

Janani Suraksha Yojana

Concurrent Evaluation: I

By:



State Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Jaipur

(An ISO 9001: 2008 certified Institution)



Preface

Janani Suraksha Yojana, as a flagship scheme under the comprehensive strategy of NRHM, was launched by GOI in April 2005 with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality by promoting institutional deliveries.

The scheme integrates cash assistance with antenatal care, natal care and post natal care by the field level health workers. Initially the beneficiaries included only BPL mothers over 19 years of age having up to two live births.

With time, all pregnant women of all age groups irrespective of their parity are included. The unregistered pregnant women who had institutional delivery are also given the advantage of the scheme.

The main strategy was to link cash assistance with institutional delivery through following steps:

- Early registration of pregnant women by field level workers.
- Finding out the risk factors and possible complications.
- Ensuring three antenatal and one post-natal visit.
- Immunization to newborn.
- Providing referral and referral transport to ANC in need.
- Integrating with AWW intensively.
- Ensuring cash assistance in time to mother and incentives to ASHA.
- All PHC's to provide basic obstetric care and to be operational 24*7.
- Functioning FRUs to provide emergency obstetric care.
- To integrate all health care providing agencies to provide obstetric care to JSY beneficiaries.

All states and UTs have been categorized based on the percentage of institutional deliveries. 10 states were identified as low performing states (LPS) and rest as high performing states (HPS). Rajasthan is one of the LPS. The performance of the state was assessed by a study carried out in seven districts, one each from all the zones. Medical Officers, LHVs, ANMs, ASHAs and beneficiaries were interrogated and the responses analyzed to infer about the scheme.

We, at SIHFW, extend our gratitude to every one in rank and file for the cooperation and support we had for accomplishing this feat

Director-SIHFW



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Preamble:

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), as an important intervention under the concerted strategy of NRHM, is the largest cash subsidy scheme addressing to the maternal mortality.

Rajasthan was identified as a Low Performing State (LPS) in terms of institutional delivery rates and thus was required to pay special attention.

With this view, JSY was put in operation from September 2005, with the objective to reduce IMR, MMR and to promote institutional deliveries, especially among the BPL families. It has now been expanded to include all expectant mothers in urban and rural areas, irrespective of their age, class and number of children. It is operational in all the 33 districts of the state. JSY is the largest cash subsidy scheme which is 100% centrally sponsored. It integrates cash assistance for ANC, NC and PNC given to expectant and just delivered women.

The measure of success of the scheme would be the increase in institutional delivery among the poor families.

Currently the State figures for Institutional delivery, till Nov. 30, 2008, have been reported to reach at 81.7% based on data extrapolated on the targets for 2008-2009.

A mid-term evaluation of JSY scheme was carried out in selected seven districts of each zone (one district per zone) of the state for improving the implementation of the JSY and to suggest corrective measures, if any.



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The Study



The Study

Under the said context, the State Institution of Health & Family Welfare, Rajasthan undertook the concurrent evaluation of Janani Suraksha Yojana in selected seven districts i.e. Bundi, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur, Tonk, Sirohi, Bikaner and Dholpur of Rajasthan.

The entire study was handled under following heads:

1. Objectives
2. Assessment areas
3. Selection of Districts
4. Sample size estimation
5. Developing protocols
6. Pretesting of Protocols
7. Identification of Investigators and their sensitization
8. Field visits
9. Data collection and compilation
10. Analysis & Report writing

1. Objectives

The main objective of the assignment was to provide current information related to the implementation of JSY scheme in the state, so that mid course review and corrective measures could be carried out.

The specific Objectives were:

- a. To provide information on the status of implementation over a period of time;
- b. To document and present the impact of the scheme on coverage & quality of obstetric care;
- c. To understand operational procedures of financial transactions;
- d. To suggest mid course corrective measures;
- e. To provide recommendations on operational & programmatic issues.



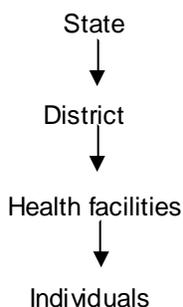
2. Identification of Assessment areas

a. Activities

Assessment of two major activities was done

1. Financial & Accounting activities

- Flow of fund from



Reimbursement of fund from
Health facilities → beneficiaries

- Maintaining accounts at different levels
- Timely replenishment of funds at different levels and problems faced, if any.

2. Program activities

- IEC activities on JSY.
- Ensuring availability of quality ANC registration & care.
- Organizing referral transport.
- Improving quality of care.
- Ensuring PNC.

These activities were assessed at the suggested five levels of implementation--District, CHC/PHC, Sub-Center, Village and Family level.



3. Approach

a. Identifying Key Informants

A list indicating names and addresses of women, who had delivered a child in a CHC/PHC during the reference period, were obtained from their respective CHC/PHCs. Names were selected randomly per sub centre for detailed survey. In case of non availability of a particular woman, another name was taken from the list. The secondary information of the particular woman was also obtained to avoid any bias.

Interviews were carried out with individuals at various levels:

- i. Interviews with the CHC/PHC level service providers.
- ii. Interviews with ANM/ASHA SAHYOGINI.
- iii. Interviews with the beneficiary/community.

b. Selection of Districts

The current evaluation accounts for the first quarter of the proposed one year study of JSY. Median Human Development Index (HDI) was taken as the base for selection of the districts (source: Human Development Report, 2007). For this purpose, median HDI of the particular zones were estimated. The district having median HDI less than its respective zonal median was selected for the study. Accordingly Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Tonk, Sirohi, and Udaipur were selected.

To carry out the task in these districts, local NGOs were identified and selections were made on the basis of their presence and similar work experience in the district, their profile presentations, and the marks obtained thereof.

7 NGOs were finally selected for the study.

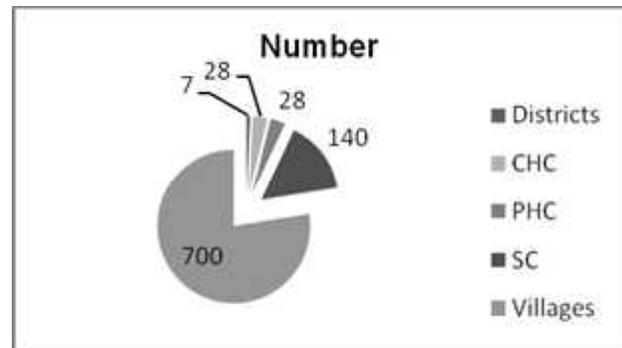
From each district, the district level officials, CHC/PHC officials, ANM, ASHA Sahyogini, and beneficiaries were contacted to gather the required information.



c. Sample Size

Health Facilities Level

From each district, half of the total number of CHCs was selected randomly. Further from each selected CHC, one PHC was selected randomly.



At the Facility level attempt was made to understand status of the following indicators used for interview with health facilities:

- Association and training status of self and others
- Selection of sub centre under JSY
- Availability of Labor room
- Understanding and availability of JSY guidelines
- Disbursement of funds
- Monitoring of activities
- Impact on coverage & quality of care

Sub Center Level

From each identified CHC/PHC, all Sub-Centers were selected. The issues addressed pertained to following:

- Selection of sub-center under JSY
- Availability of Labor room
- Status of training
- Escorting the women
- Payment and reimbursement details under JSY
- Monitoring of JSY
- Availability & understanding of clear guidelines
- Impact on coverage & quality of care
- Understanding & impact on early registration
- Impact on quality of ANC



Village Level

From each sub center, all ASHA-Sahyogini were selected for the interview to get information about

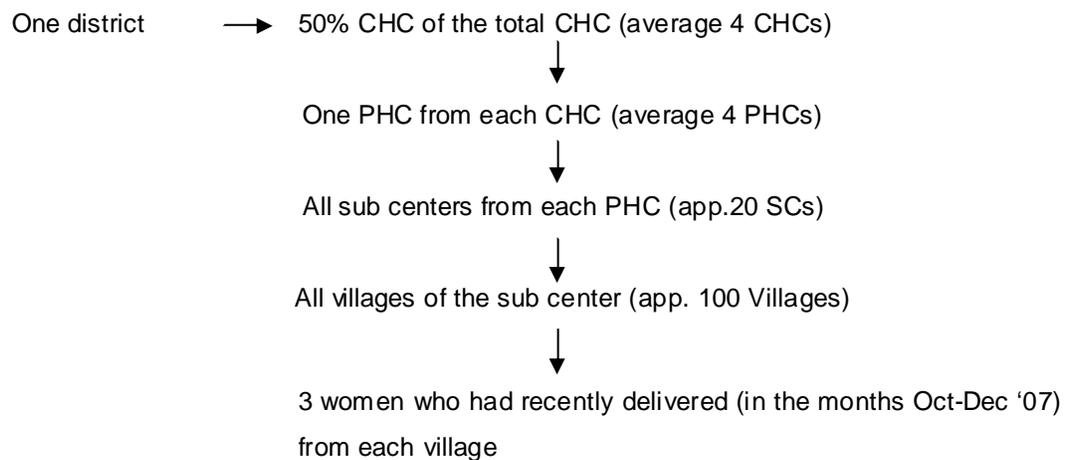
- Association and Understanding of JSY
- Availability of guidelines
- Registration of Sub-Centre under JSY
- Motivating and escorting women
- Payments and reimbursement details under JSY

Family Level

From each village under the sub center, 3 women who had a delivery during the reference period were selected for interview to get information on

- Motivator and escort for institutional delivery
- Understanding of JSY
- Payments received related to JSY
- Money given for availing services

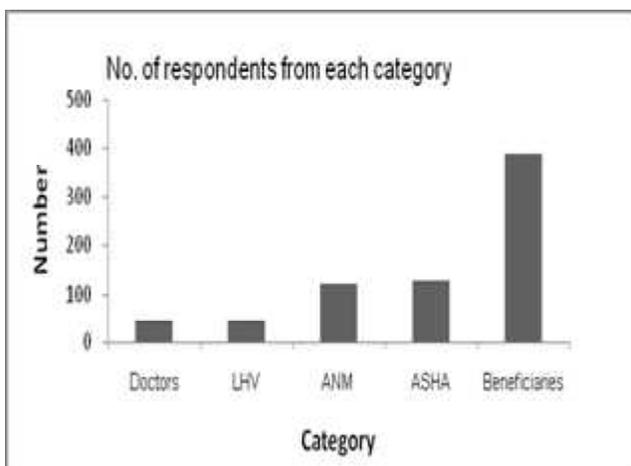
Thus, the sample to be selected from a district was:





d. The number of respondents selected in each category comprised of

Medical Officers	46
LHV	46
ANM	122
ASHA	127
Beneficiary	389



e. Selection of the NGOs: Process

Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) was invited through local news paper and accordingly 90 NGOs of Rajasthan applied for the same. After scrutinizing the applications by a committee, consisting of officers from DM & HS, SIHFV and UNICEF, only 15 NGOs were short listed. They were asked to present their NGO profile through power point presentation. Based on that presentation, their presence in the district, similar work experiences and the marks obtained through scrutiny, 7 NGOs were finally selected for the study. The NGOs selected for the evaluation were:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. CECOEDECON, Jaipur | - | Tonk |
| 2. S. R. Society, Jaipur | - | Udaipur |
| 3. Social Welfare Charitable Trust | - | Sirohi |
| 4. Yuva Bharat Sansthan, Bikaner | - | Bikaner |
| 5. CEDCS, Jaipur | - | Bundi |
| 6. SRKPS, Jhunjhunu | - | Jhunjhunu and |
| 7. Manglam Seva Samiti, Dholpur | - | Dholpur |

One day orientation training on the study tools to be used was given to the Secretary and Project Coordinator of the NGOs at the State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Jaipur.



f. Study Tools

Questionnaire developed through a pre-designed, pre-tested protocol.

Investigators were briefed on the tools by the NGOs at their work place. Beside the primary data collection, secondary data was also collected from the related CHC/PHCs by the NGOs.

g. Reference period

The data was collected for a reference period of one quarter which started from October to December 2007. That means all the deliveries taken place during the quarter were entitled to be covered under the study.

h. Survey period

The survey period given to the NGOs was from April - June 2008 to cover institutional deliveries of reference period in their respective districts.

i. Monitoring of the field work

The monitoring of the field work was done by the Faculty and Consultants of SIHFW in order to maintain quality of the data collected in the selected districts. CM & HOs of these districts were also requested to spot check the field work done by the NGOs.

j. Data validation, data entry and analysis

Before the data entry and analysis, data validation was done at SIHFW. Data entry was done in Dbase data entry programme. Based on the formats, tabulation plan was generated using SPSS data analysis package. Data was also supported by the graphical presentations wherever necessary.



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Observations



Observations

Information was collected from the service providers which included Medical Officers, LHV, ANM and ASHA Sahyogini to assess their knowledge, attitude and practices regarding JSY activities. Similarly information was also collected from the service users to assess their knowledge and attitude towards JSY and problems faced, if any.

A. Observations from Service Providers

a. Medical Officer

From all the seven districts, 46 Medical Officers were interviewed regarding their association and functioning with JSY.

Table 1: District wise distribution of Medical Officers contacted

District Name	Number	Percentage
Bundi	8	17.4
Udaipur	7	15.2
Tonk	8	17.4
Sirohi	7	15.2
Jhunjhunu	8	17.4
Bikaner	2	4.3
Dholpur	6	13.0
Total	46	100.00

Table 2: Year of JSY initiation at the institution (CHC/ PHC)

Year of Initiation	Number	Percentage
2005	14	30.4
2006	29	63.0
2007	3	6.5
Total	46	100.00



Though the NRHM was baptized in the State in May 2005, majority of the districts (63%) had JSY initiated in the year 2006.

Table 3: Association of Medical Officer with JSY

Duration	Number	Percentage
Less than a year	4	8.7
1 – 2 years	24	52.2
2 – 3 years	18	39.1
Total	46	100.00

More than 50% of the Medical Officers had exposure to JSY since 1-2 years and a substantial number is yet to be exposed to the concept and strategy under NRHM, particularly JSY.

Table 4: Understanding of Medical Officer on JSY objectives

Objective	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Safe Motherhood	7	7	8	7	6	1	6	42	91.3
Reduce IMR & MMR	7	4	2	4	7	1	0	25	54.3
Institutional Delivery	4	0	5	4	1	0	0	14	30.4
Other	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4.3
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

(Multiple responses)

Majority of the Medical Officers reported **safe motherhood as main objective of JSY programme** followed by reduction in IMR and MMR, irrespective of the districts surveyed. Reduction in IMR & MMR and increase in institutional deliveries were not stated by any of the Medical Officers in Dholpur district.



Table 5: Training status of Medical Officer in JSY

Training received	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	11	23.9
No	5	4	8	5	6	2	5	35	76.1
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Less than one-fourth (23.9%) of the total Medical Officers contacted had received training related to JSY. **Majority (76%) still lacks the necessary training.** This can be seen as one of the biggest challenge for the program in terms of the future training load of the system.

Table 6: Mode of payment to beneficiary

Mode of payment	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Cash	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4.3
Cross Cheque	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4.3
Bearer Cheque	8	7	6	7	6	2	6	42	91.4
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

91.4% of the Medical Officers reported that payment to the beneficiaries was made through cheque. Cases of cash payments can be seen which is against the set norms this indicates that the service providers are unaware of it.

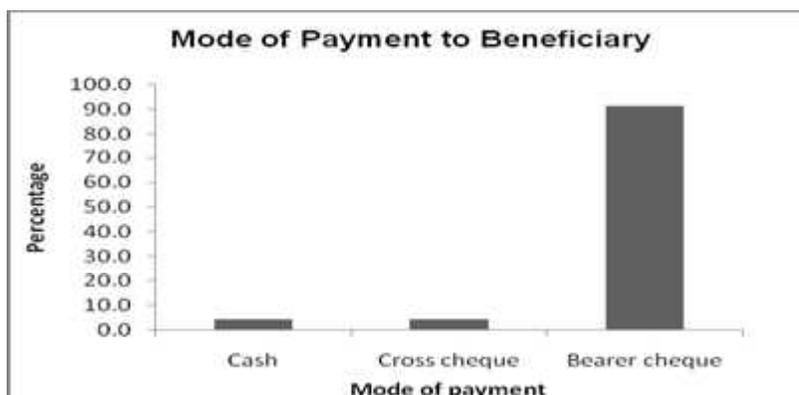




Table 7: Time of payment to beneficiary

Time of payment	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Just after delivery	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4.3
After 48 hrs	2	3	6	3	5	1	3	23	50.0
At discharge	6	4	1	4	2	0	0	17	37.0
With in a week	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6.5
After a week	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

In 50% of the responses, payment to the beneficiaries was done after 48 hours while in 37% responses, payment was done at the time of discharge. This however cannot be specified as the time period of retention before discharge was not asked for and the discharge time depends on condition of mother and the family pressure. **In one PHC, defying all norms, payment was made to the beneficiaries after one week.**

Table 8: Amount paid to beneficiaries in urban areas

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs.1000	4	6	8	7	8	2	4	39	84.7
Rs.1100	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Rs.1200	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	10.9
Rs.2000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

It was reported by the Medical Officers that in urban areas, **Rs. 1000 were given to the beneficiaries as incentive under JSY.** In 84.7%, cases the same amount was given to the beneficiaries. **In Bundi and Dholpur, somehow, Medical Officers managed to pay beyond stipulated amount** and that sounds interesting as to from where the extra money was sourced.



This in any case is a reflection on poor understanding of the NRHM, JSY in particular and substantiates the earlier observation and suggestion that there is an urgent need for sensitization of entire Health care cadre.

Table 9: Amount paid to beneficiaries in rural area

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs.1400	4	1	7	3	6	2	2	25	54.3
Rs.1700	0	3	1	4	1	0	2	11	23.9
Rs.1900	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6.5
Rs.2000	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	15.3
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Only about a little more than half (54.3%) of the Medical Officers reported that the actual incentive (Rs. 1400) was given to the beneficiaries. In Bundi and Dholpur, the amount paid was more than all admissible amounts. The sum actually given cannot be specified. It can only be said whether the prescribed amount was paid, or less/more was given.

Table 10: Beneficiaries of JSY

Category	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Woman herself	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0
Husband/Rel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Motivator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
ASHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Not decided	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

It was heartening to note from the responses of Medical Officers that **women themselves were the beneficiaries** of the cash incentive attached to the scheme.



Table 11: Person conducted institutional delivery

Category	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Self	6	7	3	6	7	1	5	35	76.1
Other doctor	3	3	4	3	2	1	2	18	39.1
LHV	5	4	1	5	7	2	5	29	63.0
Staff Nurse	5	4	0	3	4	0	1	17	36.9
ANM	6	4	5	3	7	2	5	32	69.6
Other	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	6	13.0
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

(Multiple Answers)

In majority of the cases, the institutional deliveries were conducted by the Medical Officers himself/herself with the support of staff nurse or ANM followed by LHVs. This trend was similar among all the districts surveyed. The finding is against the System's observation and the accusation that Medical fraternity often faces "absenteeism" or could be seen as a reflection of how best the monetary benefits turn out to be motivators to manipulate even the home deliveries at Night into Institutional Deliveries at the health care facility.

Table 12: Person responsible for making payment of JSY

Category	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
MO	6	5	6	4	7	2	4	34	73.9
Accountant	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	7	15.2
LHV	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	6.5
Staff Nurse	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2.2
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0



In **74 % of cases payment to the beneficiaries was done by the Medical Officers**. In Bundi, Udaipur, Sirohi and Dholpur, payment was also done by the accountants posted on contracts at the CHC/PHCs. In Tonk and Sirohi, payment was done by LHV also.

Table 13: Facility for delivery at night

Delivery during night	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	8	7	7	7	5	2	4	40	86.9
No	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	6	13.1
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

86.9% Medical Officers reported that delivery during night was conducted in the PHC. Facility, however, was not available in one PHC of Tonk, two of Dholpur and three of Jhunjhunu district.

Table 14: Availability of ambulance at the institution

Available	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	4	3	5	3	0	0	0	15	32.6
No	4	4	3	4	8	2	6	31	67.4
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

32.6% of the Medical Officer said yes to the availability of Ambulance in their respective Health Facility. However, majority (67.4%) affirmed in negative. This is one of the big punctuations that system may like to address either through PPP Mode (e.g. EMRI) or on contract Hired Ambulances to facilitate timely reach of pregnant woman at the facility which can take care of major component of MMR.



Table 15: Availability of latest JSY guidelines on disbursement

Available	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	6	7	8	6	5	2	5	39	84.8
No	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	7	15.2
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Latest JSY guidelines regarding disbursement were available to 84.8% of the Medical Officers interviewed. While 15.2% did not have it indicating the lacuna.

Table 16: Problem in implementation of JSY

Problem	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	1	5	4	0	2	0	1	13	28.3
No	7	2	4	7	6	2	5	33	71.7
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Only 28.3% Medical Officers reported problems in implementing JSY scheme. They were mainly from Udaipur, Tonk and Jhunjhunu districts. The main problems faced were irregular fund flow, lack of monitoring, apathy on part of Doctor.

Table 17: Advantages of JSY reported by Medical Officers

Advantage	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Safe Motherhood	2	1	5	6	3	1	2	20	43.4
Reduce IMR & MMR	5	5	3	1	2	1	4	21	45.7
Increase in Institutional Delivery	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	13.0
Status improvement	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	8.7
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	7	8	7	8	2	6	46	100.0



Medical Officers of the PHC were asked about the advantages from the scheme. **Around 46% stated reduction in IMR and MMR as main advantage from the programme, followed by safe motherhood.** Increase in institutional deliveries (a mechanism to reduce MMR) as advantage was reported by only 13% Medical Officers. This trend was similar among the districts surveyed.

Medical Officers were also asked about the possible negative impact of the scheme. **Around 46% stated that it had negative impact on the acceptance of family planning program especially on sterilization.** Somehow, 43.5% of them had their sanguinity unpunctuated on this account.



b. LHV

From all the seven districts, 46 LHVs were contacted to obtain their views on various aspects related to the JSY, besides their association with the scheme by the respective NGOs.

Table 1: Year of JSY Initiation

Year of initiation	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than a year	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
1 – 2 years	3	7	5	2	5	0	0	22	47.8
More than 2 years	5	1	1	5	3	2	6	23	50.0
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

According to 50% of LHVs, JSY was initiated more than two years ago except the functionaries in Udaipur and Tonk who narrated that it was initiated two year back.

Table 2: Association with JSY

Association	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than a year	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	8.8
1 – 2 years	2	7	5	2	4	1	0	21	45.6
More than 2 years	6	1	1	4	3	1	5	21	45.6
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

In all the seven districts surveyed, majority (91%) of Female Health Assistants (LHV) were associated with the programme since last two years.



Table 3: Training status of LHV in JSY

Training	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	6	13.0
No	8	6	7	4	7	2	6	40	87.0
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Only 13% of LHVs had received training related to JSY. LHVs posted at the PHCs of Bundi, Tonk, Bikaner and Dholpur had no such training which amounts to a backlog of almost 50%, to be subsequently sensitized with the scheme.

Table 4: Availability of other health personnel for delivery

Number	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
None	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4.3
< 5	4	5	4	3	4	2	5	27	58.8
5 - 10	4	2	2	4	2	0	1	15	32.6
> 10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4.3
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

According to 58.3% LHVs, less than 5 health workers were available at the PHC who conducted deliveries. **32.6% LHVs stated 5 to 10 health workers were available on the centre.** This finding somehow is not palatable as a PHC does not have more than 4 health staff who could conduct delivery, including Doctor. In one PHC each of Tonk and Jhunjhunu, health workers to conduct deliveries were not available.



Table 5: Training status of other health workers

Number	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
None	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	6.5
Less than 5	8	5	5	3	6	1	5	33	71.8
5 - 10	0	2	1	4	0	0	1	8	17.4
More than 10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4.3
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

71.8% LHVs reported that less than 5 trained health workers were available in the PHC. More than 10 trained health workers were available in Udaipur and Jhunjhunu districts only.

Table 6: Status of SBA Training

Received	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	4	2	1	2	7	1	5	22	47.8
No	4	6	6	5	1	1	1	24	52.2
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Only 47.8% LHVs had received SBA training. Those who did not receive such training were mainly from Udaipur, Tonk and Sirohi districts. This can be seen in line that presently the SBA trainings focus mainly on ANMs of the sub centers.

Table 7: Deliveries conducted by LHV

Delivery	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	7	5	5	5	7	2	6	37	80.4
No	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	9	19.6
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0



Around 80.4% of the LHV's reported that they themselves conducted deliveries. This trend was similar among all the districts surveyed.

Table 8: Sub centre selected under JSY

Number	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
None	0	1	3	0	4	1	1	10	21.7
Less than 5	8	2	2	1	3	0	5	21	45.7
5 - 10	0	3	1	4	1	1	0	10	21.7
More than 10	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5	10.9
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

LHV's were asked about the sub-centers in their area that are selected under JSY. **45.7% of them reported that less than 5 sub centers were selected under them in JSY.** Three LHV's of Tonk and four of Jhunjhunu reported that no sub centre under her was selected under JSY.

Table 9: Duration of working in the institution

Duration	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
None	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Less than 1 year	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	8	17.4
1 - 2 years	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	9	19.6
More than 2 years	5	6	3	4	4	1	5	28	60.8
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Regarding the duration of working in the institution around 61% of the LHV's had been working there for more than two years while about 17% were working from less than a year.



Table 10: Time of payment after Institutional Delivery

Time	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Just after delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.2
After 48 hrs	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	23	50.0
At discharge	4	5	2	4	3	0	1	19	41.3
With in a week	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4.3
After a week	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

50% of the LHV's reported that the payment to the beneficiaries of institutional deliveries was done after 48 hours of the delivery. This is in conformance to the response from Medical Officers also.

Table 11: Follow up of beneficiary after delivery

Follow up	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	8	7	6	6	8	2	6	43	93.5
No	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	6.5
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

93.5% LHV's reported that follow up of delivery was done by them which ensures the post delivery care.



Table 12: Availability of new JSY guideline

Availability	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	5	7	3	4	5	2	3	29	63.0
No	3	1	4	3	3	0	3	17	37.0
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

63% of the LHV's reported that new JSY guideline was available with them. 37% of LHV's who did not have access to Guidelines were from Bundi, Tonk, Sirohi, Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts.

Table 13: Person responsible for making payment of JSY

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Self	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	6.5
MO	6	3	3	6	6	1	6	31	67.5
Doctor	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	6.5
Para Medical	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4.3
Other	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	15.2
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

67.5% LHV's reported that payment to the beneficiaries was done by the Medical Officers followed by others which may include the person managing the accounts.

Table 14: Status of monitoring of JSY activity

Monitoring	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	8	7	7	7	8	2	6	45	97.8
No	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.2
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0



97.8% LHV s affirmed that monitoring of the JSY activities was done by the supervisors, but the deviations in funds disbursed to beneficiary, availability of Guidelines, time of payment and ilk; speak volume about the content and quality of monitoring which needs to be addressed prudently in subsequent orientation trainings to Health staff.

Table 15: Person conducted monitoring of JSY activities

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
CM & HO	4	4	2	5	7	1	4	27	58.7
RCHO/Dy	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	5	10.9
MO	3	0	5	1	0	1	2	12	26.1
LHV/SN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.3
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

When asked about the officers who conducted monitoring, it was **reported by 58.7% of LHVs that it was done by the CM & HOs while 26.1% reported that it was done by Medical Officers.**

Table 16: Problem regarding payment to beneficiary

	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	6	13.0
No	8	5	6	7	8	1	5	40	87.0
Total	8	8	7	7	8	2	6	46	100.0

Only 13% LHVs reported problem in the payment to the beneficiaries. Problems were noticed mainly by the LHVs of Udaipur districts.



c. ANM

122 ANMs were interviewed in the seven districts by the selected NGOs on different dimensions of JSY study.

Table 1: Presence of additional ANM at the sub-centre

ANM	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	14	13	18	13	20	10	11	99	81.1
No	6	7	1	2	1	5	1	23	18.9
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

Around 81.1% ANMs reported that they had a support of another peer at the centre while the rest had to work on their own.

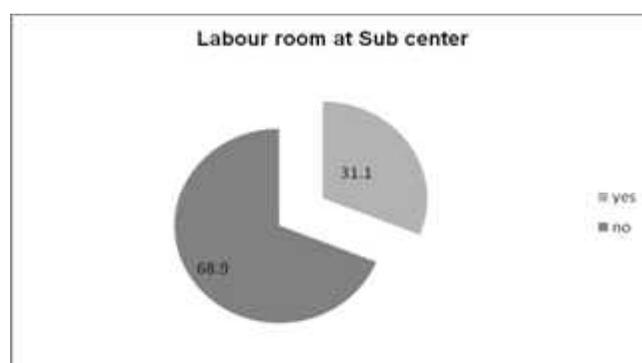


Table 2: Availability of labor room at sub-centre

Labor room	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	3	3	8	5	7	7	5	38	31.1
No	17	17	11	10	14	8	7	84	68.9
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

69% of the Sub-Centers had no Labor room defying the very objective of JSY.



Table 3: Status of SBA training

Training	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	4	2	3	10	13	5	2	39	32.0
No	16	18	16	5	8	10	10	83	68.0
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

A large number (68%) of ANMs reported no training regarding SBA. Only 32% ANMs reported that they had received such training.

Table 4: Deliveries reported at sub-centre

Delivery	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	3	1	10	14	3	11	3	45	36.9
No	17	19	9	1	18	4	9	77	63.1
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

Only 37% ANMs reported that deliveries were conducted at their sub-center. The sub-centers where deliveries were done were mainly from Tonk, Sirohi and Bikaner districts. Only one ANM of Udaipur reported delivery at her sub center.

Table 5: Status of sub-centre under JSY

Selected under JSY	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	3	19	10	15	9	11	5	72	59.0
No	17	1	9	0	12	4	7	50	41.0
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

The observations make a striking contrast to the observations at table no. 2, where 68.9% of Sub centers had no Labor room despite their inclusion under JSY as reported by 59% of ANMs who affirmed when questioned on the selection status of their sub-centre under JSY. It is



worthwhile to mention here that in spite of selection under JSY, deliveries were conducted at only one sub center in Udaipur district.

Table 6: Duration of working at sub-centre

Duration	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than 1 year	4	0	6	2	2	4	2	20	16.4
1 – 2 years	5	3	1	1	6	1	2	19	15.6
2 – 3 years	1	1	0	2	3	2	1	10	8.2
More than 3 years	10	16	12	10	10	8	7	73	59.8
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

When asked about the duration of their working at the sub-center **around 60% ANMs reported working at a center for more than three years**. This trend was similar among the districts surveyed.

Table 7: Mode of transport used by beneficiaries

Mode	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Own Vehicle	1	0	1	2	2	4	7	17	13.9
Govt. Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Public Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.8
Rented vehicle	19	20	18	13	19	10	5	104	85.3
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

According to the 85.3% ANMs hired vehicle was used by the beneficiaries to come at the center for delivery. The next in sequence was personal vehicle.



Table 8: Person escorting women for delivery

Escort by	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
ANM	2	2	0	2	7	6	0	19	15.6
ASHA	16	17	17	6	14	9	12	91	74.6
AWW	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.6
Other	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	10	8.2
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

A majority of ANMs reported that ASHA escorted beneficiary for delivery at the health centre. 15.6% reported that beneficiaries were escorted by ANMs.

Table 9: Payment made for hired vehicle

Person/ Institution	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
ANM	1	0	3	2	2	2	0	10	8.2
ASHA	12	13	9	2	11	7	11	65	53.2
AWW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PHC	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	8	6.6
CHC	0	1	6	2	0	1	0	10	8.2
Hospital	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	9	7.4
Self	2	6	1	3	4	4	0	20	16.4
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

It was reported by 53.2% ANMs that payment for the transport was made by the ASHA who escorted women. 16.4% ANMs reported that it was made by the woman herself. Responses of payments by health facility were also reported.



Table 10: Transport cost reimbursement

Reimburse	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	16	20	11	12	20	15	10	104	85.2
No	4	0	8	3	1	0	2	18	14.8
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

85.2% ANMs affirmed that reimbursement of transport cost was made while 14.8 refused.

Table 11: Amount reimbursed to the person

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs.300	14	20	11	12	20	15	10	102	98.2
Rs.400	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9
Rs.700	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.9
Total	16	20	11	12	20	15	10	104*	100.0

* 18 ANMs did not respond.

98.2% ANMs stated that the prescribed amount (Rs. 300) was reimbursed. In two sub-centers of Bundi district, amount reimbursed to them was more than the prescribed amount.

Table 12: Time of payment for institutional deliveries

Time of payment	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Just after delivery	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	3.3
After 48 hrs	6	11	12	8	13	8	4	62	50.8
At discharge	13	9	1	2	8	4	5	42	34.4
With in a week	0	0	6	2	0	3	3	14	14.8
After a week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0



As reported by 50.8% ANMs, payment for institutional deliveries was made after 48 hours of delivery while 34.4% reported payments at the time of discharge.

Table 13: Follow up of delivery by ANMs

Follow up	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	19	20	18	14	21	15	12	119	97.5
No	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2.5
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

It was reported by 97.5% ANMs that follow up of deliveries was conducted by them, indicating the post natal care being provided to the women.

Table 14: Status of monitoring of JSY activity

Monitoring	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	20	17	19	14	21	15	12	118	96.7
No	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	3.3
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

A positive response regarding the monitoring was given by a majority (96.7%) of the ANMs while the rest refused.

Table 15: Person monitoring the JSY activity

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
CM & HO	1	0	2	2	11	2	4	22	18.6
RCHO	1	2	1	1	6	2	0	13	11.0
MO	9	8	13	10	1	9	7	57	48.4
LHV	9	7	2	0	3	2	1	24	20.3
Other officials	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1.7
Total	20	17	19	14	21	15	12	118	100.0



As reported by 48.4% ANMs, monitoring of the activities was done by Medical Officer followed by LHV of the respective PHCs. The ANMs of Jhunjhunu reported that monitoring was mainly done by the CM & HO.

Table 16: Problem in payment

Problem	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	4.1
No	19	19	18	15	21	14	11	117	95.9
Total	20	20	19	15	21	15	12	122	100.0

Only 4.1% ANMs reported problem in payment under JSY. ANMs from Sirohi and Jhunjhunu did not report any problem. This is in contrast to the responses of the medical officers.



d. ASHA Sahyogini

For the purpose of the study 127 ASHA Sahyogini were interviewed by the investigators.

Table 1: Duration of working as ASHA

Duration	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than a year	4	2	1	1	1	2	4	15	11.8
1 – 2 years	5	14	7	6	10	7	2	51	40.2
More than 2 years	11	4	13	3	9	11	10	61	48.0
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

Majority of ASHA Sahyogini were working under a sub-center for more than a year.

Table 2: Status of training regarding JSY

Training	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	19	19	21	10	20	19	15	123	96.9
No	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	3.1
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

96.9% ASHA reported that they had received training related to JSY. This finding was similar among all the districts surveyed.

Table 3: Information about JSY

Information	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	18	19	19	9	20	20	16	121	95.3
No	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	4.7
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0



95.3% ASHA reported that they had basic information about JSY. This trend was similar among all the districts surveyed.

Table 4: Duration of association with JSY

Duration	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than a year	5	2	4	1	2	3	4	21	16.5
1 – 2 years	11	13	14	6	17	7	2	70	55.1
More than 2 years	4	5	3	3	1	10	10	36	28.3
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

Regarding their association with JSY, **about 55% of ASHA had association with JSY since last two years irrespective of the districts surveyed.**

Table 5: Availability of new guideline of JSY

Availability	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	12	15	15	10	7	17	3	79	62.2
No	8	5	6	0	13	3	13	48	37.8
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

Only 62.2% ASHA reported availability of new JSY guidelines. Those who did not have the latest guideline were mainly from Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts. This is an indication to the gaps found in the successful implementation of JSY.



Table 6: Selection of sub-centre under JSY

SC in JSY	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	3	19	10	9	10	16	6	73	57.5
No	17	1	11	1	10	4	10	54	42.5
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

According to **almost 58% of ASHA, sub-centers were selected under JSY scheme in her area.** Responses of non-selection mainly came from Bundi.

Table 7: Person motivated women for institutional deliveries

By	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Self (ASHA)	6	12	14	4	8	9	9	62	48.8
AWW	2	2	1	3	6	2	7	23	18.1
ANM	11	4	5	3	6	7	0	36	28.3
PRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Self Motivated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.8
Other	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2.4
Not motivated	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

It was reported by ASHA that mainly she motivated women for institutional deliveries. **28.3% reported that ANM motivated women for institutional deliveries.** Motivation by ASHA was reported mainly in Udaipur and Tonk districts while motivation by ANM was reported in Bundi district.



Table 8: ASHAs assisted in institutional delivery

Assist	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	17	19	21	10	20	19	14	120	94.5
No	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	5.5
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

94.5% ASHA had assisted in institutional deliveries irrespective of districts, while the rest had no exposure.

Table 9: Person escorted women for delivery

By	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Friend/ Relative	4	2	2	1	1	6	9	25	19.7
ASHA	14	16	19	9	16	13	6	93	73.2
AWW	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.6
ANM	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	3.9
PRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Not Escort	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

It was also reported by **ASHA that mainly they escorted women for institutional delivery (73.2%)**. This verifies the responses made by ANMs. The trend was similar among the districts surveyed except Dholpur where friends and relatives escorted women for institutional deliveries which in any case would assist the pregnant woman.



Table 10: Mode of Transport used for delivery

Mode	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Own	0	0	4	0	0	5	5	14	11.0
Hired	19	19	17	10	20	15	11	111	87.4
Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.6
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

Mainly rented vehicle was used as mode of transport to health centre followed by own vehicle. This again confirms the responses by other respondents.

Table 11: Person made payment of rented vehicle

By	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Self (women)	4	5	2	0	1	8	8	28	22.0
ASHA	15	14	13	4	14	5	8	73	57.6
Hospital	0	0	3	6	4	7	0	20	15.7
Other	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	6	4.7
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

More than half (57.6%) of the ASHA reported that payment against rented vehicle was paid by them. 22% reported that women themselves contributed.



Table 12: Time of payment for institutional deliveries

Payment time	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Just after delivery	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	3.1
After 48 hrs	4	12	9	3	10	12	6	56	44.2
At discharge	13	7	5	2	7	1	3	38	29.9
With in a week	1	0	3	3	2	2	2	13	10.2
After a week	1	1	3	1	0	5	5	16	12.6
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

According to data gathered from ASHA, it was noticed that **44.2% had reported that payment was done after 48 hours of delivery.**

Table 13: Status of follow up after delivery

Follow up	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	18	19	19	10	20	17	15	118	92.9
No	2	1	2	0	0	3	1	9	7.1
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

92.9% ASHA reported that they did follow up of the women after the delivery. Similar responses came from all other respondents responsible for follow-up.



Table 14: Person responsible for payment to beneficiary

Payment	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
MO	14	8	14	7	18	12	16	89	70.1
Doctor	4	2	1	2	2	5	0	16	12.6
Para Medical	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	8	6.3
Other	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	14	11.0
Total	20	20	21	10	20	20	16	127	100.0

According to ASHA, **payment in majority of cases was done by the Medical Officers to the women (70.1%)**. It is seen that majority of all the respondents have given similar answer when contacted and asked about the person who made the JSY payment.



B. Observations from Beneficiaries

To assess the impact of JSY on the community and problems faced by them during and after institutional deliveries, 389 women who had a delivery in the quarter of October to December 2008 were contacted.

Table 1: Age of beneficiaries at delivery

Age	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than 18 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
18 - 25 years	45	34	56	28	44	31	22	260	66.8
26 - 44 years	14	26	11	41	13	9	14	128	32.9
44 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

66.8% beneficiaries were between 18 to 25 years, followed by age group 26- 44 years (32.9%). 0.3% beneficiaries were below 18 years of age.

Table 2: ANC card prepared

ANC card	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	59	57	67	69	48	39	34	373	95.9
No	0	3	1	0	9	1	2	16	4.1
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

According to 95.9% respondents their ANC card was prepared while the rest had no ANC card prepared.



Table 3: Age of beneficiaries

Age	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than 18 years	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.5
18 - 25 years	45	33	54	30	45	30	22	259	66.6
26 - 44 years	14	26	13	39	11	10	14	127	32.6
44 and above	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

66.6% of respondents were in the age group of 18 to 25 years followed by 26 to 44 years of age group.

Table 4: Education level of beneficiaries

Education	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Illiterate	40	38	46	62	14	31	20	251	64.5
Primary	13	6	13	4	11	5	7	59	15.2
Middle	5	7	4	1	19	1	9	46	11.8
Hr. Sec.	1	6	2	2	12	1	0	24	6.2
Graduate & above	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	9	2.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Majority (64.5%) of respondents were illiterate followed by primary education and middle level education. Graduate and above contributed only 2.3%.



Table 5: Caste of beneficiaries

Caste	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
General	2	7	10	7	13	8	7	54	13.9
SC	21	18	22	16	22	12	8	119	30.6
ST	9	22	10	32	1	1	5	80	20.6
OBC	27	13	26	14	21	19	16	136	34.9
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

The beneficiaries belonged to Other Backward Class followed by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and finally the General category.

Table 6: Monthly family income of beneficiaries

Income	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Less than 2400	30	26	30	31	17	22	5	161	41.4
2401 - 5000	28	24	31	35	17	14	12	161	41.4
More than 5000	1	10	7	3	23	4	19	67	17.2
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Majority (82.8%) of the beneficiaries had family income less than Rs. 5000, rest had more than Rs. 5000.

Table 7: BPL status of beneficiaries

BPL	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	8	24	14	23	5	9	3	86	22.1
No	51	36	54	46	52	31	33	303	77.9
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0



Data gathered regarding BPL status reveals that only 22.1% of the respondents came under the purview of BPL.

Table 8: Place of delivery

Place	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Institution	58	58	68	65	57	36	36	378	97.2
Home	1	2	0	4	0	4	0	11	2.8
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

A majority (97.2%) of the respondents reported institutional delivery. In Sirohi and Bikaner, four deliveries each were conducted at home.

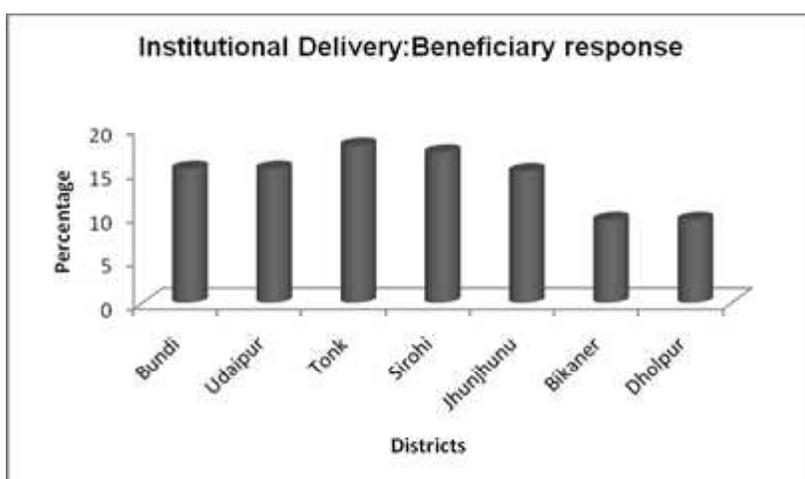


Table 9: Person conducted institutional delivery

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
ANM/LHV	56	2	33	64	47	16	29	247	63.5
Trained Dai	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	8	2.1
Doctor	2	58	34	1	10	22	7	134	34.4
Relatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

In majority of cases, deliveries were conducted by the LHV/ANM followed by Medical Officers. This trend was common among the districts except Udaipur, Tonk and Bikaner, where Medical Officer conducted most of the deliveries.



Table 10: Person motivated for institutional delivery

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Relatives	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	6	1.5
ASHA	3	31	0	4	8	4	11	61	15.7
AWW	25	26	37	8	36	13	15	160	41.1
ANM	7	2	8	5	1	1	4	28	7.2
PRI Members	19	0	8	46	3	20	2	98	25.2
Self Motivated	4	1	12	2	9	1	4	33	8.5
Other	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.8
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

According to the beneficiaries, **they were mainly motivated by the Anganwadi workers followed by PRI members.** Only 23% reported motivation by ASHA and ANM together, while most of the ASHA had responded that they mainly motivated the beneficiaries. In Sirohi and Bikaner motivation was mainly given by the PRI members.

Table 11: Person escorted for institutional delivery

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Relatives	26	33	28	38	29	19	28	201	51.7
ASHA	25	26	30	16	27	11	8	143	36.8
AWW	2	1	1	5	0	1	0	10	2.6
ANM	6	0	7	8	0	5	0	26	6.6
PRI members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	9	2.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0



Respondents were mainly escorted by relatives, followed by ASHA. While ASHA reported that they had mainly escorted the women.

Table 12: Mode of transport used for delivery

Mode	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Own Vehicle	4	0	17	23	12	25	4	85	21.8
Rented Vehicle	52	59	47	31	44	11	32	276	70.9
Govt. Vehicle	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0.6
Other	3	0	4	15	0	4	0	26	6.7
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

It was stated by the beneficiaries (70.9%) that **mainly rented vehicles were used for travel to the institution**. 21.8% beneficiaries reported using their own vehicle. A few responses indicate using government vehicle for travel to the institution. It is possible that the places where ambulances are available, they were used.

Table 13: Person making payment of rented vehicle

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Self	41	49	44	43	48	24	27	276	70.9
ASHA	15	11	13	11	6	3	9	68	17.6
By hospital	0	0	9	2	3	5	0	19	4.9
Others	1	0	2	9	0	1	0	13	3.3
Not paid/unaware	2	0	0	4	0	7	0	13	3.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

As far as payment of rented vehicle is concerned, 70.9% beneficiaries reported that the rent was paid by them while **17.6% reported that it was done by ASHA**.



Table 14: Outcome of deliveries

Outcome	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Live birth	59	59	67	68	52	40	36	381	97.9
Still birth	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	8	2.1
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Majority responses (97.9%) from all the districts surveyed were of Live birth. Response of Still birth mainly came from Jhunjhunu district.

Table 15: Type of delivery

Type	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Normal birth	57	58	64	69	56	40	36	380	97.7
Complicated	2	2	4	0	1	0	0	9	2.3
Cesarean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

97.7% respondents reported normal delivery while 2.3% reported complicated delivery. No case of delivery through Cesarean section was mentioned.

Table 16: Information about JSY

Information about JSY	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	43	47	45	66	48	38	34	321	82.5
No	16	13	23	3	9	2	2	68	17.5
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

About 83% of the beneficiaries had some information about the JSY. This suggests that IEC is still required to reach the entire population to be covered under JSY.



Table 17: Source of information regarding JSY

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Relatives	1	27	1	2	2	2	12	47	14.6
ASHA	20	14	22	4	36	13	15	114	35.6
Anganwadi workers	7	3	7	4	3	1	4	29	9.0
ANM	14	2	11	56	6	22	3	114	35.6
PRI Members	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	7	2.2
Total	43	47	45	66	48	38	34	321	100.0

According to the respondents, **ANM (35.6%) and ASHA (35.6%)** were the major source of information regarding JSY.

Table 18: Cash Assistance received for institutional delivery

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	57	59	66	68	57	40	36	383	98.5
No	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	1.5
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

A large portion of the respondents (**98.5%**) reported that they had received amount against institutional delivery.



Table 19: Quantum of amount paid for institutional delivery

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs. 500	0	1	1	4	1	4	0	11	2.9
Rs. 1000	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	1.3
Rs. 1400	36	42	61	64	45	33	33	316	82.5
Rs. 1700	19	15	2	0	9	3	3	51	13.3
Total	57	59	66	68	57	40	36	383	100.0

82.5% of the respondents reported that they had received the prescribed amount for institutional delivery. 13.3% of the respondents reported that they had received more than the prescribed amount.

Table 20: Money reimbursed for transportation

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	36	34	49	15	34	14	36	218	56.0
No	23	26	19	54	23	26	0	171	44.0
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Reimbursement of transportation amount was reported by 56% beneficiaries. Respondents from Sirohi and Bikaner reported that they did not get any reimbursement for transportation.

Table 21: amount paid to beneficiaries for transportation

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs. 200	7	1	1	0	3	0	0	12	5.5
Rs. 300	29	33	48	15	31	14	36	206	94.5
Total	36	34	49	15	34	14	36	218	100.0



94.5% respondents stated that the prescribed amount of Rs. 300 was given to them.
Responses of less payment came from Bundi and Jhunjhunu districts.

Table 22: Amount paid as motivation incentive

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	15	28	23	17	27	13	10	133	34.2
No	44	32	45	52	30	27	26	256	65.8
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

34.2% of the respondents reported that amount as incentive for motivation was given while 65.8% reported that it was not given. The beneficiaries may be unaware of the motivation benefit given to the motivator.

Table 23: Quantum of amount paid to motivator

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Rs. 100	0	1	5	0	2	8	0	16	12.0
Rs. 200	1	16	17	17	9	5	9	74	55.7
Rs. 300	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	10.5
Rs. 500	2	11	0	0	15	0	1	29	21.8
Total	15	28	23	17	27	13	10	133	100.0

Around 55.7% of the respondents reported to receive Rs. 200 as prescribed amount for motivation. 12% had received amount less than the prescribed one while 32.3% received more than the prescribed amount. Amount more than the prescribed was given in Bundi, Udaipur and Jhunjhunu districts.



Table 24: Time of payment for institutional deliveries

Payment	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Immediately after delivery	1	0	4	1	2	1	0	9	2.3
after 48 hours	9	18	14	17	51	21	11	141	36.2
At discharge	32	40	18	8	2	7	3	110	28.3
In a week	10	2	13	31	2	3	4	65	16.8
After a week	5	0	18	11	0	8	18	60	15.4
Not paid	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1.0
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

As reported by the respondents, in **maximum cases (64.5%) amount was given 48 hours or at the time of discharge**. 15.4% respondents from Tonk, Sirohi and Dholpur and Bundi districts reported that it was given after a week. Two respondents from Bundi and one each from Tonk and Sirohi reported that they did not receive any amount. This can be taken as a question mark on the successful implementation of JSY.

Table 25: Mode of payment to beneficiary

Mode	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Cash	8	4	9	60	1	16	0	98	25.4
Crossed Cheque	1	1	1	0	5	4	0	12	3.1
Cheque	48	55	57	7	51	20	36	274	71.2
Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3
Total	57	60	67	68	57	40	36	385	100.0

According to 71.2% beneficiaries payments were made through cheque only. This trend was similar among the districts surveyed except Sirohi and few places of Bikaner district where cash payment was done against the set norm.



Table 26: Amount paid by beneficiaries for treatment/medicine

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	15	7	37	2	45	0	25	131	33.7
No	44	53	31	67	12	40	11	258	66.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

33.7% of the respondents reported that they had paid certain amount towards seeking treatment or medicine. They were mainly from Tonk, Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts.

Table 27: Distribution according to the recipient of cash assistance

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Doctor	13	4	32	1	44	0	3	97	74.0
ANM/LHV	1	0	4	1	0	0	8	14	10.7
Shop keeper	0	2	0	0	1	0	14	17	13.0
Other	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	2.3
Total	15	7	37	2	45	0	25	131	100.0

74% respondents reported that the amount towards seeking treatment was paid to the Medical Officers. This trend was observed mainly in Tonk and Jhunjhunu districts.

Table 28: Diagnostic Test before delivery

Test done	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	24	5	15	34	29	12	1	120	30.8
No	35	55	53	35	28	28	35	269	69.2
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0



Only 30.8% of the respondents reported that tests were done before the delivery. Tests were not done mainly in Udaipur and Dholpur districts.

Table 29: Type of test done before delivery

Type	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
BP	12	2	5	16	9	3	1	48	40.0
Blood test	12	3	4	8	20	3	0	50	41.7
Urine test	0	0	6	5	0	3	0	14	11.7
PV test	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	5.0
X rays	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1.6
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	24	5	15	34	29	12	1	120	100.0

Majority responded for BP measurement (40%) and blood test (41.7%) before the deliveries. This trend was similar among all the districts surveyed.

Table 30: Amount received for these tests

Paid	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	4	1	3	0	17	0	0	25	6.4
No	55	59	65	69	40	40	36	364	93.6
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Only 6.4% of the respondents stated that certain amount was given for the tests. Those who reported were mainly from Jhunjhunu, Bundi and Tonk districts.



Table 31: Amount paid for services by beneficiaries

Person	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Doctor	4	1	2	0	12	0	0	19	76.0
ANM/LHV	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
Shop keeper	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4.0
Health staff	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	16.0
Total	4	1	3	0	17	0	0	25	100.0

In majority of cases (76%) amount was paid to the Medical Officers followed by the health staff.

Table 32: Fee paid to doctor/ANM for checkups

Fees	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	28	32	26	1	31	0	17	135	34.7
No	31	28	42	68	26	40	19	254	65.3
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

Despite the services being offered free to all, **it was observed that in 34.7 % of cases fees was paid to the doctor or ANM for seeking checkups.** These respondents were mainly from Bundi, Udaipur, Tonk, Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts.

Table 33: Money demanded at the time of JSY payment

Demand	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	0	2	11	0	1	0	7	21	5.4
No	59	58	57	69	56	40	29	368	94.6
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0



Only 5.4% respondents reported that money was demanded at the time of payment of incentives for institutional delivery. Those who reported were mainly from Tonk and Dholpur districts. Though it should not have happened still the figures are much low than the concern often raised by NGOs

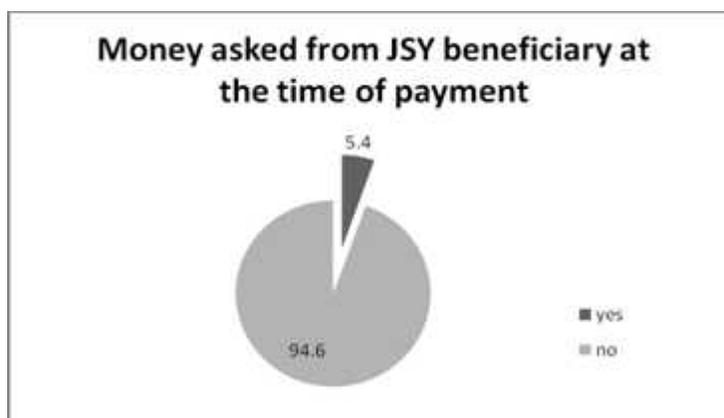


Table 34: Status of follow up after delivery

Follow up	Bundi	Udaipur	Tonk	Sirohi	Jhunjhunu	Bikaner	Dholpur	Total	%
Yes	46	24	47	60	44	39	18	278	71.5
No	13	36	21	9	13	1	18	111	28.5
Total	59	60	68	69	57	40	36	389	100.0

It was reported by 71.5% beneficiaries that follow up was done after delivery. This trend was similar among all the districts surveyed and confirms the claims of the ANMs and ASHA that they carry out the follow up.



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Summary & Conclusion



Summary & Conclusion

JSY is a 100 % centrally sponsored largest cash subsidy scheme, which integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The success of the scheme would largely be determined by the increase in institutional delivery.

At present, JSY is operational in all 33 districts of Rajasthan with 55% deliveries being institutional and the System plan to scale it up in the year 2008-09 by a minimum of 70%.

With almost two years of implementation of JSY, the need for a mid-term review and corrective measures, if any, for improving its implementation was felt. For this purpose, a detailed survey was conducted in selected 7 districts (one district from each zone of the state).

From all the 7 districts, a total of 46 Medical Officers, 46 LHVs, 122 ANMs, 127 ASHA Sahyogini and 389 JSY beneficiaries were contacted by the NGOs.

About 76% of all the Medical Officers contacted had no exposure to JSY related training. This aspect emerges as one of the biggest challenge to the successful implementation of JSY. Majority of the Medical Officers reported safe motherhood as main objective of JSY programme followed by reduction in IMR and MMR. Latest JSY guidelines were available with 84.8% PHCs of all the seven districts.

Medical Officers of the PHCs were asked about the advantage from the scheme. Around 46% stated reduction in IMR and MMR as main advantage from the programme followed by safe motherhood. Around 46% stated that it had a negative impact on the family planning programme, especially on sterilization. 43.5% of them reported no disadvantage through the programme.

According to 50% of LHVs, JSY was initiated more than two years ago, and a majority (91%) of them were associated with the programme since last two years, but only 13% had received training related to JSY.

According to 58.3% LHVs, less than 5 health workers were available at the PHC who conducted deliveries. 32.6% LHVs stated 5 to 10 health workers were available on the centre. This finding is



somewhat contradictory, as a PHC does not have more than 4 Health staff who can conduct delivery, including Doctor. In one PHC each of Tonk and Jhunjhunu, health workers to conduct deliveries were not available.

45.7% of them reported that less than 5 sub centers were registered under them in JSY. 93.5% LHVs reported that follow up after 48 hours of delivery was done by them. It was noticed that new JSY guideline was not available with 37% LHVs. They were mainly from the Bundi, Tonk, Sirohi, Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts.

67.5% percent LHVs reported that payment to the beneficiaries was done by the Medical Officers. Only 13% LHVs reported problem in the payment to the beneficiaries. Problems were noticed mainly by the LHVs of Udaipur districts.

59% percent of ANMs reported that their sub center was selected for deliveries under JSY. It is worth mentioning that in spite of selection under JSY, deliveries were conducted at only one sub-center in Udaipur district. 69% of the sub-centers had no Labor room defying the very objective of JSY. Only 32% ANMs reported that they had received SBA training.

It was reported by 85.3% ANMs that rented vehicle was used by the beneficiaries to come at the center for delivery. The next in sequence was personal vehicle. Majority of ANMs reported that ASHA escorted beneficiary for delivery at the health centre and made the payment for the transport. 16.4% ANMs reported that it was made by the woman herself.

98.2% ANMs stated that the prescribed amount related to the transport was reimbursed. In two sub-centers of Bundi district, amount reimbursed to them was more than the prescribed amount. It was also reported by majority of the ANM that monitoring of their activity under JSY was done regularly. As reported by 48.4% ANMs, monitoring of the activities was done by Medical Officer followed by LHV of the respective PHCs. This trend was similar among the districts surveyed except Jhunjhunu where monitoring was done by the CM & HO.

Majority of ASHA Sahyogini were working under a sub center for more than a year. 96.9% ASHA reported that they had received training related to JSY, but only 62.2% had the new JSY guidelines. Those who did not have the latest guideline were mainly from Jhunjhunu and Dholpur districts. It was also reported by ASHA that they escorted women for institutional delivery, mainly



in rented vehicle. In majority of cases, it was reported that payment against rented vehicle was paid by the ASHA herself.

92.9% ASHA reported that monitoring was done in their work area by the supervisors.

To assess the impact of the JSY on the community and problems faced, JSY beneficiaries were also contacted. A large portion of them were illiterate and had a family income less than 5000/-.

97.2% reported institutional delivery. In Sirohi and Bikaner, four deliveries each were conducted at home. They were mainly motivated for institutional delivery by the Anganwadi workers followed by PRI members. Rented vehicles were used for travel to the institution. 21.8% beneficiaries reported using their own vehicle. About 71% of them stated that the rent for the transport was paid by them. Respondents from Sirohi and Bikaner reported that they did not get any reimbursement for transportation.

About 83% of the beneficiaries were aware about the JSY, ANM and ASHA were the major source of information regarding JSY. Around 99% respondents reported that they had received amount against institutional delivery. 82.5% of the respondents reported that they had received the prescribed amount for institutional delivery. 13.3% of the respondents reported that they had received more than the prescribed amount. According to 71.2% beneficiaries payments were made through cheque.

33.7% of the respondents reported that they had paid certain amount towards seeking treatment or medicine to the Medical Officers. 5.4% respondents reported that money was demand at the time of payment of incentives for institutional delivery. Those who reported were mainly from Tonk and Dholpur districts. It was reported by 71.5% beneficiaries that follow up was done after delivery.

The overall picture though needs a lot of extra effort is not that bad, particularly so in view of the concerns often aired by NGOs pertaining to corruption in JSY implementation.



SIHFV: an ISO: 9001:2008 certified institution
JSY: Concurrent Evaluation - 1

Recommendations



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1. Equipped labour rooms at the sub centre need to be built, as sub centres stand underutilized due to absence of labour rooms.
2. SBA trainings of the LHV's and ANMs should be taken on priority.
3. The repeated changes in the paradigm particularly in relation to payments should cascade at its earliest to the lowest level.
4. The comprehensive ASHA trainings should be undertaken.
5. The backlog in ASHA trainings should be addressed.
6. The malpracticing health staff (even though less in number) should be booked to set an example.
7. Extensive IEC/BCC campaigns to publicize facilities for ID at different health facilities.
8. CHC, in particular and other health facilities in general should have sufficient infrastructure (maternity wards and beds) to motivate beneficiaries for a minimum of 24 hours stay.
9. Operational guidelines should be made available at all health facilities.
10. The concurrent evaluation should become a regular feature with feedback to the health facility.