# Tools for Assessing the Operationality of District Health Systems

### **GUIDELINES**

L.G. Sambo, R.R. Chatora, E.S.M. Goosen



World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa Brazzaville

### inside front cover

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World Health Organization

Regional Office for Africa Brazzaville • 2003

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Printed in the United States of America

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### Foreword

EALTH SYSTEMS in Africa are undergoing considerable changes in a context of ongoing health sector reforms. In most countries these reforms include the decentralization of health services and consequently, there is a need to prepare and empower those working at the district level in their new responsibilities and tasks. Many countries have requested that the WHO Regional Office for Africa support them in the implementation of reforms at the district level and the Regional Office is giving special attention to these requests. Apart from the technical support that WHO can provide to the countries concerned, several tools, modules and frameworks continue to be developed to strengthen district health systems.

The tools proposed in this document are first and foremost intended for use by district health management teams (DHMTs) with the objective of generating the information that will serve as a basis for improving the operationality of district health systems. In addition, the repeated application of the tools will facilitate the establishment of an information base for the monitoring and evaluation of the operationality of health districts as well as allowing for the follow-up of the impact of health sector reforms on district health systems.

I strongly recommend that District Health Management Teams follow the guidelines because they include important suggestions to ensure optimal assessment. It should also be emphasized that the tools are not intended to be static but need to be adapted to specific country situations as well as to new developments and changing priorities in the health field. Hence, in addition to the hard copy, an electronic version of the assessment tools is being provided. For the same reason, we sincerely welcome any reactions and suggestions for improvement of these tools as well as reports from assessments carried out.<sup>2</sup>

The tools will be followed shortly by the publication of a series of training modules for district health management teams, a new operational framework for the Bamako Initiative and a regional strategy on community home-based care. Countries can choose which of these materials they want to adapt, how they want to use them and whether they require WHO support for the field application.

I hope that countries and especially district health management teams in the Region will make optimal use of the tools in order to enhance their capacity to address the priority health problems that we face each day.

Dr Ebrahim Malick Samba Regional Director WHO Regional Office for Africa June 2003

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The electronic version of the tools for the assessment of the operationality of district health systems can also be downloaded from the web page of the Division of Health Systems and Services Development of the WHO Regional Office for Africa (http://www.whoafr.org).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please address all correspondence to the Regional Advisor, District Health Systems, WHO/AFRO, P.O. Box BE 773 Belvedere, Harare, Zimbabwe.

### Acknowledgements

THIS PUBLICATION is a result of the actions and reflections that have taken place in the region since 1985 when WHO's Regional Office for Africa and the Regional Committee launched the African Framework for health development, which had as its basic premise the district health system concept. Since then, several versions of the tools have been developed, discussed and tested.

The present document reflects the previous field experiences stemming from the establishment of the operational district health system concept in which essential health services are accessible to everyone and contribute to better health for the whole population. The authors built upon the different ideas and experiences from several countries in the Region that were shared during intercountry meetings as well as on documents that were made available by other regions. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to the development and the review of the previous versions of the tools. First, we want to thank Prof. G.L. Monekosso, who played a key role in conceptualizing the framework of implementation of Primary Health Care in the African Region, including the development of the first versions of these tools. Second, we thank the participants in the expert meeting that was held in November 1997, in which major improvements were made in the methodology and content of the tools. We cannot forget the participants in the Regional meeting on operationality of district health systems organised by the Division of Health Systems and Services Development in 1998, who gave us both clear suggestions on how to improve the tools and the confirmation that the tools would actually meet an expressed need in the field. Special thanks also go to the members of the district assessment teams in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda with whom we pretested the tools as well as the Zimbabwe team that peer-reviewed the tools. Without learning the lessons from these tests and having the valuable contributions of all those involved, the tools would never have reached the present state.

We also wish to express our thanks to Dr M. Belhocine, Dr A. Haidara, Dr S. Nyaiwa, Dr K. Manlan, Mrs S. Tereka, Ms M. Mohale, Dr J. Mwanzia, Dr K. Nguyen, Dr B. Touré, Dr M. Kiasekoka, Dr P. Tumusiime and other colleagues in various divisions at the headquarters of WHO and The Regional Office for Africa who contributed to various stages of the development of the tools.

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### Preamble

THE ASSESSMENT TOOLS consist of a guideline and two questionnaires. The guideline contains background information on the objectives and the assessment criteria and provides practical guidance and suggestions on how the assessment can be conducted. It is divided into four parts:

Part I: General introduction.

Part II: Role of the central level of the Ministry of Health in the preparation and facilitation

of the assessments within the districts.

Part III: Guidance for the preparation, implementation and follow up of the assessment at

the district level.

Part IV: Guidelines for filling in the questionnaires.

One of the questionnaires focuses on the district level and will be completed by the assessment team for the entire district health system after the relevant information has been collected from the health facilities. The other questionnaire is to be used for collection of data from individual health facilities. This questionnaire is also intended to be used in non-public health facilities.

The tools need to be adapted to the individual country situation before being introduced. For example, they should reflect the local names of structures and categories of personnel. Suggestions for adapting the tools to country situations are given in Part II. An overview of how the tools were developed is presented in Box 3.

# **Box 1:** Development of tools for assessing the operationality of district health systems

The review of district health systems in a number of African countries in 1986/87 identified the strengthening of management structures as a main priority. Based on the results of this review, the WHO Regional Committee for Africa in 1987 passed resolution AFR/RC37/4 on operational support for primary health care. The resolution focused on the creation of management structures and the strengthening of managerial capacities at the district level. Since the adoption of the resolution, WHO/AFRO has supported countries in the strengthening of their district health systems with a focus on the following areas: (i) organization and management of district health systems, ii) capacity building and iii) operational research.

The first version of the tools was used in 1995–1996 to carry out an assessment of the operationality of district health systems in 1,145 out of 4,100 districts in the Region. The main lessons drawn from the assessment were the following:

- ► The existence of gaps between policies and implementation of district health systems in most countries;
- ▶ The need to get reliable information for future assessments;
- ► That information from the assessment can be used to further improve the operationality of district health systems.

Based on the country-experiences during the 1995–1996 assessment and new developments in district health systems, the tools have been thoroughly revised. The updated version was reviewed during the 1997 expert meeting and the regional meeting for strengthening the operationality of district health systems held in 1998. After incorporating the suggested modifications, the revised tools were tested in several districts in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Ghana and Kenya (two districts per country). The assessment teams in the participating districts described the tools as very useful and indicated that they responded to actual needs. The experiences resulted in, among other things, changes in the structure of the guideline, the reformulation of several questions and explanations and the development of a questionnaire to be used at the facility level.

# TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THE OPERATIONALITY OF DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEMS

# **GUIDELINES**

L.G. Sambo, R.R. Chatora, E.S.M. Goosen



### **PART I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### 1.1 Justification and orientation

The tools for assessing the operationality of district health systems were developed by the WHO Regional Office for Africa (WHO/AFRO) on the request of the countries in the region. The self-assessment methodology is meant to assist countries and in particular their district health management teams (DHMTs) in strengthening the operationality of their health systems (Box 1).

Box 2 Definition of the operationality of a district health system

The state of existing and functional structures and managerial processes in the district that enable the provision of essential health care to the population

Assessment of the operationality of a district health system can be described as the review of the organization and management of a health system in terms of its structures, managerial processes, priority health activities, community participation and the availability and management of resources (see Annex 1). It does not include the assessment of its performance; assessment of operationality and assessment of performance of the district health system target two different levels, the functions and goals of the health system, respectively. As opposed to monitoring which is routinely carried out to assess progress, assessment of operationality and performance of the district health system are only done periodically, as shown below in Figure 1. The assessment process is described in Figure 2, below.

Since the responsibility of the assessment rests primarily with the district health management team, the tools have been designed as *self-assessment* tools. The methodology can be used to establish the evidence base for health development. The assessment of operationality should be integrated with other district management functions. A comparison of results with those from neighbouring districts could be the basis for a structured exchange of experiences and solutions between them.

At the central level of the health system the results of the district self-assessments should be used to guide policy development, planning and resource allocation for strengthening district health systems.

### 1.2 Objectives of the assessment

The objectives of the assessment are:

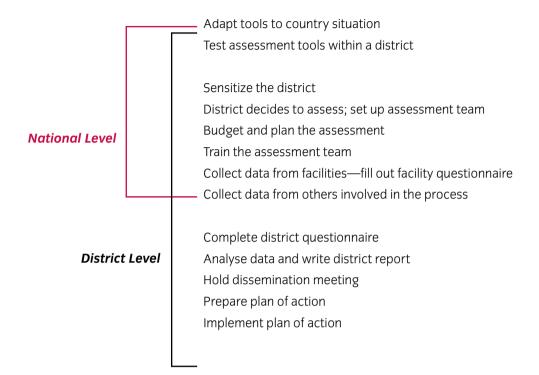
- 1. To identify the strengths and weaknesses in organizational structures, managerial processes, provision of priority health activities, community participation and empowerment, and the management of resources in the district health system.
- 2. To provide evidence for better planning and implementation of district health plans with the goal of enhancing overall performance of district health systems.
- 3. To strengthen the district health management team through the self-assessment process.
- 4. To provide information on the impact of health sector reform at the level of the district health system.

### **FIGURE 1** Assessing the Operationality of a district health system and its relation with monitoring of the implementation of activities and evaluation of its performance Suggested Responsibility — Evaluation of Depending on district capacity performance of the district health system Suggested Frequency — Every six years Suggested Responsibility — Assessment of **DHMT** operationality of the district health system Suggested Frequency — **Every three years** Suggested Responsibility — Monitoring of DHMT implementation of activities of the Suggested Frequency district health plan

Continuous



### Steps in the Assessment Process



### 1.3 Assessment criteria

The assessment is based on the five criteria for operationality of district health systems that were developed by WHO/AFRO in collaboration with the countries in the region. They are presente in Box 2.

No question-based scoring system has been provided. Countries may, however, use the weighting of the criteria as suggested during the expert meeting as a general rule of thumb (Annex 2).

# **Box 3** Criteria for assessing of the operationality of district health systems

- 1. Functioning district health management structures such as:
  - ▶ District Development Committee;
  - District Health Committee;
  - ▶ District Health Management Team.
- 2. Established managerial processes such as:
  - operational plans;
  - guidelines, standards and norms;
  - supervisory activities and monitoring of progress.
- 3. Health facility activities in the categories of:
  - public health interventions;
  - basic health care:
  - ▶ health-related interventions.
- 4. Community health initiatives viewed from the standpoint of:
  - functioning community structures;
  - community activities;
  - community funds.
- 5. Availability of locally managed health and health-related resources such as:
  - ▶ funds;
  - human resources;
  - equipment drugs and medical supplies.

# PART II: ROLE OF THE CENTRAL LEVEL of the MINISTRY OF HEALTH

### 2.1 Adaptation of the guideline and questionnaires

As described in the introduction, the tools were developed on the basis of experiences from several African countries. However, since they are intended to be used by all countries in the African Region, country particularities were not reflected. Before the tools can be used for self-assessment in a particular country, it is important to review all the documents and, where necessary, make country-specific adjustments or additions to reflect, for example, the local terminology used for structures, health facilities, among others. Such country adaptations at central level will facilitate the use of the same tools by the districts and ensure comparability of results.

The review and adaptation should be done preferably by a working group comprised of representatives from the central level of the ministry of health as well as from the regional and district levels. Guidelines for adapting the tools are given in Annex 3. It is suggested that after adapting the tools to the country situation, the working group test the tools in at least one district before disseminating them countrywide.

### 2.2 Key support issues for the assessment

The central authority will have an important role to play in promoting the use of the tools by the district health management teams. Various approaches could be used to achieve this such as, organizing regional or national workshops to sensitize members of the DHMT, including the assessment methodology in training sessions for DHMTs or introducing it during supervision visits to districts.

Since the exercise could be rather costly, the ministry of health could decide to progressively introduce the methodology in its health districts. The first districts in which to introduce the self-assessment could be selected on the basis of an appropriate sample size and frame (Annex 4). This would allow the ministry of health to determine the feasibility of the assessment methodology and to use the results from the districts to draw conclusions on the operationality of the district health systems.

The central authority of the ministry of health will have to decide on the amount and type of support to be provided to the sample districts depending on the local situation and the capacity available at the national, regional and district levels. The following types of input and support could be considered:

**Technical support:** Experience from earlier assessments has shown that including a person

from another district or the national level in the assessment team facilitates the orientation and training of persons who are using the methodology for the first time. This might also be beneficial when comparing results from

different districts.

**Financial support:** Districts carrying out the assessment for the first time and especially those

that have to organize special visits to the health facilities might need financial support. However, it should be emphasized that, especially for reassessments, the DHMTs should plan for the exercise in their management

process and their district health budgets.

**Logistic support:** Transport availability has proved to be a major constraint for district teams

who have to pay special visits to health facilities. The central level may facilitate the assessment by making transport available to these teams. It should, however, insist that follow-up assessments for fieldwork should (whenever possible) be combined with visits to health centres for other

reasons, such as supervision.

### 2.3 Analysis and use of the district results at central level

The central level should support the collection, compilation and analysis data from the districts being assessed and report writing. This will give additional value to the assessment since it will provide the basis for decision-making, planning and resource allocation for strengthening the district health systems at the central level. It is suggested that persons from the various levels of the health system be involved actively in this process.

During analysis at central level, special attention should be paid to the comparison of the operationality of districts in different regions (for instance, reflecting differences in economic development or population density.). Comparison of urban and rural districts is another area that deserves attention and would be interesting to address.

A computerized database could be developed to facilitate the analysis and use of the information obtained from the district. A software package such as EPI-INFO<sup>1</sup> could be used to build the database and analyse the data.

The central level may disseminate the report to the WHO Regional Office for Africa and other partners.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> EPI INFO is a database and statistics programme for public health. The software and the manuals may be freely copied, distributed and used without restriction.

# PART III: GUIDELINES FOR THE DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM

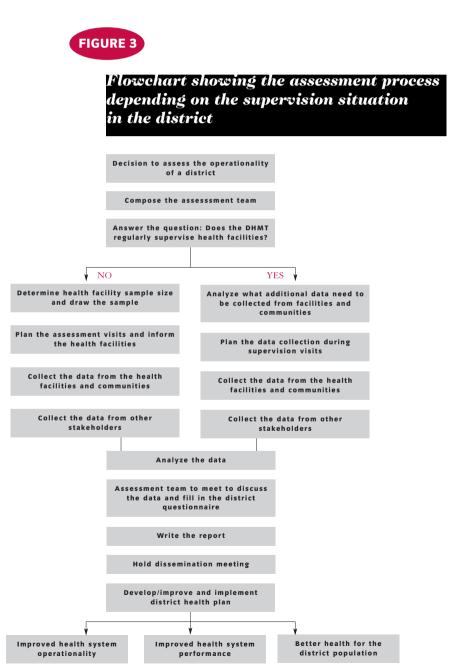
### 3.1 Introduction

The assessment of the operationality of a district health system will be based on the data collected from various sources in the district (Box 4). The health facility questionnaire can be used to collect and compile data from health facilities and the community. The data from the health facilities and other sources will then be used by the assessment team to complete the district questionnaire. It should be noted that collection of data from health facilities should not be seen as an assessment of the facilities but rather as part of the assessment of the operationality of the district health system as a whole.

### Box 4 Suggested sources of information for the assessment

Source of information	Approximate number of sources required per district
District Health Management Team	1
District Health Committee	1
District Development Committee	1
Hospitals	1 or 2 (depending on number available in the district)
Health Centres	Depending on sample size (see Section 3.2.3)
The community (community representatives may be interviewed for each health unit)	Number of group interviews equal to the number of health centres in sample
Relevant divisions of district departments e.g. Agriculture, Civil Status, Education, Finance, Housing and Water)	Depending on the local situation

A considerable part of the data required for the assessment of the operationality of the district health system may be readily available in the district health office in the form of supervision or health information system reports or minutes of meetings of the various health and development committees. The need for additional data for the assessment exercise will depend on whether the health facilities in the district have been supervised recently (within the past 3 months) or not, on the outcome of the supervision visits and the completeness of the reports. If such visits are carried out regularly the most efficient approach will be to collect the additional data during these visits. If not, special visits to the health facilities should be organized to collect the required data. The options are presented in Figure 3 below.



### 3.2 Preparing for the assessment

### 3.2.1 Assembling the assessment team

The district medical officer (DMO) and the district health management team should play a leading role in the self-assessment of the operationality of the district health system. It is strongly recommended, however, to include other health actors from the district in the assessment team.

It is important to involve persons with the technical skills to conduct the assessment and persons with decision-making power. Including someone from a neighbouring district with the relevant experience in the assessment could enhance the process. The intermediate or central level of the ministry of health should assist with the identification of such a person.

Another option for the first self-assessment in a district would be to include an official from the ministry of health (e.g. someone from the departments in charge of primary health care, district development or planning, preferably with experience in health systems research) in the team. This could facilitate the process and improve the comparability of the results between districts.

Ideally, the assessment team should be comprised of between six to ten persons. Proposals on whom to include in the team are given in Box 5, but the exact composition of the team will vary according to the local situation. The DMO should work to involve each team member as soon as preparation of the assessment begins.

### Box 5 Suggested composition of the assessment team

### Suggested members of the assessment team from within the district:

- ▶ District Medical Officer (team leader);
- District Public Health Nursing Officer;
- ► District Health Administrator;
- ► Two other DHMT members, one representing health centres and another representing hospitals;
- ▶ A representative from the non-public health facilities in the district;
- ▶ District Health Information, Statistics or Monitoring and Evaluation Officer;
- ▶ One person from NGOs operating in the district on health-related issues and another from other relevant sectors.

### 3.2.2 Orientation and training of the assessment team

### Reviewing the objectives, guidelines and questionnaires

The assessment team should review, discuss and familiarize themselves with the objectives and criteria for assessing the operationality of district health systems, as they will have to share them with the participants in the interview meetings.

The methodology and questionnaires should also be reviewed by the team members and subsequently discussed in order to ensure that they all have the same understanding of how to collect the relevant information. It is further suggested that they all participate in the sampling of health facilities.

### Training the assessment team in information collection<sup>2</sup>

The data will be collected from the health facilities using the facility questionnaire. The time needed for training team members in-group interview techniques and the use of the questionnaire may vary depending on the experience of the assessment team members in questionnaire administration. The training should be led preferably by someone with experience in assessment of the operationality of district health systems, health systems research or other surveys. General orientations for administering the questionnaire to a group of personnel in a facility are included in Annex 5.

It is suggested that as part of the training and familiarization process the members of the assessment team administer the questionnaire among themselves in small groups. The questionnaire may be tested in a health centre not included in the sample for further familiarization.

### Training in data analysis and report writing

Familiarization of the assessment team with the expected data types and their collation and analysis, as well as key aspects in report writing before the assessment is carried out will ensure a focused analysis and a comprehensive report (see Section 3.4).

### 3.2.3 Selecting health facilities in the district

Ideally, data from all health facilities in the district should be used in the assessment process, including data from non-public health facilities such as private or mission hospitals and clinics. This would ensure a more complete assessment of the operationality of the district health system. In practice, however, such data are not readily available, in which case it would be tedious and expensive to gather data from all health facilities. Consequently, the assessment team would have to select a sample of health facilities to include in the assessment. The approach described in Annex 6 could be used.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The training can be skipped if data collection from health facilities is not required.

If the relevant information from some of the selected health facilities is available, for example from reports of supervisory visits carried out in the past three months, this information can be used for the assessment. Where the information is not complete or is non-existing, it will require to visit the health facilities to collect the data.

### 3.2.4 Preparing the workplan for the assessment

A sample time frame for an assessment, including the various elements to be considered in the planning, is provided in Annex 7. The exact time frame for assessing a district will vary from district to district. Similarly, the number of days needed to complete the fieldwork will depend on the local situation, for example, the number of health facilities in the sample and the travel time to these facilities. The planning must also be based on the work schedules of the health facilities to be visited, the availability of the assessment team members and the distribution of tasks among them (see Section 3.3).

### 3.2.5 Preparing the budget

The budget should be based on the work plan for the assessment and should include the following:

Preparation for
the assessment

- ▶ Travel costs of team members
  - Allowances for team members
  - Stationery, including photocopying of manual and questionnaires

▶ Fieldwork

- ▶ Allowances for team members
  - Allowances for driver(s)
  - Cost of fuel for the estimated number of kilometres
  - Servicing the vehicle(s)

- Data analysis and report writing
- Cost of diskettes and photocopy paper
  - Printer cartridge or ribbon
  - Allowances for team members responsible for data analysis and report writing
- ▶ Dissemination workshop
- ► Transport refund for participants
  - Cost of lunch and tea breaks
  - Cost of transparencies, flip-chart paper, pens, chalk, etc.

### 3.2.6 Making arrangements for fieldwork

It is strongly suggested that the health facilities be informed in advance of the date and time for planned visits. It is also advisable to inform them in advance about:

- ▶ the objectives of the assessment;
- who will be participating in the group interview (including the community representatives);
- ▶ what information the facility should have at hand for the interview (e.g. tally sheets, attendance figures for the various services etc).

Local authorities should be informed about the assessment exercise and appropriate approval should be sought from institutions to be visited.

### 3.2.7 Reviewing the operating norms and standards for the district

The assessment team should study the operating norms and standards and in particular the following in order to be familiar with them before assessing the district:

- ▶ Appropriate staffing standards at the district level, hospitals and other health facilities; the number and type of trained health workers required at each level should be known.
- Number of beds for each hospital and health centre.
- ▶ Range of services expected to be provided in each health unit as defined for example in the Minimum Health Package or other local standards;
- ▶ Type of drugs, equipment and supplies that should be available at each health facility.

### 3.3 Data collection

It is important to clearly explain that the collection of information from the health facilities is not an assessment or a check on the functioning of the health facility. The objective is rather to collect information that is important for district management. As such, the purpose of the field visit is to help the assessment team to better understand the way the system operates, to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to solicit ideas for improvement.

### 3.3.1. Working sessions in the health facilities (public and non-public)

The assessment team should break up into small groups of two to four. This will save time and avoid arriving at the health facilities and elsewhere as a large group, which could affect the quality of the interview with facility personnel. The groups should be balanced (as much as possible) in terms of each member's background and skills. Before the group arrives at the health facility, a decision should be taken on who will lead the interview and who will take notes and fill in the questionnaire.

### 3.3.2. Methods for collecting data

Group interviews. The persons to be invited will depend on the number and type of personnel in the health facility. A proposal on whom to invite for the group interview is given in Box 6.

# Box 6 Proposed list of persons to be invited for interview in the health facilities

- ▶ Medical superintendent and/or nursing officer-in-charge
- ▶ Persons in charge of main curative and preventive units, laboratory, pharmacy and medical records
- ▶ Public and/or environmental health officer
- Administrator
- ▶ Representatives of the co-management team or other community groups

Although the members of the assessment team may know the answers to some questions it is important to stimulate a dialogue with the participants. The interviews may occasionally have to go beyond the information strictly requested in the questionnaire, especially when attempting to find the reasons for certain answers.

### Review of records and infrastructure

Records at the district office, hospitals and health centres should be reviewed and used to complete the questionnaire as accurately as possible. Enough time should be taken to extract the necessary information from these sources.

Some questions in the questionnaire relate to the physical conditions and infrastructure of the health facility. Prior to answering these questions, the members of the assessment team and participants in the group interview should tour the facility and note down their observations.

### **Observations**

During the assessment process, the team will make observations in all selected health facilities. The aspects to observe include, among others, infrastructure, equipment and availability of drugs.

### Information from other sources

Information on sex ratio, literacy rates, rural-urban distributions, main economic activities, availability of resources for health, inter-sectoral health and health-related activities could be discussed with the relevant divisions in the Departments of Agriculture, Civil Status, Education, Finance, Housing and Water within the district.

A subgroup of the assessment team could visit these divisions and discuss the relevant questions. This would also provide an opportunity to inform them about the objectives and process of the assessment.

The exchange of experiences, in the preparation and the follow-up phases, with other districts that have carried out the assessment is considered to be very important. Useful lessons could be learned from the experiences and solutions in other districts.

### 3.3.3 Initial feedback to the health facilities

At the end of data collection in any health facility, the initial impressions based on the data collected from the facility should be presented and discussed with the health facility personnel (see Annex 8). These impressions should identify the strengths and weaknesses of the health facility. Discussions emanating from this initial dissemination should be incorporated into the data for the health facility and the assessment team should ensure that a copy of the completed questionnaire is provided to the facility.

### 3.4 Data analysis and report writing

After collecting the information from the various sources, a subgroup of the assessment team will set out to analyse the data. A file should be created for the questionnaires from the health facilities visited to facilitate their analysis and comparison over time. It is suggested that the data be structured and reported according to the five criteria for the assessment.

The creation of a computerized database for the information collected from the facilities is optional. Such a database could facilitate the compilation and comparison of information from the health facilities visited and the analysis of changes over time in follow-up assessments.

When the analysis is completed the whole assessment team will have a working session during which the subgroup will present its findings. On the basis of the findings and other information available, the assessment team should fill in the district questionnaire together.

Although some of the members of the assessment team may individually have the information required for answering many of the questions, it is still suggested that all the questions be addressed in the group session. This is to ensure that the district questionnaire reflects the views of the whole team. Each member will have had a comprehensive overview of the operationality of the district system and can make meaningful recommendations for improving the system. This is why it is important that during the group session all of the information is made available. The task of providing specific information to fill in the details on the health facilities in Tables 2 and 3 of the district questionnaire should therefore be assigned to the appropriate persons.

It has to be noted that the district questionnaire does not contain questions to reflect all of the data from the facility questionnaires since a quantitative analysis of these data is not the objective of the assessment.

After completing the district questionnaire the assessment team should identify the strengths and weaknesses based upon the criteria in the relevant sections of the questionnaire and fill in the tables in Annexes 8 and 9. It is suggested that the assessment team also takes the time to identify and discuss the causes of the various weaknesses and to analyse the links between them.

The definition of the strengths, weaknesses and the causes should be as specific as possible in order to identify appropriate solutions. For example, if transport is identified to be a problem for the district health management team, it should be specified whether this is a resource problem (the number of vehicles was insufficient), a management problem (vehicles were not properly maintained) or a planning and coordination problem (a schedule for the use of vehicles was not in place).

### 3.4.1. Report writing

The responsibility for writing the assessment report can be assigned to a subgroup. It could be structured as follows:

- A. Summary
- B. Introduction and background
- C. Objectives
- D. Methodology (including sample size and sources of information)
- E. Findings and discussions: this section should bring out the strengths and weaknesses by the following criteria:
  - ► Management structures
  - Managerial process
  - ▶ Health and health-related activities
  - ▶ Community involvement
  - ▶ District health funding and management of resources
- F. Conclusion
- G. Recommendations
- H. Draft plan of action

The discussion of the results should focus on the strengths and weaknesses that were identified per the criteria outlined and their underlying causes identified by the assessment team.

The report, especially the recommendations and the plan of action (see Section 3.5), should be finalized after the dissemination workshop in order to include the suggestions made by the participants.

### 3.5 Dissemination and use of results

A workshop should be organized to disseminate the results of the assessment and to discuss the conclusions and recommendations.

The workshop should target the following participants:

- ▶ District political and administrative leaders
- ▶ Members of the district health team
- ▶ Members of the district health committee
- ▶ Medical Superintendents of hospitals (Government and NGOs)
- ▶ Heads of health centres
- ▶ Representatives of community structures and NGOs in the district
- ▶ Religious leaders and opinion leaders

The dissemination meeting could start with a presentation of the experiences and main conclusions of the assessment and should illustrate the strengths and weaknesses identified. The dissemination meeting should be interactive to enable the participants to provide explanations and suggestions for solutions.

A plan of action to improve the operationality of the district health system should be developed during the meeting. It should focus on the recommendations that can be addressed by the district level itself, taking into account the resources available.

It is suggested that the following be included in the plan of action:

- ▶ Identified areas requiring strengthening
- ▶ Corresponding recommendations
- ▶ A clear definition of the proposed activities for each recommendation of the assessment;
- ▶ Indicating for each activity who will be responsible, what resources are needed and a time frame of when the activity will be initiated and completed.

# PART IV: GUIDELINES FOR FILLING IN THE QUESTIONNAIRES

Both questionnaires already include a number of explanations and instructions that are meant to assist the interviewers. They are printed in italics and should normally not be read out to the respondents, unless further explanations are required.

It was not feasible to include all the suggestions and instructions in the questionnaires. The information that could not be included in the questionnaires can be found in Table 1.

It should be noted that for several questions other answer options are provided in addition to "Yes" and "No," namely:

- ▶ DNK for "Do Not Know" in case the members of assessment team do not know the answer to the question, e.g. because the information is not available;
- ▶ N.A. in case the question is "not applicable".



# Additional information on selected questions in the district and health facility questionnaires

District questionnaire	Facility questionnaire	Explanation / suggestion / comment
10 & 12	8 & 29	▶ These questions are included because the figures, based on the health information system, only reflect the diseases for which the health facilities are consulted. This is different, in most cases, from the diseases in the community (because people do not consult the health facility for all diseases). Also, the incidence of the disease does not reflect the importance of the disease for the patient and the community (e.g. responses may be influenced by the degree of disability and dependency caused by the disease).



District questionnaire	Facility questionnaire	Explanation / suggestion / comment
Tables 2 & 3	_	➤ The two tables should be completed for all health facilities in the district, public and non-public. Depending on the number of health facilities in the district more space may be needed than provided in one table in which case, additional copies of the table(s) can be included in the questionnaire
		▶ It is suggested that two or three members of the assessment team complete these two tables before the session with the whole team so that time is not wasted during the meeting. The information should, however, be discussed with the whole assessment team.
Table 4	Table 2	➤ Suggestions to adapt the terminology in this table to the local situation are given in Annex 3. The assessment team is advised to go through all questions and base responses on document verification.
14	10	▶ In the district questionnaire information should be provided on the functions of the DHMT as defined in regional or central level MOH documents but also on the functions defined or assumed by the DHMT itself. It is essential to indicate the source of the information.
		▶ This question has been added to the health facility questionnaire in order to find out how much the personnel in the facilities know about the functions of the DHMT.
17	_	▶ It should be indicated whether the district has an approved health plan to guide the implementation of district activities.
_	11	▶ It should be indicated whether the health facility has a plan that defines the objectives to be achieved and that guides them in the orientation of their activities.
20	_	► The DHMT should indicate three priority objectives in their health plan and the related targets and activities.



District questionnaire	Facility questionnaire	Explanation / suggestion / comment
23	_	▶ When answering these questions, the following definition of health sector reform can be used: "A sustained process of fundamental change in policy and institutional arrangements, guided by government and designed to improve the functioning and performance of the health sector and ultimately, the health status of the population."
28	_	➤ Supervision: the assessment team should base the responses for the hospital(s) and the health centres on the availability of checklists, plans, or schedules and reports on the information they collected from these facilities and for the district office, on their availability at the DHMT level. The assessment team should verify the availability of these documents at all levels.
28.1	_	▶ The purpose of this question is to compare the number of visits planned with the number of visits actually carried out. The answers should be based on information available at the district level.  During the visits to health facilities the accuracy and completeness of the information at the district level should be verified.
35	_	▶ This question deals with district level health information systems data. Are the data received from the facilities being compiled and analysed for studying disease trends and trends of health facility utilization? Examples should be shown before ticking Yes.
36	_	▶ The answer to this question deals with the whole district and should be based on the answers provided by the sample health facilities on whether they have received feedback from other facilities such as reports, graphs, comparisons of information, etc.
_	28	▶ In the health facility questionnaire a column entitled, "should be undertaken at this level" is included in the table. The assessment team should fill out this column on the basis of the operating norms and standards defining which services should be carried out by which level. The column is included to facilitate the comparison of services provided with services expected to be provided.



District questionnaire	Facility questionnaire	Explanation / suggestion / comment	
_ 29	•	This question does not strictly refer to the existence of community structures but has proved to be a good opening question for interaction with community representatives (see also the first row of this table).	
45 & 46	_	<ul> <li>The assessment team should verify whether a district health budget exists. If so, use a copy of the budget of the past financial year to fill in the table in question 46.</li> <li>Recurrent costs are costs which are incurred regularly year after year.</li> </ul>	
		Capital costs are costs incurred when acquiring, constructing, or renovating long-term assets such as land, buildings, and heavy equipment.	
		▶ If information is available on the total budget, the percentage that each source contributed can be calculated (total amount from source / total amount from all sources x 100%).	
56	46	▶ Lighting is considered adequate when all rooms in the health facility are well illuminated during the day and there is lighting that can be used at night.	
		Sanitation facilities are considered adequate when the health facility has one or more properly constructed toilets, a pit for disposing of garbage, a placenta pit, etc.	
		➤ Water supply is considered adequate when the facility has running water or another source of safe water in the compound 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.	
		➤ Ventilation is considered adequate when all rooms of the facility are well ventilated.	
		Cleanliness of a facility is considered adequate when the compound and rooms look clean upon inspection.	
		► A health facility is considered spacious when the compound and the rooms are of the standard recommended size (compare with local standards).	

### Annex 1

### Glossary and Acronyms

### **Glossary of Terms**

**District**<sup>1</sup> A clearly defined administrative area in which some form of local

government takes over many responsibilities from central

government departments.

**Health district**<sup>1</sup> A geographical area that includes all components of a health system

required for community, primary and first level care.

**District Health System**<sup>1</sup> All the interrelated elements that contribute to the health of

individuals, families and communities in a district.

**Facility<sup>1</sup>** A building, a room or a site that makes an activity possible, e.g. a

health centre or a hospital.

**Health Sector Reform<sup>2</sup>** A sustained process of fundamental change in policy and

institutional arrangements, guided by government, designed to improve the functioning and performance of the health sector and

ultimately the health status of the population.

**Health Services**<sup>1</sup> A system of institutions, people, technologies and resources

designed to improve the health status of the population at any time.

**Health System<sup>3</sup>** The complex of interrelated elements that contribute to health in

homes, educational institutions, workplaces, public places, and

communities, as well as in the physical and psychosocial

environment and the health and related sectors.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>WHO Regional Office for Africa, District Health Management; Planning, Implementing and Monitoring a Minimum Health for All Package, Brazzaville, 1994.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Sikosana P, Dlamini Q, Issakov A (1997), Health Sector Reform in sub-Saharan Africa, A review of experiences, information gaps and research needs. WHO/ARA/CC/97.2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>World Health Organization, Glossary of Terms used in the "Health for All" Series No. 1-8, Geneva, 1984.

Health System Operationality Assessment A review of the organization and management of a health system in terms of structures, processes, priority health activities, community participation and the availability and management of resources.

Health System Performance Assessment<sup>4</sup> A measurement of the achievement of its goals by a health system: responsiveness to the legitimate expectations of the population, fairness of financial contribution and its primary

goal of better health.

Primary Health Care<sup>3</sup>

Primary health care is essential health care made accessible at a cost that the country and community can afford, with methods that are practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable. Everyone in the community should have access to it, and everyone should be involved in it.

Adult health literacy

The cognitive and social skills which determine the motivation and ability of adults to gain access to, understand and use information in ways which promote and maintain good health.

### Acronyms

DDC District Development Committee

DHC District Health Committee

DHMT District Health Management Team

DMO District Medical Officer

DOTS Directly Observed Treatment Short-course

HC Health Centre

IMCI Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

MOH Ministry of Health

NGO Nongovernmental organization
WHO World Health Organization
WHO/AFRO WHO Regional Office for Africa

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> World Health Organization, Glossary of Terms used in the "Health for All" Series No. 1-8, Geneva, 1984.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> World Health Organization, World Health Report 2000; Health Systems: Improving Performance, Geneva, 2000

### Annex 2

### Suggested Weighting of Assessment Criteria

An expert meeting to review the criteria for assessing the operationality of district health systems held in 1997 proposed a scoring system for the criteria based on a total of 100 points possible. The highest weighting was awarded to the criteria on health management structures and managerial processes. Equal weighting was awarded to health facility activities and availability of health resources. It was argued that these criteria, particularly the one on district health structures provided a strategic norm upon which a district health system can be based. The five criteria and the proposed scoring are presented in the table below:

# Weighted criteria for assessing the operationality of District Health Systems

Criteria	Score	
1. Function	ning local health management structures	25
2. Establis	hed managerial processes	25
3. Health f	acility (public and non-public) activities	20
4. Commu	nity health initiatives	10
5. Availabi	lity of locally managed health and health-related resources	20
Total		100

## Annex 3

## Suggestions for Adapting the Tools to Country Situations

The categorization of health facilities (Type I, Type II, Type III) should be replaced by the local categories of health facilities. This categorization is used in several questions in both questionnaires (e.g. Table 3 and the tables in section 4). In the manual the instructions for the district level in relation to the selection of health facilities could also be adapted to reflect the local categorization of health facilities.

Types of health personnel referred to in the manual and the questionnaires should be reviewed and adapted to the local situation. In the table on the availability of human resources in the district (district questionnaire—Section 6) the local types of health personnel should be included in the first column.

The names of the district and community structures (District Health Management Team, District Health Committee, District Development Committee, Community/Village Development Committee, Community/Village Health Committee and Health Facility Management Team) should be replaced by the local equivalents of these structures. To facilitate the identification of local equivalents the following suggestions on the composition of the three structures, as described in the WHO publication "District Health Management: planning, implementing and monitoring a minimum health for all package," could be used:

- 1. The District Development Committee is a multi-sectoral committee that is usually chaired by the highest local government authority. It corresponds to the local government. Other members include representatives of government departments at the district level and representatives of the village development committees in the district;
- 2. The District Health Committee is a sub-committee of the district development committee. Its members could include representatives of health-related departments at the district level as well as representatives of the communities, health professional bodies, special groups, associations and nongovernmental organizations working in health and health-related sectors. The district administrator is normally the chairman while the representative of the district health management team acts as the secretary;
- 3. The District Health Management Team is multidisciplinary in composition and is headed by the District Medical Officer. Other members of the team could include a Medical Assistant/Nurse Practitioner, a Nurse Midwife/Public Health Nurse, a Community Health Officer/Nurse, a Community Health Educator, a Health Records Assistant, a Maintenance and Supplies Officer, a Medical Laboratory Technician, an Environmental Health Officer, a Pharmacy Technician and an Administrative Officer;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>District Health Management: Planning, implementing and monitoring a minimum health for all package, Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization, 1994.

- 4. Each community or village is expected to have a development committee headed by the village head or by any other person appointed by the committee members. Other members could be the primary school head teacher and representatives of religious groups, women's groups, occupational groups, nongovernmental organizations and youth groups.
- 5. The community/village health committee is a sub-committee of the community development committee.
- 6. The health facility management committee is the committee responsible for managing the health facility and will be chaired by the person in charge of the facility, other personnel, and members of the co-management team or other community representatives.

A clear description of the local structures could be added to part IV along with the explanations to the questions, to ensure common understanding and comparability of the results.

The section on priority health activities should be reviewed in order to ensure that all local health priorities are included in the list.

# Annex 4

## Suggestions for Selecting Districts for the Assessment

If a country wants to draw conclusions about the operationality of its district health systems in general, without introducing the methodology in all the districts at the same time, a random sample of districts could be taken. The proposed sample will depend on the number of districts in the country. An indication of the suggested sample size is given in Box I. Countries could involve a statistician to define the exact number of districts to be included in the sample. In addition to the statistical arguments for the determination of the sample size, the available funds and human resources should also be taken into consideration.

When selecting a district sample the team should bear in mind that most countries have different geographical areas with different levels of economic development, ethnic groups, degrees of urbanization and accessibility. There may also be differences in health systems between districts, depending on the donors involved or the strategies implemented. These factors will in many cases impact on the health situation of the population as well as the operationality of the district health system. It is necessary to ensure that districts from all distinctive areas be included in the assessment. To achieve this, districts could be classified into distinctive groups for sampling (Box II). A list of the districts should be prepared for each region. It is from this list that a random sample will be selected.

# **Box I** Indication of the percentage of districts to be included in the sample for assessment

•	Total number of districts	Proposed sample fraction <sup>5</sup>	Total number of districts	Proposed sample fraction
	9 or less	All the districts	60–99	20%
	10–19	50%	100–149	15%
	20–39	40%	150 or more	10%
	40–59	30%		

# Box II Example of a sample of districts based on regional differences

(The sample proportion of 30% is based on the proposed sample percentage given in Box 1).

Region	Number of districts in the region	Number of districts in sample (30% based on Box I)
North	6	2
East	4	2
Central	10	3
South-West	20	6
Total	40	13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The formula for calculating sample size for single proportion estimates was used as described in the EPI INFO manual using an estimate of the real proportion of the factor in the population (districts) of 50%, a maximum acceptable difference of 20% and 0.90 confidence level.

## Annex 5

# Guidelines for Administering the Facility Questionnaire: In-group Interviews

## I. Functions of the moderator of the questionnaire session

#### Before the interview:

▶ Ensure that the participants are seated in a way that facilitates active participation of all.

### Opening the session:

- ▶ Open the session by requesting the participants to introduce themselves;
- ▶ Make the participants feel at ease;
- ▶ Introduce the objectives of the assessment, and specifically, the group interview and the information that will be sought and how the information will be used;
- ▶ Stress the importance of everyone's contribution in the light of the self-assessment.

### Stimulating the discussion:

- ▶ Show your commitment and enthusiasm for the exercise; show that you are interested in everyone's opinions and contributions;
- ▶ Formulate questions and ask participants to contribute by giving their points of view;
- ▶ Remember that there are no right or wrong answers.

### Encouraging participation:

- ▶ Avoid a question-answer session by encouraging a discussion about the topic.
  - Ask for clarifications, e.g. "Could you tell me more about...."
- ▶ Reorient the discussion if it deviates too much from the subject by asking questions such as:
  - "What is the link with..."
  - "Interesting, but in relation to...."
  - Use a remark from a participant to ask the opinion of others about the subject: "Mrs. X said..., What is your opinion in this matter Mrs. Y?"
- ▶ If a participant tends to dominate the discussion, avoid looking at the person in the eyes, specifically direct the question to someone else;
- ▶ If a participant hesitates to express his/her opinion, ask for his/her opinion by addressing the person by name.

#### Avoid dominating the discussion:

When the participants ask for your opinion and ideas, realize that it is very important to get them to express their views as much as possible. To avoid biasing their responses, ask them to defer their questions on your opinions and knowledge to the end of the discussion. If you give your opinion or answer, others might be less willing to express theirs. Try to throw the questions back to others who may know the answers or have their opinion, e.g. "What do you think about....?" or "What is your opinion of the situation?"

# At the end of each discussion about a question, try to reach a consensus on how the question will be answered:

▶ Try to summarize the various opinions given and get the participants to agree on how to answer the question.

### Manage the meeting discreetly:

- Listen attentively. Limit (where possible) the time per subject in order to retain the attention of all participants;
- ▶ Before closing the session ask the participants whether they have any further questions or suggestions. At the end of the meeting, take the time to summarize the discussion and to thank the participants. Explain to them how the assessment process will continue and what their further roles will be.

### II. Functions of the note taker

The information to be recorded by the note taker include the following:

- ▶ Date, starting time, closing time and place of meeting;
- ▶ Names and functions of the participants;
- ▶ Opinions and contributions given by participants;
- Answers to the questions in the questionnaire that have been agreed upon by the participants.

The note taker can also assist the moderator by drawing his/her attention to:

- ▶ Participants who want to contribute but are unable to catch the attention of the moderator;
- Questions that tend to be skipped;
- ▶ Lack of clarity in relation to a question about what answer needs to be filled in on the questionnaire.

Finally, the note taker can assist the moderator in summarizing the meeting.

## Annex 6

## Suggested Approach for Sampling Health Facilities in the District

To determine the sample size, the health facilities should first be classified by type (i.e. hospitals, health centres with inpatient services, health centres without inpatient services and health posts). A list of facilities should be prepared for each category. To ensure that the sample contains all the different types of health facilities in the district, the sampling will be done for each list separately.

If a category contains only one or two facilities (e.g. in the case of hospitals), these could be automatically included in the assessment exercise. For categories that contain a greater number of facilities, it is suggested to select three facilities at random (see example in Box I).

Box I Example: Suggested number of health facilities to be selected

Type of health facility	Total number in district	Number of centres in sample	
Hospital	1	1	
Health centre with inpatient services	6	3	
Health centre without inpatient services	15	3	
Health post	9	3	
Mission Hospital	1	1	
Total	30	11	

### Using simple random sampling

Choosing health facilities from each category should be done through random sampling. The following steps must be repeated for each type of health facility:

- Step 1 Write the name of each facility on a separate piece of paper.
- Step 2 Fold all the papers and put them in a box.
- Step 3 Ask someone to draw the required number of papers.
- Step 4 The list of facilities selected will constitute the sample of health facilities for the assessment.

# Annex 7

# Overview of Activities and Estimated Time Frame for Assessment at the District Level

### **Activity**

Consensus to assess	1/2	
Assembling the assessment team	1/2	
Orientation & training of team 1	1/2	
Selecting a sample from the health centres	1/2	
Planning, data collection and analysis	1/2	
Preparing and submitting the budget*		1/2
Making arrangements for fieldwork*		
Review operating norms and standards		
Data collection*		
Compilation of data into district questionnaire and analysis*		
Writing the report*		
Planning & preparing dissemination meeting*		
Holding the dissemination meeting and drafting a plan of action		
Finalizing the plan of action		
Implementing the plan of action ongoing		

#### **Estimated number of days**

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if app	1/2					
oval (		1/2				
t appr			7			
Await budget approval (if applicable)					5	
Awai				3		
				1/2		
					2	
						2
					ongo	ing

<sup>\*</sup> These activities can be carried out by subgroups of the assessment team. However it is suggested that all members of the assessment team participate at least once in the collection of data from health facilities.

# Annex 8

# Table for the Analysis of Strengths and Weaknesses by Criteria\*

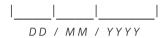
lame of health facility:		Date of Assessment:ll_			
	Strengths	Weaknesses			
Management structures					
Managerial process					
Priority health activities					
Community participation					
Health and health-related					
resources					

<sup>\*</sup> Use additional pages if necessary.

# ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERATIONALITY OF DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEMS

# Health Facility Questionnaire

DATE ON WHICH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETED





## **SECTION 1: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

1.	Name of h	ealth district:	_ _ .	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_l_l_l_l	
2.	Name of h	ealth facility:	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _	
3.	Type of he	alth facility:	Health o	entre (typ entre (typ entre (typ pecify	e II) e I)				
	3.1	Who owns the	facility?	Mission	Decify_		Priva NGO		
4.	Demograp	hic profile of the	e catchme	ent popula	tion: R	eference	year		
	4.1	Population in t	he catchr	ment area				_ _ _ _	
	4.2	Number of wo	men of ch	nild bearin	g age (	15–49 yea	ars)	_ _ _ _	
	4.3	Number of chil	ldren und	er one yea	ar (0–1	1 months	5)	_ _ _ _	
	4.4	Number of chil	ldren und	er five yea	ırs (0–5	59 months	s)	_ _ _ _	
	4.5	Sex ratio (num	ber of ma	ales/numb	er of fe	males)		1_1_1_1	
	4.6	Adult literacy r language / tota					ead a	nd write in at least one	
		M  _ _ _  F  _ _ _	% %						
	4.7.	What percenta Rural areas	ge of the			lation live			

5. In Table 1 below, list, *in order of frequency of use*, the means of transport commonly used by the communities in the catchment area to access health services. Then complete the rest of the table.

## Table 1

	Means of transport					o, for how lon onber of weeks	g is it not available? s per year)	
- -				Yes	No 			
6.	serv	ices, f	arts of your catchme for one week or more cailable means of tro	e in a year? ( <i>li</i>				
	Yes		If yes, please conti	nue with que	estion 6.1.			
	No		If no, please go to	question 7.				
		6.1	List the main villag inaccessible:	es or areas a	ffected and	d the nur	mber of weeks	per year that they are
		Ge	ographical area	Reason for	inaccessib	oility	Period of the year	Number of weeks per year
	a.							
	b.							
	C.							
	d.							
7.	cale	ndar y	the five diseases that year? (List them in the pent information syst	e order of the				
	7.1				7.4 _			
	7.2				7.5 _			
	7.3							

8.	In your opinion, what are the most prevalent diseases/conditions within the communities
	in the catchment area? (Question to be addressed to health facility personnel. Record in order
	of importance).

8.1	 8.4	
8.2	 8.5	
g 3		

## **SECTION 2: MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES**



	Characteristics	Village/Town Development Committee		Village/Town Health Committee		Health Facility Management Committee	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Are the following committees in place?						
2.	Are there guidelines for each committee's functions and responsibilities?						
3.	Have meetings been held in the past 12 months?						
	If yes, how many?						
4.	Are there records of these meetings? (i.e. minutes)						

9. Please complete Table 2 based on the responses you get from the DHMT information provided.

10.1	In your opinion, what are the functions of the Health Facility Management Team? (This question should be addressed to the personnel of the health facility and recorded without additions from the assessment team).
10.2	In your opinion, what are the functions of the District Health Management Team? (This question should be addressed to the health facility personnel and recorded without additions from the assessment team).

# **SECTION 3: MANAGERIAL PROCESSES**

# Planning

11.	Does the	Yes	No		
	11.1	If yes, what period does the plan cover? From://(dd / mm / yyyy)		):/ (dd / mi	/ m / yyyy,
	11.2 11.3	Is the plan being implemented? If no, why not?	Yes	No	
12.	Were the	following involved in the development of the plan?	Yes	No	N.A.*
	12.1 12.2 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6	Staff of the health facility Village/Town Development Committee Village/Town Health Committee District Health Management Team Representatives of community organizations/groups Others, please specify:			

<sup>\*</sup>N.A. = not applicable

13. List 3 priority objectives included in the plan and give related information in Table 3 below.

# Table 3

## Priority objectives

Objective	One target per objective (what to be achieved by when)	Two activities per target	Resources allocated	Period planned
1.		a.		
		b.		
2.		a.		
		b.		
3.		a.		
		b.		

# Collaboration with Other Actors in the Health System

14.	Does the h traditional		Yes	No	N.A.			
	14.1	If yes, list some of these activities.		<b></b>				
				Yes	No	N.A.		
	14.2a	Do traditional healers refer patients to the health facility?						
	14.2b	Does the health facility refer patients to traditional healers	5?					
15.	Are there a	any non-public health providers (e.g. private, mission, or NG : area?	GO owr	ned) in y	our			
	Yes	$\square$ If yes, please continue with question 16.						
	No	If no, please go to question 17.						
16.		nealth facility undertake collaborative activities on-public health services in the catchment area?		Yes	No	N.A.		
	16.1	If yes, list some of these activities.						
	Guidelines, Standards and Norm  17. Indicate whether guidelines on the following issues are available and in use by staff in the health facility:  Available In use							
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
	17.1	How to run an immunization session						
	17.2	Family planning provision						
	17.3	How to manage a child with diarrhoea						
	17.4	How to manage a child with fever						
	17.5	Referral of obstetrical emergencies						
	17.6	Indicate other guidelines in use:			 			

## **Supervision and Monitoring**

18. Are the following documents available in your health facility to the DHMT during super					
			Yes	No	
	18.1	Supervision checklist			
	18.2	Supervision plan or schedule	ă		
	18.3	Reports of past supervision visits			
19.	How mar	ny supervisory visits were carried out at your health			
	facility in	the past 6 months by the DHMT? $ \_ $			
			Yes	No	N.A.
	19.1	Have changes been made as a result of these visits?			
		•	_	_	_
	19.2	If yes, give some recent examples:			
	19.3	How many supervisory visits were carried out at your health months by other groups?  N.A.   _ _	1 facility in th	ie past (	6
	19.4	Who carried out these visits?			
Dr	ug Man	agement			
			Yes	No	N.A.
20.	Do you ha	ve a list of essential drugs for your facility?	ш	Ш	
21.	Indicate w	hether the drugs for the facility, in part or in full, are purchased	I from the fol	lowings	sources
	21.1	Government drug or medical stores in the district			
	21.2	Government central drug or medical stores			
	21.3	Private drug wholesaler in the district			
	21.4	Private drug wholesaler elsewhere			
	21.5	Mission hospital			
	21.6	NGO or other not for profit association			

and t	he nun	the five diseases listed under quaber of days that they were una . ( <i>Check in the tally sheets</i> ).				
		Disease	Name of drug		of days vailable	
2	2.1a			1	1.1	
	2.1b			- ' <u>-</u> 	_·	
2	2.1c			_	_ _	
2	2.2a			_	_ _	
2	2.2b				_ _	
2	2.2c			_	_ _	
2	2.3a			_	_ _	
2	2.3b			_	_ _	
2	2.3c			_	_l_l	
2	2.4a				_ _	
2	2.4b			_ ا	_ _	
2	2.4c			_	_l_l	
2	2.5a			_	_ _	
2	2.5b				_l_l	
2	2.5c			_	_ _	
23. Indic		ether the population can buy (o		ent area of	the faci	ity from
				Yes	No	N.A.
2	3.1	Public health facility				
2	3.2	Not for profit hospital or clinic	(e.g. mission, NGO)			
2	3.3	Private drug vendor(s) or phar		П		
	3.4	Other sources				_
		If yes, please specify				

## **Referral Mechanisms**

24.		anisms does the health facility staff use to refer other health facilities?	Yes	No	N.A.
	24.1	Referral notes (from a lower to a higher level)			
	24.2	Referral feedback reports (back to lower level)			
	24.3	ambulance systems			
	24.4	Communication systems (e.g. radio call, telephone, etc.)			
	24.5	Exemption from payment on showing referral note			
	24.6	Other mechanism(s) in place (please specify):			
25.	Do you rece referred bac	eive referral reports when patients are ck to you?	Yes	Sometimes	No
He	ealth Mar	nagement Information System			
26.	Have you su	ubmitted all health statistics reports in the past 12 months?	Yes	No	
	26.1	Have you had any shortages of health statistics forms in the past 12 months?			
	26.2	Were there other constraints to the preparation and submission of these reports?			
	26.3	If yes, please describe the main constraints for submitting	these	reports:	
	-				
	26.4	Do you keep copies of the health statistics reports you submit?			
	26.5	Are health statistics being analysed by the staff of the facility? (E.g. comparing the figures over time)			
	26.6	If yes, give examples:			
		(graphs, charts, etc.)			
	26.7	Are health statistics used by the staff of the facility?			
	26.8	If yes, give examples:			

27. Have you received any feedback from the district level (s statistics from other facilities) in response to reports or months?			
	Yes	No	N.A.
27.1 If yes, give examples:			

## **SECTION 4: PRIORITY HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

- 28. Please fill in Tables 28.1 to 28.5 based on information provided.
  - 28.1 Indicate the public health interventions being undertaken by the health facility, whether they should be undertaken at this level according to the health service norms (e.g. a defined health package), any constraints faced in their implementation, and the reasoning behind their initiation or lack thereof.

Public health intervention	Undertaken (Yes/No)	Should it be undertaken at this level? (Yes/No)	Constraints in faced implementation	Reasoning behind unexpected action or inaction at this level			
Information an education for health	d						
Basic immunizations							
2. EPI							
3. National Polio Immunization Days							
4. Hepatitis B							
5. Yellow fever							
6. Other, please specify							

Public health intervention	<b>Undertaken</b> (Yes/No)	Should it be undertaken at this level? (Yes/No)	Constraints in faced implementation	Reasoning behind unexpected action or inaction at this level
	l	Reproductive he	alth	
8.Family planning				
9. Antenatal care				
10. Assisted deliveries				
11.Postnatal care				
12.Adolescent sexual health				
	Diseas	se prevention ar	id control	
13. Malaria				
14. Tuberculosis				
15.Leprosy				
16. Dracunculiasis				
17.HIV/AIDS				
18. Other STIs				
19.Mental disorders				_
20. Diabetes mellitus				_
21. High blood pressure				
22. Malnutrition				
23. Diarrhoeal disease				

28.2 Indicate the diseases that are being treated at the health facility, whether they should be treated at this level according to the norm (e.g. the local minimum health package), any constraints faced and the reasoning behind unexpected treatment or lack thereof.

Treatment of specific diseases	<b>Treated</b> (Yes/No)	Should it be treated at this level? (Yes/No)	Constraints in faced implementation	Reasoning behind unexpected action or inaction at this level
1. Malaria				
2. Tuberculosis				
3. STIs				
4. Mental disorders				
5. Diabetes mellitus				
6. High blood pressure				
7. Severe malnutrition				

28.3 Indicate whether the health facility staff are providing the following services, whether they should be provided according to the norm (e.g. health package), any constraints faced, and the reasoning behind the unexpected provision or lack thereof.

Service	Implemented (Yes/No)	Should it be provided at this level? (Yes/No)	Constraints in faced implementation	Reasoning behind unexpected action or inaction at this level
1. School health				
2. Outreach services				
3. Functional adult health literacy programmes (see glossary)				
4. Community rehabilitation				
5. Home care for HIV/AIDS patients				
6. Home care for patients with other conditions				
7. Anti-tobacco activities				
8. Prevention of alcohol and substance abuse				
9. Oral health				

28.4 Indicate whether the following strategies are being implemented by the health facility, whether they should be implemented according to the norm (e.g. health package) and any constraints faced:

	Strategy	Implemented (Yes/No)	Should it be implemented at this level? (Yes/No)	Constraints in faced implementation	Reasons why it is or is not undertaken at this level contrary to what is expected
1.	Mother-Baby Package				
2.	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)				
3.	Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS)				
4.	Roll Back Malaria Community Package				
5.	HIV/AIDS Community Prevention and Care Package				

28.5 Indicate whether the personnel of the health facility are involved in the following areas and if yes, describe briefly any activities being carried out this year:

Programmes	Involved (Yes/No)	Description of activities carried out this year
Family food security     and safety		
2. Safe water supply		
3. Sanitation		
4. Disaster preparedness		
Accident prevention—     home		
Accident prevention—     workplace		
7. Accident prevention— road traffic		
8. Child abuse		
9. Domestic violence		

## **SECTION 5: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Questions in this section should be addressed to the community representatives who are invited for the interview; health personnel should not influence the answers.

29. What are the five most important diseases in the communities that use this health facility? (*Record in order of importance*).

29.1	29.4	
29.2	29.5	
29.3		

30.	. Are community development groups operating in communities that use this health facility? ( <i>E.g. community-based organizations, village or town committees, women's or youth committees)</i>						
	Yes 🔲	If yes, please continue with question 30.1.					
	No 🔲	If no, please go to question 34.					
	30.1	If yes, list those that are involved in health issues.					
	30.2	Are there guidelines on their relationship with the health fac	cility?	Yes	No		
	30.3	If yes, what major issues do these guidelines cover?					
	30.4 30.5	Are women's groups involved in health activities/issues?  Are youth groups involved in health activities/issues?	Yes	No			
31.		hether community groups in the catchment area carry out unity activities listed below.	Yes	No			
	31.1	Health or health-related projects					
	31.2	Mobilization of resources for health					
	31.3	Income generating projects					
	31.4	Water supply projects					
	31.5	Care for the environment					
	31.6	Adult health literacy programmes (see glossary)					
32.		communities in the catchment area contributed the following he past three years?	resourc <b>Yes</b>	es to the l	nealth		
	32.1	Human resources (e.g. through communal labour or payment of staff salaries)					
	32.2	Financial resources (e.g. donations, gifts)					
	32.3	Materials and buildings					

33.		hether the community groups identified in question 30 ved funds from the following sources in the past three years.	Yes	No
	33.1 33.2	Government NGO		
	33.3	Community members		
	33.4	Other donors		
34.	Does the c health staf	community have access to the following mechanisms for provi if on quality and relevance of health services provided?	ding feedb	ack to the
			Yes	No
	34.1	Suggestion box		
	34.2	Review of complaints		
	34.3	Involvement of community representatives in meetings		
	34.4	User satisfaction survey		
	34.5	Other, specify:		
35.	than they a	five health or health-related areas where the health facility pe are presently doing.	rsonnel co	uld do more
	35.1			
	35.2			
	35.3			
	35.4			
	35.5			

# SECTION 6: HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED RESOURCES FUNDING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

36.	Does your facility have a budget?	Yes 🔲	No 🔲
37.	If yes, indicate the sources, the components and the amounts in the following table.	current facility	budget in the
	Which financial year does the data relate to?		
	In which currency are the amounts denominated?		

# Table 4

# Specification of the budgeted amounts

Source	Provided funds		Recurrent costs (a)		Capital	Total costs	% of total health facility
	Yes	No	Salaries	Operations	costs (b)	(a+b)	funds
Central government							
Local government							
NGOs							
User fees							
Donors							
Community							
Other sources (specify)							
Total Budget							

38		e level of authority the health f	acility has in the use of its b	udget	for each		
	specified a	rea.		Full	Partial	None	NA
	38.1	Paying staff salaries					
	38.2	Purchasing drugs					
				Full	Partial	None	NA
	38.3	Purchasing other supplies sulinen, stationery and cleanin					
	38.4	Purchasing equipment					
	38.5	Repairing equipment					
	38.6	Maintaining buildings					
	38.7	Maintaining vehicles					
	38.8	Maintaining motorcycles					
39		nether the following financial m ( <i>Check on existence and actua</i>		Yes	No	N.A.	
	39.1	Financial records					
	39.2	Accounting procedures					
	39.3	Financial reports					
	39.4	Periodic auditing visits					
	39.5	others, please specify					
C	ost Reco	verv					
		health facility charge fees for it	ts services?	Ye	s ]	No	
	40.1	If yes, for which services?					
41	. Does your	health facility charge fees for c	drugs?	Ye	s	No	
					)		
	41.1	If yes, are there any drug tre	eatments available where no	paym	ent is re	quired?	

'	,				
		Ser	vices	Dru	ıgs
		Yes	No	Yes	No
42.1	Direct payment				
42.2	Pre-payment				
42.3	Social health insurance				
42.4	Private health insurance				
42.5	Other, specify				
	mechanism for payment exemption in the facility who cannot afford the fees?	Yes	;	No	N.A.
43.1	If yes, describe the mechanism(s) in place (e.g. who are who decides who should be exempted).	re exempte	d from	paymer	nt and

42. Indicate which of the following payment modalities<sup>6</sup> are in use for services provided and/or drugs

### **Human Resources**

dispensed in the health facility.

44. List the posts of all personnel working in the health facility (for posts where personnel are not working full-time, indicate the proportion of time required e.g. 0.5 for half the time required), the number of personnel needed according to the establishment and the degree of satisfaction that the personnel have with the numbers provided for in the establishment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 42.1 Out of pocket payment by beneficiary.

<sup>42.2</sup> Paid for in advance by beneficiary or employer.

<sup>42.3</sup> Contribution by the beneficiary or employer to an agreed scheme, run by a hospital or a cooperative which will cover the payment of services used.

<sup>42.4</sup> Contribution by the beneficiary or employer to an insurance company which will cover the payment of services used.

Post	Number of personnel currently in post	Number of personnel required according to the establishment	Satisfaction with the establishment*
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			

<sup>\*</sup> Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X

45. Indicate whether the following exist for the personnel in the facility and the degree of satisfaction of the personnel with the current situation.

			Exist fo	or:	Degree of satisfaction*
		All	Some	None	
45.1	Job descriptions				
45.2	Rotation systems				
45.3	Training plans				
45.4	Career plans				
45.5	Housing for personnel				
45.6	Incentives				

<sup>\*</sup> Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X

## Infrastructure, Equipment and Supplies

personnel). Yes No **Comments** Lighting 46.1 46 2 Sanitation facilities **Comments** Yes No 46.3 Water  $\Box$ 46.4 Ventilation 46.5 Cleanliness 46.6 Space 46.7 Storage facilities 46.8 Refrigeration of vaccines 47. Indicate the level of satisfaction of the facility personnel with the **means of communication** between the health facility and the: Level of satisfaction\* 47.1 District Health Office / DHMT 47.2 District hospital \*Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X 48. Does the health facility have adequate transportation for: Yes No N.A. 48.1 Evacuation of emergency cases? 48.2 Providing outreach services? Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_ 48.3 49. Does the health facility have adequate resources to maintain their transportation? Yes No N.A. 50. Does the health facility have a standard list of equipment that should Yes No be available in your facility according to the established norm? 51. Does the health facility use store management procedures such as Yes No ledgers, asset registers, inventory, bin-cards, etc?

46. Indicate whether the following physical conditions in the facility are adequate for performing the services that are expected to be provided. (The assessment team should tour the facility with the

52.	Does the	health facility have the following for purchasing equipmen	t: <b>Yes</b>	No	N.A.
	<ul><li>52.1</li><li>52.2</li><li>52.3</li></ul>	Guidelines If yes, are they used? Procedures If yes, are they followed? Resources If yes, are they adequate?			
53.		health facility have the following for the maintenance of equipment and buildings:	Yes	No	N.A.
	<ul><li>53.1</li><li>53.2</li><li>53.3</li></ul>	Guidelines If yes, are they used? Procedures If yes, are they followed? Resources If yes, are they adequate?			
54.		health facility have the following for disposal of medical was	aste <b>Yes</b>	No	N.A.
	54.1 54.2	Guidelines If yes, are they used? Resources If yes, are they adequate?			
55.	of the follo ( <i>Accordin</i> , 55.1. 55.2.	ne degree of satisfaction with the availability owing resources in the facility g to the facility personnel:  Basic equipment Stationery	Degree of satisfaction*		
	55.3 55.4.	Linen Cleaning materials	_   _		

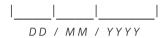
<sup>\*</sup> Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X

Comments from the interviewers:				
For documentation of the assessment exercise:				
Date the health facility was visited://				
Members of the assessment team				
Name:	Position:			
Participants in the group interview				
Name:	Function/post:			

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERATIONALITY OF DISTRICT HEALTH SYSTEMS

#### District Questionnaire

DATE ON WHICH THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WAS COMPLETED





#### **SECTION 1: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

1.	Country	/:	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _				
2.	Region/	Province:	_ _ _	. _ _ _ _		_l_l			
3.	Health	district:	_ _ _			_l_l			
4.	Size of	district (in square	e kilome	tres):  _ _	_ _ _				
5.	District	demographic pro	ofile:	Referen	ce year				
	5.1	Population				_ _ _	. _ _ _		
	5.2	Number of hou	ıseholds	5		_ _ _	. _ _ _		
	5.3	Number of wor	men of c	child beari	ng age (15–49 year	rs)			
	5.4	Number of chil	dren un	der one ye	ear (0–11 months)	_ _ _			
	5.5	Number of chil	dren un	der five ye	ears (0–59 months)	_ _ _	. _ _ _		
	5.6	Sex ratio (numb	ber of m	nales/numk	per of females)	_ _			
	5.7	Adult literacy ra total number o			eople that can read	d and write in	at least	one lan	iguage
		M  _ _ _  %							
		F  _ _ _  %							
	5.8	What percent	age of t	he catchm	nent population of t	the health dis	trict lives	in:	
		Rural areas		%	Urban areas	%			
6.	What a	re the main econ	omic ac	tivities in t	the district?				
							Yes	No	
	6.1	Agriculture (c	rops)						
	6.2	Agriculture (a	nimal hı	usbandry)					
	6.3	Industry							
	6.4	Handicraft							
	6.3	Trading							
	6.5	Others (specif	fy)						

7.				e, the means of transport commonly used by es. Then complete the rest of the table.
		•	able 1a	
	Means of transport	Availa	ble all ound?	If no, for how long is it not available? (number of weeks per year)
_		Yes	No	
8.		nent (i.e. fo table.	or supervis	e, the means of transport commonly used in ion, distribution of drugs and supplies etc.).
	Means of transport	Availa	able 1b ble all ound?	If no, for how long is it not available? (number of weeks per year)
- -		Yes	No	
9.	plies etc.) for one week or more i	n a year?		rict office (for supervision, provision of sup-

If yes, please continue with question 9.2 and 9.3.

If no, please go to question 10.

No 🔲

9.1		geographical areas of the dis are inaccessible:	trict affected and the numb	per of weeks per
	your criac crioy		Number of weeks	Period of
Geogra	phical area	Reason for inaccessibili	ty per year	the year
	<del></del>			
9.2	What percent	age of the district population	lives in the affected areas?	_ _ %
		at community representatives o question 8 in the health faci		nt in the district
10.1		10.6		
10.2		10.7		
10.3		10.8		
10.4		10.9		
10.5		10.10		
11. Is it poss	ible to tell on the	e basis of the health managen	nent information system wh	ich five diseases
had the r		ion rates in the district public	health facilities in the past o	:alendar year?
_	,	ist the five diseases.		
No 🔲	ii no, piease c	ontinue with question 12.		
11.1		11.2		
11.2				
		the district health manageme e district ( <i>in order of importan</i>		heaviest burden
12.1		12.4		
12.2		12.5		
12.3				

## Characteristics of hospitals in the district

### Table 2

R = Regional D = District	œ	7.	6.	4.	ω	2.	-1	Name of health facility		Θ
<b>S</b> = Surgery <b>M</b> = Medicine								(see below)	Type of hospital	2
P = Pediatrics Lab = Laboratory services								mission, NGO, private etc.	Ownership viz government, local government,	(3)
ory services								their utilization	Number of beds (including cots) and	(4)
<b>Z D</b> = = =								No of beds (incl. cots)	number of inpatients past	(5)
<b>D</b> = Doctor <b>L N</b> = Nurse								Bed occupancy (past year)	number of outpatients past	(6)
<b>L</b> = Laboratory Technician								S M O P Lab	provided by the hospital (see below)	(7)
<b>A</b> = Administrator <b>E</b> = Environmental								ab Other D	al as	
tor <b>O</b> = Others (can be specified on an								N M L P A	trained personnel per category (see below)	(8)
can be on an								т О		

O = Other

**O** = Obstetrics & Gynecology

Other—Other services (can be added on an extra page)

**M** = Midwife

**P** = Pharmacist

Health Officer

extra page)

# Characteristics of health centres in the district

## Table 3

Type viz government, of of of facility government, in inpatients (see mission, NGO, catchment below) private etc. area government government year year G MCH VAC DEL FP I	(1)	Name of health facility		5	ώ	4.	رت ا	6.	7.	.co
Population of of inpatients outpatients catchment past past area year year  G MCH VA	(2)	of facility (see below)								
number number of of inpatients outpatients past past year year G MCH VA	(3) Ownership	viz government, local government, mission, NGO, private etc.								
outpatients past year  G MCH VA	(4)	Population in catchment area								
G MCH VA	(5) Total	of inpatients past								
MCH VA	(6) Total	of outpatients past								
EC M LAB Other	(7)	Services provided at the health centre (see below)	MCH VAC DEL FP IEC M LAB							

Type I = Health Post
Type II = Health centre **Type III** = Health centre with inpatients

**FP** = Family Planning **DEL** = Deliveries **VAC** = Vaccinations **G** = General consultations **MCH** = Mother and Child Health

IEC = Information and Education for health

**LAB** = Laboratory services **Other** = Other services (can be added on an extra page)

#### **SECTION 2: MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES**

14. Fill in Table 4 with respect to District Health Management Structures.

#### Table 4

Characteristics		evelopment mittee		Health nittee	District Managem	
Cital acteristics	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No No
1. Is the structure in place?						
Does it have guidelines     on its functions     and responsibilities?						
3. Have meetings been held in the past 12 months?  If yes, a) how many? b) how often?	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
4. Are there records of these meetings? (i.e. minutes)						
<ul> <li>5. Does the structure have authority to make decisions on:</li> <li>▶ District health plans?</li> <li>▶ District health budget?</li> <li>▶ Personnel e.g. posting or transfers?</li> <li>▶ Purchase of drugs and other medical supplies?</li> </ul>						

	14.1	What are the functions of the District Health	Mana	gement leam?
15.	district he	nembers of the District Health Management Te ealth management tasks and functions in hour de the average time spent on clinical work and	s per v	veek. ( <i>The estimated time should</i>
		Position/Title	ı	Estimated average time available for district health management (hours/week)
	15.1			(iiouis/week)
	15.2			
	15.3			
	15.4			
	15.5			
	15.6			
	15.7			
	15.8			
	15.9			
	15.10			
16.	Do the me	embers of the DHMT have job descriptions?	☐ Ye	s (all members) s (some members)

#### **SECTION 3: MANAGERIAL PROCESSES**

Plan	ning		Yes	No			
17.	Does th	ne district have a district health plan?					
	17.1	If yes, what period does the plan cover?	From:	/	_/	To:	//
				dd mm	уууу	dd	тт уууу
	17.2	Is the plan being implemented?					
	17.3	If no, give the reasons why.					
18.	Who ha	ave been involved in the development of t	he plan?	)	Yes	No	N.A.*
	18.1	District Health Management Team					
	18.2	District Development Committee / Local	governn	nent			
	18.3	District Health Committee					
	18.4	Staff of health facilities					
	18.5	Representative(s) of non-public health fac	cilities				
	18.6	Representative(s) of community organiza	itions/gr	oups			
	18.7	NGOs					
	18.8	Donors					
	18.9	Ministry of Health (Central level)					
	18.10	Others, please specify:					
19. Wh	nat role h	nas the central level of the ministry of hea	lth playe	ed in the	developr	ment of the	e plan?
					Yes	No	N.A.
	19.1	Initiated the development of the plan					
	19.2	Developed the plan					
	19.3	Provided advise on the development of t	he plan				
	19.4 19.5	Allocated budget to activities Other, please specify:					

\* N.A. = not applicable

20. List 3 priority objectives included in the plan and give related information in Table 5 below.

Table 5

#### Priority objectives

		1700700			
	Objective	One target per objective (what to be achieved by when)	Two activities per target	Resources allocated	Period planned
1.			a.		
			b.		
2.			a.		
			b.		
3.			a.		
			b.		
				Yes	No
21.	implementa 21.1 If	ealth plan include monitoring and ation? f yes, does the plan specify who w nonitoring and evaluation?			
22.		facilities in the district have health	plans?	_	_
He	alth Sect	or Reforms			
23.	Are health s	sector reforms being implemented	d in the country?		
	Yes	If yes, continue with 23.1.			
	No 🗌	If no, continue with question	24.		
	Don't know	If not known, continue w	vith question 24.		
	23.1	s there a policy to guide the reforr	n process at district lev	el?	
	Yes	If yes, continue with 23.2.			
	No 🔲	If no, continue with question	24.		
	Don't know	If not known, continue w	vith question 24.		

	23.2	If yes, does the DHMT have a copy of this policy?			
		Yes If yes, continue with 23.3.			
		No If no, continue with question 24.			
	23.3	What is the implementation status of the policy in the district?			
	Partia	mplemented			
Co	llabora	tion with Other ACTOTS in the Health Systen	1		
	5 li		Yes	No	N.A.
24.		ct health management teams and traditional health practitioners strict undertake collaborative activities?			
	24.1	If yes, list some of these activities?			
	24.2	Are the traditional health practitioners represented in the	Yes	No	
	2 1.2	District Health Committee?			
25.		e DHMT undertake collaborative activities with the non-public ervices (e.g. private, mission, or NGO owned) in the district?			
	25.1	If yes, list some of these activities?			
	25.2	Are the non-public health facilities represented on the			
27	\\/last_salls	District Health Committee?	atviet e		22
∠6.	vvriat colla	aborative activities with the traditional health practitioners in the di	Strict a	re in pia <b>Some</b>	Ce?
	26.1	Agreements on referral of patients with defined conditions			
	26.2	Submission of reports for the health information system			
	26.3	Notification of cases of specific diseases (e.g. polio, cholera etc.)			
	26.4	Other, specify			

		Indicate which of the following arrangeme facilities in the district:	ents are	e in place	for the i	าon-pเ	ublic hea	alth
		racincies in the district.				All	Some	None
	26.5 26.6 26.7	Agreements on referral of patients with de Submission of reports for the health information of cases of specific diseases (e	mation	system				
	26.8	Other, specify						
<b>Gu</b> 27.		s, Standards and Norms			1	41 1	111. 6.	-1111
_,.		whether guidelines or treatment protocols a trict for the following issues:	ire ava	ilable and	ın use i	n the r	neaith ta	ICIIITIES
			ire ava	Available		ı	nealth fa	
			are ava			ı		у
	27.1 27.2 27.3 27.4	How to run an immunization session Family planning provision How to manage a child with diarrhoea How to manage a child with a fever		Available	e to		n use b	у
	27.1 27.2 27.3	How to run an immunization session Family planning provision How to manage a child with diarrhoea	All	Available	e to		n use b	у

#### **Supervision and Monitoring**

28. Indicate in Table 6 whether the district health management team and the health facilities have copies of the following documents for the various levels of supervision. (*Indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable in the appropriate boxes*).

#### Table 6

#### **Document** Supervision **Availability** Reports on Level of of the **Supervision** plan past supervision **Supervision** document in: checklist or schedule visits Central to district District office Provincial to district District office District office District to Hospitals Hospital District to health District office centres Health centre

28.1 Fill in the number of planned supervisory visits that were actually undertaken in the 6 months prior to the assessment between the various levels indicated in the table. (State not applicable **or** information not available if such is the case):



Level	Number of visits planned	Number of visits actually carried out
National to the district		
Provincial to the district		
District to hospitals		
District to health centres		

28.2 What percentage of the public health facilities in the district were not supervised in the past 6 months?  $|\_|$ 

(Number of health facilities that were not supervised in the past 6 months) x 100%

(Total number of health facilities in the district)

	28.3	What were the reasons for n period?	ot supervising these health fa	cilities durin	g this 6	month
	28.3.1	Lack of time				
	28.3.2	Lack of transportation				
		Lack of funds				
	28.3.4					
		specify				
	Other,					
Dı	rug Man	agement				
29.	Indicate will district:	hether a list of essential drugs	for the various types of health	facilities is av	vailable	in the
	29.1	Hospitals		Yes	No	
	29.2	Health centres (Type I)				
	29.3	Health centres (Type II)				
	29.4	Health centres (Type III)				
					_	
30.	Indicate fro	om which of the following sour	ces the health facilities in the d	istrict get th	eir drug	ζS.
				Yes	No	N.A.
	30.1	Government drug or medical	stores in the district			
	30.2	Government central drug or r				
	30.3	Private drug wholesaler in the				
	30.4	Private drug wholesaler elsev	vhere			
	30.5	Mission hospital				
	30.6	NGO or other not for profit as	sociations			
31.	and the n	•	estion 11, indicate the most fre unavailable in the district store	. , .		0
		Disease	Name of drug		of days ailable	
	31.1a			_	<u> </u> _	
	31.1b			_	_ _	
	31.1c			_	_ _	

	Disease	Name of drug	No. of unava	
31.2a 31.2b 31.2c 31.3a 31.3b 31.3c 31.4a 31.4b 31.5a 31.5a 31.5b 31.5c				_  _  _  _  _  _
31.6	where one or more of the about the 3 months prior to the as (No. of health facilities in whi	nealth facilities visited during the ove-mentioned drugs had been ssessment?  _ _ % ich one or more drugs had been ths) x 100% (Total number of healt)	unavailable In unavailable	e for one or
Referral M	lechanisms			
32. What mechanist the district	nanisms are in use to facilitate i ??	referral of patients between the	e health facilit <b>Yes</b>	ies in
32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	Referral notes (from lower to la Referral feedback reports (back Ambulance systems Communications systems (e.g. radio, telephone, etc.) Graduated fee levels (cheaper more expensive at referral levels exemption from payment on some context of the payment	ck to lower level)  at lower level, rel) showing referral note		
32.7	outer mechanism(s) in place (	piease specify).		

#### Health Management Information System and Research

33.		MT have a district health map?	Yes	NO	
	33.1 Lo 33.2 Lo	s it contain up-to-date information on the following: ocation of public health facilities? ocation of private health facilities? otchment population of health facilities?	0		
34.	Do you know reports for the	how many health facilities in the district have submitted ale past year?	l health infor	rmation	1
			Yes	No	N.A
	34.1 If	yes, please indicate the number.  _ _			
35.	health faciliti district healt	formation system data received from the es being analysed by the h management team? yes how is the information used?	Yes	No	
36.		trict level provide feedback to the health			
	facilities in re	esponse to reports and forms submitted by them?	Yes	No	
37.		ctivity monitoring mechanisms			
		ts or diagrams showing recent health ss in the district being made?	Yes	No	
	av	yes, are such charts and diagrams made railable to health facilities in the district?	Yes	No	
38.		systems research, household surveys or other studies been carried out in the district?	Yes	No	
	38.1 If	yes, please give examples of studies carried out recently:			

#### **SECTION 4: PRIORITY HEALTH ACTIVITIES**

39.1 Indicate the public health interventions/activities that are being provided by the various levels of health facilities in the district. (*Indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable*):

Pι	ublic health intervention	Hospitals	HC type I	HC type II	HC type III
1.	Information and education for health				
		Basic immuni	zations		
2.	EPI				
3.	National Polio Immunization Days				
4.	Hepatitis B				
5.	Yellow fever				
6.	Other, please specify				
		Reproductive	health		
7.	Family planning				
8.	Antenatal care				
9.	Assisted deliveries				
10.	Postnatal care				
11.	Adolescent sexual health				
	[	Disease prevention	and control		
12.	Malaria				
13.	Tuberculosis				
14.	Leprosy				
15.	Dracunculiasis				
16.	HIV/AIDS				
17.	Other STIs				
18.	Mental disorders				
19.	Diabetes mellitus				
20.	High blood pressure				
21.	Malnutrition				
22.	Diarrhoeal disease				

39.2 Indicate which of the following diseases are being managed by the various levels of health facilities in the district. (*Indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable*).

Specific disease treatment	Hospitals	HC type I	HC type II	HC type III
1. Malaria				
2. Tuberculosis				
3. STIs				
4. Mental disorders				
5. Diabetes mellitus				
6. High blood pressure				
7. Severe malnutrition				

39.3 Indicate which of the following services are being carried out by the various levels of health facilities in the district. (*Indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable*).

Service	Hospitals	HC type I	HC type II	HC type III
1. School health				
2. Outreach services				
3. Functional adult health literacy (see glossary)				
4. Community rehabilitation				
5. Home care for chronically ill and HIV/AIDS patients				
6. Home care for patients with other conditions				
7. Anti-tobacco activities				
8. Prevention of alcohol and substance abuse				
9. Oral health				
10. Water and sanitation				

39.4 Are the following health strategies being implemented by the various levels of health facilities in the district (*Indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable*):

н	ealth strategy	Hospitals	HC type I	HC type II	HC type III
1.	Mother-Baby Package/ Safe Motherhood				
2.	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI)				
3.	Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS)				
4.	Roll Back Malaria Community Package				
5.	HIV/AIDS Community Prevention and Care Package				
6.	Participatory hygiene education/Participatory Rural Appraisal package				

39.5 Indicate whether the district health management team, the personnel of health facilities or other public departments in the district are actively involved in the following areas (*indicate Yes, No or N.A. for not applicable*) and describe briefly any joint action being carried out this year.

Programmes	DHMT	Health facility personnel	Other sectors	Joint action
1. Family food security and safety				
2. Safe water supply				
3. Sanitation				
4. Disaster preparedness				
5. Accident prevention—home				
6. Accident prevention—workplace				
7. Accident prevention—road traffic				
8. Child abuse				
9. Domestic violence				

#### **SECTION 5: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

40.	operating (E.g. com	e community development groups g in the district? munity-based organizations, village or town committees, or youth committees)	Yes	No	
	40.1	If yes, list the groups that are involved in health issues:			
	40.2	Are there guidelines on their relationship with the district health structures?	Yes	No	
	40.3	If yes, what major issues do these guidelines cover:			
	40.4	Are women's groups involved in health activities/issues?	Yes	No	N.A.
	40.5	Are youth groups involved in health activities/issues?	Yes	No	N.A.
		hether the community structures in the			
		ry out community activities such as:	Yes	No	N.A.
	41.1	Health or health-related projects		Щ	Ī
	41.2	Mobilization of resources for health	<u> </u>	Щ	Ī
	41.3	Income generating projects		$\sqcup$	
	41.4	Water supply		$\sqcup$	
	41.5	Care for the environment	$\sqsubseteq$	$\Box$	
	41.6	Adult health literacy (see glossary)	$\sqcup$		

district in	the past three years? (Tick DNK for 'do not kno	w′).			
		Yes for most facilities	Yes for some facilities	No	DNK
42.1	Human resources (e.g. through communal labour or payment of staff salaries)?				
42.2	Financial resources (e.g. donations, gifts)?				
42.3	Materials or buildings?				
	hether the community groups identified in ques ved funds from the following sources in the pas Government NGO Community members		Yes	No	DNK
43.4	Other donors				
	community have access to the following mechane district on the quality and relevance of health s	_	•	to the h	ealth
44.1 44.2 44.3 44.4 44.5	Suggestion box Review of complaints Involvement of community representatives in User satisfaction survey Other, specify:	meetings	Yes	No	

42. Have any communities contributed the following resources to public health facilities within the

#### **SECTION 6:** HEALTH AND HEALTH-RELATED RESOURCES FUNDING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

45. Is there a district health budget?	Yes 🔲	No 🔲
46. Indicate the sources, the components and the amounts in the current distrable 8 below:  Which financial year do the data relate to?          YYYY	ict budget	in
In which currency are the amounts denominated:		



Source		Specification of the budgeted amounts							
	Provide	Provided funds		Recurrent costs (a)		Total costs (a+b)	% of total district funds		
	Yes	No	Salaries	Operations					
Central government									
Local government									
NGOs									
User fees									
Community									
Donors									
Other sources (specify)									
Budget total									



						<u></u>	2	ω	4	ъ	6	7	∞	9	10	<u></u>	<u>,</u>
			Туре	of	personnel												
	Number	of	personnel	currently	in post												
Hospital	Number	required	according to	establishment	or norms												
-	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												
Неа	Number	of.	personnel	currently	in post												
Health centres and posts	Number	needed	according to	establishment	or norms												
nd posts	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												
Distr	Number	of	personnel	currently	in post												
District health management	Number	needed	according to	establishment	or norms												
nagement	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												

24	23	22	21	20	19	≅	17	16	15	14	13			
												Type of personnel		
												personnel currently in post	Number	
												according to establishment or norms	Number required	Hospital
												current establishment or norms*	Satisfaction	
												personnel currently in post	Number of	Heal
												according to establishment or norms	Number needed	Health centres and posts
												current establishment or norms*	Satisfaction	nd posts
												personnel currently in post	Number of	Distri
												according to establishment or norms	Number needed	District health management
												current establishment or norms*	Satisfaction with	nagement

47.		OHMT have a role in the allocation of funds to activities urrent financial year?		Yes	No	
48.	Indicate	which level of authority the district has to use its budget f	or each	specified	d area.	
			Full	Partial	None	NA
	48.1	Paying staff salaries				
	48.2	Purchasing drugs				
	48.3	Purchasing other supplies such as linen, stationery, cleaning materials				
	48.4	Purchasing equipment				
	48.5	Repairing equipment				
	48.6	Maintaining buildings				
	48.7	Maintaining vehicles and motorcycles				
49.		whether the following financial monitoring systems e. ( <i>Check on existence and actual use</i> ).	Exist Yes	ence	Actua Yes	
	49.1	Financial records	les			No
	49.2	Accounting procedures				
	49.3	Financial reports				
	49.4	Periodic auditing visits				
	49.5	Others (please specify)				
Co	st Reco	overy				
50.	Do the p	ublic health facilities in the district charge services?		Yes	No	
	If yes,	what proportion charges fees?		All	Some	
	50.1.1	For which services do they charge fees?				
	20					

51.	Do the pu fees for d	blic health facilities in the district charge rugs?	Yes	No	
	51.1	If yes, what proportion charges fees?	All	Some	
	51.1.1	For which diseases are drug charges exempted?			

#### Table 8

Source	Specification of the budgeted amounts											
	Provide	d funds	Recurre	nt costs (a)	Capital costs (b)	Total costs (a+b)	% of total district funds					
	Yes	No	Salaries	Operations								
Central government												
Local government												
NGOs												
User fees												
Community												
Donors												
Other sources (specify)												
Budget total												

52.	drugs disp	riich of the following payment mo ensed in the health facilities.	ualities are in us	se for the	Service	es provi	ueu anc	ı Or
	52.1 52.2 52.3 52.4 52.5	Direct payment Pre-payment Social health insurance Private health insurance Other, specify	Yes	Services No	N.A.	Yes	No	N.A.
		mechanism of payment exemptior who cannot afford the fees?	n in the facilities			Yes	No	N.A.
	53.1	If yes, describe the mechanism(s who decides who will be exemple		vho are e,	xempte	ed from	paymer	nt and
Hu	man Ro	esources						
54.		DHMT have an up-to-date overvie blic health facilities in the district?	•	nel		Yes	No	
	54.1	Indicate for the three categories ment) the types of personnel in the ly in post and the numbers required Also include the degree of satisficantly provided for in the establishment and support personnel—	the district, the rired according to action according should be shown that the view of the	number a o the esta g to the D vhole dist	nd type blishme HMT wi	e of persent or so ith the reclude h	sonnel o taffing r numbers <i>ealth, a</i>	current norms. s cur- edminis
<sup>7</sup> 52.1	J 1	ket payment by beneficiary.						
52.2 52.3	-	advance by beneficiary or employer. on by the beneficiary or employer to an agreed sch d.	neme, run by e.g. a hospi	ital or a coope	erative whi	ich will cov	er the payn	nent of
52.4	Contributi	on by the beneficiary or employer to an insurance	company which will co	ver the payme	ent of servi	ces used.		



					þ	_	2	ω	4	ហ	6	7	∞	9	10	11	3
			Туре	of	personnel												
	Number	of.	personnel	currently	in post												
Hospital	Number	required	according to	establishment	or norms												
	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												
Heal	Number	oţ.	personnel	currently	in post												
Health centres and posts	Number	needed	according to	establishment	or norms												
nd posts	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												
Distri	Number	약	personnel	currently	in post												
District health management	Number	needed	according to	establishment	or norms												
nagement	Satisfaction	with	current	establishment	or norms*												

<sup>\*</sup>Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X



24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13		
												Type of personnel	
												Number of personnel currently in post	
												Number required according to establishment or norms	Hospital
												Satisfaction with current establishment or norms*	
												Number of personnel currently in post	Heal
												Number needed according to establishment or norms	Health centres and posts
												Satisfaction with current establishment or norms*	nd posts
												Number of personnel currently in post	Distr
												Number needed according to establishment or norms	District health management
												Satisfaction with current establishment or norms*	nagement

<sup>\*</sup>Scale: Very Dissatisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4 Undecided = X

situation	according to the DHMT.	_			
		Exists for: D	egree of	satisfacti	on*
		All	Some	None	
55.1	Job descriptions				
55.2	Staff rotation systems				
55.3	Training plan				
55.4	Career plans				
55.5	Housing for personnel				
55.6	Incentives				

55. Indicate whether the following exist in the district and the degree of satisfaction with the current

#### Infrastructure, Equipment and Supplies

56. Indicate the adequacy of the following physical conditions in the public health facilities in the district according to the members of the assessment team.

		Ade	equate	Неа	alth	Hea	lth
		Hos	pital(s)	cen	tres	pos	sts
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
56.1	Lighting						
56.2	Sanitation facilities						
56.3	Water						
56.4	Ventilation						
56.5	Cleanliness						
56.6	Space						
56.8	Refrigeration of vaccines						

57. Indicate the percentages of public health facilities in the district that use the following means for their communication with the district health office. (*For all facilities in the district ; fill in 0 if the communication means is not used at all. If the information is unavailable tick the box under DNK*).

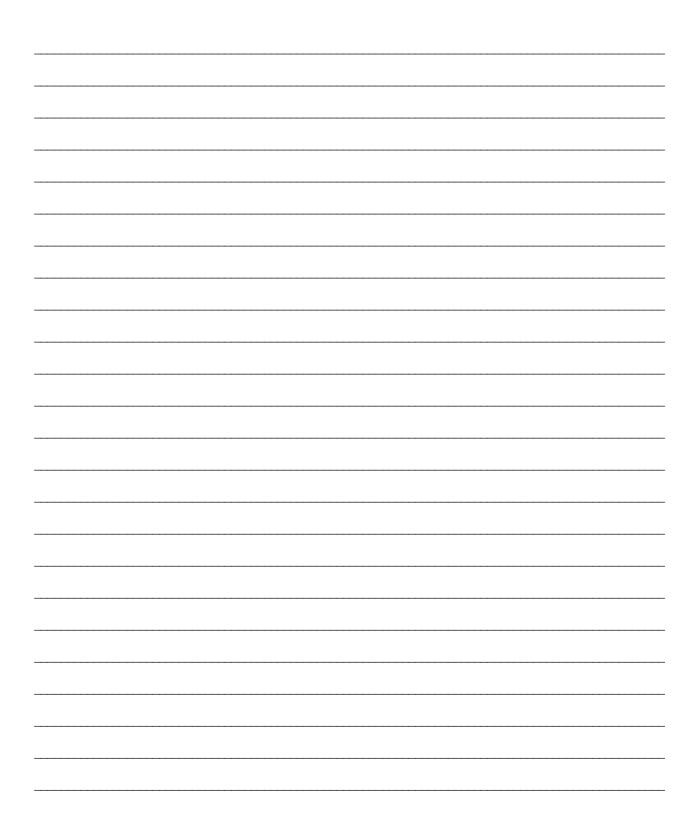
				of facilities	*	DNK
	57.1	Telephone (in health facility)		_ _ %		
	57.2	Telephone (elsewhere, e.g. police, public pho	ne)	_ _ %		
	57.3	Mail sent through postal system		_ _ %		
	57.4	Mail sent through ad hoc messengers		_ _ %		
	57.5	Radio (in health facility)		_ _ %		
	57.6	Radio (elsewhere, e.g. police)		_ _ %		
	57.7	Others (specify)		_ _ %		
* Per	rcentage of t	acilities = (Number of facilities using this means) x	100%			
(Tota	al number of	health facilities in district)				
58.	Indicate t	he DHMT's level of satisfaction with the means	of communicat	ion between		
	the indica	ated levels:				
		Level of satisfaction	*			
	58.1	Health posts District	Health Office			
	58.2	Health centres District	Health Office			
	58.3	District hospital District	Health Office			
	58.4	District Health Office Region	al Health Office			
	58.5	District Health Office MOH (0	Central level)			
*Sca	le: Very Disso	atisfied = 1 Dissatisfied = 2 Satisfied = 3 Very Satisfied = 4	Undecided = X			
59.	Does the	district have adequate transportation for:		Yes	No	
	59.1	the district health management team (to carr	y out			
		supervision, provision of supplies etc.)?				
	59.2	health facilities to provide outreach services?	)			
	59.3	transfer of emergency cases?				
		<i>,</i>				
60.	Does the	district have sufficient resources to maintain				
	its trans	portation?				

Percentage

61.		dard list available in the				
	that the v	various health facilities	should have?	Yes	No	
	61.1	Hospital				
	61.2	Health centre (type I)				
	61.3	Health centre (type II	)			
	61.4	Health centre (type II	1)			
62.		•	on of the assessment team with the urces in the district health facilities.			
		Degree	of satisfaction			
	62.1.	Basic equipment	I _ I			
	62.2.	Stationery	I _ I			
	62.3	Linen	I _ I			
	62.4.	Cleaning materials	1_1			
		store management pr , asset registers, inven	ocedures include the use	Yes	No	N.A.
	or loagers	, 43300 108130013, 1111011	, on caras, etc.	_	_	_

64.	Do the following exist for the purchase of equipment?			No
	64.1	Guidelines		
		If yes, are they used?		
	64.2	Procedures		
		If yes, are they followed?		
	64.3	Resources		
		If yes, are they adequate?		
65.	Do the following exist for the maintenance and repair of			
	equipme	nt and facilities?	Yes	No
	65.1	Guidelines		
		If yes, are they used?		
	65.2	Procedures		
		If yes, are they followed?		
	65.3	Resources		
		If yes, are they adequate?		
66.	Do the fo	ollowing exist in relation to disposal of medical		
	waste (needles, syringes, bottles, expired drugs etc.) ?			No
	66.1	Guidelines		
		If yes, are they used?		
	66.2	Resources		
		If yes, are they adequate?		

Comments of the Assessment team						



#### For documentation of the assessment exercise:

Name:	Position:
Health facilities included in the assess	
Name:	Date visited:
3	(dd/mm/yyyy) I I
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18.	

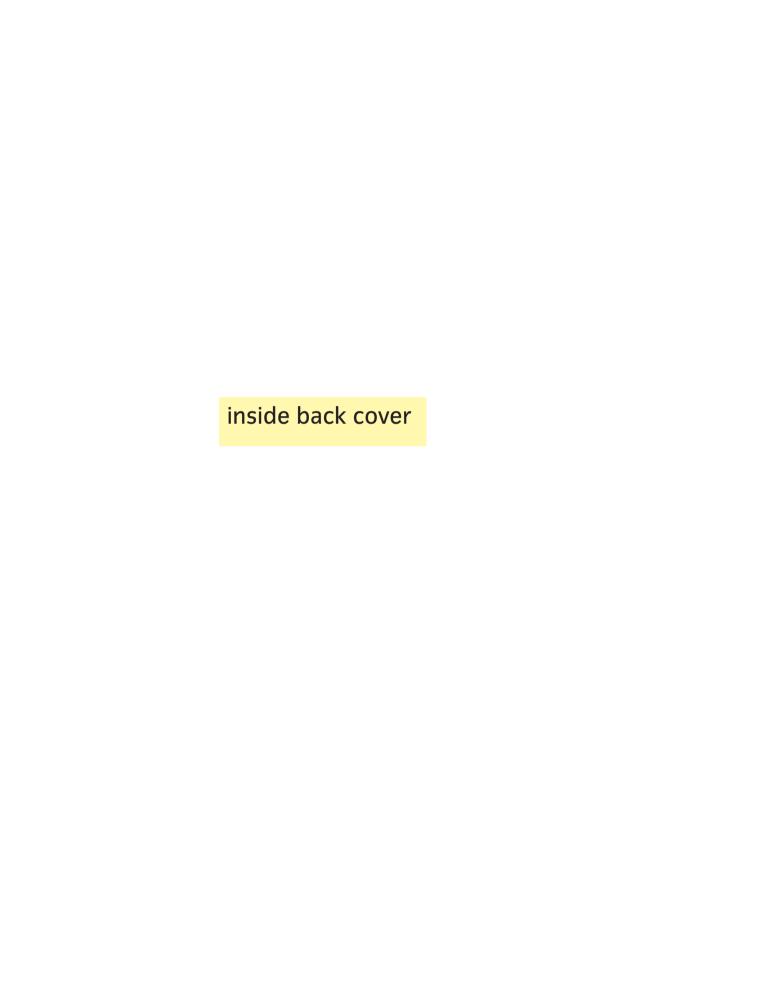
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