Comprehensive District Assessment in Kailali

District Assessment of Health Insurance to support Nepal Health Insurance Support Programme

Project Objectives:

- At household level: To assess health care service utilisation pattern of community people; assess people's perception on health insurance along with their willingness; identify morbidity pattern; and health care service utilisation of health facilities

- At health facility level: To identify morbidity pattern, maternal and child mortality; assess the major health care services provided and gaps analysis; identify major availability and use of drugs in health facilities; explore current and future referral system mechanism; human resource availability and gaps in health facilities; assess financial management aspects; current leadership and governance, current infrastructure provision and gaps; current informational technology in the view of HMIS and other MoHP system; and current monitoring and evaluation provision

Team Members:

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Mr. Bishnu Prasad Dulal	Data Analyst
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Project Summary

The aim of this study was to have a comprehensive and detailed assessment of health care programmes in Kailali district with the individuals at the household and health facility level. The findings of the study could be used to plan and design health insurance programme in Kailali District. HERD implemented the survey for KOICA and was responsible for tool development, training of field researchers, data collection, field implementation, data management and analysis, and report writing. KOICA provided Technical and Financial support for this survey.

Methods

This was a cross-sectional study conducted in Kaliali district. The sampling strategy used for this study was two stage cluster-sampling where Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method was applied to identify 27 clusters as well as 810 households. 30 health facilities were visited and their information was sought during the survey. The health facilities include all government hospitals, PHCCs and Community Health Centre while in case of HPs/SHPs and community health units/urban health clinics; half of the total was taken for the study purpose. Similarly, 39 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted to understand their perception and understanding towards health related issues and health insurance programme. The study uses blend of both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection. Household questionnaires and facility questionnaires were used for quantitative information and a key informant guideline was used for qualitative information. The data were coded manually and were double entered into Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). The entered data were then cleaned and was analysed in SPSS.

Key Findings

- Most of the health facilities had electricity but only few (10%) had electricity 24/7
- Very few (10%) health facilities had functional ambulance services
- On an average, 84% health facilities had conducted an internal financial audit at least once a year
- Stock-out of medicines as well as family planning methods were common in lower level health facilities
- Majority of maternity clients (85%) and outpatients (90%) were satisfied with health facility services
- There was good gender balance maintained in the composition of members in HFOMCs

Dissemination:

A dissemination programme of this study was organised on July 31, 2014 by KOICA. This programme was attended by officials of Ministry of Health and Population as well as various External Development Partners (EDPs). Dr. Sushil Chandra Baral, Executive Director, HERD presented the major findings on behalf of the implementing agency.

Debriefing and Reflection meeting of field researchers held on March 7. *Photo Courtesy: KOICA Nepal Newsletter, vol.11*