

Nepal 2019



Maternal & Newborn Health

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

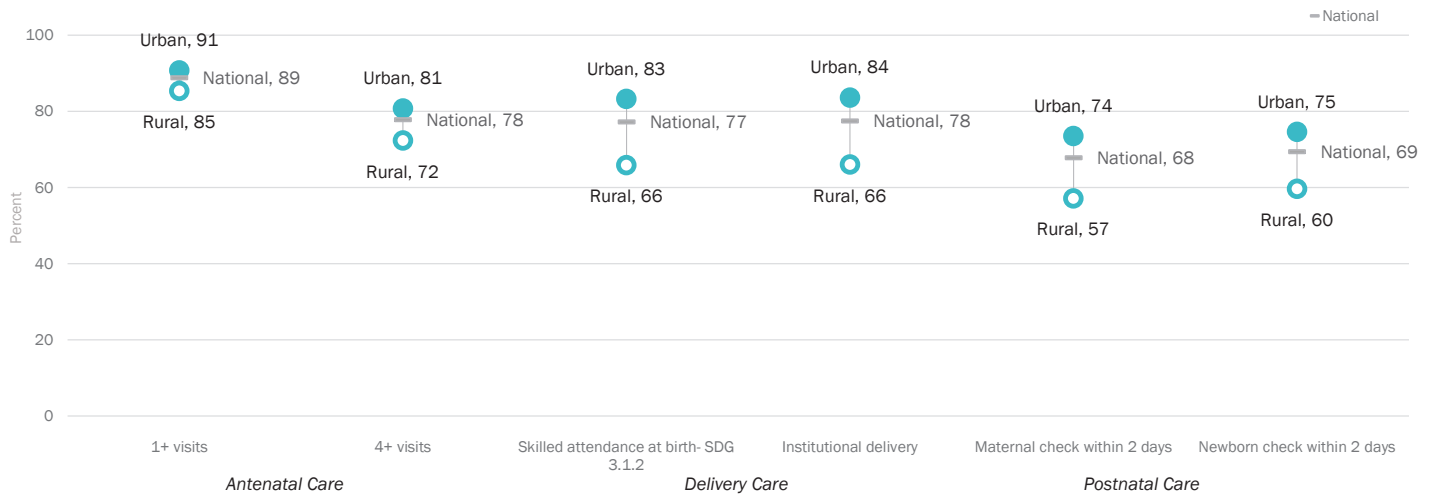
Key Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission
Central Bureau of Statistics

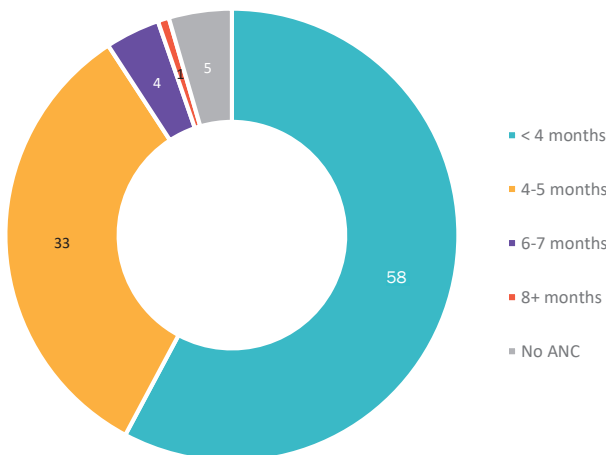


Maternal & Newborn Health Cascade by Area



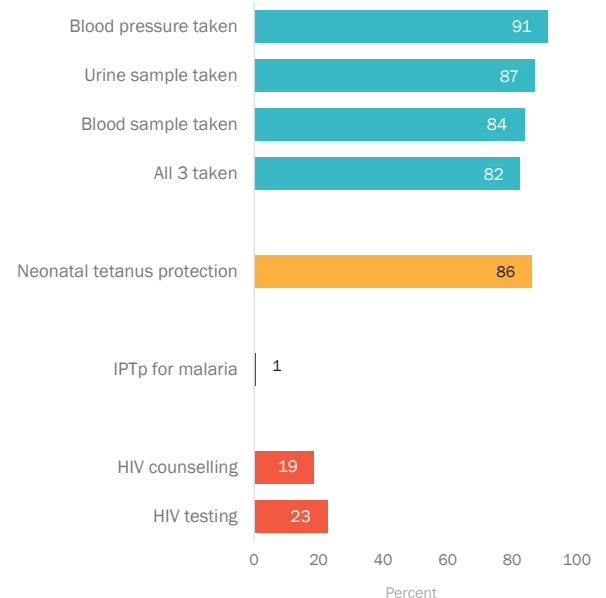
Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider, who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth (SDG 3.1.2), whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility, who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by area

Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit



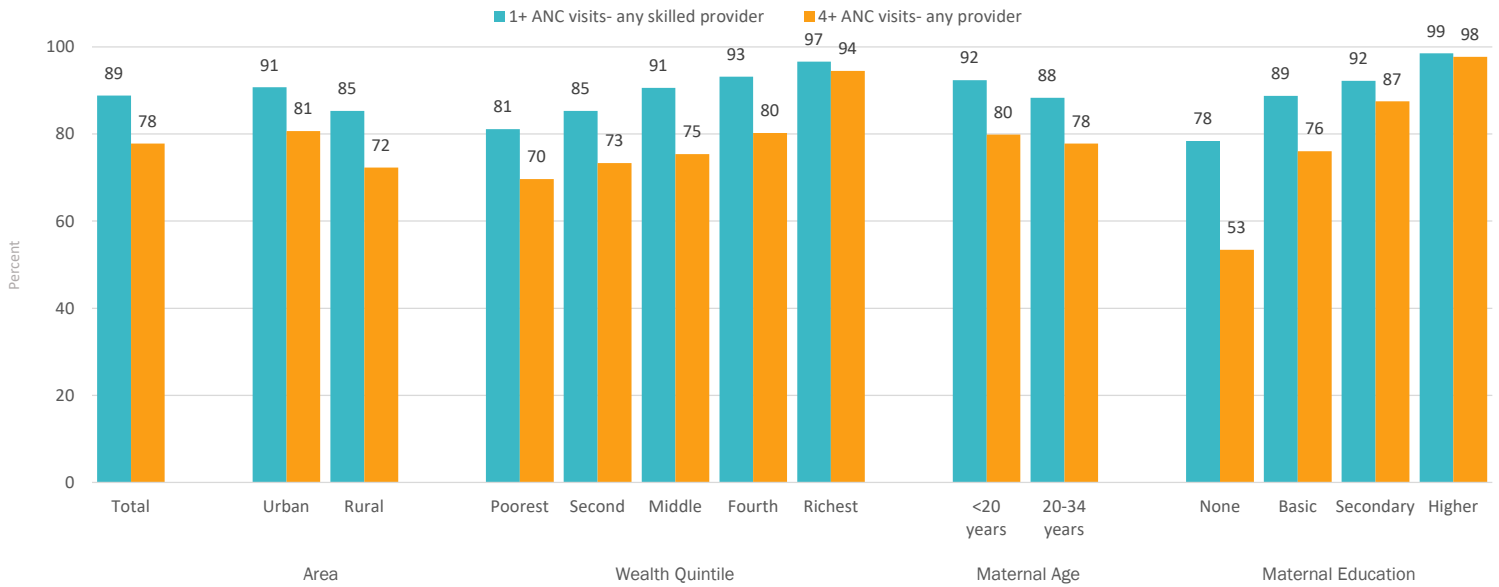
Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit

Content & Coverage of Antenatal Care Services



Percent of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples, were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval, took three or more doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria, reported that during an ANC visit they received information or counselling on HIV, and reported that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

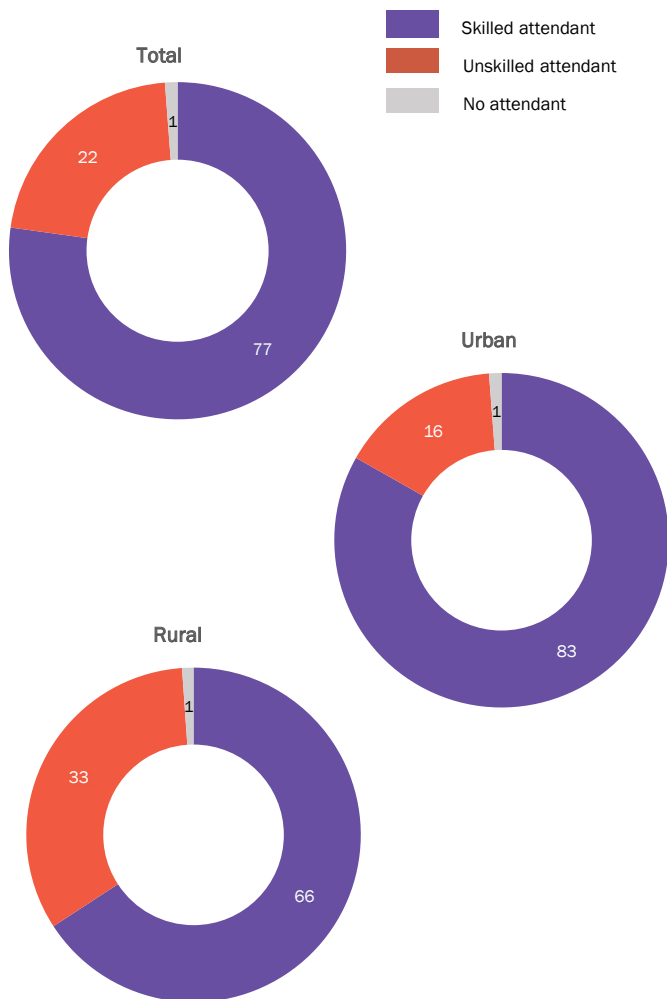
Coverage of Antenatal Care by Various Characteristics



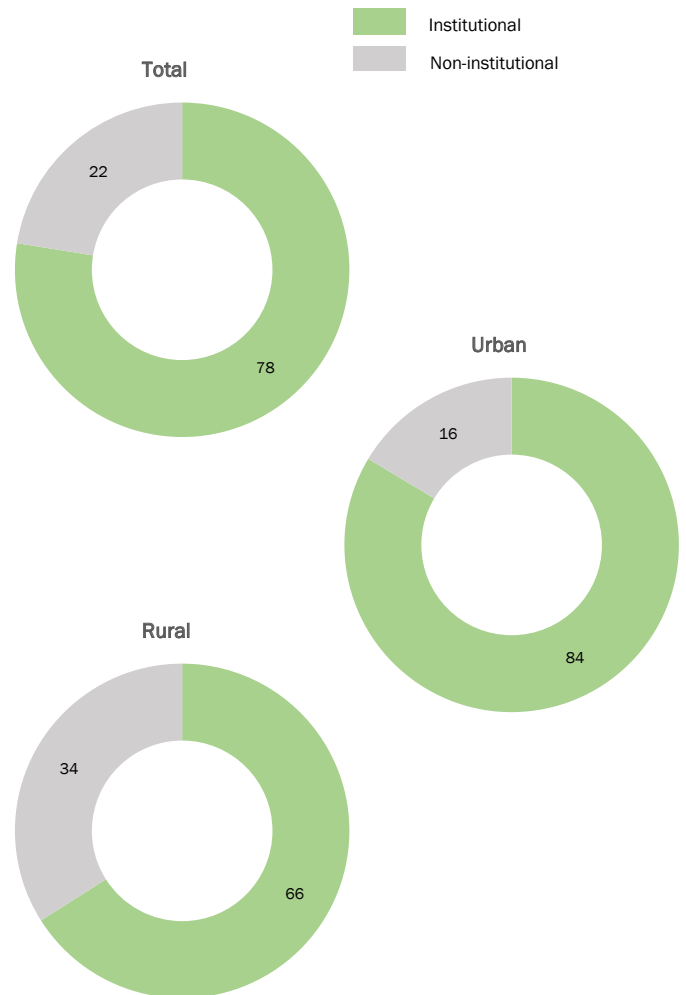
Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel or at least four times by any provider

Coverage of Skilled Attendance at Birth & Institutional Delivery by Area

Skilled Attendance at Birth

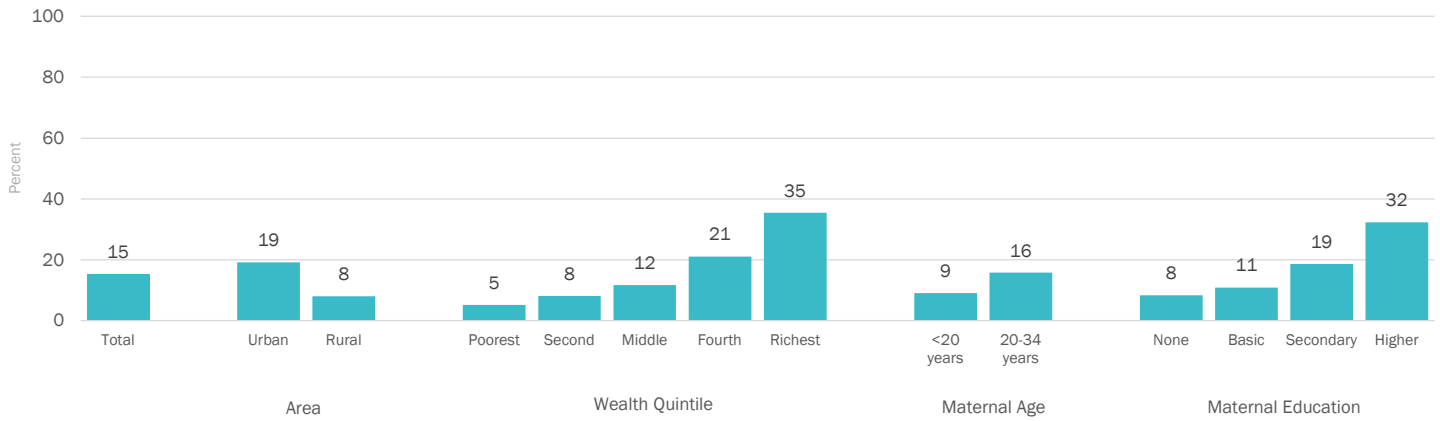


Institutional Delivery



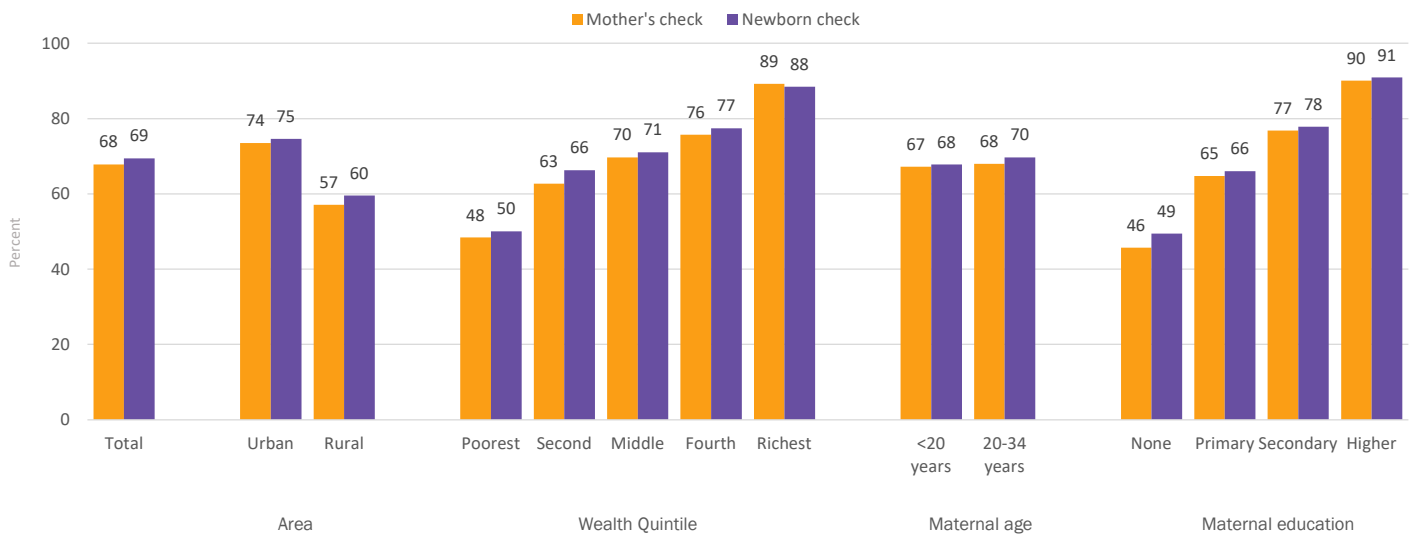
Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility (institutional delivery) by area

Caesarian Section by Various Characteristics



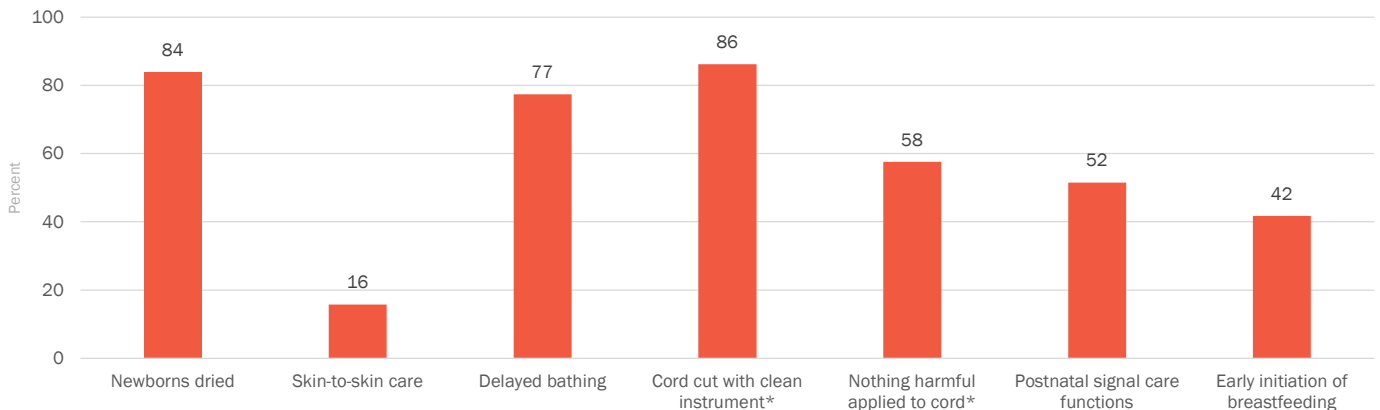
Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarian section by various characteristics

Postnatal Care within 2 Days of Birth by Various Characteristics



Percent of married women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live and percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery, by various characteristics

Coverage of Newborn Care



Among the last live-birth in the last 2 years, percentage of newborns dried after birth; percentage of newborns given skin to skin contact; percentage of newborns bathed after 24 hours of birth; percentage of newborns whose umbilical cords were cut with a new blade or boiled instrument*; percentage of newborns which have nothing harmful applied to their cords*; percentage of newborns who received a least 2 postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth; and percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth, by various characteristics

* Among the last live-births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility

Provincial Data on Maternal and Newborn Cascade

Province	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: At least 4 visits (any provider)	Skilled Attendance at Birth	Institutional Delivery	Postnatal Care for Mother <2 days	Postnatal Care for Newborn <2 days
National	88.8	77.8	77.2	77.5	67.8	69.4
Province 1	84.2	80.3	79.2	78.8	74.4	76.6
Province 2	86.1	56.8	63.6	63.8	56.2	59.4
Bagmati Province	90.6	87.2	86.6	88.7	80.3	79.7
Gandaki Province	86.9	91.2	86.4	89.2	80.9	80.2
Lumbini Province	92.4	80.7	77.2	78.1	64.1	65.5
Karnali Province	85.1	72.3	65.8	62.0	49.3	51.1
Sudoorpaschim Province	95.9	88.0	85.5	83.5	67.3	70.9

For indicator definitions, see earlier charts

Key Messages

- Nationally, 89% of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the two years prior to the survey received ANC at least once by a skilled health care provider and 78% received ANC four or more times by any provider.
- While 78% of women in Nepal delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, only 66% of rural women delivered in a health facility compared to 84% of women who live in urban areas.
- Just over half of women in Nepal (58%) received their first ANC visit within the first four months of pregnancy, which is the recommended schedule of care for pregnant women.
- During ANC, 82% of women in Nepal had their blood pressure measured, a urine sample taken, and a blood sample taken. 86% received Neonatal tetanus protection. Only 19% received HIV counselling.
- While most women in Nepal receive at least one ANC visit by a skilled provider, fewer receive four or more ANC visits by any provider, particularly amongst women with no education. Amongst women with no education only 53% received four or more ANC visits.
- Nationally, 15% of women aged 15-49 years gave birth by caesarean section. However, women in urban or richest households or women with a secondary education or higher report high rates of delivery by caesarean section, which may suggest overuse of the procedure amongst this population. These data require further investigation.
- As women become richer and more educated, they become more likely to receive a PNC health check for both mother and newborn within two days of birth. Nationally, 68% of mothers and 69% of newborns receive a PNC health check within two days of birth.
- Amongst last live births in the two years prior to the survey, 84% of newborns were dried after birth. Only 16% of newborns were given skin to skin contact and just over half of newborns (52%) received at least two postnatal signal care functions within two days of birth. Only 42% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour after birth.

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Nepal MICS 2019 related to Maternal and Newborn Health. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.4.1, TM.4.2, TM.4.3, TM.5.1, TM.6.1, TM.6.2, TM.8.2, TM.8.4, TM.8.5, TM.8.6, TM.8.7, TM8.9 TM.11.5, TC.6.9 and TC.7.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.