

Nepal

Health Facility Survey 2021

PRELIMINARY DATA TABLES



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health
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Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Preliminary Data Tables

Ministry of Health and Population
Ramshah Path, Kathmandu

New ERA
Kathmandu, Nepal

ICF
Rockville, Maryland USA

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ICF provided technical assistance through the worldwide DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs. New ERA, a national research firm, implemented the survey.

Additional information about the 2021 NHFS may be obtained from Ministry of Health and Population, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu; Telephone: +977-1-4262543/4262802; Internet: <http://www.mohp.org.np>; and New ERA, Rudramati Marg, Kalopul, P.O. Box 722, Kathmandu 44600, Nepal; Telephone: +977-1-4413603; E-mail: info@newera.com.np; Internet: <http://www.newera.com.np/>.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	V
INTRODUCTION	1
Objectives of the 2021 NHFS	1
Organisation of the 2021 NHFS.....	1
Survey Design.....	1
Sample Size.....	1
Method of Data Collection.....	2
Field Mobilisation	2

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Results of facility contact, by background characteristics.....	3
Table 2	Distribution of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics.....	4
Table 3	Availability of specific services	5
Table 4	Availability of basic amenities for client services.....	6
Table 5	Availability of basic equipment.....	7
Table 6	Safe disposal of health care waste (NHSS RF: OP2.3.2)	8
Table 7	Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4)	9
Table 8	Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4)	10
Table 9	Standard precautions for infection control	11
Table 10	Standard precautions for infection control	12
Table 11	Availability of specific basic supplies and services	13
Table 12	IHIMS status: IHIMS reporting and designated focal person	14
Table 13	Availability of child health services.....	15
Table 14	Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for child curative care services	16
Table 15	Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for growth monitoring services.....	17
Table 16	Availability of family planning services	18
Table 17	Family planning services offered	19
Table 18	Availability of family planning commodities.....	20
Table 19	Availability of family planning commodities.....	20
Table 20	Availability of antenatal care services.....	21
Table 21	Guidelines, trained staff, and basic equipment for antenatal care services	22
Table 22	Availability of normal vaginal delivery and other maternal health services	23
Table 23	Availability of normal vaginal delivery and other maternal health services	24
Table 24	Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for delivery services	25
Table 25	Signal Functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) and functional Basic EmONC and Comprehensive EmONC facilities.....	26
Table 26	Signal Functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) and functional Basic EmONC and Comprehensive EmONC facilities.....	27
Table 27	Newborn care practices	28
Table 28	Newborn care practices	29
Table 29	Availability of HIV testing and counselling services	30
Table 30	Guidelines, trained staff, and items for HIV/AIDS care and support services	31
Table 31	Guidelines, trained staff, and items for antiretroviral therapy services	32
Table 32	Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for diabetes	33
Table 33	Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for cardiovascular diseases.....	34
Table 34	Availability of tuberculosis services, guidelines, and trained staff for tuberculosis services	35
Table 35	Availability of malaria services and availability of guidelines, trained staff, and diagnostic capacity in facilities offering malaria services.....	36
Table 36	Malaria testing capacity in facilities offering curative care for sick children.....	37

INTRODUCTION

The 2021 Nepal Health Facility Survey (NHFS) is the second comprehensive sample survey of formal sector health facilities designed to provide information on the availability of essential health services in Nepal, the readiness of health facilities to provide those services, and the quality of client services.

The 2021 NHFS will provide data to track progress of the Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS) 2016-2022 Results Framework and provide a high-quality data on service availability, readiness, and quality of care at health facilities. The 2021 NHFS will also focus on building the survey capacity of Nepalese professionals in the government and private sector.

OBJECTIVES OF THE 2021 NHFS

The 2021 NHFS is expected to assess the following:

- Overall availability of specific client services in Nepal health facilities
- General readiness of health facilities to provide client services, including availability of essential drugs
- Service specific readiness of health facilities
- Quality of services
- Client perception, feedback, and accountability systems
- Financial, inventory and personnel management

ORGANISATION OF THE 2021 NHFS

The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) is leading the overall survey process. A Technical Advisory Group and a Technical Working Group formed by the MOHP were represented by concerned MOHP officials, funding agencies of the 2021 NHFS, Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC), other donor/partners, and ICF and/or its representative provided necessary oversight and technical input to design and implement the survey.

The 2021 NHFS is funded by USAID, the British Embassy Kathmandu and UNFPA. The field implementation of the survey was managed by New ERA, a national research organisation with technical assistance from ICF based at USA.

SURVEY DESIGN

Sample Size

The 2021 NHFS is a sample survey of formal sector health facilities in the country. The sample for the 2021 NHFS is a stratified random sample designed to provide representative results for Nepal, for different facility types; hospitals, primary health care centres (PHCCs), health posts (HPs), community health units (CHU), standalone HIV testing and counselling sites (HTC) and urban health centres (UHC), residence (urban, and rural), managing authorities (public and private) and for each of the seven provinces of the country.

The sample size is 1,626 facilities, which includes census of public hospitals, PHCCs, standalone HTC, a sample of private hospitals (private hospitals, NGO hospitals and nursing homes), CHU, HP, and UHC. The proposed sample size will provide provincial level estimates for the major indicators, as well as disaggregated estimates by major facility types within each Province.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The 2021 NHFS utilized four questionnaires:

- Inventory questionnaire
- Health provider questionnaire for individual health providers
- Observation protocols for antenatal care, family planning, normal delivery, and curative care services for children under the age of five
- Exit interview questionnaires for antenatal care and Family planning clients, normal vaginal delivery, and caretakers of sick children whose consultations were observed by interviewers as part of the assessment.

FIELD MOBILISATION

The survey team included eight core staff, 10 Quality Assurance Officers, of which nine were medical doctors and one had master's in nursing degree, and 124 data collectors who were from public health and nursing graduates. For data collection, a computer-assisted field editing program was used for observations and a computer-assisted personal assistance program was used for interviews. Prior to data collection, the survey protocol was approved by the NHRC, 4 weeks of training was provided to the quality assurance officers, and the paper-based questionnaires were field-tested in November 2020 and the questionnaires in tablets were tested in December 2020. Similarly, another 4 weeks of training was provided to the 124 data collectors and the tools were field-tested in January 2021. The data collection was completed between 27 January 2021 through 28 September 2021, with a break in May through July due to the COVID-19 imposed lockdowns. COVID-19 preventive measures were fully followed during the entire survey period.

Table 1 Results of facility contact, by background characteristics

Percent distribution of sampled facilities according to result of visit of the survey team to the facility, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Completed	Refused	Closed/not yet functional	Others (Unreachable/specialised/Other)	Total percent	Number of facilities in sample
Facility type						
Federal/provincial level hospitals	95.1	1.0	2.9	1.0	100.0	102
Local-level hospitals	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	46
Private hospitals	92.5	0.0	6.1	1.4	100.0	279
PHCCs	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	183
Basic Health Care Centres	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	955
HPs	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	380
UHCs	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	286
CHUs	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	289
Stand-alone HTC s	67.2	0.0	13.1	19.7	100.0	61
Managing authority						
Public	99.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,286
Private*	87.9	0.0	7.4	4.7	100.0	340
Ecological region						
Mountain	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	196
Hill	96.5	0.0	2.5	1.1	100.0	856
Terai	96.7	0.2	1.6	1.6	100.0	574
Residence						
Urban	95.4	0.1	2.8	1.7	100.0	1,076
Rural	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	550
Province						
Province 1	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	260
Province 2	96.2	0.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	184
Bagmati province	93.4	0.0	3.3	3.3	100.0	333
Gandaki province	98.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	227
Lumbini province	97.7	0.4	0.4	1.6	100.0	257
Karnali province	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	164
Sudurpashchim province	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	201
National average	96.9	0.1	1.9	1.1	100.0	1,626

Note: Some of the rows may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

* Private facilities under managing authority includes private hospitals and stand-alone HTCs.

Table 2 Distribution of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics

Percent distribution and number of surveyed facilities, by background characteristics,
Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Weighted percent distribution of surveyed facilities	Number of facilities surveyed	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Facility type			
Federal/provincial level			
hospitals	1.7	27	97
Local-level hospitals	1.1	17	45
Private hospitals	7.4	116	258
PHCCs	3.3	51	183
Basic Health Care			
Centres	85.8	1,352	952
HPs	67.5	1,064	380
UHCs	9.8	154	284
CHUs	8.5	135	288
Stand-alone HTC	0.7	11	41
Managing authority			
Public	91.9	1,448	1,277
Private	8.1	128	299
Ecological region			
Mountain	13.3	210	195
Hill	52.2	823	826
Terai	34.5	543	555
Residence			
Urban	53.7	846	1,027
Rural	46.3	730	549
Province			
Province 1	16.7	264	258
Province 2	15.7	247	177
Bagmati province	20.6	325	311
Gandaki province	12.6	198	223
Lumbini province	15.4	243	251
Karnali province	8.2	129	158
Sudurpashchim province	10.8	170	198
National average	100.0	1,576	1,576

Table 3 Availability of specific services

Among all facilities, the percentages and numbers that offer specific services, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Service provided	Percentage of facilities offering service (weighted)	Number of facilities offering service	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Child curative care	98.7	1,556	1,514
Child growth monitoring	89.9	1,418	1,263
Child vaccination (EPI) ¹	88.4	1,394	1,179
Any modern FP service ²	97.3	1,534	1,474
Antenatal care	97.9	1,543	1,494
PMTCT ³	1.4	21	76
Delivery and newborn care	51.1	805	788
Caesarean delivery ⁴	5.2	83	242
HIV testing ⁵	4.9	77	175
HIV care and support ⁶	7.9	125	185
HIV treatment (ART) ⁷	1.8	29	94
STI diagnosis or treatment	85.9	1,354	1,338
TB diagnosis or treatment ⁸	79.4	1,252	1,091
Malaria diagnosis or treatment ⁹	43.1	679	765
Non communicable diseases ¹⁰	96.3	1,518	1,487
Kala Azar (Leishmaniasis) diagnosis or treatment	11.6	183	340
Management of snake bites	77.4	1,220	1,206
Management of animal bites	87.1	1,372	1,352
Total	-	1,576	1,576

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

² Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following modern methods of family planning: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), Implants, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), the male condom, female sterilisation, or male sterilisation.

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

⁴ Facility reports that it provides caesarean delivery services at the facility.

⁵ Facility reports that it has the capacity to conduct HIV testing at the facility, either by rapid diagnostic testing, ELISA or Western Blot, and an unexpired HIV rapid diagnostic test kit is available in the facility on the day of the survey, or other test capability is available.

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

- Treatment for any opportunistic infections or for symptoms related to HIV/AIDS, including treatment for topical fungal infections;
- Systematic intravenous treatment for specific fungal infections such as cryptococcal meningitis;
- Treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma;
- Palliative care, such as symptom or pain management, or nursing care for terminally ill or severely debilitated patients;
- Nutritional rehabilitation services, including client education, provision of nutritional or micronutrient supplementation;
- Fortified protein supplementation;
- Care for paediatric HIV/AIDS patients;
- Preventive treatment for TB, i.e., isoniazid with pyridoxine;
- Primary preventive treatment for opportunistic infections, such as cotrimoxazole preventive treatment;
- General family planning counselling and/or services for HIV-positive clients;
- Condoms

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

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

⁹ Facility reports that it offers malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. Facilities offering antenatal care services that reported that they provide malaria RDT or that were found on the day of the survey visit to be conducting malaria rapid diagnostic tests at the ANC service site were counted as offering malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services.

¹⁰ Facility reports that it offers services for non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardio-vascular diseases and chronic respiratory diseases

Table 4 Availability of basic amenities for client services

Among all facilities, the percentages with indicated amenities considered basic for quality services, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

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

¹ Facility is connected to a central power grid and there has not been an interruption in power supply lasting for more than two hours at a time during normal working hours in the seven days before the survey, or facility has a functioning generator with fuel available on the day of the survey, or else facility has back-up solar power.² Water is piped into facility or piped onto facility grounds, or bottled water is available, or else water from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, protected spring, or rain water, and the outlet from this source is within 500 meters of the facility.³ A private room or screened-off space available in the general outpatient service area that is a sufficient distance from other clients so that a normal conversation could be held without the client being seen or heard by others.⁴ The facility had a functioning flush or pour-flush toilet, a ventilated improved pit latrine, or composting toilet.⁵ The facility had a functioning land-line telephone, a functioning facility-owned cellular phone, a private cellular phone that is supported by the facility, or a functioning radio available in the facility.⁶ Facility had a functioning computer with access to the internet that is not interrupted for more than two hours at a time during normal working hours, or facility has access to the internet via a cellular phone inside the facility.⁷ Facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility.⁸ Facility has regular electricity, improved water source, visual and auditory privacy, client latrine, Communication equipment and emergency transport.

Table 5 Availability of basic equipment

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

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

¹ A scale with gradations of 250 grams, or a digital standing scale with gradations of 250 grams or less, where an adult can hold a child to be weighed, available somewhere in the general outpatient area.

² A scale with gradations of 100 grams, or a digital standing scale with gradations of 100 grams, where an adult can hold an infant to be weighed, available somewhere in the general outpatient area.

³ A digital blood pressure machine or a manual sphygmomanometer with a stethoscope available somewhere in the general outpatient area.

⁴ A spotlight source that can be used for client examination or a functioning flashlight available somewhere in the general outpatient area.

⁵ Facility has adult scale, child scale, infant scale, digital thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus and light source all available on the day of the survey.

Table 6 Safe disposal of health care waste (NHSS RF: OP2.3.2)

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

Background characteristic	Safe final disposal of sharps waste ¹	Safe final disposal of medical waste ²	Safe final disposal of both sharps and medical waste	Number of facilities
Facility type				
Federal/provincial level				
hospitals	82.6	86.7	78.5	27
Local-level hospitals	91.9	83.0	78.2	17
Private hospitals	80.7	81.6	73.2	116
PHCCs	73.2	67.2	60.1	51
Basic Health Care				
Centres	71.2	62.9	57.7	1,352
HPs	72.0	64.6	60.0	1,064
UHCs	73.4	59.6	52.7	154
CHUs	62.3	53.0	45.8	135
Stand-alone HTC	90.2	85.4	82.9	11
Managing authority				
Public	71.8	63.7	58.5	1,448
Private	81.5	81.9	74.1	128
Province				
Province 1	71.0	64.8	59.0	264
Province 2	68.3	55.1	52.5	247
Bagmati province	73.0	68.0	59.9	325
Gandaki province	81.9	76.7	73.2	198
Lumbini province	75.9	67.1	63.2	243
Karnali province	70.7	67.3	59.2	129
Sudurpashchim province	65.9	57.5	50.9	170
National average	72.6	65.2	59.7	1,576

¹ The process of sharps waste disposal is incineration, and the facility has a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of survey, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

² The process of infectious waste disposal is incineration, and the facility has a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of survey, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

Table 7 Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4)

Among all facilities, percentages with indicated tracer medicines available in the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

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

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTC sites.

¹ Oxytocin or other uterotonic are assessed only in facilities that offer normal delivery services.

² RHZ is assessed only in facilities that provide TB diagnosis or treatment services.

Table 8 Availability of tracer medicines (NHSS RF: OC1.4)

Among all facilities, percentages with indicated tracer medicines available in the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

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

Note: This table excludes stand-alone HTC sites.

¹ Oxytocin or other uterotonic are assessed only in facilities that offer normal delivery services.

² RHZ is assessed only in facilities that provide TB diagnosis or treatment services.

Table 9 Standard precautions for infection control

Percentages of facilities with sterilisation equipment somewhere in the facility and other items for standard precautions available in the general outpatient area of the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Items	Facility type								Stand-alone HTCs	National average
	Federal/provincial level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic Health Care Centres	HPs	UHCs	CHUs		
Any sterilisation equipment ¹	99.0	83.0	98.6	91.8	80.3	82.8	75.4	65.9	78.0	82.3
Safe final disposal of sharps waste ²	82.6	91.9	80.7	73.2	71.2	72.0	73.4	62.3	90.2	72.6
Safe final disposal of infectious waste ³	86.7	83.0	81.6	67.2	62.9	64.6	59.6	53.0	85.4	65.2
Appropriate storage of infectious waste ⁵	22.7	24.6	12.3	6.0	15.9	15.5	21.7	12.5	7.3	15.5
Disinfectant ⁶	79.4	72.7	77.1	65.0	66.6	68.5	62.7	56.1	78.0	67.7
Syringes and needles ⁷	86.6	91.3	84.4	82.5	89.7	88.8	92.3	93.9	80.5	89.0
Soap	85.6	76.4	86.9	72.1	65.1	65.9	64.1	59.7	82.9	67.5
Running water ⁸	91.8	81.9	88.5	81.4	61.4	62.8	59.2	53.4	80.5	65.0
Soap and running water	85.6	76.4	86.3	72.1	57.5	59.1	55.2	47.2	78.0	61.0
Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	96.9	96.8	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.7	89.7	94.0	92.7	94.3
Soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant	97.9	96.8	98.3	96.2	97.4	97.8	95.5	96.8	95.1	97.4
Latex gloves ⁹	95.8	96.8	96.0	86.9	93.5	93.2	93.1	96.1	90.2	93.5
Medical masks, surgical mask or N95	94.8	95.2	89.6	83.6	80.4	79.7	84.9	80.6	87.8	81.6
Gowns/apron	73.3	51.6	77.5	56.8	50.0	51.9	42.4	44.0	63.4	52.8
Eye protection	53.6	54.4	48.1	33.3	33.5	35.2	27.1	27.1	39.0	35.2
Needle destroyer/needle cutter	60.9	51.9	60.2	36.6	28.6	31.3	26.7	9.3	46.3	32.2
Number of facilities	27	17	116	51	1,352	1,064	154	135	11	1,576

¹ Facility reports that some instruments are processed in the facility and the facility has a functioning electric dry heat steriliser, a functioning electric autoclave, or a non-electric autoclave with a functioning heat source available somewhere in the facility, or an electric pot or other pot with heat source for high-level disinfection by boiling or high-level disinfection by steaming, or else facility had chlorine, formaldehyde, or glutaraldehyde for chemical high-level disinfection available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey.

² The process of sharps waste disposal is incineration, and the facility had a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of the survey, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

³ The process of infectious waste disposal is incineration, and the facility had a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of survey, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

⁴ Sharps container observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, as well as in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery.

⁵ Waste receptacles observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, as well as in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery.

⁶ Chlorine-based or other country-specific disinfectants used for environmental disinfection available in the general outpatient area.

⁷ Single-use standard disposable syringes with needles or else auto-disable syringes with needles available in the general outpatient area.

⁸ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher available in the general outpatient area.

⁹ Non-latex equivalent gloves are acceptable.

Table 10 Standard precautions for infection control

Percentages of facilities with sterilisation equipment somewhere in the facility and other items for standard precautions available in the general outpatient area of the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Items	Managing authority		Province							
	Public	Private	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati province	Gandaki province	Lumbini province	Karnali province	Sudurpash-chim province	National average
Any sterilisation equipment ¹	81.1	96.7	79.2	70.5	89.2	91.9	79.5	75.6	89.3	82.3
Safe final disposal of sharps waste ²	71.8	81.5	71.0	68.3	73.0	81.9	75.9	70.7	65.9	72.6
Safe final disposal of infectious waste ³	63.7	81.9	64.8	55.1	68.0	76.7	67.1	67.3	57.5	65.2
Appropriate storage of infectious waste ⁵	15.8	11.9	12.1	9.1	25.0	16.6	8.5	24.0	14.2	15.5
Disinfectant ⁶	66.9	77.2	60.2	60.5	75.2	60.1	78.0	71.7	66.6	67.7
Syringes and needles ⁷	89.4	84.0	77.4	82.2	95.9	90.0	91.9	93.2	95.0	89.0
Soap	65.9	86.5	55.1	55.9	82.9	71.3	72.5	70.4	60.8	67.5
Running water ⁸	63.0	87.8	57.4	39.8	81.1	74.1	68.0	69.8	64.2	65.0
Soap and running water	58.8	85.5	51.8	36.2	78.9	70.1	65.7	67.1	54.6	61.0
Alcohol-based hand disinfectant	94.1	97.0	86.2	93.6	97.0	94.3	97.1	98.3	96.0	94.3
Soap and running water or else alcohol-based hand disinfectant	97.4	98.0	94.7	95.5	97.9	98.3	99.0	99.0	99.1	97.4
Latex gloves ⁹	93.3	95.4	85.2	95.9	95.9	96.5	92.6	94.8	95.3	93.5
Medical masks, surgical mask or N95	80.9	89.5	74.2	71.0	90.8	88.4	80.8	84.4	81.9	81.6
Gowns/apron	50.7	76.2	47.1	33.2	68.1	48.5	57.1	64.1	51.2	52.8
Eye protection	34.1	47.3	28.7	15.8	46.2	39.1	40.3	40.1	36.7	35.2
Needle destroyer/needle cutter	29.8	59.0	17.5	26.8	51.0	45.4	31.9	29.5	13.6	32.2
Number of facilities	1,448	128	264	247	325	198	243	129	170	1,576

¹ Facility reports that some instruments are processed in the facility and the facility has a functioning electric dry heat steriliser, a functioning electric autoclave, or a non-electric autoclave with a functioning heat source available somewhere in the facility, or an electric pot or other pot with heat source for high-level disinfection by boiling or high-level disinfection by steaming, or else facility had chlorine, formaldehyde, or glutaraldehyde for chemical high-level disinfection available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey.

² The process of sharps waste disposal is incineration, and the facility had a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of the survey, or else the facility disposes of sharps waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

³ The process of infectious waste disposal is incineration, and the facility had a functioning incinerator with fuel on the day of survey, or else the facility disposes of infectious waste by means of open burning in a protected area, dumping without burning in a protected area, burning and then dumping, or removal offsite with storage in a protected area prior to removal offsite.

⁴ Sharps container observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, as well as in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery.

⁵ Waste receptacles observed in general outpatient service area, in area where HIV testing is done if facility does HIV testing, as well as in area where minor surgery is done if facility does minor surgery.

⁶ Chlorine-based or other country-specific disinfectants used for environmental disinfection available in the general outpatient area.

⁷ Single-use standard disposable syringes with needles or else auto-disable syringes with needles available in the general outpatient area.

⁸ Piped water, water in bucket with specially fitted tap, or water in pour pitcher available in the general outpatient area.

⁹ Non-latex equivalent gloves are acceptable.

Table 11 Availability of specific basic supplies and services

Among all facilities, the percentages with equipment and services considered essential, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristics	Self-inflating bag and mask (adult)	Pulse oximeter	Oxygen-Filled oxygen cylinders ¹	Inpatient care	Overnight observation beds	Referral capacity communication equipment ²	Referral capacity emergency transport ³	Number of facilities
Facility type								
Federal/provincial level hospitals	69.2	88.7	77.3	96.9	98.0	94.8	95.9	27
Local-level hospitals	78.9	90.5	82.4	71.1	96.8	53.3	93.6	17
Private hospitals	64.8	95.2	83.3	95.8	98.3	96.4	95.2	116
PHCCs	57.9	81.4	68.3	39.3	82.0	45.4	88.5	51
Basic Health Care Centres	27.2	34.8	13.9	2.6	8.0	16.5	77.6	1,352
HPs	32.3	37.2	17.0	3.2	9.6	18.1	79.1	1,064
UHCs	7.8	27.2	3.3	0.7	1.6	14.9	72.8	154
CHUs	9.3	24.4	2.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	70.7	135
Stand-alone HTC s	43.9	34.1	51.2	7.3	14.6	97.6	78.0	11
Managing authority								
Public	29.7	38.1	17.9	6.5	13.4	19.4	78.5	1,448
Private	62.9	89.7	80.4	87.9	90.8	96.5	93.7	128
Province								
Province 1	20.6	28.5	22.6	12.6	20.2	28.1	71.5	264
Province 2	20.1	23.3	14.8	10.1	11.3	15.4	77.8	247
Bagmati province	45.7	65.7	39.6	20.4	26.4	40.3	91.7	325
Gandaki province	36.9	49.4	29.3	12.4	22.2	28.6	76.4	198
Lumbini province	36.9	47.1	20.4	12.0	17.5	23.1	87.5	243
Karnali province	28.6	46.6	9.7	11.3	19.9	10.3	65.6	129
Sudurpashchim province	34.6	28.5	9.7	8.2	18.3	20.7	75.9	170
National average	32.4	42.3	22.9	13.1	19.7	25.7	79.7	1,576

¹ In cylinders or concentrators or an oxygen distribution system² The facility had a functioning land-line telephone, a functioning facility-owned cellular phone, a private cellular phone that is supported by the facility, or a functioning short wave radio available in the facility.³ Facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility

Table 12 IHIMS status: IHIMS reporting and designated focal person

Among all health facilities, percentages that compile HMIS reports regularly and percentages that have a designated HMIS focal person; among all public health facilities, percentage that compile LMIS report regularly, have staff trained on basic logistic management and the percentages that have a designated LMIS focal person, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Among all facilities, percentages that:						Among all public facilities, percentages that:			
	Report HMIS report regularly	Have a system of electronic health record in place	Practice electronic/online reporting	Have staff trained on DHIS-2	Have a designated HMIS focal person	Number of facilities	Compile LMIS report regularly	Have staff trained on basic logistic management	Have a designated LMIS focal person	Number of public health facilities
Facility type										
Federal/provincial level hospitals	90.7	83.5	85.5	94.8	96.9	27	91.7	57.8	90.7	27
Local-level hospitals	96.8	60.7	85.6	100.0	95.4	17	96.8	56.4	91.4	17
Private hospitals	81.4	61.1	45.0	88.7	81.3	116	-	-	-	0
PHCCs	88.5	55.2	58.5	97.8	84.2	51	94.5	58.5	86.9	51
Basic Health Care Centres										
HPs	90.7	24.3	32.0	67.2	64.1	1,352	96.0	46.8	72.1	1,352
UHCs	91.6	26.8	35.5	71.1	68.7	1,064	98.0	53.6	77.7	1,064
CHUs	87.4	20.9	24.9	59.1	51.4	154	89.1	25.1	56.5	154
	87.3	8.7	12.7	45.7	42.4	135	87.4	17.6	45.9	135
Managing authority										
Public	90.7	27.0	34.6	69.2	65.8	1,448	95.9	47.5	73.2	1,448
Private	81.4	61.1	45.0	88.7	81.3	116	-	-	-	0
Province										
Province 1	82.9	21.7	25.5	69.3	51.6	262	92.2	44.2	66.7	243
Province 2	89.1	7.0	8.0	76.4	85.1	246	95.6	72.6	88.1	231
Bagmati province	91.9	42.1	43.3	61.9	69.1	321	96.2	43.1	71.5	271
Gandaki province	93.1	31.9	40.9	71.1	57.5	198	98.4	34.1	66.6	187
Lumbini province	91.6	38.3	45.0	79.2	74.2	239	96.7	55.1	85.1	224
Karnali province	91.4	41.1	58.6	63.1	60.5	128	95.4	37.1	60.0	126
Sudurpashchim province	91.7	26.3	37.7	74.2	66.4	169	97.4	37.5	66.3	165
National average	90.0	29.5	35.4	70.7	67.0	1,565	95.9	47.5	73.2	1,448

Note: This table excluded stand-alone HTC sites.

Table 13 Availability of child health services

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

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

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites are excluded from this table.

Note: Two federal level hospitals not expected to provide the services are excluded from this table for analysis of child curative care and child vaccination services.

Note: One federal level hospital not expected to provide the services is excluded from this table for analysis of child growth monitoring services.

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

² This denominator applies only to the indicators "child curative care" and "child vaccination" services.

³ This denominator applies only to the indicators "child growth monitoring" services.

Table 14 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for child curative care services

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

Background characteristic	Trained staff			Equipment									Number of facilities offering outpatient curative care for sick children
	IMNCI guidelines	IMNCI ¹	MIYCN ²	Child weighing scale ³	Infant weighing/PAN scale ⁴	Length or height board	Tape for head circumference	Tape for MUAC	Digital thermometer	Paediatric stethoscope	Child health card (HMIS 2.1)	Timer	
Facility type													
Federal/provincial level hospitals	45.9	49.9	10.4	81.2	80.3	79.2	88.5	75.1	100.0	100.0	63.6	96.8	27
Local-level hospitals	69.1	53.0	6.7	98.4	88.8	76.6	62.6	86.2	100.0	100.0	64.1	96.7	17
Private hospitals	5.9	5.4	2.5	58.3	59.2	53.5	69.4	34.1	99.6	99.1	12.3	96.1	108
PHCCs	65.0	33.3	12.6	83.6	87.4	84.7	76.5	94.5	98.4	98.4	90.2	97.3	51
Basic Health Care Centres	57.5	23.6	13.1	74.2	73.6	34.4	50.1	87.3	95.4	98.2	82.6	95.3	1,350
HPs	62.1	25.2	14.3	76.6	77.6	39.7	54.4	91.2	95.6	98.1	88.0	95.5	1,064
UHCs	43.6	19.1	9.7	65.5	57.6	19.1	34.8	75.4	95.5	99.4	63.4	92.7	152
CHUs	36.4	15.9	7.6	64.9	59.4	9.5	32.9	69.8	93.6	98.0	61.5	96.7	134
Managing authority													
Public	57.7	24.8	13.0	75.0	74.4	37.5	51.9	87.3	95.7	98.3	82.3	95.4	1,446
Private	5.9	5.4	2.5	58.3	59.2	53.5	69.4	34.1	99.6	99.1	12.3	96.1	108
Ecological region													
Mountain	53.4	25.4	7.0	85.9	72.2	31.8	50.0	83.8	93.8	96.5	72.3	97.3	210
Hill	50.3	23.4	12.0	69.9	77.3	37.4	56.6	83.6	97.9	98.8	79.1	96.8	817
Terai	60.1	22.6	14.7	75.1	67.6	43.3	48.9	83.4	93.6	98.3	77.0	92.8	528
Residence													
Urban	50.5	23.2	11.6	71.9	74.2	40.8	51.1	79.5	95.8	98.7	72.2	93.8	824
Rural	58.0	23.7	12.9	76.0	72.3	36.2	55.3	88.2	96.1	97.9	83.3	97.4	730
Province													
Province 1	53.4	22.5	11.9	75.8	71.9	31.2	47.8	72.6	95.8	96.9	68.6	92.1	260
Province 2	58.9	24.7	10.7	75.0	57.7	36.6	40.6	88.9	91.4	98.3	85.5	89.5	244
Bagmati province	36.0	20.5	3.8	71.7	68.5	38.4	62.8	80.6	99.7	97.6	64.1	96.4	320
Gandaki province	54.0	18.2	6.8	59.3	82.0	42.2	57.3	74.4	98.0	99.8	85.8	97.3	198
Lumbini province	65.5	26.3	14.1	79.6	81.6	43.6	62.3	93.2	97.6	99.6	85.5	99.1	236
Karnali province	51.5	24.2	19.8	72.1	77.1	31.0	40.6	87.6	94.7	96.5	80.7	97.9	128
Sudurpashchim province	68.2	30.0	28.9	83.3	82.5	48.2	52.6	92.8	91.7	99.7	81.1	98.7	169
National average	54.1	23.4	12.2	73.8	73.3	38.6	53.1	83.6	95.9	98.3	77.4	95.5	1,554

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites are excluded from this table.

Note: MUAC: mid upper arm circumference

¹ At least one interviewed provider of child health services at the facility reported receiving in-service training in integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI) (either community or facility based) during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

² At least one interviewed provider of child health services in the facility reported receiving maternal infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) training during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ A weighing scale with gradation of 250 grams, or a digital standing weighing scale with gradation of 250 grams or less where an adult can hold a child to be weighed.

⁴ A weighing scale with gradation of 100 grams, or a digital standing weighing scale with gradation of 100 grams where an adult can hold an infant to be weighed.

Table 15 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for growth monitoring services

Among all facilities offering growth monitoring services, the percentages having indicated guidelines, trained staff, and equipment regarding nutrition, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	MIYCN training manual	Trained staff		Nutrition corner	Breast-feeding corner	Equipment							Number of facilities offering growth monitoring services for sick children
		Comprehensive nutrition specific intervention ¹	Integrated management of acute malnutrition ²			Z-score calculation sheet	F-75 Jar	F-100 Jar	Balvita sachet	Resomal pocket	Ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF)	Nutrition register	
Facility type													
Federal/provincial level													
hospitals	12.2	19.5	24.4	28.0	28.0	31.7	11.0	11.0	25.7	21.8	24.4	55.0	23
Local-level hospitals	20.0	10.7	24.0	16.1	16.0	26.0	2.2	2.2	52.5	12.8	43.8	64.6	13
Private hospitals	0.6	4.2	4.8	12.5	11.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	5.8	7.4	4.2	4.6	45
PHCCs	10.6	18.4	25.1	26.3	14.0	36.3	1.7	1.7	48.6	7.3	39.1	74.3	50
Basic Health Care													
Centres	10.3	15.0	19.7	13.5	3.3	17.0	0.7	0.4	43.5	7.5	11.1	78.2	1,285
HPs	11.4	16.2	21.0	15.8	4.0	19.8	0.9	0.4	46.5	8.2	13.3	80.8	1,045
UHCs	6.4	7.9	14.9	5.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.6	28.5	5.3	2.4	65.4	128
CHUs	4.1	11.6	13.0	0.9	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	33.0	2.8	0.8	67.6	112
Managing authority													
Public	10.4	15.1	20.0	14.2	4.2	18.0	1.0	0.6	43.5	7.7	12.7	77.5	1,371
Private	0.6	4.2	4.8	12.5	11.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	5.8	7.4	4.2	4.6	45
Ecological region													
Mountain	8.8	11.3	20.8	15.1	4.2	16.3	1.2	0.3	34.2	6.2	10.3	75.9	199
Hill	9.8	14.2	17.5	14.2	3.7	12.0	0.3	0.3	36.9	5.6	9.8	74.6	764
Terai	11.1	17.3	22.4	13.6	5.8	28.1	2.1	1.3	55.0	12.1	17.7	75.9	452
Residence													
Urban	10.4	12.9	17.4	15.7	4.2	19.2	1.6	1.2	42.4	8.6	12.5	75.3	715
Rural	9.8	16.7	21.8	12.6	4.6	16.3	0.3	0.0	42.3	6.8	12.3	75.0	701
Province													
Province 1	14.0	12.1	20.3	8.7	4.0	12.1	0.2	0.1	27.8	6.6	4.4	57.6	237
Province 2	9.9	13.2	22.7	9.1	5.5	22.4	3.9	2.3	67.6	11.8	19.2	78.0	218
Bagmati province	9.3	2.2	5.8	12.3	3.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	48.1	8.7	5.8	75.9	283
Gandaki province	7.9	4.4	9.6	24.8	4.5	11.2	0.0	0.3	22.5	10.2	9.6	70.8	184
Lumbini province	6.0	13.5	18.4	12.4	4.1	23.1	0.1	0.1	42.8	4.7	16.1	87.2	223
Karnali province	6.2	27.2	28.0	14.0	1.9	11.0	1.9	0.7	22.1	3.3	7.8	78.2	122
Sudurpashchim province	17.6	49.6	46.5	23.1	7.6	38.2	0.9	0.9	57.5	7.0	29.1	82.4	151
National average	10.1	14.8	19.6	14.1	4.4	17.7	1.0	0.6	42.3	7.7	12.4	75.2	1,416

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites are excluded from this table.

¹ At least one interviewed provider of child health services at the facility reported receiving in-service training in comprehensive nutrition specific intervention during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

² At least one interviewed provider of child health services at the facility reported receiving in-service training in integrated management of acute malnutrition during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 16 Availability of family planning services

Among all facilities, the percentages offering temporary methods of family planning, male sterilisation, female sterilisation, and the percentage offering any modern family planning, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

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

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

¹ Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following temporary modern methods of family planning: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implants, intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCD), or the male condom.

² Providers in the facility perform male sterilisation or counsel clients on male sterilisation.

³ Providers in the facility perform female sterilisation or counsel clients on female sterilisation.

⁴ Facility provides, prescribes, or counsels clients on any of the following: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), implant, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD), the male condoms, female sterilisation, or male sterilisation.

Table 17 Family planning services offered

Among facilities offering any modern method of family planning, the percentages that provide, prescribe, or counsel clients on specific family planning methods, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Methods provided, prescribed, or counselled	Facility type								National average
	Federal/ provincial level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic Health Care Centres	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	
Combined oral contraceptive pills	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	98.8	98.5	100.0	99.7	98.9
Progestin-only injectable (Depo)	98.9	98.4	93.7	98.4	98.6	98.4	98.4	100.0	98.3
Male condom	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Intrauterine contraceptive device	96.8	92.0	75.6	86.9	58.5	61.7	47.6	45.8	61.4
Implant	94.5	95.3	69.4	92.3	68.4	73.1	51.5	50.3	70.0
Male sterilisation	77.2	66.3	64.1	41.5	40.0	38.8	43.6	45.4	42.3
Female sterilisation	81.5	68.0	71.4	42.6	40.5	39.1	44.9	46.8	43.3
Three temporary modern methods ¹	98.9	98.4	92.7	98.4	97.4	97.0	98.4	99.7	97.2
Five temporary modern methods ²	93.4	90.4	64.3	83.1	55.3	57.7	47.0	45.4	57.7
Seven modern methods ³	71.7	61.6	52.8	38.8	34.9	34.3	36.4	38.3	37.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	31.3	32.7	67.7	13.7	8.1	8.1	9.8	6.3	12.2
Periodic abstinence/rhythm	76.1	80.2	67.7	75.4	66.6	68.2	62.5	59.0	67.3
Number of facilities offering any modern method of family planning	26	17	83	51	1,351	1,064	153	134	1,528

¹ Facility provides, prescribes or counsels clients on all the following three temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), and the male condom.

² Facility provides, prescribes or counsels clients on all the following five temporary modern family planning methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), the male condom, implant and intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD).

³ Facility provides, prescribes or counsels clients on all the following 7 modern methods: combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only injectable (Depo), the male condom, implant, intrauterine contraceptive device, male sterilisation, and female sterilisation.

Table 18 Availability of family planning commodities

Among facilities that provide¹ the indicated modern method of family planning, the percentages where the commodity was observed to be available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Method	Facility type								National average
	Federal/provincial level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic Health Care Centres	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	
Combined oral contraceptive pills	96.5	98.3	94.9	98.3	97.2	97.0	98.0	98.5	97.2
Progestin-only injectables (Depo)	93.3	100.0	93.5	98.3	98.0	98.1	97.9	97.8	97.8
Male condoms	97.7	100.0	97.5	100.0	98.6	99.1	97.3	96.8	98.6
Intrauterine contraceptive devices	94.2	85.3	89.5	95.1	95.4	95.7	92.2	62.1	94.6
Implants	96.4	98.2	93.4	98.1	96.9	97.2	96.2	78.4	96.9
Every method provided by facility was available on day of survey	89.0	86.6	87.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.6	92.2	92.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	100.0	83.3	98.4	69.2	84.6	86.4	75.9	51.7	88.8

Note: The denominator for each method is different and are not shown in the table.

Note: Each commodity or method shown in this table was observed to be available in the service area or location where commodities are stored, and at least one of the observed commodities or methods was valid, i.e., within expiration date.

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

Table 19 Availability of family planning commodities

Among facilities that provide¹ the indicated modern method of family planning, the percentages where the commodity was observed to be available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Method	Managing authority		Province							National average
	Public	Private	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati province	Gandaki province	Lumbini province	Karnali province	Sudurpashchim province	
Combined oral contraceptive pills	97.3	94.9	96.6	96.4	97.1	96.7	99.1	96.7	97.8	97.2
Progestin-only injectables (Depo)	98.0	93.5	98.0	96.0	97.9	99.5	99.0	98.3	96.0	97.8
Male condoms	98.7	97.5	99.2	100.0	97.9	99.0	98.4	97.4	98.2	98.6
Intrauterine contraceptive devices	95.0	89.5	92.2	92.8	98.5	97.0	96.1	84.2	94.6	94.6
Implants	97.0	93.4	95.8	94.1	99.8	98.2	96.5	96.1	96.1	96.9
Every method provided by facility was available on day of survey	92.2	87.3	90.5	91.0	93.9	94.9	93.7	88.1	89.2	92.0
Emergency contraceptive pills	84.5	98.4	74.0	95.5	97.0	86.6	100.0	100.0	87.9	88.8

Note: The denominator for each method is different and are not shown in the table.

Each commodity or method shown in this table was observed to be available in the service area or location where commodities are stored, and at least one of the observed commodities or methods was valid, i.e., within expiration date.

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

Table 20 Availability of antenatal care services

Among all facilities, the percentage offering antenatal care (ANC) services and, among facilities offering ANC services, the percentages offering the service on the indicated number of days per week, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities that offer ANC	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering ANC where ANC services are offered the indicated number of days per week ¹			Number of facilities offering ANC services
			1-2 days per week	3-4 days per week	5 or more days per week	
Facility type						
Federal/provincial level hospitals	98.9	27	18.2	2.2	78.5	27
Local-level hospitals	98.4	17	9.1	3.3	86.0	17
Private hospitals	90.0	116	2.1	0.0	97.9	105
PHCCs	100.0	51	2.7	0.0	94.0	51
Basic Health Care Centres	99.0	1,352	1.7	0.5	97.0	1,339
HPs	99.8	1,064	1.9	0.6	97.0	1,061
UHCs	96.3	154	1.5	0.0	96.4	148
CHUs	96.1	135	0.4	0.4	97.7	129
Managing authority						
Public	99.0	1,448	2.2	0.6	96.4	1,434
Private	90.0	116	2.1	0.0	97.9	105
Ecological region						
Mountain	97.0	210	2.2	0.1	97.3	204
Hill	98.7	818	1.4	0.0	97.3	807
Terai	98.5	535	3.2	1.5	95.0	527
Residence						
Urban	97.7	834	3.3	0.6	95.4	815
Rural	99.1	730	0.9	0.5	97.7	723
Province						
Province 1	98.6	262	2.5	0.1	95.7	259
Province 2	99.3	246	2.0	1.6	96.3	245
Bagmati province	98.4	321	1.8	0.2	97.3	316
Gandaki province	96.8	198	1.4	0.0	97.7	192
Lumbini province	98.1	239	3.4	1.6	94.6	235
Karnali province	98.1	128	0.0	0.0	98.3	126
Sudurpashchim province	98.9	169	3.2	0.0	96.3	167
National average	98.4	1,564	2.1	0.5	96.5	1,538

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites, two federal-level hospitals are excluded from this and other tables in this chapter.

¹ Some facilities offer ANC services less often than one day per week, and so the total percentage may be less than 100 percent.

Table 21 Guidelines, trained staff, and basic equipment for antenatal care services

Among facilities offering antenatal care (ANC) services, the percentage having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on ANC service delivery, and the indicated equipment observed to be available on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering ANC that have:			Equipment					Number of facilities offering ANC services
	Guidelines on ANC ¹	Maternal and newborn health register	Staff trained for ANC ²	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Stethoscope	Adult weighing scale	Foetal stethoscope	Measuring tape ⁴	
Facility type									
Federal/provincial level hospitals	23.5	70.4	50.1	97.9	97.9	96.8	87.3	76.7	27
Local-level hospitals	11.5	82.3	56.6	98.4	98.4	100.0	96.7	86.3	17
Private hospitals	8.0	5.6	9.4	94.0	95.4	95.3	74.1	67.3	105
PHCCs	14.8	90.7	43.2	97.8	97.8	95.6	95.1	73.2	51
Basic Health Care Centres	10.2	86.4	27.6	97.2	98.0	95.0	88.1	52.4	1,339
HPs	12.2	88.8	28.9	97.4	98.0	95.2	90.0	56.5	1,061
UHCs	3.1	77.5	24.0	96.0	98.4	94.4	78.8	40.0	148
CHUs	1.7	76.8	21.0	96.4	97.7	94.3	83.5	32.5	129
Managing authority									
Public	10.6	86.2	28.9	97.2	98.0	95.1	88.4	54.0	1,434
Private	8.0	5.6	9.4	94.0	95.4	95.3	74.1	67.3	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	14.0	80.3	30.0	96.0	96.0	93.3	90.6	49.2	204
Hill	8.6	81.3	25.4	98.1	99.1	97.3	89.2	58.1	807
Terai	11.9	80.0	29.8	95.8	96.6	92.4	83.5	52.1	527
Residence									
Urban	9.7	76.0	24.6	95.7	96.8	95.3	84.0	51.1	815
Rural	11.3	86.1	30.9	98.5	99.1	95.0	91.3	59.2	723
Province									
Province 1	8.9	77.4	33.5	94.9	96.9	92.8	82.6	50.3	259
Province 2	12.4	84.2	28.0	94.4	96.3	89.8	77.0	39.7	245
Bagmati province	11.8	69.3	16.6	97.6	98.1	97.8	86.8	62.8	316
Gandaki province	7.0	83.1	29.3	99.1	99.5	98.6	92.1	63.6	192
Lumbini province	15.5	88.4	26.3	99.5	98.4	97.1	94.1	67.8	235
Karnali province	6.9	83.7	25.0	95.7	96.5	91.6	90.2	37.9	126
Sudurpashchim province	7.0	86.5	40.1	97.9	99.7	97.4	95.0	53.6	167
National average	10.5	80.7	27.6	97.0	97.9	95.1	87.5	54.9	1,538

¹ RH clinical protocol for medical officers, staff nurses and ANMs, or other guidelines/protocol relevant to antenatal care, such as maternity guideline or national medical standard (NMS) volume III.

² Facility has at least one interviewed staff member providing ANC services who reports receiving in-service training in some aspect of antenatal care during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Functioning digital blood pressure apparatus or else a functioning manual sphygmomanometer and a stethoscope.

⁴ For measuring fundal height.

Table 22 Availability of normal vaginal delivery and other maternal health services

Among all facilities, the percentages that offer normal vaginal delivery and caesarean delivery services, and among facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services, the percentages offering specific maternal health services and having a skilled provider available on-site or on-call 24 hours a day to conduct deliveries, with or without an observed duty schedule, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering:				Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services that offer/have:					Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services
	Normal vaginal delivery service	Caesarean delivery	Normal vaginal delivery service or caesarean delivery	Normal vaginal delivery service and caesarean delivery		Assisted delivery	Medical abortion	Comprehensive abortion care (CAC)	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with observed duty schedule	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with or without observed duty schedule	
Facility type											
Federal/provincial level hospitals	94.6	81.9	94.6	81.9	27	85.4	95.5	93.3	94.4	100.0	25
Local-level hospitals	93.8	24.3	93.8	24.3	17	38.0	53.6	39.7	67.6	96.8	16
Private hospitals	52.8	48.3	57.8	43.3	116	68.9	75.4	69.5	69.0	95.3	61
PHCCs	97.3	0.5	97.3	0.5	51	26.4	65.2	31.5	61.2	98.9	50
Basic Health Care Centres	48.2	0.0	48.2	0.0	1,352	7.2	18.7	0.0	21.9	98.0	651
HPs	57.2	0.0	57.2	0.0	1,064	7.5	19.9	0.0	23.2	98.3	609
UHCs	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	11
CHUs	23.8	0.0	23.8	0.0	135	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.6	91.4	32
Managing authority											
Public	51.3	1.8	51.3	1.8	1,447	11.8	25.2	6.1	28.0	98.1	743
Private	52.8	48.3	57.8	43.3	116	68.9	75.4	69.5	69.0	95.3	61
Ecological region											
Mountain	64.9	2.3	64.9	2.3	210	13.9	17.9	5.5	23.5	98.1	136
Hill	60.3	4.6	60.7	4.2	818	12.9	24.0	8.6	24.6	97.1	493
Terai	32.6	7.4	33.0	7.0	535	27.1	51.7	22.0	55.5	99.8	174
Residence											
Urban	41.3	9.7	42.0	9.0	833	24.3	42.5	21.9	44.3	96.2	344
Rural	63.0	0.2	63.0	0.2	730	10.0	18.9	2.8	21.3	99.1	460
Province											
Province 1	51.2	6.5	51.3	6.3	262	17.5	30.6	14.0	26.7	97.1	134
Province 2	24.9	4.4	25.1	4.2	246	29.9	48.5	16.0	50.6	100.0	61
Bagmati province	47.2	8.7	48.1	7.9	321	17.6	24.7	16.1	35.3	96.0	151
Gandaki province	46.3	4.0	46.7	3.6	198	14.0	40.0	10.1	26.6	99.0	92
Lumbini province	56.8	4.5	57.2	4.1	239	13.2	31.0	10.0	29.1	99.7	136
Karnali province	77.8	2.8	78.1	2.6	128	12.0	10.0	4.5	24.8	98.3	100
Sudurpashchim province	76.8	2.5	76.8	2.5	169	14.7	28.0	6.3	31.8	96.9	130
National average	51.4	5.3	51.8	4.9	1,564	16.2	29.0	11.0	31.1	97.9	804

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites, three federal-level hospital are excluded in this and all the tables of this chapter.

Table 23 Availability of normal vaginal delivery and other maternal health services

Among all facilities, the percentages that offer normal vaginal delivery and caesarean delivery services, and among facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services, the percentages offering specific maternal health services and having a skilled provider available on-site or on-call 24 hours a day to conduct deliveries, with or without an observed duty schedule, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery service	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering caesarean delivery	Number of facilities excluding PHCCs, HPs, CHUs and UHCs	Percentage of facilities providing postpartum tubal ligation	Number of facilities offering caesarean delivery services	Percentage of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services that offer/have:				Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	Percentage of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services that offer/have comprehensive abortion care (CAC)	Number of facilities excluding HPs, CHUs and UHCs
							Assisted delivery	Medical abortion	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with observed duty schedule	Provider of delivery care available on-site or on-call 24 hours/day, with or without observed duty schedule			
Facility type													
Federal/provincial level hospitals	94.6	27	81.9	27	85.8	22	85.4	95.5	94.4	100.0	25	93.3	25
Local-level hospitals	93.8	17	24.3	17	66.6	4	38.0	53.6	67.6	96.8	16	39.7	16
Private hospitals	52.8	116	48.3	116	90.8	56	68.9	75.4	69.0	95.3	61	69.5	61
PHCCs	97.3	51	-	0	-	0	26.4	65.2	61.2	98.9	50	31.5	50
Basic Health Care Centres	48.2	1,352	-	0	-	0	7.2	18.7	21.9	98.0	651	-	0
HPs	57.2	1,064	-	0	-	0	7.5	19.9	23.2	98.3	609	-	0
UHCs	7.0	154	-	0	-	0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	11	-	0
CHUs	23.8	135	-	0	-	0	3.3	1.6	1.6	91.4	32	-	0
Managing authority													
Public	51.3	1,447	59.0	44	82.7	26	11.8	25.2	28.0	98.1	743	49.9	91
Private	52.8	116	48.3	116	90.8	56	68.9	75.4	69.0	95.3	61	69.5	61
Ecological region													
Mountain	64.9	210	42.6	11	70.6	5	13.9	17.9	23.5	98.1	136	63.5	12
Hill	60.3	818	48.1	78	91.8	38	12.9	24.0	24.6	97.1	493	59.7	71
Terai	32.6	535	56.2	71	86.9	40	27.1	51.7	55.5	99.8	174	54.9	70
Residence													
Urban	41.3	833	54.5	148	88.7	81	24.3	42.5	44.3	96.2	344	65.0	116
Rural	63.0	730	13.4	13	66.7	2	10.0	18.9	21.3	99.1	460	35.3	37
Province													
Province 1	51.2	262	65.0	26	92.9	17	17.5	30.6	26.7	97.1	134	61.7	30
Province 2	24.9	246	57.9	19	87.5	11	29.9	48.5	50.6	100.0	61	43.3	23
Bagmati province	47.2	321	48.1	58	88.0	28	17.6	24.7	35.3	96.0	151	61.3	40
Gandaki province	46.3	198	43.3	18	89.1	8	14.0	40.0	26.6	99.0	92	57.4	16
Lumbini province	56.8	239	45.6	24	93.8	11	13.2	31.0	29.1	99.7	136	57.3	24
Karnali province	77.8	128	47.8	8	69.2	4	12.0	10.0	24.8	98.3	100	45.4	10
Sudurpashchim province	76.8	169	51.9	8	73.3	4	14.7	28.0	31.8	96.9	130	78.6	10
National average	51.4	1,564	51.3	160	88.2	82	16.2	29.0	31.1	97.9	804	57.8	153

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites, three federal-level hospital are excluded in this and all the tables of this chapter.

Table 24 Guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for delivery services

Among facilities that offer normal vaginal delivery services, the percentages having guidelines for delivery care, at least one staff member recently trained in delivery care, and basic equipment and supplies for routine delivery care available at the facility on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Guidelines on delivery care ¹	EOC job aid observed	Staff trained in delivery care ²	Newborn corner	SNICU/ NICU	Emergency transport ³	Examination light ⁴	Delivery pack ⁵	Equipment							Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services
									Suction apparatus (mucus extractor)	Manual vacuum extractor	Vacuum aspiration kit or MVA kit ⁶	Neonatal bag and mask	Partograph ⁷	Gloves ⁸	Delivery bed	
Facility type																
Federal/provincial level hospitals	22.5	20.1	58.4	75.3	63.0	95.5	97.8	98.9	100.0	88.8	94.4	98.9	97.8	97.8	98.8	25
Local-level hospitals	12.0	6.9	34.6	77.1	5.2	93.1	96.5	100.0	87.7	44.9	46.5	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	16
Private hospitals	7.4	6.2	6.1	55.2	50.4	95.8	93.7	89.9	89.1	57.9	66.8	83.8	69.9	93.1	94.7	61
PHCCs	16.3	15.7	31.5	67.4	0.6	88.8	96.1	98.9	89.9	40.4	43.3	97.8	90.4	94.9	99.4	50
Basic Health Care Centres	12.7	9.7	29.9	39.8	0.0	78.7	93.4	98.3	59.7	15.5	11.4	91.4	91.9	98.0	99.0	651
HPs	13.5	10.3	30.6	41.8	0.0	79.3	94.0	98.5	61.8	16.2	12.0	92.6	93.3	98.1	99.2	609
UHCs	0.0	0.0	33.8	10.7	0.0	63.6	89.3	100.0	35.4	5.0	5.0	74.8	74.3	100.0	100.0	11
CHUs	0.0	1.5	16.3	12.1	0.0	73.0	83.1	93.4	28.9	6.1	2.7	74.0	70.1	95.8	95.6	32
Managing authority																
Public	13.2	10.4	31.1	43.7	2.3	80.3	93.8	98.4	63.7	20.3	17.1	92.3	92.1	97.8	99.1	743
Private	7.4	6.2	6.1	55.2	50.4	95.8	93.7	89.9	89.1	57.9	66.8	83.8	69.9	93.1	94.7	61
Ecological region																
Mountain	14.6	15.0	38.7	46.1	2.3	62.1	93.8	97.2	61.8	28.8	28.7	90.3	87.1	99.4	99.3	136
Hill	11.2	10.0	26.7	38.0	4.7	84.8	92.9	97.9	62.0	20.3	18.3	90.4	91.4	97.3	98.3	493
Terai	15.7	6.5	28.7	61.9	12.4	87.2	96.5	97.7	79.0	27.1	22.4	96.2	90.0	96.5	99.4	174
Residence																
Urban	12.7	8.5	23.9	51.7	13.8	79.9	93.9	97.9	70.7	31.9	31.2	91.8	87.9	98.3	98.0	344
Rural	12.8	11.3	33.1	39.2	0.1	82.7	93.7	97.6	61.9	16.7	13.3	91.5	92.2	96.8	99.3	460
Province																
Province 1	14.5	13.3	29.5	51.9	5.7	84.0	89.0	99.2	72.2	24.5	27.4	90.6	90.7	90.9	99.1	134
Province 2	16.2	2.7	20.1	61.4	13.3	83.3	98.4	98.9	77.5	27.5	19.0	97.3	89.4	98.0	100.0	61
Bagmati province	11.9	18.7	28.2	51.7	10.2	89.2	95.2	96.9	71.6	34.8	31.8	90.8	91.9	98.0	96.1	151
Gandaki province	7.7	7.7	27.8	42.0	5.0	79.6	96.5	96.9	89.8	13.7	16.2	92.7	96.1	99.4	99.7	92
Lumbini province	17.1	10.1	30.7	47.2	4.8	87.2	97.6	97.8	69.8	20.3	17.5	94.9	88.8	100.0	99.8	136
Karnali province	11.6	4.3	24.9	32.4	1.7	68.8	92.7	96.5	46.7	14.3	10.5	85.8	87.7	97.4	97.9	100
Sudurpashchim province	10.3	6.5	37.0	29.0	3.0	74.2	89.9	98.2	39.7	23.0	17.4	91.3	88.4	99.4	99.6	130
National average	12.8	10.1	29.2	44.6	6.0	81.5	93.8	97.7	65.7	23.2	20.9	91.6	90.4	97.5	98.7	804

¹ Nepal Medical Standards (NMS) volume III or clinical protocols or RH clinical protocols.

² At least one interviewed provider of delivery services at the facility reported receiving the skilled birth attendant (SBA) training, the advanced skilled birth attendant (ASBA) training, the maternal and newborn health update, training on routine care during labour and normal vaginal delivery, or training in active management of third stage of labour (AMTSL) during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions and does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Facility had a functioning ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport stationed at the facility and had fuel available on the day of the survey, or facility has access to an ambulance or other vehicle for emergency transport that is stationed at another facility or that operates from another facility.

⁴ A functioning flashlight is acceptable.

⁵ Either the facility had a sterile delivery pack available at the delivery site or else all the following individual equipment must be present: cord clamp, episiotomy scissors, scissors (or blade) to cut cord, suture material with needle, and needle holder and 4 piece wrapper (update specs).

⁶ Facility had a functioning vacuum aspirator or else a dilatation and curettage (D&C) kit available.

⁷ A blank partograph at the service site.

⁸ Disposable latex gloves or equivalent available at the service site.

Table 25 Signal Functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) and functional Basic EmONC and Comprehensive EmONC facilities

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages that reported applying or carrying out the signal functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care at least once in the 3 months preceding the survey, and percentages that can be considered functional basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) and percentages that can be considered functional comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEmONC) facilities, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities that carried out:								Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	Percentage of facilities that carried out:			Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services
	Parenteral anti-biotics	Parenteral oxytocics	Parenteral anti-convulsant	Assisted vaginal delivery (AVD)	Manual removal of placenta	Removal of retained products of conception (MVA)	Neonatal resuscitation	BEmONC ¹		Blood transfusion	Caesarean delivery	CEmONC ²	
Facility type													
Federal/provincial level hospitals	94.4	96.7	69.6	68.5	79.9	84.3	86.6	45.0	25	75.4	85.4	38.3	25
Local-level hospitals	57.8	96.5	26.0	17.3	59.7	37.9	49.0	10.4	16	20.6	22.4	6.9	16
Private hospitals	75.2	83.1	42.7	32.5	51.8	52.1	45.2	10.5	61	61.3	72.6	9.6	61
PHCCs	57.3	92.7	14.6	10.7	52.2	47.2	50.6	1.1	50	0.0	0.6	0.0	50
Basic Health Care Centres	28.4	87.8	2.5	3.1	31.9	19.8	23.8	0.0	651	-	-	-	0
HPs	29.2	87.7	2.6	3.3	32.6	20.7	24.8	0.0	609	-	-	-	0
UHCs	20.7	79.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	15.7	5.0	0.0	11	-	-	-	0
CHUs	16.9	92.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	4.6	10.9	0.0	32	-	-	-	0
Managing authority													
Public	33.2	88.6	6.1	6.1	35.5	24.2	28.3	1.8	743	24.4	27.8	11.8	91
Private	75.2	83.1	42.7	32.5	51.8	52.1	45.2	10.5	61	61.3	72.6	9.6	61
Ecological region													
Mountain	36.3	91.4	3.7	5.3	29.4	17.1	25.0	0.8	136	35.3	40.0	9.4	12
Hill	28.9	86.0	6.1	6.0	32.0	19.8	22.4	1.6	493	42.3	45.8	9.0	71
Terai	57.9	91.8	20.6	16.3	55.7	52.4	53.4	6.4	174	36.9	46.8	13.1	70
Residence													
Urban	49.0	86.9	17.5	14.2	43.4	37.7	41.5	5.7	344	50.8	59.2	14.1	116
Rural	27.1	89.2	2.4	3.6	31.7	17.9	20.6	0.1	460	3.0	3.8	0.8	37
Province													
Province 1	39.6	93.3	7.0	9.4	43.3	22.6	21.6	3.7	134	40.5	49.4	15.3	30
Province 2	59.9	98.9	16.6	23.4	83.7	67.2	61.4	5.2	61	35.9	44.9	9.2	23
Bagmati province	33.3	74.2	10.7	9.2	33.1	23.5	30.7	2.2	151	51.4	55.6	7.0	40
Gandaki province	27.7	89.8	4.3	4.4	18.0	24.7	20.9	1.2	92	33.9	39.1	7.0	16
Lumbini province	34.1	84.7	12.2	4.9	35.2	29.7	33.4	2.8	136	31.6	38.4	13.5	24
Karnali province	36.6	92.4	8.3	5.9	42.1	22.6	22.0	1.7	100	25.6	31.2	11.4	10
Sudurpashchim province	34.3	93.6	5.2	6.0	22.5	14.8	29.4	1.5	130	35.2	40.7	16.3	10
National average	36.5	88.2	8.9	8.1	36.7	26.4	29.6	2.5	804	39.3	45.8	10.9	153

¹ Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, and applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: 1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, 2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonic, 3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsant for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, 4) assisted vaginal delivery, 5) manual removal of placenta, 6) removal of retained products of conception, and 7) neonatal resuscitation.

² Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, and that that they have done at least one Caesarean delivery in the 3 months before the survey, that they have done blood transfusion in an obstetric context at least once in the 3 months before the survey, and have also applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: 1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, 2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonic, 3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsant for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, 4) assisted vaginal delivery, 5) manual removal of placenta, 6) removal of retained products of conception, and 7) neonatal resuscitation.

Table 26 Signal Functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) and functional Basic EmONC and Comprehensive EmONC facilities

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, percentages that reported applying or carrying out the signal functions for emergency obstetric and neonatal care at least once in the 3 months preceding the survey, and percentages that can be considered functional basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC) and percentages that can be considered functional comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEmONC) facilities, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities that carried out:							Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	Percentage of facilities that carried out:	Number of hospitals and PHCCs offering normal vaginal delivery services	Percentage of facilities that carried out:			Number of hospitals offering normal vaginal delivery services
	Parenteral antibiotics	Parenteral oxytocics	Parenteral anticonvulsant	Assisted vaginal delivery (AVD)	Manual removal of placenta	Removal of retained products of conception (MVA)	Neonatal resuscitation		BEmONC ¹		Blood transfusion	Caesarean delivery	CEmONC ²	
Facility type														
Federal/provincial level														
hospitals	94.4	96.7	69.6	68.5	79.9	84.3	86.6	25	45.0	25	75.4	85.4	38.3	25
Local-level hospitals	57.8	96.5	26.0	17.3	59.7	37.9	49.0	16	10.4	16	20.6	22.4	6.9	16
Private hospitals	75.2	83.1	42.7	32.5	51.8	52.1	45.2	61	10.5	61	61.3	72.6	9.6	61
PHCCs	57.3	92.7	14.6	10.7	52.2	47.2	50.6	50	1.1	50	-	-	-	0
Basic Health Care Centres	28.4	87.8	2.5	3.1	31.9	19.8	23.8	651	-	0	-	-	-	0
HPs	29.2	87.7	2.6	3.3	32.6	20.7	24.8	609	-	0	-	-	-	0
UHCs	20.7	79.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	15.7	5.0	11	-	0	-	-	-	0
CHUs	16.9	92.4	0.0	0.0	20.3	4.6	10.9	32	-	0	-	-	-	0
Managing authority														
Public	33.2	88.6	6.1	6.1	35.5	24.2	28.3	743	14.9	91	53.8	60.6	25.9	41
Private	75.2	83.1	42.7	32.5	51.8	52.1	45.2	61	10.5	61	61.3	72.6	9.6	61
Ecological region														
Mountain	36.3	91.4	3.7	5.3	29.4	17.1	25.0	136	9.4	12	56.5	64.0	15.1	7
Hill	28.9	86.0	6.1	6.0	32.0	19.8	22.4	493	10.9	71	65.1	69.9	13.8	46
Terai	57.9	91.8	20.6	16.3	55.7	52.4	53.4	174	16.0	70	52.2	66.3	18.6	49
Residence														
Urban	49.0	86.9	17.5	14.2	43.4	37.7	41.5	344	17.0	116	64.1	74.4	17.8	92
Rural	27.1	89.2	2.4	3.6	31.7	17.9	20.6	460	0.8	37	10.1	12.7	2.5	11
Province														
Province 1	39.6	93.3	7.0	9.4	43.3	22.6	21.6	134	16.3	30	58.9	71.9	22.3	21
Province 2	59.9	98.9	16.6	23.4	83.7	67.2	61.4	61	14.1	23	58.3	72.9	14.9	14
Bagmati province	33.3	74.2	10.7	9.2	33.1	23.5	30.7	151	8.5	40	66.4	71.8	9.1	31
Gandaki province	27.7	89.8	4.3	4.4	18.0	24.7	20.9	92	7.0	16	55.0	60.7	11.3	10
Lumbini province	34.1	84.7	12.2	4.9	35.2	29.7	33.4	136	15.9	24	49.0	59.6	20.9	15
Karnali province	36.6	92.4	8.3	5.9	42.1	22.6	22.0	100	17.0	10	40.5	49.5	18.0	6
Sudurpashchim province	34.3	93.6	5.2	6.0	22.5	14.8	29.4	130	19.0	10	62.3	71.8	28.7	6
National average	36.5	88.2	8.9	8.1	36.7	26.4	29.6	804	13.1	153	58.3	67.7	16.2	103

¹ Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, and applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: 1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, 2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonic, 3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsant for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, 4) assisted vaginal delivery, 5) manual removal of placenta, 6) removal of retained products of conception, and 7) neonatal resuscitation.

² Facility reported that it provides delivery and newborn care services, and that that they have done at least one Caesarean delivery in the 3 months before the survey, that they have done blood transfusion in an obstetric context at least once in the 3 months before the survey, and have also applied or carried out each of the following seven signal functions at least once in the 3 months before the survey: 1) parenteral administration of antibiotics, 2) parenteral administration of oxytocin or other uterotonic, 3) parenteral administration of anticonvulsant for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, 4) assisted vaginal delivery, 5) manual removal of placenta, 6) removal of retained products of conception, and 7) neonatal resuscitation.

Table 27 Newborn care practices

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, the percentages reporting the indicated practice is a routine component of newborn care, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Newborn care practices	Facility type								National average
	Federal/ provincial level hospitals	Local-level hospitals	Private hospitals	PHCCs	Basic Health Care Centres	HPs	UHCs	CHUs	
Delivery to the abdomen (skin-to-skin)	94.4	100.0	89.9	97.2	96.6	96.5	95.0	100.0	96.1
Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm	98.9	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Kangaroo mother care	95.5	94.9	79.9	91.6	90.1	90.3	84.7	87.9	89.7
Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.4	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.4
Routine complete (head-to-toe) examination of newborns before discharge	95.5	96.6	93.0	96.1	98.1	97.9	100.0	100.0	97.4
Applying chlorhexidine ointment to umbilical cord stump	93.3	96.5	72.3	95.5	99.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	96.5
Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery	100.0	100.0	96.4	100.0	99.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.0
Administration of vitamin K to newborn	65.1	32.7	79.5	23.0	11.2	11.1	9.5	12.3	19.3
Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes	10.1	15.8	11.2	8.4	5.0	4.9	9.5	4.2	6.0
Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge	22.5	10.2	19.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	13.1	5.5	10.0
All newborn care practices except Vitamin K, tetracycline eye ointment and newborn BCG	82.1	89.6	60.4	82.6	85.9	85.9	79.7	87.9	83.7
Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	25	16	61	50	651	609	11	32	804

Table 28 Newborn care practices

Among facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services, the percentages reporting the indicated practice is a routine component of newborn care, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Newborn care practices	Managing authority		Province							National average
	Public	Private	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati province	Gandaki province	Lumbini province	Karnali province	Sudurpash-chim province	
Delivery to the abdomen (skin-to-skin)	96.7	89.9	96.2	91.0	98.1	92.6	99.6	94.5	96.4	96.1
Drying and wrapping newborns to keep warm	100.0	95.9	99.8	100.0	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7
Kangaroo mother care	90.5	79.9	88.8	94.9	93.0	70.4	90.2	94.0	94.0	89.7
Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour	99.7	95.3	100.0	99.4	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	99.4
Routine complete (head-to-toe) examination of newborns before discharge	97.8	93.0	97.1	89.5	98.0	99.7	99.6	95.7	98.5	97.4
Applying chlorhexidine ointment to umbilical cord stump	98.5	72.3	91.9	91.8	95.9	98.3	99.0	96.5	100.0	96.5
Weighing the newborn immediately upon delivery	99.2	96.4	100.0	93.7	98.5	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	99.0
Administration of vitamin K to newborn	14.3	79.5	30.1	24.0	33.3	21.8	10.5	7.3	6.0	19.3
Applying tetracycline eye ointment to both eyes	5.6	11.2	7.6	10.5	4.8	4.7	10.5	3.8	1.9	6.0
Giving the newborn BCG prior to discharge	9.3	19.0	5.4	8.6	20.6	11.2	7.2	6.5	7.9	10.0
All newborn care practices except Vitamin K, tetracycline eye ointment and newborn BCG	85.7	60.4	76.6	74.7	89.7	68.1	89.3	85.9	91.9	83.7
Number of facilities offering normal vaginal delivery services	743	61	134	61	151	92	136	100	130	804

Table 29 Availability of HIV testing and counselling services

Among all facilities, the percentages that report having an HIV testing system and, among facilities with an HIV testing system, the percentages that have HIV testing capacity at the facility and other items to support the provision of quality HIV testing and counselling services, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of all facilities with HIV testing system ¹	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities with HIV testing system that have:							Number of facilities having HIV testing system
			HIV testing capacity ²	National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	Trained provider ³	Ever-trained provider ⁴	Visual and auditory privacy ⁵	Condoms ⁶	All items ⁷	
Facility type										
Federal/provincial level hospitals	67.0	27	95.4	60.0	40.1	87.7	98.5	80.0	20.0	18
Local-level hospitals	9.6	17	100.0	33.3	33.3	100.0	83.3	100.0	16.7	2
Private hospitals	28.6	116	53.6	12.4	8.0	63.4	94.4	47.9	0.8	33
PHCCs	7.7	51	71.4	35.7	21.4	71.4	100.0	100.0	7.1	4
Basic Health Care Centres										
HPs	1.3	1,352	77.2	0.0	31.3	76.9	74.3	80.2	0.0	17
UHCs	1.5	1,064	75.2	0.0	34.1	83.7	75.2	78.5	0.0	16
CHUs	0.6	154	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
CHUs	0.4	135	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Stand-alone HTC	34.1	11	100.0	85.7	71.4	85.7	100.0	100.0	64.3	4
Managing authority										
Public	2.8	1,448	85.8	31.7	34.4	82.2	88.0	82.8	10.3	41
Private	29.1	128	58.5	20.1	14.7	65.8	95.0	53.4	7.5	37
Ecological region										
Mountain	1.7	210	92.3	15.4	61.5	84.6	100.0	92.3	7.7	4
Hill	4.4	823	75.4	32.4	27.0	72.5	97.1	55.3	9.3	36
Terai	7.0	543	68.5	21.3	19.6	75.2	84.9	79.4	8.9	38
Residence										
Urban	8.1	846	75.0	29.1	28.5	71.9	96.4	64.4	10.3	68
Rural	1.3	730	56.9	5.8	0.0	92.0	54.7	100.0	0.0	10
Province										
Province 1	5.6	264	86.0	24.2	45.2	83.4	91.7	45.2	9.6	15
Province 2	5.7	247	62.3	13.9	14.7	84.8	70.7	92.4	5.9	14
Bagmati province	8.1	325	61.7	24.4	9.6	68.0	98.9	56.4	4.3	26
Gandaki province	3.3	198	91.3	30.3	26.0	43.3	100.0	87.0	17.3	6
Lumbini province	3.2	243	73.1	44.5	34.8	71.5	88.8	80.2	18.5	8
Karnali province	1.3	129	50.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	50.0	0.0	2
Sudurpashchim province	4.1	170	96.0	36.0	56.0	92.0	96.0	92.0	16.0	7
National average	5.0	1,576	72.8	26.2	25.0	74.4	91.3	68.8	9.0	78

¹ Facility reports conducting HIV testing in the facility or else in an external testing site and having an agreement with that external site that test results will be returned to the facility.

² Facility reports conducting HIV testing at the facility and had at least one unexpired Determine, at least one unexpired Uni-Gold at least one unexpired Stat Pack, HIV rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility on the day of the survey, or else facility had ELISA testing capacity or other HIV testing capacity observed in the facility on the day of the survey.

³ At least one interviewed provider of HIV testing and counselling services in the facility reported receiving in-service training in some aspect of HIV/AIDS testing and counselling during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ At least one interviewed provider of HIV testing and counselling services in the facility reported ever receiving in-service training in some aspect of HIV/AIDS testing and counselling. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁵ Private room or screened-off space available in HIV testing and counselling area that is a sufficient distance from sites where providers and/or other clients may be so that a normal conversation could not be overheard, and the client could not be observed by others.

⁶ Condoms available at the HIV testing and counselling site on the day of the survey.

⁷ Facility had all of the following items available on the day of the survey: HIV testing capacity, National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines 2020, at least one interviewed provider trained in the past 24 months in HIV testing and counselling, visual and auditory privacy and condoms available at the HIV testing site.

Table 30 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for HIV/AIDS care and support services

Among all facilities, the percentages offering HIV/AIDS care and support services and, among facilities offering HIV care and support services, the percentages having indicated items to support the provision of quality HIV/AIDS care and support services, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services ¹	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services that have:					Medicines						Number of facilities offering HIV/AIDS care and support services
			National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	Refer to CCC, CHBC service and PLHIV group	Trained staff ²	System for screening and testing HIV+ clients for TB ³	IV solution with infusion set	Fluconazole tablet or ointment	Cotrimoxazole tablets	First-line treatment for TB ⁴	Pain management ⁵	Male condoms	Male condoms and lubricants	
Facility type														
Federal/provincial level hospitals	60.9	27	69.6	76.3	25.4	74.8	96.6	93.2	67.6	79.8	95.0	100.0	23.7	17
Local-level hospitals	15.9	17	50.6	50.6	20.2	20.2	89.9	100.0	79.8	81.0	100.0	100.0	30.4	3
Private hospitals	13.6	116	8.9	47.6	0.0	33.1	95.3	86.7	26.6	21.3	92.8	86.3	23.8	16
PHCCs	17.5	51	18.7	25.0	9.4	34.4	93.8	96.9	84.4	84.4	90.6	100.0	9.4	9
Basic Health Care Centres	5.7	1,352	0.0	11.4	4.4	2.5	88.0	60.5	91.3	78.9	68.3	100.0	13.7	77
HPs	6.7	1,064	0.0	12.3	4.7	2.7	89.9	61.0	91.1	81.8	69.4	100.0	14.8	71
UHCs	1.9	154	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	59.1	100.0	38.6	59.1	100.0	0.0	3
CHUs	2.1	135	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.2	50.1	85.4	47.4	50.1	100.0	0.0	3
Stand-alone HTC	31.7	11	53.8	76.9	15.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	23.1	15.4	15.4	92.3	30.8	4
Managing authority														
Public	7.3	1,448	13.9	23.8	8.5	17.1	89.9	69.8	86.7	79.6	75.2	100.0	15.3	106
Private	15.2	128	17.3	53.1	2.9	34.1	84.6	77.7	25.9	20.2	78.3	87.4	25.1	19
Ecological region														
Mountain	4.5	210	14.8	32.5	3.0	26.6	97.0	100.0	100.0	91.5	97.0	100.0	8.9	9
Hill	10.3	823	11.9	18.6	4.3	14.3	96.3	66.0	84.2	73.6	77.1	99.0	6.7	85
Terai	5.7	543	21.2	54.2	18.2	32.7	66.8	76.0	50.9	54.6	65.4	94.8	47.2	31
Residence														
Urban	7.4	846	28.5	50.8	9.5	36.9	78.6	77.7	61.4	65.8	82.8	96.1	22.6	62
Rural	8.6	730	0.4	6.1	5.8	2.7	99.5	64.4	93.0	74.7	68.6	100.0	11.1	63
Province														
Province 1	8.0	264	10.6	27.8	22.5	16.8	78.0	93.8	62.1	47.6	60.8	94.3	23.8	21
Province 2	3.2	247	14.3	75.6	0.0	17.8	50.8	33.6	70.6	74.1	91.4	94.9	63.5	8
Bagmati province	7.5	325	15.0	34.7	6.9	26.6	96.5	69.2	67.7	51.6	80.5	100.0	27.6	24
Gandaki province	6.6	198	17.0	15.9	8.5	14.9	97.4	76.4	88.4	86.3	97.9	95.7	5.2	13
Lumbini province	18.2	243	7.9	14.6	2.6	9.8	93.6	59.6	86.1	83.5	67.0	99.4	3.2	44
Karnali province	1.2	129	73.5	55.1	0.0	73.5	81.6	73.5	55.1	73.5	73.5	100.0	36.7	2
Sudurpashchim province	7.5	170	32.8	45.8	6.6	45.8	93.4	93.4	84.7	78.4	89.1	100.0	13.1	13
National average	7.9	1,576	14.4	28.4	7.6	19.8	89.1	71.0	77.2	70.3	75.7	98.0	16.9	125

CCC: community care centre

CHBC: community and home-based care

¹ Facility reports that providers at the facility prescribe or provide any of the following services:

- Treatment for any opportunistic infections or for symptoms related to HIV/AIDS, including treatment for topical fungal infections;
- Systematic intravenous treatment for specific fungal infections such as cryptococcal meningitis;
- Treatment for Kaposi's sarcoma;
- Palliative care, such as symptom or pain management, or nursing care for the terminally ill or severely debilitated patients;
- Nutritional rehabilitation services, including client education and provision of nutritional or micronutrient supplementation;
- Fortified protein supplementation;
- Care for paediatric HIV/AIDS patients;
- Preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB), i.e., isoniazid with pyridoxine;
- Primary preventive treatment for opportunistic infections, such as Cotrimoxazole preventive treatment;
- General family planning counselling and/or services for HIV-positive clients;
- Condoms

² Facility had at least one interviewed provider of HIV care and support services who reported receiving training on aspects of HIV/AIDS care and support services during the 24 months preceding the survey. Training refers only to in-service training. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Record or register indicating HIV-positive clients who have been screened and tested for TB.

⁴ Four-drug fixed-dose combination (4FDC) is available, or else isoniazid, pyrazinamide, rifampicin, and Ethambutol are all available, or a combination of these medicines, to provide first-line treatment.

⁵ Diclofenac tablet or injection, or else indomethacin tablets.

Table 31 Guidelines, trained staff, and items for antiretroviral therapy services

Among hospitals and PHCCs, the percentages offering antiretroviral therapy (ART) services and, among PHCCs and hospitals offering ART services, the percentages with indicated items to support the provision of quality ART services, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering ART services ¹	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering ART services that have:		Laboratory diagnostic capacity for:					Number of facilities offering ART services
			National HIV testing and treatment guidelines 2020	Trained staff ²	Complete blood count ³	PCR-viral load	PCR-DNA-EID	Renal or liver function test	Preferred first-line ART regimen available ⁴	
Facility type										
Federal/provincial level hospitals	68.1	27	81.8	28.9	97.0	21.0	12.0	98.5	89.4	19
Local-level hospitals	11.2	17	71.4	14.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	85.7	71.4	2
Private hospitals	3.8	116	19.1	6.4	48.9	12.8	12.8	89.4	19.1	4
PHCCs	4.4	51	62.5	37.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0	2
Managing authority										
Public	23.8	96	79.0	28.5	93.9	17.2	9.8	93.9	88.9	23
Private	3.8	116	19.1	6.4	48.9	12.8	12.8	89.4	19.1	4
Ecological region										
Mountain	12.5	16	85.7	0.0	100.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	2
Hill	13.4	105	69.9	28.1	94.0	17.9	11.9	94.0	86.1	14
Terai	12.2	92	65.9	25.2	75.0	15.0	10.0	90.8	65.7	11
Residence										
Urban	15.3	174	70.8	25.4	87.4	16.8	10.5	93.0	78.2	27
Rural	1.5	38	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	1
Province										
Province 1	9.9	36	63.2	23.7	92.1	23.7	23.7	86.8	63.2	4
Province 2	9.1	28	77.8	33.3	88.9	22.2	11.1	88.9	88.9	3
Bagmati province	10.2	69	52.0	16.0	64.0	20.0	16.0	100.0	48.0	7
Gandaki province	14.1	24	83.3	33.3	91.7	8.3	0.0	91.7	83.3	3
Lumbini province	12.7	32	85.6	42.6	100.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	92.8	4
Karnali province	14.9	11	66.7	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	83.3	100.0	2
Sudurpashchim province	40.1	13	72.2	22.2	100.0	27.8	5.6	88.9	100.0	5
National average	12.8	212	69.4	24.9	86.6	16.5	10.3	93.1	77.7	27

Note: The denominator for this table included only PHCCs and hospitals.

¹ Providers in the facility prescribe ART for HIV/AIDS patients or provide treatment follow-up services for persons on ART, including providing community-based services.

² Facility had at least one interviewed provider of ART services who reported receiving in-service training in some aspects of ART during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Facility had a functioning haematology analyser or functioning haematological counter with the necessary reagents available in the facility.

⁴ Facility had any of the following ARV medicines for adults available at the facility on the day of the survey: TENOFOVIR + LAMIVUDINE + DOLUTEGRAVIR (TDF+3TC+DTG)

Table 32 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for diabetes

Among all facilities, the percentages offering services for diabetes and, among facilities offering services for diabetes, the percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on diabetes, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering services for diabetes ¹	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering services for diabetes that have:		Equipment			Number of facilities offering services for diabetes
			Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of diabetes	Trained staff ²	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Adult weighing scale	Height board or stadiometer	
Facility type								
Federal/provincial level hospitals	100.0	27	19.4	20.7	95.9	95.9	53.6	27
Local-level hospitals	100.0	17	16.0	30.6	98.4	100.0	70.5	17
Private hospitals	97.0	116	9.4	4.2	97.5	93.9	42.6	113
PHCCs	98.9	51	20.4	32.0	96.1	97.2	74.0	51
Basic Health Care Centres	69.5	1,352	14.1	14.1	96.8	94.9	32.2	940
HPs	73.8	1,064	15.6	15.5	96.4	94.8	35.3	785
UHCs	60.9	154	7.1	8.0	99.1	96.4	21.7	94
CHUs	45.9	135	5.5	5.4	97.5	93.4	9.1	62
Managing authority								
Public	71.5	1,448	14.6	15.4	96.7	95.1	35.5	1,036
Private	97.0	116	9.4	4.2	97.5	93.9	42.6	113
Ecological region								
Mountain	49.5	210	7.1	10.0	97.8	95.3	37.0	104
Hill	74.5	819	17.7	14.2	98.4	97.2	33.6	610
Terai	81.2	535	10.7	15.5	94.3	91.7	39.6	434
Residence								
Urban	74.4	834	13.6	13.9	96.7	95.8	37.7	621
Rural	72.3	730	14.6	14.8	97.0	94.0	34.4	528
Province								
Province 1	71.2	262	8.0	12.2	95.7	96.1	21.5	187
Province 2	77.2	246	3.6	10.3	93.2	88.1	35.4	190
Bagmati province	70.9	321	8.7	6.4	97.4	98.0	45.3	228
Gandaki province	77.4	198	18.0	15.1	99.4	95.4	31.8	153
Lumbini province	83.1	239	20.3	20.2	98.0	96.3	37.5	199
Karnali province	53.4	128	26.1	26.7	94.1	91.4	27.6	69
Sudurpashchim province	73.0	169	27.5	20.8	99.3	97.5	50.9	123
National average	73.4	1,565	14.1	14.3	96.8	95.0	36.2	1,149

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites are excluded from this and other tables in this chapter.

¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with diabetes.

² At least one interviewed provider of diabetes services reported receiving in-service training (like Package of Essential Non Communicable Disease (PEN) handbook) in diabetes services during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instructions that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Functioning digital blood pressure machine or manual sphygmomanometer with stethoscope.

Table 33 Availability of services and guidelines, trained staff, and equipment for cardiovascular diseases

Among all facilities, the percentages offering services for cardiovascular diseases and, among facilities offering services for cardiovascular diseases, the percentages having guidelines, at least one staff member recently trained on cardiovascular diseases, and the indicated equipment observed to be available at the service site on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Percentage of facilities offering services for cardio-vascular diseases ¹	Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering services for cardio-vascular diseases that have:		Equipment			Number of facilities offering services for cardio-vascular diseases
			Guidelines for diagnosis and management of cardio-vascular diseases	Trained staff ²	Stethoscope	Blood pressure apparatus ³	Adult scale	
Facility type								
Federal/provincial level hospitals	100.0	27	17.4	20.7	98.0	95.9	95.9	27
Local-level hospitals	100.0	17	14.4	28.3	100.0	98.4	100.0	17
Private hospitals	95.9	116	9.8	5.6	98.2	97.5	94.1	112
PHCCs	98.9	51	19.3	29.8	97.8	96.1	97.2	51
Basic Health Care Centres	89.1	1,352	10.9	12.5	98.4	96.0	95.0	1,204
HPs	91.4	1,064	12.4	14.1	98.2	95.6	95.2	972
UHCs	78.4	154	5.5	4.5	99.8	98.2	94.5	121
CHUs	82.6	135	2.9	7.0	98.7	97.7	94.0	111
Managing authority								
Public	89.7	1,448	11.4	13.6	98.4	96.1	95.2	1,300
Private	95.9	116	9.8	5.6	98.2	97.5	94.1	112
Ecological region								
Mountain	76.5	210	4.2	6.7	95.8	95.1	93.3	161
Hill	91.9	819	14.9	13.5	99.1	97.8	97.1	753
Terai	93.0	535	7.9	14.1	98.1	94.1	92.7	498
Residence								
Urban	90.6	834	10.5	11.6	98.6	95.8	96.0	756
Rural	89.8	730	12.1	14.5	98.1	96.6	94.1	656
Province								
Province 1	81.5	262	6.5	11.1	96.1	94.5	96.2	214
Province 2	95.5	246	1.3	13.6	98.0	92.8	90.4	235
Bagmati province	85.3	321	7.0	4.9	98.5	96.7	98.4	274
Gandaki province	95.2	198	14.8	13.6	99.6	98.1	96.0	188
Lumbini province	96.0	239	16.4	16.3	99.9	98.2	96.5	230
Karnali province	86.5	128	20.6	26.0	96.4	94.5	89.6	111
Sudurpashchim province	94.1	169	21.3	13.3	99.7	98.5	95.9	159
National average	90.2	1,565	11.2	12.9	98.4	96.2	95.1	1,411

¹ Providers in the facility diagnose, prescribe treatment for, or manage patients with cardiovascular diseases.

² At least one interviewed provider of cardiovascular diseases services reported receiving in-service training (like PEN handbook) in cardiovascular diseases during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Functioning digital BP machine or manual sphygmomanometer with stethoscope

Table 34 Availability of tuberculosis services, guidelines, and trained staff for tuberculosis services

Among all facilities, the percentages offering any tuberculosis (TB) diagnostic services or any treatment and/or treatment follow-up services and, among facilities offering any TB services, the percentages having TB guidelines and at least one staff member recently trained in TB services, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey, 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of all facilities offering:					Number of facilities	Percentage of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services that have:			Number of facilities offering tuberculosis diagnosis and/or treatment services
	CB-DOTS	FB-DOTS	Any TB treatment and/or treatment follow-up services ³	Any TB diagnostic and treatment follow-up services	Any TB diagnostic or treatment and/or treatment follow-up services		Guideline on diagnose TB management guideline 2019 ⁴	Guideline	Trained staff ⁵	
Facility type										
Federal/provincial level hospitals	19.7	82.6	93.9	93.9	100.0	27	46.4	3.1	33.9	27
Local-level hospitals	37.5	79.5	92.3	75.4	97.7	17	62.5	1.6	23.8	17
Private hospitals	9.3	21.2	38.5	37.4	94.1	116	10.8	0.3	9.6	110
PHCCs	38.3	77.0	97.3	94.5	100.0	51	51.4	1.1	29.5	51
Basic Health Care Centres	25.3	54.0	68.6	27.5	77.3	1,352	30.8	1.4	17.1	1,045
HPs	29.3	63.0	79.6	33.5	89.1	1,064	31.8	1.4	17.4	948
UHCs	13.5	28.4	37.3	7.6	42.6	154	24.3	1.6	14.3	65
CHUs	7.2	12.1	17.3	3.3	23.4	135	15.5	0.0	13.2	32
Managing authority										
Public	25.8	55.7	70.4	31.7	78.8	1,448	32.6	1.4	18.2	1,141
Private	9.3	21.2	38.5	37.4	94.1	116	10.8	0.3	9.6	110
Ecological region										
Mountain	17.1	32.6	46.4	19.6	54.5	210	24.0	0.0	19.3	115
Hill	26.0	53.3	69.0	26.4	82.5	819	28.7	0.3	18.4	676
Terai	25.4	60.9	75.0	46.0	86.0	535	35.2	3.2	15.5	460
Residence										
Urban	23.8	53.2	66.7	34.4	81.0	834	30.6	1.6	16.0	675
Rural	25.6	53.0	69.6	29.6	78.7	730	30.8	1.0	19.0	575
Province										
Province 1	19.5	51.8	65.5	34.2	76.6	262	25.4	0.1	16.1	201
Province 2	34.8	58.8	82.3	54.9	91.9	246	33.6	3.4	12.5	226
Bagmati province	24.2	43.2	59.2	23.8	75.8	321	29.4	0.1	18.5	244
Gandaki province	26.2	57.5	71.0	23.4	80.5	198	26.2	0.5	22.6	159
Lumbini province	28.1	64.1	75.9	24.0	84.6	239	37.5	3.2	10.0	202
Karnali province	14.1	42.9	52.5	21.9	71.2	128	22.0	0.0	14.8	91
Sudurpashchim province	19.6	52.6	65.0	41.4	74.9	169	37.4	0.9	33.5	127
National average	24.6	53.1	68.0	32.2	79.9	1,565	30.7	1.3	17.4	1,250

Note: Stand-alone HTC sites are excluded from this and other tables in this chapter.

Note: CB-DOTS = community based - directly observed therapy short course

FB-DOTS = facility based - directly observed therapy short course

¹ Facility reports that it refers clients outside the facility for TB diagnosis, and there is documentation on the day of the survey visit to support the contention.

² Facility reports that providers in the facility make a diagnosis of TB by using any of the following methods: sputum smear only, X-ray only, either sputum, both sputum, TB rapid diagnostic test (Gene Expert) only, or sputum and X-ray and Gene Expert, or based on clinical symptoms only.

³ Facility reports that they follow one of the following TB treatment regimens or approaches:

- Directly observe for two months and follow up for four months
- Directly observe for six months
- Follow up clients only after the first two months of direct observation elsewhere
- Diagnose and treat clients while in the facility as inpatients, and then discharge elsewhere for follow-up
- Provide clients with the full treatment with no routine direct observation phase
- Diagnose, prescribe, or provide medicines with no follow-up.

⁴ The national TB control program general manual.

⁵ At least one interviewed provider of any one of the following TB services reported receiving in-service training relevant to the particular TB service during the 24 months preceding the survey: TB diagnosis and treatment; management of HIV and TB co-infection; MDR-TB treatment, identification of need for referral; or TB infection control. The training must have involved structured sessions; it does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

Table 35 Availability of malaria services and availability of guidelines, trained staff, and diagnostic capacity in facilities offering malaria services

Among all facilities, the percentages offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services and, among facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services, the percentages that have guidelines, trained staff, and diagnostic capacity to support the provision of quality service for malaria, by background characteristics, Nepal HFS 2015

Background characteristic	Percentage of all facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services ¹	Number of facilities	Guidelines	Trained staff		Diagnostics			Number of facilities offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services
			National malaria treatment protocol 2019 or algorithm for malaria	Staff trained in malaria diagnosis ²	Staff trained in malaria treatment ³	Malaria RDT ⁴	Malaria microscopy ⁵	Any malaria diagnostics ⁶	
Facility type									
Federal/provincial level hospitals	96.9	27	23.4	20.2	18.1	95.7	61.8	95.7	27
Local-level hospitals	95.4	17	28.0	12.0	8.6	93.3	34.0	94.9	17
Private hospitals	90.4	116	3.9	6.6	6.3	89.3	47.4	91.0	105
PHCCs	89.6	51	20.7	20.7	17.7	87.8	39.0	89.0	46
Basic Health Care Centres	41.8	1,352	13.6	11.8	9.6	66.8	8.4	67.6	565
HPs	47.9	1,064	13.8	12.0	9.8	67.5	8.8	68.5	509
UHCs	26.3	154	11.5	7.5	8.2	61.3	3.2	61.3	40
CHUs	11.9	135	12.7	14.9	6.4	55.9	6.3	55.9	16
Managing authority									
Public	45.2	1,448	14.9	12.8	10.5	70.1	13.3	71.0	655
Private	90.4	116	3.9	6.6	6.3	89.3	47.4	91.0	105
Ecological region									
Mountain	18.5	210	10.1	26.2	20.5	72.8	19.5	73.5	39
Hill	39.9	819	7.2	9.3	8.2	73.6	17.9	74.8	327
Terai	73.6	535	18.7	12.6	10.3	72.0	18.0	72.8	394
Residence									
Urban	55.9	834	10.1	10.7	10.2	70.2	20.9	71.1	467
Rural	40.1	730	18.6	13.8	9.5	76.7	13.6	77.9	293
Province									
Province 1	36.0	262	10.4	8.5	3.8	72.6	34.7	73.8	94
Province 2	64.4	246	7.2	7.5	4.9	64.5	11.2	64.5	159
Bagmati province	39.1	321	4.7	8.2	7.7	76.7	23.4	77.1	126
Gandaki province	57.4	198	15.1	7.5	7.2	73.5	6.3	74.0	114
Lumbini province	63.5	239	27.9	21.4	20.9	77.9	14.2	79.8	152
Karnali province	19.9	128	4.4	5.5	5.5	91.8	27.9	91.8	25
Sudurpashchim province	53.2	169	15.1	19.8	14.5	66.8	23.6	69.3	90
National average	48.6	1,565	13.3	11.9	9.9	72.7	18.0	73.7	760

Note: Stand-alone HTC facilities are excluded from this table.

¹ This is based on facilities self-reporting that they offer malaria diagnosis and/or treatment services. Facilities offering antenatal care services that reported that they provide malaria rapid diagnosis tests (RDT) or were found on the day of the survey visit to be conducting such tests at the ANC service site were counted as offering malaria diagnosis or treatment services.

² Facility has at least one interviewed provider of malaria services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria diagnosis during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions and does not include individual instructions that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

³ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of malaria services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria treatment during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions and does not include individual instructions that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ Facility had unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test kit available somewhere in the facility.

⁵ Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and relevant stains for malaria microscopy available somewhere in the facility.

⁶ Facility had either malaria RDT capacity or malaria microscopy capacity.

Table 36 Malaria testing capacity in facilities offering curative care for sick children

Among facilities offering curative care for sick children, the percentages having malaria testing capacity on the day of the survey, by background characteristics, Nepal Health Facility Survey 2021

Background characteristic	Malaria diagnostics			Personnel trained in:			Percentage of facilities offering curative care for sick children and having:		Number of facilities offering curative care for sick children
	Malaria RDT ¹	Microscopy ²	Either RDT or microscopy	RDT ³	Microscopy ⁴	Either RDT or microscopy	Malaria RDT protocol ⁵	Diagnostic capacity ⁶	
Facility type									
Federal/provincial level hospitals	92.7	59.5	92.7	18.8	26.1	26.1	41.6	18.8	27
Local-level hospitals	90.4	33.0	92.0	11.6	18.1	18.1	37.6	11.5	17
Private hospitals	81.2	42.3	82.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	16.6	3.1	108
PHCCs	78.7	35.0	79.8	20.2	23.0	25.7	27.9	11.5	51
Basic Health Care Centres	28.0	3.5	28.3	10.4	11.4	13.8	8.3	1.8	1,350
HPs	32.3	4.2	32.8	11.1	12.6	14.9	9.6	2.0	1,064
UHCs	16.3	0.9	16.3	8.7	8.0	10.5	5.6	1.1	152
CHUs	6.6	0.8	6.6	6.4	6.4	8.9	1.2	0.4	134
Managing authority									
Public	31.7	6.0	32.1	10.9	12.2	14.5	10.0	2.5	1,446
Private	81.2	42.3	82.8	6.0	5.8	6.5	16.6	3.1	108
Ecological region									
Mountain	13.5	3.6	13.6	8.9	10.5	13.3	3.9	0.8	210
Hill	29.3	7.1	29.8	8.5	11.0	12.5	6.5	1.0	817
Terai	52.8	12.8	53.4	14.4	13.5	16.5	19.2	5.8	528
Residence									
Urban	39.0	11.3	39.5	11.4	11.7	14.6	10.9	3.4	824
Rural	30.8	5.5	31.3	9.6	11.8	13.2	10.0	1.6	730
Province									
Province 1	25.8	12.4	26.3	5.0	9.1	9.7	7.1	1.1	260
Province 2	41.5	6.8	41.5	13.8	11.4	15.4	10.2	2.6	244
Bagmati province	30.0	9.1	30.2	7.8	12.3	12.4	7.7	0.7	320
Gandaki province	42.1	3.5	42.4	8.6	8.4	11.6	11.5	0.7	198
Lumbini province	48.9	8.4	50.2	16.3	13.5	16.8	19.0	9.6	236
Karnali province	18.1	5.4	18.1	7.7	10.1	10.1	3.1	1.3	128
Sudurpashchim province	35.6	12.6	36.9	16.2	18.0	23.0	13.6	1.8	169
National average	35.2	8.5	35.6	10.6	11.8	13.9	10.5	2.6	1,554

Note: See chapter 4 (Table 4.1) for information on the proportion of all facilities offering curative care for sick children.

¹ Facility had unexpired malaria rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kit available somewhere in the facility.

² Facility had a functioning microscope with glass slides and relevant stains for malaria microscopy available somewhere in the facility.

³ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of child curative care services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria RDT during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions and does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁴ Facility had at least one interviewed provider of child curative care services who reported receiving in-service training on malaria microscopy during the 24 months preceding the survey. The training must have involved structured sessions and does not include individual instruction that a provider might have received during routine supervision.

⁵ RDT protocol refers to any written instruction on how to perform a malaria RDT.

⁶ Facility had unexpired malaria RDT kits or else a functioning microscope with relevant stains and glass slides, staff member recently trained in either RDT or microscopy, and malaria RDT protocol available in the facility.

