? CC_32a. Newborns (0-4 weeks)? CC_32b. Children under 5 years? CC_32c. Children 5-9 years? CC_32d. Adolescents (10-19 years)? CC_32e. Pregnant women? Are the following health services provided free of women of reproductive age? CC_33a. Family planning?	CC_32a. Newborns (0-4 weeks)?	CC_32a. Newborns (0-4 weeks)?	

childbirth?	
CC_33j. Testing and	KNOWN
CC_33k. Testing and treatment for syphilis?	KNOWN
CC_33I. Testing and treatment YES, YES, NO UNIFORM SELECTED WOMEN POPULATION GROUPS	KNOWN
CC_33m. Infertility	KNOWN
CC_33n. Screening for cervical YES, YES, NO UNIT OF SELECTED WOMEN POPULATION GROUPS	KNOWN
	_
CC_34. Are the following health services provided free of charge at point of use in the public sector newborns?	er for
newborns?	r for KNOWN
newborns? CC_34a. Management of	
newborns? CC_34a. Management of	KNOWN
newborns? CC_34a. Management of	KNOWN KNOWN

	CC_34f.	Pharmaceutical products and/or other medical supplies if required for diagnosis and treatment?	YES, FOR ALL NEWBORNS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_35.	Are all ch	ildren exempt from user	fees for the follo	wing services in the pu	blic secto	or?
	CC_35a.	Well child visits and growth monitoring?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_35b.	Immunization?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_35c.	Insecticide-treated bednets?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_35d.	Sick child outpatient care?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_35e.	Paediatric inpatient care?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_35f.	Pharmaceutical products and/or other medical supplies if required for diagnosis and treatment?	YES, FOR ALL CHILDREN	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_36.	Are adole	escents exempt from use	r fees for the follo	owing health services in	n the pub	lic sector?
	CC_36a.	Outpatient care visits?	YES, FOR ALL ADOLESCENTS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_36b.	Inpatient care visits?	YES, FOR ALL ADOLESCENTS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_36c.	HIV testing and counselling?	YES, FOR ALL ADOLESCENTS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS		UNKNOWN
	CC_36d.	Contraceptives?	YES, FOR ALL ADOLESCENTS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_36e.	Mental health?	YES, FOR ALL ADOLESCENTS	YES, FOR SELECTED POPULATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CC_36f. Rehab for substance abuse?		YE FOR A	LĹ		ES, ELECTED LATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
19 1 19 96		YE FOR A			ES, ELECTED LATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
CC_36h.	treatme	nt for transmitted	YE FOR A	LĹ		ES, ELECTED LATION GROUPS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_36i. Vaccination for HPV?		tion for HPV?			YES, NO POPULATION GROUPS		UNKNOWN	
		of the document ng the table belo	•	nave used	to com	plete this sectio	n and pro	vide details on
(A) Title of document		(B) Date of publication		(C) Type (docum		(D) Document lan (ARABIC, CHINESE, FRENCH, PORTU RUSSIAN, SPANISI If available, please English version of the	, ENGLISH, IGUESE, H, OTHER) upload an	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEA	_	GUIDEI LAW PLAN REPOF		POLICY/STRAT HOME-BASED		
		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR		GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT		POLICY/STRAT HOME-BASED		
		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEA	_	GUIDEI LAW PLAN REPOF		POLICY/STRAT HOME-BASED		
		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEA	_	GUIDEI LAW PLAN REPOF		POLICY/STRAT HOME-BASED		
		BEFORE 2000	0	GUIDE	LINE	POLICY/STRAT	EGY	

LAW

PLAN

REPORT

RECORD YEAR

CC_37.

01

02

03

04

05

HOME-BASED RECORD

POLICIES AND LEGISLATION RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

CC_38.	Does the country have a dedicated law on:			
	CC_38a. Sexual health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38b. Reproductive health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38c. Reproductive rights?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38d. Maternal health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38e. Newborn health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38f. Child health?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_38g. Adolescent health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_39.	Is there a national law that guarantees universal access to primary health care?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_40.	Does the country have a dedicated Child Rights/Child Welfare Act/Law?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_43			
CC_41.	Does the Act/Law contain provisions which protect the right to health for all children and adolescents?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_42.	Does the Act/Law include provisions which guarantee equal access to health care for all children and adolescents?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_43.	Does the country have a national child rights institution (e.g. Ombudsperson for Children, national child rights commission/committee) mandated/authorized to consider matters related to RMNCAH?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_44.	Is there a national human rights institution (e.g. Ombudsperson, national human rights commission/committee) mandated/authorized to consider matters related to RMNCAH?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
CC_45.	Is the information from these institutions made public (e.g. through periodic reports)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CC_46. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
04		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

POLICIES ON BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION PROCESSES

CC_47.	Is there a national policy/law that requires every birth to be registered? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_49			□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_48.		policy/law that requires every birth to be do any of the following?			
	CC_48a.	Indicate who is authorized to register births?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48b.	Require the recording of specific health information on birth certificates?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48c.	Specify a required time frame for registration?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48d.	Contain provisions for advancing birth registration among vulnerable groups of children, such as orphans, illegal migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48e.	Specify restrictions on which caregiver or family members can register births?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48f.	Specify costs or fees for families or individual caregivers registering births?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CC_48g.	Specify costs or fees for late or delayed registration of births?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_49.		policy/law which requires proof of a birth e as a precondition for children's access to health	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_50.		policy/law which requires proof of a birth e as a precondition for children's access to n?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_51.	be registe		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	IT NO, UN	IKNOWN → skip to CC_53			
CC_52.		policy/law require cause of death registration to with ICD-10?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_53.	or review	policy/law that requires routine audit and/ of death certification for maternal, perinatal, and/or child deaths?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UN	IKNOWN → skip to CC_55			
CC_54.		policy/law that requires routine audit and/or death certification do any of the following?			
	CC_54a.	Require the issuance of medical certificates of cause of death?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

out dea	nend training health w th certificates using the ation of Diseases (ICD)	e International	☐ YES ☐ NO [UNKNOWN
or by co provide	death data recorded a mmunity health worke d to the national statis tion system or equivale	ers (CHWs) to be tics office, civil	☐ YES ☐ NO [UNKNOWN
the heal	sharing individual dea th system and betwee regional levels?		YES NO [UNKNOWN
	nend verbal autopsy of or determining cause of	•	YES NO [UNKNOWN
•	of the documents you land the table below.	have used to com	nplete this section and prov	vide details on
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	BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
	BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

GUIDELINE

LAW PLAN

REPORT

CC_55.

01

02

03

04

05

BEFORE 2000

RECORD YEAR

POLICY/STRATEGY
HOME-BASED RECORD

SURVEYS AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

CC_56.	Have any of the following health facility surveys been conducted?								
	CC_56a.	Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
		If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_56b							
	CC_56a1	. What was the latest year?							
	CC_56b.	Service Provision Assessment (SPA)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
		If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_56c							
	CC_56b′	I. What was the latest year?							
	CC_56c.	Service Delivery Indicators Survey (SDI)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
		If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_56d							
	CC_56c1	. What was the latest year?							
	CC_56d.	Assessment of Emergency Obstetric Care	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
		Services (EmOC)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CC_56e							
	CC_56d ²	1. What was the latest year?							
	CC_56e.	Other?	- YES	□ №	UNKNOWN				
		(specify)							
	CC_56e1	I. What was the latest year?							
CC_57.	Note: Ple	ur national health information system (HIS) collected as a look at your most recent report from the national below are accurate.	•		-				
	CC_57a.	Number or ratio of maternal deaths?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57b.	Cause of maternal death?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57c.	Number of antenatal care visits?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57d.	Number or rate of caesarean sections?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57e.	Number or rate of live births?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57f.	Number or rates of stillbirths?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57g.	Number or rates of newborn deaths?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57h.	Causes of newborn death?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57i.	Number or proportion of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	CC_57j.	Weights of newborns?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				

CC_57k.	Number or proportion of low-birth-weight newborns (<2500g)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57l.	Number or rate of preterm newborns?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57m.	Proportion of premature newborns initiated on Kangaroo Mother Care (skin-to-skin contact)?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57n.	Number or rates of deaths among children under 5?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57o.	Cause of death among children under 5?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57p.	Number or proportion of children who have a length/height for age < -2 SD of Z score?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57q.	Number or proportion of children who have weight for height < -2 SD of Z score?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57r.	Number or proportion of children who have weight for height > +2 SD of Z score (overweight)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57s.	Number or proportion of children under 5 with pneumonia or symptoms of respiratory illness?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57t.	Number or proportion of children with pneumonia or symptoms of respiratory illness that receive antibiotics?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57u.	Number or proportion of children under 5 with diarrhoea?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57v.	Number or proportion of children with diarrhoea who receive ORS and Zinc?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57w.	Number or proportion of children under 5 with fever?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57x.	Proportion of children under 5 with fever tested for malaria?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57y.	Proportion of children who were tested for malaria that tested positive?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57z.	Proportion of children who were tested for tuberculosis that tested positive?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57aa	Number or rates of deaths among children5–9 years of age?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57ab	• Number or rates of deaths among children 10–19 years of age	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57ac.	Number or proportion of pregnant women tested for syphilis	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57ad	Number or proportion of pregnant women tested for HIV?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CC_57ae	Number of cases of male urethral discharge?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CC_58.	Is the national HIS able to present data disaggregated by YES NO UNKNOWN age?
CC_59.	What are the three most commonly used data sources to compare maternal, newborn, child and adolescent mortality rates in your country to mortality rates in other countries? SELECT UP TO THREE OPTIONS.
	☐ EACH COUNTRIES' NATIONAL HEALTH STATISTICS
	CIVIL REGISTRATION AND VITAL STATISTICS
	EACH COUNTRIES' MOST RECENT NATIONAL POPULATION-BASED SURVEY SUCH AS DHS OR MICS
	☐ THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	UNICEF WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	☐ THE UNITED NATIONS SDG WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	☐ THE WORLD BANK WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	THE UN POPULATION DIVISION WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	THE INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE
	COUNTDOWN to 2030 WEBSITE OR REPORTS
	OTHER
	(specify)
	☐ UNKNOWN

HOME-BASED RECORDS

A home-based record is a medical document – more often physical rather than electronic – issued by a health authority – such as a national, provincial, state or district health department – on which an individual's history covering one or more components of preventive/curative antenatal, postnatal, newborn and child health, vaccination (including human papillomavirus (HPV)) and nutrition is recorded. These data are often collected through immunization programmes and thus tend to focus mostly on vaccine cards, but we would like to ask about all home-based cards.

	(specify)
OTHER	
☐ FAMILY	PLANNING CARD/BOOKLET
COMBII	NED MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND/OR CHILD HEALTH
☐ MATERI	NAL (PREGNANCY) HEALTH CARD/BOOKLET
CHILD I	HEALTH CARD/BOOKLET
U VACCIN	ATION CARD PLUS (i.e. vaccination record + growth chart)
☐ VACCIN	ATION CARD

CC_62. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

Module 3: Maternal and Newborn Health

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as the person responsible for submitting the **Maternal and Newborn Health** module in the online survey tool. We ask that you work with the responsible lead(s) from the Ministry of Health to complete the survey. Additionally, you may consult maternal and newborn health focal points from WHO, UNICEF, or UNFPA country offices and/or other partners, as well as other Ministries/government organizations, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise.
- Each module is split into several sections. These sections can be completed in separate sessions and saved in the online survey tool. At the end of each section, you will be asked to upload relevant documents used to complete the section. If electronic copies of the documents are available, you will be asked to upload them in the online survey tool. If you are unable to upload the documents, you will be asked to provide an explanation.
- Thus, prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents, in electronic format when possible:
 - National policies for the areas of maternal and newborn health
 - Latest guidelines for maternal and newborn health.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- When all of the sections of the module are completed, the module can be submitted. After you complete the maternal and newborn health module, please press the submit button and notify the person responsible for submitting the survey online that you have completed your module.

MN_1.	Responsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the maternal and newborn health module
MN_2.	Position title of responsible lead from MoH for the maternal and newborn health module
MN_3.	Contact email of responsible lead from MoH for the maternal and newborn health module
MN_4.	Person responsible for submitting the maternal and newborn health module online

·.	Affiliation of perso	n responsible for submitting t	he maternal and newborn health module online
	☐ MINISTRY OF H	IEALTH (MOH)	
	GOVERNMENT	AGENCY (NOT MOH)	
	☐ WHO		(specify)
	UNICEF		
	UNFPA		
	OTHER		
		(spe	ecify)
	Position title of per	rson submitting the maternal	and newborn health module online
	Contact email of po	erson submitting the materna	l and newborn health module online
Did the lead respondent consult with others to complete this module?			
	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
		If NO, UNKNOWN →	skip to MM_10
	Which institutions	were consulted? SELECT ALL 1	THAT APPLY.
	☐ MINISTRY OF H	IEALTH (MOH)	
	GOVERNMENT	AGENCY (NOT MOH)	
	□ who		(specify)
	UNICEF		
	UNFPA		
	☐ OTHEK	(speci	

ANTEN	ATAL CARE POLICY			
MN_10.	Are there national policies/guidelines on antenatal care (ANC)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_22	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_11.	Does the national policy/guideline on antenatal care indicate the minimum number of ANC contacts during the normal pregnancy? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_13	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_12.	What is the recommended number of ANC visits during the policy?	normal pre	egnancy in	dicated in the
	LESS THAN 4 VISITS			
	AT LEAST 4 VISITS			
	AT LEAST 8 VISITS			
	UNKNOWN			
MN_13.	Does the national policy/guideline on antenatal care specify when the first contact should occur? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_15	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_14.	When does the national policy/guideline on antenatal care i	ecommen	d the first o	ontact to occur?
	☐ WITHIN THE FIRST 12 WEEKS OF PREGNANCY			
	☐ LATER THAN 12 WEEKS OF PREGNANCY			
	UNKNOWN			
MN_15.	Does the national policy/guideline on antenatal care include a statement on counselling and interventions? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_17	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_16.	Which of the following counselling and intervention topics a guideline on antenatal care?	are include	d in the na	tional policy/
	MN_16a. Birth preparedness and complication readiness?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16b. Nutrition during pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16c. Iron and folic acid during pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16d. Immunization during pregnancy?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16e. Screening for sexually transmitted infections?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16f. Prevention and treatment of HIV in pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16g. Prevention and treatment of syphilis in pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16h. Prevention and treatment of TB in pregnancy?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN

	MN_16i. Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy (IPTp) for malaria?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16j. Prevention and management of gestational diabetes?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_16k. Counselling on tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse during pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_161. Partner involvement/couple counselling?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_17.	Does the national policy/guideline on antenatal care recommend use of ultrasound before 24 weeks of gestation?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_18.	Are there national policies/guidelines on improving preterm birth outcomes? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_21	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_19.	Does the national policy/guideline improving preterm birth outcomes recommend the use of antenatal corticosteroids for prevention of preterm births?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_20.	Does the national policy/guideline specify clear criteria for when to use antenatal corticosteroids?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_21. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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CHILDBIRTH POLICY

MN_22.	Are there national policies/guidelines on childbirth? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_33	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_23.	Does the country have a national policy/guideline on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_28	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_24.	Does the national policy/guideline make recommendations on the place of childbirth? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_26	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_25.	Does the national policy/guideline indicate designated health facilities as the preferred place of childbirth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_26.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend the presence of a companion of choice during labour and birth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_27.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend for the woman to choose the birthing position?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_28.	Does the country have a national policy/guideline on availability of clean water and sanitation in the facilities where births take place?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_29.	Does the country have a national policy/guideline on availability of essential equipment in facilities where births take place?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_30.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend the use of magnesium sulfate for the prevention and treatment of eclampsia?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_31.	Does the policy/guideline recommend any of the following streatment of postpartum haemorrhage?	specific dru	ugs or prev	ention and
	MN_31a. Oxytocin?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_31b. Ergometrine?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_31c. Misoprostol?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_32. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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POSTNATAL CARE FOR MOTHER AND NEWBORN POLICY

MN_33.	Are there national policies/guidelines on postnatal care for YES NO UNKNOWN mothers and newborns?
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_46
MN_34.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend the mother and baby rooming or being kept together until they are discharged from a facility?
MN_35.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend length of ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN stay under observation of skilled attendant for mother and the baby, after normal childbirth, at facility? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_37
MN_36.	For how long does the policy/guideline indicate the mother and baby should stay under skilled attendant's observation after normal childbirth at a facility?
	LESS THAN 12 HOURS
	☐ 12–24 HOURS
	25–48 HOURS
	☐ GREATER THAN 48 HOURS
	UNKNOWN
MN_37.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend postnatal follow-up contacts (visits/reviews) by a skilled attendant for mother and newborn after discharge from the facility? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_42
MN_38.	Does the national policy/guideline specify if the postnatal care contacts (visits/reviews) are for mother and/or newborn?
	YES, MOTHER ONLY
	YES, NEWBORN ONLY
	YES, BOTH MOTHER AND NEWBORN
	□ NO
	UNKNOWN
MN_39.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend a minimum number of additional contacts (visits/reviews) after 24 hours of birth within the first six weeks?
	YES, AT LEAST ONE
	YES, AT LEAST TWO
	YES, AT LEAST THREE
	YES, MORE THAN THREE
	□ NO
	UNKNOWN

MN_40.	Are the following timing of contacts from time of birth inclu-	aea in the	national p	olicy/guideline?
	MN_40a. 1st contact within 24 hours from birth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_40b. 2nd contact within 72 hours?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_40c. 3rd contact within 7 days?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_40d. 4th contact within 28 days?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_41.	In the case of birth at home, does the national policy/ guideline recommend that first postnatal contact should be as early as possible within 24 hours of birth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_42.	Does the national policy/guideline describe who could provide care during the PNC contact(s) at home? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_44	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_43.	Who is specified to provide care during postnatal follow-up SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	contacts a	t home?	
	SKILLED ATTENDANT			
	COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER			
	OTHER			
	(specify)			
MN_44.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend assessment	of the mot	her and ne	wborn?
	YES, MOTHER ONLY			
	YES, NEWBORN ONLY			
	YES, BOTH MOTHER AND NEWBORN			
	□ NO			
	UNKNOWN			

MN_45.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend counselling following?	for the mo	ther on an	y of the
	MN_45a. Breastfeeding?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45b. Nutrition?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45c. Exercise and rest?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45d. Family planning?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45e. Recognition and reporting of illness/sickness for the mother and the newborn?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45f. Well-being advice for the mother and the newborn?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_45g. Early childhood development?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_46.	Is there a national policy/guideline on essential newborn call If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_48	re?		
MN_47.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend any of the fo	ollowing?		
	MN_47a. Immediate skin-to-skin care after birth?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_47b. Delayed cord clamping?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_47c. Early initiation of breastfeeding?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_47d. Basic resuscitation?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_47e. Hepatitis B vaccination?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_47f. BCG vaccination?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_48. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
04		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

MANAGEMENT OF PREMATURE/LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT NEWBORNS

MN_49.	Is there a national policy/guideline on management of low-birth-weight and preterm newborns? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_55	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_50.	Does the policy/guideline recommend that preterm/low-birth-weight (LBW) newborns, including those with very low birth weight (VLBW), should be fed breastmilk?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_51.	Does the policy specify the presence of skilled personnel to assist mothers who have difficulties breastfeeding?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_52.	Does the national policy/guideline recommend Kangaroo Mother Care (skin-to-skin contact) for clinically stable newborns weighing 2000 g or less at birth, at health facilities? If NO, UNKNOWN skip to MN_55	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_53.	Does the policy indicate the level of facility where Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) should be provided? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_55	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_54.	At what level(s) is KMC provided? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.			
	FIRST-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	REFERRAL-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	☐ OTHER			
	(specify)			

MANAG	EMENT OF SICK NEWBORNS			
MN_55.	Are there national standards for the management of newborn infants with severe illness?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_56.	Does the national policy/guideline specify availability of special newborn care units (SNCUs)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_58	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_57.	At what level are SNCUs available?			
	FIRST-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	REFERRAL-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	OTHER			
	(specify)			
MN_58.	Does the national policy/guideline specify availability of newborn intensive care units (NICUs)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_60	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_59.	At what level are NICUs available?			
	FIRST-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	REFERRAL-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY			
	OTHER			
	(specify)			
MN_60.	Is there a national policy/guideline that recommends routine haemoculture before starting on antibiotics in case of suspected sepsis?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_61.	Is there a national policy/guideline for treatment of sick newborns with possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI) at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_62. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

LAG	IAI	IUIN	PU	LICY

MN_	breastmilk?	I policy for the provision hose mothers cannot p N → skip to MN_65		_ '-3 _ ''0	∐ UNKNOWN
MN_	64. Does the policy s	et regulations for huma	an milk banking?	YES NO	UNKNOWN
MN_	•	have a policy to provio		YES NO	UNKNOWN
MN_	66. Is there a policy/g	guideline on the Baby-f	riendly Hospital	☐ YES ☐ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_	•	of the documents you ng the table below.	have used to con	nplete this section and prov	vide details on
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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HUMAN RESOURCES POLICY

MN_68.	Are there national policies/guideline competency framework for maternal health care?		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_69.	Is there a continuous professional ed place for primary health care clinicial receive maternal and/or newborn-sp	ns and/or nurses		□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_70.	Is there a national policy/guideline o of midwifery care providers based or Confederation of Midwives (ICM) cor	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
MN_71.	Is there a national policy/guideline o midwifery care providers (doctors, no based on ICM competencies?	_	VES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_72.	Is there a national policy/guideline th	at recommends i	midwife-led care	for the foll	owing?
	MN_72a. Pregnancy?	YES, MOTHER ONLY	YES, MOTHER AND NEWBORN	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_72b. Childbirth?	YES, MOTHER ONLY	YES, MOTHER AND NEWBORN	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_72c. Postnatal period?	YES, MOTHER ONLY	YES, MOTHER AND NEWBORN	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_73. Who is allowed to independently perform the following interventions other than a doctor? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INTERVENTIONS.

		NURSE	MIDWIFE	NURSE- MIDWIFE	MEDICAL ASSISTANT	UNKNOWN
MN_73a.	Assist normal childbirth?					
MN_73b.	Administer parenteral antibiotics?					
MN_73c.	Administer intravenous oxytocin?					
MN_73d.	Administer misoprostol tablets?					
MN_73e.	Administer parenteral anti- convulsants?					
MN_73f.	Manually remove the placenta?					
MN_73g.	Remove retained products of conception?					
MN_73h.	Perform assisted vaginal birth?					
MN_73i.	Perform caesarean section?					
MN_73j.	Perform blood transfusion?					
MN_73k.	Perform newborn resuscitation?					
MN_73I.	Support Kangaroo Mother Care?					
MN_73m.	Provide lactation management support to mothers who have difficulties breastfeeding?					
MN_73n.	Support caregivers of very small or sick babies to participate in the care of their hospitalized infant?					

MN_74. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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ESSEN	TIAL MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT			
MN_75.	Are there national policies/guidelines on essential medicines and equipment?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_79			
MN_76.	or use during			
	MN_76a. Magnesium sulfate?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76b. Oxytocin?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76c. Misoprostol tablets?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76d. Ampicillin or amoxicillin injections?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76e. Gentamycin injection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76f. Injection metronidazole?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76g. Procaine penicillin injection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76h. Benzathine penicillin?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76i. Dexamethasone injection?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76j. Chlorhexidine?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_76k. Ceftriaxone?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_761. Intravenous tranexamic acid?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_77.	Are any of the following supplies and equipment included indicated for use of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum		onal list of o	commodities
	MN_77a. Obstetric ultrasound machine?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_77b. Self-inflating bag (newborn size) with neonatal and paediatric masks of different sizes and valves?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_77c. Oxygen supply?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_77d. Pulse oximeter?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_77e. Blood and blood products?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	MN_77f. Vacuum aspiration?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN

MN_78. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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MATERI	NAL DEATHS			
MN_79.	Is there a national policy/guideline/law requiring all maternal deaths to be notified within 24 hours to a central authority?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_80.	Is there a national policy/guideline/law requiring all maternal deaths to be reviewed? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_82	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_81.	Does the policy/guideline include development of a national action plan to implement recommendations identified in the maternal death review process?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_82.	Is there a national policy/guideline requiring classification of the causes of maternal deaths according to the ICD-MM (WHO application of ICD-10 to deaths during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) classification?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_83.	Is there a facility maternal death review and response (MDSR) process in place?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_84.	Is there a national panel (committee) to review maternal deaths in place? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to MN_90	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_85.	Does this national panel (committee) include women's groups or other civil society representatives?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_86.	Is there a mechanism in place to provide feedback to the community on results and recommendations from the national panel (committee)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_87.	Does this national panel (committee) include stillbirth or neonatal death reviews?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
MN_88.	How often does the national panel (committee) meet?			
	☐ MONTHLY			
	QUARTERLY			
	SEMI-ANNUALLY			
	ANNUALLY			
	UNKNOWN			
MN_89.	When did the panel meet last?/			
	IF MONTH UNKNOWN, ENTER 99. IF YEAR UNKNOWN, ENTER 9999	9.		
MN_90.	Is/are there a subnational panel(s)/committee(s) to review maternal deaths in place?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

MN_91. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

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05

STILL	BIK I H2								
MN_92		policy/guideline/law t macerated) to be revi	•	YES NO] unknown				
MN_93	3. Is there a facility s	tillbirth review process	s in place?	YES NO] UNKNOWN				
MN_94	MN_94. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.								
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.				
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03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD					
04		BEFORE 2000	GUIDELINE LAW	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD					

PLAN

REPORT

GUIDELINE

REPORT

LAW PLAN

RECORD YEAR

RECORD YEAR

BEFORE 2000

☐ POLICY/STRATEGY ☐ HOME-BASED RECORD

NEONATAL DEATHS

MN_		al policy/guideline/law t (0–28 days) to be reviev		YES NO] UNKNOWN				
MN_	causes of stillbir ICD-PM (WHO ap	Is there a national policy requiring classification of the causes of stillbirths and neonatal deaths according to the ICD-PM (WHO application of ICD-10 to deaths during the perinatal period) classification?] unknown				
MN_	97. Is there a facility	7. Is there a facility neonatal death review process in place? YES NO UNKNOWN							
MN_9		l of the documents you ing the table below.	have used to con	nplete this section and prov	vide details on				
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.				
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05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD					

Module 4: Child Health

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as the person responsible for submitting the **Child Health** module in the online survey tool. We ask that you work with the responsible lead(s) from the Ministry of Health to complete the survey. Additionally, you may consult child health focal points from WHO, UNICEF, or UNFPA country offices and/or other partners, as well as other Ministries/government organizations, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise.
- Each module is split into several sections. These sections can be completed in separate sessions and saved in the online survey tool. At the end of each section, you will be asked to upload relevant documents used to complete the section. If electronic copies of the documents are available, you will be asked to upload them in the online survey tool. If you are unable to upload the documents, you will be asked to provide an explanation.
- Thus, prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents, in electronic format when possible:
 - National policies for the area of child health
 - Latest guidelines for child health.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- When all of the sections of the module are completed, the module can be submitted. After you complete the child health module, please press the submit button and notify the person responsible for submitting the survey online that you have completed your module.

Decreasible lead from Ministry, of Health (Mall) for the child bealth weed in

Сп_1.	Responsible lead from Milnistry of Health (MoH) for the Child Health Module
CH_2.	Position title of responsible lead from MoH for the child health module
CH_3.	Contact email of responsible lead from MoH for the child health module
CH_4.	Person responsible for submitting the child health module online

•		e child health module online			
☐ MINISTRY C	F HEALTH (MOH)				
GOVERNME	NT AGENCY (NOT MOH)				
(specify)					
UNICEF					
UNFPA					
OTHER					
	(specif	y)			
Position title of	person submitting the child healt	h module online			
Contact email o	of person submitting the child hea	th module online			
Did the lead res	spondent consult with others to co	mplete this module?			
Did the lead res	spondent consult with others to co	mplete this module?			
		UNKNOWN			
YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN skip to CH_10			
YES Which institution	☐ NO If NO, UNKNOWN →	UNKNOWN skip to CH_10			
☐ YES Which institution ☐ MINISTRY C	□ NO If NO, UNKNOWN → ons were consulted? SELECT ALL TI	UNKNOWN Skip to CH_10 HAT APPLY.			
Which institution MINISTRY Company GOVERNME	□ NO If NO, UNKNOWN → ons were consulted? SELECT ALL TO OF HEALTH (MOH)	UNKNOWN Skip to CH_10 HAT APPLY.			
Which institution MINISTRY Company GOVERNME WHO	□ NO If NO, UNKNOWN → ons were consulted? SELECT ALL TO OF HEALTH (MOH)	□ UNKNOWN Skip to CH_10 HAT APPLY.			
Which institution MINISTRY CO GOVERNME WHO UNICEF	□ NO If NO, UNKNOWN → ons were consulted? SELECT ALL TO OF HEALTH (MOH)	□ UNKNOWN Skip to CH_10 HAT APPLY.			
Which institution MINISTRY CO GOVERNME WHO UNICEF UNFPA	□ NO If NO, UNKNOWN → ons were consulted? SELECT ALL TO OF HEALTH (MOH)	□ UNKNOWN Skip to CH_10 HAT APPLY.			

OVERALL STRATEGY OR PLAN FOR CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CH_1	that recognize the	policies/guidelines/la e need for universal acc n services and medicine	cess 0–5 YEARS	YES, 5–9 YEARS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_1		policies/guidelines on evelopment of childre		YES, 5–9 YEARS	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_1		policies/guidelines the ework for child health		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_1	place for primary	Is there a continuous professional education system in place for primary health care clinicians and/or nurses to receive child-specific training?			□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_1	•	of the documents you land the table below.	have used to com	plete this sec	tion and pr	ovide details on
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	Document (ARABIC, CHIN FRENCH, PO RUSSIAN, SPA If available, ple English version o	language ESE, ENGLISH, RTUGUESE, NISH, OTHER) ase upload an	If the document is unavailable for upload, please
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02		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/ST	RATEGY SED RECORD	
03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/ST HOME-BAS	RATEGY SED RECORD	
04		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/ST HOME-BAS	RATEGY SED RECORD	
05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/ST	RATEGY SED RECORD	

PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PNEUMONIA **CH_15.** Is there a national policy/guideline on the ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN YES, YES, management of childhood pneumonia for 0-5 YEARS 5-9 YEARS children? If NO, UNKNOWN \rightarrow skip to CH_21 **CH_16.** At what level of the system can pneumonia with chest in-drawing be treated? FIRST-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY REFERRAL-LEVEL HEALTH FACILITY OTHER (specify) **CH_17.** What is the first line of treatment for pneumonia with chest indrawing? ☐ AMOXICILLIN CO-TRIMOXAZOLE

	(specify)
CH_18.	What is the first line of treatment for pneumonia with fast breathing?
	☐ AMOXICILLIN
	CO-TRIMOXAZOLE
	☐ OTHER
	(specify)
CH_19.	What is the recommended duration of treatment of pneumonia with fast breathing?
	☐ 3 DAYS
	5 DAYS
	☐ OTHER

(specify)

OTHER_____

CH_20. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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CH_21.	Is there a national policy/guideline on	☐ YES,	YES,	☐ NO	

UNKNOWN

the management of childhood diarrhoea 0–5 YEARS 5–9 YEARS including children?

PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA

If NO, UNKNOWN \rightarrow skip to CH_24

CH_22. What is the recommended treatment for diarrhoea with dehydration?

ORS, ZINC AND FLUID		
OTHER		
	(specify)	

CH_23. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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PREVE	NTION AND MANAGEMENT OF MALA	ARIA			
CH_24.	Is there a national policy/guideline on the management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_30	YES, 0–5 YEARS	YES, 5–9 YEARS	□NO	UNKNOWN
CH_25.	Does the policy/guideline recommend para (i.e. microscopy or RDT) confirmation of matreatment? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_27	_	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_26.	Which approach is used for confirmation of	f malaria?			
	RAPID DIAGNOSTIC TEST				
	MICROSCOPY				
	OTHER				
	(s)	pecify)			
CH_27.	What is the first line of treatment for malari	ia?			
	☐ ARTEMETHER PLUS LUMEFANTRINE				
	ARTESUNATE PLUS AMODIAQUINE				
	☐ ARTESUNATE PLUS MEFLOQUINE				
	☐ DIHYDROARTEMISININ PLUS PIPERAQU	INE			
	☐ ARTESUNATE PLUS SULFADOXINE-PYRI	METHAMINE			
	OTHER				
	(s)	pecify)			
CH_28.	What is the pre-referral treatment for sever	e malaria?			
	PARENTERAL QUININE				
	PARENTERAL ARTESUNATE				
	RECTAL ARTESUNATE				
	OTHER				
	(s)	pecify)			
CH_29.	What is the first line of treatment for severe	e malaria?			
	PARENTERAL QUININE				
	PARENTERAL ARTESUNATE				
	OTHER				
	(s)	pecify)			
CH_30.	Is there a national policy/guideline on prevention of malaria in children? If NO, UNKNOWN	YES, 0–5 YEARS	YES, 5–9 YEARS	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CH_:	. , ,	uideline recommend ent in infants (IPTi) ars?	d Intermittent	YES NO	UNKNOWN	
CH_:		• Does the policy/guideline recommend seasonal malaria YES NO chemoprevention (SMC) for children?				
CH_:	•	of the documents yong the table below.	ou have used to co	omplete this section and p	rovide details on	
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.	
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PREVE	PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION				
CH_34.	Is there a national policy/guideline on the management of acute malnutrition in children? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_37	YES, 0–5 YEARS	YES, 5–9 YEARS	□NO	UNKNOWN
CH_35.	When were the national growth charts last u IF YEAR UNKNOWN, ENTER 9999.	pdated?			
	BEFORE 2000				
	RECORD YEAR				
CH_36.	What does the policy/guideline recommend SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.	for the assess	ment of child	ren for acu	te malnutrition?
	☐ MUAC				
	□ WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT				
	☐ WEIGHT FOR AGE				
	OEDEMA OF BOTH FEET				
CH_37.	Is there a policy/guideline recommendation for routine assessment of children for overweight or obesity in health facilities?	YES, 0-5 YEARS	YES, 5–9 YEARS	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CH_38. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL CARE FOR SICK CHILDREN

ement ofYESNOUNKNOWN
gement YES NO UNKNOWN
to complete this section and provide details on
of Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document. (E) Upload document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD
POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD
POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD
POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD
HOME-BASED RECORD RT LINE POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD RT LINE POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD

ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT

CH_42.	Does the national essential drugs list include any of the following drugs indicated for managemen of childhood illness?						
	CH_42a.	Amoxicillin dispersible tablet (250 mg)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42b.	Amoxicillin syrup (125 mg per 5 ml)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42c.	Cotrimoxazole paediatric tablet (20 mg trimethoprim + 100 mg sulfamethoxazole)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42d.	Cotrimoxazole Syrup (40 mg trimethoprim + 200 mg sulfamethoxazole)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42e.	Ciprofloxacine tablets (250 mg or 500 mg)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42f.	Oral rehydration salts?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42g.	Zinc sulfate tablets (10 mg or 20mg)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42h.	Rectal artesunate (50 mg or 100 mg)?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42i.	Salbutamol inhaler?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42j.	Ampicillin injectable (250 mg vial)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42k.	Gentamicin injectable (2 ml vial containing 20 mg)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42l.	Gentamicin injectable (2 ml vial containing 80 mg)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42m	. Ceftriaxone?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42n.	Procaine penicillin (50 000 U)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42o.	Aqueous benzyl penicillin (100 000–150 000 U)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_42p.	Child-friendly TB formulations (RHZ, RH) and isoniazid?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		

CH_43. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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EARLY	CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			
CH_44.	Does the country have a national policy/guideline on early childhood development (ECD)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_47	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_45.	Which of the following time periods does the ECD policy/gu	ideline add	dress?	
	CH_45a. Preconception?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_45b. Pregnancy?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_45c. 0–4 years?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	CH_45d. 5–9 years?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_45e. Other?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
CH_46.	Does the policy/guideline recommend any of the following i	nterventio	ns?	
	CH_46a. Responsive care and early learning (e.g. care for child development)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_46b. Infant and young child nutrition?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_46c. Care for children with developmental difficulties and disabilities?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_47.	Is there a national coordination mechanism for early childhood development? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_50	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_48.	Which of the following sectors are involved?			
	CH_48a. Health?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	CH_48b. Nutrition?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_48c. Education?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_48d. Social welfare or social protection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_48e. Child protection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_48f. Environmental safety and security, including WASH?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_48g. Other? Specify	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_49.	When was the last intersectoral coordination meeting held?	MONTH	/YEAR	_
	IF MONTH UNKNOWN, ENTER 99. IF YEAR UNKNOWN, ENTER 9999			

CH_50. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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PROVISION OF INTEGRATED CHILD HEALTH SERVICES YES NO UNKNOWN **CH_51.** Is there a national policy/guideline on the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)? If NO, UNKNOWN \rightarrow skip to CH_53 **CH_52.** Which of the following conditions do the national IMCI guidelines address? CH_52a. Diarrhoea? YES NO UNKNOWN CH_52b. Pneumonia? ☐ YES ☐ NO UNKNOWN **CH_52c.** Throat infection/sore throat? YES NO UNKNOWN CH_52d. Wheezing? YES NO UNKNOWN

	CH_52e. Tuberculosis?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52f. Malaria?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52g. Measles?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52h. Dengue?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52i. Acute malnutrition?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52j. Anaemia?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52k. Sickle cell anaemia?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52l. Ear infection?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52m. HIV?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52n. Congenital syphilis?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_520. Essential newborn care?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52p. Early childhood development?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52q. Infant and young child feeding?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52r. Skin conditions?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	CH_52s. Other? Specify	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_53.	Does your country have a national policy/guideline for treatment of young infants with possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI) at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
CH_54.	Is there a policy/guideline for management of childhood illness by trained community health workers (CHWs)? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_56	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

CH_55.	Which of the following activities can be conducted by CHWs?					
	CH_55a. Assess and refer pneumonia?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55b. Assess and treat pneumonia?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55c. Assess and refer diarrhoea?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55d. Assess and treat diarrhoea?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55e. Assess and refer severe malaria?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55f. Assess and treat uncomplicated malaria?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55g. Assess and refer severe acute malnutrition?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55h. Assess and treat severe acute malnutrition?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55i. Assess and refer TB?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55j. Assess and refer HIV?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55k. Assess and refer congenital syphilis?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_55I. Other? Specify	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
CH_56.	Is there a policy/guideline of integrated community case management (iCCM)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
CH_57.	Is there a policy/guideline on supporting home-care practices by trained community health workers? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to CH_59	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
CH_58.	Which of the following home-care practices are included in the policy/guideline?					
	CH_58a. Essential newborn care?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58b. Infant and young child nutrition?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58c. Early childhood development?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58d. Prevention of childhood illness?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58e. Signs of illness and timely care seeking from a qualified provider?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58f. Household contact screening for TB?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58g. Index case testing for HIV?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		
	CH_58h. Treatment of presumed neonatal infection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN		

CH_59. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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Module 5: Adolescent Health

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as the person responsible for submitting the **Adolescent Health** module in the online survey tool. We ask that you work with the responsible lead(s) from the Ministry of Health to complete the survey. Additionally, you may consult adolescent health focal points from WHO, UNICEF, or UNFPA country offices and/or other partners, as well as other Ministries/government organizations, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise.
- Each module is split into several sections. These sections can be completed in separate sessions and saved in the online survey tool. At the end of each section, you will be asked to upload relevant documents used to complete the section. If electronic copies of the documents are available, you will be asked to upload them in the online survey tool. If you are unable to upload the documents, you will be asked to provide an explanation.
- Thus, prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents, in electronic format when possible:
 - National policies for the area of adolescent health
 - Latest guidelines for adolescent health.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- When all of the sections of the module are completed, the module can be submitted. After you complete the adolescent health module, please press the submit button and notify the person responsible for submitting the survey online that you have completed your module.

R	esponsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the adolescent health module
P	osition title of responsible lead from MoH for the adolescent health module
C	ontact email of responsible lead from MoH for the adolescent health module
P	erson responsible for submitting the adolescent health module online
A	ffiliation of person responsible for submitting the adolescent health module online
L	MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)
Γ	GOVERNMENT AGENCY (NOT MOH)

	(specify)					
	☐ who					
	UNICEF					
	UNFPA					
	OTHER					
		(spe	ecify)			
AD_6.	Position title of persor	n submitting the adolesce	ent health module online			
AD_7.	Contact email of perso	on submitting the adoles	cent health module online			
AD_8.	Did the lead respondent consult with others to complete this module?					
	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN			
		If NO, UNKNOWN =	⇒ skip to AD_10			
AD_9.	Which institutions we	re consulted? SELECT ALL	_ THAT APPLY.			
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)					
	_		(specify)			
	∐ wно —					
	UNICEF					
	UNFPA					
	OTHER					
	(specify)					

OVERALL PLANS/GUIDELINES FOR ADOLESCENT HEALTH

AD_10.		e national policies/guidelines that specifically adolescent (10–19 years) health issues?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_11.		escents cited as a specific target group for defined i uideline for the following health issues?	nterventio	ns/activitie	es in a national
	AD_11a.	Sexual and reproductive health, including adolescent pregnancy prevention?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11b.	Sexually transmitted infections?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11c.	HIV/AIDS?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11d.	Nutrition?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11e.	Diet?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11f.	Physical activity?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11g.	Tobacco?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11h.	Alcohol?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11i.	Substance use?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11j.	Mental health?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11k.	Injury prevention?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_111.	Violence?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11m	• Tuberculosis?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_11n.	Other communicable diseases (e.g. LRI, meningitis, diarrhoea)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_12.	health se	country have national standards for delivery of rvices to adolescents?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	I I NO, UI	NKNOWN → skip to AD_15			
AD_13.		ities being carried out to monitor the ntation of these standards for delivery?	☐ YES	∐ NO	☐ UNKNOWN
AD_14.		standards include a clearly defined ensive package of health services for nts?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_15.	promotin	country have national standards for health- ng schools? NKNOWN -> skip to AD_17	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_16.		ities being carried out to monitor the ntation of these standards for delivery?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

AD_17. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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INFRAS	TRUCTURE AND TRAINING			
AD_18.	Is there a national adolescent health programme? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_21	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_19.	Is there at least one designated full-time person for the national adolescent health programme?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_20.	Is there a regular government budget allocation to support the national adolescent health programme?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
AD_21.	Are there national policies/guidelines that specify competencies of health workers in adolescent health? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_23	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_22.	Do the competencies include the following domains?			
	AD_22a. Basic concepts in adolescent health and development?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_22b. Effective communication with adolescents	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_22c. Law, policies?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_22d. Quality standards?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_22e. Clinical care of adolescents with specific conditions?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_23.	Is there a continuous professional education system for primary health workers to receive adolescent-specific training?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
AD_24.	Is adolescent health included in pre-service training of the	following?		
	AD_24a. Clinicians?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

AD_24b. Nurses?

AD_24c. Community health workers?

YES NO UNKNOWN

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

AD_25. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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CONSENT FOR SERVICES

ND_26.		legal age limit for unmarried adolescents to provide consent, to the following services?	le consent,	without p	arental/legal
	AD_26a.	Contraceptive services except sterilization? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_26b	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26a1	. What is the age limit?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26b.	Emergency contraception? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_26c	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26b1	. What is the age limit?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26c.	HIV testing and counselling services? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_26d	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26c1	. What is the age limit?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26d.	Harm reduction interventions for injecting drug users (needle exchange, opiate substitution therapy)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
		If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_26e			
	AD_26d1	I. What is the age limit?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26e.	Mental health services? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_26f	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26e1	• At what age are (minor) adolescents allowed to receive mental health services without parental/ legal consent?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26f.	HIV care and treatment? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to AD_27	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_26f1	. What is the age limit?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
ND_27.		legal age limit for married adolescents to onsent to the following services without spousal	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_27a.	Contraceptive services except sterilization?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_27b.	Emergency contraception?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_27c.	HIV testing and counselling services?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	AD_27d.	HIV care and treatment?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

	AD_27e. Harm re users (n therapy	UNKNOWN							
	AD_27f. Mental	health services?		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN			
AD_	AD_28. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.								
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01		BEFORE 2000	GUIDELINE LAW	POLICY/STRA HOME-BASE					

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POLICY/STRATEGY

HOME-BASED RECORD

HOME-BASED RECORD

HOME-BASED RECORD

BEFORE 2000

BEFORE 2000

BEFORE 2000

BEFORE 2000

RECORD YEAR

RECORD YEAR

RECORD YEAR

RECORD YEAR

02

03

04

05

LEGISLATION

AD_29.	Does the	country have laws/policies to do any of the followir	ng?		
	AD_29a.	Punish perpetrators of coerced sex involving adolescent girls?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	AD_29b.	Provide graduated licensing for novice drivers?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	AD_29c.	Prohibit sales to minors of tobacco products?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	AD_29d.	Regulate the marketing of alcohol to adolescents?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	AD_29e.	Designate an appropriate minimum age for purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_29f.	Prohibit selling unhealthy foods and sweetened non-alcoholic beverages in or close to schools?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	AD_29g.	Regulate marketing of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt and fat to children?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN

AD_30. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

Module 6: Reproductive Health

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as responsible for completing the Reproductive Health module. We ask that WHO country offices complete the interview with the Ministry of Health and other UN agencies, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise designated as responsible for each module.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- Prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents:
 - National policies for the area of reproductive health
 - Latest guidelines for reproductive health.
- After you complete the survey, please press the submit button and notify the lead respondent for the overall survey that you have completed your module.

Responsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH) for t	he reproductive health module
Position title of responsible lead from MoH for the re	eproductive health module
ontact email of responsible lead from MoH for the	reproductive health module
Person responsible for submitting the reproductive	health module online
	enroductive health module online
_	eproductive nearth module offline
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH)	
Affiliation of person responsible for submitting the r MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH) GOVERNMENT AGENCY (NOT MOH) WHO UNICEF UNFPA	

RH_6.						
RH_7.						
RH_8.	Did the lead respond	ent consult with others to complete this	module?			
	YES	□ NO □	UNKNOV	VN		
		If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_	10			
RH_9.	Which institutions we	ere consulted? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.				
	MINISTRY OF HEA	ALTH (MOH)				
	GOVERNMENT AG	GENCY (NOT MOH)				
	☐ who		(specif	(y)		
	UNICEF					
	UNFPA					
	OTHER					
		(specify)				
GENEF	RAL REPRODUCTIV	'E HEALTH CARE				
RH_10.	Are there national pocare? If NO, UNKNOWN —	olicies/guidelines on reproductive health → skip to RH 16	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
RH_11.	Do these policies/gui	idelines include the following				
	RH_11a. Family plar	nning/contraception?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11b. Abortion?		☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11c. Infertility/f	ertility care?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11d. Preconcept	tion care?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11e. Menopaus	e?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11f. Cervical ca	ncer?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
	RH_11g. Violence ag	gainst women?	☐ YES	□ №	UNKNOWN	

RH_12	Does the national policy/guideline on reproductive health YES NO care promote universal access to reproductive health care?		UNKNOWN		
RH_13	•	policy/guideline on rep the WHO Global Repro		YES NO	UNKNOWN
RH_14	care informed by	oolicy/guideline on rep the Global Strategy for Health (2016–2030)?			UNKNOWN
RH_16		policies/guidelines th ework for reproductive		☐ YES ☐ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_17	for primary health	ous professional educa care clinicians and/or th-specific training?			UNKNOWN
RH_18	•	of the documents you ng the table below.	have used to con	nplete this section and pro	vide details on
	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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FAMILY	PLANNING/CONTRACEPTION			
RH_19.	Does the country have a national policy/guideline on family planning/contraception? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_26	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_20.	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning/corcontraceptives from being made available?	ntraception p	rohibit any	of the following
	RH_20a. Injectables?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_20b. Implants?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_20c. Intrauterine device (IUD)?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_20d. Emergency contraceptives?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_20e. Other?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_21 .	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning/cor or limit access to contraception or family planning service	•	•	
	RH_21a. Adolescents?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21b. Postpartum women?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21c. Post-abortion women?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21d. Unmarried individuals?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21e. Couples in humanitarian or crisis settings?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21f. Urban poor?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21g. Rural population groups?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21h. Migrant workers?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_21i. Others?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_22.	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning/ contraception mandate a national body that monitors access to voluntary, non-discriminatory family planning services?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_23.	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning/ contraception include mechanisms that monitor denial of services on non-medical grounds (e.g. age, marital status, ability to pay) or coercion (such as inappropriate use of incentives to clients or providers)?		□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_24.	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning require a contraceptive commodity security plan?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_25.	Does the national policy/guideline on family planning/cor (survey or HMIS) disaggregated by the following population			lability of data
	RH_25a. Adolescents?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25b. Unmarried women?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

	RH_25c. Unmarried adolescents?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25d. Postpartum women?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25e. Income status?	YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	RH_25f. Rural populations?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25g. Post-abortion clients?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25h. HIV status?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_25i. Other?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_26.	Are there national clinical practice guidelines on family planning/contraception? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_29	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_27.	Are the national clinical practice guidelines on family planning/contraception updated using the latest WHO guidelines on contraceptive use (Medical Eligibility Criteria 5th edition 2015 and/or Selected Practices Recommendations 3rd edition 2016)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_28.	Do the national clinical practice guidelines on family planr components?	ning/contrace	eption incl	ude the following
	RH_28a. Counselling?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28b. Male condoms?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28c. Female condoms?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28d. Pills?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28e. Injectables?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28f. Vaginal rings?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28g. Implants?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28h. IUDs?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28i. Male sterilization?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28j. Female sterilization?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28k. Lactational amenorrhea method?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_281. Standard days method?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28m. Two-day method?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28n. Sympto-thermal method?	☐ YES	□ №	UNKNOWN
	RH_28o. Calendar method?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_28p. Emergency contraceptives?	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN

RH_29.	Which of the following commodities are included in the essential drugs list?								
	RH_29a.	Male condom	ıs?			YES		NO 🗌	UNKNOWN
	RH_29b.	Female condo	oms?			YES		NO 🗆	UNKNOWN
	RH_29c.	Pills?				YES		NO 🗌	UNKNOWN
	RH_29d.	Injectables?				YES		NO 🗌	UNKNOWN
	RH_29e.	Vaginal rings?	•			YES		NO 🗌	UNKNOWN
	RH_29f.	Implants?				YES		NO [UNKNOWN
	RH_29g.	IUDs?				YES		NO 🗌	UNKNOWN
	RH_29h.	Emergency co	ontraceptives	?		YES		NO [UNKNOWN
RH_30.	Is there a national policy/guideline on task-sharing of YES NO UI family planning services?							UNKNOWN	
RH_31.	Who is allowed to independently perform the following services other than a specialist doctor? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.								
		CHWs/LAY WORKERS	AUXILIARY MIDWIFE	AUXILIARY NURSE	MIDWIFE	NURS		FAMILY DOCTOR	UNKNOWN
RH_31a Injectab contrace	le								
RH_31b IUDs?	•								
RH_31c									
RH_31d Sterilizat									

RH_32. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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SEXUA	LLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS			
RH_33.	Are there national policies/guidelines on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) diagnosis, treatment and counselling? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_44	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_34.	Does the national policy/guideline on STIs require the use of an STI surveillance system to monitor progress against global STI targets?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_35.	Are the national policies/guidelines aligned with the Global Health Sector Strategy on STIs (2016–2021) or latest WHO guidelines on STIs?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_36.	Does the national policy/guideline on STIs include a target for the reduction of Treponema pallidum (syphilis) infection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_37.	Does the national strategy on STIs include a target that contributes to the reduction of congenital syphilis?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
RH_38.	Does the national policy/guideline include a target that contributes to the reduction in N. gonorrhoeae incidence?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
RH_39.	Does the national policy/guideline for STIs include a recommendation on integrated HIV and STI testing?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
RH_40.	Is there a national policy/guideline that addresses screening for or reporting of congenital syphilis during ANC?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_41.	Is there a national policy/guideline on the elimination of mosyphilis?	other-to-chi	ild transmi	ssion of HIV/
	YES, BOTH HIV AND SYPHILIS			
	YES, HIV ONLY			
	YES, SYPHILIS ONLY			
	□ NO			
	UNKNOWN			
RH_42.	Does the national policy/guideline for STIs ensure the availability of benzathine penicillin in the service delivery points, for use in the treatment of syphilis?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

RH_43. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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CERVICAL CANCER

RH_44.	prevention	comprehensive national ceron and control policy/guideli NKNOWN → skip to RH_48	ine?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_45.	•	icy/guideline consistent witl ensive Cervical Cancer Cont		YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_46.		policy/guideline on cervical ving services?	cancer prevention	on and control al	low the pro	ovision of any of
	RH_46a.	HPV vaccination programme?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_46b.	Screen for of cervical precancer lesions?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_46c.	Treat cervical pre-cancer lesions?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_46d.	Diagnosis of cervical cancer?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_46e.	Treatment of cervical cancer?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_46f.	Palliative care of cervical cancer?	YES, AND FREE FOR TARGET POP.	YES, BUT NOT FREE	□ NO	UNKNOWN

RH_47. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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INFERTILITY

RH_48.	Are there policies/laws on infertility management? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_55	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_49.	Are there policies/laws that regulate access to the application or practice of Assisted Reproductive Technology? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_51	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_50.	Which of the following practices are regulated?			
	RH_50a. Posthumous reproduction?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50b. Gamete donation?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50c. Fetal reduction?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50d. In vitro fertilization (IVF)	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50e. Sex selection?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50f. Same-sex/single parenting?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_50g. Cross-border reproduction?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_51.	Are there penalties for the violation of the governance, licensing and credentials certification of the practice of Assisted Reproductive Technology?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
RH_52.	Are there national programmes that provide financial support for the individual use of assisted fertility services?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
RH_53.	Are the Assisted Reproductive Technology or IVF services av people?	ailable to t	he followir	ng groups of
	RH_53a. Heterosexual couples in recognized relationships?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_53b. Heterosexual couples not in a recognized relationship (unmarried)?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_53c. Same-sex couples in a recognized relationship?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	RH_53d. Same-sex couples not in a recognized relationship (unmarried)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

RH_54. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

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SEXUAL HEALTH

RH_55.	Are there national policies/laws on sexual health information and services? If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to GBV_1	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
RH_56.	Do the laws or policies on sexual health information and services have provisions for non-discrimination for the following groups?							
	RH_56a. Age?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56b. Sex?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56c. Sexual orientation?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56d. Gender identity?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56e. Disability?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56f. Race/ethnicity?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56g. Marital status?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56h. HIV status?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56i. Involvement in sex work?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_56j. Others?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
RH_57.	Are there laws or policies on any of the following?							
	RH_57a. Decriminalizing male commercial sex workers?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_57b. Decriminalizing female commercial sex workers?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_57c. Regulate sex work through regular medical check-ups?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
RH_58.	Are there policies/laws prohibiting harmful practices related to sexual health	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to RH_60							
RH_59.	Do any policies/laws exist that prohibit the following?							
	RH_59a. Female genital mutilation (FGM)?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_59b. Virginity testing?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_59c. Preference for male child/son?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN				
	RH_59d. Decriminalizing same-sex relationships?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN				
RH_60.	Are there policies/laws establishing mandatory Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) as part of the regular educational curriculum?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN				
RH_61.	Do policies/laws exist on standard curricula for the training of health providers in sexuality counselling?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN				

RH_62.	Do policies/laws exist on a strategy to provide sexuality	☐ YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	counselling (as defined by WHO) through public services?			

RH_63. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
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Module 7: Gender-based Violence

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You have been designated as the person responsible for submitting the **Gender-based Violence** module in the online survey tool. We ask that you work with the responsible lead(s) from the Ministry of Health to complete the survey. Additionally, you may consult gender-based violence focal points from WHO, UNICEF, or UNFPA country offices and/or other partners, as well as other Ministries/government organizations, specifically including staff with appropriate expertise.
- Each module is split into several sections. These sections can be completed in separate sessions and saved in the online survey tool. At the end of each section, you will be asked to upload relevant documents used to complete the section. If electronic copies of the documents are available, you will be asked to upload them in the online survey tool. If you are unable to upload the documents, you will be asked to provide an explanation.
- Thus, prior to beginning the survey, we ask that you collect the following documents, in electronic format when possible:
 - National policies for the area of gender-based violence
 - Latest guidelines for gender-based violence.
- The online survey is formatted with automatic skips and jumps which should decrease the time for completion. Please first watch the video with instructions on how to complete the survey prior to beginning. Here is a link to the video: http://datamncah.org/rmncah/vid/pv/
- A complete instruction manual can also be downloaded from here: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RmKeSfyZINcUSMZUCWremEZbMxvu51Oh/view
- When all of the sections of the module are completed, the module can be submitted. After you complete the gender-based violence module, please press the submit button and notify the person responsible for submitting the survey online that you have completed your module.

GBV_1.	Responsible lead from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the gender-based violence module
GBV_2.	Position title of responsible lead from MoH for the gender-based violence module
GBV_3.	Contact email of responsible lead from MoH for the gender-based violence module
GBV_4.	Person responsible for submitting the gender-based violence module online

GBV_5.	Affiliation of person responsible for submitting the gender-based violence module online			
	MINISTRY OF HEAD	LTH (MOH)		
	GOVERNMENT AG	ENCY (NOT MOH)		
	☐ who		(specify)	
	UNICEF			
	UNFPA			
	OTHER			
		(speci		
GBV_6.	Position title of persor	n submitting the gender-ba	ased violence module online	
GBV_7.	Contact email of perso	on submitting the gender-k	pased violence module online	
GBV_8.	Did the lead responde	ent consult with others to co	omplete this module?	
	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN	
		If NO, UNKNOWN →	skip to GBV_10	
GBV_9.	Which institutions wer	re consulted? SELECT ALL T	HAT APPLY.	
	MINISTRY OF HEAR	LTH (MOH)		
	GOVERNMENT AG	ENCY (NOT MOH)		
	□ wнo		(specify)	
	UNICEF			
	UNFPA			
		(speci	fy)	

GENERAL GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

GBV_10.	Are there national policies/guidelines that reference gender-based violence?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to GBV_12			
GBV_11.	Does the national policy on gender-based violence include t	the followi	ng?	
	GBV_11a. Social or gender norm change strategies?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11b. Legal and police services for survivors?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11c. Perpetrator programmes/interventions?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11d. Mass media campaigns/awareness-raising initiatives?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11e. Healthy relationship skills to manage conflicts?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11f. Parenting programmes to prevent child abuse or to improve parent–child communication?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11g. Minimum age of consensual sexual activity?	YES	☐ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11h. Interventions addressing alcohol or other substance misuse?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11i. Promoting/enforcing laws and policies on "gender equality" (e.g. improving women's employment, education, improving equality for women in marriage, custody or divorce laws)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11j. Capacity-building/skills training for service providers?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_11k. Monitoring and evaluation of gender-based violence (GBV) programmes?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_111. Standardizing data collection, conducting research and documentation of GBV?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_12.	Does your country have a multisectoral plan of action for gender-based violence?	YES	□NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_13.	Is marital rape criminalized?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_14.	Is there a budget line item for provision of health services for violence against women/gender-based violence in the government budget?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_15.	Are there national guidelines or protocols to address violence against women/gender-based violence by the health sector?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	If NO, UNKNOWN → skip to GBV_18			
GBV_16.	Do the guidelines require the following?			
	GBV_16a. Sexual assault services available 24/7?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

	GBV_16b. Privacy during consultation?	☐ YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_16c. Confidentiality (e.g. in providing care and documenting)?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_16d. Non-judgemental, supportive response to disclosure?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_16e. Providing referrals and strengthening linkages?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_17.	Do clinical guidelines/protocols include any of the following violence against women/gender-based violence?	elements	of care for	survivors of
	GBV_17a. Universal screening for domestic violence/intimate partner violence?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17b. Selective or clinical enquiry for domestic violence/intimate partner violence?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17c. Psychosocial support including psychological first aid/first-line support?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17d. Mandatory reporting for domestic violence/ intimate partner violence?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17e. Sexual assault services available 24/7?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17f. Emergency contraception within 5 days of sexual assault?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17g. Access to safe abortion in cases of rape or incest?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17h. STI prophylaxis for survivors of sexual assault?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
	GBV_17i. HIV postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) for survivors of sexual assault?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN
GBV_18.	Does your country have a training programme to strengthen the capacity of health-care providers to respond to violence against women/gender-based violence?	YES	□ NO	UNKNOWN

GBV_19. Please upload all of the documents you have used to complete this section and provide details on each by completing the table below.

	(A) Title of document	(B) Date of publication	(C) Type of document	(D) Document language (ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH, FRENCH, PORTUGUESE, RUSSIAN, SPANISH, OTHER) If available, please upload an English version of the document.	(E) Upload document If the document is unavailable for upload, please provide a reason why it cannot be uploaded.
01		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
02		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
03		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
04		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	
05		BEFORE 2000 RECORD YEAR	GUIDELINE LAW PLAN REPORT	POLICY/STRATEGY HOME-BASED RECORD	

Glossary of Terms

Adolescent

For the purposes of this survey, an adolescent is 10–19 years of age. Young adolescent refers to those aged 10–14 years, while older adolescent refers to those aged 15–19 years.

Antenatal care (ANC)

The care provided by skilled health-care professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls in order to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy. The components of ANC include: risk identification; prevention and management of pregnancy-related or concurrent diseases; and health education and health promotion.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

All procedures that include the in vitro handling of both human oocytes and sperm or of embryos for the purpose of reproduction. This includes, but is not limited to, in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer, intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), embryo biopsy, pre-implantation genetic testing, assisted hatching, gamete intrafallopian transfer, zygote intrafallopian transfer, gamete and embryo cryopreservation, semen, oocyte and embryo donation, and gestational carrier cycles. Thus, ART does not, and ART-only registries do not, include assisted insemination using sperm from either a woman's partner or a sperm donor.

Auxiliary nurse

Have some training in secondary school. A period of on-the-job training may be included, and sometimes formalized in apprenticeships. An auxiliary nurse has basic nursing skills and no training in nursing decision-making. However, in different countries the level of training may vary between a few months and 2–3 years. Different names include nurse assistant and enrolled nurse.

Auxiliary nurse midwife

Have some training in secondary school. A period of on-the-job training may be included, and sometimes formalized in apprenticeships. Like an auxiliary nurse, an auxiliary nurse midwife has basic nursing skills and no training in nursing decision-making. Auxiliary nurse midwives assist in the provision of maternal and newborn health care, particularly during childbirth but also in the prenatal and postpartum periods. They possess some of the competencies in midwifery but are not fully qualified as midwives. Different names include auxiliary midwife.

Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative

The Baby-friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is a global effort to implement practices that protect, promote and support breastfeeding.

Births attended by skilled health personnel

Skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to:

- (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights-based, quality, socioculturally sensitive and dignified care to women and newborns;
- (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labour and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and
- (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In addition, as part of an integrated team of MNH professionals (including, in alphabetical order, anaesthetists, doctors [such as obstetricians and paediatricians], midwives and nurses), they perform all signal functions of emergency maternal and newborn care to optimize the health and well-being of women and newborns.* Within an enabling environment, midwives educated and regulated to International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) standards can provide nearly all of the essential care needed for women and newborns. In different countries, these competencies are held by professionals with varying occupational titles.
- * The state of the world's midwifery 2014: a universal pathway: a woman's right to health. New York (NY): United Nations Population Fund; 2014 (www.unfpa.org/sowmy).

Calendar method

Contraceptive method where women monitor their pattern of menstrual cycle over 6 months, subtract 18 from shortest cycle length (estimated first fertile day) and subtract 11 from longest cycle length (estimated last fertile day). Also known as rhythm method.

Child

For the purposes of this survey, a child is 1 month to 9 years of age.

Child Rights/Child Welfare Act/Law

Legally binding rules aimed at the protection of children's health, development and well-being

Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS)

Records such events as live births, deaths, foetal deaths, marriages, divorces and other related occurrences, such as adoptions. Vital or civil registration systems are established by law to meet the specific needs of governments and of the individuals subject to the jurisdiction of the civil registration law.

Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)

Sexual education that focuses on physiology, sexual and reproductive health, but also address issues of gender and power in relationships, and participatory teaching methods

Coordinating body

A committee or group of individuals responsible for organizing and directing a specific activity with multiple stakeholders or participants (e.g. steering committee, technical working group)

Cross-border reproduction

The provision of reproductive health services in a different jurisdiction or outside a recognized national border within which the person or persons legally reside

Early childhood development

Encompasses physical, socio-emotional, cognitive and motor development between 0 and 8 years of age

Emergency contraception

Refers to methods of contraception that can be used to prevent pregnancy after sexual intercourse. These are recommended for use within 5 days but are more effective the sooner they are used after the act of intercourse.

Emergency Obstetric Care Services (EmOC)

Services for the treatment of complications that arise during pregnancy and childbirth

Equity

Health equity is the absence of unfair and avoidable or remediable differences in health interventions and outcomes among groups of people, which may be defined socially, economically, demographically or geographically, or by other means of stratification.

Essential medicines list

List of essential medicines that satisfy the priority health-care needs of the population. The current versions of the WHO Model Lists of Essential Medicines are the 20th WHO Essential Medicines List (EML) and the 6th WHO Essential Medicines List for Children (EMLc) updated in March 2017.

Essential newborn care

Care for all newborns and includes immediate and thorough drying, skin-to-skin contact of the newborn with the mother, cord clamping and cutting after the first minutes after birth, early initiation of breastfeeding, and exclusive breastfeeding. Newborns who do not start breathing on their own by one minute after birth should receive positive pressure ventilation with room air by a self-inflating bag and mask. After the first hour of life, newborns should receive eye care, vitamin K and recommended immunizations (birth dose of OPV and Hepatitis B vaccine). They should be assessed for birth weight, gestational age, congenital defects and signs of newborn illness.

Family planning

Allows individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and the spacing and timing of their births. It is achieved through use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of involuntary infertility.

Female genital mutilation

Comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons

Fetal reduction

An intervention intended to reduce the number of gestational sacs or fetuses in a multiple gestation

Gamete donation

A process utilizing gametes (oocytes or sperms) collected from a donor (living or dead) for clinical application or research

Gender-based violence

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life

Guideline

Systematically developed evidence-based statements which assist providers, recipients and other stakeholders to make informed decisions about appropriate health interventions. Health interventions are defined broadly to include not only clinical procedures but also public health actions.

Health information system (HIS)

A health information system (HIS) has four key functions: (i) data generation, (ii) compilation, (iii) analysis and synthesis, and (iv) communication and use. The HIS collects data from health and other relevant sectors, analyses the data and ensures their overall quality, relevance and timeliness, and converts the data into information for health-related decision-making.

Health policy

Refers to decisions, plans and actions that are undertaken to achieve specific health-care goals within a society. An explicit health policy can achieve several things: it defines a vision for the future which in turn helps to establish targets and points of reference for the short and medium term; it outlines priorities and the expected roles of different groups; and it builds consensus and informs people.

Home-based record

A medical document – more often physical rather than electronic – issued by a health authority – such as a national, provincial, state or district health department – on which an individual's history covering one or more components of preventive/curative antenatal, postnatal, newborn and child health, vaccination (including human papillomavirus (HPV)) and nutrition is recorded

Human rights institution

National human rights institutions are state bodies with a constitutional and/or legislative mandate to protect and promote human rights. They are part of the state apparatus and are funded by the State.

ICD-MM

WHO application of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) to deaths during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium

ICD-PM

WHO application of International classification of Diseases (ICD-10) to deaths during the perinatal period

In vitro fertilization

An assisted reproductive technology procedure that involves extracorporeal fertilization. It includes conventional in vitro insemination and intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI).

Integrated community case management of childhood illness (iCCM)

A strategy to equip, train, support and supervise community health workers to assess children and deliver curative treatment, specifically providing treatment for pneumonia and diarrhoea in non-malaria-endemic countries or pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria treatment in malaria-endemic countries. Two or three of these treatments must be present to be considered iCCM. iCCM may also include screening, referral and treatment for malnutrition, and of newborns with illness.

Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)

A integrated approach to child health that focuses on the well-being of the whole child. The approach focuses on the major causes of death in children by improving case management skills of health workers, strengthening the health system, and addressing family and community practices. The three components of the IMCI strategy are most effective when they are implemented simultaneously.

Intermittent preventive treatment in infants (IPTi)

A full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine delivered to infants through routine immunization services, regardless of whether the child is infected with malaria. IPTi reduces clinical malaria, anaemia and severe malaria in the first year of life. Treatment is given three times during the first year of life at approximately 10 weeks, 14 weeks and 9 months of age, corresponding to the routine vaccination schedule of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI).

International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) An accredited non-governmental organization that works closely with WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and other organizations worldwide to achieve common goals in the care of mothers and children

Intimate partner violence

Behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm to those in the relationship, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours

Kangaroo Mother Care

The practice of providing continuous skin-to-skin contact between mother and baby, exclusive breastmilk feeding and early discharge from hospital

Lactational amenorrhea method

Temporary contraception for new mothers whose monthly bleeding has not returned; requires exclusive or full breastfeeding day and night of an infant less than 6 months old

Law

Rules that govern behaviour. Laws can be made by a legislature, resulting in primary legislation (often called statutes or acts), by executive or local government through the issue of secondary legislation (including decrees, regulations and bylaws), or by judges through the making of binding legal precedent (normally in common law jurisdictions).

Lay health worker

Any health worker who performs functions related to health-care delivery, was trained in some way in the context of the intervention but has received no formal professional or paraprofessional certificate or tertiary education degree. Different names include community health worker, village health worker, treatment supporter, promotores, etc.

Low birth weight

Birth weight of less than 2500 g, irrespective of gestational age

Maternal death review and response (MDSR)

Continuous cycle of notification, review, analysis and response that works to increase the avoidability of preventable maternal mortality by involving all stakeholders in the process of identifying maternal deaths, understanding why they happened and taking action to prevent similar deaths occurring in the future

Midwife

A person who has been assessed and registered by a state midwifery regulatory authority or similar regulatory authority. They offer care to childbearing women during pregnancy, labour and birth, and during the postpartum period. They also care for the newborn and assist the mother with breastfeeding. Their education lasts three, four or more years in nursing school, and leads to a university or postgraduate university degree or the equivalent. A registered midwife has the full range of midwifery skills. Different names include registered midwife, midwife, community midwife.

Newborn

For the purposes of this survey, a newborn is 0-4 weeks old.

Newborn death

The death within 28 days of birth of any live-born baby regardless of weight or gestational age

Newborn intensive care unit (NICU)

Neonatal service provided at tertiary level of care for management of high-risk small and sick newborns

Nurse

A graduate who has been legally authorized (registered) to practise after examination by a state board of nurse examiners or similar regulatory authority. Education includes three, four or more years in nursing school, and leads to a university or postgraduate university degree or the equivalent. A registered nurse has the full range of nursing skills. Different names include registered nurse, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, advance practice nurse, practice nurse, licensed nurse, diploma nurse, BS nurse, nurse clinician.

Postnatal care (PNC)

The care provided by skilled health-care professionals to women and their newborn in the postnatal period (defined from birth to 6 weeks) through four postnatal contacts in order to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby. The components of PNC include: assessment of well-being of mother and baby; prevention, detection and management of postnatal-related problems; management of concurrent diseases; and health education and health promotion.

Pneumonia with chest indrawing

The abnormal inward movement of subcostal tissue (i.e. the tissue inferior to the costal cartilage of the lower anterior chest wall) during inspiration. In children, chest indrawing often occurs during respiratory diseases with poorly compliant, or "stiff", lungs. This is a sign of severe pneumonia.

Pneumonia with fast breathing

One of the body's responses to hypoxia due to infection in the lungs is to increase the respiratory rate. This is a sign of severe pneumonia.

Possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI)

A young infant is classified as having PSBI or Very Severe Disease when any one or more of the following signs is present: not able to feed since birth or stopped feeding well (confirmed by observation); convulsions; fast breathing (60 breaths per minute or more); severe chest indrawing; fever (38° C or greater); low body temperature (less than 35.5°C).

Posthumous donation

A process utilizing gametes and/or embryos from a deceased person or persons with the intention of producing offspring

Pre-service training

Learning that takes place in preparation for taking on a future role – for example, as a doctor or nurse. This education provides a broad array of knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to fulfil that future role and from which the student can later select what is needed in a specific situation. Pre-service education most often takes place in schools and universities (e.g. medical, nursing and midwifery schools).

Preterm birth

A baby born < 37 completed weeks gestation

Programme

A coordinated and comprehensive set of planned, sequential health strategies, activities and services designed to achieve well-defined objectives and targets. A national programme usually has national, subnational and local coordinators, and dedicated funding to support planned activities. Within the health sector the term national health programme is often used to indicate national health system components that administer specific services (e.g. national programmes for HIV, adolescent health or school health services).

Quality of care

The extent to which health services provided to individuals and patient populations improve desired health outcomes. In order to achieve this, health care must be safe, effective, timely, efficient, equitable and people-centred.

Same-sex/single parenting policy

The prospective parents to bring up or raise a child are of the same sex, or is a person without a partner.

Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (SMC)

The intermittent administration of full treatment courses of an antimalarial medicine to children in areas of highly seasonal transmission during the malaria season

Sex selection

Fetal reduction based on a preferred sex of the embryo. Sex selection can be performed at preconception (selection of enriched fractions of X- or Y-bearing sperm, pre-implantation (male or female embryo selection) and prenatal (sex selection abortion). It can be medical (acceptable) or non-medical (controversial).

Sexual violence

Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work. Three types of sexual violence are commonly distinguished: sexual violence involving intercourse (i.e. rape), contact sexual violence (e.g. unwanted touching, but excluding intercourse) and noncontact sexual violence (e.g. threatened sexual violence, exhibitionism and verbal sexual harassment).

Small for gestational age (SGA)

Birth weight less than 2 standard deviations below the mean or less than the 10th percentile according to local intrauterine growth charts. An SGA baby may be preterm or full-term.

Stakeholder

Individual, group or an organization that has an interest in the organization and delivery of health care

Standards

A statement of a defined level of quality in the delivery of services that is required to meet the needs of intended beneficiaries

Standard days method

Contraceptive method where women track their fertile periods (usually days 8–19 of each cycle of 26–32 days) using cycle beads or other aids

Stillbirth

A baby born with no signs of life, weighing $\geq 1\,000\,\mathrm{g}$ or with more than 28 completed weeks of gestation and $\geq 35\,\mathrm{cm}$ body length (birth weight given priority over gestational age). This is for international comparison. Other countries may have adopted lower cut-offs for stillbirths: a baby born with no signs of life, weighing 500 g or more with more than 22 completed weeks of gestation and body length of 25 cm or more.

National health strategy

(Also known as a national health strategic plan or national health plan) A process of organizing decisions and actions to achieve particular ends, set within a policy, providing "a model of an intended future situation and a programme of action predetermined to achieve the intended situation". Refers to the broad, long-term lines of action to achieve the policy vision and goals for the health sector, incorporating "the identification of suitable points for intervention, the ways of ensuring the involvement of other sectors, the range of political, social, economic and technical factors, as well as constraints and ways of dealing with them"

Substance use

The harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs

Sympto-thermal method

Contraceptive method where women track their fertile periods by observing changes in the cervical mucus (clear texture), body temperature (slight increase) and consistency of the cervix (softening).

Target

An intermediate result towards an objective that a programme seeks to achieve, within a specified time frame, a target is more specific than an objective and lends itself more readily to being expressed in quantitative terms.

Two-day method

Contraceptive method where women track their fertile periods by observing presence of cervical mucus (of any type, colour or consistency)

Universal access

"Access" is understood as a broad concept that measures three dimensions of key health sector interventions: availability, coverage, and outcome and impact. Availability is defined in terms of the reachability (physical access), affordability (economic access) and acceptability (sociocultural access) of services that meet a minimum standard of quality. Making services available, affordable and acceptable is an essential precondition for achieving universal access.

Coverage is defined as the proportion of people needing an intervention who receive it. Coverage is influenced by the supply or provision of services, and by the demand from those who need services and their health seeking behaviour. Outcome and impact are defined in terms of medium-term effects, such as behavioural change or higher survival rates, and long-term effects, such as lower infection rates. Outcome and impact are the result of coverage, and depend on the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions.

Very low birth weight

Birth weight of less than 1500 g

Women of reproductive age

For purposes of this survey, a woman of reproductive age is 15–49 years of age.

Annex 2: Tables

Table A.2.1. Availability of national policies/guidelines on reproductive health

		National policy/guideline exists on reproductive health care	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	98%	42
	AMR	86%	29
	EMR	100%	15
	EUR	92%	39
	SEAR	100%	11
	WPR	86%	14
World Bank income group	Low-income	97%	32
	Lower-middle-income	100%	39
	Upper-middle-income	95%	41
	High-income	82%	38
Global		93%	150

Table A.2.2. Components included in national policies/guidelines on reproductive health care, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Family planning/contraception	Abortion	Infertility/fertility care	Preconception care	Menopause	Cervical cancer	Violence against women	Average proportion of topics included in national policy	Proportion of countries with all topics included in national policy	Total number of countries
	AFR	98%	83%	74%	71%	55%	86%	86%	79%	45%	42
_	AMR	86%	69%	52%	69%	38%	76%	83%	67%	28%	29
WHO region	EMR	93%	67%	67%	93%	87%	93%	100%	86%	53%	15
MHO	EUR	92%	85%	87%	69%	49%	85%	82%	78%	36%	39
	SEAR	100%	91%	82%	64%	64%	91%	82%	82%	27%	11
	WPR	86%	79%	71%	64%	64%	86%	71%	74%	50%	14
	Low-income	97%	81%	81%	75%	56%	84%	78%	79%	44%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	100%	90%	82%	72%	72%	92%	95%	86%	54%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	95%	85%	59%	78%	49%	93%	90%	78%	32%	41
	High-income	79%	61%	71%	61%	42%	68%	71%	65%	29%	38
Global		93%	79%	73%	71%	55%	85%	84%	77%	39%	150

Table A.2.3. Availability of national policies/guidelines on family planning/contraception and inclusion of requirement of contraceptive commodity security plan, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline exists on family planning/ contraception	National policy/guideline on family planning requires contraceptive commodity security plan	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	100%	83%	42
	AMR	86%	55%	29
	EMR	93%	87%	15
	EUR	74%	44%	39
	SEAR	100%	73%	11
	WPR	79%	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	100%	88%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	100%	95%	39
	Upper-middle-income	90%	51%	41
	High-income	63%	42%	38
Global		88%	65%	150

Table A.2.4. Availability of national clinical practice guidelines on family planning/contraception using latest WHO guidelines, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National clinical practice guidelines on family planning/ contraception exist	National clinical practice guidelines on family planning/ contraception are updated using the latest WHO guidelines on contraceptive use	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	90%	79%	42
	AMR	79%	69%	29
	EMR	67%	60%	15
	EUR	56%	36%	39
	SEAR	100%	91%	11
	WPR	64%	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	88%	75%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	97%	87%	39
	Upper-middle-income	80%	63%	41
	High-income	37%	29%	38
Global		75%	63%	150

Table A.2.5. Family planning commodities included in national essential drugs list, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Male condoms	Female condoms	Pills	Injectables	Vaginal rings	Implants	IUDs	Emergency contraceptives	Average proportion of items	Proportion of countries with all items	Total number of countries
	AFR	88%	86%	88%	88%	31%	83%	88%	74%	78%	19%	42
_	AMR	90%	62%	93%	86%	14%	69%	90%	79%	73%	10%	29
WHO region	EMR	87%	33%	93%	93%	20%	67%	87%	60%	68%	13%	15
WHO	EUR	38%	26%	59%	49%	44%	44%	59%	49%	46%	21%	39
	SEAR	100%	9%	100%	91%	18%	82%	100%	91%	74%	0%	11
	WPR	64%	36%	86%	86%	0%	64%	79%	57%	59%	0%	14
	Low-income	94%	75%	94%	91%	34%	91%	94%	78%	81%	22%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	85%	51%	90%	87%	10%	74%	87%	67%	69%	5%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	71%	46%	78%	76%	20%	56%	76%	63%	61%	10%	41
	High-income	50%	32%	71%	61%	42%	50%	68%	61%	54%	21%	38
Global		74%	50%	83%	78%	26%	67%	81%	67%	66%	14%	150

Table A.2.6. Availability of national policies/guidelines on task-sharing of family planning services, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline exists on task-sharing of family planning services	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	71%	42
	AMR	69%	29
	EMR	47%	15
	EUR	36%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	69%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	79%	39
	Upper-middle-income	63%	41
	High-income	29%	38
Global		60%	150

Table A.2.7. Availability of national policies/guidelines on diagnosis, treatment and counselling for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline exists on STI diagnosis, treatment and counselling
WHO region	AFR	93%
	AMR	93%
	EMR	80%
	EUR	72%
	SEAR	91%
	WPR	100%
World Bank	Low-income	88%
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%
	Upper-middle-income	88%
	High-income	76%
Global		87%

Table A.2.8. Components included in national policy/guideline on STI diagnosis, treatment and counselling, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Requires the use of STI surveillance system to monitor progress against global STI targets	Aligns with the Global Health Sector Strategy on STIs (2016–2021) or latest WHO guidelines on STIs	Includes a target for reduction of Treponema pallidum (syphilis) infection	Includes a target that contributes to reduction of congenital syphilis	Includes a target that contributes to reduction in N. gonorrhoeae incidence	Includes recommendation on integrated HIV and STI testing	Average proportion of items included in national STI policy/ guideline	Proportion of countries with all items included in national STI policy/guideline	Total number of countries
	AFR	69%	76%	76%	81%	69%	81%	75%	52%	42
_	AMR	79%	69%	69%	86%	48%	79%	72%	34%	29
regior	EMR	47%	53%	27%	33%	20%	67%	41%	20%	15
WHO region	EUR	56%	49%	46%	59%	49%	67%	54%	33%	39
	SEAR	91%	73%	73%	82%	55%	82%	76%	45%	11
	WPR	71%	64%	64%	64%	50%	79%	65%	35%	14
<u>Q</u>	Low-income	59%	72%	56%	56%	53%	81%	63%	44%	32
Bank grou	Lower-middle-income	79%	72%	72%	85%	57%	79%	74%	41%	39
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income	71%	63%	73%	78%	61%	73%	70%	44%	41
ı.	High-income	58%	50%	39%	58%	37%	68%	52%	26%	38
Global		67%	64%	61%	70%	52%	75%	65%	39%	150

Table A.2.9. Availability of national policies/guidelines on comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Comprehensive national cervical cancer prevention and control policy/guideline exists
WHO region	AFR	79%
	AMR	79%
	EMR	47%
	EUR	87%
	SEAR	100%
	WPR	86%
World Bank	Low-income	75%
income group	Lower-middle-income	82%
	Upper-middle-income	85%
	High-income	76%
Global		80%

Table A.2.10. Components included in national comprehensive cervical cancer control policies/guidelines, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Is consistent with WHO Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Control Guidelines (2014)	HPV vaccination programme	Screening for cervical pre- cancer lesions	Treatment of cervical pre-cancer lesions	Diagnosis of cervical cancer	Treatment of cervical cancer	Palliative care for cervical cancer	Average proportion of items included in national cervical cancer policy/guideline	Proportion of countries with all items included in national cervical cancer policy/guideline	Total number of countries
	AFR	64%	55%	74%	74%	74%	69%	69%	68%	40%	42
_	AMR	66%	59%	79%	79%	79%	76%	76%	73%	45%	29
WHO region	EMR	40%	20%	33%	40%	47%	40%	33%	36%	13%	15
MHO	EUR	67%	77%	85%	85%	85%	85%	74%	79%	56%	39
	SEAR	82%	72%	100%	91%	82%	82%	73%	83%	55%	11
	WPR	64%	64%	86%	79%	86%	71%	57%	72%	29%	14
<u>Q</u>	Low-income	69%	56%	69%	69%	72%	69%	63%	67%	44%	32
Bank grou	Lower-middle-income	67%	49%	77%	74%	77%	69%	64%	68%	33%	39
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income	66%	61%	83%	83%	80%	76%	73%	75%	39%	41
.⊑	High-income	55%	74%	76%	76%	76%	76%	68%	72%	55%	38
Global		64%	60%	77%	76%	77%	73%	67%	70%	43%	150

Table A.2.11. Availability of national policies/guidelines on antenatal care (ANC), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on ANC exists	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	95%	42
	AMR	100%	29
	EMR	93%	15
	EUR	97%	39
	SEAR	100%	11
	WPR	86%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%	39
	Upper-middle-income	100%	41
	High-income	95%	38
Global		96%	150

Table A.2.12. National policy/guideline on ANC specifies minimum number of ANC contacts during a normal pregnancy, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on ANC specifies minimum number of contacts during a normal pregnancy	Recommendation is less than 4 ANC contacts during a normal pregnancy	Recommendation is at least 4 ANC contacts during a normal pregnancy	Recommendation is at least 8 ANC contacts during a normal pregnancy	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	95%	7%	41%	48%	42
	AMR	93%	0%	66%	28%	29
	EMR	93%	0%	80%	13%	15
	EUR	95%	3%	36%	56%	39
	SEAR	100%	0%	64%	36%	11
	WPR	79%	0%	64%	14%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	3%	56%	34%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%	0%	62%	33%	39
	Upper-middle-income	100%	5%	54%	41%	41
	High-income	84%	3%	37%	45%	38
Global		93%	3%	52%	39%	150

Table A.2.13. National policy/guideline on ANC specifies time of first contact, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on ANC specifies when first contact should occur	Recommendation is within first 12 weeks of pregnancy	Recommendation is later than 12 weeks of pregnancy	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	90%	88%	2%	42
	AMR	100%	97%	3%	29
	EMR	93%	80%	7%	15
	EUR	97%	95%	3%	39
	SEAR	100%	91%	9%	11
	WPR	79%	79%	0%	14
World Bank	Low-income	88%	84%	3%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	92%	82%	8%	39
	Upper-middle-income	100%	98%	2%	41
	High-income	95%	95%	0%	38
Global		94%	90%	3%	150

Table A.2.14. National policy/guideline on ANC includes statement on counselling and interventions, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on ANC includes statement on counselling and interventions
WHO region	AFR	95%
	AMR	93%
	EMR	93%
	EUR	97%
	SEAR	100%
	WPR	79%
World Bank	Low-income	94%
income group	Lower-middle-income	92%
	Upper-middle-income	98%
	High-income	92%
Global		94%

Table A.2.15. Components included in ANC policies/guidelines, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Birth preparedness and complication readiness	Nutrition during pregnancy	Iron and folic acid during pregnancy	Immunization during pregnancy	Screening for STIs during pregnancy	Prevention and treatment of HIV in pregnancy	Prevention and treatment of syphilis in pregnancy	Prevention and treatment of TB in pregnancy	Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy for malaria*	Prevention and management of gestational diabetes	Counselling on tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse during pregnancy	Total number of countries	Total number of countries: malaria-specific
	AFR	90%	93%	95%	95%	93%	95%	95%	60%	74%	71%	83%	42	42
_	AMR	86%	90%	90%	90%	93%	90%	93%	69%	45%	90%	90%	29	29
WHO region	EMR	87%	87%	93%	93%	93%	87%	87%	60%	20%	87%	80%	15	15
WHO	EUR	92%	92%	97%	82%	92%	82%	82%	51%	N/A	90%	90%	39	N/A
-	SEAR	100%	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	100%	91%	45%	91%	100%	11	11
	WPR	79%	71%	79%	50%	71%	71%	71%	36%	21%	79%	57%	14	14
0	Low- income	91%	94%	94%	94%	91%	88%	88%	59%	72%	63%	81%	32	31
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	90%	90%	92%	87%	87%	90%	92%	74%	49%	87%	85%	39	35
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	95%	88%	95%	85%	95%	90%	93%	61%	22%	93%	88%	41	30
	High- income	82%	89%	92%	82%	89%	79%	82%	42%	11%	87%	84%	38	15
Globa	I	89%	90%	93%	87%	91%	87%	89%	59%	37%	83%	85%	150	111

^{*} For malaria, see malaria-specific denominator, which excludes European Region.

Table A.2.16. National policy/guideline on ANC recommends use of ultrasound before 24 weeks of gestation, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on ANC recommends use of ultrasound before 24 weeks of gestation	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	67%	42
	AMR	86%	29
	EMR	73%	15
	EUR	97%	39
	SEAR	82%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	63%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	69%	39
	Upper-middle-income	93%	41
	High-income	89%	38
Global		79%	150

Table A.2.17. Average proportion of policy components and proportion of countries with all components included in ANC national policy/guideline, by WHO region and World Bank group

		Average proportion of items included in national ANC policy/ guideline	Proportion of countries with all items included in national ANC policy/ guideline	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	79%	0%	42
	AMR	80%	0%	29
	EMR	76%	0%	15
	EUR	74%	0%	39
	SEAR	85%	0%	11
	WPR	61%	0%	14
World Bank	Low-income	77%	0%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	78%	0%	39
	Upper-middle-income	79%	0%	41
	High-income	71%	0%	38
Global		76%	0%	150

Table A.2.18. Availability of national policy/guideline on childbirth and inclusion of the right to access to skilled care during childbirth, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on childbirth exists	National policy/guideline exists on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	93%	86%	42
	AMR	93%	90%	29
	EMR	93%	93%	15
	EUR	92%	92%	39
	SEAR	91%	91%	11
	WPR	79%	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	88%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	97%	95%	39
	Upper-middle-income	90%	88%	41
	High-income	84%	79%	38
Global		91%	87%	150

Table A.2.19. Components included in national childbirth policies/guidelines, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Recommends place of childbirth	Indicates designated health facilities as preferred places of childbirth	Recommends presence of a companion of choice during labour and birth	Recommends for the woman to choose the birthing position	Recommends use of magnesium sulfate for prevention and treatment of eclampsia	Recommends oxytocin for prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage	Total number of countries
	AFR	86%	81%	52%	40%	93%	93%	42
_	AMR	90%	76%	76%	62%	93%	93%	29
WHO region	EMR	80%	60%	20%	20%	93%	93%	15
MHO	EUR	79%	77%	72%	51%	74%	77%	39
	SEAR	91%	91%	73%	64%	91%	91%	11
	WPR	64%	50%	43%	29%	71%	71%	14
., <u>□</u>	Low-income	84%	75%	63%	50%	91%	94%	32
Bank grou	Lower-middle-income	92%	82%	59%	56%	97%	97%	39
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income	80%	73%	59%	37%	88%	85%	41
<u>_</u>	High-income	74%	68%	58%	42%	68%	71%	38
Global		83%	75%	59%	46%	86%	87%	150

Table A.2.20. Average proportion of policy components and proportion of countries with all components included in national policy/guideline on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Average proportion of items included in national policy/guideline on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth	Proportion of countries with all items included in national policy/guideline on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	74%	36%	42
	AMR	82%	48%	29
	EMR	61%	13%	15
	EUR	72%	36%	39
	SEAR	83%	55%	11
	WPR	55%	21%	14
World Bank	Low-income	76%	38%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	81%	49%	39
	Upper-middle-income	70%	29%	41
	High-income	64%	29%	38
Global		73%	36%	150

Table A.2.21. Availability of national policies/guidelines on availability of clean water and sanitation and essential equipment in facilities where births take place, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on availability of clean water and sanitation in facilities where births take place	National policy/guideline on availability of essential equipment in facilities where births take place	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	83%	90%	42
	AMR	76%	83%	29
	EMR	73%	93%	15
	EUR	82%	90%	39
	SEAR	91%	91%	11
	WPR	43%	50%	14
World Bank	Low-income	88%	91%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	79%	95%	39
	Upper-middle-income	78%	80%	41
	High-income	66%	76%	38
Global		77%	85%	150

Table A.2.22. Availability of national policies/guidelines/laws on maternal, stillbirth and neonatal death notification and review, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline/law requiring all maternal deaths to be reviewed	National policy/guideline/law requiring all maternal deaths to be notified within 24 hours to a central authority	National policy/guideline/law requiring stillbirths (fresh or macerated) to be reviewed	National policy/guideline/law requiring neonatal deaths (0–28 days) to be reviewed	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	93%	98%	48%	71%	42
	AMR	90%	79%	48%	72%	29
	EMR	87%	87%	33%	53%	15
	EUR	72%	69%	41%	59%	39
	SEAR	100%	82%	45%	91%	11
	WPR	64%	64%	36%	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	91%	94%	41%	69%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%	90%	44%	74%	39
	Upper-middle-income	85%	78%	46%	73%	41
	High-income	66%	66%	42%	50%	38
Global		84%	81%	43%	67%	150

Table A.2.23. Availability of national policies/guidelines setting forth a competency framework for maternal and/or newborn health care, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline that sets forth a competency framework for maternal and/or newborn health care	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	76%	42
	AMR	79%	29
	EMR	73%	15
	EUR	82%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	75%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	79%	39
	Upper-middle-income	78%	41
	High-income	76%	38
Global		77%	150

Table A.2.24. Availability of national policies/guidelines on essential medicines and equipment, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on essential medicines and equipment
WHO region	AFR	98%
	AMR	97%
	EMR	100%
	EUR	74%
	SEAR	100%
	WPR	86%
World Bank income group	Low-income	97%
	Lower-middle-income	92%
	Upper-middle-income	95%
	High-income	79%
Global		91%

Table A.2.25. Items indicated for use during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum care included in national essential drugs list and national commodities list, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Magnesium sulfate	Oxytocin	Misoprostol tablets	Ampicillin or amoxicillin injections	Gentamycin injection	Metronidazole injection	Procaine penicillin injection	Benzathine penicillin
WHO region	AFR	98%	98%	95%	98%	98%	93%	88%	98%
	AMR	97%	97%	79%	93%	93%	86%	86%	97%
	EMR	93%	100%	80%	100%	93%	100%	80%	80%
	EUR	72%	72%	59%	67%	64%	62%	33%	59%
	SEAR	100%	100%	82%	100%	100%	100%	91%	91%
	WPR	86%	86%	64%	86%	86%	79%	71%	86%
World Bank	Low-income	97%	97%	94%	97%	97%	91%	84%	88%
income group	Lower-middle-income	92%	92%	82%	92%	92%	87%	79%	90%
	Upper-middle-income	95%	95%	76%	93%	90%	88%	78%	88%
	High-income	74%	76%	61%	71%	68%	68%	44%	71%
Global		89%	90%	77%	88%	87%	83%	71%	84%

Table A.2.26. Items indicated for use during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum care included in national essential drugs list and national commodities list, by WHO region and World Bank income group (continued)

		Dexamethasone injection	Chlorhexidine	Ceftriaxone	Intravenous tranexamic acid	Obstetric ultrasound machine	Self-inflating bag (newborn size) with neonatal and paediatric masks of different sizes and valves	Oxygen supply	Pulse oximeter	Blood and blood products	Vacuum aspiration	Total number of countries
	AFR	95%	86%	86%	45%	76%	76%	86%	79%	88%	83%	42
_	AMR	97%	86%	97%	45%	86%	90%	90%	90%	90%	79%	29
regio	EMR	93%	93%	93%	53%	80%	93%	93%	93%	87%	93%	15
WHO region	EUR	67%	62%	69%	59%	69%	69%	69%	69%	67%	67%	39
	SEAR	100%	100%	100%	82%	82%	91%	82%	73%	82%	73%	11
	WPR	86%	64%	86%	64%	71%	86%	86%	86%	86%	71%	14
C	Low- income	91%	94%	88%	47%	72%	78%	88%	81%	91%	88%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	92%	85%	85%	51%	69%	79%	79%	77%	77%	74%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	93%	76%	92%	51%	90%	88%	88%	85%	88%	78%	41
	High- income	74%	66%	74%	66%	74%	76%	76%	76%	74%	71%	38
Global		87%	79%	85%	54%	77%	81%	83%	80%	82%	77%	150

Table A.2.27. Average proportion of items and proportion of countries with all items included in national essential drugs list and list of essential commodities, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Average proportion of items included in national essential drugs list and national list of essential commodities	Proportion of countries with all items included in national essential drugs list and national list of essential commodities	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	87%	26%	42
	AMR	88%	31%	29
	EMR	89%	33%	15
	EUR	64%	28%	39
	SEAR	90%	45%	11
	WPR	79%	29%	14
World Bank	Low-income	87%	34%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	82%	26%	39
	Upper-middle-income	85%	29%	41
	High-income	70%	32%	38
Global		81%	30%	150

Table A.2.28. National policy/guideline on postnatal care recommends assessment of both mother and newborn, mother only or newborn only by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline exists on postnatal care for mothers and newborns	National policy/ guideline recommends assessment of both mother and newborn	National policy/ guideline recommends assessment of mother only	National policy/ guideline recommends assessment of newborn only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	90%	90%	0%	0%	42
	AMR	93%	86%	3%	0%	29
	EMR	93%	93%	0%	0%	15
	EUR	95%	90%	0%	0%	39
	SEAR	100%	100%	0%	0%	11
	WPR	79%	79%	0%	0%	14
World Bank	Low-income	91%	91%	0%	0%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%	92%	0%	0%	39
	Upper-middle-income	93%	93%	0%	0%	41
	High-income	89%	82%	3%	0%	38
Global		92%	89%	1%	0%	150

Table A.2.29. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of low-birth-weight and preterm newborns, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline exists on management of low-birth-weight and preterm newborns	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	90%	42
	AMR	90%	29
	EMR	87%	15
	EUR	79%	39
	SEAR	100%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	88%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	92%	39
	Upper-middle-income	88%	41
	High-income	71%	38
Global		85%	150

Table A.2.30. Components included in national policies/guidelines on management of low-birth-weight and preterm newborns, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Recommends that preterm/low-birth- weight newborns, including those with very low birth weight, should be fed breastmilk	Specifies the presence of skilled personnel to assist mothers who have difficulties breastfeeding	Recommends Kangaroo Mother Care (skin-to-skin contact) at health facilities for clinically stable newborns weighing 2000 g or less at birth	Indicates the level of facility where Kangaroo Mother Care should be provided	Average proportion of components included in national policy/guideline on management of low-birth-weight and preterm newborns	Proportion of countries with all components included in national policy/guideline on management of low-birthweight and preterm newborns	Total number of countries
	AFR	88%	81%	86%	69%	81%	62%	42
_	AMR	86%	90%	79%	59%	78%	59%	29
regiol	EMR	80%	80%	67%	60%	72%	53%	15
WHO region	EUR	72%	74%	56%	41%	61%	41%	39
	SEAR	100%	100%	91%	73%	91%	73%	11
	WPR	57%	57%	36%	21%	43%	21%	14
	Low-income	84%	75%	81%	56%	74%	47%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	90%	92%	79%	69%	83%	67%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	85%	83%	68%	61%	74%	61%	41
>	High- income	63%	68%	55%	32%	55%	32%	38
Globa	I	81%	80%	71%	55%	72%	52%	150

Table A.2.31. National policy/guideline on low-birth-weight and preterm newborns indicates level of facility where Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) should be provided, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		KMC provided at first-level and referral facilities	KMC provided at first-level facilities only	KMC provided at referral facilities only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	38%	7%	24%	42
	AMR	21%	3%	31%	29
	EMR	20%	13%	27%	15
	EUR	10%	10%	15%	39
	SEAR	56%	0%	18%	11
	WPR	14%	0%	7%	14
World Bank	Low-income	28%	6%	22%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	49%	0%	21%	39
	Upper-middle-income	15%	12%	27%	41
	High-income	8%	8%	16%	38
Global		25%	7%	21%	150

Table A.2.32. National standards exist for management of newborn infants with severe illness and specify availability of special newborn care units (SNCUs) and newborn intensive care units (NICUs), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National standards exist for management of newborn infants with severe illness	National policy/ guideline specifies availability of SNCUs	National policy/ guideline specifies availability of NICUs	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	93%	79%	74%	42
	AMR	86%	83%	83%	29
	EMR	93%	80%	67%	15
	EUR	72%	82%	82%	39
	SEAR	91%	91%	100%	11
	WPR	57%	36%	50%	14
World Bank	Low-income	97%	81%	72%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	90%	74%	79%	39
	Upper-middle-income	80%	85%	83%	41
	High-income	66%	68%	71%	38
Global		83%	77%	77%	150

Table A.2.33. National standards on management of newborn infants with severe illness specify level at which SNCUs and NICUs are available, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		SNCUs available at first-level and referral facilities	SNCUs available at first-level facilities only	SNCUs available at referral facilities only	NICUs available at first-level and referral facilities	NICUs available at first-level facilities only	NICUs available at referral facilities only	Total number of countries
	AFR	12%	2%	64%	5%	0%	64%	42
_	AMR	14%	7%	52%	3%	7%	66%	29
WHO region	EMR	7%	0%	73%	0%	0%	60%	15
MHO	EUR	8%	15%	44%	8%	8%	49%	39
	SEAR	0%	9%	82%	9%	9%	73%	11
	WPR	7%	0%	29%	7%	0%	43%	14
., <u>e</u>	Low-income	19%	3%	59%	9%	0%	56%	32
Bank group	Lower-middle-income	5%	0%	67%	5%	0%	69%	39
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income	7%	5%	59%	0%	5%	63%	41
	High-income	8%	18%	37%	8%	11%	45%	38
Global		9%	7%	55%	5%	4%	59%	150

Table A.2.34. Availability of national policy/guideline that recommends routine haemoculture in newborns before starting on antibiotics in case of suspected sepsis, and availability of national policy/guideline for treatment of sick newborns with possible serious bacterial infection (PSBI) at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline exists that recommends routine haemoculture before starting on antibiotics in case of suspected sepsis	National policy/guideline exists for treatment of sick newborns with PSBI at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	31%	67%	42
	AMR	76%	48%	29
	EMR	67%	60%	15
	EUR	67%	54%	39
	SEAR	55%	64%	11
	WPR	36%	14%	14
World Bank	Low-income	41%	72%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	54%	67%	39
	Upper-middle-income	61%	44%	41
	High-income	61%	37%	38
Global		55%	54%	150

Table A.2.35. Availability of national policies/guidelines on child health and development of children, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on child health and development of children: ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline on child health and development of children: ages 0–5 years only	National policy/ guideline on child health and development of children: ages 5–9 only	Total number of countries
	AFR	50%	43%	0%	42
_	AMR	59%	38%	0%	29
WHO region	EMR	20%	73%	0%	15
WHO 1	EUR	72%	21%	3%	39
	SEAR	73%	27%	0%	11
	WPR	43%	36%	7%	14
d)	Low-income	41%	50%	0%	32
World Bank income group	Lower-middle-income	44%	46%	3%	39
Vorld Bar grc	Upper-middle- income	61%	34%	0%	41
>	High-income	74%	21%	3%	38
Global		55%	37%	1%	150

Table A.2.36. Availability of national policy/guideline setting forth a competency framework for child health care, and availability of a continuous professional education system for primary health care clinicians and/or nurses to receive child-specific training, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline that sets forth a competency framework for child health care	Continuous professional education system is in place for primary health care clinicians and/or nurses to receive child-specific training	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	64%	76%	42
	AMR	86%	66%	29
	EMR	67%	67%	15
	EUR	82%	82%	39
	SEAR	100%	82%	11
	WPR	50%	71%	14
World Bank	Low-income	72%	75%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	64%	79%	39
	Upper-middle-income	85%	68%	41
	High-income	76%	76%	38
Global		75%	75%	150

Table A.2.37. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of childhood pneumonia, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on management of childhood pneumonia for ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline on management of childhood pneumonia for ages 0–5 years only	National policy/ guideline on management of childhood pneumonia for ages 5–9 years only	Total number of countries
	AFR	38%	55%	0%	42
_	AMR	45%	34%	0%	29
WHO region	EMR	13%	87%	0%	15
MHO	EUR	49%	10%	0%	39
	SEAR	36%	64%	0%	11
	WPR	21%	29%	7%	14
(I)	Low-income	31%	66%	0%	32
World Bank income group	Lower-middle-income	33%	56%	3%	39
Vorld Bar grc	Upper-middle-income	42%	32%	0%	41
	High-income	45%	13%	0%	38
Global		38%	41%	1%	150

Table A.2.38. National policy/guideline on management of childhood pneumonia specifies level of system at which pneumonia with chest indrawing can be treated, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Pneumonia with chest indrawing to be treated at first-level facilities	Pneumonia with chest indrawing to be treated at referral facilities	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	40%	43%	42
	AMR	24%	45%	29
	EMR	27%	67%	15
	EUR	23%	26%	39
	SEAR	45%	55%	11
	WPR	21%	29%	14
World Bank	Low-income	38%	50%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	41%	41%	39
	Upper-middle-income	17%	46%	41
	High-income	26%	26%	38
Global		30%	41%	150

Table A.2.39. National policy/guideline on management of childhood pneumonia specifies first line of treatment for pneumonia with chest indrawing and fast breathing, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		First-line treatment for pneumonia with chest indrawing: AMOXICILLIN	First-line treatment for pneumonia with chest indrawing: CO-TRIMOXAZOLE	First-line treatment for pneumonia with fast breathing: AMOXICILLIN	First-line treatment for pneumonia with fast breathing: CO-TRIMOXAZOLE	Recommended duration of treatment for pneumonia with fast breathing: 3 DAYS	Recommended duration of treatment for pneumonia with fast breathing: 5 DAYS	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	86%	5%	86%	7%	5%	71%	42
	AMR	59%	3%	66%	3%	7%	21%	29
	EMR	47%	27%	67%	20%	7%	73%	15
	EUR	38%	0%	46%	0%	3%	13%	39
	SEAR	73%	0%	82%	0%	18%	64%	11
	WPR	43%	7%	43%	7%	21%	29%	14
World Bank	Low-income	88%	6%	84%	13%	6%	72%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	74%	10%	79%	5%	18%	62%	39
	Upper-middle-income	41%	5%	54%	5%	5%	29%	41
	High-income	39%	0%	47%	0%	0%	11%	38
Global		59%	5%	65%	5%	7%	42%	150

Table A.2.40. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of childhood diarrhoea, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on management of childhood diarrhoea: ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline on management of childhood diarrhoea: ages 0–5 years only	National policy/ guideline on management of childhood diarrhoea: ages 5–9 years only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	33%	60%	0%	42
	AMR	52%	34%	0%	29
	EMR	27%	67%	0%	15
	EUR	44%	18%	0%	39
	SEAR	18%	82%	0%	11
	WPR	21%	29%	7%	14
World Bank	Low-income	31%	63%	0%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	33%	59%	3%	39
	Upper-middle-income	34%	49%	0%	41
	High-income	47%	5%	0%	38
Global		37%	43%	1%	150

Table A.2.41. Recommended treatment for diarrhoea with dehydration specified in national policy/ guideline, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Recommended treatment for diarrhoea with dehydration: ORS, zinc and fluid	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	93%	42
	AMR	72%	29
	EMR	93%	15
	EUR	46%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	95%	39
	Upper-middle-income	68%	41
	High-income	39%	38
Global		73%	150

Table A.2.42. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children: ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline on management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children: ages 0-5 years only	National policy/ guideline on management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children: ages 5-9 years only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	55%	38%	0%	42
	AMR	85%	10%	5%	20
	EMR	47%	27%	7%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	55%	36%	0%	11
	WPR	7%	7%	7%	14
World Bank	Low-income	52%	42%	3%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	43%	31%	6%	35
	Upper-middle-income	69%	8%	0%	26
	High-income	50%	10%	0%	10
Global		53%	26%	3%	102

Note:

Excludes countries in the European Region and the following countries in the Region of the Americas: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay.

Table A.2.43. National policy/guideline on management of malaria with appropriate recommendations for children specifies recommended parasitological confirmation (microscopy or RDT) of malaria before treatment, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline recommends parasitological confirmation of malaria before treatment	Approach used for confirmation of malaria: RDT	Approach used for confirmation of malaria: MICROSCOPY	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	93%	67%	12%	42
	AMR	100%	35%	65%	20
	EMR	73%	33%	40%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	91%	45%	45%	11
	WPR	14%	14%	0%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	61%	16%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	77%	57%	17%	35
	Upper-middle-income	77%	30%	46%	26
	High-income	60%	0%	60%	10
Global		80%	46%	28%	102

Note:

Excludes countries in the European Region and the following countries in the Region of the Americas: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay.

Table A.2.44. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of acute malnutrition in children, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline on management of acute malnutrition in children: ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline on management of acute malnutrition in children: ages 0–5 years only	National policy/ guideline on management of acute malnutrition in children: ages 5–9 years only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	41%	52%	0%	42
	AMR	52%	28%	0%	29
	EMR	27%	73%	0%	15
	EUR	28%	10%	0%	39
	SEAR	55%	45%	0%	11
	WPR	14%	36%	7%	14
World Bank	Low-income	38%	59%	0%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	33%	54%	3%	39
	Upper-middle-income	46%	29%	0%	41
	High-income	29%	8%	0%	38
Global		37%	37%	1%	150

Table A.2.45. Availability of national policies/guidelines on routine assessment of children for overweight or obesity in health facilities, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline for routine assessment of children for overweight or obesity in health facilities: ages 0–9 years	National policy/ guideline for routine assessment of children for overweight or obesity in health facilities: ages 0–5 years only	National policy/ guideline for routine assessment of children for overweight or obesity in health facilities: ages 5–9 years only	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	19%	29%	0%	42
	AMR	59%	24%	0%	29
	EMR	20%	33%	0%	15
	EUR	51%	5%	3%	39
	SEAR	27%	18%	0%	11
	WPR	29%	21%	0%	14
World Bank	Low-income	16%	25%	0%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	23%	28%	0%	39
	Upper-middle-income	46%	22%	0%	41
	High-income	58%	8%	3%	38
Global		37%	21%	1%	150

Table A.2.46. Availability of national policies/guidelines on management of hospitalized children (aged 1 month to 9 years), and availability of national clinical standards for management of children with severe illnesses in hospitals, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on management of hospitalized children (aged 1 month to 9 years)	National clinical standards for management of children with severe illness in hospitals	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	69%	74%	42
	AMR	66%	62%	29
	EMR	53%	67%	15
	EUR	56%	62%	39
	SEAR	73%	64%	11
	WPR	36%	43%	14
World Bank	Low-income	72%	75%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	74%	74%	39
	Upper-middle-income	54%	61%	41
	High-income	45%	47%	38
Global		61%	64%	150

Table A.2.47. Drugs indicated for management of childhood illness included in national essential drugs list, by WHO region and World Bank income group

Total number of countries	42	29	15	39	1	14	32	39	41	38	150
Proportion of countries with all items included in national essential drugs list	41%	10%	13%	2%	27%	%0	41%	23%	5%	%8	18%
Average proportion of items included in national essential drugs list	%88	72%	82%	25%	85%	72%	91%	%08	%89	%89	74%
Child-friendly TB formulations (RHZ, RH) and isoniazid	%06	72%	73%	46%	91%	%09	94%	72%	%89	20%	%02
nillioineq lyzned zuoeupA (U 000 021–000 001)	93%	62%	73%	26%	82%	%62	91%	82%	%99	28%	73%
nillioineg enisoor9 (U 000 02)	%62	62%	%29	38%	73%	64%	81%	%29	29%	45%	62%
Settriaxone	%26	%06	93%	74%	91%	93%	%26	95%	85%	%62	%88
Gentamicin injectable (2 ml vial containing 80 mg)	%06	83%	93%	%29	100%	%98	%26	92%	76%	71%	83%
Gentamicin injectable (2 ml vial containing 20 mg)	83%	%92	93%	46%	82%	20%	84%	82%	%89	47%	%02
əldstəəlini nillicidmA (25) mg visl)	%88	%92	93%	29%	91%	64%	%26	85%	71%	28%	%11
Salbutamol inhaler	93%	%06	100%	%69	91%	%98	94%	95%	93%	%9/	%98
Rectal artesunate (50 mg or 100 mg)	%29	34%	33%	%8	45%	%98	75%	44%	20%	18%	37%
stablets aulfate tablets (OmOS 10 pm Of)	%98	25%	87%	33%	100%	71%	94%	%06	54%	32%	%99
Oral rehydration salts	%86	93%	100%	62%	100%	%86	100%	%56	%06	%99	%28
Ciprofloxacin tablets (250 mg or 500 mg)	%88	%98	93%	%69	82%	93%	94%	82%	81%	%62	83%
Cotrimoxazole syrup (40 mg trimethoprim + 200 mg sulfamethoxazole)	%56	%06	%08	64%	82%	%62	94%	85%	78%	74%	85%
Cotrimoxazole paediatric tablet (20 mg trimethoprim + 100 mg sulfamethoxazole)	81%	38%	47%	51%	73%	64%	81%	64%	46%	20%	29%
qurys nillinsixomA (Im & req gm &St)	%86	83%	100%	%69	91%	%62	100%	%68	%08	74%	82%
Amoxicillin dispersible tablet (250 mg)	83%	25%	%08	64%	91%	64%	91%	74%	71%	23%	71%
	AFR	AMR	EMR	EUR	SEAR	WPR	Low-income	Lower- middle- income	Upper- middle- income	High-income	bal
	noigən OHW		World Bank income group			١	Global				

Table A.2.48. Availability of national policies/guidelines on early childhood development (ECD), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on ECD	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	69%	42
	AMR	93%	29
	EMR	60%	15
	EUR	87%	39
	SEAR	82%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	66%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	74%	39
	Upper-middle-income	83%	41
	High-income	84%	38
Global		77%	150

Table A.2.49. Availability of national policies/guidelines on integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on IMCl	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	95%	42
	AMR	69%	29
	EMR	87%	15
	EUR	51%	39
	SEAR	100%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	97%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	92%	39
	Upper-middle-income	73%	41
	High-income	39%	38
Global		75%	150

Table A.2.50. Service areas included in national policies/guidelines on IMCI, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Malaria*	Acute malnutrition	Essential newborn care	Average number of services addressed in national IMCI guidelines**	Proportion of countries with all services included in national IMCI guidelines**	Total number of countries	Total number of countries: malaria-specific
WHO region	AFR	95%	95%	90%	93%	90%	93%	14%	42	42
	AMR	66%	69%	59%	66%	59%	63%	45%	29	29
	EMR	87%	87%	53%	87%	60%	75%	73%	15	15
	EUR	49%	51%	N/A	38%	49%	47%	67%	39	N/A
	SEAR	100%	100%	100%	91%	82%	95%	27%	11	11
	WPR	43%	50%	36%	36%	43%	41%	71%	14	14
World Bank	Low-income	97%	97%	94%	94%	91%	94%	84%	32	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	90%	90%	80%	90%	77%	86%	69%	39	35
	Upper-middle-income	73%	73%	67%	63%	66%	68%	49%	41	30
	High-income	32%	39%	13%	26%	32%	31%	18%	38	15
Global		72%	75%	71%	67%	65%	69%	54%	150	111

^{*} For malaria, see malaria-specific denominator, which excludes the European Region.

Table A.2.51. Availability of national policies/guidelines for treatment of young infants with PSBI at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline for treatment of young infants with PSBI at primary health care facilities when referral is not feasible	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	62%	42
	AMR	52%	29
	EMR	53%	15
	EUR	36%	39
	SEAR	82%	11
	WPR	29%	14
World Bank	Low-income	66%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	67%	39
	Upper-middle-income	49%	41
	High-income	24%	38
Global		51%	150

^{**} Average items and all items scores do not include malaria for the European Region.

Table A.2.52. Availability of national policies/guidelines for management of childhood illness by trained community health workers, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline for management of childhood illness by trained community health workers	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	83%	42
	AMR	55%	29
	EMR	53%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	43%	14
World Bank	Low-income	97%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	77%	35
	Upper-middle-income	50%	30
	High-income	20%	15
Global		68%	111

Note: Excludes countries in the European Region.

Table A.2.53. National policy/guideline on management of childhood illness by trained community health workers specifies which activities can be performed, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Assess and refer pneumonia	Assess and treat pneumonia	Assess and refer diarrhoea	Assess and treat diarrhoea	Assess and refer severe malaria	Assess and treat uncomplicated malaria	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	79%	57%	74%	76%	76%	62%	42
	AMR	55%	14%	55%	34%	45%	24%	29
	EMR	53%	33%	53%	47%	40%	33%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	91%	64%	91%	73%	82%	64%	11
	WPR	36%	21%	36%	21%	21%	14%	14
World Bank	Low-income	90%	74%	87%	90%	87%	81%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	74%	37%	74%	57%	60%	40%	35
	Upper-middle-income	50%	23%	47%	37%	43%	27%	30
	High-income	20%	0%	20%	7%	13%	0%	15
Global		65%	39%	63%	54%	57%	42%	111

Note: Excludes countries in the European Region.

Table A.2.54. Availability of national policies/guidelines on integrated community case management (iCCM), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on iCCM	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	69%	42
	AMR	41%	29
	EMR	60%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	73%	11
	WPR	14%	14
World Bank	Low-income	84%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	66%	35
	Upper-middle-income	27%	30
	High-income	20%	15
Global		54%	111

Table A.2.55. Availability of national policies/guidelines on supporting home-care practices by trained community health workers, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline on supporting home-care practices by trained community health workers	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	81%	42
	AMR	48%	29
	EMR	53%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	36%	14
World Bank	Low-income	94%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	69%	35
	Upper-middle-income	47%	30
	High-income	27%	15
Global		64%	111

Note: Excludes countries in the European Region.

Table A.2.56. Components included in national policies/guidelines on supporting home-care practices by trained community health workers (CHWs), by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Essential newborn care	Infant and young child nutrition	Prevention of childhood illness	Average proportion of home-care practices by CHWs included in national policy	Proportion of countries with all home-care practices by CHWs included in national policy	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	67%	76%	79%	74%	64%	42
	AMR	48%	45%	45%	46%	41%	29
	EMR	47%	53%	53%	51%	47%	15
	EUR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	SEAR	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	11
	WPR	29%	21%	21%	24%	21%	14
World Bank	Low-income	77%	90%	90%	86%	77%	31
income group	Lower-middle-income	63%	63%	66%	64%	60%	35
	Upper-middle-income	43%	43%	47%	44%	40%	30
	High-income	27%	20%	13%	20%	13%	15
Global		57%	60%	60%	59%	53%	111

Note: Excludes countries in the European Region.

Table A.2.57. Availability of national policy guideline that specifically addresses adolescent (10–19 years) health issues, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/guideline exists that specifically addresses adolescent (10–19 years) health issues	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	91%	42
	AMR	93%	29
	EMR	60%	15
	EUR	82%	39
	SEAR	81%	11
	WPR	86%	14
World Bank	Low-income	81%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	87%	39
	Upper-middle-income	83%	41
	High-income	87%	38
Global		85%	150

Table A.2.58. Availability of national standards for delivery of health services to adolescents that include clearly defined comprehensive package of health services, and activities to monitor implementation of these standards, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National standards exist for delivery of health services to adolescents	Standards include clearly defined comprehensive package of health services for adolescents	Activities are being carried out to monitor implementation of these standards for delivery	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	76%	71%	62%	42
	AMR	79%	72%	55%	29
	EMR	27%	20%	27%	15
	EUR	51%	41%	33%	39
	SEAR	82%	82%	73%	11
	WPR	36%	36%	21%	14
World Bank	Low-income	63%	59%	53%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	69%	67%	56%	39
	Upper-middle-income	54%	54%	42%	41
	High-income	63%	45%	37%	38
Global		62%	56%	47%	150

Table A.2.59. Availability of national standards for health-promoting schools, and activities to monitor implementation, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National standard exists for health-promoting schools	Activities are being carried out to monitor implementation of these standards for delivery	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	74%	69%	42
	AMR	66%	62%	29
	EMR	67%	47%	15
	EUR	46%	23%	39
	SEAR	82%	82%	11
	WPR	64%	43%	14
World Bank	Low-income	75%	66%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	69%	59%	39
	Upper-middle-income	63%	54%	41
	High-income	50%	32%	38
Global	·	64%	52%	150

Table A.2.60. Availability of national adolescent health programme with at least one designated full-time employee and regular government budget allocation, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National adolescent health programme exists	At least one designated full-time person for national adolescent health programme	Regular government budget allocation to support national adolescent health programme	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	74%	69%	31%	42
	AMR	66%	62%	41%	29
	EMR	67%	47%	20%	15
	EUR	46%	23%	28%	39
	SEAR	82%	82%	64%	11
	WPR	64%	43%	36%	14
World Bank	Low-income	75%	66%	28%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	69%	59%	41%	39
	Upper-middle-income	63%	54%	34%	41
	High-income	50%	32%	32%	38
Global		64%	52%	34%	150

Table A.2.61. Availability of national policy/guideline that specifies competencies of health workers in adolescent health, availability of continuous professional education system for primary health workers to receive adolescent-specific training, and availability of pre-service training for clinicians, nurses and community health workers that includes adolescent health, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy/ guideline exists that specifies competencies of health workers in adolescent health	Continuous professional education system exists for primary health workers to receive adolescent-specific training	Adolescent health included in pre-service training for clinicians, nurses and community health workers	Total number of countries
	AFR	57%	52%	21%	42
_	AMR	62%	38%	48%	29
WHO region	EMR	33%	33%	13%	15
WHO 1	EUR	46%	49%	31%	39
	SEAR	82%	73%	64%	11
	WPR	43%	43%	29%	14
dno.	Low-income	47%	50%	19%	32
ncome gr	Lower-middle-income	69%	64%	36%	39
World Bank income group	Upper-middle-income	49%	34%	34%	41
Worl	High-income	47%	42%	37%	38
Global		53%	47%	32%	150

Table A.2.62. Availability of national multisectoral plan of action for response to violence against women, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National multisectoral plan of action for gender-based violence	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	74%	42
	AMR	79%	29
	EMR	53%	15
	EUR	72%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	63%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	85%	39
	Upper-middle-income	73%	41
	High-income	68%	38
Global		73%	150

Table A.2.63. Availability of national guidelines/protocols for the health sector to address violence against women/gender-based violence, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National guidelines or protocols to address violence against women/gender-based violence by the health sector	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	83%	42
	AMR	86%	29
	EMR	80%	15
	EUR	72%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	57%	14
World Bank	Low-income	75%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	82%	39
	Upper-middle-income	85%	41
	High-income	71%	38
Global		79%	150

Table A.2.64. Components included in national guidelines/protocols to address violence against women, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Universal screening for domestic violence/ intimate partner violence*	Selective or clinical enquiry for domestic violence/intimate partner violence	Psychosocial support including psychological first aid/first-line support	Mandatory reporting for domestic violence/ intimate partner violence*	Sexual assault services available 24/7	Emergency contraception within 5 days of sexual assault	Access to safe abortion in cases of rape or incest	STI prophylaxis for survivors of sexual assault	HIV postexposure prophylaxis for survivors of sexual assault	Average proportion of components included in national guideline/protocol**	Proportion of countries with all components included in national guideline/protocol**	Total number of countries
	AFR	43%	52%	74%	38%	62%	79%	45%	76%	76%	66%	26%	42
Ę	AMR	48%	66%	83%	55%	83%	72%	41%	83%	83%	73%	34%	29
WHO region	EMR	33%	67%	80%	33%	60%	80%	20%	80%	73%	66%	20%	15
WHO	EUR	36%	46%	62%	54%	59%	59%	56%	59%	59%	57%	33%	39
	SEAR	36%	82%	91%	55%	82%	73%	45%	91%	91%	79%	27%	11
	WPR	36%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	50%	44%	36%	14
0	Low- income	31%	50%	66%	38%	53%	69%	38%	66%	66%	58%	22%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	44%	64%	79%	38%	69%	74%	38%	79%	82%	70%	28%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	44%	59%	78%	63%	72%	71%	51%	78%	78%	70%	39%	41
	High- income	39%	50%	61%	45%	61%	61%	50%	61%	58%	57%	29%	38
Globa	al	40%	56%	71%	47%	65%	69%	45%	71%	71%	64%	30%	150

^{*} These two components — universal screening and mandatory reporting — are not included in WHO guidance. **Calculated on the basis of the seven components endorsed in WHO guidance.

Table A.2.65. Availability of national training programme to strengthen capacity of health-care providers to respond to violence against women/gender-based violence, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National training programme to strengthen capacity of health-care providers to respond to violence against women/gender-based violence	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	64%	42
	AMR	66%	29
	EMR	67%	15
	EUR	62%	39
	SEAR	91%	11
	WPR	64%	14
World Bank	Low-income	63%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	72%	39
	Upper-middle-income	63%	41
	High-income	66%	38
Global		66%	150

Table A.2.66. Availability of national targets for key monitoring indicators, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Maternal mortality ratio	Under-five mortality rate	Neonatal mortality rate	Stillbirth rate	Adolescent mortality rate	Stunting among children under 5 years	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Demand satisfied/met need for family planning	Total fertility rate	Adolescent birth rate	Proportion of women making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Total number of countries
	AFR	95%	93%	88%	31%	10%	60%	74%	55%	40%	33%	5%	42
<u> </u>	AMR	72%	62%	59%	7%	3%	17%	55%	24%	17%	28%	0%	29
WHO region	EMR	93%	93%	73%	20%	13%	73%	93%	67%	47%	33%	13%	15
WHO	EUR	51%	44%	44%	13%	13%	13%	21%	5%	10%	13%	5%	39
	SEAR	100%	100%	100%	64%	9%	100%	91%	73%	82%	73%	18%	11
	WPR	71%	64%	50%	7%	0%	57%	57%	43%	43%	29%	7%	14
Q	Low- income	100%	97%	91%	31%	9%	69%	84%	53%	41%	31%	0%	32
Bank income group	Lower- middle- income	90%	87%	79%	33%	3%	59%	74%	62%	49%	44%	15%	39
World Bank i	Upper- middle- income	83%	71%	63%	10%	7%	34%	51%	29%	29%	24%	5%	41
	High- income	39%	37%	37%	11%	16%	16%	26%	8%	11%	18%	3%	38
Glob	al	77%	72%	67%	21%	9%	43%	58%	37%	32%	29%	6%	150

Table A.2.67. Availability of national coordinating body responsible for SRMNCAH or its components, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National coordinating body responsible for SRMNCAH or its components	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	83%	42
	AMR	83%	29
	EMR	60%	15
	EUR	62%	39
	SEAR	100%	11
	WPR	50%	14
World Bank	Low-income	84%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	79%	39
	Upper-middle-income	85%	41
	High-income	45%	38
Global		73%	150

Table A.2.68. Availability of national policy to ensure engagement of civil society organization representatives in national-level planning and periodic reviews of SRMNCAH programmes, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National policy to ensure engagement of civil society organization representatives in national-level planning of SRMNCAH programmes	National policy to ensure engagement of civil society organization representatives in periodic reviews of national SRMNCAH programmes	Reviews of SRMNCAH programmes include stakeholder participation	Total number of countries
	AFR	62%	67%	98%	42
_	AMR	62%	59%	83%	29
WHO region	EMR	53%	40%	80%	15
MH0 I	EUR	46%	41%	64%	39
	SEAR	64%	55%	100%	11
	WPR	36%	29%	79%	14
	Low- income	66%	69%	97%	32
World Bank income group	Lower- middle- income	62%	62%	95%	39
Vorld Bank i	Upper- middle- income	59%	46%	88%	41
	High- income	34%	32%	53%	38
Glob	al	55%	51%	83%	150

Table A.2.69. Participation of stakeholders in periodic reviews of SRMNCAH programmes, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Ministry of Health	Other government organizations/sectors	H6 partnership organizations	Other implementing partners	Donors	Academia	Professional associations	Civil society	Private sector	Adolescents/young people	Total number of countries
	AFR	98%	91%	98%	79%	79%	83%	74%	88%	69%	69%	42
_	AMR	83%	79%	76%	52%	28%	69%	66%	66%	48%	45%	29
WHO region	EMR	80%	73%	80%	73%	33%	67%	60%	67%	13%	20%	15
MHO	EUR	64%	59%	41%	44%	21%	51%	62%	49%	23%	23%	39
	SEAR	100%	100%	100%	100%	82%	100%	82%	91%	73%	55%	11
	WPR	79%	71%	57%	71%	43%	36%	57%	50%	29%	36%	14
0	Low-income	97%	91%	94%	91%	81%	88%	81%	94%	69%	69%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	95%	85%	92%	82%	72%	74%	72%	77%	49%	44%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	88%	83%	81%	54%	37%	68%	63%	66%	34%	44%	41
	High-income	53%	53%	29%	37%	0%	42%	53%	39%	29%	21%	38
Global		83%	77%	73%	65%	46%	67%	67%	68%	44%	43%	150

Table A.2.70. Areas addressed by national policies/guidelines to improve quality of care in SRMNCAH services, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		Sexual and reproductive health	Maternal health	Newborn health	Child health	Adolescent health	Average proportion of service areas included in national policies/guidelines	Proportion of countries with all service areas included in national policies/guidelines	Total number of countries
	AFR	60%	69%	69%	64%	64%	65%	52%	42
_	AMR	79%	83%	83%	79%	79%	81%	76%	29
WHO region	EMR	87%	93%	93%	87%	67%	85%	60%	15
MHO	EUR	67%	77%	79%	79%	59%	72%	51%	39
	SEAR	82%	91%	100%	100%	82%	91%	73%	11
	WPR	57%	57%	50%	57%	43%	53%	36%	14
	Low-income	66%	72%	72%	66%	63%	68%	53%	32
ncome group	Lower- middle- income	77%	85%	87%	87%	77%	83%	67%	39
World Bank income group	Upper- middle- income	76%	83%	83%	80%	63%	77%	56%	41
	High-income	58%	66%	66%	66%	58%	63%	53%	38
Global		69%	77%	77%	75%	65%	73%	57%	150

Table A.2.71. Availability of national quality of care steering committee/technical working group for SRMNCAH, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National quality of care steering committee/technical working group for SRMNCAH	Total number of countries
WHO region	AFR	52%	42
	AMR	52%	29
	EMR	47%	15
	EUR	44%	39
	SEAR	82%	11
	WPR	43%	14
World Bank	Low-income	47%	32
income group	Lower-middle-income	67%	39
	Upper-middle-income	51%	41
	High-income	37%	38
Global		51%	150

Table A.2.72. Most commonly used data sources to compare national maternal, newborn, child and adolescent mortality rates to mortality rates in other countries, by WHO region and World Bank income group

		National health statistics	Civil registration and vital statistics	Population survey (e.g. DHS, MICS)	WHO website or reports	UNICEF website or reports	UN SDG website or reports	World Bank website or reports	UN Population Division website or reports	UNFPA website or reports	Institute for Health Metrics Global Burden of Disease	Countdown to 2030 website or reports	Total number of countries
	AFR	64%	14%	81%	69%	21%	7%	5%	0%	2%	5%	12%	42
_	AMR	69%	62%	41%	72%	0%	10%	17%	7%	0%	3%	3%	29
regior	EMR	33%	20%	67%	67%	27%	40%	0%	7%	7%	7%	7%	15
WHO region	EUR	62%	44%	18%	69%	15%	10%	5%	3%	3%	3%	0%	39
	SEAR	55%	45%	91%	64%	0%	9%	9%	0%	0%	9%	9%	11
	WPR	50%	50%	50%	43%	21%	14%	14%	0%	7%	7%	0%	14
0	Low- income	69%	13%	88%	66%	16%	9%	3%	0%	3%	3%	13%	32
World Bank income group	Lower- middle- income	54%	31%	72%	64%	26%	13%	5%	0%	5%	5%	8%	39
Vorld Bank ir	Upper- middle- income	54%	46%	49%	68%	15%	15%	15%	5%	2%	5%	2%	41
	High- income	63%	55%	11%	68%	3%	13%	8%	5%	0%	5%	0%	38
Globa	nl .	59%	37%	53%	67%	15%	13%	8%	3%	3%	5%	5%	150

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Annex 4: MCA Policy Tracking Survey Report

October 2017

Introduction

Under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030), all countries have committed to improving the health of women, children and adolescents via transformative multisectoral action to accelerate coverage of interventions, reduce gender and equity gaps, and improve quality of services. Achieving these goals will require the adoption and implementation of strong, evidence-informed and equity-focused policy areas spanning the continuum of care for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) reaching beyond traditional health system boundaries.

In 2017, the World Health Organization's Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Ageing (MCA) decided to review and streamline its process for tracking RMNCAH policy areas and strategies as tracers for understanding the broader policy context related to health outcomes under Every Woman Every Child (EWEC). WHO will seek to use the data to stimulate global and national policy dialogue, linked with the development of country-specific investment plans, with accountability for accelerated progress towards the Global Strategy 2.0 goals and targets. The tracking initiative will be global in scope, with special attention to 81 low- and

middle-income countries accounting for the highest burden of maternal, newborn and child mortality.¹

To obtain expert advice on the content and utilization of the policy tracking, the MCA
Department and the Department of Sexual and
Reproductive Health and Research (SRH) established a Global RMNCAH Policy Reference Group (PRG), and called its first meeting in March 2017 to discuss which policy areas should be tracked. At that time, the PRG agreed that WHO should select 15–17 core policy indicators and monitor policy areas that:

- Speak to the Global Strategy targets and are universal (and some situational);
- Cover the continuum of care for women, children and adolescents;
- Cover health system building blocks (governance including accountability, legal rights, health financing, health workforce, commodities, health information, service delivery);
- Cover essential multisectoral (i.e. social) dimensions, including income, labour, education, discrimination, gender equality and basic needs.

¹ The 81 countries will also be the subject of Countdown to 2030: tracking progress in maternal, newborn and child survival.

Meeting participants agreed that these policy areas would be identified via a multi-step process: first, by agreeing on a framework to balance technical, health systems and social policy areas; next by conducting an online survey to allow PRG members to provide input on a suggested list; and finally by running a consultative process with PRG members and other stakeholders to reach consensus on a final set of polices to be tracked. This report conveys findings from the online survey, as an input into the ongoing process.

Methods

In July–August 2017 a survey was circulated via SurveyMonkey to the PRG, a group of experts constituted by WHO specifically to advise on RMNCAH policy, as well as a defined set of other RMNCAH experts. The online survey included questions about respondents' identity, institutional affiliation and areas of expertise, followed by a series of questions in which respondents provided recommendations about whether to drop, consider retaining or keep tracking specific RMNCAH policy areas; a final section of the survey asked respondents to list policy areas they felt were missing from the list.

Survey responses were compiled in an Excel spreadsheet at WHO headquarters in Geneva and analysed by an independent analyst in collaboration with WHO MCA Department staff in September 2017. Responses were analysed by reporting the number and percentage of respondents who said that WHO "must keep" tracking certain policy areas, categorized by respondent type. This decision was made, as only small numbers of respondents recommended that specific policy areas could be dropped (range: 0–2 "drop" answers from 12 PRG members, 0–3 "drop" answers from 20 other respondents); slightly higher numbers of respondents selected "consider retaining" (range: 0–5 for PRG members, 0–9 for other respondents). These results provided largely redundant information combined with the "must keep" option and therefore have been omitted for clarity and concision. Qualitative responses to open-ended questions were grouped in categories by policy area, edited for concision and tallied.

Results

Responses were received from 12 members of the PRG (75% response rate) and 20 other experts (23% response rate), a group that included WHO regional focal points, H6 technical working group members and other specialists, for a total of 32 completed surveys (see **Annex 1** for details). Respondents who were not members of the PRG generally advocated for inclusion of a larger number of policy areas than members of the PRG; however, both groups were far more likely to advocate for tracking policy areas than for dropping them.

Regarding the first set of proposed policy areas (**Table 1**), a majority of PRG respondents said WHO "must keep" 17 of 18 policy areas; super-majorities (more than 75% of respondents) said WHO "must keep" 8 policy areas. As for non-PRG respondents, a majority favoured keeping 16 of 18 policy areas, with 11 areas gaining support from more than 75% of respondents. Only one policy area had less than 50% of respondents in both groups saying WHO "must keep" it:

9. Review of national RMNCAH strategy and policy areas is required on an annual basis and provides for participation of civil society and other stakeholders.

Policy areas with the greatest support from the PRG (>75% respondents saying WHO "must keep" the policy area) are (N=8):

- 2. National legislation that recognizes universal coverage and access to essential health services and to essential medicines
- 3. Overall strategy or plan to improve RMNCAH that is aligned with SDGs targets and supported by adequate level of financial resources
- 4. Package of essential RMNCAH interventions and services is up to date and reflects WHO technical guidelines
- 7. National RMNCAH strategies and plans are linked with the health sector planning cycle and integrated within the overall health sector strategy

- 10. RMNCAH financial resources are tracked and annually reported on in disaggregated ways (per population group and per decentralized implementation area)
- 14. Standards for quality of care for RMNCAH are aligned with the national package of services for each level of care, and governance mechanisms for implementation are institutionalized
- 16. National Essential Medicines List includes lifesaving commodities for RMNCAH interventions
- 17. Health information system disaggregates information by gender and age; civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are aligned with international standards

Regarding policy area #16, one respondent later said, "standards for essential medicines and procurement guidelines are still underdeveloped. It is one thing to identify an essential medicine, but ... [c]urrently the WHO pre-qualification process is insufficient to protect the health of those who need products, to ensure the availability of quality products and provide guarantees that the funds are invested wisely."

Additional policy areas labelled as "must keep" by ≥75% of non-PRG respondents are (N=5):

- 1. National legislation that recognizes the right to the highest attainable standard of health
- 6. Emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response plans are in place, include provisions to address RMNCAH needs, and are supported by adequate level of financial resources
- 11. A national human resource strategy for the health sector has been developed and addresses health workforce requirements for RMNCAH
- 12. Roles and responsibilities of various

cadres of health workers are well defined and have taken consideration of evidence-based recommendations for task-sharing and/or delegation, including for community health workers

15. Infrastructure requirements for health facilities are well defined, including for safe and uninterrupted supply of water and energy, and sanitation.

The largest disagreements between PRG and non-PRG members (>15% difference in those responding WHO "must keep" a given policy area) were:

- 6. Emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response plans are in place, include provisions to address RMNCAH needs, and are supported by adequate level of financial resources (58% PRG, 75% non-PRG)
- 7. National RMNCAH strategies and plans are linked with the health sector planning cycle and integrated within the overall health sector strategy (91% PRG, 65% non-PRG)
- 11. A national human resource strategy for the health sector has been developed and addresses health workforce requirements for RMNCAH (73% PRG, 95% non-PRG)
- 15. Infrastructure requirements for health facilities are well defined, including for safe and uninterrupted supply of water and energy, and sanitation (64% PRG, 80% non-PRG)
- 18. An integrated national strategy for community participation and community-based health promotion has been developed (50% PRG, 68% non-PRG).

Table 1. Proposed RMNCAH policy areas to be tracked

	mber and percentage of respondents saying the MCA Department "must keep" a given icy area (excludes those who stated they had no opinion)	PRG members Number (%)	Other experts Number (%)
Α.	Sections or articles in a State's constitution or national legislation that		
1.	recognize the right to the highest attainable standard of health	8/12 (67%)	15/20 (75%)
2.	recognize universal coverage and access to essential health services and to essential medicines	8/12 (92%)	16/20 (80%)
В.	Policy areas to ensure access to services and interventions for all women, children	n and adolescen	ts
3.	Overall strategy or plan to improve RMNCAH that is aligned with SDGs targets and supported by adequate level of financial resources	11/12 (92%)	17/20 (85%)
4.	Package of essential RMNCAH interventions and services is up to date and reflects WHO technical guidelines	9/12 (75%)	17/20 (85%)
5.	Essential RMNCAH interventions and services are free of charge at the point of delivery	8/11 (73%)	12/20 (60%)
6.	Emergency and humanitarian preparedness and response plans are in place, include provisions to address RMNCAH needs, and are supported by adequate level of financial resources	7/12 (58%)	15/20 (75%)
C.	Policy areas to ensure accountability and participation in national strategy developolicy-making for women, children and adolescents:	oment, review a	nd
7.	National RMNCAH strategies and plans are linked with the health sector planning cycle and integrated within the overall health sector strategy	10/11 (91%)	13/20 (65%)
8.	Development of RMNCAH national plan provides for participation of civil society and other stakeholders	5/10 (50%)	11/18 (61%)
9.	Review of national RMNCAH strategy and policy areas is required on an annual basis and provides for participation of civil society and other stakeholders	4/11 (36%)	8/20 (40%)
10	RMNCAH financial resources are tracked and annually reported on in disaggregated ways (per population group and per decentralized implementation area)	9/12 (75%)	13/20 (65%)
D.	Policy areas that regulate a fit-for-context service delivery for women, children an	d adolescents:	
11	A national human resource strategy for the health sector has been developed and addresses health workforce requirements for RMNCAH	8/11 (73%)	18/19 (95%)
12	Roles and responsibilities of various cadres of health workers are well defined and have taken consideration of evidence-based recommendations for task-sharing and/or delegation, including for community health workers	8/11 (73%)	16/20 (80%)
13	An institutional mechanism for accreditation and certification of health-care providers is in place and functional and aligned with needs of service delivery for each cadre and level of the system	7/12 (58%)	9/20 (45%)
14	Standards for quality of care for RMNCAH are aligned with the national package of services for each level of care, and governance mechanisms for implementation are institutionalized	9/11 (82%)	17/20 (85%)
15	Infrastructure requirements for health facilities are well defined, including for safe and uninterrupted supply of water and energy, and sanitation	7/11 (64%)	16/20 (80%)
16	National Essential Medicines List includes life-saving commodities for RMNCAH interventions	12/12 (100%)	19/20 (95%)
17	Health information system disaggregates information by gender and age; civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are aligned with international standards	9/12 (75%)	16/20 (80%)
18	An integrated national strategy for community participation and community-based health promotion has been developed	6/12 (50%)	13/19 (68%)
Co	our coding:		

≥ 75% agreement

≥ 50% agreement < 75%

< 50% agreement

The second section of the survey asked

respondents who self-identified as experts in certain technical areas to opine on whether specific policy areas should be tracked by WHO, using the same standardized responses as in the first section. (Non-experts also answered these questions; these data are not presented here.) Given the small number of experts, the combined responses from PRG and non-PRG respondents are also presented (**Table 2**).

Generally there was quite a bit of disagreement between PRG and non-PRG experts, with PRG experts again more discriminating (i.e. recommending that a smaller total number of policy areas be retained by WHO). More than 75% of PRG experts agreed WHO "must keep" the following policy areas:

- 20. Maternal/newborn health: Enforcement of the International Code for Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions
- 22. *Child health:* Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, supported by regular review, reporting and action
- 28. Reproductive health and family planning: The right to information and provision of services with a good methods mix of contraceptives at key service delivery points by various sectors of society
- 29. Reproductive health and family planning: Legal status on the provision of abortion services

More than 75% of non-PRG experts additionally recommended including:

- 21. *Maternal/newborn health*: Maternal and perinatal surveillance and response is institutionalized and regulated
- 25. Adolescent health: School health policy areas in regards to health education and school health services
- 30. Reproductive health and family planning:
 Response to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women

There was fairly widespread agreement among both groups that the following policy areas could be dropped:

- 23. Child health: Families to access time and resources to provide nurturing care for young children to support Early Childhood Development
- 26. Adolescent health: Regular adolescent-specific training for health providers in first-level facilities
- 27. Adolescent health: Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to seek health-related services without parental/spousal consent.

Table 2. RMNCAH policy areas by technical area

Self-defined experts' saying that the MCA Department "must keep" a given policy area (excludes non-experts and those who stated they had no opinion)	PRG members Number (%)	Other experts Number (%)	Combined total Number (%)
Maternal and newborn health			
19. Ratification of Maternity Protection Convention (2000, No. 183)	4/6 (67%)	8/12 (67%)	12/18 (67%)
20. Enforcement of the International Code for Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions	7/7 (100%)	10/13 (77%)	17/20 (85%)
21 Maternal and perinatal surveillance and response is institutionalized and regulated	5/7 (71%)	10/12 (83%)	15/19 (79%)
Child health			
22. Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, supported by regular review, reporting and action	6/8 (75%)	3/7 (43%)	9/15 (60%)
23. Families to access time and resources to provide nurturing care for young children to support Early Childhood Development	3/7 (43%)	2/6 (33%)	5/13 (28%)
Adolescent health			
24. Delivery of health services specifically for young people (ages 10–24)	4/8 (50%)	4/6 (67%)	8/14 (57%)
25. School health policy areas in regards to health education and school health services	5/8 (63%)	12/13 (92%)	17/21 (81%)
26. Regular adolescent-specific training for health providers in first-level facilities	3/8 (38%)	4/7 (57%)	7/15 (47%)
27. Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to seek health-related services without parental/spousal consent	0/7 (0%)	5/7 (71%)	5/14 (36%)
Reproductive health and family planning			
28. The right to information and provision of services with a good methods mix of contraceptives at key service delivery points by various sectors of society	5/5 (100%)	8/8 (100%)	13/13 (100%)
29. Legal status on the provision of abortion services	5/6 (83%)	7/12 (58%)	12/18 (67%)
30. Response to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women*	8/12 (67%)	17/20 (85%)	25/32 (78%)
31. Addressing the needs of infertile couples	3/6 (50%)	7/12 (58%)	10/18 (56%)

^{*} Disaggregation between experts and non-experts not available for this policy area.

Colour coding:



Finally, the **third section of the survey** asked respondents to identify policy areas that were not among those suggested in the first two sections but were nonetheless important for WHO to track as part of its effort to monitor countries' policy environments with respect to targets and goals under the SDGs and the Global Strategy. Seven of 12 PRG members provided answers in this section, resulting in a total of 20 suggestions. However not all were specific policy areas (e.g. a suggestion to update EMONC indicators) and thus may not appear here. Ten of 20 non-PRG members answered, providing about 24 suggested additions (**Table 3**).

Respondents' suggestions were aggregated into a set of policy areas, the most frequently mentioned of which were: 1) accountability, 2) universal health coverage (UHC)/health financing, 3) decentralization, 4) multisectoral action, 5) equity. (There was some overlap between these categories, which were not always able to be clearly distinguished.) Specific suggestions were provided for all of these policy areas; some may be directly retained by WHO or used to replace polices suggested earlier in the survey. For example, one respondent discussing the importance of tracking financing policy areas for RMNCAH remarked of the following policy area, "often this just draws a blank":

10. RMNCAH financial resources are tracked and annually reported on in disaggregated ways (per population group and per decentralized implementation area).

The lack of appropriate financing policy areas was remarked on by a number of respondents. It was suggested that policy area #10 could be replaced by the following policy areas, or others referred to in annexes to the Global Strategy (see **Figure 1**):

- Institutionalization and remuneration of all health worker cadres, including community health workers;
- Policy areas on social protection, including health insurance and incentivization;
- Progressive universalism of health financing, with focus on worst-off groups and RMNCAH;
- Presence of national health accounts for financial tracking.

Respondents were particularly vocal about the underrepresentation of multisectoral action in the policy areas suggested to be tracked. As one respondent said, "There was substantial discussion at the Geneva meeting about [the social determinants of health] ... This is a grave omission, as they account for more than half of differences in RMNCAH. They are neither indicated here nor is there a clear mapping of how they are being collected by others." Others pointed out that multisectoral action is a priority under the SDGs and the Global Strategy, among other initiatives. Suggested policy areas to track included the existence of multisectoral governance mechanisms and/or joint monitoring, as well as specific policy areas outside the health sector (in education, water and sanitation, policy areas against early/forced marriage, etc.).

Finally, many respondents mentioned a need for greater integration among RMNCAH programmes and policy areas, both at global level and within countries. One typical comment: "Integrated support to the development and implementation of national health strategies [is needed] to avoid duplication and fragmentation." This is included here as a general comment on WHO's policy work, rather than a specific policy area to be tracked.

Figure 1. Table on health financing areas from Annex 3 of the Global Strategy

Health Sector Investment Area	Policy on:
Financing	 Adequate fiscal space for health generally and women's, children's and adolescents' health specifically Sustainable financing of women's, children's and adolescents' health with effective and efficient use of domestic and external resources Financing compacts between country governments and all major development partners Annual tracking and reporting of total health expenditure by financing source, per capita; and total reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health expenditures by financing source and per capita

Table 3. Responses to open-ended survey question – Missing RMNCAH policy areas that should be tracked

Policy area	Suggested policy areas	Rationale	# of mentions
1. Accountability	 Existence of an independent national accountability mechanism; Availability of public information systems on national RMNCAH resource commitment and performance; Community participation in accountability mechanisms; Institution of annual review of performance and planning in all areas of RMNCAH; Governance of development assistance for RMNCAH.* 	 Accountability is a central and defining feature of the new Global Strategy and key to its successful implementation. Ideally we want to see some policy statement to this effect, and a means for operationalizing and financing it. In the proposed policy areas, there is some reference to accountability but not an independent accountability mechanism clearly linked to systems of remedy and redress. 	5 PRG 1 other
2. UHC and financing	 Guaranteed minimum package of RMNCAH services; Institutionalization and remuneration of all health worker cadres, including community health workers; Policy areas on social protection, including health insurance and incentivization; Progressive universalism of health financing, with focus on worst-off groups and RMNCAH; Presence of national health accounts for financial tracking. 	 A guaranteed minimum package could be used to track UHC and/or financing for health services. Institutionalization of health workers is key to ensuring UHC in resource-poor settings and to realizing potential of CHWs. Social protection/health insurance is key in emerging middle-income countries, where 73% of the poorest globally live. Options for financing UHC are not yet clearly articulated. Should select a policy area to replace #10 on disaggregated RMNCAH financing, as often this just draws a blank. The shortfalls in funding for health goals are well documented. Need to ensure investment in health. 	5 PRG 3 others
3. Decentralization	 Existence of subnational plans for countries with large populations/devolved systems; Policy areas on local governance in health; Legislative or decentralized health sector mandate for health committees. 	 Mainly policy areas at the national level have been addressed; however, especially in very decentralized health systems, policy areas on local governance are equally important. Given increasing decentralization, should include subnational implementation plans (with community participation) to show how national plan is cascaded down. 	3 PRG 1 other

Policy area	Suggested policy areas	Rationale	# of mentions
4. Multisectoral policy areas	 Existence of multisectoral governance arrangements/strategies/action plans; Relevant policy areas in other sectors with direct bearing on RMNCAH, e.g. education (school enrolment), water and environment (safe water coverage and sanitation), agriculture (food security), policy areas protecting women and girls from early/forced marriage, prevention and response to violence and injury, protection of children of incarcerated mothers or those living in institutions Joint monitoring across sectors of impact of policy areas on RMNCAH, especially of policy areas beyond the health sector, with accountabilities clear for each sector. 	 Impacts in RMNCAH often lie outside the health sector, yet we have no way to track enabling policy environments for multisectoral cooperation. A multisectoral approach is key to drive achievement of SDG RMNCAH targets. Multisectoral collaboration is being currently pushed through the SUN movement and all UN agencies. 	5 PRG 3 others
5. Equity	 Pro-poor policy areas such as conditional cash transfers targeting bottom quintile(s); Fee exemption policy for caesarean section in public maternity hospitals; Ensure EMONC services meet needs of population. 	 Focus on the poor/equity is a crucial objective of the SDGs and the Global Strategy 2.0. Financial barriers are an important obstacle to access to emergency obstetric care and contribute to the too-slow reduction in maternal mortality. 	1 PRG 2 other
6. Nutrition	 Prevention/management of malnutrition for at least U-5 after breastfeeding period; Fetal development + prevention of anaemia and other adverse conditions in pregnant women and girls. 	Nutrition is a key underlying risk factor throughout the RMNCAH spectrum.	2 other
7. Quality of care	Policy on client-centred care;Policy on management of medical waste.	 This is an integral part of the WHO quality of care framework. Medical wastes need to be managed properly. 	2 other
8. HMIS	Policy areas on more robust information systems, beyond disaggregation, moving towards adapting geographic identifiers and linking data between diverse information systems, not merely on disease but wellness as well.	Health will be increasingly data driven. Reliance on antiquated systems of reporting is no longer an option. Health information systems need to keep abreast of the need for data, evidence and decision-trees to facilitate sound policy-making.	1 other
10. Family planning	Inclusion of rights and legislation addressing access to information about family planning methods and infertility care for boys and men.	 Men's exposure to family planning information promotes their involvement in decisions and facilitates adoption of modern methods. In case of infertility, this disease cannot be addressed properly if the male partner is ignored. 	2 other

^{*} This would not be tracked at country level but is included here for consideration by WHO.

Conclusions

The results of this survey reveal a certain degree of heterogeneity in respondents' opinions about which policy areas should be tracked by WHO. Interpretation of results will depend on the weight given to the opinions of PRG members with respect to non-PRG members, as these two types of respondents were not always in agreement. Generally, PRG members recommended retaining a smaller number of policy areas than other respondents, likely reflecting a consciousness of the need for parsimony in the final list.

Next steps for using these survey results might include creating a list of:

Policy areas from section 1 that ≥75% of PRG members said WHO "must keep" (N=8);

- Policy areas from section 2 that ≥75% of technical area experts said WHO "must keep" (N=5);
- Selected policy areas from section 3 that complement the above list (N=2-4).

This would result in a list of 15–17 policy areas, as recommended by the PRG at the March meeting (see **Annex 2** for an example). Alternatively, a slightly larger list could be compiled by lowering the threshold of agreement (e.g. to ≥66.6%) and then editing the resulting list to reach the desired number of policy areas. In any case, reference should be made to the PRG's established criteria for policy areas to be monitored, reproduced in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2. Criteria for policy areas to be monitored

- Definable, linked to an outcome
- Actionable
- Aligned with global evidence-based recommendations or normative guidance
- Annotatable with selected implementation measures
- Collectable in a reliable and valid way
- Universality (if possible)

Source: Report, 1st PRG meeting (Geneva, 1–2 March 2017).

Annex 1 – Methodology

Table A1. Response rate of survey participants

Type of survey participant	Number invited	Number responded	% responded
PRG members	16	12	75.0
WHO regional focal points	48	12	25.0
H6 technical working group members	26	3	11.5
RHR experts	14	5	35.7
Total	104	32	30.8

Table A2. Background characteristics of survey respondents

	Characteristics	Number	%*
1.	PRG member	12	37.5
2.	H6 technical working group member	3	9.4
3.	Organizational affiliation		
	WHO	13	40.6
	Academic Institution	6	18.8
	NGO	4	12.5
	UNICEF	3	9.4
	Government	3	9.4
	UNAIDS	1	3.1
	Other (former WHO and BMGF)	2	6.3
4.	Areas of expertise		
	Reproductive health	18	56.3
	Maternal health	16	50.0
	Newborn health	16	50.0
	Child health	15	46.9
	Adolescent health	14	43.8
	Family planning	13	40.6
	Health systems	15	46.9
	Health policy	14	43.8
	Monitoring and evaluation	11	34.4
	Research	12	37.5
Tot	al respondents	32	100

^{*} Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Annex 2 - Proposed list of policy areas for tracking

Polic	y area	Selection criteria			
	Section I – Proposed RMNCAH policy areas to be tracked				
1.	National legislation that recognizes universal coverage and access to essential health services and to essential medicines				
2.	Overall strategy or plan to improve RMNCAH that is aligned with SDGs targets, and supported by adequate level of financial resources ¹				
3.	Package of essential RMNCAH interventions and services is up to date and reflects WHO technical guidelines ¹	≥75% of PRG members			
4.	National RMNCAH strategies/plans are linked with the health sector planning cycle and integrated within the overall health sector strategy				
5.	RMNCAH financial resources are tracked and annually reported on in disaggregated ways (per population group and per decentralized implementation area)	said WHO "must keep"			
6.	Standards for quality of care for RMNCAH are aligned with the national package of services for each level of care, and governance mechanisms for implementation are institutionalized ²				
7.	National Essential Medicines List includes life-saving commodities for RMNCAH interventions				
8.	Health information system disaggregates information by gender and age; civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are aligned with international standards.				
	Section II – RMNCAH policy areas by technical area				
9.	Enforcement of the International Code for Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent relevant World Health Assembly resolutions				
10.	Maternal and perinatal surveillance and response is institutionalized and regulated	≥75% of technical area			
11.	School health policy areas in regards to health education and school health services	experts said WHO "must			
12.	The right to information and provision of services with a good methods mix of contraceptives at key service delivery points by various sectors of society ³	keep"			
13.	Response to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women.				
	Section III – Missing RMNCAH policy areas that should be tracked				
14.	Existence of subnational plans for countries with large populations/devolved systems				
15.	Existence of an independent national accountability mechanism [with community participation]	Complementary to			
16.	Existence of multi-sectoral governance arrangements/strategies/action plans	policies listed above			
17.	Progressive universalism of health financing, with focus on worst-off groups.				

- 1 Suggestion to include a guaranteed minimum package of RMNCAH services.
- 2 Could include link to policy on client-centred care.
- 3 Some respondents said this policy area should include reference to men's right to access to information.