

Beyond the Rhetoric: Maternal, Newborn and Child Survival in Nepal

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Nepal has performed exceptionally in improving reproductive, maternal and child health outcomes over the past two decades. In this article, we discuss these achievements and outline a vision for the future of maternal, newborn and child survival in Nepal after the era of the Millennium Development Goals. On the pathway towards quality universal health care services for all, we propose strengthening of health information systems, gradual health system reforms, improvement of existing facility based services, development of integrated service delivery models, improved technical and managerial capacity at district and facility levels. Elimination of all preventable causes of maternal, newborn and child deaths in Nepal should be our collective aspirational goal.

Keywords: child; maternal; Nepal; newborn; quality of care.

INTRODUCTION

Nepal's progress towards the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target for maternal and child survival has received considerable global attention and admiration.¹ Nepal successfully reduced the maternal mortality ratio from 539 to 229 per 100,000 live births between 1996 and 2011.^{2,3} Impressive gains were also made in child survival with declines in under-five mortality from 118 to 54 per 1000 live births (54% reduction) and infant mortality from 79 to 46 per 1000 (41% reduction) between 1996- 2011.^{2,4} During the same time period, neonatal mortality reduced by 34% from 50 to 33 per 1000 live births.^{2,4}

The *UNICEF, A Promise Renewed* progress report (2014) also acknowledges Nepal as one of the ten countries with the largest absolute decline in neonatal mortality rate from 1990–2013.⁵ These gains have been possible against a backdrop of increasing institutional deliveries (45%),^{3,6} reduced total fertility rates (2.6),^{3,6} improved modern contraceptive use (43%),^{3,6} improved caesarean section rates (4.6%),³ improved coverage of antenatal care visits from

skilled providers (58.3%)³ and overall improved female literacy (secondary education 36% in 2011).³ Table 1 outlines the timeline for selected maternal and newborn health (MNH) programme and policy inputs to the health sector in Nepal. Health was central to the MDGs and thus commanded a greater level of attention from policymakers, planners, academics and donors. Within the health sector, maternal and child survival benefitted enormously by having high calibre dedicated leaders, an extensive local knowledge base and long standing programmatic experience. This allowed the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and partners to systematically implement effective interventions at scale such as birth preparedness and complication readiness, expanding birthing centres, home based maternal and newborn care interventions including community case management strategies, immunization, vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplementation and others. Despite many successes, some limitations of the MDG era are now obvious. Disparities in maternal and child health outcomes have increased amongst different ethnic groups, poorer wealth quintiles, those living in rural areas and marginalised communities.⁷ Some vertical silos emerged limiting health system strengthening efforts and promotion of integrated programmatic approaches for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH).

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Table 1. Timeline showing selected policy and programmes for maternal and newborn health in Nepal.

1997	Nepal Safe Motherhood project		
2001	Nepal Family Health Project		
2002	National safe motherhood plan (2002-2017)		Abortion legalised
2003	National safe abortion Policy	Nepal health sector strategy	Strategic plan for Human resources for health
2004	National nutrition Policy and Strategy	Health Sector strategy: An agenda for reform	Nepal Health Sector programme: Implementation Plan (NSHP- IP)
2005	Nepal Red Cross Society Health Policy	Revised Safe Delivery Incentive Programme	Support to Safe Motherhood project
2006	Health sector Information System National Strategy	Nepal Health Sector Programme: Implementation Plan (2004-2009)	National Policy on Skilled birth attendants National Safe Motherhood and newborn health long term plan
2007	Free Health Care Policy	Implementation guidelines on ARSH	Nepal Family Health Project- 2
2008	National Nutrition Policy and Strategy		
2009	Aama programme	Community Based Newborn Care package	Five year Operational Plan for In-service training of skilled birth attendants
2010	Nepal Health Sector Implementation Plan -2		
2011	Nepal Health Sector Support Programme (NHSSP)		
2012	FCHV programme revised strategy		Multi-sectoral plan for accelerating the reduction of maternal and child under nutrition in Nepal (2013-2017)
2013	Guidelines for Community health insurance of Nepal		

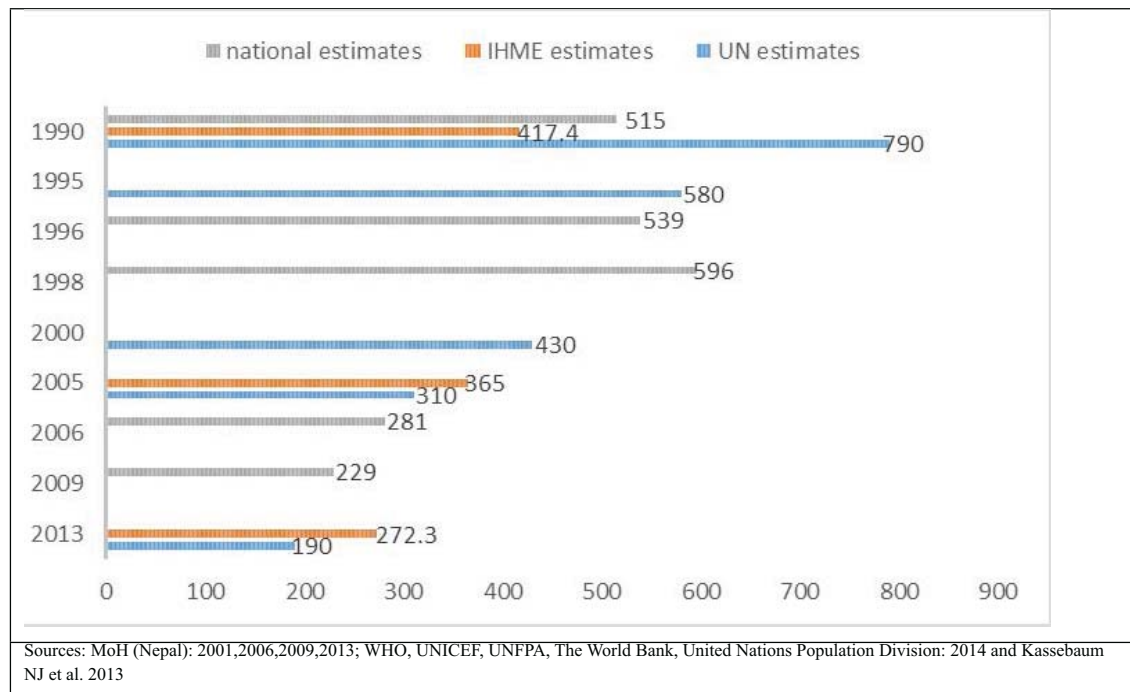
Nationally, the era of the MDGs translated to a direct increase in funding to maternal, newborn and child health. The overall national health budget consistently increased from the year 2000 and peaked at 7.4% of the total annual budget in 2010/11. Government reports suggest that between 2000/01 to 2008/09, the health expenditure in Nepal increased by 11.8% in nominal terms, and 4.9% in real terms.⁸ The budget allocated to the health sector was the highest in 2014/15 at NRs. 33.5 billion (USD equivalent 352 million).⁹ Significant investments have also been made by External Development Partners (EDPs) in Nepal. In 2011, EDP contributions made up approximately 39% of the health budget¹⁰ and a large portion of that was devoted to maternal and child health. A Sector Wide Approach was also adopted to improve aid effectiveness and strengthen coordination amongst partners which seems to be yielding positive results in the health sector.¹¹

With that background, we now outline our vision for the future of maternal and newborn health and identify five areas that seem to be the most critical for future progress after the 2015 MDG era in Nepal.

Health Information System

As the existing national Health Management Information System (HMIS) only captures facility-

based events such as births or deaths and selected outreach activities such as immunizations, Nepal continues to rely on large scale household surveys conducted at five year intervals or on projections obtained through advanced modelling techniques to effectively monitor progress against RMNCH targets.¹² This can often prove problematic, hamper efficient decision making and lead to confusion at the national level. For example, significant discrepancies exist between the latest global maternal mortality ratio estimates obtained from different sources. The 2014 WHO estimates indicate that the maternal mortality ratio for Nepal is 190 (Confidence Interval: 110-340) per 100, 000 live births which translates to approximately 1,100 maternal deaths in Nepal.¹³ Whereas, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) 2014 estimates indicate that the maternal mortality ratio is 272.3 (CI: 190.9 to 363.5) which translates to 1,588 maternal deaths.¹⁴ Varied estimates such as these create confusion amongst national planners who need reliable data for decision-making (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Trends in Maternal mortality ratios (per 100, 000 live births) between 1990-2015 in Nepal.

To reduce such instances, three investments need to be made in Nepal. First, develop national vital registration systems so that all births and deaths are registered in Nepal. This should be framed as a *rights based issue* to demonstrate that health and survival of mothers and newborns is valued in Nepalese society.¹⁵ Second; establish and strengthen routine maternal, perinatal and child death and surveillance systems so that all maternal, neonatal and child deaths are accurately monitored in real time. This will require high-level political commitment, an appropriate legal framework, development of appropriate national guidelines, financial support, capacity building of health professionals and involvement of professional bodies. Third, invest in developing national capacity for evidence-based programme management especially at the district level so that epidemiological data is effectively utilised for designing an appropriate response. Mechanisms to collect an improved set of RMNCH indicators that measure content and quality of care; disaggregated by ethnicity, geography, gender, social status and client characteristics need to be developed, validated and institutionalised.

This will help in developing appropriate and flexible, context based plans and support tailored implementation of integrated RMNCH interventions.

Universal Health Coverage

There is an increasing realisation amongst policy makers and practitioners that health systems in Nepal should be reformed along the principles of universal access to primary health care including free of cost RMNCH services, reduction of catastrophic health expenses and identification of alternate health financing mechanisms. Out of pocket expenses are still exorbitant in Nepal (55.8% in 2005/06)⁸ leading to catastrophic expenses, crippling debt and a vicious cycle of poverty for families. Although selected MCH services, including management of both normal and complicated deliveries (except care for newborn complications), is provided free of cost, additional services and drugs (currently 40 separate medicines are provided free of cost) are needed. The solution lies in developing innovating financing mechanisms so that RMNCH services can be provided free of cost under an umbrella of universal health coverage (UHC). Given Nepal's size, population dynamics and the existing socio-economic context, UHC is a possibility, if appropriate, alternative revenue generation and financing streams are identified and effective policies and programmes are designed. The newly developed Nepal Health Insurance Policy

2013 will also be able to reduce financial barriers, if implemented and scaled up carefully.¹⁶ Further, we need to effectively utilise available resources, prioritise investments in preventive and promotive care and improve existing national health care infrastructure. Despite good absorption rates of the health budget (in high 80s %), many inefficiencies such as duplication of efforts, poor coordination amongst stakeholders, ineffective, multi-sectoral, integrated delivery mechanisms still exist. A culture of evidence-based management in public health based on reliable epidemiological data is needed.

Quality of Facility Based Care

Although, community-based programmes have been hugely successful in Nepal through the efforts of female community health volunteers, these must be considered as interim strategies formulated to achieve *quick-wins* while longer term efforts such as human resource development, health system strengthening and behaviour change efforts are ongoing. There is no shortcut to developing high quality, facility-based obstetric and neonatal care services especially high quality maternity services that offer triple returns on investment through the prevention of stillbirths, reduction of neonatal and maternal deaths.¹⁷ There is also evidence to suggest that an obstetric transition is occurring in countries¹⁸ and that there is a proportionate increase in the indirect causes of maternal¹³ and neonatal deaths which require specialised facility based services. High quality maternity services involves providing minimum level of care to all pregnant women and their newborn babies and a higher level of care for those who need it.¹⁹ Planning should, therefore, consider existing geographical realities, availability of staff, drug, equipment, infrastructure, referral and transportation capacity, availability of emergency surgery, blood transfusion capability and availability of specialized care for mothers and babies. Care seeking practices, case load and case mix at maternity facilities are also important for planning purposes. High quality maternity care require provision of timely, reliable, equitable, efficient, compassionate, patient-centred care, with application of evidence based standards to ensure patient safety and health worker satisfaction.¹⁹ Delivery of such services should also maintain sound managerial and financial performance standards and improve quality of existing services for women and children.¹⁹ WHO estimates indicate that Nepal has

only 6.4 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population compared to WHO *critical threshold* of 22.8 per 10, 000 population.²⁰ This demonstrates the need to urgently scale up production, deployment and retention of skilled teams of health workers involved in the provision of maternity services.

Integration of RMNCH

Integration of RMNCH is an issue that has also gained prominence over the past decade in Nepal. The Lancet series first advocated for a continuum of care for RMNCH care that spans the home, community, health centre and the hospital.²¹ Integration is defined as a “variety of managerial, operational changes to health systems to bring together inputs, delivery, management, and organization of particular service functions to improve the service in relation to efficiency and quality, thereby maximizing use of resources and opportunities”.²² Although, simple theoretically, integration is a complex operational and programmatic issue. If done correctly, there is evidence to suggest that integration could lead to long term savings, facilitate optimal use of health workers and promote client centred services such as provision of a range of RMNCH services at the point of care.²² Small-scale pilot efforts have tried to integrate Family Planning (FP) and MCH services with immunization services in Nepal but this has not been tried on a larger scale. Integrated approaches to training of health workers and monitoring and evaluation efforts may also help to streamline programme implementation. Small-scale feasibility studies could be established to identify effective and feasible models for integrated RMNCH service delivery in Nepal. This would also advance implementation science and the use of robust evaluation methods in Nepal.

Capacity Strengthening

National capacity needs to be strengthened so that the public health managers have the necessary epidemiological, managerial and technical competencies. Competency based training methodologies need to be institutionalised and quality of existing trainings needs to be stringently monitored. Innovative capacity strengthening and retention strategies for health workers could be tested.¹⁹ Although task shifting to FCHVs has proved successful to a certain degree, alternative human resource development strategies are needed so that adequately trained cadres can provide facility based

essential obstetric and neonatal care services. Care must also be placed to ensure that FCHVs are not overburdened and sustainable financing mechanisms for FCHV incentives are developed.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite long-standing political unrest, governance, management and implementation challenges, the Government of Nepal has done exceptionally well in improving RMNCH outcomes over the past decade. At present, efforts are ongoing to develop a new Nepal Health Sector Programme (NHSP-3) with an intention of aligning NHSP-3 priorities with the recently released National Health Policy (2014/2071).¹⁶ Nepal is also a signatory to newer global commitments such as the Every Woman Every Child initiative, FP 2020, Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality and also contributed to the Every Newborn Action Plan.

Going forward, prioritising financial and technical investments into the health sector for universal health coverage could reap huge dividends for overall socio-economic development in Nepal. Systemic health system reforms will be needed along this pathway to maximise efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in the health sector. These efforts should be guided by data obtained from strengthened information systems that help to accurately identify and prevent avoidable deaths of mothers, newborn and children in Nepal. Emphasising quality of care across community and facility based services are essential to make further improvements. Designing efficient and integrated

service delivery models (where appropriate) could be an easy first step in the process. Strengthening the capacity of health workers by providing better support systems and creating enabling environments for evidence based practice are important. National guidelines for the delivery and organization of care need to be revisited and/ or developed based on the principles of ensuring patient safety, improved care experiences, promotion of respectful care models and improved quality of facility based services. Finally, people should be empowered to participate in decision-making processes so that a culture of zero tolerance towards corruption, malpractice and misappropriation of public resources is established. Political accountability and fiscal transparency are essential to establish credibility with the electorate. More than ever, we need dedicated and committed national champions to end all preventable maternal, newborn and child deaths in Nepal.

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