

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE,
THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
IN
THE STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

Final Report

Volume 2 - Main Report



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March 2002

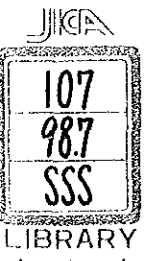
SYSTEM SCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC.

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Preface

In response to a request from the Government of India, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Development Study on Reproductive Health in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India and entrusted to study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

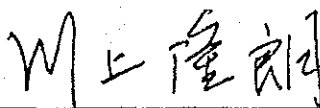
JICA selected and dispatched a study team headed by Ms Masako Tanaka of System Science Consultants Inc. to India, three times between November 2000 and February 2002.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and conducted field surveys at the study area. Upon returning to Japan, the team conducted further studies and prepared this final report.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of this project and the enhancement of friendly relationship between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation on the officials concerned for their close cooperation extended to the study.

March 2002



Takao Kawakami

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

March 2002

Mr. Takao Kawakami
President
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Tokyo, Japan

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit herewith the final report of "The Development Study on Reproductive Health in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India."

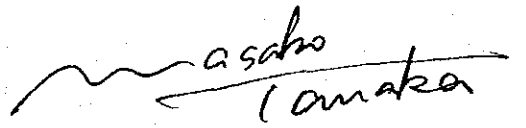
This report compiles the results of the work and investigation carried out by the Study team organised by System Science Consultants Inc. from November 2000 through February 2002. The report consists of situation and problem analysis of reproductive health in Sagar Division and district master plan for improvement of reproductive health in two districts of the Division.

We wish the report and the recommended projects in the district master plan will contribute to improving reproductive health in Sagar Division, Madhya Pradesh.

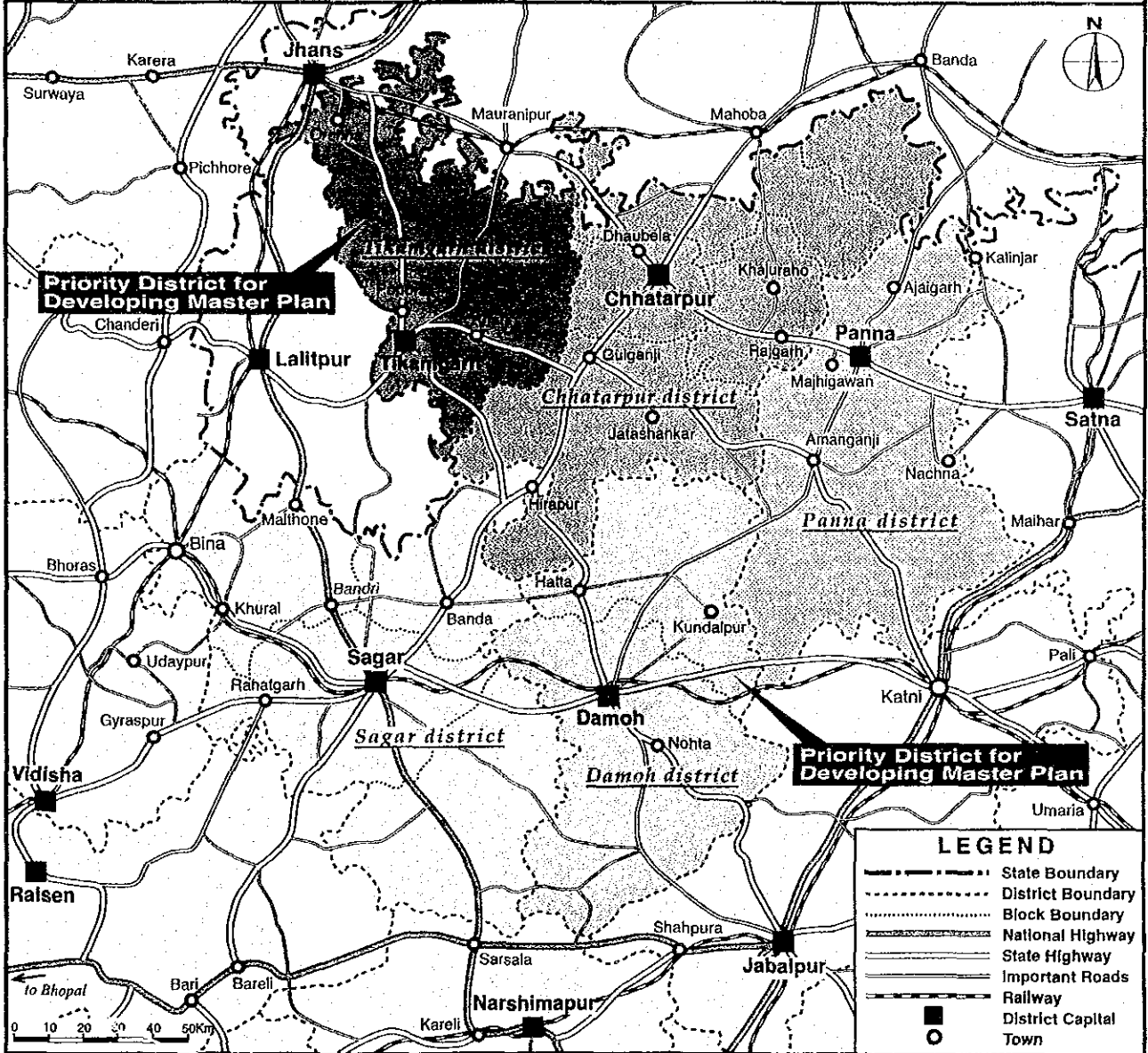
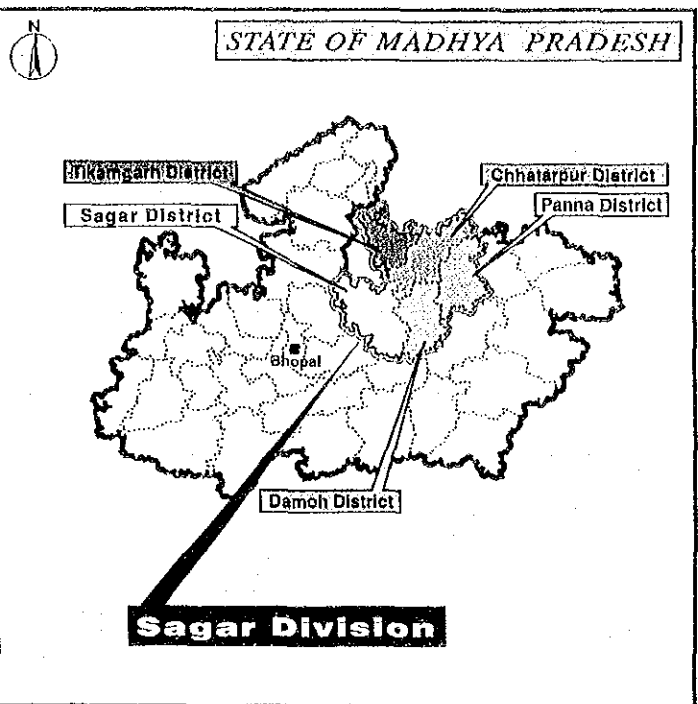
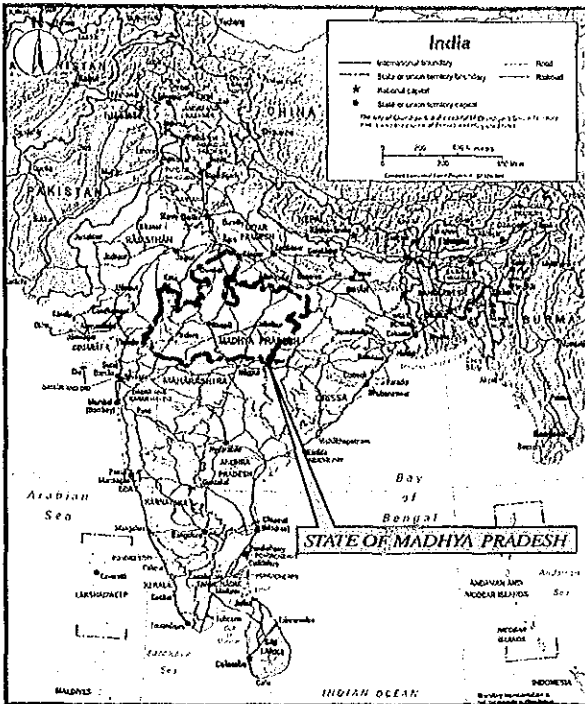
We owed a lot to many people to the accomplishment of the Study. We would like to express *our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Indian officials concerned, Ministry, in particular, the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Indian counterpart agency, for their close cooperation and assistance extended to the team during the Study.*

We also wish to express our sincere gratitude to all concerned officials of your Agency, Delhi office, the JICA Advisory Committee, Embassy of India and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Masako Tanaka". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.

Masako Tanaka
Team Leader,
Development Study on Reproductive Health
in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India
System Science Consultants, Inc.



MAP OF STUDY AREA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

India was the first country in the world to launch a national programme emphasizing family planning to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirements of the national economy. Since then, the family welfare programme has always been the one of the highest priority programmes in India. The International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo 1994 established a growing international consensus on population and sustainable development, and a broad and comprehensive definition of "Reproductive Health" was accepted by all participating countries. This marked a turning point in the approach of the family welfare programme of India.

Japan has had a serious concern for population and AIDS as issues common to all humanity that must be tackled immediately. It announced Japan's Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS in 1994, prior to the series of conferences of ICPD (Cairo), the AIDS Summit (Paris), and the World Women's Conference (Beijing), in order to actively confront these global issues. It has pursued a policy of actively promoting the Programme of Action that was set forth at the ICPD. India is one of the 12 priority countries named in the GI. Japan sent a Project Formulation Mission to India in 1995, and it was agreed between the Japanese and Indian governments that assistance was needed to develop a district-level master plan (the "development study") for improvement of women's reproductive health for the state of Madhya Pradesh (MP) in northern India, which has poor indices of human development and women's health.

Under these circumstances, the Government of India requested the Government of Japan to provide technical cooperation to develop a district plan for improvement of reproductive health. In response to the request, the "Development Study on Reproductive Health in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India" was carried out between November 2000 and March 2002.

1.2 OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study were (1) to formulate District Plan for Improvement of Reproductive Health for Damoh and Tikamgarh districts of Sagar division, the state of Madhya Pradesh, India for the target year 2010, and (2) to carry out technical transfer to the Indian counterpart personnel throughout the Study.

The Study was implemented in two phases: Phase I from November 2000 to June 2001 and Phase II from July 2001 to March 2002. The study was conducted in all five districts of Sagar division, and emphasis is put on the studies and surveys in the districts of Damoh and Tikamgarh.

In Phase I, the situation analysis of reproductive health (mainly of women) and related issues was conducted. The past, on-going and planned projects/programs and studies related to reproductive health issues were also reviewed. Based on these analyses and findings, the constraints and issues in improving reproductive health were identified, and strategies for the district plans for improving reproductive health were elaborated.

In Phase II, based on the results of the Phase I study and the strategies elaborated, supplementary field studies were conducted and data/information were collected as necessary, and the district plans for improving reproductive health at district level were formulated.

The methodologies used in the study are:

Study on secondary data sources

- Review of documents and publications from international agencies, NGOs and Government.
- Analyses of existing secondary statistical data
- Review of existing project and programmes

Collection of primary data - qualitative information

- Qualitative assessment of health system and RCH services provision was conducted through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and discussions with health staff, other stakeholders and key informants in communities.
- Rapid assessment of RCH service delivery by using simple questionnaires in the field.
- Focus group discussions with community people which were conducted by a subcontracted local consulting firm
- Review of existing projects and programmes related to RCH
- Exchange of opinions in meetings and workshops with health administrative staff and health care providers.

Collection of primary data - quantitative information

Four sample surveys were subcontracted to a local consulting firm. These studies gathered statistical data using structured questionnaires.

- Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) study on health care seeking behaviour in Damoh and Tikamgarh Districts (household survey)
- Beneficiary interview survey at health facilities and at home in five districts in Sagar Division
- Health facility and human resource survey in five districts in Sagar Division
- A community survey in five districts in Sagar Division, including interviews with women's groups and community health providers

Meetings and Workshops

To present and share the team's work plan and findings of the study, several meetings and workshops were held at state, district and block level through the study period. Participants' opinions and inputs were taken into consideration in analysis of the current situation of reproductive health, and particularly in developing strategies and district plans for improving reproductive health.

Development of geographical information system (GIS) for Tikamgarh and Damoh district

Basic GIS maps of Tikamgarh and Damoh were developed and available data mainly from 1991 census data were incorporated in the GIS. However, due to difficulties in obtaining data and the poor quality of the data, only limited data from each district were utilized.

- Analysis of accessibility of SCs using GIS was conducted.
- Training on the basics of GIS was conducted for state level health officers and computer programmers.

2. ISSUES IN REPROEUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH

As indicated in the State Population Policy, the following are the major issues in RCH.

- (1) High fertility rate and unmet need for family planning
- (2) High maternal mortality ratio
- (3) High infant and child mortality rate
- (4) High prevalence of STIs/RTIs

All the causes to these issues in RCH are collected and categorized into the following four major groups in general.

- A. Problems and constrains in RCH service delivery system
 - Inadequate Coverage (Actual availability and access) of RCH Services
 - Poor Quality of Services
- B. Lack of awareness and knowledge of RCH and RCH service and behaviour changes among general population
- C. Social and cultural factors which hinder RCH improvement
- D. Lack of management capacity of health administrative office at district level and block level, and PRIs

3. DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

3.1 OVERALL GOAL

“To improve health status of all women and children through a Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) approach contributing to population stabilization in the target districts.”

<Quantitative goals>

Reduction of TFR:	2.1 by 2011 in both Tikamgarh and Damoh District
Reduction of MMR:	50% reduction in 2010 in both Tikamgarh and Damoh District
Reduction of IMR:	80 in 2007, and 70 in 2010 in Tikamgarh District 75 in 2007, and 65 in 2010 in Damoh District

3.2 SOCIAL FRAMEWORK

Even though the assumption of decreasing in TFR to 2.1 in 2011 is adopted, population of Tikamgarh and Damoh district will increase to 1,427 thousands in 2011 from 1,203 thousands and 1,261 thousands in 2011 from 1,082 thousands at present. This implies that 18% and 17 % increase in social service demands in 2011 compared to the present.

Literacy, one of indicators of development in a society, forms an important input in the overall development of individuals enabling them to comprehend their social environment and respond to it appropriately. The literacy rates will be 81% (male) and 58% (female) in Tikamgarh, and 84% (male) and 62% (female) in Damoh.

3.3 OBJECTIVES

The overall goal, the following three objectives were sets:

- (A) To improve the access to high quality RCH services
- (B) To promote effective and efficient RCH service delivery through improved management
- (C) To encourage women's empowerment and improvement of women's quality of life

3.4 STRATEGIES AND NECESSARY INTERVENTIONS

To achieve the set objectives, strategies and necessary interventions are formulated. In these strategies, the four key words in Madhya Pradesh State Health Strategy, "Convergence", "Implementation", "Micro-planning" and "Monitoring" are incorporated.

Objective (A) To improve the access to high quality RCH services

<Increase of coverage of RCH services>

- A1. Improve infrastructure (health facilities and equipment) to facilitate availability of high quality of health services and emergency obstetric care.
- A2. Increase adequate (quality) coverage by field staff (Enhance field activities in villages)
- A3. Fill the vacancy posts at PHC, CHC and District Hospital.
- A4. Implement functioning and adequate referral systems
- A5. To provide basic infrastructure in order to improve communication and accessibility

<Improve quality of RCH services>

- A6. Increase knowledge and skills of health service providers
- A7. Increase number and proximity of EOC and EmOC services and MTP service provision
- A8. Improve availability of drugs and medical supplies
- A9. Build up user-fee structures for proper utilization of services

<Increase knowledge and awareness and behaviour change of population on RCH>

- A10. Strengthening of IEC and Introduction of BCC
- A11. Encourage voluntary health activities at community level (Social and community mobilization and involvement)

Objective (B) To promote effective and efficient RCH service delivery through improved management

- B1. Improve management capabilities of health administrative organization and Panchayat
- B2. Increase linkages between and within governments, programmes, NGOs and private sectors (to enhance linkage between different levels and to encourage collaboration between different sectors)

Objective (C) To encourage women's empowerment and improvement of women's quality of life

- C1. Promote and encourage women's empowerment
- C2. Improve women's quality of life

4. PROPOSED PRIORITY PROJECTS

4.1 PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS AND QUALITY OF RCH SERVICES

The project purpose is to improve the RCH coverage and quality of services focusing on essential and emergency obstetric care and neonatal care through management capacity building, health and communication skill development, referral service establishment, provision of equipment and upgrading/construction of health facilities.

The project duration will be five years and its activities fall under four major sub-components: (1) project preparation includes establishment of a coordinating committee in each district (2) strengthening of management capacity through training and OJT (on the job training) including HMIS improvement, referral system improvement, supervision system improvement, improvement of drug supply logistics and stock control management, etc., (3) improvement of skills of health staff and health related field workers, and (4) renovation of facilities and supply of essential equipment.

Regarding the operation of the project, after an evaluation of the activities and results of the pilot project in the first year, area for implementation will be extended to two to three blocks in the second year, and then entire district in the third year.

Many state level initiatives are in planning and in discussion at present, therefore, coordination and incorporation of these initiatives are important in the project implementation.

4.2 PROJECT FOR RCH IMPROVEMENT THROUGH STRENGTHENING BEHAVIOUR CHANGE COMMUNICATION (BCC) / IEC LINKED WITH GENDER AWARENESS CAMPAIGN PROGRAM

The purpose of the project is to create the context for positive behaviour change in several identified problem RCH areas including social gender issues through a series of linked BCC interventions in the project area.

The three major components of the BCC Strategy implementation for this project are: (1) BCC campaign preparation including gender awareness campaign, (2) mass media/materials' development, and (3) social mobilisation and community-based campaign.

All three components will involve the long-term project co-ordinator, based in Damoh District and state IEC staff. Counterparts for the Government of India (GOI) will be assigned from the State IEC Bureau and the District IEC Bureau. State IEC Bureau participation will focus primarily on the second component which District IEC Bureau participation will focus on the first and third components. Short-term technical assistance for the first and the third components will be provided to the project as indicated in the timeline. The second

component will be managed primarily by the long-term project co-ordinator and the implementation of this component will be sub-contracted to one or more advertising agencies.

4.3 PROJECT FOR RCH IMPROVEMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES

The purpose of the project is to improve RCH status of population by increase of access and community participate in RCH services through revitalization of village health committee.

The Project Activities fall under four major sub-components: (1) establishment or revitalization of Village Health Committee (VHC), (2) establishment of coordination mechanism for health workers, other health related field workers and VHC, (3) raising awareness of RCH and RCH services and demand creation

4.4 PROJECT OF SOCIAL MARKETING AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT

The objective of the project is to improve the level of sexual and reproductive health services and family planning acceptance with particular emphasis on younger acceptors through behaviour change communication, social marketing, and advocacy. A secondary objective of the project will be to enable adolescents and youth to make positive behaviour changes to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of their everyday life.

This project is proposed as a NGO partnership project in Damoh district. The project components are (1) project preparation (conducting a formative research and Obtaining of consensus of key stake holders), (2) family life education and BCC (includes formation of peer groups and orientation and establishment of adolescent and youth counselling centres), (3) social marketing, and (4) sensitisation and coordination for VHC.

4.5 LIFE ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR RURAL WOMEN

Project purpose is to improve women's quality of life through reducing women's workload by introduction of ecological friendly bio-gas technology and increasing intake of nutritious food by introduction of kitchen garden.

This project needs inter-departmental coordination since the project intends to integrate existing schemes carried out under the department of agriculture with MP agro industry development corporation and energy development corporation, the department of horticulture, and department of women and child development for improvement of life of women.

The Project Activities are (1) introductory workshop of life environment development program for officers, (2) bio gas (Cow dang gas) plant will be introduced to the households that required, (3) smokeless energy efficient oven will be introduced to the households that required, (4) kitchen garden program for each household will be guided and implemented, and (5) other life improvement skill will be guided through agricultural extension worker.

Linkages of several kinds are crucial to the success of this project: on-going bio-gas plant introduction programme by Agriculture Department, MP Agro Industry Development Corporation and Energy Development Corporation, agriculture extension workers and health workers, ICPD nutrition programme by Department of Women and Child Development, etc.

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List of Volumes

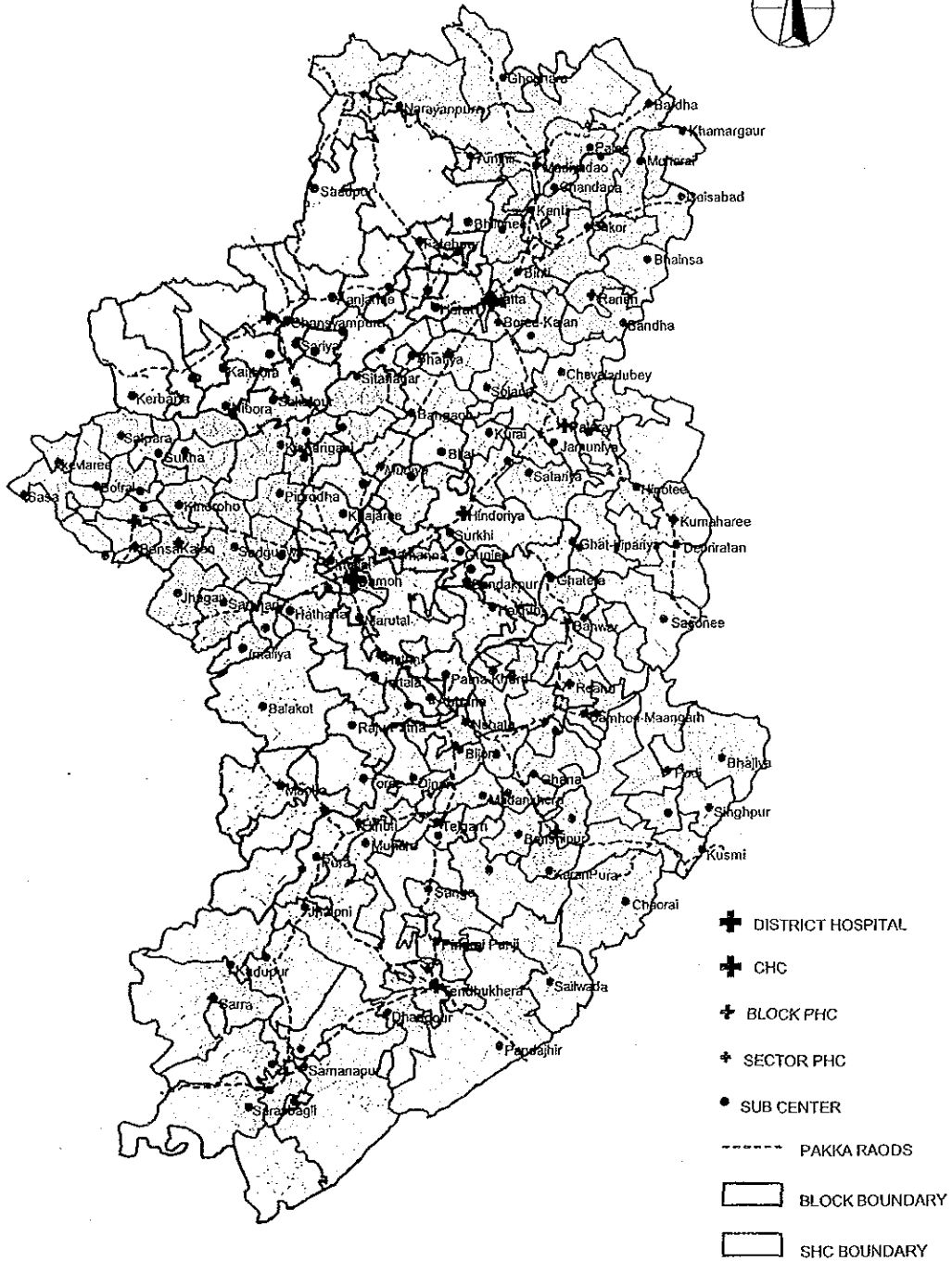
Volume 1 Summary

Volume 2 Main Report

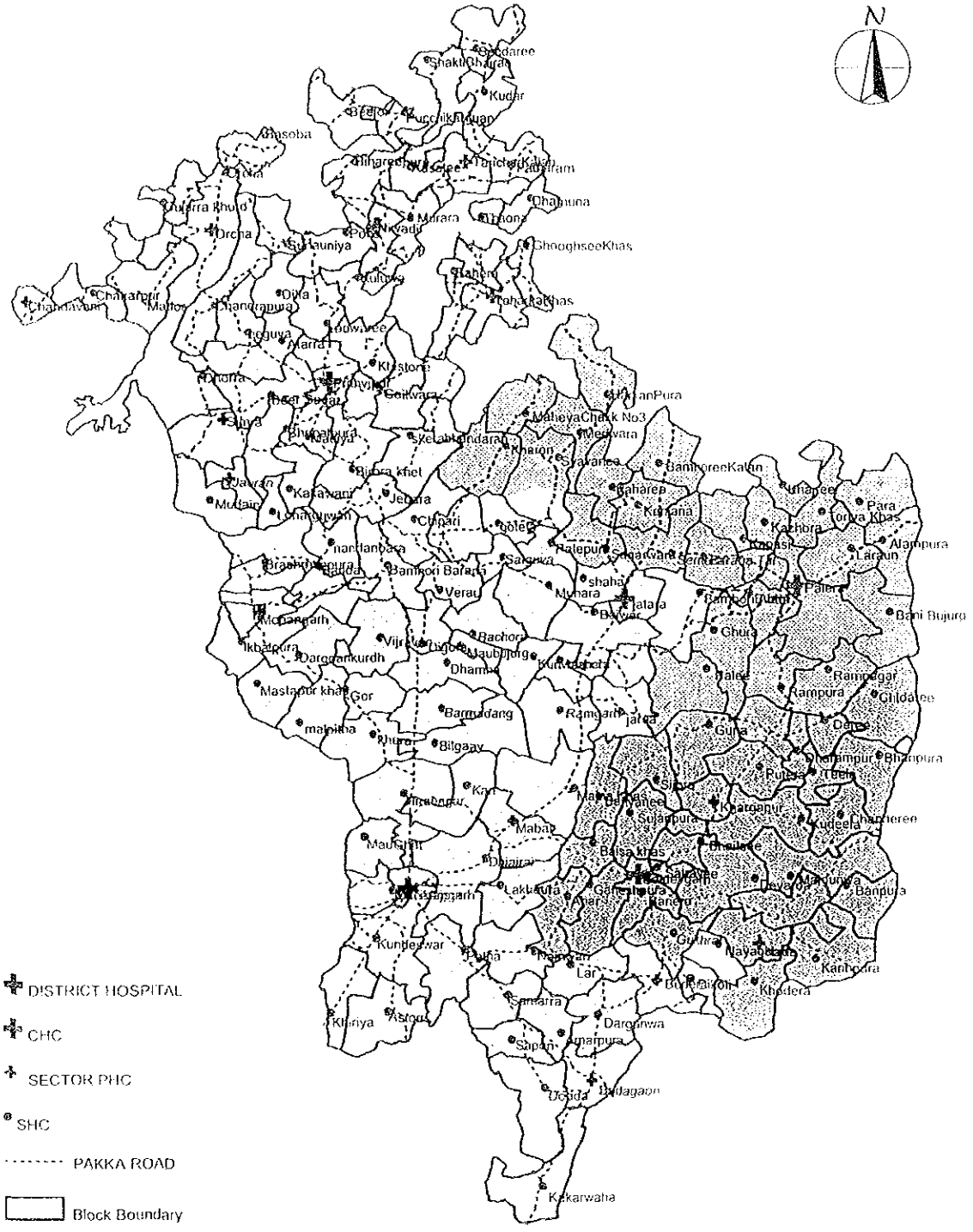
Volume 3 Supporting Report

Volume 4 Data Book

Damoh District Distribution of Health Facilities



Tikamgarh District Distribution of Health Facilities



1. Reproductive Health Service Delivery System

1 / 5

<District Hospital -Tertiary Care Facility >

District Hospital is the only government facility in the district where Caesarean section, abdominal incisions and blood transfusion can be conducted. Damoh District Hospital covers 11 lakh population, and Tikamgarh District Hospital, covers 12 lakh population.



Damoh District Hospital
(175 beds hospital)



Tikamgarh District Hospital
(135 beds hospital)



Maternity ward,
Damoh District Hospital



Major operation theatre, Damoh District Hospital:
Specialists available in this hospital are 3 ob/gyns,
3 paediatricians, 1 surgeon, and 1 anaesthetist



Major operation theatre, Tikamgarh District Hospital:
Specialists available in this hospital are 1 ob/gyn,
1 paediatrician and 1 surgeon. Anaesthetist is not
available.



Sterilization unit for the operation theatre,
Damoh District Hospital



X-ray unit, Tikamgarh District Hospital
Major equipment available for diagnosis in this
hospital are only X-ray machines and
electrocardiograph monitor.

1. Reproductive Health Service Delivery System

2/5

<Community Health Centre(CHC) and Block-level Primary Health Centre(B-PHC) - Secondary Care Facility>

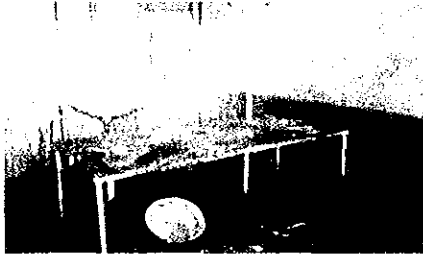
District is divided into blocks. Each block has a CHC or a B-PHC. Although all B-PHCs were supposed to be upgraded to CHCs, only limited number of them has been upgraded actually.

There are only few facilities which provide emergency obstetric care (EmOC) at this level. The CHC should be functioning as a First Referral Unit as a linkage in referral system, however, due to lack of facilities/equipment, human resources and supplies, the referral system is not functioning. These are one of the factors for high maternal mortality ratio.

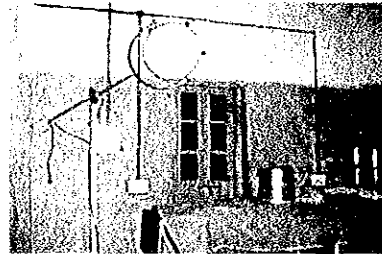
Hatta CHC, Damoh District: This is the only one CHC in Damoh District. Minor surgeries are conducted, but Caesarean section and other general surgery are not conducted in this facility.



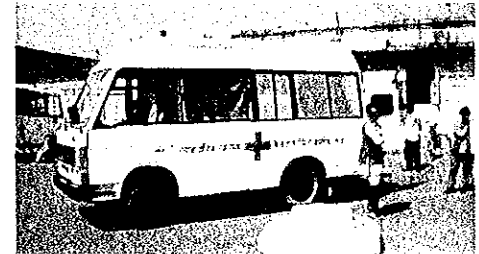
Scene of medical consultation by a medical doctor; the doctor sees a patient over the desk, and a patient is standing.



Delivery room

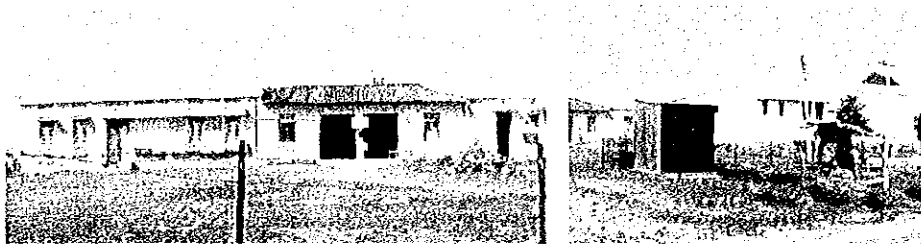


Minor operation theatre



Ambulance: Only three ambulances are available in Damoh district: one at District Hospital, and two at Hatta CHC. Other health facilities don't have any for referring emergency patients.

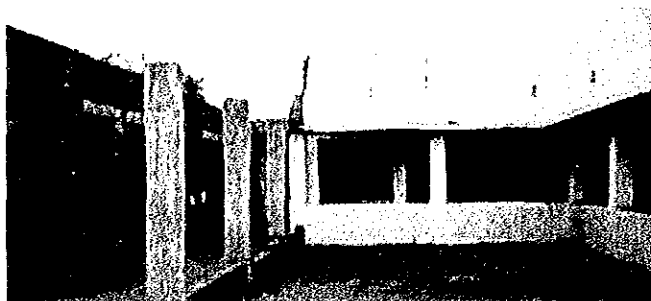
Bardevgarh CHC: Tikamgarh District Bardevgarh CHC is not functioning as a CHC and its buildings and facilities are almost the same as a sector-level PHC. The existing 42 years old building is deteriorated. Extension work of wards and an operation theatre is on-going.



White building is under construction for an operation theatre and a ward.



Inside of the ward under extension work



Tendukhera B-PHC, Tikamgarh district: A part of the building under extension work. Column reinforcement appears minimal.



Badagaon B-PHC, Tikamgarh District

1. Reproductive Health Service Delivery System

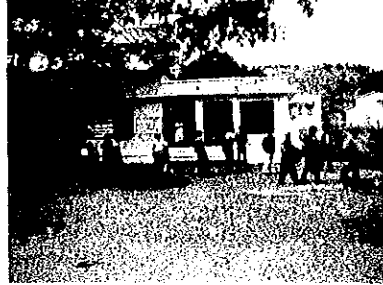
3/5

<Sector-level Primary Health Centre(S-PHC)- Primary Care Facility with a Medical Doctor>

One medical doctor (general practitioner) is assigned in a S-PHC and the doctor should be stationed there. However, many of the doctors stay in town and come to S-PHC daily, or do not come. Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) is not provided at this level. Some of the S-PHCs in Damoh and Tikamgarh district is under renovation or extension work. On the other hand, many facilities and equipment are not maintained.



Mariyado S-PHC, Damoh District



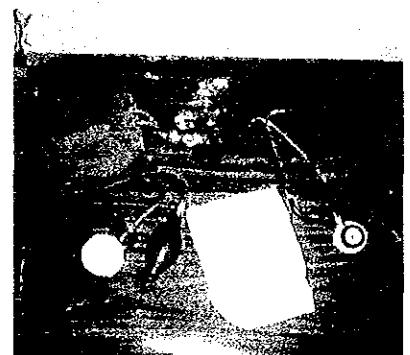
Hata S-PHC, Tikamgarh District



An ANM at medical examination room of S-PHC



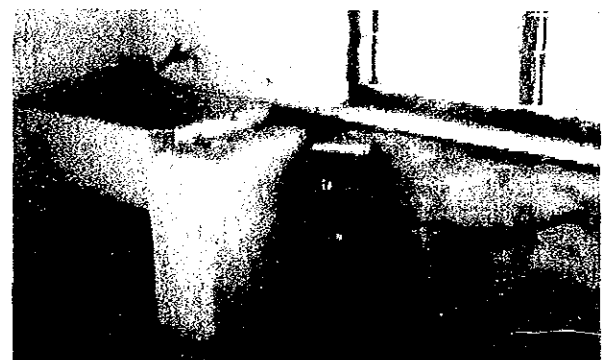
Mohangarh S-PHC: This is a newly constructed S-PHC by the GoMP, however, it is not used due to water supply problem and cracks on the wall.



Equipment, drugs and supplies available at Simra S-PHC, Damoh District. Their quantity and quality are almost the same at many SCs. Weight scale for infant is available, but it does not seem to be used. Resuscitation equipment is not available.



In general, management and keeping of drugs, books and IEC materials are not in good condition in SCs. The situation is the same in CHCs/B-PHCs and S-PHCs.



S-PHC, Damoh District: A damaged water pump. Water supply equipment is not always available at all facilities.

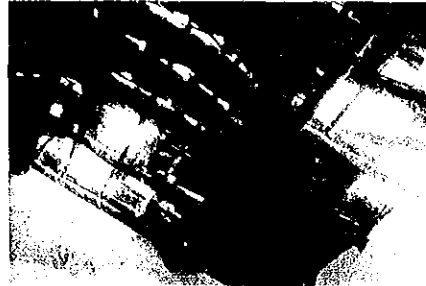
<Sub-Centre(SC)- Primary Care Facility without a Medical Doctor>

Two health workers, a male MPW and a female MPW or an ANM, are assigned to a SC, and stationed in the same village where the SC is located. The SC provides mainly MCH services and family planning service, and covers about 4-12 villages. Frequent absence of health workers at the SC because of home visiting in other villages and meetings at sector/block level are some of the reasons for the low utilization of SCs by community. Many of the SCs are not operated in government facilities but in rented buildings or other buildings. Type and shape of SC facilities vary.

Singrampur SC, Damoh District



One of the typical types of the SC. The right wing is residence of the health worker, and the left is for health care provision.



No maintenance of missing roof tiles.



This is the SC constructed by DANIDA support. The right wing is residence of the health worker, and the left is for health care provision.



There is a space for delivery with a bed behind the screen (at right side of the photo). But it doesn't seem to be used.



Consultation room.

Banverr SC



Living room for MPW serves as a consultation room as well.

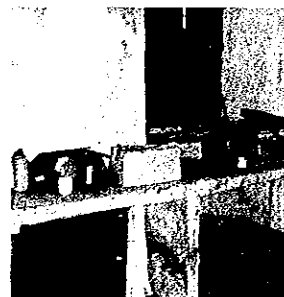
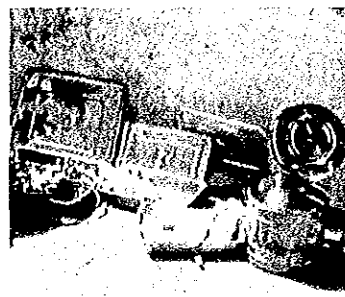


Rented room as SC. There is one bed, but it is not used as a delivery bed.

Equipment and Drugs

Equipment and drugs available at SCs.

Regarding anaemia test of pregnant women, a simple colorimeter provided sometime ago is no longer used due to lack of reagent. A simpler method using to compare colour of absorbed blood on special paper with the standard colour paper is recommended, but the paper is not available at many SCs.



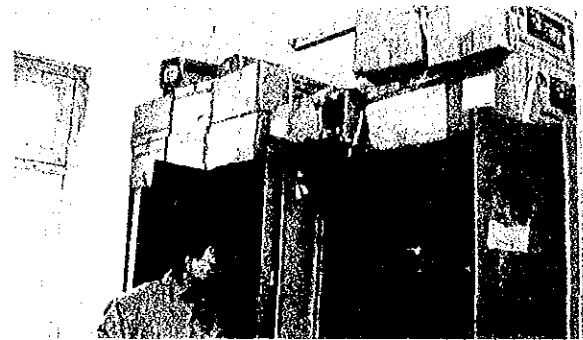
1. Reproductive Health Service Delivery System

Drug Supply System

Drugs are generally supplied in short at all governmental health facilities, particularly in the facilities at the block level and below the block level. This is one of the factors for the low utilization of government health facilities by communities. One of the issues to be considered is logistics management of drugs, which is conducted separately by each vertical programme at present.



Drug store, Hatta CHC. Damoh

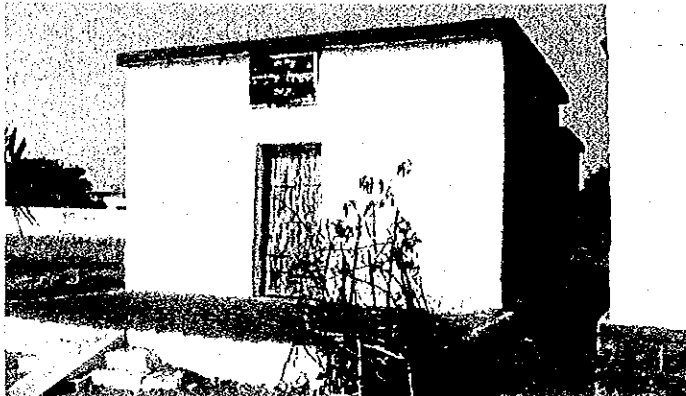


Drug store, Jatara CHC, Tikamgarh

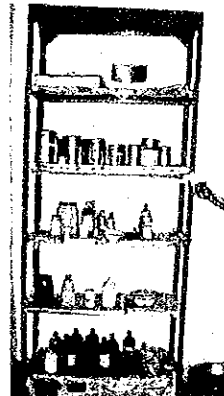
Other Health facilities

Indian System of Medicine

Department of Medical Education & Indian Systems of Medicine has Ayurvedic and Homeopathy clinic in each district (37 in Damoh, 28 in Tikamgarh). Trained TBAs are assigned to many of these clinics and providing care to pregnant women.



↑ Ayurvedic clinic



Use and kinds of drugs in Ayurvedic medicine are different from those used for western medicine. They also use western drugs combined with Ayurvedic drugs.

Private practitioner →

There are many private practitioners in villages and towns. In general, many drugs are available and more patients come to them. Some of these practitioners are not qualified.

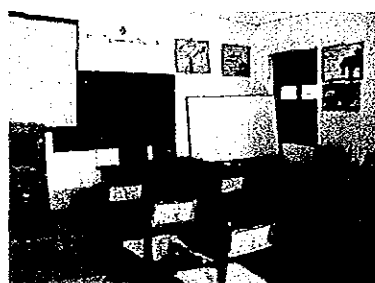


Training Centre

Trainings for health workers (ANMs and MPWs) after the pre-service training are conducted at each District Training Centre (DTC). Tikamgarh district has a Nursing Training Centre (NTC) for ANM and female MPW. Training staff and teaching materials are in short.



Jatara DTC, Tikamgarh district



Nursing Training Center, Tikamgarh: Training for ANM/MPW

2. Community

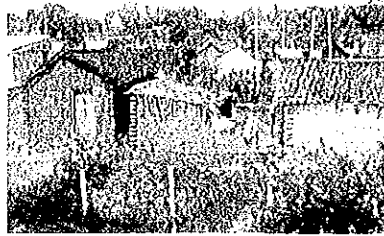
1/2

One of the characteristics of the study area is that many villages with small population are scattered in rural areas. The people of the area are mainly Hindu (93%). Different social strata (general caste, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe) usually form clusters by themselves and live separately in the village.

Living conditions in rural areas



An isolated village in Damoh District: No public transport nor private car available in the village.



A middle-size village in Damoh District



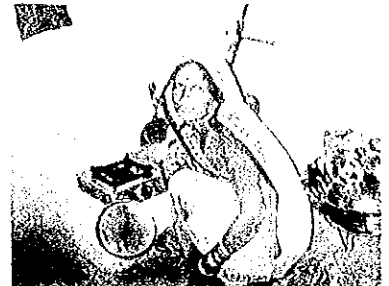
Houses in tribal village in Damoh District



A cooking stove seen in a house of the rural area in Damoh District. No ventilation system in the house. Smoke from the stove may have harmful effect on health.



A biogas plant and gas kitchen stove installed by the scheme of Agriculture Department.



Road conditions and access to rural areas



This road links major rural villages in Damoh District, most part of which is unpaved. Public buses run every day.



One of the access roads to rural villages. Condition of these road is very bad, and sometime inaccessible to motorcars.

Women's housekeeping work

Women and girls have a lot of housekeeping work besides agricultural work. They are always overworked.



Drawing and carrying water is one of many tasks for women and girls. School attendance rate is low for girls since they are important labour force for family.



Dried cow-dung: Used as fuel. Making them is one of women's work

Women's work for wage

Agriculture is the main industry in the study area, but its productivity is low. Wives and children of poor family, particularly families without any land, do domestic work and sell vegetables in a market to obtain a small income.



Making Bidi (local cigarette) is a traditional source of income in Damoh. However, the wage is very low.



Making incense is also a source of income.

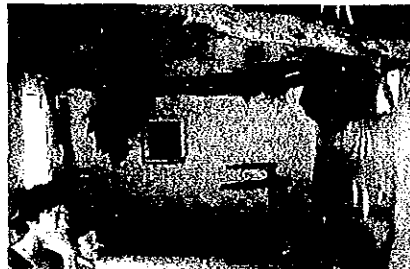


Selling vegetables at neighbouring village and town is one of the sources of income.

Women's and child health



Women and children in an isolated rural village in Damoh. Only Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) are available in this village for health and obstetric care.



A place for delivering baby: In rural areas, women deliver babies at home. Since delivery is considered dirty, pregnant women stay at shed (as one in the picture above) before and after the delivery.



TBA is called Dai in Hindi and they generally belong to lowest caste.

Anganwadi Centre (AWC) and Anganwadi Worker (AWW)

Anganwadi centre is usually established in all villages by the programme of Department of Women & Child Development. An Anganwadi worker (volunteer) works at AWC, and provides services on nutrition and health education for pregnant women and children. Facilities and equipment of AWC vary from village to village. Knowledge of AWW and level of activities also vary.



Anganwadi worker assistant in Damoh District



Anganwadi worker in Tikamgarh District



Primary Education

It is widely known that improvement of women's education level interrelate with improvement of women's life and health. Education Guarantee Scheme has been promoted in the state of Madhya Pradesh and women's literacy rate remarkably increased.



Primary schools are constructed within 1 km distance from residential area in all villages.

3. Study



■ Interviewing with medical staff at CHC (Community Health Center) in Hatta Block, Damoh



■ Discussion with medical staff at PHC (Primary Health Center) in Damoh



■ Visiting to SHC (Sub-Health Center) in Damoh



■ Interviewing with people in the village



■ "P" mentioned on the wall means "Polio vaccination" and the date is also mentioned.

प 67
P
25. 2001



■ Interviewing with women in tribal area, Damoh



■ RRA (Rapid Rural Assessment) with people in the village, Damoh

4. Meeting and workshop



■ Presentation on study to counterpart of GoMP



■ Counterpart listening to presentation of study team at state level



■ Workshop in Sagar Division



■ Discussion with participants in the workshop in Tikamgarh



■ Group discussion together with ANM and officer



■ Presentation of the results of group discussion

**THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
ON
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
IN
THE STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA**

**Final Report
(Volume 2 – Main Report)**

Map of Study Area
Executive Summary
Location Map of Health Facilities in Damoh District
Location Map of Health Facilities in Tikamgarh District
Photographs
Table of Contents
List of Tables
List of Figures
Abbreviations

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1	BACKGROUND.....	1-1
1.2	OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	1-2
1.3	STUDY AREA.....	1-2
1.4	TIME FRAME OF THE STUDY.....	1-2
1.5	STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	1-3

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1	GENERAL PROFILE OF MADHYA PRADESH.....	2-1
2.1.1	Geography and Climate.....	2-1
2.1.2	Population and Demography.....	2-1
2.1.3	Political and Administrative System.....	2-2
2.1.4	Socio-economic Profile.....	2-2
2.1.5	Socio-cultural Profile.....	2-2
2.2	GENERAL PROFILE OF SAGAR DIVISION.....	2-3
2.2.1	General Outline.....	2-3
2.2.2	Population and Political and Administrative Units.....	2-4
2.2.3	Socio-economic Profile.....	2-5
2.2.4	Socio-cultural Profile.....	2-6
2.2.5	Access to and Availability of Basic Services.....	2-7
2.3	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA.....	2-8

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	3-1
-----	-------------------	-----

3.2	POPULATION GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	3-1
3.2.1	Population Growth	3-1
3.2.2	Demographic Features of Madhya Pradesh and Sagar Division	3-2
3.2.3	Vital Statistics	3-5
3.3	FACTOR ANALYSIS OF POPULATION GROWTH IN MADHYA PRADESH.....	3-12
3.3.1	Introduction.....	3-12
3.3.2	Decisive Factors in TFR.....	3-12
3.3.3	Comparison of ASMFR and ASMR	3-13
3.3.4	Implications of Analysis.....	3-13
3.4	POPULATION PROJECTION.....	3-18
3.4.1	Methodology	3-18
3.4.2	Result of Projections.....	3-19
3.5	POPULATION POLICY AND ITS PROGRESS IN MADHYA PRADESH	3-21
3.5.1	Outline of Population Policy in Madhya Pradesh.....	3-21
3.5.2	Progress of Population Policy in Madhya Pradesh.....	3-22

CHAPTER 4 CURRENT SITUATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

4.1	POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS.....	4-1
4.1.1	Policy on Population and Reproductive Health.....	4-1
4.1.2	Other Policies on Health	4-2
4.1.3	Development Plan and Health Programmes	4-3
4.1.4	Other Important Reproductive Health Related Policies	4-5
4.1.5	Other Sub-health Sector Policies	4-6
4.1.6	Decentralisation Policy.....	4-8
4.2	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	4-9
4.2.1	Organisation and Administration of Health System	4-9
4.2.2	Political and Administrative Settings and Decentralisation	4-15
4.3	RCH SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM.....	4-23
4.3.1	Outline of Health Care Delivery System in MP.....	4-23
4.3.2	Distribution of Health Facilities in Sagar Division	4-27
4.3.3	Human Resources and Human Resource Development in RCH.....	4-38
4.4	HEALTH PROVIDERS' COMPETENCY AND AVAILABLE SERVICES	4-50
4.4.1	Health Providers at Community Level.....	4-50
4.4.2	Health Providers at Health Facilities	4-64
4.4.3	Health Worker's Competency – Beneficiary Survey Results	4-64
4.4.4	Quality & Appropriateness of Training in RCH Programmes	4-68
4.4.5	Care at the Health Facility Level	4-68
4.5	REFERRAL SYSTEM AND EOC	4-71
4.5.1	Referral System	4-71
4.5.2	Actual Situation of Referral System.....	4-75
4.5.3	Communication and Transportation System.....	4-78
4.6	HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION AND RCH CARE SEEKING BEHAVIOUR.....	4-78
4.6.1	Reproductive Intentions	4-78
4.6.2	Reproductive Knowledge	4-80
4.6.3	Current Contraceptive Use.....	4-82
4.6.4	Institutional Deliveries	4-86
4.6.5	Knowledge about RCH Services	4-88
4.6.6	Accessibility	4-94
4.6.7	Reasons for Selection of Institution or Provider.....	4-98
4.6.8	Decision on Care	4-103
4.6.9	Home Visits.....	4-103
4.6.10	Client Satisfaction	4-105
4.6.11	Nutrition and Anaemia	4-106

4.6.12	Nutritional Status of Children	4-116
4.7	DONORS AND NGOS PROGRAMMES IN MP AND TARGET DISTRICTS	4-117
4.7.1	International Donor Agencies	4-117
4.7.2	NGOs.....	4-119
4.7.3	Donor Programmes in Target Districts.....	4-121
CHAPTER 5 CURRENT SITUATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT		
5.1	CURRENT STATUS OF HEALTH FACILITIES	5-1
5.1.1	Number of Health Facilities	5-1
5.1.2	Established Health Centres Without Government Building	5-2
5.2	CONDITION OF HEALTH FACILITIES	5-2
5.2.1	Target Facilities of the Survey	5-2
5.2.2	Methodology of the Survey	5-3
5.2.3	Findings	5-3
5.2.4	Investment Plan	5-7
5.2.5	Maintenance System and Budget Allocation	5-10
5.3	CURRENT CONDITION OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	5-10
5.3.2	Purchase of New Equipment.....	5-14
CHAPTER 6 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)		
6.1	CURRENT RCH ADVOCACY AND IEC PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES	6-1
6.1.1	IEC Background.....	6-1
6.1.2	IEC Bureau Discussions	6-1
6.1.3	IEC Bureau Action Plan	6-2
6.1.4	District-level Strategy and Activities	6-4
6.2	FEATURES OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS	6-7
6.3	CONSTRAINTS.....	6-7
6.3.1	IEC System Constraints.....	6-7
6.3.2	Community-level Constraints	6-9
6.3.3	Social and Economic Issues	6-10
6.3.4	Health Issues.....	6-10
6.3.5	IEC Issues	6-11
6.4	REVIEW OF STATE AND DISTRICT IEC ORGANISATIONS.....	6-12
6.4.1	Information Sharing.....	6-12
6.4.2	Bureaucratic Reform.....	6-12
6.4.3	IEC District-level Management.....	6-13
6.4.4	Little Distribution of IEC Materials	6-13
6.4.5	Shortage of Personnel	6-13
6.4.6	Lack of Appropriate Information Technology Skills	6-13
6.4.7	Medical Provider Domination	6-13
6.5	IEC/HEALTH EDUCATION TRAINING NEEDS	6-14
6.6	REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF IEC IN MADHYA PRADESH	6-15
6.7	RECOMMENDATIONS	6-17
6.8	SOCIAL MARKETING POTENTIAL	6-20
6.8.1	Social Marketing Potential.....	6-20
6.8.2	Market Expansion	6-21
6.8.3	Market Size.....	6-23
6.8.4	Programme Financial Sustainability	6-23

6.8.5	Prospectus.....	6-24
CHAPTER 7 HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)		
7.1	INTRODUCTION.....	7-1
7.2	HMIS IN INDIA.....	7-2
7.2.1	Organisational Arrangements for the HMIS in India	7-4
7.2.2	Organisation of HMIS in MP.....	7-8
7.2.3	Community Needs Assessment System (CNA).....	7-13
7.2.4	Efforts to Computerise the HMIS.....	7-15
7.2.5	Issues with the HMIS	7-19
7.3	VITAL STATISTICS (POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM) PRESENT SYSTEM AND ITS EVALUATION.....	7-25
7.3.1	Vital Statistics Scenario in India	7-25
7.3.2	Recent Initiative in Improving the Coverage of Registration	7-29
7.3.3	Issues and Comments	7-29
7.3.4	Problems with the New System.....	7-31
7.4	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) IN HEALTH	7-32
7.4.1	Some Key Issues Related to Health GIS in India	7-32
7.4.2	Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in Other Sectors in MP	7-35
CHAPTER 8 HEALTH FINANCING		
8.1	PUBLIC HEALTH FINANCING	8-1
8.1.1	Budget System in India	8-1
8.1.2	Financial Situation of MP State Government.....	8-5
8.1.3	Public Health and RCH Finances in MP.....	8-6
8.1.4	Health and the RCH Budget in the Study Area.....	8-16
8.1.5	Financial Resources at Panchayat Level	8-22
8.2	FINANCING OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE.....	8-26
8.2.1	Out-of-pocket Health Spending.....	8-26
8.2.2	Cost Recovery / Cost Sharing.....	8-27
CHAPTER 9 SOCIAL STUDY AND GENDER ANALYSIS		
9.1	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY.....	9-1
9.2	SOCIAL ANALYSIS.....	9-1
9.2.1	Social Structure and Condition at Village Level.....	9-1
9.2.2	Caste and Social Stratification	9-5
9.2.3	Education Programmes in the Community	9-8
9.2.4	Mahila Mandal (Women's Group).....	9-9
9.2.5	Women's Daily Activities in Villages and Its Time Allocation.....	9-9
9.2.6	Seasonal Labour and Migration	9-10
9.3	GENDER ANALYSIS.....	9-12
9.3.1	Access to and Control of Resources	9-12
9.3.2	Decision-making	9-13
9.3.3	Gender Issues	9-15
9.3.4	Factors that Influence Women's Access and Control	9-18
9.3.5	Male Involvement.....	9-20
9.4	ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.....	9-20
9.4.1	Marriage and Kinship.....	9-20

9.4.2	Traditional Delivery	9-21
9.4.3	Traditional Taboos.....	9-21
9.4.4	Tribal Concerns.....	9-22
9.4.5	Traditional Beliefs and Healers	9-23
9.5	WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (WCD).....	9-23
9.5.1	Functions and Objectives.....	9-23
9.5.2	WCD Training System in MP.....	9-24
9.5.3	Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Centers (AWCs)	9-26
9.5.4	WCD Personnel at Each Block in Tikamgarh and Damoh District	9-26
9.5.5	Reproductive Health Related Women's Programmes.....	9-27
9.5.6	Self-Help Groups	9-28
9.5.7	Women Related Programme.....	9-31
9.5.8	Panchayat and WCD Programmes	9-32
9.5.9	Empowerment Year 2001.....	9-32

CHAPTER 10 ISSUES IN REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

10.1	POLICY AND PLANS RELATED TO RCH	10-1
10.2	ISSUES IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	10-1
10.2.1	Reproductive and Child Health Indicators.....	10-1
10.2.2	Cause and Problem Analysis on the Four Major Issues in the Reproductive Health	10-5
10.3	CATEGORIZATION OF THE PROBLEMS IN RCH	10-15
10.3.1	Health Care Delivery Ssystem	10-16
10.3.2	Quality of RCH Services	10-21
10.3.3	Lack of Awareness and Knowledge of Population on RCH and RCH Care	10-26
10.3.4	Social Factors and Traditional Habits.....	10-27
10.3.5	Poor Management and Implementation of RCH Programme	10-28

CHAPTER 11 DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

11.1	PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND GOAL FOR DISTRICT MASTER PLAN	11-1
11.1.1	Policy Framework	11-1
11.1.2	State Health Strategies	11-3
11.1.3	Overall Goal and Targets of District Master Plan for Improvement of Reproductive Health	11-4
11.1.4	Socio-economic Frameworks in 2007 and 2010.....	11-5
11.2	OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF THE DISTRICT MASTER PLAN	11-7
11.2.1	Objectives and Strategies	11-7
11.3	INTERVENTIONS BY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES.....	11-10
11.3.1	Improvement of Access to High Quality RCH Services	11-10
11.3.2	Improvement of Management Capabilities of Health Administrative Organization and Panchayat.....	11-14
11.3.3	Encouragement of Women's Empowerment and Improvement of Women's Quality of Life.....	11-15
11.4	STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	11-18

CHAPTER 12 PRIORITY PROJECTS

12.1	PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS AND QUALITY OF RCH SERVICES.....	12-1
12.1.1	Project Purpose	12-1
12.1.2	Project Location	12-1
12.1.3	Target Beneficiaries	12-1

12.1.4 Project Duration	12-2
12.1.5 Implementation Agency / Body.....	12-2
12.1.6 Project Components and Activities.....	12-2
12.1.7 Project Outputs / Inputs	12-5
12.1.8 Project Management Issues.....	12-5
12.1.9 Estimated Project Cost	12-5
12.2 PROJECT FOR RCH IMPROVEMENT THROUGH STRENGTHENING BCC/IEC LINKED WITH GENDER AWARENESS CAMPAIGN PROGRAM	12-6
12.2.1 Project Purpose	12-6
12.2.2 Project Location	12-6
12.2.3 Target Beneficiaries	12-6
12.2.4 Project Duration	12-6
12.2.5 Implementation Agency / Body.....	12-6
12.2.6 Project Components and Activities.....	12-6
12.2.7 Project Outputs / Inputs	12-8
12.2.8 Project Management Issues.....	12-8
12.2.9 Estimated Project Cost	12-9
12.3 PROJECT FOR RCH IMPROVEMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED ACTIVITIES	12-9
12.3.1 Project Purpose	12-9
12.3.2 Project Location	12-9
12.3.3 Target Beneficiaries	12-9
12.3.4 Project Duration	12-9
12.3.5 Implementation Agency / Body.....	12-9
12.3.6 Project Components and Activities.....	12-9
12.3.7 Project Outputs / Inputs	12-10
12.3.8 Project Management Issues.....	12-10
12.3.9 Estimated Project Cost	12-10
12.4 PROJECT OF SOCIAL MARKETING AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENT	12-11
12.4.1 Project Purpose	12-11
12.4.2 Project Location	12-11
12.4.3 Target Beneficiaries	12-11
12.4.4 Project Duration	12-11
12.4.5 Implementation Agency / Body.....	12-11
12.4.6 Project Components and Activities.....	12-12
12.4.7 Project Outputs / Inputs	12-12
12.4.8 Project Management Issues.....	12-12
12.4.9 Estimated Project Cost	12-13
12.5 LIFE ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR RURAL WOMEN.....	12-13
12.5.1 Project Purpose	12-13
12.5.2 Project Location	12-13
12.5.3 Target Beneficiaries	12-13
12.5.4 Project Duration	12-13
12.5.5 Implementation Agency / Body.....	12-13
12.5.6 Project Components and Activities.....	12-13
12.5.7 Project Outputs / Inputs	12-14
12.5.8 Project Management Issues.....	12-14
12.5.9 Estimated Project Cost	12-14

ANNEX

1. STUDY TEAM MEMBERS	A-1
2. LIST OF DOCUMENTS COLLECTED	A-2
3. MINUTES OF MEETING	A-13

- Scope of WorkA-13
- Inception Report.....A-39
- Interim ReportA-47

List of Tables

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Table 2-1	Population of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.....	2-1
Table 2-2	Demographic and Social Indicators of MP.....	2-3
Table 2-3	Administrative Unit in Sagar Division.....	2-4
Table 2-4	Demographic Profile of Sagar Division.....	2-4
Table 2-5	Land Resources in Sagar Division.....	2-5
Table 2-6	Scheduled Caste and Tribes in Sagar Division.....	2-6
Table 2-7	Comparison of Districts by Social and Gender Indicators in Sagar Division.....	2-7
Table 2-8	Access and Availability of Basic Services.....	2-8
Table 2-9	Source of Drinking Water in Tikamgarh.....	2-8
Table 2-10	MP Health Status in India.....	2-8
Table 2-11	IMR and MMR in Sagar Division.....	2-9
Table 2-12	RCH Key Indicators of the Study Area (1).....	2-9
Table 2-13	RCH Key Indicators of the Study Area (2).....	2-10
Table 2-14	Results of the Rapid Household Survey in Tikamgarh and Damoh.....	2-10
	District conducted in RCH Programme	

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Table 3-1	Population Indices in Madhya Pradesh, 1991 and 2001.....	3-1
Table 3-2	Population Indices in Sagar Division, 1991 and 2001.....	3-2
Table 3-3	Population by Rural and Urban in Sagar Division, 1951-1991.....	3-2
Table 3-4	Sex Ratio of Population.....	3-3
Table 3-5	Proportion of Population in the Age Group of 0-4 and 5-9, 1991.....	3-4
Table 3-6	Age Distribution of Females Married during 1995 and 1996.....	3-4
Table 3-7	TFR in 1996-97.....	3-13
Table 3-8	Age-Group Effective for Reduction in TFR.....	3-13
Table 3-9	Quantitative Analysis of TFR of Madhya Pradesh (Rural), 1996-97.....	3-16
Table 3-10	Quantitative Analysis of TFR of Madhya Pradesh (Urban), 1996-97.....	3-17
Table 3-11	Assumption on TFR (Case 1).....	3-19
Table 3-12	Assumption on TFR (Case 2).....	3-19
Table 3-13	Projected Population.....	3-20
Table 3-14	Projected Annual Growth Rate of Population.....	3-20
Table 3-15	Projected Annual Increment of Population.....	3-20
Table 3-16	Projected Annual Live Births.....	3-20

CHAPTER 4 CURRENT SITUATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

Table 4-1	Quota Election System for Gram Panchayat Members (Panch) in MP.....	4-16
Table 4-2	Current Situation of Roles of Health Committees (Damoh).....	4-20
Table 4-3	Current Situation of Roles of Health Committees (Tikamgarh).....	4-21
Table 4-4	Outline of Health Care Delivery System in Public Sector.....	4-24
Table 4-5	Distribution of Health Facilities in Public Sector in MP.....	4-25
Table 4-6	CHCs, PHCs and SCs Sanctioned in MP.....	4-25
Table 4-7	Norm on Distribution of DHFW Health Facilities.....	4-26
Table 4-8	Norms on Type of RCH Services Provided by Governmental Health	

	Facilities	4-27
Table 4-9	Distribution of Health Facilities per District	4-28
Table 4-10	Distribution of Health Facilities by Block in Damoh District	4-29
Table 4-11	Distribution of Health Facilities by Block in Tikamgarh District	4-29
Table 4-12	Distribution of Health Facilities by Block in Sagar District	4-30
Table 4-13	Distribution of Health Facilities by Block in Chhatarpur District	4-31
Table 4-14	Distribution of Health Facilities by Block in Panna District	4-32
Table 4-15	Situation of the Principal Facilities in Damoh District	4-33
Table 4-16	Situation of the Principal Facilities in Tikamgarh District	4-34
Table 4-17	Situation of the Principal Facilities in Sagar District	4-35
Table 4-18	Situation of the Principal Facilities in Chhatarpur District	4-36
Table 4-19	Situation of the Principal Facilities in Panna District	4-37
Table 4-20	Staffing Norms for Governmental and Community-based Health Professionals.....	4-39
Table 4-21	Health Professionals Produced by Pre-Service Training.....	4-41
Table 4-22	Non-Promotional In-Service Training at District Training Centres	4-44
Table 4-23	Training Institutes Available in MP.....	4-46
Table 4-24	Staffing Status of Governmental and Community-based Health Professionals.....	4-48
Table 4-25	Distribution of Doctors and Nurses in Hospital and Other Rural Health Facilities in Each District in Sagar Division.....	4-49
Table 4-26	Number of Lady Doctors in Sagar Division	4-49
Table 4-27	Training Received by ANMs/LHVs in Sagar Division	4-51
Table 4-28	Condition Never Encountered by ANM/LHVs	4-54
Table 4-29	Propotion of ANMs who Recognizing Warning Signs that are Reasons for the ANM/LHV to Refer Pregnant and Delivering Women to the Health Facility.....	4-54
Table 4-30	Curriculum for the Training of Dai.....	4-56
Table 4-31	Warning Signs for Referring Pregnant and Delivering.....	4-59
Table 4-32	Services Offered at the Health Facility and at Community/Home in Sagar Division.	4-70
Table 4-33	Type of Laboratory Services Actually Provided at the Health Facility during Last Week	4-70
Table 4-34	Referral Norms for an Obstetric Emergency.....	4-72
Table 4-35	Level of Function of Referral System in Sagar Division	4-76
Table 4-36	Desire for More Children	4-79
Table 4-37	Decision-Maker of Number of Children in Family.....	4-80
Table 4-38	Ideal Time Between Two Pregnancies.....	4-81
Table 4-39	Client's Awareness of Family Planning Method	4-82
Table 4-40	Current Use of Contraception.....	4-83
Table 4-41	Source of Obtaining the Currently Used Family Planning Method	4-84
Table 4-42	Unwanted Pregnancy	4-85
Table 4-43	Induced Abortion, Decision Maker for Induced Abortion and Place of Performing the Abortion.....	4-86
Table 4-44	Opinion about the Best Place and Person for Delivery	4-87
Table 4-45	Reasons for Preferring Places for Delivery	4-88
Table 4-46	Awareness of Nearest Government Health Facilities.....	4-89
Table 4-47	Aware of Place/Person for Antenatal Care and Immunisation for Children	4-90
Table 4-48	Client's Knowledge on Availability on RCH Services at Health Facility	4-91

Table 4-49	Opinion of Husbands about Taking Their Wife to Hospital during Complicated Delivery	4-92
Table 4-50	Source of Hearing about Women's and Child's Health	4-93
Table 4-51	The Most Trusted Person and Media Channels for Giving Information about Health.....	4-94
Table 4-52	Awareness of Nearest Government Health Facilities by Women	4-95
Table 4-53	Availability and Importance of Village Health Guide or JSR in the Village.....	4-96
Table 4-54	Availability of Dai in the Village and Preference.....	4-97
Table 4-55	Service Delivery Point for Minor and Major Illness of Woman.....	4-99
Table 4-56	Service Delivery Point for Minor and Major Illness of Girl Child	4-100
Table 4-57	Service Delivery Point for Minor and Major Illness of Boy Child.....	4-101
Table 4-58	Place/Person Visited Last Time for Treatment of Girl Child.....	4-102
Table 4-59	Place/Person Visited Last Time for Treatment of Boy Child.....	4-102
Table 4-60	Person Who Decides About Obtaining Health Care for Wife	4-103
Table 4-61	Reason for Not Allowing Wife for Visiting Health Facility for ANC.....	4-103
Table 4-62	Home Visit by Health Care Provider in Last Three Months and Topics Discussed	4-104
Table 4-63	Whether Received Information and Services Clients Wanted?	4-105
Table 4-64	Client's' General Satisfaction of Client's Visit to Health Facility and Visit by Health Care Provider.....	4-105
Table 4-65	Client Opinions about Recent Service	4-106
Table 4-66	Whether Vegetarian, Frequency and Time of Meal.....	4-107
Table 4-67	Frequency of Food Consumption of Women in Tikamgarh and Damoh District.....	4-108
Table 4-68	Frequency of Food Consumption of Service Users (Women) in Sagar Division	4-109
Table 4-69	Food Intake during Pregnancy and Availability of Such Food – Women's Opinion.....	4-110
Table 4-70	Type of Foods to be Avoided during Pregnancy	4-112
Table 4-71	Type of Foods to be Avoided in the Postpartum Period	4-113
Table 4-72	Source of Hearing about Nutrition for Women among Husbands.....	4-114
Table 4-73	Women with Anaemia and Degree by Selected Background Characteristics	4-115
Table 4-74	Anthropometric Measurement of Children under 3 Years of Age	4-116
Table 4-75	List of Donor Supported Programmes/Projects in Health Sector and Health Related Sectors.....	4-117
Table 4-76	Size of IPD project in Chhatarpur and Panna	4-123
Table 4-77	IPD Project Strategies and Interventions.....	4-124
Table 4-78	Budget and share for Main Components of IPD, 2001 in Chhatarpur and Panna.....	4-125
Table 4-79	Strategies and Interventions of BCDS Project.....	4-127

CHAPTER 5 CURRENT SITUATION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Table 5-1	Norm on Distribution of DPHFW Health Facilities.....	5-1
Table 5-2	Distribution of Health Facilities per District in Sagar Division.....	5-1
Table 5-3	Ownership of SC Building in Sagar Division	5-2
Table 5-4	The Number of Health Facilities Visited for the Facility Survey.....	5-3

Table 5-5	Perceived Availability of Basic Equipment and Supplies at Sub-centres (SCs) in Damoh and Tikamgarh.....	5-14
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CHAPTER 6 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC)

Table 6-1	Condoms Distributed by Social Marketing	6-20
Table 6-2	Pills Distributed by Social Marketing.....	6-20

CHAPTER 7 HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

Table 7-1	Various Sub-components/Sub-systems of a HMIS	7-2
Table 7-2	A Brief Outline of the Development of the HMIS in India and the Major Issues.....	7-3
Table 7-3	Organisation/Person Responsible For HMIS Matrix.....	7-4
Table 7-4	Fact Sheet.....	7-5
Table 7-5	Sample Registration System (SRS).....	7-6
Table 7-6	Present strength of state Demography and Evaluation Cell.....	7-8
Table 7-7	Content and Flow of HMIS at a Glance	7-12
Table 7-8	DPHFW Information Requirements at Different Levels for Decision-making ..	7-14
Table 7-9	Previous Efforts at HMIS and Related Software Development.....	7-15
Table 7-10	DPHFW Computer Centre Qualification of the Personnel and Future Potential.....	7-16
Table 7-11	DPHFW - Computers Obtained in Various Programmes.....	7-16
Table 7-12	Availability of Computers and Operators in Sagar Division	7-17
Table 7-13	Usage and Development Strategies of Donors and Major NGOs in MP	7-18
Table 7-14	Disease Surveillance Report in Tikamgarh	7-21
Table 7-15	SC registers	7-22
Table 7-16	HMIS Life Cycle and the Issues.....	7-25
Table 7-17	Coverage of the Civil Registration System in India	7-26
Table 7-18	Vital Statistics – Coverage in the Sagar Division	7-30
Table 7-19	Tikamgarh District - Number of Births Reported by the Institutions	7-31
Table 7-20	Matrix Summarising the GIS Development in the Health and Family Welfare Sector	7-34

CHAPTER 8 HEALTH FINANCING

Table 8-1	Detailed Classification of Central Transfer to States in India.....	8-2
Table 8-2	Receipts and Expenditures of MP Government.....	8-5
Table 8-3	Breakdown of Receipts and Expenditure of MP Government in 1997.....	8-6
Table 8-4	Pattern of Investment on Public Health in Five-year Plans in India	8-7
Table 8-5	Outlay for the Whole Health Sector in Five-year Plans in MP	8-7
Table 8-6	State Expenditure by Service Groupings as a Percent of Total	8-8
Table 8-7	Program-wise Budget Provisions in MP.....	8-9
Table 8-8	Family Welfare Budget for 1997/98 in MP	8-9
Table 8-9	Trends in Government Public Health Budget in MP.....	8-10
Table 8-10	Nation-wide Budget for RCH Program: Agency-wise Costing.....	8-11
Table 8-11	Comparison of Budget and Disbursement from WB for the RCH Program	8-12
Table 8-12	Statement of Expenditure under RCH Program Funded by World Bank in MP.....	8-13
Table 8-13	Public Health and FW Budget in the Study Area (2000/01)	8-17
Table 8-14	Composition of the Allocated Health Budget in the Study Area (2000/01)	8-18

Table 8-15	Actual disbursement from WB for RCH Program in the Study Area.....	8-19
Table 8-16	Comparison of Amount of Disbursement for RCH and FWP (2000/01).....	8-19
Table 8-17	Monthly Budget Report of RCH Program in Damoh District (as of Jan.2001)	8-20
Table 8-18	Monthly Budget Report of RCH Program in Sagar District (as of Jan.2001)	8-21
Table 8-19	Monthly Budget Report of RCH Program.....	8-22
Table 8-20	Taxes and Charges for PRI System.....	8-23
Table 8-21	Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution (73rd amendment in 1992)	8-24
Table 8-22	Major Schemes Available for Gram Panchayat in MP	8-25
Table 8-23	Income from All Schemes for PRI with breakdown	8-26
Table 8-24	Per Capita Public Health Expenditure in Major States in India (1990)	8-27
Table 8-25	User Fees at Major Hospitals in MP and the Study Area (2001).....	8-29
Table 8-26	Pattern of income and expenditure of RKS in MP (1996-2000)	8-30
Table 8-27	Income and Expenditure of RKS in District Hospitals in the Study Area	8-30
Table 8-28	Total Income from RKS including CHCs & PHCs in Damoh and Tikamgarh ..	8-31
Table 8-29	Breakdown of Income from RKS in Tikamgarh District Hospital (Rs.)	8-32
Table 8-30	Income and Expenditure from RKS at CHCs in Tikamgarh (Rs.)	8-32
Table 8-31	Breakdown of Income from RKS in Damoh District Hospital (Rs.)	8-33
Table 8-32	Income & Expenditure from RKS at CHC/PHCs in Damoh (Rs.)	8-33
Table 8-33	Opinion of Husbands about the Cost of Delivery in Hospitals	8-35
Table 8-34	Example of Fees for Services at Private Hospital/Nursing Home in Damoh (2000)	8-35
Table 8-35	Willingness to Pay by Sex	8-36
Table 8-36	Service Users' Willingness to Pay	8-37

CHAPTER 9 SOCIAL STUDY AND GENDER ANALYSIS

Table 9-1	Criteria for Selection of Villages in In-depth Village Survey.....	9-2
Table 9-2	Development History of a Tribal Village in Tikamgarh.....	9-3
Table 9-3	Caste and Sub-caste Classification in Target Districts	9-6
Table 9-4	Yearly Household Income by Social Class in Five District	9-7
Table 9-5	APL and BPL Distribution by Social Group in Five Districts	9-7
Table 9-6	Land Holding Pattern in Five Districts by Cast.....	9-7
Table 9-7	Land Holding Pattern by Social Groups -A Case of D1 Village, Hatta Block, Damoh District-	9-8
Table 9-8	Health Providers in Community by Caste in Sagar Division.....	9-8
Table 9-9	Literacy Rate in Sagar Division.....	9-9
Table 9-10	Gender Activity Profile in a Village in Palera Block, Tikamgarh District - An Example of Dry Season in December -	9-10
Table 9-11	Seasonal Calendar on Agricultural and Non-agricultural Work in a Village (T1) in Palera Block, Tikamgarh District	9-11
Table 9-12	Decision-making on Purchase of Household in Damoh and Tikamgarh District	9-12
Table 9-13	A Case Study of Sex Ratio in School Enrolment of Tikamgarh Village.....	9-13
Table 9-14	Women's Reservation at Each Local Body	9-14
Table 9-15	Decision-making about Number of Children in Damoh and Tikamgarh Districts.....	9-14

Table 9-16	Decision-Making about Health Care for Wife in Tikamgarh and Damoh District	9-15
Table 9-17	Decision-Making about Food in Tikamgarh and Damoh District.....	9-15
Table 9-18	Sex Preference by Parents in Damoh and Tikamgarh	9-16
Table 9-19	Reasons for Sex Preference in Damoh and Tikamgarh.....	9-16
Table 9-20	Comparison of Marriage Age by District	9-17
Table 9-21	Legal Framework on Social and Gender Related Issues	9-19
Table 9-22	WCD Personnel Training at Each Administrative Level in MP	9-24
Table 9-23	WCD Personnel Training in Target Districts.....	9-25
Table 9-24	Numbers of ICDS and Health Department Personnel Trained under Joint Training Program in Damoh and Tikamgarh District.....	9-26
Table 9-25	WCD Block-wise Information in Damoh.....	9-27
Table 9-26	WCD Block-wise Information in Tikamgarh.....	9-27
Table 9-27	Self Help Group in Tikamgarh District by Department and Block Wise	9-30
Table 9-28	Self Help Group Damoh District by Department and Block Wise	9-30
Table 9-29	Self Help Group in Tikamgarh District by Duration since Established	9-30
Table 9-30	Training Needs Articulated by SHG Members	9-31

CHAPTER 10 ISSUES IN REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

Table 10-1	Available Indicators of Fertility and Family Planning	10-3
Table 10-2	Available Indicators of Safe Motherhood	10-4
Table 10-3	Available Indicators Related to Childhood Mortality	10-5
Table 10-4	Available Indicators of Morbidity of STIs/RTIs	10-5
Table 10-5	Problem Analysis: Problem and Solution Trees for High Maternal and Neonatal Mortality	10-9
Table 10-6	Problem Analysis: Problem and Solution Trees for High Incidence of Unwanted Fertility (and Infertility)	10-10
Table 10-7	Problem Analysis: Problem and Solution Trees for High Infant Mortality.....	10-13
Table 10-8	Problem Analysis: Problem and Solution Trees for High Incidence of STI/RTI Symptoms.....	10-14
Table 10-8	Services Offered at the Health Facilities in Sagar Division	10-18

CHAPTER 11 DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

Table 11-1	Specific Objectives of Madhya Pradesh Population Policy	11-2
Table 11-2	Quantitative Goal for District Master Plan.....	11-5
Table 11-3	Population Projection in 2007 and 2010	11-6
Table 11-4	Literacy Rate in 2007 and 2010.....	11-6
Table 11-5	GDP at Constant Price of 1998-99	11-7

List of Figures

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Figure 1-1 Study Activities Flowchart.....	1-5
--------------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

Figure 3-1 Specialisation Ratio of Population by Age Group, 1991	3-3
Figure 3-2 Proportion of Currently Married Females by Age Group, 1991	3-5
Figure 3-3 Three-year Moving Average of NGR (Rural), 1971-73 to 1997-99.....	3-6
Figure 3-4 Three-year Moving Average of NGR (Urban), 1971-73 to 1997-99.....	3-6
Figure 3-5 Three-year Moving Average of TFR, 1971-73 to 1996-98.....	3-7
Figure 3-6 Age-specific Fertility Rate in Madhya Pradesh (Rural).....	3-8
Figure 3-7 Age-specific Fertility Rate in Madhya Pradesh (Urban)	3-8
Figure 3-8 Age-specific Marital Fertility Rate in Madhya Pradesh (Rural)	3-9
Figure 3-9 Age-specific Marital Fertility Rate in Madhya Pradesh (Urban).....	3-9
Figure 3-10 Three-year Moving Average of IMR, 1971-73 to 1997-99	3-10
Figure 3-11 Three-year Moving Average of NNMR, 1971-73 to 1996-98.....	3-11
Figure 3-12 Three-year Moving Average of PNMR, 1971-73 to 1996-98.....	3-11
Figure 3-12 ASFR, ASMFR and ASMR (Rural)	3-14
Figure 3-13 ASFR, ASMFR and ASMR (Urban).....	3-15

CHAPTER 4 CURRENT SITUATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

Figure 4-1 Organizational Structure of State Department of Public Health and Family Welfare, Government of Madhya Pradesh.....	4-12
Figure 4-2 Organizational Structure of District Department of Public Health and Family Welfare and Panchayat Health Committee.....	4-13
Figure 4-3 Panchayat System	4-17
Figure 4-4 Structure of Health Committee	4-22
Figure 4-5 When ANMs Last Attended a Delivery in Sagar Division	4-53
Figure 4-6 Last Time the Dai Assisted a Delivery	4-57
Figure 4-7 Differences between the District Regarding the Calling of Dai only for Deliver the Membranes	4-57
Figure 4-8 The Most Common Advice Given by Dai to the Mother after Birth.....	4-58
Figure 4-9 Time of Referring Women of the Health Facilities after a Normal Birth	4-58
Figure 4-10 Referral System and Supervision/Reporting System in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh	4-73
Figure 4-11 Referral System and Supervision/Reporting System in Urban Areas of Madhya Pradesh.....	4-74
Figure 4-12 Management Structure of IPD Project in MP (UNFPA)	4-122
Figure 4-13 Management Structure of BCDS Project (UNICEF).....	4-126

CHAPTER 7 HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

Figure 7-1 Flow of Sample Registration System (SRS)	7-6
Figure 7-2 Organogram of the Key Decision Maker,	

	Availability and Usage of the Computer	7-9
Figure 7-3	Organogram of the Position of the District Health Information Channels	7-10
Figure 7-4	Diagram of CAN System	7-13
Figure 7-5	Information flow between MP Government and Various Agencies and NGOs in MP	7-24
Figure 7-6	Present System of Reporting Births.....	7-27
Figure 7-7	Proposed New System of Civil Registration Through the Janpad Panchayat (Implementation has been withheld for the time being).....	7-28

CHAPTER 8 HEALTH FINANCING

Figure 8-1	Structure of State Revenue Receipts in India	8-1
Figure 8-2	Structure of Government Health Budget.....	8-4
Figure 8-3	Process of Fund Disbursement and Reporting on Society.....	8-14

CHAPTER 11 DISTRICT MASTER PLAN

Figure 11-1	Strategies and Structures of Health Administration and Panchayat	11-17
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Accute Respiratory Infections
ASO	Assistant Statistical Officer
AWC	Anganwadi Center
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCDH	Border Cluster District Health
BEE	Block Extension Educator
BMO	Block Mediacal Officer
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
B-PHC	Block-level Primary Health Center
CBD	Community-based Distribution
CBHI	Central Bureau of Health Intelligence
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHC	Community Health Center
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer
CNAA	Community Needs Assessment Approach
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
CPR	Couple Protection Rate
CSSM	Child Survival and Safe Motherhood
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistant
DANLEP	DANIDA-assited National Leprosy Education Programme
DC	District Collector
DCC	District-Level Coordination Committee
DEMO	District Extension Media Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DMEISM	Department of Medical Education & Indian System of Medicine
DMO	District Malaria Officer
DMS	Director of Medical Services
DPHFW	Department of Public Health & Family Welfare
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
DPRD	Department of Panchayat & Rural Development
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DTC	District Training Center
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
EC	European Commission
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent assay
EOC	Essential Obstetric Care
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPAI	Family Planning Association of India
FRU	First Referral Unit
GDI	Gender Development Index
GII	Japan Global Issues Initiative
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOI	Government of India
GOMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh

GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
HDI	Human Development Index
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAS	Indian Administrative Services
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IECB	IEC Bureau
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIFM	Indian Institute of Forest Management
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP	In Patient
IPC	Inter-personal Communication
IPD	Integrated Population & Development
ISD	International Subscriber Dialing
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JP	Janpad Panchayat
JSR	Jan Swasthaya Rakshak
LDC	Lower Division Clerk
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MIES	Management Information and Evaluation System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMS	Mahila Swasthaya Sangh
MSS	Mahila Swasthaya Samiti
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPFD	Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
MPW	Multi-purpose Worker
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NACO	National AIDS Control Programme
NDP	Net Domestic Product
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NHIS	National Health Information Systems
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIC	National Informatics Center
NRIS	National Resource Information System
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NTC	Nursing Training Center
OBC	Other Backward Classes
OB/Gyn	Obsterician & Gynaecologist
OC	Oral Contraceptives
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OP	Out Patient
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt
OT	Orientation Training
PCO	Public Call Offices
PHC	Primary Health Center

PNC	Postnatal Care
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
PWD	Public Work Department
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RMP	Rural Medical Practitioner
RRL	Regional Research Laboratories
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infections
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCOVA	State Committee on Voluntary Action
SDP	Service Delivery Point
SDP	State domestic Product
SFC	State Finance Commission
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
SHG	Self-help Group
SIHCM	State Institute of Health Communication and Management
SIS	Statistical Information System
SOE	Statement of expenditure
S-PHC	Sector-level Primary Health Center
SRS	Sample Registration System
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STD	Subscribers Trunk Dialing
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TINP	The Integrated Nutrition Project
TT	Tetanus Toxioid
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UP	Uttar Pradesh
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VHAI	Voluntary Health Association of India
VHG	Village Health Guide
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
ZP	Zilla Parishad

Exchange Rate

In this report, project cost is estimated at August 2001 price and at an exchange rate of US \$ 1.00 = Rs. 47.16 Indian Rupees (RS.)