

Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative

2010-2011 Baseline
Facility Survey for the
Nigerian Urban
Reproductive Health
Initiative







2010-2011 Baseline Facility Survey for the Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative

January 2012

This report presents some of the key findings from a baseline facility survey designed by the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (MLE) and the Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI). The survey was executed by Data Mapping and Research Consult, Ltd. (DRMC). NURHI is being implemented by a consortium led by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Communication Pro-grams (JHU/CCP). The MLE project is being implemented in Nigeria by the Carolina Population Center (CPC) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC) and the African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC). The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the donor organization, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Information about the Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiative and the MLE project may be obtained at www.nurhi.org and www.urbanreproductivehealth.org

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List of Acronyms

ACPN Association of Community Pharmacists of Nigeria

AGPMPN Association of General Private Medical Practitioners of Nigeria

AGPNP Association of Private Nurse Practitioners of Nigeria

ANC Antenatal Care

APHRC African Population and Health Research Center

BMGF Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CBD Community-based Distribution

CHEW Community Health Extension Worker

CMH Commission for Macroeconomics and Health

CPC Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

CSPro Census and Survey Processing System
DRMC Data Research and Mapping Consult

EC Emergency Contraception
ECP Emergency Contraceptive Pills
FBO Faith-based Organizations
FCT Federal Capital Territory
FMOH Federal Ministry of Health

FP Family Planning

GIS Geographic Information System
GMD Guild of Medical Directors

GPS Geographic Positioning System

GSM Global System for Mobile Communications

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HV High-volume

ICPD International Conference on Population and Development

IEC Information, Education and Communication
IMNCH Integrated Maternal Newborn Child Health

IUD Intrauterine Device

JHU/CCP Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Center for Communications Programs

LAM Lactational Amenorrhea

LAPM Long Acting and Permanent Method

LGA Local Government Area

MCNH Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

MDG Millennium Development Goal

MLE Measurement, Learning and Evaluation

MMR Maternal Mortality Ratio
MVA Manual Vacuum Aspiration

NAPPMED Nigerian Association of Proprietary and Patent Medicine Dealers

NARHS National HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Survey

NDHS Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NPC National Population Commission

NPHCDA National Primary Health Care Development Agency

NPPSD National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development

NSHDP National Strategic Health Development Plan
NURHI Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative

PCN Pharmaceutical Council of Nigeria

PHC Primary Health Center

PMNCH Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

PMS Patent Medicine Stores

PMTCT Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PMV Patent Medicine Vendors

PPFN Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria

PSU Primary Sampling Unit
RH Reproductive Health
QA Quality Assurance
SDP Service Delivery Points
SFH Society for Family Health
SMOH State Ministry of Health

STI Sexually Transmitted Infection

TFR Total Fertility Rate

UNC University of North Carolina
US United States of America

VCT Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Foreword

A key objective of the Measurement, Learning and Evaluation (MLE) project in Nigeria is to undertake a rigorous impact evaluation of the Nigeria Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI) being implemented in six cities of Nigeria: Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria. To achieve this goal, the MLE project designed and commissioned a health facility survey (referred to as the NURHI/MLE 2011 Baseline Facility Survey) to generate data that will provide evidence and a knowledge base for the design and implementation of the interventions and provide baseline information upon which the impact of the facility-based interventions will be measured. The survey included health facilities, pharmacies, and patent medicine stores (PMS); the health facilities were managed by government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private providers, and faith-based organizations. Data collection was implemented by the Data Research and Mapping Consult (DRMC), a private-for-profit research company that conducts surveys for both local and international organizations in Nigeria.

On behalf of the entire MLE team, it is my pleasure to present the final report of this health facility survey. I want to acknowledge the commitment and dedication of the entire DRMC team, especially Mr. Fasiku David who worked tirelessly to ensure the successful implementation of the data collection exercise. Our special thanks go to the NURHI team, for their contributions during the questionnaire development and review process as well as during the report writing meetings.

I also would like to acknowledge the role played by the MLE technical team: Ilene Speizer, Meghan Corroon, and Tom Grey, all from the Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina; and Gwendolyn Morgan, Mike Mutua, and our Nigeria MLE Country Manager, Akinsewa Akiode, all from the African Population Health Research Centre (APHRC). The MLE Quality Assurance Supervisors (MLE-QAS), who were recruited for the survey, provided the field teams with real-time technical and administrative support in order to ensure high quality data.

My sincere appreciation also goes to the entire field team who ensured that we have high quality data even in the face of serious operational challenges. The efforts and contributions of data processing personnel, who worked hard to ensure that the data processing was completed with high quality and in a timely manner, are also appreciated. Last but not least, the report writing team (from DRMC, NURHI, and MLE) worked with great dedication to draft the final report.

I sincerely hope that this report will provide NURHI and the entire reproductive health and family planning community in Nigeria and beyond with the necessary information on the availability and quality of family planning services in urban Nigeria, as well as barriers and access to these services.

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Executive Summary

Background

The Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI) aims to significantly increase modern contraceptive use in six cities in Nigeria: Abuja, Benin, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria. It is a component of the Reproductive Health (RH) Strategy of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), which seeks to reduce maternal and infant mortality and unintended pregnancy in the developing world by increasing access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services.

Methodology

A survey of service delivery points in the six project cities was conducted during February–June 2011 to provide the information needed to support the expansion and development of family planning programs in target urban areas. Audits were conducted at a sample of 400 public- and private-sector health facilities (including hospitals, health centers, maternity and nursing homes, and child welfare clinics), 433 pharmacies, and 555 patent medicine stores. In addition, interviews were conducted with 1,479 service providers assigned to provide family planning and other maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services and 5,440 women age 15-49 years who received those services.

Findings from health facilities

Most health facilities surveyed were hospitals (58 percent) and public health centers (25 percent). In Ibadan and Zaria, public-sector facilities made up nearly two-thirds of the sample; elsewhere most were private-sector facilities. Nurse-midwives, nurses, and community health extension workers (CHEWs) each accounted for about one-quarter of the providers interviewed; less than 6 percent were doctors. Most of the women interviewed came for antenatal care or child immunizations; only 2 percent to 17 percent said that family planning was the main reason for their visit.

At least three-quarters of health facilities, regardless of city and facility type, offer some form of family planning services. Outside of Zaria, the majority of facilities offer three or more modern contraceptive methods, most often combined oral pills, male condoms, injectables, and intrauterine devices (IUDs). Nurses provide the majority of family planning and other maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services at public facilities. Private-sector facilities are more likely to have higher level staff (doctors and nurse-midwives) providing these services.

According to facility audits and provider interviews, family planning information and counseling is well integrated with other MNCH services. However, client exit interviews tell a different story. In each city, only 21 percent to 44 percent of women visiting high-volume facilities for non-family planning services also received family planning information, and no more than 7 percent received a contraceptive method, referral, or prescription.

At least three-quarters of facilities, regardless of city and facility type, had IUDs, injectables, and combined oral pills available in stock at the time of the survey. Availability of other methods varied across cities and facility types. Stock-outs were relatively common, but affected different methods depending

on the city and facility type. Only 23 percent to 64 percent of facilities had all the supplies and equipment needed to provide IUDs; slightly less had the capacity to provide implants.

The survey found that some preconditions for good quality services were lacking. For example, management practices that support high quality family planning services, such as written guidelines and service protocols and periodic audits, are largely absent at most facilities. Recent in-service training on family planning was also lacking, although almost all providers had pre-service training on family planning. While most providers in all cities feel capable of providing combined oral pills, injectables, male condoms, and natural methods or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), their ability to provide other methods varies by city. Many say they cannot even offer counseling on female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants. Providers frequently restrict the client's eligibility to use a method—especially injectables, IUDs, and female sterilization—based on marital status and partner's consent.

The proportion of family planning clients who reported "high" overall satisfaction with their visit ranged from 36 percent in Abuja to 79 percent in Zaria. From the client's perspective, lack of visual privacy during the consultation is a common problem.

One-third to two-thirds of family planning and MNCH clients did not visit the facility closest to their home. According to family planning clients, they primarily choose a health facility based on its good reputation and service quality, along with perceptions that providers treat patients well, although practical considerations such as cost and location also play a role.

Findings from pharmacies and patent medicine stores

In every city, most pharmacies and patent medicine stores are open at least six days a week and at least 11 hours a day. Over 90 percent of pharmacies in Abuja, Benin City, Ilorin, and Kaduna provide information and counseling on family planning, as do about 70 percent of pharmacies in Ibadan and Zaria. However, only 22 percent to 61 percent of pharmacy respondents have received training on family planning and, for the most part, that training took place more than one year ago.

Most patent medicine store operators (from 53 percent in Kaduna to 97 percent in Abuja) say they discuss family planning and birth spacing with clients. They are also likely to refer clients to other stores or facilities for family planning services (from 71 percent in Ilorin to 93 percent in Abuja). Except in Benin City, however, most patent medicine store respondents have no professional medical qualification or training on family planning.

Patent medicine stores tend to carry fewer modern family planning methods than pharmacies. The majority of both outlets had male condoms and combined oral pills in stock at the time of the survey. Most pharmacies also had emergency contraception and injectables in stock. The incidence of stockouts varies widely across cities, but in the last 30 days more than one-quarter of pharmacies in Abuja, Benin City, and Ibadan reported stock-outs of combined oral pills, while half to two-thirds of patent medicine stores in Benin City, Ibadan, and Ilorin reported stock-outs of injectables.

Around nine in ten pharmacies and patent medicine stores protect stored contraceptive commodities from water, sun, and pests. Stocking patterns vary by city. Except in Abuja, at least three-quarters of pharmacies and patent medicine stores receive contraceptives within one week of placing an order.

Pharmacies are more likely than patent medicine stores to have socially marketed contraceptives in stock in Abuja, Kaduna, Benin City, and Zaria. The opposite is true in Ibadan and Ilorin.

Both pharmacy and patent medicine store respondents sometimes impose restrictions on access to contraceptive methods based on the client's parity, marital status, and partner's consent. Generally, they are most likely to restrict access to combined oral pills and injectables and least likely to restrict access to male and female condoms. Pharmacy respondents are somewhat more likely to restrict eligibility based on marital status and spousal consent than on parity.

Program implications

The survey findings suggest a number of opportunities for programs to improve the delivery of family planning services and promote contraceptive use. Programs can help:

- Routinely integrate family planning messaging, counseling, and method provision into antenatal
 care and child immunization services in order to reach out to women who do not currently use
 family planning.
- Address contraceptive method stock-outs, and ensure that health facilities that can offer longterm and permanent methods are equipped to do so, especially for the insertion and removal of IUDs and implants.
- Strengthen providers' knowledge of, ability to counsel on, and capacity to provide a wider range of family planning methods by sponsoring in-service training on family planning, especially on implants, male sterilization, and female sterilization.
- Improve the quality of care by assisting management in establishing—and ensuring the implementation of—written guidelines, service protocols, and schedules for periodic audits.
- Respond to client concerns about the lack of visual privacy during consultations by sensitizing
 providers to the issue, working with facilities to establish needed structures, and including
 privacy in the periodic audits plan.
- Overcome providers' biases by emphasizing evidence-based, medical criteria for family planning provision over personal beliefs, conducting training on interpersonal communication and counseling, and focusing on the health benefits of spacing, even for women of low parity.
- Move individuals who currently rely on condoms, pills, and emergency contraception from pharmacies and patent medicine stores to more reliable methods by fostering a robust referral strategy within family planning provider networks.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Nigerian health system

The Nigerian health system includes a mix of public and private service delivery. The public health sector is divided across the three tiers of government responsible for providing social services: the Federal Government, 36 States plus the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Abuja, and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Each tier of government is highly autonomous, which allows for considerable discretion over the allocation and utilization of resources, but may lead to poor and fragmented coordination. The arrangement also constrains the influence of the federal government over state and local governments. The roles and responsibilities of each tier of government are not clearly defined, and the existence of well-funded parastatals and vertical programs dedicated to single diseases adds to the fragmentation.

The Nigerian health care system is stratified into three levels:

- The tertiary level includes highly specialized services and focuses mainly on curative care, teaching, and research. The Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) is responsible for policy formulation, technical assistance, and the provision of services through tertiary and teaching hospitals.
- The secondary level of care is administered by state governments and provided at comprehensive health centers and general hospitals. Each State Ministry of Health (SMoH) oversees the delivery of secondary-level services, including statewide radiological, diagnostic, referral, and emergency medical services, and also supports the effective delivery of primary health care (PHC) services through the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA).
- At the primary level, local governments are responsible for managing the bulk of service delivery points, which consist of primary health care centers (65 percent), dispensaries (18 percent), health posts (14 percent), and maternity centers (3 percent). Primary health services include basic care, health education, simple laboratory tests, and preventive care services.

Relationships between the three tiers will be guided in future by the National Strategic Health Development Plan (NSHDP) 2010-2015. The NSHDP is the first of its kind in the history of the development of the Nigerian health care delivery system and was approved by the Federal Government of Nigeria and all 36 States. It was developed using a participatory, bottom-up approach to ensure ownership by all the three tiers of the Nigerian government. It will serve as the overarching, all-encompassing reference document for actions in health by all stakeholders to ensure transparency and mutual accountability for results in the health sector.

The private-sector component of the Nigerian health system includes formal and informal providers, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, as well as individuals. Private care providers in Nigeria far outnumber public sector providers, but the type of services they provide and their quality are less well documented. A number of private health facilities are believed to be operating without appropriate licensure by the necessary regulatory agencies, making it difficult to accurately estimate their number. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that private-sector expenditures constitute

more than 60 percent of all health care expenditures in Nigeria (WHO, 2011). Private-sector providers play an especially important role in urban areas. In Ogun and Lagos States, for example, more than 75 percent of private health facilities were situated in urban areas (AHCS, 1987, Jeboda, 1989; Ogunbekun, 1996). In Oyo State, 83 percent of all registered physicians and 93 percent of specialists in private practice worked in the state capital of Ibadan, although only 41 percent of the state's population lives there (Olubuyide, 1994). These numbers illustrate the crucial role played by the private sector in the provision of health care services in urban Nigeria, as well as the need for an increased focus on support and documentation to private-sector providers in order to achieve access and quality of care objectives.

1.2 Health care financing

Limited funding for health care services at all levels hampers the performance of the health care system in Nigeria and is reflected in the poor quality of resources and management. Currently, public health sector spending is less than the minimum needed (\$34-\$40 per person per year) to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), as estimated by the Commission for Macroeconomics and Health (CMH). Progress towards the target of \$34 per capita or the Abuja Declaration's target of a 15 percent allocation to health from the national budget has been slow, with public health spending viewed as "consumption" rather than "investment."

Within the Nigerian government structure, the bulk of financial resources come from oil and flow into the Federation account. These resources are shared among federal, state, and local governments according to an allocation plan. Transfers to the state and local governments are not earmarked, so they are free to decide how to spend their allocations. In addition, state and local governments are not required to provide budget and expenditure reports to the federal government. As a result, the federal government does not have any significant influence on funds allocated for secondary and primary health care services (FMoH, 2009a). This lack of accountability needs to be addressed if the National Health Plan and Integrated Maternal Newborn Child Health (IMNCH) strategy are to have the desired impact.

1.3 Human resources for health

Nigeria has one of the largest supplies of human resources for health in Africa, comparable only to Egypt and South Africa. There are 39,210 doctors, 124,629 nurses, and 88,796 midwives registered in Nigeria, which translates into about 30 doctors and 100 nurses per 100,000 population, well above the regional average for sub-Saharan Africa of 15 doctors and 72 nurses per 100,000 population (AHWO, 2008).

While the overall number of health workers seems high, ensuring the availability of competent health care providers where their services are most needed has been a major challenge in Nigeria in the face of shifting health needs and demands, declining resources, and global economic, political, and technological change (AHWO, 2008). The uneven distribution of the health workforce deprives vulnerable groups of access to lifesaving services. This problem is aggravated by accelerated migration in open labor markets, which draws skilled workers away from the poorest communities and countries.

1.4 Fertility and population growth in Nigeria

Nigeria has one of the fastest population growth rates in the world, 3.2 percent according to the 2006 Population and Housing Census. At this rate, it would only take only 22 years for Nigeria's population to double. The population increased from 88.5 million in 1991 to 140 million in 2006. Fertility and mortality patterns have also resulted in a young population structure, with children under age 15 accounting for more than two-fifths of the population (Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette, 2009). According to the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), the total fertility rate (TFR) is 5.7 births per woman, only slightly lower than the TFR of 6.0 births found by the 1990 NDHS. Rural women give birth to two more children than urban women, on average (NPC and ICF Macro, 2009).

Compared with other countries on the continent, the transition from high to low fertility in Nigeria appears to be one of the slowest. In 1988, the Federal Government of Nigeria responded by establishing a National Policy on Population for Development. This policy was reviewed in 2005, giving way to the National Policy on Population for Sustainable Development (NPPSD). The NPPSD recognizes that population factors, environmental issues, and social and economic developments are interconnected, and that their management is critical to the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. One of the targets of the 2005 NPPSD is the reduction of the total fertility rate by at least 0.6 children every five years by encouraging child spacing through the use of family planning (Adebayo and Gayawan, 2011).

1.5 Contraceptive prevalence

Limited use of family planning is a major factor contributing to current fertility patterns and high population growth. According to the 2008 NDHS, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for Nigeria was 15 percent for any method and 10 percent for modern methods, which include female and male sterilization, the pill, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants such as Norplant, female and male condoms, the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, diaphragms, and foam, jelly or spermicide. These figures are only slightly higher than the 2003 NDHS findings of 13 percent for any method and 8 percent for modern methods (NPC and ORC Macro, 2004).

Factors associated with low contraceptive prevalence rates include cultural support for large family size, misconceptions about family planning methods, low levels of communication between spouses, low levels of male involvement in women's health issues, and a strong preference for male children (Ujuju et al., 2011). On the supply side, the challenges include inadequate access to family planning services and poor quality of services. In the past, inadequate demand creation efforts by the government have also contributed to low uptake of family planning.

1.6 National Reproductive Health Policy

As part of its commitment to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Nigeria launched a National Reproductive Health Policy and Strategy to Achieve Quality Reproductive and Sexual Health for All Nigerians in 2001. This was followed by the development of a National Reproductive Health Strategic Framework and Plans to support the policy implementation process. A 2007 assessment found that the targets were not met and the overall reproductive health status of the Nigerian population remained poor. However, progress was made on some fronts, including:

- improved visibility of the safe motherhood agenda,
- increased access to maternal health services through free services provided by some states,
- improved male involvement in family planning,
- improved policy environment for family planning services,
- wider implementation of the school-based National Family Life and HIV Education curriculum,
- greater involvement of stakeholders in the provision of adolescent reproductive health services,
- increased awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and
- passage of bills against harmful practices against women in five states.

The review also noted the development of policy and strategic frameworks on HIV/AIDS as well as standards of practice for family planning and STIs. All of these have been included in the new 2010 National Reproductive Health Policy (FMoH, 2010).

1.7 Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (IMNCH) Strategy

In Africa, Nigeria has the highest number of both maternal and neonatal deaths per annum. Each year, there are some 33,000 maternal deaths and almost 241,000 children die in the first month of life. Nigeria is one of three African countries that account for 20 percent of all maternal deaths worldwide. The national maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is 545 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (NPC and ICF Macro, 2009). Gender inequalities, rooted in socio-cultural practices and norms, perpetuate a high number of maternal and neonatal deaths. Underlying factors include the low educational status of women and their limited decision-making abilities, cultural practices around childbirth, and early marriage, all of which impede women's access maternal health services.

An Integrated Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (IMNCH) Strategy was developed in 2007 to improve maternal, newborn, and child health care service delivery in Nigeria and keep alive the hope of achieving MDGs 4 and 5 (FMoH, 2007). The IMNCH Strategy is a paradigm shift in the distribution and utilization of health resources among Nigeria's health care services; the emphasis is on providing a continuum of health care service delivery in ways that are cost-effective and maximize impact. The strategy identifies three service delivery modes for health care: family/community-based services, population-oriented services, and clinical-based individual services. The strategy is designed to be implemented in three phases, from 2007 to 2015.

1.8 Strengthening family planning services

There have been efforts over a period of many years to expand and improve the provision of family planning services in Nigeria, but they resulted in little change in contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning. More recently, the FMoH has moved forward on several fronts to strengthen its reproductive health program.

The literature suggests that improving the quality of family planning services may increase women's satisfaction with services, continued use of contraceptive methods, and, ultimately, their ability to achieve their fertility goals (Bruce, 1990), although there is little empirical evidence demonstrating whether or how these impacts can be achieved. Based on this presumption, the FMoH introduced a set

of performance standards for family planning services in Nigerian hospitals in 2009 to ensure that facilities and providers implement best practices (FMoH, 2009b). The FMoH also recognized the critical importance of support systems—such as management information systems, commodity logistics, physical infrastructure, and supervision—to the improvement of service quality.

The 2010 National Reproductive Health Policy reaffirmed the need to strengthen the nation's family planning program, which has historically been driven by external funding resources and donors. A strategic focus of that policy is to enable Nigerian families to achieve "desired and intended fertility, including prevention of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies through the provision of high quality services for family planning, including infertility services" (FMoH, 2010: 37). The recent move to improve maternal health through an integrated maternal, newborn and child health strategy also has stimulated a new sense of direction and focus on family planning, because family planning is acknowledged as key to achieving improved maternal health.

Pressures to assure an adequate supply of contraceptive commodities at the national, state, LGA, and facility levels have led to critical innovations by stakeholders, including government, and a renewed resolve to reposition family planning and achieve increased contraceptive prevalence. This culminated in the Federal Government's decision to launch a National Free Family Planning Commodity Policy on April 17, 2010. State and local governments are bound by this policy commitment to offer free contraceptives at public health facilities. This landmark event symbolized a new era of transformation in the implementation of the family planning program. In December 2011, the FMoH signed a memorandum with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) making US\$3 million available for commodity procurement as the beginning of an anticipated long-term government agenda to ensure a sufficient supply of contraceptives for a successful family planning program.

1.9 Integrating family planning and HIV services in Nigeria

Family planning plays a pivotal role in delay of first pregnancy, child spacing, and prevention of STIs, and thus in maternal and child health outcomes. It contributes to both mitigating the HIV epidemic and improving women's health. The FMoH has developed a policy document to promote the integration of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services. This will increase service delivery coverage, reduce missed opportunities, increase cost-effectiveness, maximize impacts, and improve the quality of care.

In this environment, a vast opportunity exists to integrate family planning into HIV services and provide comprehensive reproductive health services that will reduce new infections. Given that most clients of HIV services are sexually active and of reproductive age, integrating contraceptive services into these programs allows providers to holistically address clients' dual risks of HIV infection and unintended pregnancy. At the same time, the integration of HIV messages and services into family planning programs also serves to expand HIV prevention and treatment by capitalizing on an existing service delivery system. The integration of family planning and HIV services also provides both programs an opportunity to reach clients who might not seek standalone services for reproductive health or STIs.

1.10 The Urban Reproductive Health Initiative

The Reproductive Health (RH) Strategy of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality and unintended pregnancy in the developing world by increasing access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services. The four-country Urban RH Initiative—which is being implemented in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Utter Pradesh, India—is a component of the RH Strategy. In Nigeria, the Urban RH Initiative is being implemented through the Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI), led by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Center for Communications Programs (JHU/CCP). NURHI aims to significantly increase modern contraceptive use in six selected urban areas of Nigeria: Abuja (FCT), Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria.

The objectives of the NURHI program are to:

- Develop cost-effective interventions for integrating quality family planning with maternal and newborn health, HIV and AIDS, postpartum and post-abortion care programs.
- Improve the quality of family planning services for the urban poor with emphasis on high-volume clinical settings.
- Test novel public-private partnerships and innovative private-sector approaches to increase access to and use of family planning by the urban poor.
- Develop interventions for creating demand for and sustaining use of contraceptives among marginalized urban populations.
- Increase funding and financial mechanisms and a supportive policy environment for ensuring access to family planning supplies and services for the urban poor.

By reaching urban women with the greatest need, this comprehensive strategy is expected to increase contraceptive use among women in urban and peri-urban areas and potentially to diffuse to rural areas to which urban women are linked. Beginning in 2010, baseline surveys were undertaken to provide the information needed by NURHI to support evidence-based expansion and development of family planning programs in areas with high rates of unintended pregnancy and maternal and infant mortality.

1.11 The Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project

The Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project is the evaluation component of the Urban RH Initiative. The project's goal is to promote evidence-based decision-making in the design of integrated family planning and reproductive health interventions for the Urban RH Initiative. The MLE project is responsible for evaluating NURHI from the outset, using rigorous and state-of-the-art methods to measure the impact of the Initiative on modern contraceptive use in diverse population groups.

The MLE project will address the evaluation gap for urban FP initiatives by:

- explicitly examining intra-urban differences in program impacts through comparison of the wealthy and the poor and of populations in formal and non-formal settlements;
- using a strong program framework to examine steps along the causal pathway and assessing the plausibility of program effects on outcomes;

- using a longitudinal design to ensure the highest possible standard of evidence with minimal disruption to program implementation; and
- developing study tools and methods that permit generalization beyond the particular intervention areas and countries under study.

The MLE project was initiated one year prior to the implementation of NURHI program activities so that baseline conditions in the Nigerian project cities could be documented and the data used to guide the design of program activities and to provide the MLE team with crucial information about family planning and reproductive health issues on the eve of program implementation. A household survey was conducted from October 2010 to April 2011, and data were collected from a representative sample of more than 16,000 households in Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria. All eligible women age 15-49 in selected households were questioned individually during a face-to-face interview, as were men age 15-59 in half of selected households in four cities.

Findings from the baseline household survey, which have been fully reported elsewhere (MLE et al., 2011), were used to design a facility survey that could provide a comprehensive picture of the strengths and weakness of family planning service delivery points in all six project cities. This report presents the results of the NURHI/MLE 2011 Baseline Facility Survey.

Chapter 2. Methods

The NURHI/MLE 2011 Baseline Facility Survey was designed to provide information that will support the expansion and development of family planning programs in target urban areas that have high rates of unintended pregnancy and maternal and infant mortality. Information was collected from a sample of facilities and other service delivery points (SDPs) managed by government, private providers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations (FBOs) in six cities: Abuja, Kaduna, Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, and Zaria.

2.1 Survey organization

Data Mapping and Research Consult, Ltd (DMRC) implemented the NURHI/MLE 2011 Baseline Facility Survey, in collaboration with the FMoH and NURHI. The survey received technical support from MLE. Financial support for the survey came from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

2.2 Objectives

The primary objective of the baseline facility survey was to generate data that will provide knowledge for the design, implementation, and impact evaluation of the project. A second objective was to serve as the baseline for an impact evaluation of NURHI facility-based interventions.

Other secondary objectives were to:

- Assess the preparedness of selected health facilities in Nigeria to provide high quality, integrated family planning services.
- Describe the processes followed by providers in providing family planning counseling and services.
- Document the extent to which family planning services are integrated into other maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services.
- Identify gaps in equipment, training, commodity availability, support services, and resources needed by facilities and providers to offer high-quality family planning counseling and services.
- Compare findings by city, facility type, and managing authority (public versus private).
- Understand clients' perceptions of family planning services provided at high-volume sites.

2.3 Sampling

Data were collected from a sample of service delivery points (SDPs) that provide, or have the potential to provide, family planning services and/or methods, including health facilities, pharmacies, and patent medicine stores. The sampling methodology also included the selection of service providers and women for interviews.

2.3.1 Sampling frame

As part of the preparation for the sampling design, a secondary list of health facilities was obtained from relevant agencies such as the National Bureau of Statistics, FMoH, National Primary Health Care

Development Agency (NPHCDA), SMoH offices, Guild of Medical Directors (GMD), Association of General Private Medical Practitioners of Nigeria (AGPMPN), Association of Private Nurse Practitioners of Nigeria (AGPNP), Association of Community Pharmacists of Nigeria (ACPN), and Nigerian Association of Proprietary and Patent Medicine Dealers (NAPPMED). A list of registered pharmacies located within project cities and LGAs was also consulted for sampling purposes. Data Research and Mapping Consult then physically verified and updated the master list in each city. The verification procedure included the administration of a simple questionnaire that collected basic information, including name, type, ownership, community, address, and LGA where the facility was located. A geographic information system (GIS) point was also collected at each service delivery point, using a geographic positioning system (GPS) device.

2.3.2 Sample of health facilities

The facility sample was carefully designed to allow an analytic link to be drawn between women who participated in the NURHI/MLE 2010–2011 Baseline Household Survey and the facilities sampled in the 2011 Baseline Facility Survey. Two categories of health facilities were included in the sample:

- High-volume facilities are facilities selected for intervention activities by the NURHI program.¹
- *Preferred providers* are facilities frequently named by the 16,000 women in the NURHI/MLE 2010-2011 Baseline Household Survey described in section 1.11.

All high-volume facilities were included in the survey as well as a sample of preferred providers. To select preferred providers, women's reports of where they go for child health, maternal health, family planning visits, and HIV testing were examined. The health facility most commonly mentioned by women in the same primary sampling unit (PSU) was considered to be the preferred provider. Sometimes the preferred provider was already included in the sample as a high-volume facility; in that case, the second most commonly reported facility was included in the sample. If the second most commonly reported provider was also a high-volume facility, no further selection was made. In cities where the total sample of preferred providers was small, we selected additional facilities named by women in the PSUs to increase the sample size. Including preferred providers in the sample of health facilities served two purposes: it increased the total sample size and also ensured that the facilities in the sample were ones that urban women actually visit. Over time improvements in NURHI-targeted facilities may lead to improvements in other facilities, and the preferred providers permit the assessment of this type of program diffusion.

The sample included a variety of facility types: hospitals, health centers, maternity and nursing homes, and child welfare clinics under public, faith-based, private, and NGO managing authorities. A sample of

¹ For program purposes, NURHI defined "high-volume facilities" as the top service delivery sites by client load that offered both antenatal care (ANC) and immunization services and that see more than 1,000 ANC clients per year. High-volume facilities include tertiary, secondary, and military hospitals, as well as Public Comprehensive Health Centers and other sites offering free MCNH Services. All of these sites were included in the baseline survey.

400 health facilities across the six cities was selected for the survey. Most, but not all, of the high-volume facilities were in the public sector.

2.3.3 Sample of health service providers

For the purposes of this survey, a health service provider is defined as a person who is eligible (i.e., medically qualified) to provide clinical services and is currently assigned to provide direct clinical family planning, MNCH, or STI/HIV services to clients in each of the selected health facilities. In addition, providers were only interviewed if they were employed on a permanent basis. Providers meeting these criteria were eligible for an interview regardless of whether they were employed full-time or part-time at the selected health facility. Health workers were **not** eligible for an interview: if they only performed administrative duties and never provided any type of direct clinical services, if they were serving as an intern or volunteer, if their qualifications did not permit direct provision of services (e.g., nurses' aides and volunteers), or if they provided services other than family planning, MNCH, or STI/HIV services.

Selection of the service providers to be interviewed was carried out on the day of the facility audit by the field research team assigned to that city. The names of all providers at a facility who offered family planning and/or MNCH services and were on duty on the day of the study were listed on a roster in the facility audit questionnaire. A maximum of four providers per facility were sampled. In facilities where more than four eligible providers were available, a simple random sampling procedure was used to select four providers for interviews from those listed. In facilities with fewer than five eligible providers, all eligible providers were interviewed. A total of 1,479 providers were interviewed for this survey across the six cities. No weighting was applied in the analysis.

2.3.4 Sample of women for exit interviews

Women age 15-49 years who visited a high-volume facility for family planning, MNCH, and/or certain related services, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), postpartum care, and post-abortion care, were eligible for client exit interviews. After identifying clinic days at high-volume facilities, a group of three interviewers visited each facility to conduct exit interviews. They approached women who came for services that day, screened them for eligibility using the women's exit interview questionnaire, and asked for verbal consent to an interview. The interviewers remained at each facility until they had conducted the required number of exit interviews. The study design called for a sample of 850 interviews in each city across all high-volume facilities, for a total of 5,100 interviews. That target was exceeded, and a total of 5,440 exit interviews were conducted.

2.3.5 Sample of pharmacies

A master sampling frame of pharmacies was first compiled in each city. Although the study design called for a sample of 100 pharmacies per city, this was only possible in Abuja, Ibadan, and Kaduna because there were fewer than 100 pharmacies listed in each of the other three cities. A simple random sampling procedure was used to select 100 pharmacies in Abuja and Kaduna, where the compiled list of pharmacies outnumbered the sample required. In Ibadan, the list only slightly exceeded the target of

100. Therefore, all listed pharmacies were included in the survey sample in Benin City, Ibadan, Ilorin, and Zaria.

2.3.6 Sample of patent medical stores (PMSs)

The survey design called for a sample of 100 patent medicine stores in each city. After compiling a list of all such stores, 100 stores were randomly selected in each city except Abuja. Abuja had less than 100 patent medicine stores, so all listed stores were included in the survey sample.

2.4 Survey implementation

The NURHI/MLE Baseline Facility Survey was implemented by Data Research and Mapping Consult Limited (DRMC) from January 2011 to July 2011. Eight principal officers of DRMC formed a core team in the day-to-day implementation of the survey.

Major tasks performed included overall planning of the survey, finalization of the master sampling frame through compilation of pre-existing lists, design of questionnaires, development of training materials, pretesting, recruiting of fieldworkers and supervisors, training and data collection, supervision and other data quality assurance procedures, data entry, analysis, and report writing. Overall technical supervision was provided by MLE.

2.5 Data collection instruments

Five instruments were used to collect data for the facility survey, including three facility audit questionnaires (for health facilities, pharmacies, and patent medicine stores), a service provider questionnaire, and a women's exit interview questionnaire. The questionnaires were adapted from other facility survey tools (e.g., the DHS Service Provision Assessment and the Population Council's Situation Analysis) to reflect issues relevant to Nigeria. The women's exit questionnaire was translated into Hausa and Yoruba, the main spoken vernacular languages in the six focal cities.

The questionnaires were pretested on 9-15 December 2010 to improve the quality and the flow of questions as well as the translations. Three female research assistants, eight male DRMC staff, and one medical doctor from the FMoH participated in the pretest training and field exercise. During the pretest period, participants practiced collecting data at 16 facilities, 24 pharmacies, and 16 patent medicine stores in Keffi, Nassarawa State. None of these pretest facilities were included in the main sample. The questionnaires were then finalized for fieldwork and data collection.

At health facilities, pharmacies, and patent medicine stores, field workers interviewed a manager or other representative to obtain information on the:

- Number of family planning clients served
- Quality of services
- Types of services provided
- Types of providers
- Prescription requirements
- Availability of each family planning method offered

• Occurrence and duration of stock-outs

The provider questionnaire elicited information on areas such as:

- Background information of respondent
- Training on family planning
- Knowledge and provision of family planning services by type of method
- Integration of family planning with other services
- Provider barriers to providing family planning services

The women's exit interview questionnaire was used to collect information from women visiting high-volume facilities for family planning, child health, PMTCT, postpartum care, or post-abortion care. The women were asked questions regarding:

- The nature of the visit and the services sought
- For non-family planning clients, whether integrated family planning information or services were offered
- Client's satisfaction with the visit
- Choice of and access to the facility
- Personal characteristics of the client, such as age, education, religion, experience with family planning, media habits, and exposure to family planning messages

2.6 Training

Over 90 people were recruited by DRMC to serve as interviewers, supervisors/editors, and city coordinators. Prior to the commencement of the training, research assistants were selected across the six cities where the survey was to be conducted. It was anticipated that research assistants would be familiar with the terrain, language and cultural diversity of their own cities. They participated in the main interviewer training, which was conducted on 6-11 January 2011 in Keffi, Nassarawa State.

All research assistants from the six survey cities as well as the facilitators and MLE representatives participated in the training. The training was conducted in English and included lectures, presentations, practical demonstrations, written tests, and practice interviewing in small groups. Practice interviews were conducted in Yoruba and Hausa, the languages of the questionnaires.

2.7 Data collection

Fieldwork for the NURHI/MLE Baseline Facility Survey took place over a five-month period, from February to June 2011. A team of 10 female interviewers, 3 male interviewers, and 2 supervisors/editors collected data in each city. Care was taken to monitor and ensure the quality of data collection. The field supervisor/editors were responsible for reviewing all questionnaires for quality and consistency of data collected. The nine principal officers of DRMC who facilitated the training visited each team to observe progress and the quality of work, clarify questions in the instruments, collect completed questionnaires, and advise on how to solve logistical problems. They also reviewed the questionnaires, observed inter-

views, and gave feedback to teams. The MLE project also performed monitoring, using a team of city-based consultants to perform back-checks and to review questionnaires.

2.8 Data management

Processing of the survey data began shortly after the fieldwork commenced. Completed questionnaires were returned periodically from the field to DRMC headquarters in Abuja, where they were entered and edited by data processing personnel who were specially trained for the task. The data processing personnel included 1 supervisor, 1 assistant supervisor, 1 questionnaire administrator (who ensured that the expected number of questionnaires for each facility in each city was received), 4 editors, and 10 data entry clerks.

The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) was used for data entry, validation, and cleaning. Once the questionnaires from each facility arrived at DRMC headquarters, they were reviewed and sorted to ensure that none was missing and that accompanying provider interviews were present. Office editors then edited questionnaires to improve flow and reduce errors. In cases where there was a problem with the questionnaires from a facility, the data collection team was consulted so that the problem could be rectified. In some extreme cases, the facility questionnaire was returned to the data collection team to check on the data. The data entry, validation, and cleaning process involved double entry and verification/reconciliation (first entry, structure checks, verification, and a consistency check). Technical support on data entry and management was provided by MLE through a comprehensive hands-on training of all personnel involved in this task. Data entry took place from March to July 2011.

2.9 Data analysis and report writing

MLE project team members designed table shells, performed analysis in Stata Version 10, and produced data tables from June through August 2011. A report writing workshop was held in Ibadan and Abuja, including staff members from DRMC, NURHI, MLE, FMOH, NPC, and other institutions. During the workshops, some tables were revised on the basis of feedback from the DRMC management team.

Chapter 3. Family Planning in Health Facilities

This chapter focuses on the provision and quality of family planning services at health facilities. The availability of a basic package of health services, the frequency with which these services are offered, the presence of qualified staff for their delivery, and the overall ease of access to the health care system all contribute to client utilization of services at health facilities (NCAPD, 2011).

The chapter begins by examining the facility's readiness to offer family planning services—including a range of modern contraceptive methods—based on staffing levels and composition, infrastructure, the management of contraceptive commodities, and other management practices. Then it looks at the capacity of providers to offer good quality family planning services. Finally, it reviews service quality and access from the client's perspective.

3.1 Sample size and background characteristics

As shown in Table 3.1, facility audits were conducted at a total of 400 health facilities, including 96 high-volume facilities and 304 preferred providers. Sample size for health facilities varied considerably between cities. The number of high-volume facilities audited ranged from 9 in Zaria to 27 in Ibadan, while the number of preferred providers audited ranged from 35 in Ibadan to 76 in Kaduna.

Individual interviews were conducted with a total of 1,479 service providers at these health facilities, plus 5,440 women seeking care at high-volume facilities. The sample of providers ranged from less than 190 in Abuja and Zaria to 360 in Kaduna. Zaria had the smallest number of exit interviews with women (784), while Ibadan had the largest (1,362).

Table 3.1: Number of audits of service delivery points, provider interviews, and client exit interviews, by city, type of service of delivery point, and person interviewed, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Au	dits of service	Provider	Client exit			
City	High-volume facilities	Preferred providers	Pharmacies	PMS	interviews	interviews	
Abuja	11	37	96	94	189	855	
Benin City	14	57	89	95	235	818	
Ibadan	27	35	97	90	240	1,362	
llorin	19	53	48	90	273	809	
Kaduna	16	76	80	90	360	812	
Zaria	9	46	23	96	182	784	
Total	96	304	433	555	1,479	5.440	

3.1.1 Facility sample

Table 3.2 presents characteristics of the 400 health facilities in the survey sample. In Abuja, Ilorin, and Kaduna, hospitals predominate (from 69 percent to 75 percent). In Zaria, health centers (51 percent) outnumber hospitals (29 percent), while the sample in Ibadan is evenly divided between hospitals and health centers (47 percent each). The sample in Benin City includes an unusually large proportion of maternity homes (21 percent) and clinics (18 percent).

Over half of the health facilities in Abuja, Benin City, Ilorin, and Kaduna are in the private sector, with Benin City having the highest proportion of private management, at 75 percent. In Ibadan and Zaria, over 60 percent of facilities are managed by the government. Regardless of city, less than 10 percent of health facilities are run by NGOs or FBOs. High-volume facilities selected as intervention sites by NURHI make up about one-fourth or fewer of the facilities audited in every city except Ibadan, where high-volume facilities account for 44 percent of the sample. Thus, preferred providers mentioned by women during the household survey make up most of the sample in every city.

Table 3.2: Percent distribution of health facilities audited, by background characteristics, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Type of facility						
Hospital	68.8	46.5	46.8	75.0	70.7	29.1
Health center	12.5	12.7	46.8	11.1	21.7	50.9
Maternity home	4.2	21.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	5.5
Clinic	14.6	18.3	3.2	5.6	2.2	12.7
Health post/dispensary/other	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managing authority						
Government	39.6	19.7	62.9	38.9	29.3	61.8
Other private	58.3	74.6	32.3	54.2	58.7	29.1
NGO / FBO*	2.1	5.6	4.8	0.0	8.7	7.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	3.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Volume						
High-volume	22.9	19.7	43.5	26.4	17.4	16.4
Preferred providers	77.1	80.3	56.5	73.6	82.6	83.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of facilities	48	71	62	72	92	55

^{*}NGO= non-governmental organization; FBO= faith-based organization

3.1.2 Sample of providers interviewed

Table 3.3 presents the characteristics of the providers interviewed. In Benin City, Ilorin, and Kaduna, most providers (from 57 percent to 75 percent) worked in the outpatient department. An unusually large proportion of the providers interviewed in Ibadan (45 percent) worked in a family planning unit, compared with less than 20 percent of providers elsewhere. Zaria had a high proportion (31 percent) of providers who worked in the antenatal care (ANC) unit.

Over 70 percent of providers interviewed, regardless of city, were nurse-midwives, nurses, or community health extension workers (CHEWs). The proportion of providers who were physicians, regardless of specialty, ranged from 2 percent in Kaduna to 11 percent in Benin City. A large majority of providers in every city were female (from 81 percent to 93 percent) and employed full-time (from 90 percent to 98 percent).

Table 3.3: Percent distribution of service providers interviewed, by background characteristics, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Department/unit						
Outpatient	40.2	71.9	19.6	57.1	75.3	26.4
Obstetrics and gynecology	4.8	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.9
Surgery	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.0
Pediatrics	2.1	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.5
Family planning	9.0	6.4	45.0	18.3	3.6	14.3
Infant/child care	21.2	8.1	21.3	9.9	5.6	15.4
ANC	15.3	2.1	10.0	3.7	4.4	31.3
STI/HIV testing and treatment	1.1	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.7	3.8
Other	5.3	0.9	1.7	1.8	5.3	3.3
Missing	1.1	4.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Qualification of provider						
Obstetrician/gynecologist	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1
General surgeon	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Pediatrician	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
General physician	5.3	6.8	2.1	2.9	1.9	6.6
Theatre nurse	4.2	0.4	2.1	3.7	2.5	0.5
Nurse-midwife	28.0	30.6	14.2	36.6	22.5	31.9
Nurse	21.7	23.8	32.1	18.7	32.2	18.1
Midwife	7.9	7.7	6.7	2.9	5.0	1.1
Community Health Extension Worker (CHEW)	21.7	23.0	28.7	23.8	27.5	36.3
Community Health Officer (CHO)	4.8	2.1	8.8	8.4	5.0	3.8
VCT counselor	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0
Other	1.6	0.0	5.0	0.7	1.4	0.5
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of provider						
Male	15.3	13.2	5.8	6.6	10.8	18.7
Female	82.5	86.8	93.3	93.4	89.2	81.3
Missing	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment status						
Full-time	89.9	96.6	97.1	92.7	92.2	98.4
Part-time	0.0	0.9	1.3	5.5	7.8	1.1
Missing	10.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.3, continued						
Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Religion						
Roman Catholic	23.8	11.9	5.0	5.1	13.3	15.9
Protestant / other Christian	64.6	86.8	80.4	35.9	47.5	30.2
Muslim	11.6	0.0	13.3	57.9	38.1	53.3
Traditional / other / no religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
Missing	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of providers	189	235	240	273	360	182

3.1.3 Sample of women interviewed

Table 3.4 presents the background characteristics of the women who participated in client exit interviews and the main service they received that day. In each city, a combination of antenatal care and child immunizations accounted for most visits, and less than one-fifth of women said that family planning was the main reason they came. Compared with other cities, women in Zaria were the most likely to report coming for antenatal care (92 percent) and the least likely to report coming for family planning (2 percent).

In each city, most women interviewed were married, age 15-34 years, and had at least one living child. Except in Zaria, the majority had at least senior secondary education. The proportion of women who reported having any kind of health insurance or other institutional payment arrangement ranged from a low of 2 percent in Zaria to a high of 15 percent in Kaduna.

Table 3.4: Percent distribution of women who participated in exit interviews at high-volume facilities, by main service received and background characteristics, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Main service received on day of interview						
Family planning	16.7	11.9	5.9	9.9	8.0	1.8
Antenatal care	30.4	30.9	38.8	39.1	48.4	91.8
Delivery services	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	2.6	0.0
Postnatal care	2.6	2.8	2.1	0.4	5.2	0.0
Post-abortion care	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
Child growth monitoring	4.0	2.8	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.1
Child immunization	31.1	43.2	38.0	36.0	18.0	6.3
STI management	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
HIV/AIDS management	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0
Curative services	13.5	7.0	12.9	10.6	13.4	0.0
Voluntary HIV testing and counseling	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
15-24 years	24.8	18.7	22.0	25.9	32.4	41.3
25-29 years	36.8	35.7	40.6	36.9	29.8	28.4
30-34 years	25.1	27.0	24.7	20.5	22.8	17.2
35-39 years	9.0	13.1	9.5	10.5	10.2	10.2
40-49 years	4.2	5.5	3.2	6.0	4.8	2.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education						
No education / Quranic only	4.1	1.7	1.8	12.5	15.9	32.8
Primary	8.3	10.3	9.2	11.5	14.4	14.4
Junior secondary	6.1	12.1	11.7	5.8	12.8	11.5
Senior secondary	38.4	43.3	49.3	31.0	37.9	23.9
Higher	42.7	32.6	28.0	38.4	18.5	16.8
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.4, continued						
Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Marital status						
Never married	2.6	2.1	1.0	7.8	1.2	0.1
Currently married	95.4	93.0	96.0	79.4	95.9	99.1
Living together	0.6	3.8	2.3	10.6	1.2	0.3
Widowed	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.1
Separated / divorced	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion						
Roman Catholic	24.7	16.6	5.9	5.4	13.3	3.6
Protestant / other Christian	53.9	81.3	46.8	30.5	24.8	9.4
Islam	21.3	0.6	46.1	62.5	61.9	86.5
Traditional / other / no religion	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of living children						
None	16.8	15.4	11.8	21.1	17.2	20.5
1	27.4	27.4	24.7	21.3	20.8	21.4
2	21.6	22.4	33.6	21.3	18.7	16.6
3	14.9	14.5	17.1	18.5	15.5	12.4
4	10.9	11.9	9.2	11.0	12.1	8.8
5	4.7	4.3	1.9	4.4	5.8	6.5
6+	2.9	3.8	0.7	0.9	8.7	13.5
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has insurance or other institutional arrangement that pays for some or all services						
Yes	7.4	2.4	8.4	5.4	14.8	1.8
No	82.5	80.7	96.1	84.4	83.0	93.0
Don't know	4.3	1.1	0.2	5.7	9.4	4.1
Missing	5.9	3.5	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	855	818	1,362	809	812	784

3.2 Staffing levels and composition

Human resources are critical to the effective and efficient performance of any health institution. Table 3.5 shows how many permanently employed staff members at the facilities audited provide direct clinical services related to family planning, MNCH, and STIs and HIV.

No doctors provide these types of clinical services at most of the high-volume facilities and government-operated preferred providers that were audited. Privately managed preferred providers were more likely to have at least one doctor who provides these types of services, especially in Abuja, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria.

Nurse-midwives who provide family planning, MNCH, or STI/HIV services are most likely to be found at privately managed preferred providers and least likely to be found at government-operated preferred providers. Nurse-midwives providing these types of services are in especially short supply in Benin City, where 64 percent of high-volume facilities and 86 percent of other public facilities have none on staff.

Nurses appear to provide the majority of family planning, MNCH, and STI/HIV services at high-volume facilities and government-operated preferred providers. In Abuja, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria, over half of high-volume facilities have at least three nurses providing these services. Staffing levels for nurses are generally lower at government-operated preferred providers, except in Abuja and Ilorin.

High-volume facilities in Abuja are most likely to have higher-level personnel, such as doctors (47 percent) and nurse-midwives (73 percent), who provide family planning, MNCH health, or STI/HIV services. High-volume facilities are least likely to have doctors providing these services in Ibadan (11 percent) and least likely to have nurse-midwives providing these services in Benin City (36 percent).

Most privately managed preferred providers have higher-level staff who provide family planning, MNCH, and STI/HIV services, irrespective of city. The proportion of these facilities that have at least one doctor providing these services ranges from a low of 50 percent in Ibadan to a high of 82 percent in Ilorin. For nurse-midwives, the proportion ranges from 66 percent of privately managed preferred providers in Benin City to 89 percent in Abuja and Kaduna.

Table 3.5: Percent distribution of facilities, by number of health professionals on staff who provide family planning, maternal, newborn, and child health, or STI/HIV services, according to facility type and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		Abuja			Benin City		Ibadan			
Number of providers on staff	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	
Physicians / doctors					-			-	-	
None	54.5	55.6	28.6	50.0	71.4	48.0	88.9	88.2	50.0	
1	9.1	22.2	3.6	7.1	28.6	40.0	7.4	11.8	33.3	
2 or more	36.4	22.2	67.9	42.9	0.0	12.0	3.7	0.0	16.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nurse midwives										
None	27.3	44.4	10.7	64.3	85.7	44.0	33.3	47.1	11.1	
1 - 2	36.4	33.3	57.1	21.4	14.3	40.0	11.1	23.5	27.8	
3 - 4	9.1	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	16.0	40.7	17.6	33.3	
5+	27.3	22.2	3.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.8	11.8	27.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nurses										
None	18.2	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	38.0	48.1	52.9	55.6	
1 - 2	27.3	33.3	25.0	71.4	71.4	52.0	33.3	41.2	38.9	
3 - 4	36.4	22.2	17.9	7.1	28.6	6.0	14.8	0.0	5.6	
5+	18.2	44.4	28.6	21.4	0.0	4.0	3.7	5.9	0.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Midwives										
None	45.5	77.8	57.1	42.9	71.4	82.0	88.9	94.1	61.1	
1+	54.5	22.2	42.9	57.1	28.6	18.0	11.1	5.9	38.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Other*										
None	9.1	11.1	53.6	28.6	14.3	46.0	22.2	5.9	16.7	
1+	90.9	88.9	46.4	71.4	85.7	54.0	77.8	94.1	83.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of facilities	11	9	28	14	7	50	27	17	18	

Table 3.5, continued

		llorin			Kaduna		Zaria			
Number of providers on staff	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	High volume facilities	Public preferred providers	Private preferred providers	
Physicians / doctors		-			-			-	-	
None	57.9	71.4	17.9	62.5	81.3	20.0	77.8	92.9	27.8	
1	21.1	14.3	23.1	6.3	6.3	31.7	11.1	7.1	38.9	
2 or more	21.1	14.3	59.0	31.3	12.5	48.3	11.1	0.0	33.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nurse midwives										
None	42.1	64.3	25.6	25.0	37.5	11.7	33.3	71.4	22.2	
1 - 2	15.8	21.4	33.3	25.0	37.5	26.7	44.4	21.4	38.9	
3 - 4	15.8	0.0	20.5	31.3	12.5	30.0	11.1	7.1	33.3	
5+	26.3	14.3	20.5	18.8	12.5	31.7	11.1	0.0	5.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Nurses										
None	21.1	7.1	25.6	12.5	31.3	26.7	11.1	39.3	16.7	
1 - 2	10.5	42.9	53.8	31.3	37.5	50.0	22.2	46.4	61.1	
3 - 4	15.8	14.3	12.8	25.0	25.0	15.0	11.1	10.7	16.7	
5+	52.6	35.7	7.7	31.3	6.3	8.3	55.6	3.6	5.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Midwives										
None	63.2	100.0	74.4	75.0	62.5	75.0	66.7	100.0	94.4	
1+	36.8	0.0	25.6	25.0	37.5	25.0	33.3	0.0	5.6	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Other*										
None	42.1	7.1	10.3	25.0	0.0	35.0	44.4	7.1	83.3	
1+	57.9	92.9	89.7	75.0	100.0	65.0	55.6	92.9	16.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of facilities	19	14	39	16	16	60	9	28	18	

3.3 Basic facility infrastructure to support provision of services

Infrastructure is another critical element in determining a health facility's readiness to provide services. Basic infrastructure assessed in this study include a piped water supply, electricity or back-up generator, toilet facilities, a dedicated telephone or GSM line, a storage area for drugs and supplies, a private examination room, and a gynecological exam table for pelvic exams.

Table 3.6 presents the percentage of facilities with available and functioning infrastructure by city and facility type. Generally, privately managed preferred providers tend to be the most likely and government-operated preferred providers the least likely type of facilities to have each piece of infrastructure.

With the exception of Zaria, more than four-fifths of privately managed preferred providers have a piped water supply, as do more than two-thirds of high-volume facilities in each city. Government-operated preferred providers are least likely to have a piped water supply (from 43 percent in Benin City and Zaria to 6 percent in Kaduna). Electricity, either from the Power Holding Company of Nigeria or a backup generator, is one of the most important components of infrastructure that a health facility needs to function properly. From 77 percent to 100 percent of facilities have electricity or a backup generator, depending on city and facility type.

Regardless of city and facility type, over 60 percent of facilities have toilet facilities, and more than 77 percent have a storage area for drugs and supplies. A majority of facilities in most cities have a private examination room and a gynecological exam table. Government-operated preferred providers in Zaria are a notable exception, with only 25 percent and 21 percent, respectively, having these pieces of infrastructure. Facilities are least likely to have a dedicated telephone or GSM line for the facility's use: phone lines are found at only 11 percent to 53 percent of government-operated preferred providers, 42 percent to 73 percent of high-volume facilities, and 61 percent to 82 percent of privately managed preferred providers.

Table 3.6: Percentage of facilities with available and functioning infrastructure items, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Piped water	Electricity or backup generator	Toilet facilities or latrine	Dedicated telephone or GSM line	Storage area for drugs and supplies	Private exam room	Gyneco- logical exam table	Number of facilities
Abuja								
High-volume	81.8	100.0	90.9	72.7	90.9	81.8	81.8	11
Public preferred	55.6	88.9	77.8	44.4	77.8	55.6	55.6	9
Private preferred	82.1	100.0	100.0	82.1	100.0	85.7	96.4	28
Benin City								
High-volume	78.6	85.7	85.7	64.3	92.9	92.9	85.7	14
Public preferred	42.9	85.7	100.0	42.9	100.0	42.9	85.7	7
Private preferred	84.0	100.0	98.0	82.0	96.0	90.0	90.0	50
Ibadan								
High-volume	74.1	96.3	85.2	55.6	92.6	77.8	59.3	27
Public preferred	52.9	76.5	64.7	52.9	88.2	64.7	47.1	17
Private preferred	83.3	100.0	94.4	61.1	94.4	83.3	77.8	18
Ilorin								
High-volume	68.4	94.7	94.7	42.1	94.7	94.7	89.5	19
Public preferred	57.1	78.6	64.3	35.7	85.7	92.9	85.7	14
Private preferred	89.7	97.4	100.0	87.2	100.0	92.3	89.7	39
Kaduna								
High-volume	68.8	93.8	75.0	50.0	75.0	68.8	50.0	16
Public preferred	62.5	93.8	87.5	31.3	75.0	75.0	62.5	16
Private preferred	95.0	100.0	98.3	81.7	100.0	91.7	96.7	60
Zaria								
High-volume	66.7	88.9	88.9	55.6	100.0	77.8	66.7	9
Public preferred	42.9	85.7	89.3	10.7	96.4	25.0	21.4	28
Private preferred	44.4	100.0	100.0	61.1	94.4	61.1	77.8	18

3.4 Maternal, newborn and child health services offered

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Nigeria continues to be unacceptably high. Findings from the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) put the MMR at 545 deaths per 100,000 live births. Infant and child mortality rates in Nigeria, although decreasing, also remain relatively high at 75 and 88 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services have the potential to reduce these mortality rates.

Table 3.7 shows what proportion of facilities provide MNCH and other health services by city and facility type. The findings reveal that antenatal care is the most common service, offered by more than eight in ten facilities, regardless of city and facility type. Other services offered by most facilities in every city include maternal care and delivery services, postnatal care, and child immunization (with the exception of privately managed preferred providers in Zaria). The ubiquity of services to detect and treat STIs varies between cities; this service is most widely available in Kaduna and least widely available in Ibadan. Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), post-abortion care, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), and HIV/AIDs management are generally less commonly offered, with the exception of high-volume facilities in some cities.

Table 3.7: Percentage of facilities that offer specific health services, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Antenatal care	PMTCT*	Post- abortion care	Maternal care/ delivery services	Postnatal care	Number of facilities
Abuja						
High-volume	90.9	81.8	90.9	90.9	90.9	11
Public preferred	100.0	44.4	33.3	100.0	77.8	9
Private preferred	96.4	50.0	92.9	96.4	92.9	28
Benin City						
High-volume	100.0	85.7	71.4	100.0	100.0	14
Public preferred	100.0	57.1	28.6	100.0	100.0	7
Private preferred	96.0	28.0	44.0	96.0	94.0	50
Ibadan						
High-volume	88.9	44.4	37.0	81.5	92.6	27
Public preferred	76.5	23.5	17.6	76.5	76.5	17
Private preferred	94.4	33.3	22.2	100.0	88.9	18
llorin						
High-volume	94.7	52.6	63.2	94.7	89.5	19
Public preferred	85.7	28.6	57.1	85.7	92.9	14
Private preferred	100.0	46.2	84.6	100.0	100.0	39
Kaduna						
High-volume	100.0	75.0	68.8	100.0	100.0	16
Public preferred	100.0	56.3	43.8	93.8	100.0	16
Private preferred	95.0	30.0	81.7	95.0	93.3	60
Zaria						
High-volume	100.0	77.8	77.8	88.9	66.7	9
Public preferred	96.4	14.3	21.4	67.9	92.9	28
Private preferred	94.4	27.8	77.8	94.4	88.9	18

^{*}PMTCT = prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table 3.7, continued

City and facility type	Child immunization	Child growth monitoring	Detection and treatment of STIs	VCT*	HIV/AIDS manage- ment	Number of facilities
Abuja						
High-volume	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	63.6	11
Public preferred	88.9	77.8	55.6	77.8	33.3	9
Private preferred	67.9	75.0	85.7	64.3	39.3	28
Benin City						
High-volume	100.0	100.0	78.6	100.0	50.0	14
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	57.1	42.9	42.9	7
Private preferred	60.0	64.0	80.0	64.0	18.0	50
Ibadan						
High-volume	92.6	81.5	70.4	55.6	14.8	27
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	47.1	52.9	0.0	17
Private preferred	83.3	88.9	44.4	50.0	0.0	18
llorin						
High-volume	89.5	89.5	84.2	94.7	36.8	19
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	78.6	78.6	50.0	14
Private preferred	84.6	87.2	92.3	89.7	30.8	39
Kaduna						
High-volume	100.0	75.0	93.8	75.0	56.3	16
Public preferred	100.0	87.5	81.3	56.3	37.5	16
Private preferred	63.3	41.7	100.0	43.3	15.0	60
Zaria						
High-volume	88.9	88.9	100.0	100.0	77.8	9
Public preferred	92.9	85.7	57.1	46.4	14.3	28
Private preferred	44.4	38.9	88.9	33.3	11.1	18

^{*}VCT = voluntary counseling and testing for HIV

The survey also collected information about how many days per week facilities offer child immunization, antenatal care, and maternity care and delivery services; for how many years the service has been offered; and the number of clients seen during the three months preceding the survey. The results are presented in Table 3.8.

The findings show that maternity care and delivery services are offered five to seven days a week, depending on the city and facility type. Thus, many facilities, especially high-volume facilities and government-operated preferred providers, do not offer this service every day. Child immunization services and antenatal care services are offered less often, generally two to four days per week. In Benin City, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria, facilities offer antenatal care more often than child immunization.

High-volume facilities in Benin City and Ilorin and government-operated preferred providers in Ilorin have been offering each of these three services—child immunization, antenatal care, and maternity care and delivery services—longer (22 to 31 years, on average) than most other facilities. Government-operated preferred providers in Abuja and privately managed preferred providers in Ibadan have offered these services for the shortest length of time (10 years or less).

Facilities in Abuja and Kaduna have relatively high client volumes for all three services, while facilities in Benin City and Zaria have relatively high client volumes for antenatal care and, to a lesser extent, child immunization. As expected, high-volume facilities serve far more clients than other facilities.

Table 3.8: Among facilities providing a specific health service, mean number of days per week the service is offered, mean number of years facility has offered the service, and mean number of clients in past three months, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Ch	ild immuni	zation		Antenatal	care	Mate	ernity care,	delivery/	Number
City and facility type	Days per week	Years offered	Clients in past 3 months	Days per week	Years offered	Clients in past 3 months	Days per week	Years offered	Clients in past 3 months	of facilities
Abuja										
High-volume	5	12	1,861	5	12	1,784	6	11	652	11
Public preferred	3	9	788	3	10	184	6	8	89	9
Private preferred	4	12	314	4	14	240	7	13	172	28
Benin City										
High-volume	3	23	2,491	3	31	1,131	7	31	181	14
Public preferred	3	12	1,978	4	18	53	6	18	15	7
Private preferred	4	15	255	5	14	138	7	14	81	50
Ibadan										
High-volume	3	19	349	4	19	196	7	21	143	27
Public preferred	4	13	316	3	16	198	6	15	118	17
Private preferred	4	7	193	3	8	138	7	7	79	18
llorin										
High-volume	3	22	680	5	27	297	7	25	116	19
Public preferred	2	26	173	3	26	56	7	27	42	14
Private preferred	2	18	96	5	16	90	6	17	70	39
Kaduna										
High-volume	3	18	1,342	4	14	2,435	5	14	798	16
Public preferred	2	16	370	3	17	359	6	14	82	16
Private preferred	2	12	221	3	13	176	7	13	170	60
Zaria										
High-volume	3	14	491	4	14	1,454	6	16	193	9
Public preferred	1	16	559	2	16	670	5	16	104	28
Private preferred	3	23	66	4	16	58	7	16	22	18

3.5 Frequency of family planning services

Table 3.9 shows what proportion of facilities offer family planning counseling services, how many days a week the services are available, and how many clients were served in the previous three months.

Most facilities, regardless of facility type or city, offer some family planning services. Except in Zaria, *all* high-volume facilities provide family planning counseling services, as do a large majority of government-operated preferred providers and privately managed preferred providers. Privately managed preferred providers in Benin City are least likely (76 percent) to offer family planning counseling services.

Facilities in Ilorin and Kaduna, regardless of type, offer family planning counseling services six or seven days a week, compared with five to six days a week elsewhere (with the exception of privately managed preferred providers in Zaria).

High-volume facilities in Abuja recorded the highest number of family planning clients during the three months prior to the survey (an average of 932 clients per facility) while llorin recorded the fewest (121 clients per facility). In each city, high-volume facilities served a much larger number of family planning clients than preferred providers, whether public or private.

Table 3.9: Percentage of facilities providing family planning (FP) counseling services and among these facilities, mean number of days per week FP services are offered and mean number of FP clients in past three months, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and	Percentage of facilities offering		ties offering FP ean number of:	Number of	
facility type	FP counseling services	Days per week FP services are offered	FP clients in past 3 months	facilities	
Abuja					
High-volume	100.0	5	932	11	
Public preferred	88.9	5	85	9	
Private preferred	89.3	6	39	28	
Benin City					
High-volume	100.0	5	247	14	
Public preferred	100.0	5	42	7	
Private preferred	76.0	6	37	50	
Ibadan					
High-volume	100.0	6	307	27	
Public preferred	94.1	6	103	17	
Private preferred	88.9	5	197	18	
llorin					
High-volume	100.0	7	121	19	
Public preferred	85.7	7	67	14	
Private preferred	97.4	6	34	39	
Kaduna					
High-volume	100.0	6	245	16	
Public preferred	93.8	7	81	16	
Private preferred	93.3	7	151	60	
Zaria					
High-volume	88.9	5	210	9	
Public preferred	85.7	5	68	28	
Private preferred	83.3	7	13	18	

3.6 Provision of family planning methods

Providing a broad mix of contraceptive methods is a key element in the quality of family planning services. Table 3.10 shows how many modern methods are offered at different types of facilities.

Outside of Zaria, most facilities offer three or more modern contraceptive methods, including 93 percent to 100 percent of high-volume facilities, 63 percent to 86 percent of government-operated preferred providers, and 61 percent to 95 percent of privately managed preferred providers. In Zaria, only 36 percent of government-operated preferred providers and 67 percent of high-volume facilities and privately managed preferred providers offer three or more modern methods.

Table 3.10 also shows the percentage of facilities that provide family planning referrals to their clients. Government-operated preferred providers in Kaduna and Zaria are the most likely to refer clients for family planning services (31 percent and 39 percent, respectively). In contrast, none of the high-volume facilities in Abuja or government-operated preferred providers in Benin City make referrals for family planning.

Table 3.10: Percent distribution of facilities by number of modern family planning (FP) methods offered and percentage of facilities that refer clients for FP services, according to city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and	-	lumber of m	odern FP m	ethods offer	ed	Percentage of facilities	Number
facility type	0	1	2	3+	Total	that refer clients for FP services	of facilities
Abuja							
High-volume	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	11
Public preferred	20.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	100.0	11.1	9
Private preferred	24.2	0.0	3.0	72.7	100.0	17.9	28
Benin City							
High-volume	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	100.0	7.1	14
Public preferred	0.0	14.3	14.3	71.4	100.0	0.0	7
Private preferred	28.3	3.8	7.5	60.4	100.0	22.0	50
Ibadan							
High-volume	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7.4	27
Public preferred	5.9	0.0	11.8	82.4	100.0	5.9	17
Private preferred	11.1	5.6	22.2	61.1	100.0	16.7	18
Ilorin							
High-volume	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	22.2	19
Public preferred	14.3	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0	7.1	14
Private preferred	5.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0	2.6	39
Kaduna							
High-volume	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.8	100.0	12.5	16
Public preferred	6.3	0.0	31.3	62.5	100.0	31.3	16
Private preferred	8.2	8.2	13.1	70.5	100.0	8.3	60
Zaria							
High-volume	11.1	0.0	22.2	66.7	100.0	11.1	9
Public preferred	14.3	7.1	42.9	35.7	100.0	39.3	28
Private preferred	16.7	11.1	5.6	66.7	100.0	16.7	18

Table 3.11 shows which modern contraceptive methods were provided by different types of facilities in each city. The most commonly offered methods are combined oral pills, male condoms, injectables, and intrauterine devices (IUDs). For the most part, each of these methods is more likely to be available at high-volume facilities than at preferred providers. Emergency contraception seems to be more widely available in Abuja and Ilorin than in other cities. Female condoms and implants are also more widely available in Abuja. Female sterilization and male sterilization are offered in half or less of facilities, regardless of city and facility type. In comparison to other cities, facilities in Zaria are least likely to provide popular short-term methods, including pills, condoms, and injectables. However, facilities in Zaria are more prepared to provide permanent methods than facilities in some other cities.

Table 3.11: Percentage of facilities that currently provide specific modern family planning (FP) methods, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Com- bined oral pill	Pro- gestin- only pill	Emer- gency contra- ception	Male condom	Female condom	Inject- able	Implant	IUD	Female sterili- zation	Male sterili- zation	Number of facilities
Abuja											
High-volume	100.0	90.9	36.4	90.9	90.9	100.0	72.7	100.0	45.5	36.4	11
Public preferred	88.9	66.7	44.4	77.8	66.7	88.9	44.4	55.6	22.2	11.1	9
Private preferred	82.1	60.7	71.4	57.1	17.9	89.3	50.0	75.0	46.4	17.9	28
Benin City											
High-volume	85.7	71.4	42.9	78.6	50.0	92.9	35.7	57.1	50.0	14.3	14
Public preferred	71.4	57.1	14.3	71.4	42.9	100.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	7
Private preferred	58.0	42.0	34.0	60.0	40.0	74.0	24.0	42.0	30.0	10.0	50
Ibadan											
High-volume	96.3	70.4	44.4	92.6	66.7	100.0	22.2	96.3	7.4	3.7	27
Public preferred	88.2	52.9	29.4	64.7	52.9	94.1	0.0	76.5	0.0	0.0	17
Private preferred	50.0	38.9	22.2	72.2	50.0	77.8	16.7	72.2	0.0	0.0	18
Ilorin											
High-volume	100.0	68.4	63.2	89.5	52.6	100.0	21.1	89.5	21.1	5.3	19
Public preferred	85.7	71.4	50.0	85.7	64.3	85.7	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	14
Private preferred	92.3	59.0	64.1	82.1	35.9	94.9	23.1	87.2	33.3	12.8	39
Kaduna											
High-volume	93.8	62.5	37.5	81.3	37.5	100.0	37.5	68.8	31.3	0.0	16
Public preferred	93.8	37.5	25.0	50.0	12.5	93.8	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	16
Private preferred	76.7	46.7	21.7	36.7	3.3	90.0	21.7	58.3	26.7	10.0	60
Zaria											
High-volume	77.8	44.4	33.3	44.4	22.2	88.9	33.3	55.6	33.3	22.2	9
Public preferred	71.4	10.7	10.7	28.6	3.6	85.7	3.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	28
Private preferred	61.1	27.8	38.9	38.9	0.0	83.3	22.2	55.6	38.9	16.7	18

3.7 Availability of equipment and supplies for specific methods

Table 3.12 presents information on the equipment and supplies needed to provide general family planning services. It also shows the proportion of facilities that have everything necessary to provide two long-acting methods, IUDs and implants, both of which require specialized equipment.

More than 86 percent of facilities in each city have a sharps container, more than 91 percent have blood pressure apparatus, more than 92 percent have an adult weighing scale, and more than 81 percent have sterile gloves. There is greater variation between cities in the availability of other equipment and supplies, with facilities in Ibadan and Zaria being less well equipped. For example, only 44 percent of facilities in Ibadan have a sterilizer (important equipment for infection control and in measuring quality of services), while only 49 percent of facilities in Zaria have an examination light or large speculum.

Table 3.12: Percentage of facilities with available and functioning equipment and supplies needed to provide general family planning (FP) services and with the capacity to provide IUDs and implants, by city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Items	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Ilorin	Kaduna	Zaria
General FP equipment and						
supplies						
Sharps container	93.8	85.9	88.7	95.8	94.6	94.5
Sterilizer	87.5	87.3	43.5	75.0	87.0	80.0
Blood pressure apparatus	91.7	95.8	93.5	91.7	95.7	98.2
Examination light	85.4	80.3	59.7	76.4	85.9	49.1
Adult weighing scale	95.8	93.0	93.5	93.1	95.7	92.7
Speculum, small	85.4	83.1	64.5	87.5	84.8	52.7
Speculum, medium	85.4	84.5	72.6	86.1	87.0	58.2
Speculum, large	83.3	81.7	58.1	81.9	84.8	49.1
Sterile disposable gloves always available	89.6	91.5	93.5	98.6	89.1	81.8
All items needed to provide:						
IUDs*	60.4	59.2	22.6	63.9	58.7	29.1
Implants**	50.0	47.9	17.7	61.1	46.7	30.9
Number of facilities	44	59	59	69	87	47

^{*} Items needed to provide IUDs include: sterile gloves, antiseptic solution (such as iodine), sponge holding forceps, sterile gauze pad or cotton wool, three sizes of vaginal specula, tenacula (Volsellum forceps), and uterine sound.

^{**} Items needed to provide Implants include: sterile gloves, antiseptic solution (such as iodine), sterile gauze pad or cotton wool, local anesthetic (such as lignocaine), sterile syringe and needle, canula and trochar for inserting implants, scalpel with blade or minor surgery kit (e.g., artery forceps, hemostat), or sealed implants pack.

Facilities in Ilorin and Abuja are the most likely to have the capacity to provide IUDs (64 percent and 61 percent, respectively) and implants (61 percent and 50 percent, respectively). Facilities in Ibadan and Zaria are the least likely to have all of the equipment and consumables needed to provide IUDs (23 and 29 percent, respectively) and implants (18 and 31 percent, respectively).

3.8 Integration of MNCH and family planning services

By definition, integrated services are provided at the same facility during the same operating hours. Integration also means that the provider of one service actively encourages clients to use the other service during the same visit. The goal is to make it more convenient and efficient for clients to get multiple services. The integration of MNCH and family planning services is expected to create awareness of and demand for family planning, thus increasing contraceptive prevalence.

Data on the integration of MNCH and family planning services was collected in the facility audit, provider interviews, and client exit interviews at high-volume facilities.

3.8.1 Usual practices at facilities

The facility audit inquired about the usual practice at a facility if a woman who comes primarily for other MNCH services is also interested in receiving information on family planning. Respondents were asked whether women (1) always received family planning information the same day, (2) were usually required to come back on a different day, or (3) were given a referral to another facility for family planning services. Table 3.13a shows the findings for child health and postnatal care visits, while Table 3.13b shows the findings for post-abortion care and STI/HIV testing and treatment visits.

The usual practice at most facilities, in most cities, is to provide family planning information on the same day that clients come for other MNCH services. In Ilorin, for example, at least 73 percent of facilities of each type usually offer same-day family planning information to child health, postnatal care, postabortion care, and STI/HIV clients. Preferred providers in Ibadan are a notable exception: depending on the service that women come for, from zero to 47 percent of these facilities say they usually give clients family planning information on the same day as other services.

In Ibadan and Kaduna, many or most facilities require the client to come back on a different day for family planning services. For example, more than three-quarters of government-operated preferred providers in Ibadan require child health, postnatal care, post-abortion care, and STI/HIV clients to return another day for family planning information; the same is true for postnatal care and STI/HIV clients at around half of privately managed preferred providers in Kaduna. High-volume facilities in these cities are generally less likely to require a return trip for family planning information.

Less than 13 percent of facilities report referring clients to other facilities for family planning information, regardless of city and facility type. An even smaller proportion of facilities do not integrate family planning and MNCH services in any way at all.

Table 3.13a: Percent distribution of facilities that provide child health and postnatal services, by practices used to integrate family planning (FP) counseling services, according to city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

			t child healt cent of facil	•			No. of facilities			oostnatal ca				No. of facilities
City and facility type	Provide FP infor- mation the same day	Require return visit for FP services	Provide FP referrals	No integra- tion	Miss- ing	that provide Total* child health services	Provide FP infor- mation the same day	Require return visit for FP services	Provide FP referrals	No integra- tion	Miss- ing	Total*	that provide post- natal care	
Abuja														
High-volume	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Public preferred	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	100.0	7
Private preferred	59.1	36.4	0.0	3.9	15.4	100.0	26	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	26
Benin City														
High-volume	85.7	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	92.8	14	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Public preferred	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	71.4	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	85.7	7
Private preferred	82.5	5.0	7.5	5.0	0.0	95.0	40	76.6	6.4	12.8	4.3	0.0	95.8	47
Ibadan														
High-volume	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25	64.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Public preferred	17.6	76.5	0.0	5.9	0.0	94.1	17	15.4	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Private preferred	47.1	35.3	11.8	5.6	5.6	94.2	18	46.7	40.0	6.7	6.3	6.3	93.4	16
Ilorin														
High-volume	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19	88.2	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	94.1	17
Public preferred	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13
Private preferred	86.5	10.8	0.0	2.6	2.6	97.3	38	81.6	15.8	0.0	2.6	2.6	97.4	39
Kaduna														
High-volume	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Public preferred	68.8	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Private preferred	45.2	52.4	2.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	44	46.4	51.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Zaria														
High-volume	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Public preferred	92.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	3.7	100.0	27	84.6	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Private preferred	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	41.7	100.0	12	68.8	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16

NOTE: Some rows do not add up to 100% due to a small proportion of facilities that do not offer any FP integration services.

Table 3.13b: Percent distribution of facilities that provide post-abortion care and STI/HIV testing or care, by practices used to integrate family planning (FP) counseling services, according to city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		-	ost-abortion cent of facil				No. of facilities							No. of facilities
City and facility type	Provide FP infor- mation the same day	Require return visit for FP services	Provide FP referrals	No integra- tion	Miss- ing	Total* POST-	Provide FP infor- mation the same day	Require return visit for FP services	Provide FP referrals	No integra- tion	Miss- ing	Total*	that provide STI/HIV testing or care	
Abuja														
High-volume	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Public preferred	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	9
Private preferred	56.0	40.0	0.0	3.9	3.9	96.0	26	66.6	28.6	4.8	0.0	12.5	100.0	24
Benin City														
High-volume	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Public preferred	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Private preferred	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	22	83.8	8.1	8.1	0.0	7.5	100.0	40
Ibadan														
High-volume	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10	43.5	56.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	22
Public preferred	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	100.0	13
Private preferred	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	4	45.5	54.5	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	12
Ilorin														
High-volume	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	100.0	19
Public preferred	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	13
Private preferred	72.7	24.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	96.9	33	73.0	21.6	0.0	5.1	5.1	94.6	39
Kaduna														
High-volume	54.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	15
Public preferred	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	64.3	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14
Private preferred	51.0	47.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	49.2	49.2	1.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	60
Zaria														
High-volume	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	88.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.9	9
Public preferred	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6	78.9	15.8	5.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	20
Private preferred	61.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	14	57.2	35.7	7.1	0.0	12.5	100.0	16

NOTE: Some rows do not add up to 100% due to a small proportion of facilities that do not offer any FP integration services.

3.8.2 Providing integrated family planning information on a routine basis

During interviews, providers were asked whether they routinely offer family planning information to clients coming for a variety of other health services, including delivery care, postnatal care, postabortion care, child health care, and curative health services.

Table 3.14 shows that providers are less likely to routinely offer family planning information to clients seeking curative health care than to clients seeking other MNCH health services, regardless of city or facility type, with the exception of Ibadan.

In most cities and for most services, providers at privately managed preferred providers are less likely to routinely offer family planning information to clients than providers at high-volume facilities and government-operated preferred providers. This is especially true for delivery care in Abuja, where only 69 percent of providers at privately managed preferred providers say they routinely offer family planning information to these clients, compared with 91 percent of providers at high-volume facilities and 93 percent of providers at government-operated preferred providers.

A smaller percentage of providers in Abuja than in other cities say they routinely provide family planning information to post-abortion care clients. Only 68 percent of providers interviewed at high-volume facilities in Abuja routinely offer family planning information to clients seeking post-abortion care. In Benin City, Ibadan, and Zaria, providers at government-operated preferred providers are less likely than providers at high-volume facilities and privately managed preferred providers to offer family planning information to post-abortion care clients.

Table 3.14: Percentage of providers who offer a specific service and, among them, percentage who say they routinely provide family planning (FP) information to clients seeking that service, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		Deli	very care	Postna	tal care (PNC)	Post-al	oortion care	Child h	ealth services	Curativ	e services
City and	Number of providers	Offers delivery care	Routinely provides FP info to delivery care clients*	Offers PNC	Routinely provides FP info to PNC clients*	Offers post- abortion care	Routinely provides FP info to post- abortion care clients*	Offers child health services	Routinely provides FP info to child health clients*	Offers curative services	Routinely provides FP info to curative services clients*
Abuja											
High-volume	41	26.8	90.9	22.0	88.9	14.6	66.7	53.7	90.9	26.8	72.7
Public preferred	36	75.0	92.6	36.1	100.0	11.1	75.0	66.7	91.7	50.0	66.7
Private preferred	112	83.0	68.8	50.9	87.7	32.1	88.9	50.9	71.9	62.5	57.1
Benin City											
High-volume	50	74.0	100.0	78.0	97.4	30.0	86.7	82.0	87.8	64.0	75.0
Public preferred	27	85.2	95.7	77.8	90.5	18.5	60.0	81.5	100.0	59.3	81.3
Private preferred	158	88.0	95.0	74.1	91.5	20.9	93.9	60.1	88.4	74.7	66.1
Ibadan											
High-volume	105	58.1	100.0	51.4	98.1	5.7	83.3	78.1	96.3	42.9	97.8
Public preferred	66	57.6	97.4	48.5	100.0	6.1	75.0	89.4	88.1	47.0	96.8
Private preferred	69	73.9	90.2	50.7	94.3	4.3	100.0	62.3	88.4	31.9	90.9
Ilorin											
High-volume	72	58.3	92.9	73.6	90.6	19.4	85.7	62.5	84.4	45.8	72.7
Public preferred	52	63.5	93.9	59.6	100.0	46.2	91.7	71.2	100.0	61.5	100.0
Private preferred	149	89.9	95.5	84.6	96.8	57.7	90.7	74.5	98.2	73.8	80.0

Table 3.14, continued

		Deliv	very care	Postna	Postnatal care (PNC)		Post-abortion care		ealth services	Curative services	
City and of	Number of providers	Offers delivery care	Routinely provides FP info to delivery care clients*	Offers PNC	Routinely provides FP info to PNC clients*	Offers post- abortion care	Routinely provides FP info to post- abortion care clients*	Offers child health services	Routinely provides FP info to child health clients*	Offers curative services	Routinely provides FP info to curative services clients*
Kaduna											
High-volume	57	68.4	89.7	66.7	97.4	38.6	95.5	64.9	86.5	61.4	74.3
Public preferred	64	73.4	89.4	75.0	93.8	25.0	93.8	93.8	76.7	81.3	59.6
Private preferred	239	84.9	86.2	64.4	91.6	35.6	90.6	45.2	78.7	90.4	58.3
Zaria											
High-volume	30	60.0	88.9	53.3	100.0	33.3	90.0	80.0	91.7	43.3	76.9
Public preferred	89	51.7	97.8	74.2	97.0	4.5	75.0	84.3	97.3	79.8	52.1
Private preferred	63	81.0	96.1	69.8	100.0	27.0	94.1	36.5	82.6	90.5	31.6

^{*}Percentage of providers who routinely provide FP information is only among those providers who offer the service

3.8.3 Clients receiving integrated services

While most of the facilities audited and providers interviewed report that they routinely offer family planning information and counseling to MNCH clients, clients at high-volume facilities give a different story. Women seeking services other than family planning were asked whether they received family planning information or services during their visit. The results are presented in Table 3.15.

In every city, less than half of women who visited high-volume facilities for other services also received family planning information. They were most likely to receive information on family planning in Zaria (44 percent) and least likely to receive such information in Abuja (21 percent).

On the day of the interview, no more than 7 percent of the women interviewed in each city received a method, referral, or prescription for a contraceptive during a visit for another health service. They were most likely to receive a method in Benin City (6 percent) and least likely to receive a method in Zaria and Ibadan (less than 1 percent).

The vast majority (92 percent) of non-family planning clients did not receive a method, a referral, or a prescription for a contraceptive during their visit. When asked whether they would have been interested in this kind of service if the provider had raised the issue, more than one-third (39 percent) of these women said yes. Interest in a family planning method among non-family planning clients ranged from 27 percent in Ibadan to 53 percent in Ilorin.

Table 3.15: Percentage of clients visiting high-volume facilities for services other than family planning (FP) who received FP information, percent distribution by FP service received, and among clients who did not receive FP services, percentage who would have been interested in a method if the provider had offered, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

			Р	ercent distri	bution by FP s	ervice receive	ed		Among clients who did not receive a	Number of
City	Percent who received FP information	Method	Referral	Prescrip- tion	None (not currently using a method)	None (already using a method)	Missing	Total	method, referral, or prescription, percent who would have been interested if provider had offered	clients who came for services other than FP
Abuja	20.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	85.3	10.5	1.5	100.0	45.3	712
Benin City	30.5	6.4	0.3	0.1	88.2	5.0	0.0	100.0	40.4	721
Ibadan	37.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	94.3	5.0	0.1	100.0	26.5	1,281
Ilorin	31.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	93.1	2.5	2.2	100.0	53.2	729
Kaduna	30.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	92.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	30.7	747
Zaria	44.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	50.3	770

3.9 Availability of contraceptives and stock-outs

Adequate contraceptive logistics management at the facility level is essential to ensure the continuous availability of contraceptive commodities, with no stock-outs. For purposes of this study, a stock-out is defined as an absence or lack of availability of a method at a facility for 24 hours or longer. Table 3.16 presents information on current availability and stock-outs of contraceptive methods in the last 30 days and in the last 12 months, by method, facility type, and city. Although it is preferable to confirm this kind of data by reviewing a stock or tally card to document dates of stocking and stock-outs, almost all of the information presented here is based on providers' reports.

Overall, at least three-quarters of facilities, regardless of city and facility type, currently have IUDs, injectables, and combined oral pills available. Current availability of other methods varies between cities and facility types. In Ilorin, for example, all high-volume facilities have implants in stock, but only about half of preferred providers. Ibadan is notable because all privately managed preferred providers reported that *all* methods were currently in stock.

Depending on the city and facility type, different methods are affected by stock-outs. During the previous 30 days, for example, at least one-third of high-volume facilities experienced a stock-out of: implants or emergency contraception in Abuja; emergency contraception, male condoms, and female condoms in Benin City; progestin-only pills in Ilorin; implants in Kaduna; and implants and progestin-only pills in Zaria. Preferred providers in the same cities did not experience the same stock-outs. In Zaria, for example, at least one-third of government-operated preferred providers reported recent stock-outs of the IUD and combined oral pills, but none had stock-outs of implants or progestin-only pills.

Government-operated preferred providers in Benin City and privately managed preferred providers in Ibadan experienced the fewest stock-outs: they reported no stock-outs over the past year for IUDs, injectables, implants, or emergency contraception.

Table 3.16: Among facilities that offer a specific contraceptive method, percentage with method currently in stock and percentage that report a stock-out in the last 30 days or 1 year, by type of facility and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

year, by type or facility and ci	.,,	High-volun		<u> </u>	I	Public prefer	red provide	rs	Private preferred providers			
City and method	Number that	Percent with method		vith stock- the last:	Number that	Percent with method		vith stock- the last:	Number that	Percent with method		vith stock- the last:
method	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months
Abuja		N =	: 11		N = 8				N =	25		
IUD	11	100.0	0.0	18.2	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	21	90.5	9.5	14.3
Injectables	11	100.0	0.0	36.4	8	87.5	12.5	62.5	25	92.0	8.0	8.3
Implant	8	75.0	50.0	62.5	4	75.0	25.0	25.0	14	78.6	21.4	21.4
Combined oral pill	11	100.0	9.1	27.3	8	87.5	25.0	25.0	23	95.7	4.3	13.0
Progestin-only pill	10	90.0	20.0	30.0	6	83.3	16.7	33.3	17	100.0	0.0	0.0
Emergency contraception	4	50.0	50.0	50.0	4	50.0	50.0	50.0	20	95.0	5.0	5.0
Male condom	10	100.0	20.0	30.0	7	85.7	28.6	28.6	16	100.0	0.0	0.0
Female condom	10	90.0	20.0	30.0	6	83.3	16.7	16.7	5	100.0	0.0	20.0
Benin City	N = 14					N =	÷ 7			N =	38	
IUD	8	75.0	25.0	25.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	21	95.0	9.5	23.8
Injectables	13	92.3	7.7	15.4	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	37	97.3	2.7	13.9
Implant	5	80.0	20.0	20.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	12	83.3	16.7	33.3
Combined oral pill	12	75.0	25.0	25.0	5	80.0	20.0	20.0	29	86.2	24.1	37.9
Progestin-only pill	10	70.0	30.0	30.0	4	75.0	25.0	25.0	21	85.0	19.0	28.6
Emergency contraception	6	66.7	33.3	50.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	17	93.8	11.8	17.6
Male condom	11	54.5	45.5	45.5	5	80.0	20.0	20.0	30	85.2	13.3	20.0
Female condom	7	57.1	42.9	42.9	3	66.7	33.3	33.3	20	84.2	20.0	25.0
Ibadan		N =	: 27			N =	: 16			N =	16	
IUD	26	96.2	11.5	19.2	13	92.3	7.7	7.7	13	100.0	0.0	0.0
Injectables	27	92.6	14.8	22.2	16	87.5	25.0	25.0	14	100.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	6	100.0	16.7	33.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	100.0	0.0	0.0
Combined oral pill	26	100.0	7.7	30.8	15	86.7	40.0	53.3	9	100.0	11.1	11.1
Progestin-only pill	19	89.5	21.1	36.8	9	88.9	33.3	55.6	7	100.0	14.3	14.3
Emergency contraception	12	75.0	25.0	25.0	5	100.0	0.0	20.0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Male condom	25	88.0	12.0	20.0	11	90.9	9.1	18.2	13	100.0	0.0	7.7
Female condom	18	72.2	27.8	38.9	9	88.9	22.2	22.2	9	100.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.16, continued		High-volun	ne facilities		-	Public prefer	red providers	5	P	rivate prefer	red provide	rs
City and method	Number that	Percent with method	Percent w		Number that	Percent with method	Percent w		Number that	Percent with method	Percent w	vith stock- the last:
	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months	provide method	currently in stock	30 days	12 months
Ilorin		N =	19			N =	12			N =	38	
IUD	17	93.8	5.9	17.6	12	91.7	8.3	8.3	34	94.1	11.8	26.5
Injectables	19	94.4	5.3	44.4	12	91.7	8.3	25.0	37	100.0	8.1	25.0
Implant	4	100.0	0.0	25.0	2	50.0	50.0	50.0	9	42.9	44.4	44.4
Combined oral pill	19	84.2	21.1	31.6	12	91.7	8.3	16.7	36	86.1	16.7	30.6
Progestin-only pill	13	61.5	38.5	46.2	10	70.0	30.0	30.0	23	73.9	26.1	26.1
Emergency contraception	12	75.0	25.0	33.3	7	85.7	14.3	14.3	25	79.2	20.0	20.0
Male condom	17	88.2	11.8	11.8	12	91.7	8.3	16.7	32	90.6	9.4	12.5
Female condom	10	90.0	10.0	30.0	9	88.9	11.1	22.2	14	81.8	21.4	28.6
Kaduna		N =	16			N =	15			N =	56	
IUD	11	100.0	0.0	0.0	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	35	94.1	14.3	22.9
Injectables	16	93.8	12.5	18.8	15	93.3	33.3	53.3	54	100.0	1.9	13.0
Implant	6	66.7	33.3	33.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	84.6	23.1	30.8
Combined oral pill	15	86.7	20.0	26.7	15	73.3	40.0	60.0	46	95.7	8.7	15.2
Progestin-only pill	10	90.0	20.0	20.0	6	83.3	16.7	33.3	28	92.9	14.3	17.9
Emergency contraception	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	50.0	50.0	75.0	13	100.0	7.7	15.4
Male condom	13	84.6	15.4	23.1	8	75.0	25.0	37.5	22	95.2	9.1	13.6
Female condom	6	83.3	16.7	16.7	2	50.0	50.0	50.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
Zaria		N =	= 8			N =	24			N =	15	
IUD	5	100.0	0.0	20.0	6	66.7	33.3	33.3	10	90.0	10.0	10.0
Injectables	8	100.0	0.0	37.5	24	75.0	29.2	45.8	15	86.7	13.3	40.0
Implant	3	33.3	66.7	100.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	75.0	25.0	25.0
Combined oral pill	7	100.0	14.3	28.6	20	70.0	35.0	55.0	11	90.9	18.2	36.4
Progestin-only pill	4	50.0	50.0	50.0	3	100.0	0.0	33.3	5	100.0	0.0	20.0
Emergency contraception	3	66.7	33.3	33.3	3	100.0	0.0	33.3	7	71.4	28.6	42.9
Male condom	4	100.0	0.0	25.0	8	100.0	12.5	12.5	7	85.7	14.3	42.9
Female condom	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^{*} A "stock-out" refers to a lack of availability of a method in a facility that lasts at least 24 hours or current non-availability of the method

3.10 Sources of contraceptive stock and delivery time

Table 3.17 shows the patterns of sourcing and ordering contraceptive commodities, as well as modes of delivery, for five family planning methods: combined oral pills, progestin-only pills, male condoms, injectables, and implants.

High-volume facilities most often source family planning commodities from the government, but preferred providers are more likely to get supplies from private pharmacy wholesalers or distributors. At least two-thirds of high-volume facilities received commodities from a government source, while two-thirds of preferred providers received commodities from a private distributor.

Regular delivery of routinely supplied contraceptives is critical to ensure the effectiveness of logistics management practices at the facility level. According to Table 3.17, more than half of all facilities had received a routine supply of commodities for each method in the previous four weeks; the proportion ranged from 54 percent for combined pills at high-volume facilities to 67 percent for male condoms at preferred providers. From 14 percent to 27 percent of facilities received their last routine supply of some method more than four weeks ago. An additional 8 percent to 20 percent of facilities reported having no routine supply system for one of the five commodities. This is more likely to be true for high-volume facilities than for preferred providers, especially for pills and male condoms.

After placing an order for family planning supplies, around three-quarters of all facilities received their last order in one week or less; the proportion ranged from 72 percent to 86 percent, depending on the method and facility type.

Facilities of all types generally pick contraceptive commodities up, rather than have them delivered. This means that a lack of transportation (or the funds to pay for it) could cause a delay in receiving needed supplies and result in a stock-out of commodities. The proportion of high-volume facilities that pick up supplies ranges from 50 percent for injectables to 64 percent for combined pills. The proportion of preferred providers that pick up supplies ranges from 40 percent for injectables to 61 percent for combined pills.

Table 3.17: Among facilities that stock contraceptive commodities, percentage that get contraceptive methods from specific sources, and percent distribution by date of last routine supply preceding the survey visit, average length of time to receive supplies, and mode of delivery, according to facility type and method, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		High-v	olume fac	cilities		Preferred providers					
Supply characteristics	Com- bined pill	Pro- gestin- only pill	Male con- dom	Inject- able	lm- plant	Com- bined pill	Pro- gestin- only pill	Male con- dom	Inject- able	lm- plant	
Source of stock*											
Government	65.6	66.7	71.3	71.9	72.0	23.6	25.7	26.9	18.2	24.4	
International NGO	10.0	9.1	8.8	15.6	9.3	5.2	5.1	6.6	10.9	3.7	
Local NGO	7.8	9.1	5.0	12.5	9.3	5.2	7.4	7.8	5.5	6.1	
Pharmacy											
wholesaler/dealer/ distributor	25.6	22.7	22.5	15.6	20.0	69.9	69.9	65.9	74.5	68.3	
Other private	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	
Last routine supply received											
< 4 weeks ago	54.4	60.6	55.0	65.6	57.7	64.6	64.0	66.7	63.5	60.2	
4-12 weeks ago	15.6	9.1	12.5	9.4	17.9	12.7	16.5	12.9	7.9	10.8	
> 12 weeks ago	11.1	10.6	10.0	12.5	6.4	7.0	5.8	7.0	6.3	8.0	
No routine supply system	16.7	18.2	20.0	9.4	12.8	12.2	7.9	9.4	9.5	11.9	
Don't know	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	4.3	1.8	0.0	2.8	
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	6.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Average time to receive supplies after											
ordering 1 week or less	77.8	72.7	73.8	84.4	71.8	86.0	80.6	81.9	77.8	78.4	
2-4 weeks	10.0	10.6	10.0	6.3	6.4	7.9	7.9	9.4	4.8	6.8	
> 5 weeks	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.1	2.6	1.7	3.6	2.4	0.0	3.4	
Other	8.9	1.3	11.3	3.1	10.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	
Don't know	0.0	1.5	1.3	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.8	
Missing	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.0	5.1	1.3	3.6	4.1	14.3	8.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
How supplies get to facility											
Delivered	28.9	31.8	31.3	40.6	26.9	27.5	30.2	39.2	36.5	27.8	
Must pick them up	64.4	59.1	62.5	50.0	61.5	61.1	53.2	50.3	39.7	50.0	
Both	5.6	7.6	6.3	9.4	6.4	10.9	15.1	8.2	11.1	13.6	
Missing	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.4	1.4	2.3	12.7	8.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of facilities that stock method	90	66	80	94	32	229	139	171	264	63	

^{*}Multiple responses permitted

3.11 Ordering

Understanding commodity ordering procedures can help sustain or improve supply lines and forestall potential stock-outs. The supply system in both the public and private sectors of Nigeria can be described as a pure "pull" system, in which individual facilities determine their own needs and place orders accordingly with an appropriate supplier. Table 3.18 shows that staff members are largely responsible for determining when and how much to order for all contraceptive commodities, including combined and progestin-only pills, male condoms, injectables, and implants. This is the system used at 85 percent to 98 percent of facilities for each commodity, regardless of facility type. Staff members at high-volume facilities are slightly less likely than their counterparts at preferred providers to determine and place orders for each contraceptive commodity.

Table 3.18 also shows how facilities estimate how much to order and decide when to place an order. Most facilities (from 59 percent to 66 percent) calculate the amount to order based on utilization, that is, the amount of a commodity that has been used during a particular period. In contrast, about one-third of facilities (from 29 percent to 37 percent) order enough to maintain a predetermined stock level. These patterns vary little by commodity or facility type.

With respect to timing, orders at about half of facilities are triggered when stock levels fall below a predetermined level; high-volume facilities (from 44 percent to 48 percent) are somewhat less likely to use this approach than preferred providers (from 49 percent to 56 percent). Around two-fifths of all facilities say they place orders "when needed." From 12 percent to 16 percent of high-volume facilities place their orders at a fixed time, compared with less than 4 percent of preferred providers.

Table 3.18: Percentage of facilities where facility staff place orders for contraceptive methods and, among these, percent distribution by criteria used to decide how much to order and when to order, according to method and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		High-vo	lume fac	ilities		Preferred providers				
Ordering criteria	Com- bined pill	Pro- gestin- only pill	Male con- dom	Inject- able	lm- plant	Com- bined pill	Pro- gestin- only pill	Male con- dom	Inject- able	lm- plant
Number of facilities offering method	90	66	80	94	32	229	139	171	264	63
Percentage of facilities where staff determines quantity and places commodity orders	90.0	90.9	85.0	87.5	88.0	95.2	93.4	94.0	98.2	95.7
Amount ordered										
Enough to maintain stock	29.1	33.3	33.8	36.7	32.4	30.3	32.6	28.7	32.7	32.9
Same amount ordered each time	8.1	3.2	7.0	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.8
Utilization*	62.8	63.5	59.2	60.0	61.8	64.7	63,.6	66.3	63.6	63.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
Don't know/ missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Timing of order										
When stock falls to a predetermined level	47.1	44.4	47.2	46.7	47.1	53.4	48.8	52.5	55.6	51.9
Fixed time	14.0	15.9	13.9	13.3	11.8	2.3	3.1	1.3	3.7	2.5
When needed	37.2	39.7	38.9	40.0	41.2	41.6	43.4	43.7	40.7	42.4
Other	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.0	1.9
Don't know/ missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of facilities where staff determines and places commodity orders	81	60	68	28	66	217	128	156	55	156

^{*}Utilization refers to ordering based on consumption or the amount used by the facility during a regular period of time

3.12 Cost of consultation and method to clients

Table 3.19 presents information on the cost of a family planning method, including a consultation, at the time of the survey and the proportion of clients who paid for the method. These data come from the facility audits, which asked respondents what the facility charged for each method and what percentage of clients at that facility paid the charge. The data were collected prior to the FMoH's decision in April 2010 to offer contraceptives at no charge in public health facilities and thus do not reflect the current situation.

Implants were the most expensive method, especially in Benin City and Ibadan, where facilities charged clients more than 2,000 Naira (about US\$12.50), on average, for implants. Male and female condoms were the cheapest methods available in every city, with the average cost of a consultation and male condom ranging from 25 Naira in Benin City to 132 Naira in Abuja.

A high proportion of clients paid the full cost of most family planning methods, although there was some variation between cities. At facilities in Abuja, Benin City, Ilorin, and Zaria, over 85 percent of clients paid for every method. In Ibadan, however, clients were more likely to pay for some methods than others. For example, only about half of clients paid for implants (44 percent), progestin-only pills (53 percent), and female condoms (47 percent), while more than two-thirds of clients paid for IUDs (71 percent), injectables (79 percent), combined oral pills (66 percent), emergency contraception (69 percent), and male condoms (80 percent).

Table 3.19: Mean amount charged for family planning (FP) method and consultation, and mean percentage of clients at each facility who pay the charge, by method and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Mean amount charged for consultation and FP method (in Naira)	Percent of clients who pay the charge	Number of facilities that offer method
Abuja			
IUD	1,223	93.0	36
Injectables	471	97.6	42
Implant	1,313	92.4	24
Combined oral pill	400	98.4	41
Progestin-only pill	280	93.8	32
Emergency contraception	494	93.7	27
Condom	132	98.1	30
Female condom	34	90.7	17
Benin City			
IUD	1,145	100.0	29
Injectables	459	98.3	56
Implant	2,075	100.0	17
Combined oral pill	188	92.9	46
Progestin-only pill	201	90.1	35
Emergency contraception	214	85.6	24
Condom	25	100.0	37
Female condom	63	100.0	27
Ibadan			
IUD	472	71.2	51
Injectables	284	79.4	56
Implant	2,317	44.0	9
Combined oral pill	201	65.9	50
Progestin-only pill	264	53.2	35
Emergency contraception	150	69.2	21
Condom	41	79.8	40
Female condom	52	46.6	28
llorin			
IUD	604	90.8	63
Injectables	345	91.4	68
Implant	1,375	93.9	15
Combined oral pill	193	90.8	66
Progestin-only pill	142	89.2	46
Emergency contraception	262	91.4	43
Condom	33	95.4	57
Female condom	45	91.9	32

Table 3.19, continued			
City and method	Mean amount charged for consultation and FP method (in Naira)	Percent of clients who pay the charge	Number of facilities that offer method
Kaduna			
IUD	1,216	89.9	50
Injectables	408	92.0	85
Implant	1,830	89.8	17
Combined oral pill	199	89.0	75
Progestin-only pill	277	91.7	43
Emergency contraception	260	86.0	22
Condom	78	84.7	32
Female condom	35	62.2	9
Zaria			
IUD	1,077	100.0	21
Injectables	305	100.0	47
Implant	1,500	100.0	8
Combined oral pill	194	98.6	38
Progestin-only pill	168	100.0	12
Emergency contraception	192	100.0	13
Condom	82	96.7	13
Female condom	100	100.0	1

3.13 Number of condoms and pill cycles provided

The number of condoms and pill cycles provided by facilities to new acceptors and resupply clients is shown in Table 3.20. New acceptors in every city are more likely to receive multiple condoms—especially male condoms—than multiple cycles of combined oral or progestin-only pills. The proportion of facilities that gives new acceptors more than one male condom ranges from a high of 90 percent in Zaria to a low of 52 percent in Abuja. The proportion of facilities that gives new acceptors more than one cycle of pills is highest in Benin City (30 percent for combined oral pills and 40 percent for progestin-only pills) and lowest in Ibadan (10 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

Facilities are as likely to give multiple male condoms to new acceptors as they are to resupply clients. However, resupply clients are more likely than new acceptors to receive multiple cycles of pills in every city. The disparity is greatest in Ibadan and Kaduna, where facilities are 5 to 6 times more likely to give multiple cycles of pills to resupply clients than new acceptors, and smallest in Benin City, where facilities are just 1.2 times more likely to distribute multiple cycles of pills to resupply clients than new acceptors.

Table 3.20: Among facilities that offer condoms and pills, percentage that provide more than one piece (condoms) or one cycle (pills) to new acceptors and resupply clients, by city and method, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Number of facilities that offer	Percent of facilities that provide more than one piece/cycle to:				
method	method	New acceptors	Resupply clients			
Abuja						
Male condom	33	51.5	51.5			
Female condom	21	33.3	42.9			
Combined oral pills	42	23.8	64.3			
Progestin-only pills	33	27.3	69.7			
Benin City						
Male condom	46	67.4	66.7			
Female condom	30	60.0	56.7			
Combined oral pills	46	30.4	37.0			
Progestin-only pills	35	40.0	45.7			
Ibadan						
Male condom	49	87.8	85.7			
Female condom	36	75.0	77.8			
Combined oral pills	50	10.0	50.0			
Progestin-only pills	35	2.9	54.3			
Ilorin						
Male condom	61	82.0	77.0			
Female condom	33	39.4	57.6			
Combined oral pills	67	14.9	34.3			
Progestin-only pills	46	8.7	30.4			
Kaduna						
Male condom	43	86.0	88.4			
Female condom	10	40.0	80.0			
Combined oral pills	76	10.5	63.2			
Progestin-only pills	44	9.1	68.2			
Zaria						
Male condom	19	89.5	89.5			
Female condom	3	66.7	66.7			
Combined oral pills	38	23.7	60.5			
Progestin-only pills	12	16.7	75.0			

3.14 Storage conditions

In order to maintain the efficacy and effectiveness of contraceptives, they must be protected from environmental factors such as water, direct exposure to sunlight, and pests. Table 3.21 presents information on how many facilities currently offering family planning services store contraceptive commodities correctly.

A large majority of facilities store contraceptives off the floor, including all facilities in Ibadan, but only three-quarters of high-volume facilities in Ilorin. An equally high proportion of facilities store their commodities away from water, sun, and pests, with the exception of Zaria, where only 67 percent of high-volume facilities protect contraceptive commodities from water, sun, and pests.

Injectables should be stored in an upright position. Among facilities that offer injectables, the vast majority store them in the correct position, although there are some differences by facility type and city. Government-operated preferred providers in Abuja are least likely to store injectables upright (75 percent). In every city except Benin City, privately managed preferred providers are more likely than other facility types to store injectables correctly.

Table 3.21: Among facilities that currently offer family planning services, percentage with correct storage conditions for contraceptive commodities, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Stored off the floor	Protected from water	Protected from sun	Protected from pests	Protected from water, sun, and pests	Injectables stored upright*	Number of facilities**
Abuja							
High-volume	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11
Public preferred	87.5	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	75.0	8
Private preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25
Benin City							
High-volume	91.7	83.3	91.7	83.3	81.8	83.3	14
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7
Private preferred	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.1	38
Ibadan							
High-volume	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	88.9	94.4	27
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.8	100.0	88.9	16
Private preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16
Ilorin							
High-volume	75.0	87.5	100.0	68.8	76.9	81.3	19
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	12
Private preferred	85.3	91.2	100.0	94.1	93.8	100.0	38
Kaduna							
High-volume	93.3	100.0	100.0	86.7	100.0	93.3	16
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15
Private preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56
Zaria							
High-volume	83.3	83.3	100.0	83.3	66.7	83.3	8
Public preferred	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.3	100.0	80.0	24
Private preferred	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	15

^{*} Based on 274 facilities that offer injectables and where the storage area could be observed

^{**} Interviewers could not observe the storage areas for 84 of the 365 facilities that provide family planning services. These facilities are excluded from the table.

3.15 Management practices that support quality services

Table 3.22 presents information on management practices that support high quality family planning services. These include written guidelines and service protocols for the provision of family planning services, written guidelines for integrating family planning and HIV services, pregnancy screening guidelines and tools, periodic audits or service registers complied at least quarterly, and quality assurance (QA) committees or meetings to improve service delivery.

All of these management practices are largely absent at most facilities. A periodic audit or service register compiled quarterly is the most commonly observed practice, but its use varies widely by facility type and city. For example, none of the privately managed preferred providers in Ibadan and Zaria have periodic audits or service registers, compared with 64 percent of high-volume facilities in Benin City. In most cities at most facility types, written guidelines for the integration of family planning and HIV are the least widely observed practice.

For the most part, high-volume facilities are most likely to demonstrate each management practice than preferred providers. In certain cases, however, government-operated preferred providers outperform high-volume facilities: this is true for written guidelines for family planning services in Abuja and Zaria, written guidelines for family planning and HIV integration in Zaria, and QA meetings in Abuja and Ilorin.

Table 3.22: Among facilities offering family planning (FP) services, percentage with <u>observed</u> standard operating manuals or other quality assurance (QA) documentation, by type of protocol, city, and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		Percent o	of facilities wit	h observed:		
City and facility type	Written guidelines or service protocols for FP service provision	Written guidelines for integration of FP and HIV	Guidelines or tools for pregnancy screening	Periodic audits or service registers compiled at least quarterly	QA committee or meetings for FP service delivery	Number of facilities that offer FP
Abuja						
High-volume	36.4	9.1	27.3	45.5	27.3	11
Public preferred	62.5	0.0	12.5	37.5	37.5	8
Private preferred	8.0	15.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	25
Benin City						
High-volume	28.6	14.3	28.6	64.3	28.6	14
Public preferred	0.0	14.3	14.3	42.9	28.6	7
Private preferred	13.2	15.8	26.3	18.4	21.2	38
Ibadan						
High-volume	22.2	14.8	22.2	33.3	22.2	27
Public preferred	6.3	0.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	16
Private preferred	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Ilorin						
High-volume	21.2	10.5	36.8	36.8	10.5	19
Public preferred	0.0	0.0	25.0	33.3	25.0	12
Private preferred	2.6	5.3	28.9	18.4	21.1	38
Kaduna						
High-volume	43.8	25.0	25.0	43.8	18.8	16
Public preferred	6.7	0.0	20.0	13.3	0.0	15
Private preferred	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.8	56
Zaria						
High-volume	12.5	12.5	37.5	50.0	37.5	8
Public preferred	16.7	16.0	16.7	25.0	16.7	24
Private preferred	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15

3.16 Provider training

The importance of provider training in the delivery of family planning services cannot be overemphasized. Improving the capacity of health care providers through training not only increases access to family planning services, it also serves as an important indicator for measuring quality of care. Tables 3.23 and 3.24 present information on pre-service and in-service training related to family planning.

Table 3.23 shows that, overall, the vast majority of providers interviewed received pre-service training on some family planning topic or method. Providers at government-operated preferred providers in Abuja and privately managed preferred providers in Ibadan were least likely to have received pre-service training (78 percent and 81 percent, respectively).

A much smaller fraction of providers reported receiving in-service training on family planning in the previous year. That proportion varies widely by city and facility type. In every city except Ibadan, providers were more likely to report in-service training at high-volume facilities than at preferred providers; less than 10 percent of providers working at preferred providers in Benin City, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria said they had received in-service family planning training in the past year. In Ibadan, by contrast, providers working at privately managed preferred providers (35 percent) were considerably more likely to report in-service training than those working at high-volume facilities (19 percent) or government-operated preferred providers (23 percent).

Table 3.23: Percentage of providers that received pre-service training or in-service training during the past 12 months on any family planning (FP) topic or method, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Pre-service training on FP	In-service training on FP in past 12 months	Number of providers
Abuja			
High-volume	87.8	26.8	41
Public preferred	77.8	19.4	36
Private preferred	98.2	2.7	112
Benin City			
High-volume	100.0	22.0	50
Public preferred	92.6	0.0	27
Private preferred	95.6	9.5	158
Ibadan			
High-volume	97.1	19.0	105
Public preferred	92.4	22.7	66
Private preferred	81.2	34.8	69
Ilorin			
High-volume	95.8	12.5	72
Public preferred	100.0	1.9	52
Private preferred	96.6	3.4	149
Kaduna			
High-volume	98.2	26.3	57
Public preferred	100.0	4.7	64
Private preferred	100.0	1.3	239
Zaria			
High-volume	96.7	16.7	30
Public preferred	100.0	4.5	89
Private preferred	100.0	7.9	63

Table 3.24 shows what topics were covered in pre-service and in-service training. Over three-quarters of providers in each city received pre-service training on exclusive breastfeeding and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), oral pills, and family planning counseling skills. Less than 13 percent of providers in each city had received in-service training on these topics in the past 12 months.

The least common topics covered in pre-service training included clinical skills for implants, male sterilization, and female sterilization. Training on these topics was especially limited in Ibadan, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria, with only 32 percent to 58 percent of providers reporting pre-service training and less than 4 percent reporting recent in-service training.

Table 3.24: Percentage of providers who received pre-service training on family planning (FP) or in-service training during the 12 months preceding the survey, by training topic and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Abuja		Benii	Benin City		Ibadan		llorin		Kaduna		Zaria	
Training topic	Pre- service	In- service											
Contraceptive technology update	85.7	10.1	92.3	10.2	77.5	10.8	91.2	5.5	74.4	3.1	88.5	5.5	
Exclusive breastfeeding counseling/LAM	89.9	8.5	93.2	9.8	78.3	10.0	90.5	4.8	88.3	2.8	94.5	4.9	
Natural family planning (rhythm, cycle beads, etc.)	88.4	7.4	92.3	9.8	70.0	7.1	90.5	4.8	95.6	3.9	90.7	4.9	
Emergency contraception	84.1	7.9	80.9	9.4	77.1	7.9	81.7	3.7	74.7	2.8	70.9	4.4	
Oral pills	87.8	8.5	93.2	10.2	83.8	7.9	92.7	5.1	97.2	4.4	95.6	6.0	
FP counseling skills	84.7	9.0	91.9	9.8	85.4	12.5	91.2	5.1	91.1	4.2	91.2	6.0	
Clinical skills for IUD	76.2	7.9	82.1	9.4	81.3	9.2	86.4	4.0	69.7	3.3	59.9	4.4	
Clinical skills for injectables	84.1	7.4	91.5	10.2	83.8	8.8	90.8	5.5	96.4	4.4	93.4	6.6	
Clinical skills for implants	69.8	7.9	71.9	8.9	54.2	3.3	57.9	1.8	55.8	2.8	52.2	2.2	
Clinical skills for female sterilization	65.1	4.8	62.1	6.4	51.2	3.8	52.7	1.5	48.1	0.3	35.7	1.6	
Clinical skills for male sterilization	62.4	4.8	58.3	6.4	48.3	2.9	49.1	1.5	44.2	0.3	31.9	1.1	
Management of incomplete abortion (post-abortion care)	75.1	6.3	74.9	7.2	55.8	2.9	73.3	4.0	81.4	1.7	67.6	3.3	
Manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)	66.7	5.3	68.1	6.4	45.0	2.5	58.6	3.3	64.7	1.1	59.9	2.7	
Number of providers	189	189	235	235	240	240	273	273	360	360	182	182	

3.17 Provider capacity to offer family planning services

Interviewers asked health care providers about their capacity to provide various family planning methods. The results are presented in Tables 3.25 and 3.26.

Table 3.25 shows the percentage of service providers who have ever provided a specific contraceptive method at the facility where they currently work. While the results vary by method and city, there is relatively little difference in experience between types of provider. Most providers of all kinds in each city have provided combined oral pills, injectables, LAM, and natural methods. In Benin City, Ibadan, and Ilorin, most providers of all kinds have also provided progestin-only pills, male condoms, and IUDs. Doctors are more likely to have provided implants at their current facility than other type of providers, except in Benin City.

Notably, in Abuja and Kaduna two-thirds of other providers, who include community health extension workers and community health officers, report having provided implants in their current facility. These providers presumably assisted more qualified providers, such as doctors, midwives, or nurses, in the provision of implants. The type of provider most likely to have provided male and female sterilization in the current facility varied by city.

Table 3.25: Percentage of service providers who have ever provided a specific contraceptive method at their current facility, by city and provider type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and	Contraceptive method										
provider type	Combined oral pill	Progestin- only pill	Injectable	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	of staff				
Abuja											
Doctor	84.6	61.5	92.3	58.3	40.0	69.2	18				
Nurse-midwife	50.0	43.6	61.9	37.8	18.8	47.1	53				
Nurse or midwife	53.8	43.8	71.8	45.9	31.8	56.7	64				
Other	82.1	81.5	75.9	75.0	60.9	65.0	54				
Benin City											
Doctor	75.0	70.0	83.3	72.7	68.4	73.7	26				
Nurse-midwife	71.4	70.6	88.3	75.5	63.4	62.5	72				
Nurse or midwife	76.2	69.4	92.9	60.5	40.0	54.5	75				
Other	70.3	63.3	89.8	51.7	50.0	25.0	61				
Ibadan											
Doctor	83.3	66.7	83.3	100.0	50.0	33.3	6				
Nurse-midwife	87.5	86.2	87.5	82.4	80.6	80.0	34				
Nurse or midwife	87.2	85.9	86.0	80.5	85.5	75.6	98				
Other	92.0	84.3	89.8	86.3	84.4	67.7	102				
Ilorin											
Doctor	84.6	80.0	92.3	83.3	77.8	81.8	13				
Nurse-midwife	91.7	82.9	97.9	92.0	64.9	74.6	100				
Nurse or midwife	93.8	82.4	93.7	90.5	66.7	81.6	69				
Other	89.4	84.1	94.1	88.6	60.6	63.0	91				
Kaduna											
Doctor	84.6	61.5	92.3	58.3	40.0	69.2	8				
Nurse-midwife	50.0	43.6	61.9	37.8	18.8	47.1	81				
Nurse or midwife	53.8	43.8	71.8	45.9	31.8	56.7	143				
Other	82.1	81.5	75.9	75.0	60.9	65.0	128				
Zaria											
Doctor	57.1	41.7	84.6	38.5	0.0	38.5	14				
Nurse-midwife	62.7	57.7	90.7	42.0	35.7	41.2	58				
Nurse or midwife	50.0	81.8	78.8	26.7	11.1	53.3	36				
Other	75.0	38.5	86.8	19.0	25.0	18.2	74				

Table 3.25, continued

City and			Contracept	tive method			Number
provider type	IUD	Implant	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Natural methods	LAM	of staff
Abuja							
Doctor	66.7	70.0	50.0	0.0	80.0	93.8	18
Nurse-midwife	46.9	44.4	33.3	17.6	78.7	72.3	53
Nurse or midwife	46.4	31.6	0.0	14.3	73.6	75.0	64
Other	76.0	66.7	10.0	10.0	76.9	76.2	54
Benin City							
Doctor	61.1	23.1	30.8	0.0	79.2	87.0	26
Nurse-midwife	62.5	50.0	25.0	28.6	91.3	94.2	72
Nurse or midwife	81.8	57.1	33.3	25.0	76.8	78.9	75
Other	54.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.6	76.4	61
Ibadan							
Doctor	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	6
Nurse-midwife	96.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	88.9	100.0	34
Nurse or midwife	89.0	83.3	100.0	83.3	91.4	94.2	98
Other	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.6	94.3	102
llorin							
Doctor	91.7	71.4	40.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	13
Nurse-midwife	92.4	36.1	16.7	20.0	86.2	95.8	100
Nurse or midwife	86.0	41.7	57.1	50.0	85.5	96.6	69
Other	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.9	96.2	91
Kaduna							
Doctor	66.7	70.0	50.0	0.0	80.0	93.8	8
Nurse-midwife	46.9	44.4	33.3	17.6	78.7	72.3	81
Nurse or midwife	46.4	31.6	0.0	14.3	73.6	75.0	143
Other	76.0	66.7	10.0	10.0	76.9	76.2	128
Zaria							
Doctor	66.7	55.6	66.7	0.0	92.9	92.3	14
Nurse-midwife	51.7	60.0	50.0	100.0	89.1	96.4	58
Nurse or midwife	57.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	88.6	91.7	36
Other	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	94.4	74

Table 3.26 shows providers' ability to counsel clients on contraceptive methods and/or provide those methods, according to providers' own reports. Most providers in all cities say they can counsel on and provide combined oral pills, injectables, male condoms, and natural methods or LAM.

Providers' ability to counsel on and provide progestin-only pills, female condoms, emergency contraception, IUDs, implants, and sterilization varies by city. Around three-fifths of providers can counsel on and provide progestin-only pills in every city but Zaria, where only 34 percent can do so. Over half of all providers in Abuja (51 percent), Ibadan (78 percent), and Ilorin (84 percent) report that they know how to counsel clients and insert IUDs; only about one-third of providers in the other three cities can do so. Although 41 percent of providers in Abuja feel confident in counseling on and providing implants, elsewhere only 12 percent to 23 percent of providers can do so. Very few providers (2 to 25 percent) feel able to provide male and female sterilization, probably because by law in Nigeria these procedures should only be carried out by doctors.

While providers may lack the training or capacity to provide all family planning methods, they should still be able to counsel clients on a full range of methods. However, from 42 percent to 68 percent of providers in each city report that they cannot even offer counseling on female sterilization, and a similar proportion cannot counsel clients on male sterilization. A substantial number of providers also cannot counsel clients on implants, ranging from 22 percent in Abuja to 58 percent in Ibadan.

Table 3.26: Percent distribution of service providers by their ability to counsel on and provide specific contraceptive methods, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Contraceptive method										
City and capability of provider	Combined oral pill	Progestin- only pill	Injectable	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contracepti on					
Abuja (n= 189 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	63.5	58.7	65.6	63.0	43.4	51.9					
Can counsel only	23.3	25.4	23.8	28.0	26.5	28.6					
Cannot do either	13.2	15.9	10.6	7.9	27.5	18.0					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	1.6					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Benin City (n=235 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	67.7	58.3	80.9	59.6	43.8	37.9					
Can counsel only	26.8	33.6	17.0	32.3	41.3	44.3					
Cannot do either	5.1	7.7	1.7	7.7	14.5	17.4					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Ibadan (n=240 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	85.0	61.3	88.3	85.8	58.3	41.3					
Can counsel only	10.8	24.6	8.8	12.9	32.9	43.8					
Cannot do either	3.8	9.6	2.9	1.3	5.8	12.9					
Missing	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Ilorin (n=273 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	94.5	58.2	94.9	85.3	45.1	59.7					
Can counsel only	2.2	20.9	2.2	9.5	25.3	21.6					
Cannot do either	2.9	14.7	2.6	4.4	22.7	13.6					
Missing	0.4	6.2	0.4	0.7	7.0	5.1					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Kaduna (n=360 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	83.3	61.1	84.7	75.3	35.0	53.9					
Can counsel only	13.9	28.9	13.1	23.3	44.2	27.8					
Cannot do either	2.8	10.0	2.2	1.4	20.6	18.3					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Zaria (n=182 providers)											
Can counsel & provide method	79.7	34.1	92.3	85.8	24.2	46.2					
Can counsel only	13.7	28.5	5.5	11.5	38.5	31.3					
Cannot do either	6.6	37.4	2.2	2.7	37.4	22.5					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

Table 3.26, continued

	Contraceptive method									
City and capability of provider	IUD	Implant	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Natural methods/ LAM					
Abuja (n= 189 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	51.3	40.7	24.9	20.1	88.4					
Can counsel only	26.5	34.4	30.7	26.5	9.5					
Cannot do either	20.6	21.7	42.3	51.3	1.6					
Missing	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.1	0.5					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Benin City (n=235 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	30.6	16.2	12.3	10.6	88.9					
Can counsel only	37.9	47.7	45.5	45.5	9.8					
Cannot do either	30.6	35.7	41.7	43.4	0.0					
Missing	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3					
Total	99.1	99.6	99.5	99.5	98.7					
Ibadan (n=240 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	77.9	11.7	6.3	5.0	90.8					
Can counsel only	16.7	27.5	23.3	22.1	7.1					
Cannot do either	5.0	58.3	67.5	70.0	0.4					
Missing	0.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.7					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Ilorin (n=273 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	84.2	23.1	18.3	16.8	92.7					
Can counsel only	6.6	24.9	24.2	22.7	1.8					
Cannot do either	6.6	43.6	48.7	51.6	0.4					
Missing	2.6	8.4	8.8	8.8	5.1					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Kaduna (n=360 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	37.5	16.7	5.0	2.2	91.6					
Can counsel only	46.4	55.5	40.3	37.5	8.4					
Cannot do either	16.1	27.8	54.7	60.0	0.0					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Zaria (n=182 providers)										
Can counsel & provide method	32.4	15.9	6.0	3.8	97.8					
Can counsel only	50.6	45.6	46.7	44.5	2.2					
Cannot do either	17.0	38.5	47.3	51.6	0.0					
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

3.18 Family planning counseling

Client-provider interaction is a key element in quality of care. The manner in which health care providers interact with clients plays a critical role in helping women choose a family planning method, continue using it, and cope with any challenges they may encounter. This study did not observe client-provider interactions. However, exit interviews with family planning clients at high-volume facilities asked what topics the provider discussed that day. In addition, providers at all facilities were asked what steps they normally follow when providing family planning.

Table 3.27 presents the findings from both client exit interviews and provider interviews. It should be noted that the client data is an objective description of what happened during actual consultations, while the provider data is more subjective and reflects "usual practice." This difference may explain a consistent pattern in the findings: providers are less likely to report that they usually discuss a topic during family planning counseling than clients adopting or switching methods are to report that the topic was actually discussed that day.

According to clients, providers generally asked the reason for their visit (91 percent of current family planning users and 87 percent of new acceptors or switchers). Clients were less likely to report that providers enquired about their reproductive goals (50 percent of current users and 76 percent of new acceptors and switchers). According to providers, asking about a client's reproductive goals is usual practice for less than half of them (47 percent at high-volume facilities and 39 percent at other facilities).

About three-quarters (76 percent) of clients who were newly adopting a contraceptive method or switching to a different method said that the provider gave them information about different family planning methods, compared with less than half of current users (41 percent). Most providers (69 percent at both high-volume and other facilities) say that giving information about different family planning methods is a standard part of their counseling process.

Almost 71 percent of new acceptors and switchers recall being asked about their family planning preferences, but only 40 percent of providers at high-volume sites and 28 percent of providers at other facilities say they usually include this step in counseling on family planning.

Among clients adopting or switching methods, most said the provider helped them to choose a method (56 percent), explained how to use that method (74 percent), and told them about side effects they might experience (68 percent). Over half (57 percent) of current users also reported that providers told them about possible side effects. In comparison, less than half of providers (49 percent at high-volume facilities and 38 percent at other facilities) say they usually discuss possible side effects during family planning counseling.

A majority of family planning clients (80 percent of current users and 74 percent of new acceptors or switchers), reported that providers told them what to do in case of problems with their method and also informed them about specific medical reasons to return for follow-up. In contrast, only one-third (34)

percent) of providers at high-volume facilities and one-quarter (25 percent) of providers at other facilities said they normally include this step in counseling a family planning client.

According to current users, providers were more likely to ask about any problems they might be having with the current method (76 percent) than to suggest some action to assist in resolving the problems (49 percent).

Table 3.27: Percentage of clients who say provider discussed specific topics during family planning (FP) counseling, and percentage of providers who say they usually discuss specific topics during FP counseling, by facility type and client type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria 2011

			Preferred providers	
Topics discussed	Exit interviews with clients currently using FP	Exit interviews with clients adopting FP or switching methods	Provider interviews	Provider interviews
Reason for visit	90.6	86.6		
Client's reproductive goals	49.7	75.6	46.7	38.9
Information about different FP methods	41.4	74.0	68.8	69.1
Client's FP preferences	41.4	70.9	39.9	28.1
Help selecting a method		55.9	33.0	21.8
Explanation of how to use the method		74.0	48.2	39.2
Possible side effects	57.4	67.7	48.8	38.0
What to do if client has problems/ medical reasons to return	79.7	74.8	33.9	25.1
Problems with current method	76.3			
Suggested action(s) to resolve problems	48.9			
Number of clients and providers*	350	127	355	1,124

^{*} Missing data reduced the size of the N slightly for some topics.

⁻⁻ Question not asked.

3.19 Provider restrictions on access to contraceptive methods

Providers who offer family planning services at their current facility were asked whether they limit the methods they offer clients if they have too few children, are not married, or do not have the partner's consent. Table 3.28 presents information on the restrictions they impose on various methods.

Relatively few providers restrict access to condoms based on parity (15 percent in Zaria and less than 3 percent elsewhere), marital status (from 6 percent to 23 percent), or partner consent (from 6 percent to 22 percent).

Less than one-third of providers in Abuja and Ibadan impose restrictions on client's eligibility to use the pill, but over half of providers in the other four cities restrict access to the pill based on marital status and partner's consent. Restrictions on implants are similar in scale to restrictions on the pill and are more common in Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria than in Abuja, Benin City, and Ibadan.

Providers are more likely to restrict client's eligibility to use the injectable, IUD, and female sterilization than other methods. In every city but Abuja, over half of providers restrict access to these three methods based on marital status and partner's consent, and more than two-fifths restrict access based on parity. In Zaria, more than 80 percent of providers restrict access to these three methods based on marital status and partner's consent.

Table 3.28: Among service providers that have ever provided a specific contraceptive method at their current facility, percentage that restrict clients' use of that method for reasons of parity, marital status, or partner's consent, by city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Ab	uja	Beni	n City	Iba	dan	Ilo	orin	Kad	luna	Za	ria
Restriction* and method	Number that provide method	Percent that restrict use										
Parity												
Condom	62	1.6	91	2.2	172	1.7	210	2.9	111	1.8	46	15.2
Pill**	76	11.8	116	38.8	183	19.1	237	48.9	205	32.2	98	64.0
Injectable	88	47.7	170	60.0	186	48.4	245	72.7	238	66.0	145	85.5
IUD	55	40.0	46	45.7	171	46.2	198	65.2	60	50.0	30	60.0
Implant	39	23.1	15	26.7	18	16.7	23	73.9	21	42.9	14	35.7
Female sterilization	11	36.4	8	50.0	6	16.7	14	57.1	5	80.0	5	100.0
Marital status												
Condom	62	9.7	91	13.2	172	6.4	210	5.7	111	23.4	46	10.9
Pill**	76	26.3	116	56.0	183	29.0	237	55.7	205	55.6	98	59.0
Injectable	88	52.3	170	79.4	186	53.8	245	80.0	238	81.1	145	80.7
IUD	55	60.0	46	50.0	171	56.1	198	78.8	60	75.0	30	80.0
Implant	39	41.0	15	20.0	18	22.2	23	82.6	21	71.4	14	50.0
Female sterilization	11	45.5	8	75.0	6	33.3	14	64.3	5	100.0	5	100.0
Spouse's consent												
Condom	62	9.7	91	13.2	172	7.0	210	6.2	111	21.6	46	17.4
Pill**	76	30.3	116	52.6	183	20.2	237	67.1	205	54.6	98	76.0
Injectable	88	53.4	170	68.8	186	50.5	245	82.9	238	70.2	145	86.2
IUD	55	56.4	46	58.7	171	50.3	198	82.3	60	70.0	30	80.0
Implant	39	35.9	15	40.0	18	27.8	23	91.3	21	61.9	14	64.3
Female sterilization	11	36.4	8	75.0	6	50.0	14	71.4	5	80.0	5	100.0

^{*}The provider would not offer the method under certain scenarios e.g., low parity, unmarried, or without spousal consent

^{**}Includes both combined oral pills and progestin-only pills

3.20 Client waiting time and satisfaction with services

How long clients have to wait to see a provider or receive services at a health care facility radically influences their perceptions of the quality of the services offered. Clients who spend less time waiting may rate the quality of services more highly. Clients receiving care at high-volume facilities were asked about waiting time, privacy, and other measures of quality of care and satisfaction. The results are presented in Table 3.29.

Family planning clients reported shorter waiting times than clients receiving other MNCH services in each of the cities except Ilorin. From 33 percent to 59 percent of family planning clients reported waiting less than 15 minutes after arriving at the facility to see the first provider, compared with 11 percent to 32 percent of other MNCH clients. Family planning clients in Abuja, Kaduna, and Zaria experienced shorter waiting times than family planning clients in other cities. Those cities also had some of the widest disparities in waiting times between family planning and other MNCH clients. In Zaria, for example, 29 percent of other MNCH clients reported waiting two hours or longer for a consultation as compared with just 7 percent of family planning clients. A large majority of family planning clients in all six cities (from 81 percent to 91 percent) thought the length of time they waited on the day of interview was reasonable, but only two-thirds of MNCH clients in Ibadan, Kaduna, Benin City, and Zaria did so. This has implications for the possible integration of family planning and other MNCH services; the process will be more difficult if clients have to wait longer to obtain integrated services.

Privacy during the consultation, both visual and auditory, is another element of quality of care that is important to clients. In every city, clients were more likely to report that they had auditory privacy during their consultation (i.e., other clients could not hear what they said) than visual privacy (i.e., other clients could not see them). Over 80 percent of clients reported having adequate auditory privacy in four cities (Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, and Ilorin), but only Benin City achieved that level for visual privacy. Family planning clients were least likely to report having adequate visual privacy during their visits in Abuja and Zaria (55 percent and 43 percent, respectively).

Over 80 percent of family planning clients in each city reported that: they felt comfortable asking questions during the visit, the provider answered all of their questions, and they believed the provider would keep their personal information confidential. The proportion of family planning clients who said that they were treated "very well" during the visit varied widely, ranging from a low of 57 percent in Abuja to a high of 94 percent in Benin City. The proportion of family planning clients who reported "high" overall satisfaction with the visit also ranged widely, from 36 percent in Abuja to 79 percent in Zaria. Despite the suggestions of dissatisfaction in some cities, more than 90 percent of family planning clients in every city said they would use the facility for future services and recommend it to others.

Table 3.29: Percent distribution of family planning (FP) and other maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) clients at high-volume facilities by waiting time, and percentage who report positive perceptions of their visit, by city and client type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Ab	uja	Beni	n City	Ibadan		
Characteristic of visit	FP clients	MNCH clients	FP clients	MNCH clients	FP clients	MNCH clients	
Waiting time (in minutes)							
< 15	53.1	28.4	34.0	15.4	45.7	22.4	
16-30	23.1	19.6	29.9	23.0	33.3	19.8	
31-45	8.4	10.3	18.6	11.7	6.2	12.0	
46-60	7.7	9.8	10.3	20.1	6.2	15.9	
61-90	2.1	7.7	6.2	12.5	3.7	9.9	
91-120	3.5	8.8	1.0	7.8	1.2	11.2	
> 120	2.1	14.3	0.0	8.3	3.7	8.4	
Don't know/ missing	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Percent of clients who report:							
Reasonable wait time	89.5	70.2	81.4	69.9	91.4	66.7	
Visual privacy during exam	55.4	41.4	93.8	62.1	66.3	28.7	
Auditory privacy during exam	83.9	78.1	97.9	69.8	87.7	47.2	
Felt comfortable asking questions	96.5	91.6	87.6	95.0	93.8	95.7	
Provider answered all of their questions	90.2	83.7	85.6	91.5	96.3	97.6	
Believe their information will be kept confidential	81.8	83.4	93.8	70.9	96.3	89.1	
Provider treated them "very well"	57.3	43.8	93.8	72.0	67.9	77.1	
High overall satisfaction with visit	35.7	28.9	56.7	40.8	50.6	54.7	
Will use facility in future and recommend it to others	90.9	87.5	99.0	93.6	96.3	96.8	
Total number of clients	143	712	97	721	81	1,281	

Table 3.29, continued

	llo	rin	Kad	duna	Zaria	
Characteristic of visit	FP clients	MNCH clients	FP clients	MNCH clients	FP clients	MNCH clients
Waiting time (in minutes)						
< 15	32.5	32.4	58.5	23.4	50.0	11.3
16-30	21.3	29.6	23.1	17.9	28.7	16.2
31-45	13.7	11.5	7.7	9.2	0.0	5.8
46-60	11.3	14.0	1.5	12.2	0.0	13.1
61-90	13.7	5.8	1.5	10.3	0.0	7.1
91-120	3.7	2.3	3.1	10.7	7.1	16.0
> 120	2.5	3.3	3.1	14.8	7.1	29.8
Don't know/ missing	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	7.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of clients reporting:						
Reasonable wait time	90.0	83.8	87.7	64.8	85.7	56.1
Visual privacy during exam	73.1	50.0	66.2	63.4	42.9	58.6
Auditory privacy during exam	80.0	64.2	70.8	72.0	57.1	63.0
Felt comfortable asking questions	100.0	95.6	95.4	87.8	100.0	74.8
Provider answered all of their questions	97.5	90.7	87.7	84.7	100.0	73.2
Believe their information will be kept confidential	85.0	80.1	81.5	70.4	85.7	77.8
Provider treated them "very well"	82.5	76.4	75.4	60.5	92.9	73.2
High overall satisfaction with visit	65.0	56.2	63.1	41.5	78.6	53.6
Will use facility in future and recommend it to others	97.5	92.0	98.5	95.3	92.9	98.4
Total number of clients	80	729	65	747	14	770

3.21 Access to services and choice of health facility

Patterns of access to health care and clients' choice of facility in urban areas are still not well documented by researchers and programmers. While rural populations tend to frequent facilities based on proximity to residence and cost issues, urban populations have a greater choice of facilities and therefore more complex patterns of access to health care. The exit interview asked clients visiting high-volume facilities about their choice of facility and about the closest facility to their home, if they were not the same. A series of questions sought to understand why clients might decide not to visit the closest facility to their home. This information is presented in Table 3.30.

From 34 percent of clients in Ilorin to 63 percent of clients in Abuja chose *not* to visit the facility that was closest to home. Clients offer a variety of reasons for not going to the closest facility. The leading reason in Abuja, Benin City, and Kaduna is higher costs, while in Ibadan and Ilorin clients are more likely to say the closest facility does not offer the services desired. Dislike of the personnel is the leading reason in Zaria. Many clients, especially in Kaduna and Zaria, say that the facility closest to home is of "poor quality."

Table 3.30: Among family planning (FP) and maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) clients at high-volume facilities, percentage who reported the facility was not the closest health facility to their home; and among these clients, percent distribution by main reason they did not go to the closest facility, according to city, Urban Reproductive Health Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		Percent who say		Main reason why FP/MNCH clients did not go to the closest facility to their home										
City No. of not the clients closest facility to their	this is not the closest facility to their home	More expen- sive	Does not provide desired services	Don't like personnel	Facility of poor quality	Provider treats patients poorly	Prefer to remain anony- mous	Incon- venient operating hours	Other*	Don't know	Total	whom this was not the closest facility to their home		
Abuja	855	62.9	18.6	10.1	9.7	10.6	4.6	8.4	3.8	23.8	10.5	100.0	538	
Benin City	818	55.3	27.4	16.4	13.9	6.2	3.8	2.0	2.2	20.4	7.5	100.0	452	
Ibadan	1,362	47.1	22.5	22.8	4.7	10.5	7.4	11.3	6.3	12.9	1.8	100.0	641	
Ilorin	809	34.1	7.3	16.5	15.4	3.3	1.5	3.3	5.1	23.5	24.2	100.0	276	
Kaduna	812	55.0	24.8	5.1	14.5	14.1	11.9	2.0	2.0	21.9	3.6	100.0	447	
Zaria	784	45.2	12.5	9.3	16.7	14.7	9.9	4.0	6.5	24.4	2.0	100.0	354	

^{*}Other reasons vary but include general client preference, unspecified, wait times, lack of certain services, preference of public or private facility, etc.

Table 3.31 presents data on travel time to the facility, mode of transportation, and reasons for selecting the high-volume facility where clients received care on the day of the interview. Except in Abuja, average travel times were longer for family planning clients than MNCH clients. For family planning clients, they ranged from 21 minutes in Ibadan and Kaduna to 34 minutes in Benin City. For MNCH clients, they ranged from 18 minutes in Ilorin to 36 minutes in Abuja. Family planning and MNCH clients relied on a slightly different mix of transportation to get to the facility in each city, but walking, the public bus, and motorcycles are common in most cities. Taxis play an important role in Ilorin.

When clients were asked why they chose to come to the health facility where they received care, a good reputation and service quality were the leading reason given by both family planning and MNCH clients in every city, with just one exception: MNCH clients in Ilorin. The perception that the providers treat patients well was also important, especially among family planning clients in Benin City. Many clients also pointed to more practical considerations, saying the facility was located close to home, offered the desired service, or was more affordable. Clearly, family planning clients are strongly concerned with reputation, quality of service, and treatment by providers when choosing what facility to visit.

Table 3.31: Travel time to high-volume facility for family planning (FP) and maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) clients, main means of transport, and reasons for selecting that facility, by city and type of client, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Abuja		Beni	n City	lba	dan	llo	orin	Kaduna		Zaria	
Item	FP clients	MNCH clients	FP clients	MNCH clients								
Mean number of minutes to travel to facility today	30.5	36.1	34.2	24.6	21.3	18.9	23.4	18.0	21.2	20.8	31.1	24.7
Main means of transport												
Walk	14.7	13.5	4.1	17.9	27.2	38.4	27.5	41.7	12.3	29.3	7.1	13.5
Public bus	24.5	26.3	61.9	35.0	40.7	27.3	3.8	3.7	35.4	25.3	42.9	29.9
Taxi	14.0	18.4	4.1	8.5	11.1	13.9	50.0	25.2	6.2	5.5	7.1	0.1
Bicycle	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	3.0	2.5	7.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Tricycle (Keke Napep)	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Motorcycle/scooter	30.8	19.9	23.7	26.6	12.3	9.1	2.5	13.7	38.5	26.4	35.7	48.7
Private vehicle	15.4	20.5	6.2	11.0	7.4	7.5	13.8	7.3	6.2	12.7	7.1	7.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reason for selecting this facility*												
Close to home	28.7	21.2	6.2	36.6	38.3	47.8	35.0	50.2	43.1	36.1	14.3	30.8
Convenient to place of work	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	6.2	9.4	25.0	17.3	6.2	0.9	0.0	1.0
Convenient operating hours	3.5	3.1	2.1	4.7	1.2	1.7	6.3	3.2	13.8	4.6	7.1	3.0
Good reputation/ good quality services	55.2	53.9	77.3	55.5	63.0	50.4	41.3	37.7	58.5	62.1	71.4	54.0
Staff are discreet	8.4	6.5	3.1	2.1	0.0	1.0	21.3	8.8	3.1	2.7	14.3	0.9
More affordable	28.0	25.8	29.9	19.3	16.0	15.2	16.3	16.9	21.5	26.9	7.1	16.0
Was referred to this facility	4.2	6.6	10.3	3.7	6.2	4.1	3.8	5.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.3
Far from home	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	10.8	2.1	0.0	0.8
Provide desired services	20.3	14.7	51.5	35.2	22.2	21.2	26.3	21.1	13.8	15.5	21.4	10.5
Accepts insurance	1.4	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.7	3.1	6.3	0.0	0.5
Providers treat patients well	19.6	22.5	70.1	36.9	13.6	11.9	32.5	35.1	30.8	26.9	28.6	39.1
Total number of clients	143	712	97	721	81	1,281	80	729	65	747	14	770

^{*}Multiple responses allowed; does not sum to 100%.

3.22 Client motivations to use family planning

To better understand clients' motivations to use family planning, exit interviews at high-volume facilities asked clients about their media habits, couple communication regarding family planning, and reproductive intentions. Tables 3.32 and 3.33 present the findings.

As shown in Table 3.32, from 56 percent to 85 percent of family planning and MNCH clients recalled hearing or seeing a family planning message in the past three months. Exposure is highest in Ibadan and lowest in Zaria. Married women are most likely to have ever discussed family planning with their partners in Ibadan (71 percent) and least likely to have done so in Zaria (40 percent) and Kaduna (47 percent).

Table 3.32: Percentage of family planning (FP) and maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) clients at high-volume facilities who recall hearing or seeing a FP message in the past three months, and the percentage of married FP/MNCH clients who have ever discussed FP with their spouse, by city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City	Recall hearing or seeing a FP message in past three months	Among married clients, have ever discussed FP with spouse
Abuja	60.4	67.1
Benin City	66.7	53.7
Ibadan	84.9	70.9
Ilorin	62.7	53.7
Kaduna	57.6	46.6
Zaria	56.0	39.7
Number of women	5,440	5,251

Table 3.33 shows the future childbearing desires of family planning and MNCH clients. Most often, women say they want to space births and delay the next child by at least a year (from 49 percent in Kaduna to 71 percent in Zaria). In every city but Zaria, women are less likely to want to have another child soon than to have no more children. The proportion of women who wish to limit childbearing is highest in Benin City and Kaduna (24 percent and 21 percent, respectively) and lowest is in Zaria (7 percent).

Table 3.33: Percent distribution of family planning (FP) and maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) clients at high-volume facilities by their reproductive intentions, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

		Reproductive intentions						
City	Do not wish to have any (more) children	Wish to have another child later (after one or more years)	Wish to have another child soon (in less than one year)	Don't know/ missing/ can't have children	Total	Number of women		
Abuja	19.2	61.1	7.5	12.3	100.0	855		
Benin City	23.6	65.0	5.9	5.5	100.0	818		
Ibadan	13.6	60.1	11.8	14.5	100.0	1,362		
Ilorin	18.4	54.5	16.9	10.1	100.0	811		
Kaduna	20.7	49.0	19.8	10.5	100.0	812		
Zaria	7.1	70.7	15.1	7.1	100.0	784		

3.23 Outreach programs

Table 3.34 presents data on outreach activities conducted by health facilities that provide family planning services. High-volume facilities and government-operated preferred providers are far more likely than privately managed preferred providers to report organizing health outreach programs. These programs are most common at government-operated preferred providers in Zaria, Abuja, and Kaduna (92 percent, 75 percent, and 60 percent, respectively). Over half of high-volume facilities in Abuja, Benin City, and Ilorin also offer them.

In every city, most high-volume facilities report giving health talks to communities, as do most government-operated preferred providers, except in Ibadan. Close to half of privately managed preferred providers in Benin City and Ilorin also give community health talks. Facilities in Ibadan and Kaduna are less likely to offer health talks than facilities in other cities.

Relatively few health facilities supervise community-based distribution (CBD) of contraceptives. High-volume facilities in Abuja (27 percent) and Zaria (38 percent) are the most likely to supervise CBD programs. This type of outreach is especially limited in Benin City and Ibadan, where less than 10 percent of facilities, regardless of facility type, supervise CBD programs.

Table 3.34: Among facilities that offer family planning services, percentage that conduct family planning (FP) outreach activities, by city and type of facility, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and facility type	Organizes health outreach program	Gives health talks to community	Supervises community-based distribution of contraceptives	Number of facilities that offer FP
Abuja				
High-volume	54.5	81.8	27.3	11
Public preferred	75.0	87.5	25.0	8
Private preferred	4.0	24.0	0.0	25
Benin City				
High-volume	57.1	71.4	7.1	14
Public preferred	57.1	85.7	0.0	7
Private preferred	31.6	44.7	5.3	38
Ibadan				
High-volume	40.7	55.6	3.7	27
Public preferred	43.8	43.8	0.0	16
Private preferred	18.8	25.0	0.0	16
Ilorin				
High-volume	57.9	68.4	21.1	19
Public preferred	33.3	91.7	16.7	12
Private preferred	26.3	47.4	2.6	38
Kaduna				
High-volume	37.5	62.5	18.8	16
Public preferred	60.0	53.3	6.7	15
Private preferred	12.5	10.7	3.6	56
Zaria				
High-volume	25.0	75.0	37.5	8
Public preferred	91.7	87.5	8.3	24
Private preferred	6.7	20.0	6.7	15

3.24 IEC materials

During audits of facilities that offer family planning services, assessment teams observed whether information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on family planning topics were available. Table 3.35 presents the results.

Posters are the most widely available family planning IEC material in every city and at every type of facility. Over four-fifths of high-volume facilities in Abuja, Benin City, Kaduna, and Zaria that offer family planning services have at least one poster on display. Samples of family planning methods and counseling cards are also relatively common. For example, at least three-quarters of high-volume facilities in Abuja, Kaduna, and Zaria and at least three-quarters of government-operated preferred providers in Aubja and Ibadan have contraceptive samples. Other IEC materials, including brochures or pamphlets, information sheets, job aids for providers, and demonstration models to aid counseling, are most commonly found at high-volume facilities in Abuja and Benin City.

Table 3.35: Among facilities that offer family planning (FP) services, percentage with <u>observed</u> FP information, education, and communication (IEC) materials, by city and facility type, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Type of IEC materials									
City and facility type	Posters	Informa- tional flip chart	Brochures/ pamphlets	Informa- tion sheets	Job aids	Demon- stration models	Counsel- ing cards	Samples of FP methods	of facilities that offer FP	
Abuja										
High-volume	90.9	72.7	72.7	72.7	63.6	63.6	72.7	81.8	11	
Public preferred	50.0	25.0	37.5	37.5	50.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	8	
Private preferred	60.0	44.0	40.0	32.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	44.0	25	
Benin City										
High-volume	85.7	71.4	50.0	50.0	64.3	57.1	50.0	57.1	14	
Public preferred	71.4	42.9	42.9	57.1	42.9	28.6	42.9	28.6	7	
Private preferred	71.1	60.5	42.1	50.0	44.7	42.1	50.0	52.6	38	
Ibadan										
High-volume	74.1	29.6	22.2	18.5	11.1	29.6	51.9	48.1	27	
Public preferred	50.0	31.3	0.0	12.5	6.3	12.5	56.3	75.0	16	
Private preferred	68.8	12.5	12.5	6.3	0.0	18.8	62.5	43.8	16	
llorin										
High-volume	47.4	26.3	15.8	26.3	26.3	15.8	42.1	42.1	19	
Public preferred	50.0	41.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	41.7	50.0	12	
Private preferred	55.3	21.1	28.9	18.4	10.5	15.8	31.6	50.0	38	
Kaduna										
High-volume	81.3	37.5	31.3	50.0	25.0	50.0	56.3	87.5	16	
Public preferred	80.0	40.0	33.3	26.7	26.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	15	
Private preferred	51.8	25.0	12.5	12.5	8.9	8.9	12.5	19.6	56	
Zaria										
High-volume	87.5	50.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	25.0	50.0	75.0	8	
Public preferred	70.8	16.7	16.7	20.8	16.7	20.8	25.0	33.3	24	
Private preferred	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	6.7	20.0	13.3	15	

Chapter 4. Family Planning in Pharmacies and Patent Medicine Stores

4.1 The role of pharmacies and patent medicine stores

Community pharmacies account for as much as 80 percent of health services in many developing countries (Hanson and Berman, 1998). The proximity of pharmacies to the community, their flexibility in offering evening and weekend hours, and their responsiveness to client demand have positioned these outlets as important sources of health information and education (van der Geest, 1987).

For most people in Nigeria, pharmacy shops and proprietary patent medicine stores are the most convenient sales outlets for medication, and they hold a trusted place in the community. In fact, the private sector has consistently supplied contraceptive methods to two and half times more women than the public sector in Nigeria (Oye-Adeniran et al., 2005). Pharmacists are repeatedly cited as among the most trusted and most accessible health care professionals. Patent medicine stores have also earned the confidence of communities as providers of primary care.

Proprietary patent medicine stores are popularly called patent medicine vendors (PMV), patent medicine stores (PMS), or chemists. They are usually small in size and have a license to sell over-the-counter drugs. Patent medicine stores are the main source of medicines used by the public in many African countries (William and Jones, 2004). There is both a functional and legal dimension to their business: the goal of the stores is to sell a product, but regulations designate which products they can and should sell. *Patent medicines* refer to proprietary drugs that are considered safe to sell to the general public in prepackaged form; they include common drugs like pain-relieving tablets and cough syrups (Egboh, 1984; Snow et al., 1992; Mwenesi et al., 1995). Patent medicines must be sold in their original packaging, as they come from the manufacturer. Drugs cannot be extracted from the package and sold in lesser or greater quantity, because this constitutes dispensing (Twebaze, 2001).

While pharmacies serve the same purpose as patent medicine stores, they are generally larger and are licensed to sell prescriptions in addition to over-the-counter drugs. Pharmacy shops are registered with the Pharmaceutical Council of Nigeria (PCN) and are required to have at least one pharmacist on staff.

A large number of PMS licenses have been issued over the last several years, in pursuit of the government's objective to improve the population's access to basic medicine. At the same time, many more pharmacies have been established, even in rural areas, and the government's emphasis on enhanced primary health care has begun to be widely implemented in communities across the nation. By issuing additional PMS and pharmacy licenses, the government hopes to augment the number of drug distribution sources in the private sector and to increase access to essential medicines in under-served rural and urban communities.

The Global Strategy For Women's and Children's Health 2010 calls on MNCH health care workers—including pharmacists as well as physicians, nurses, midwives, and community health workers—to provide the highest quality care grounded in evidence-based medicine, to share best practices and test new approaches, to use the best tools possible and audit clinical practice, and to identify areas where services could be improved and innovations made (United Nations Secretary-General, 2010). To increase

service coverage at the community level, pharmacists and patent medicine store operators must be included in the implementation of MNCH interventions because they are crucial points of contact for community members.

4.2 Sample size and background characteristics

Facility audits were conducted at a total of 433 pharmacies and 555 patent medicine stores. Tables 4.1a and 4.1b show their distribution by key background characteristics in each city.

The number of pharmacies included in the survey varies among the cities, depending on how many pharmacies are operating in each city. The sample includes 97 pharmacies in Ibadan, 96 in Abuja, 89 in Benin City, and 80 in Kaduna. Only 48 pharmacies were surveyed in Ilorin and 23 in Zaria (Table 3.1). In every city, most of the pharmacies had been in business for five years or longer (Table 4.1a). Pharmacies were most likely to be recent business ventures in Ibadan, Kaduna, and Zaria: between one-fifth and one-third of pharmacies in those cities had been operating for less than five years at the time of the survey. That proportion was much smaller in the other cities.

Most pharmacies in every city (from 62 percent in Ibadan to 87 percent in Zaria) stay open for 11 to 15 hours each day. Over 95 percent of pharmacies in every city are open at least six days a week, and in every city except Benin City, over half of pharmacies are open seven days a week.

Most pharmacies (ranging from 64 percent in Ibadan to 89 percent in Abuja) operate with less than five regular staff members, except in Benin City where close to half of pharmacies have five to eleven staff members. Over three-quarters of pharmacies in each city (from 78 percent in Zaria to 99 percent in Abuja) have a trained, registered pharmacist on duty at least part-time. In Abuja, Benin City, and Ilorin, trained pharmacists are on duty at least 40 hours per week at two-thirds of pharmacies or more. In Ibadan and Kaduna, most pharmacies have a trained pharmacist on duty more than 20 hours a week, but not necessarily more than 40 hours. Zaria is notable, because a pharmacist is on duty for only 20 hours or less per week at 72 percent of pharmacies.

While 64 percent of pharmacies in Benin City have family planning promotional materials on display, more than two-thirds of pharmacies in the other cities do **not** display any family planning promotional materials. Over 90 percent of pharmacies in Abuja, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Benin City reportedly provide information and counseling on family planning to their clients, compared with only 71 percent in Ibadan and 74 percent in Zaria.

Table 4.1a: Percent distribution of pharmacies by characteristics of business, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Number of years in operation						
< 5	13.5	13.5	33.0	8.3	22.5	26.1
5 – 10	39.6	12.4	21.7	56.3	38.8	30.4
11 – 15	26.0	11.2	10.3	14.6	16.3	17.4
> 15	3.1	33.7	14.4	18.8	13.8	26.1
Don't know	17.7	29.2	20.6	2.1	7.5	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of hours open per day						
< 11	13.5	18.0	9.3	10.4	15.1	13.0
11 – 15	67.7	80.9	61.9	85.4	73.8	87.0
> 15	18.8	1.1	28.9	4.2	11.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of days open per week						
5	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
6	45.8	65.2	44.3	45.8	42.5	13.0
7	52.1	33.7	54.6	54.2	57.5	82.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of regular permanent staff						
< 5	88.5	49.4	63.9	70.8	72.5	82.6
5 – 10	5.2	44.9	25.8	20.8	23.8	13.0
> 10	0.0	3.4	7.2	8.4	2.6	4.4
Missing	6.3	2.3	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trained/registered pharmacist on duty at least part-time						
Yes	99.0	96.6	84.5	91.7	91.3	78.3
No	0.0	2.3	15.5	8.3	8.8	21.7
Missing	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Among pharmacies with trained						
pharmacist, number of hours per week pharmacist is on duty	(n=95)	(n=86)	(n=82)	(n=44)	(n=73)	(n=18)
≤ 20	5.3	5.8	13.4	4.6	35.6	72.2
21 – 40	24.2	26.7	37.8	13.6	34.3	16.7
> 40	70.5	66.3	41.5	79.6	27.4	11.1
Missing	0.0	1.2	7.3	2.3	2.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FP promotional materials observed on display Yes	27.1	64.0	27.8	6.3	30.0	21.7
No	72.9	33.7	69.1	91.7	66.3	78.3
Missing	0.0	2.3	3.1	2.1	3.8	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Information and counseling on FP ever provided to clients in this outle	ıt					
Yes	97.9	93.3	71.1	100.0	91.3	73.9
No	0.0	4.5	26.8	0.0	6.3	26.3
Don't know/missing	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0	2.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of pharmacies	96	89	97	48	80	23

Table 4.1b presents background characteristics for patent medicine stores. The survey sample includes 90 stores or more in every city; this is indicative of the high number of patent medicine stores in all study cities. With the exception of Benin City, approximately two-thirds of patent medicine stores in each city have been in operation for at least five years. In Zaria, 26 percent of patent medicine stores have been open for more than 15 years.

From 76 percent to 87 percent of patent medicine stores in each city operate 11 or more hours each day. Virtually all patent medicine stores are open six days a week, and from half to three-quarters of the stores in Abuja, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria are open seven days a week. The majority of patent medicine stores (from 68 percent in Ilorin to 92 percent in Kaduna) have one or two regular staff members.

Most patent medicine stores in Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, and Zaria run a formal training program for PMS trainees, typically with one or two trainees. In contrast, about 64 percent of patent medicine stores in Ilorin and 81 percent in Kaduna do not have a training program. Over half of patent medicine stores (including 99 percent of stores in Benin City) belong to trade-related associations in five cities; the exception is Abuja, where only 21 percent of patent medicine stores belong to trade-related associations. Conversely, over 70 percent of patent medicine stores in Abuja belong to health-related associations, while 62 percent to 87 percent of patent medicine stores in other cities do not.

A large majority of patent medicine stores in each city (ranging from from 72 percent in Benin City to 85 percent in Zaria) did **not** have family planning promotional materials on display at the time of the interview. However, around nine in ten store owners or managers in each city said they were willing to display these materials.

Table 4.1b: Percent distribution of patent medicine stores (PMS) by characteristics of business, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristics	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Number of years in operation						
< 5	27.7	44.2	28.9	33.3	30.0	27.1
5 to 10	42.6	23.2	44.4	36.7	42.2	20.8
11 to 15	20.2	4.2	16.7	13.3	15.6	18.8
> 15	4.3	13.7	7.8	14.4	6.7	26.0
Don't know	5.3	13.7	2.2	2.2	5.6	7.3
Missing	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of operating hours per day						
< 11	11.7	23.2	10.0	13.3	20.0	24.0
11 to 15	79.8	76.8	88.9	77.8	64.4	47.9
> 15	7.5	0.0	1.1	6.7	15.6	28.1
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of operating days per week						
5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
6	45.7	52.6	56.7	25.6	40.0	30.2
7	53.2	45.3	43.3	74.4	57.8	69.8
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of regular permanent staff						
1	10.6	53.7	55.6	45.6	56.7	50.0
2	69.2	37.9	18.9	22.2	34.4	30.2
3	17.0	6.3	7.8	4.4	8.9	12.5
> 3	0.0	0.0	5.6	13.3	0.0	3.1
Missing	3.2	2.1	12.2	14.4	0.0	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Operates an official training program for PMS trainees						
Yes	52.1	50.5	54.4	35.6	18.9	54.2
No	47.9	47.4	43.3	64.4	81.1	43.8
Missing	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Characteristics	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Among PMS with training programs, number of trainees	(n=49)	(n=48)	(n=49)	(n=32)	(n=17)	(n=52
1	71.4	25.0	36.7	25.0	47.1	38.5
2 to 3	24.5	8.3	28.6	43.8	35.3	30.8
> 3	4.1	0.0	4.1	25.0	17.7	19.2
Missing	0.0	66.7	30.6	6.3	0.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belongs to any trade-related associations						
Yes	21.3	99.0	75.6	54.4	61.1	58.3
No	73.4	1.1	18.9	44.4	33.3	37.
In process	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0
Don't know	2.1	0.0	5.6	1.1	2.2	3.:
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belongs to any health-related associations						
Yes	70.2	33.7	18.9	30.0	27.8	12.
No	14.9	63.2	81.1	64.4	62.2	86.5
In process	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	1.1	2.1	0.0	3.3	8.9	1.0
Missing	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FP promotional materials on display						
Observed	17.0	26.3	18.9	21.1	24.4	14.6
Not observed	80.9	71.6	81.1	77.8	75.6	85.4
Missing	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Willing to display (additional) materials on FP						
Yes	96.8	95.8	96.7	93.3	96.7	88.5
No	0.0	1.1	2.2	4.4	3.3	8.3
Don't know	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.:
Missing	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	94	95	90	90	90	96

Table 4.2 shows the family planning services available at patent medicine stores. In Abuja and Benin City, over 90 percent of patent medicine store operators discuss family planning and birth spacing with clients and also offer referrals to other stores or facilities for family planning services. In Ilorin, patent medicine store operators are more likely to discuss family planning with clients (88 percent) than to offer referrals (71 percent). The opposite is true in Ibadan, Kaduna, and Zaria, where 75 percent to 86 percent of patent medicine store operators refer clients elsewhere for family planning services, but only 53 to 69 percent discuss family planning with clients. In every city, more than three-fifths of patent medicine store operators who do not currently discuss family planning with clients are willing to do so.

Nearly all patent medicine stores in Benin City (95 percent) provide informational materials on family planning, as do about two-thirds of stores in Zaria and about half of stores in Abuja, Ibadan, Ilorin, and Kaduna. At most patent medicine stores that do not currently provide materials on family planning (including more than 90 percent of stores in Abuja, Ibadan, Ilorin, and Kaduna), operators said they were willing to do so.

Table 4.2: Percent distribution of patent medicine stores (PMS) by family planning (FP) counseling and services, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

FP counseling and services	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Currently discusses FP/birth						
spacing with clients						
Yes	96.8	92.6	62.2	87.8	53.3	68.8
No	2.1	5.3	37.8	12.2	46.7	31.3
Don't know	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Among PMS that do not discuss FP/birth spacing with clients, is willing to do so	(n=3)	(n=7)	(n=34)	(n=11)	(n=42)	(n=30)
Yes	66.7	71.4	76.5	63.6	73.8	60.0
No	0.0	0.0	20.6	36.4	16.7	40.0
Don't know	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Missing	33.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.4	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Refers clients to other stores or facilities for FP						
Yes	92.6	91.6	85.6	71.1	80.0	75.0
No	4.3	3.2	12.2	23.3	17.8	20.8
Don't know	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.1
Missing	2.1	4.2	2.2	5.6	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Provides materials to clients on FP						
Yes	54.3	94.7	48.9	51.1	45.6	63.5
No	44.7	3.2	50.0	45.6	53.3	35.4
Don't know	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
Missing	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Among PMS that do not provide materials, is willing to do so	(n=43)	(n=5)	(n=46)	(n=44)	(n=49)	(n=35)
Yes	97.7	60.0	91.3	90.9	91.8	74.3
No	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.6	8.2	25.7
Don't know	0.0	20.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
Missing	2.3	20.0	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of PMS	94	95	90	90	90	96

4.3 Availability of family planning methods

Access to family planning depends on the consistent and convenient availability of contraceptive methods. Owners and operators of pharmacies and patent medicine stores were asked which contraceptive methods are usually sold in their shops. Table 4.3 presents the results.

The majority of pharmacies in every city usually sell at least three modern family planning methods (from 61 percent in Zaria to 94 percent in Ilorin). However, 13 percent of the pharmacies in Zaria and 9 percent in Benin City do not usually sell *any* modern family planning methods.

Patent medicine stores tend to carry fewer modern family planning methods than pharmacies. About one-third of these stores in Ibadan, Benin City, Ilorin, and Zaria usually sell three or more modern family planning methods, as do almost 60 percent of patent medicine stores in Kaduna. About one-fourth of patent medicine stores in Ilorin and Zaria do not regularly sell *any* modern family planning methods.

Table 4.3: Percent distribution of pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) by the number of modern family planning (FP) methods they usually sell, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City	Nu	Number of modern FP methods usually sold							
City	0	1	2	3+	Total	of outlets			
		F	PHARMACIES						
Abuja	0.0	1.0	20.8	78.1	100.0	96			
Benin City	9.0	4.5	9.0	77.5	100.0	89			
Ibadan	5.2	11.3	17.5	66.0	100.0	97			
Ilorin	0.0	4.2	2.1	93.8	100.0	48			
Kaduna	2.5	1.3	7.5	88.8	100.0	80			
Zaria	13.0	17.4	8.7	60.9	100.0	23			
		PATENT	MEDICINE ST	ORES					
Abuja	6.4	17.0	64.9	11.7	100.0	94			
Benin City	2.1	33.7	30.5	33.7	100.0	95			
Ibadan	7.8	14.4	42.2	35.6	100.0	90			
Ilorin	27.8	12.2	27.8	32.2	100.0	90			
Kaduna	12.2	8.9	20.0	58.9	100.0	90			
Zaria	25.0	16.7	20.8	37.5	100.0	96			

4.4 Current stocks of contraceptive methods

The availability of a variety of contraceptive methods is important to meeting the contraceptive needs of men and women. In Nigeria, as in other developing countries, pharmacies and patent medicine stores are an important source of medical advice and medicine (Akiode et al., 2010). Owners and operators of pharmacies and patent medicine stores were asked which contraceptive methods were in stock at the time of the survey. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

In every city, the male condom is the most widely available method; it was in stock at nearly all pharmacies and patent medicine stores. Other contraceptive methods were more likely to be in stock at pharmacies than patent medicine stores.

While combined oral pills were in stock at most pharmacies (from 58 percent in Abuja to 92 percent in Ilorin) and patent medicine stores (from 50 percent in Benin City to 77 percent in Kaduna), progestinonly pills could only be found at 5 percent or fewer pharmacies and patent medicine stores in each city. None of the outlets visited in Abuja and Benin City had progestin-only pills in stock at the time of the survey.

Injectables were in stock at most pharmacies (from 53 percent in Ibadan to 89 percent in Kaduna), but less than one-fifth of patent medicine stores in Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, and Ilorin had injectables available. Emergency contraceptive pills were more widely available than injectables in Ibadan and Ilorin, but less widely available than injectables in Kaduna and Zaria. Female condoms are not widely available, except in Benin City, where 70 percent of pharmacies and 31 percent of patent medicine stores had them in stock.

Table 4.4: Among pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) that usually sell a family planning (FP) method, percentage that have that method in stock, by method, facility type, and city, Urban Reproductive Health Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

			Number				
City and type of outlet	Combined oral pill	Progestin- only pill	Emergency contraception	Male condom	Female condom	Injectable	of outlets
Abuja							
Pharmacy	58.3	0.0	52.1	99.0	40.6	60.4	96
PMS	56.8	0.0	22.7	100.0	13.6	1.1	88
Benin City							
Pharmacy	81.5	0.0	74.1	100.0	70.4	71.6	81
PMS	50.0	0.0	23.4	98.9	30.9	2.1	94
Ibadan							
Pharmacy	69.6	1.1	75.0	100.0	19.6	53.3	92
PMS	72.3	0.0	42.2	100.0	14.5	3.6	83
Ilorin							
Pharmacy	91.7	0.0	83.3	100.0	6.3	75.0	48
PMS	63.6	3.0	47.0	98.5	1.5	16.7	66
Kaduna							
Pharmacy	85.9	2.6	73.1	96.2	16.7	88.5	78
PMS	77.2	0.0	49.4	98.7	7.6	62.0	79
Zaria							
Pharmacy	60.0	5.0	65.0	95.0	10.0	80.0	20
PMS	67.1	0.0	30.1	91.8	11.0	42.5	73

4.5 Stock-out of contraceptives in PMSs and pharmacies

As Tables 4.5a and 4.5b show, the incidence of contraceptive stock-outs at pharmacies and patent medicine stores varies widely across the study cities. In Abuja, Ibadan, and Benin City, more than one-quarter of pharmacies reported stock-outs for the combined oral pill during the last 30 days, but no pharmacies in Ilorin and Zaria experienced such stock-outs. Over the course of the preceding 12 months, more than one-quarter of pharmacies in Ibadan and Zaria experienced stock-outs of all five methods examined.

Stock-outs of certain methods are also common at patent medicine stores in some cities. Recent stock-outs of injectables were reported at most patent medicine stores in Ibadan (67 percent), Ilorin (64 percent), and Benin City (50 percent). Over the course of the preceding 12 months, more than one-quarter of patent medicine stores in Ibadan, Ilorin, and Kaduna experienced stock-outs of four out of the five methods reported.

Table 4.5a: Among pharmacies that usually sell a family planning (FP) method, percentage that currently have any brand in stock and percentage that have experienced a stock-out in the last 12 months or 30 days, by city and method, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Number of pharmacies that usually sell	Percent with any brand currently in	Percent of pharm stock-out*	
method	FP method	stock	12 months	30 days
Abuja				
Combined oral pill	56	96.4	35.7	26.8
Emergency contraception	50	100.0	6.0	0.0
Male condom	95	98.9	19.0	10.5
Female condom	39	92.3	23.1	15.4
Injectables	58	98.3	25.9	24.1
Benin City				
Combined oral pill	66	93.9	40.9	31.8
Emergency contraception	60	96.7	18.3	16.7
Male condom	81	100.0	9.9	6.2
Female condom	57	84,2	26.3	24.6
Injectables	58	93.1	19.0	17.2
Ibadan				
Combined oral pill	64	87.5	40.6	26.6
Emergency contraception	69	87.0	40.6	26.1
Male condom	92	93.5	26.1	17.4
Female condom	18	83.3	50.0	38.9
Injectables	49	95.2	49.0	20.4
llorin				
Combined oral pill	44	100.0	6.8	0.0
Emergency contraception	40	100.0	5.0	0.0
Male condom	48	100.0	4.2	0.0
Female condom	3	66.7	33.3	33.3
Injectables	36	97.2	8.3	2.8
Kaduna				
Combined oral pill	67	92.5	32.8	17.9
Emergency contraception	57	91.2	29.8	15.8
Male condom	75	100.0	12.0	8.0
Female condom	13	92.3	30.8	15.4
Injectables	69	100.0	26.1	11.6
Zaria				
Combined oral pill	12	100.0	41.7	0.0
Emergency contraception	13	92.3	23.1	7.7
Male condom	19	94.7	31.6	5.3
Female condom	2	50.0	50.0	50.0
Injectables	16	100.0	25.0	6.3

^{*} A stock-out is defined as a lack of availability of all brands of a method at an outlet for at least 24 hours

Table 4.5b: Among patent medicine stores (PMS) that usually sell a family planning (FP) method, percentage that currently have any brand in stock and percentage that have experienced a stock-out in the last 12 months or 30 days, by city and method, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Number of PMS that usually sell FP	Percent with any brand currently in	Percent of PMS stock-out*	
	method	stock	12 months	30 days
Abuja				
Combined oral pill	50	100.0	10.0	6.0
Emergency contraception	20	100.0	15.0	0.0
Male condom	88	98.9	9.1	9.1
Female condom	12	100.0	25.0	0.0
Injectables	1	100.0	0.0	0.0
Benin City				
Combined oral pill	47	95.7	8.5	6.4
Emergency contraception	22	86.4	18.2	18.2
Male condom	93	100.0	3.2	3.2
Female condom	29	93.1	10.3	10.3
Injectables	2	50.0	50.0	50.0
Ibadan				
Combined oral pill	60	86.7	26.7	13.3
Emergency contraception	35	91.4	40.0	11.4
Male condom	83	97.6	15.7	3.6
Female condom	12	66.7	33.3	33.3
Injectables	3	33.3	66.7	66.7
llorin				
Combined oral pill	42	97.6	31.0	14.3
Emergency contraception	31	87.1	54.8	38.7
Male condom	65	86.2	43.1	35.4
Female condom	1	100.0	0.0	0.0
Injectables	11	63.6	81.8	63.6
Kaduna				
Combined oral pill	61	86.9	31.2	23.0
Emergency contraception	39	92.3	30.8	12.8
Male condom	78	97.4	18.0	7.7
Female condom	6	50.0	66.7	50.0
Injectables	49	93.8	30.6	20.4
Zaria				
Combined oral pill	49	87.8	40.8	22.5
Emergency contraception	22	86.4	18.2	18.2
Male condom	67	98.5	28.4	13.4
Female condom	8	87.5	12.5	12.5
Injectables	31	90.3	35.5	29.0

^{*} A stock-out is defined as a lack of availability of all brands of a method at an outlet for at least 24 hours

4.6 Storage of contraceptive methods

Poor storage conditions, such as dampness and heat, can reduce the potency of contraceptive products. Hence, data collectors asked to see where contraceptives are stored at pharmacies and patent medicine stores that currently sell contraceptives. Tables 4.6a and 4.6b report the results of their observations.

Stored contraceptives are protected from water, sun, and pests at an overwhelming majority of pharmacies in every city (ranging from 86 percent in Benin City to 96 percent in Abuja). Most pharmacies store contraceptives off the floor (from 83 percent in Zaria to 100 percent in Abuja) and have an intact, non-leaking ceiling in the storage area (from 83 percent in Zaria to 99 percent in Abuja). Among pharmacies that stock injectables, the vast majority store them correctly in an upright position.

Most pharmacies in Benin City (98 percent) and Ilorin (92 percent) separate damaged and/or expired items from their inventory, but only 30 percent of pharmacies in Zaria and 53 percent in Ibadan do so. Two-thirds or more of the pharmacies assessed in each city have a functional refrigerator used for storing medicines.

Table 4.6a: Among pharmacies that sell contraceptives, percent distribution by storage conditions and inventory practices, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Storage condition or inventory practice	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Illorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Protection from water/ dampness						
Yes	100.0	96.3	100.0	97.9	98.7	94.4
No	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.3	5.6
Missing	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stored off the floor						
Yes	100.0	86.4	97.8	97.9	98.7	83.3
No	0.0	11.1	1.1	2.1	1.3	16.7
Missing	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ceiling is intact and not leaking						
Yes	99.0	86.4	96.7	95.8	94.9	83.3
No	1.0	8.6	0.0	2.1	2.6	16.7
Missing	0.0	4.9	3.3	2.1	2.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from sun						
Yes	100.0	95.1	98.9	100.0	98.7	100.0
No	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from pests						
Yes	95.8	93.8	93.4	93.8	94.9	94.4
No	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.6	5.6
Missing	0.0	3.7	5.5	2.1	2.6	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from water, sun, and pests						
Yes	95.8	86.4	93.4	93.8	93.6	88.9
No	4.2	13.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables stored upright						
Yes	60.4	69.1	49.5	68.8	92.3	72.2
No	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	11.1
Not applicable, don't stock	39.6	28.4	44.0	25.0	7.7	16.7
Missing	0.0	2.5	5.5	4.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.6a, continued

Storage condition or inventory practice	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Illorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Damaged and/or expired items are separated from inventory						
Yes	86.5	97.5	53.3	91.7	70.5	29.5
No	13.5	2.5	46.7	8.3	29.5	70.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Functional refrigerator used for storing medicines						
Yes	87.5	92.6	88.0	75.0	66.7	80.0
No	12.5	7.4	12.0	25.0	33.3	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of pharmacies*	96	81	92	48	78	20

^{*}A total of 415 pharmacies reported providing family planning, but it was not possible to observe storage conditions at 3 pharmacies.

As shown in Table 4.6b, more than 90 percent of the patent medicine stores in each city store contraceptives away from water and dampness, off the floor, and away from sunlight. From 72 percent to 94 percent of patent medicine stores in each city protect contraceptives from pests. There is an intact ceiling above the storage area in at least 77 percent of patent medicine stores in each city. Among patent medicine stores in Abuja, Benin City, Ilorin, and Kaduna that stock injectables, all of them store injectables correctly in an upright position. However, about one-third of the patent medicine stores in Ibadan and Zaria that stock injectables do not store them in the correct position.

The proportion of patent medicine stores that separate damaged and/or expired items from their inventory varies widely, ranging from a low of 49 percent in Ibadan to over 85 percent in Abuja and Benin City. The proportion of patent medicine stores that have a functional refrigerator used to store medicines also ranges widely, from 38 percent in Zaria to over 70 percent in Abuja and Ilorin.

Table 4.6b: Among patent medicine stores (PMS) that sell contraceptive methods, percent distribution by storage conditions and inventory practices, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Storage condition or inventory practice	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Illorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Protection from water/ dampness						
Yes	98.9	95.7	90.5	98.4	97.5	94.6
No	1.1	0.0	9.5	1.6	2.5	3.6
Missing	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stored off the floor						
Yes	98.9	95.7	97.3	90.2	96.2	91.1
No	1.1	0.0	1.4	6.6	3.8	7.1
Missing	0.0	4.3	1.4	3.3	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ceiling is intact and not leaking						
Yes	94.3	90.4	77.0	82.0	86.1	80.4
No	2.3	2.1	16.2	8.2	7.6	17.9
Missing	3.4	7.5	6.8	9.8	6.3	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from sun						
Yes	100.0	93.6	90.5	98.4	96.2	96.4
No	0.0	1.1	9.5	0.0	3.8	1.8
Missing	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from pests						
Yes	94.3	92.6	71.6	72.1	83.5	87.5
No	4.6	4.3	25.7	14.8	10.1	3.6
Missing	1.1	3.2	2.7	13.1	6.3	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protection from water, sun, and pests						
Yes	93.2	87.2	68.9	68.9	79.8	83.9
No	6.8	12.8	31.1	31.2	20.3	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables stored upright						
Yes	1.1	2.1	2.7	13.1	62.0	30.4
No	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.9
Not applicable, don't stock	98.9	92.6	94.6	80.3	38.0	44.6
Missing	0.0	5.3	1.4	6.6	0.0	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.6b, continued									
Storage conditions and practices	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Illorin	Kaduna	Zaria			
Damaged and/or expired items are separated from inventory	e								
Yes	85.2	89.4	49.4	57.6	73.4	64.4			
No	14.8	10.6	50.6	40.9	26.6	34.3			
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Functional refrigerator used for stemedicines	oring								
Yes	72.7	45.7	41.0	78.8	45.6	38.4			
No	27.3	54.3	59.0	21.2	51.9	60.3			
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.4			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of PMS*	88	94	83	66	79	73			

^{*}A total of 483 PMS reported providing family planning, but it was not possible to observe storage conditions at 31 PMS.

4.7 Stocking patterns for contraceptive methods

Outlets that offer a wide range of family planning methods are best able to meet clients' needs, but it is important that their supply of contraceptives is uninterrupted. To examine the supply chain, data collectors asked facilities how long it takes to receive contraceptive supplies after they are ordered, what is done in case of a stock-out, and what practices are used to manage medical supplies.

Table 4.7 shows how long outlets wait to receive contraceptive supplies after they are ordered. In Benin City, Ibadan, and Zaria, at least three-quarters of all pharmacies and patent medicine stores receive supplies of every family planning method within one week of placing the order. Three-quarters or more of the outlets in Ilorin and Kaduna also receive most contraceptive supplies within one week, with the exception of female condoms. In Abuja, however, pharmacies and patent medicine stores often wait longer for supplies to arrive: for example, less than half of pharmacies and patent medicine stores receive combined oral pills within one week of ordering.

Table 4.7: Among pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) that currently sell a family planning (FP) method and source that method from a pharmaceutical wholesaler, distributor, or manufacturer, percent distribution by the length of time to receive ordered supplies, according to method, outlet type, and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and time to	Comb oral		Emerg contrac	-	Ma cond		Fem cond		Inject	ables
receive supplies	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS
Abuja										
≤1 week	48.1	30.0	98.0	95.0	60.0	67.1	61.5	33.3	32.8	0.0
2-4 weeks	50.0	68.0	2.0	5.0	39.0	31.8	30.8	66.7	67.2	0.0
> 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Don't know/other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	56	50	50	20	95	88	39	12	58	1
Benin City										
≤ 1 week	97.0	93.6	96.7	100.0	97.5	100.0	87.7	100.0	93.1	100.0
2-4 weeks	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	6.9	0.0
> 4 weeks	1.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	66	47	60	22	81	93	57	29	58	2
Ibadan										
≤ 1 week	92.2	88.3	97.1	91.4	97.8	95.2	100.0	91.7	91.8	100.0
2-4 weeks	6.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
> 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/other	1.6	1.7	1.5	5.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	10.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	64	60	69	35	92	83	18	12	49	3
llorin										
≤ 1 week	97.7	78.6	97.5	74.2	93.8	78.5	33.3	100.0	97.2	100.0
2-4 weeks	2.3	9.5	2.5	9.7	6.3	7.7	33.3	0.0	2.8	0.0
> 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/other	0.0	4.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	7.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	9.2	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	44	42	40	31	48	65	3	1	36	11

Table 4.7, continued										
City and time to	Comb oral		Emerg contrac	•	Male condom		Female condom		Injectables	
receive supplies	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS
Kaduna										
≤1 week	94.0	96.7	93.0	84.6	96.0	96.2	69.2	66.7	98.6	100.0
2-4 weeks	6.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	4.0	0.0	23.1	16.7	1.5	0.0
> 4 weeks	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/other	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	67	61	57	39	75	78	13	6	69	48
Zaria										
≤1 week	83.3	85.7	84.6	95.5	84.2	89.6	100.0	87.5	75.0	93.1
2-4 weeks	8.3	6.1	15.4	4.6	10.5	1.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0
> 4 weeks	8.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
Don't know/other	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of outlets	12	49	13	22	19	67	2	8	16	29

On occasion, pharmacies and patent medicine stores may face a stock-out of a contraceptive method. Owners and managers were asked what procedure they use to place a contingency order in that event. Table 4.8 presents the results.

In Abuja, Ilorin, and Kaduna, more than 60 percent of pharmacies tell their customers to purchase supplies elsewhere in the event of a stock-out. In contrast, 73 percent of pharmacies in Benin City place special orders when faced with a stock-out, while 75 percent of pharmacies in Zaria buy supplies from other pharmacies if needed. Pharmacies in Ibadan are equally likely to place a special order or to buy from another pharmacy.

In the event of a stock-out, three-quarters of patent medicine stores in Abuja tell customers to purchase supplies elsewhere. Patent medicine stores in Ibadan and Kaduna are almost as likely to buy supplies from a pharmacy as to tell customers to go elsewhere, while almost three-quarters (73 percent) of patent medicine stores in Zaria buy supplies from a pharmacy. Only in Benin City did a considerable proportion of patent medicine stores (35 percent) say they would place a special order.

Table 4.8: Among pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) who sell family planning (FP) methods, percent distribution by most common procedure used for contingency orders of FP supplies in the event of a stock-out between routine orders, according to outlet type and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Procedure	Abuja	9	Benin (City	Ibadan		
Procedure	Pharmacies	PMS	Pharmacies	PMS	Pharmacies	PMS	
Special order	18.8	5.7	72.8	35.1	39.1	0.0	
Pharmacy purchase	7.3	12.5	14.8	36.2	39.1	47.0	
Clients purchase elsewhere	67.7	76.1	11.1	25.5	18.5	50.6	
Pharmacy borrows	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.4	
None of the above	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Missing	6.3	0.0	1.2	1.1	2.2	0.0	
Number of outlets	96	88	81	94	92	83	

	llorin	1	Kadur	na	Zaria		
Procedure	Pharmacies	PMS	Pharmacies	PMS	Pharmacies	PMS	
Special order	4.2	3.0	5.1	15.2	10.0	2.7	
Pharmacy purchase	35.4	40.9	28.2	38.0	75.0	72.6	
Clients purchase elsewhere	60.4	12.1	62.8	44.3	15.0	12.3	
Pharmacy borrows	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
None of the above	0.0	24.2	3.9	2.5	0.0	11.0	
Missing	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Number of outlets	48	66	78	79	20	73	

Tables 4.9 and 4.10 shows the management practices used by pharmacies and patent medicine stores to maintain medical supplies. At most pharmacies in each city, the pharmacist is the person responsible for ordering, receiving, and controlling medical supplies (ranging from 57 percent in Zaria to 93 percent in Ibadan). A large majority of pharmacies have stock registers (from 86 percent in Kaduna to 100 percent in Ibadan), although some stock registers were reported rather than seen. Most pharmacies with stock registers in Benin City, Ilorin, Kaduna, and Zaria report that they update the register daily. While over three-quarters of pharmacies in Abuja have computerized the stock maintenance system, most pharmacies in the other five cities have not computerized this system.

Most patent medicine stores in every city except Abuja do not have a stock register for family planning and medical supplies. Among those that do have stock registers, the majority in every city but Abuja report updating the register daily. More than four-fifths of patent medicine stores in each city have not computerized the stock management system.

Table 4.9: Percent distribution of pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) by management practices for family planning (FP) and medical supplies, according to outlet type and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Abı	uja	Benin	City	Iba	dan	llo	rin	Kad	una	Zai	ria
Practice	Phar- macies	PMS										
Person responsible for ordering, receiving and controlling medical supplies (pharmacies only)												
Pharmacist	70.8		91.0		92.8		64.6		71.3		56.5	
Dispenser	0.0		0.0		1.0		0.0		1.3		0.0	
Non-pharmacist manager	9.4		5.6		2.1		27.1		18.8		30.4	
Non-pharmacist proprietor	4.2		0.0		0.0		6.3		2.5		8.7	
Supplies officer	2.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		1.3		0.0	
Store assistant	0.0		2.3		2.1		2.1		3.8		4.4	
Other	12.5		0.0		2.1		0.0		1.3		0.0	
Missing	1.0		1.1		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Stock register for FP/medical supplies												
Yes, observed	42.7	12.8	77.5	29.5	69.1	16.7	58.3	26.7	50.0	1.1	52.2	8.3
Yes, reported, not seen	50.0	50.0	21.4	19.0	30.9	32.2	39.6	22.2	36.3	21.1	39.1	34.4
No	4.2	35.1	1.1	49.5	0.0	51.1	2.1	50.0	13.8	75.6	8.7	56.3
Missing	3.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.0
Number of outlets	96	94	89	95	97	90	48	90	80	90	23	96

Table 4.10: Among pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) that have a stock register, percent distribution by how often register is updated and whether stock maintenance system is computerized, according to outlet type and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

	Ab	uja	Benir	n City	Iba	dan Ilorin		rin	Kad	una	Zaria	
Practice	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS	Phar- macies	PMS
How often stock register is updated												
Daily, or same day as items are received or disbursed	27.0	29.5	63.6	62.5	39.2	68.2	93.6	60.0	52.2	31.8	71.4	73.8
Every 2-7 days	15.7	11.5	28.4	29.2	41.2	22.7	0.0	26.7	31.9	36.4	14.3	9.5
Every 2 weeks	25.8	36.1	0.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	22.7	0.0	0.0
Every 3-4 weeks or monthly	28.1	21.3	3.4	2.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	5.8	4.6	14.3	2.4
Every 2-3 months	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.8	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
Never	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	4.4	4.6	0.0	9.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
Missing	0.0	1.6	4.6	2.1	6.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stock maintenance system is computerized												
Yes	79.8	8.2	34.1	8.3	40.2	0.0	4.3	2.2	17.4	9.1	38.1	0.0
No	18.0	83.6	60.2	89.6	59.8	93.2	95.7	91.1	82.6	86.4	61.9	92.9
Missing	2.3	8.2	5.7	2.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	4.6	0.0	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of pharmacies and PMS with stock registers	89	61	88	48	97	44	47	45	69	22	21	42

4.8 Training of pharmacy and patent medicine store operators

Strengthening the capacity of health care providers of all kinds—including pharmacy and patent medicine store operators—is important to increasing access to good quality health services. Training may be acquired prior to employment, which is usually termed pre-service training, or while in employment, which is usually referred to as in-service training. On-the-job training is crucial in order to ensure that services are consistently delivered in a high quality manner. Owners and operators of pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) were asked several questions regarding the timing and content of any training they may have received on family planning. Tables 4.11 to 4.14 present the results.

While 61 percent of pharmacy operators in Benin City have received training on family planning, less than half of pharmacy operators in other cities have received this kind of training (Table 4.11). Among pharmacy operators who have received family planning training, most say it took place more than a year ago (from 65 percent in Ilorin and Kaduna to 100 percent in Zaria) (Table 4.12).

The majority of pharmacy operators in most cities have been trained in the provision of specific contraceptive methods, especially condoms, pills, and injectables. In addition, around three-fifths of pharmacy operators reported receiving a contraceptive technology update in Abuja and Zaria, training on exclusive breastfeeding/LAM in Ilorin and Zaria, and training on family planning counseling skills in Benin City and Zaria.

Table 4.11: Percent distribution of pharmacy respondents by background characteristics and family planning (FP) training, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Ilorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Position						
Non-pharmacist manager/proprietor	17.7	20.2	6.2	29.2	10.0	26.1
Pharmacist manager/proprietor	13.5	18.0	6.2	18.8	13.8	13.0
Pharmacist	34.4	12.4	24.7	6.3	15.0	8.7
Pharmacy technician	2.1	19.1	24.7	10.4	16.3	21.7
Attendants	31.3	28.1	30.9	33.3	42.5	17.4
Other	1.0	1.1	7.2	2.1	2.5	13.0
Missing	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	60.4	52.8	36.1	45.8	51.3	82.6
Female	38.5	37.1	60.8	54.2	47.5	17.4
Missing	1.0	10.1	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever received any training on FP						
Yes	40.6	60.7	28.9	47.9	33.8	21.7
No	59.4	39.3	71.1	52.1	66.3	73.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of pharmacy respondents	96	89	97	48	80	23

Table 4.12: Among pharmacy respondents who have received training on family planning (FP), percent distribution by timing of last training and percentage who were instructed on specific topics during the last training, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Last training attended						
Past one week	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Past one month	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
1-6 months ago	15.4	14.8	0.0	26.1	14.8	0.0
7-12 months ago	15.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
More than 1 year ago	30.8	50.0	42.9	65.2	70.4	100.0
Missing	35.9	35.2	42.9	4.4	11.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Topics covered in last training*						
Contraceptive technology update	61.5	13.0	35.7	21.7	22.2	60.0
Exclusive breastfeeding/LAM	30.8	24.1	25.0	56.5	22.2	60.0
Natural FP	33.3	11.1	14.3	30.4	33.3	40.0
FP counseling skills	30.8	59.3	32.1	43.5	44.4	60.0
Pills	46.2	68.5	85.7	100.0	85.2	100.0
Condoms	84.6	88.9	92.9	100.0	44.4	80.0
Spermicide	7.7	16.7	32.1	8.7	7.4	20.0
Emergency contraception	43.6	74.1	46.4	43.5	25.9	40.0
IUD	33.3	18.5	64.3	56.5	22.2	80.0
Injectables	30.8	83.3	67.9	95.7	70.4	80.0
Diaphragm	5.1	11.1	17.9	17.4	11.1	20.0
Others	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0
Number of respondents with training	39	54	28	23	27	5

^{*} Multiple responses possible

As Table 4.13 shows, more than two-thirds of respondents interviewed at patent medicine stores were the owners, except in Abuja. Respondents in Abuja, Kaduna, and Zaria were mostly men, while those in Ibadan, Ilorin, and Benin City were mostly women. Only around one-quarter or less of owners and operators of patent medicine stores in Abuja, Benin City, Ibadan, and Ilorin have any professional medical qualifications, compared with around two-fifths of respondents in Kaduna and Zaria. Family planning training was reported by as few as 30 percent of patent medicine store owners and operators in Abuja to as many as 56 percent in Benin City.

Among those with training on family planning, the provision of pills and condoms were the topics most commonly covered (Table 4.14). In Abuja and Zaria, about two-thirds (64 percent) said their training included a contraceptive technology update.

Table 4.13: Percent distribution of patent medicine store (PMS) respondents by background characteristics and family planning (FP) training, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Characteristic	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	Ilorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Position						
Owner	43.6	68.4	76.7	75.6	67.8	71.9
Employee	41.5	20.0	8.9	2.2	23.3	21.9
Trainee/apprentice	14.9	2.1	12.2	2.2	6.7	3.1
Other	0.0	5.3	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	4.2	1.1	17.8	2.2	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex						
Male	81.9	46.3	32.2	36.7	64.4	72.9
Female	18.1	48.4	63.3	47.8	28.9	16.7
Missing	0.0	5.3	4.4	15.6	6.7	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education						
Primary	14.9	3.2	1.1	2.2	1.1	6.3
Junior secondary	16.0	3.2	1.1	1.1	3.3	4.2
Senior secondary	47.9	59.0	72.2	72.2	45.6	36.5
Higher	21.3	34.7	24.4	24.4	50.0	53.1
Did not attend	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional medical qualification (self-reported only)						
Yes	25.5	23.2	15.6	25.6	42.2	46.9
No	74.5	75.8	84.4	73.3	56.7	50.0
Missing	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever received any training on FP						
Yes	29.8	55.8	40.0	36.7	35.6	45.8
No	69.2	43.2	56.7	61.1	62.2	54.2
Don't know	1.1	1.1	3.3	2.2	2.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	94	95	90	90	90	96

Table 4.14: Among patent medicine store (PMS) respondents who have received training on family planning (FP), percent distribution by timing of last training and percentage who were instructed on specific topics covered during the last training, according to city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

Timing and topics	Abuja	Benin City	Ibadan	llorin	Kaduna	Zaria
Last training attended (among respondents who received training)						
Past one week	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Past one month	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
1-6 months ago	17.9	37.7	33.3	42.4	34.4	31.8
7-12 months ago	7.1	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	9.1
More than 1 year ago	50.0	56.6	44.4	36.4	65.6	47.7
Missing	25.0	1.9	5.6	18.2	0.0	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Topics covered in last training*						
Contraceptive technology update	64.3	13.2	13.9	12.1	37.5	63.6
Exclusive breastfeeding/LAM	10.7	35.9	5.6	15.2	34.4	52.3
Natural FP	28.6	20.8	13.9	21.2	40.6	45.5
FP counseling skills	14.3	50.9	55.6	36.4	40.6	38.6
Pills	50.0	75.5	52.8	75.8	84.4	52.3
Condoms	92.9	92.5	66.7	87.9	68.8	68.2
Spermicide	17.9	15.1	2.8	9.1	9.4	15.9
Emergency contraception	14.3	67.9	22.2	54.5	28.1	18.2
IUD	35.7	18.9	5.6	30.3	28.1	18.2
Injectables	10.7	62.3	11.1	27.3	65.6	50.0
Diaphragm	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.0	15.6	4.6
Others	7.1	0.0	2.8	9.1	9.4	0.0
Number of PMS respondents with FP training	28	53	36	33	32	44

^{*} Multiple responses possible

4.9 Provider barriers in provision of family planning service

Providers hold great influence over family planning decision-making, but they may not always understand which methods are appropriate for which clients or take the time to ascertain a client's fertility intentions and suggest appropriate methods. Provider biases about who should use each method can create barriers to family planning services. At pharmacies and patent medicine stores that sell contraceptive methods, data collectors asked respondents if they restrict clients' eligibility to use certain methods based on parity, marital status, or spousal consent. Tables 4.15a and 4.15b present the results.

There is wide variation in the proportion of pharmacy operators who restrict access to certain family planning methods based on parity, marital status, or spousal consent. Generally, pharmacy respondents are most likely to impose restrictions on combined oral contraceptives and injectables and least likely to impose restrictions on male and female condoms. For example, from one-third to three-quarters or more of pharmacy respondents in five cities (Ilorin is the exception) only sell combined oral pills to women who are married and have their partner's consent. In contrast, less than 20 percent of pharmacy respondents impose these restrictions on access to male condoms.

Restrictions at pharmacies are somewhat more likely to be based on marital status and spousal consent than on parity. For example, in only two of the six cities, Kaduna and Zaria, do more than one-fourth of pharmacy operators restrict access to injectables based on parity. However, more than one-fourth and as many as four-fifths of pharmacy operators impose restrictions on injectables based on marital status and partner's consent in every city except llorin.

There are also differences between cities. Pharmacy operators in Ilorin are least likely to limit clients' access to contraceptive methods: regardless of method and restriction, no more than 20 percent of respondents reported imposing a restriction. The highest proportion of pharmacy operators imposing restrictions is found in Abuja, where over 80 percent restrict access to combined oral contraceptives based on parity and to both combined oral contraceptives and injectables based on partner's consent.

Like pharmacy respondents, patent medicine store respondents are more likely to impose restrictions on combined oral contraceptives and injectables and less likely to impose restrictions on condoms. For example, around half to two-thirds of patent medicine store operators in every city except Abuja say they do not sell combined oral pills to unmarried women. In contrast, less than 15 percent of patent medicine store operators restrict access to male condoms based on marital status, regardless of city. Generally, patent medicine store operators in Ibadan are least likely to limit clients' access to contraceptive methods.

Patent medicine store operators are more likely to impose restrictions on contraceptive eligibility than pharmacy operators in Ilorin; for example, 80 percent of the former restrict access to combined oral pills based on parity, compared with only 4 percent of the latter. In Ibadan, the opposite is true; for example, over two-fifths of pharmacy operators do not provide injectables to women who are unmarried or lack the partner's consent, compared with none of the patent medicine store operators. In the remaining four cities, differences between the two types of outlets are not as large or as consistent.

Table 4.15a: Among respondents at pharmacies that sell a family planning (FP) method, percentage who restrict clients' eligibility to use that method for reasons of parity, marital status, or partner's consent, by method and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Parity (client must have a minimum number of children)	Marital status (client must be married)	Partner's consent (client must have consent of partner)	Number of pharmacies that offer method*
Abuja				
Combined oral pill	84.2	33.3	96.5	57
Emergency contraception	18.0	4.0	38.0	50
Male condom	0.0	2.1	1.1	95
Female condom	0.0	0.0	2.6	39
Injectables	19.0	27.6	82.8	58
Benin City				
Combined oral pill	12.1	47.0	59.1	66
Emergency contraception	6.7	31.7	41.7	60
Male condom	4.9	8.7	18.5	81
Female condom	7.0	10.5	15.8	57
Injectables	6.9	46.6	51.7	58
Ibadan				
Combined oral pill	16.2	38.2	38.2	68
Emergency contraception	12.5	37.5	34.7	72
Male condom	4.4	19.6	10.9	92
Female condom	11.1	27.8	33.3	18
Injectables	20.0	42.0	44.0	50
Ilorin				
Combined oral pill	4.4	13.3	4.4	45
Emergency contraception	5.0	7.5	7.5	40
Male condom	0.0	8.3	0.0	48
Female condom	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Injectables	5.6	19.4	8.3	36
Kaduna				
Combined oral pill	30.0	58.6	42.9	70
Emergency contraception	19.3	40.4	35.1	57
Male condom	2.7	9.3	18.7	75
Female condom	15.4	15.4	15.4	13
Injectables	45.1	70.4	59.2	71
Zaria				
Combined oral pill	16.7	75.0	41.7	12
Emergency contraception	7.7	23.1	23.1	13
Male condom	10.5	5.3	5.3	19
Female condom	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Injectables	25.0	62.5	50.0	16

^{*} Only facilities that sell a specific method are included when calculating percentages for that method.

Table 4.15b: Among respondents at patent medicine stores (PMS) that sell a family planning (FP) method, percentage who restrict clients' eligibility to use that method for reasons of parity, marital status, or partner's consent, by method and city, Urban RH Initiative, Nigeria, 2011

City and method	Parity (client must have a minimum number of children)	Marital status (client must be married)	Partner's consent (client must have consent of partner)	Number of PMS that offer method*
Abuja				
Combined oral pill	80.0	36.0	90.0	50
Emergency contraception	40.9	9.1	45.5	22
Male condom	3.4	5.7	2.3	88
Female condom	0.0	0.0	8.3	12
Injectables	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Benin City				
Combined oral pill	17.0	55.3	53.2	47
Emergency contraception	21.7	43.5	43.5	23
Male condom	2.2	5.4	16.1	93
Female condom	13.8	10.3	24.1	29
Injectables	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Ibadan				
Combined oral pill	25.0	65.0	18.3	60
Emergency contraception	0.0	2.6	0.0	39
Male condom	4.8	6.0	1.2	83
Female condom	0.0	0.0	0.0	12
Injectables	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
llorin				
Combined oral pill	79.6	65.9	68.2	44
Emergency contraception	50.0	28.1	56.3	32
Male condom	3.1	7.7	7.7	65
Female condom	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Injectables	81.8	81.8	63.6	11
Kaduna				
Combined oral pill	29.0	53.2	46.8	62
Emergency contraception	4.8	35.7	50.0	42
Male condom	5.1	5.1	12.8	78
Female condom	0.0	33.3	0.0	6
Injectables	61.2	75.5	59.2	49
Zaria				
Combined oral pill	40.0	70.0	58.0	50
Emergency contraception	20.0	24.0	36.0	25
Male condom	11.9	14.9	11.9	67
Female condom	12.5	7.4	12.5	8
Injectables	48.4	64.5	58.1	31

^{*} Only facilities that sell a specific method are included when calculating percentages for that method.

4.10 Social marketing of family planning methods

"Social marketing has been defined as the adaptation of commercial marketing technologies to programs designed to influence the voluntary behavior of target audiences to improve their personal welfare and that of the society of which they are a part" (Andreasen, 1994, p. 109). At the heart of the social marketing approach is a commitment to understand and respond to clients' needs. Social marketing has become increasingly popular among governments and donors as a way of addressing serious health issues in developing countries. Pharmacies and patent medicine store operators were asked if they had links with any organization that provides family planning methods and materials at a discounted rate or for free, such as the Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (PPFN) or the Society for Family Health (SFH). Table 4.16 provides a picture of the situation in all six cities.

In each city, pharmacies are more likely than patent medicine stores to have a link with at least one organization providing discounted or free family planning methods. In Abuja, for example, where links with social marketing organization are most common, 55 percent of pharmacies and 41 percent of patent medicine stores have such a link. Such links are least common in Ilorin and Zaria, where no more than 10 percent of pharmacies or patent medicine have links with social marketing organizations.

Pharmacies are more likely than patent medicine stores to have socially marketed contraceptives in stock in Abuja, Benin City, Kaduna, and Zaria. The opposite is true in Ibadan and Ilorin. Socially marketed contraceptives are most likely to be in stock at pharmacies and patent medicine stores in Abuja (55 percent and 43 percent, respectively) and least likely to be in stock at pharmacies in Ilorin (4 percent) and patent medicine stores in Zaria (10 percent)

Table 4.16: Percentage of pharmacies and patent medicine stores (PMS) that have links with organizations that provide discounted or free family planning (FP) methods, and percentage that have socially marketed contraceptives in stock, Nigeria, 2011

City and type of outlet	Has link with organization that provides discounted or free FP methods	Has socially marketed contraceptives in stock	Number of outlets
Abuja			
Pharmacy	55.2	55.2	96
PMS	40.9	43.2	88
Benin City			
Pharmacy	49.4	44.4	81
PMS	14.9	17.0	94
Ibadan			
Pharmacy	14.1	15.2	92
PMS	2.4	39.8	83
Ilorin			
Pharmacy	6.3	4.2	48
PMS	4.6	18.2	66
Kaduna			
Pharmacy	21.8	19.2	78
PMS	10.1	13.9	79
Zaria			
Pharmacy	10.0	25.0	20
PMS	8.2	9.6	73

Chapter 5. Key Findings and Program Implications

At least three-quarters of the health facilities surveyed, regardless of city and facility type, offer some form of family planning services. For many people, however, pharmacies and patent medicine stores offer more convenient access to family planning services and methods. Regardless of city, most of these outlets are open at least six days a week and at least 11 hours a day. Over 90 percent of pharmacies in Abuja, Benin City, Ilorin, and Kaduna provide information and counseling on family planning, as do about 70 percent of pharmacies in Ibadan and Zaria. Most patent medicine store operators also say they discuss family planning and birth spacing with clients and offer referrals for family planning services.

According to facility respondents and providers, family planning information and counseling is well integrated with other MNCH services. However, client exit interviews tell a different story. In each city, only 21 percent to 44 percent of women visiting high-volume facilities for non-family planning services also received family planning information, and no more than 7 percent received a contraceptive method, referral, or prescription.

Stock-outs of contraceptive methods are relatively common at health facilities, pharmacies, and patent medicine stores, although there is no clear pattern regarding the availability of specific methods. The incidence of stock-outs and the methods affected vary widely across cities and different types of service delivery points.

Most providers at health facilities have received pre-service training on family planning and feel capable of providing many short-term methods, including combined oral pills, injectables, male condoms, and natural methods or LAM. However, their ability to provide other methods varies. Many cannot even offer counseling on some methods, such as female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants. The ability of pharmacy and patent medicine store respondents to inform customers about family planning methods is also limited: only 22 percent to 61 percent of pharmacy respondents have ever received training on family planning, and—except in Benin City—the majority of patent medicine operators have no professional medical qualification and have never received training on family planning.

Providers frequently restrict a client's eligibility to use a contraceptive method based on marital status, partner's consent, and, to a lesser extent, parity. Providers at health facilities are most likely to impose these sorts of restrictions on injectables, IUDs, and female sterilization. In contrast, pharmacy and patent medicine store respondents most often place restrictions on combined oral pills and injectables.

The findings clearly show that the quality of services is important to clients. One-third to two-thirds of family planning and MNCH clients in each city did not visit the health facility closest to their home. Family planning clients say they choose where to go for services based primarily on the facility's good reputation and service quality, along with perceptions that providers treat patients well. The fact that

only 36 percent to 79 percent of family planning clients in each city reported "high" overall satisfaction with their visit also suggests widespread concerns with the quality of care.

The survey identified several priority areas for program activities promoting contraceptive use.

Routinely integrate services: Integrated services exist more in theory than practice, creating a significant opportunity to increase access to family planning counseling and services. Women most often interact with the health system via antenatal care or child immunization visits, according to this survey. Therefore, routinely integrating family planning messaging, counseling, and method provision into antenatal care and child immunization services has the potential to reach many women who do not currently use family planning and increase contraceptive prevalence.

Address shortages of methods, supplies, and equipment: In addition to contraceptive method stockouts, the survey also documented widespread shortages of the instruments, equipment, and supplies required to provide long-acting and permanent methods. Only 23 percent to 64 percent of health facilities had everything needed to provide IUDs; slightly less had the capacity to provide implants. Hence, programs need to address shortages of key equipment and supplies, as well as methods themselves. Facilities that can offer long-term and permanent methods need to be equipped to do so, especially for the insertion and removal of IUDs and implants.

Strengthen providers' capabilities: While almost all providers reported receiving pre-service training on family planning, a lack of continuing training contributes to their inability to provide, or even counsel on, certain family planning methods. Sponsoring in-service family planning training for providers of all kinds has the potential to improve the quality of family planning service delivery. Such training is particularly needed to strengthen service providers' knowledge of, ability to counsel on, and capacity to provide implants, male sterilization, and female sterilization.

Improve the quality of care: Some preconditions for good quality family planning services are lacking at most facilities, notably management practices such as written guidelines, service protocols, and periodic audits. Programs can help facilities improve the quality of service delivery by assisting management in establishing—and ensuring implementation of—these practices. In addition, programs can help facilities respond to specific client complaints, such as the lack of visual privacy. For example, programs can work with family planning providers to increase their understanding of the need for visual privacy when meeting with clients, work with facilities to establish the structures that make private consultations possible, and include privacy in the periodic audits plan.

Work to overcome provider biases: Biases that pose unnecessary and inappropriate barriers to family planning services are common among family planning providers working at every kind of service delivery point. Programs can work to overcome these biases by emphasizing evidence-based, medical criteria for family provision over personal beliefs, conducting training on interpersonal communication and counseling, and focusing on the health benefits of spacing, even for women of low parity.

Support family planning users at retail outlets: Family planning users rely heavily on methods provided by patent medicine stores and pharmacies, including condoms, oral contraceptives, and emergency contraception. By fostering a robust referral strategy within family planning provider networks, programs can help move these users to more reliable methods and also address concerns and side effects that may arise.

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Appendix A. Data Collection Instruments





Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project Health Facility audit – Nigeria - 2011

CITY NAME & CODE	and Torion()	
(Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibadan=3, Ilonn=4, Kaduna	a=5, Zaria=6)	
LGA NAME & CODE		
LOCALITY NAME & CODE		
FACILITY NAME AND CODE		
FACILITY PHYSICAL ADDRESS		
LOCATION OF FACILITY GPS Reading Altitude		
Longitude E		
TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY	PUBLIC SECTOR 11	
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 23 NURSING/MATERNITY HOME 24 OTHER PRIVATE 29 (SPECIFY) FBO MISSION HOSPITAL 31	
	FAITH-BASED HOME/HEALTH CENTRE	
	Other96 (Specify)	
HEALTH FACILITY VOLUME TYPE	HIGH VOLUME	

		INTERVIEWER VIS	ITS					
VISIT No.	1	2	3		FINAL VISIT			
DATE	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ Y	YEAR DAY				
	[//_11_]	[//_11_]	[//1	I1_] MONT	н []			
				YEAR	[2]0]1]1			
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				_				
INTERVIEWER CODE								
RESULT*								
NEXT VISIT: DATE	[//11_]	[//11_]	[//11_]	ı				
TIME				TOTAL	NO. OF VISITS			
	нн мм	м нн мм нн мм						
*RESULT CODES: 1. COMPLETED 2. FACILITY MOVED OR IS DESTROYED 3. RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE (NOT AT WORK, ON STRIKE, ETC) 4. RESPONDENT REFUSED 5. PARTLY COMPLETED 6. POSTPONED 7. OTHER (Specify)								
		LANGUAGE						
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIE		USA YORUBA IGBO 2 3 4	PIDGIN OTHER	R (SPECIFY)	TRANSLATOR USED? YES NO 1 2			
POSITION OF MAIN PERSO			SEX OF	MAIN PERSON II	I NTERVIEWED			
CLINIC MANAGER/FACILITY PHYSICIAN								
NURSE			FEMALE		2			
NURSE/ MIDWIFE		05						
OTHER								
NAME	(SPECIFY)							
MOBILE PHONE NUMBER_								
SUPERVISO	OR .	OFFICE EDITOR			KEYED BY			
NAME	NAM	E		NAME				
CODE:	COD	E:		CODE:				
DATE [//11_] DD MM YY	DAT	E [// 11_] DD MM YY		DATE [//11 __				

	ACILITY INFORMATION			
Source	Questions	Coding		Skip/Notes
Q1.	RECORD THE TIME (IN 24 HOUR FORMAT) Hour		Minutes	
Q2.	In what year did this facility open?			<u> </u>
QZ.	PROBE, IF RESPONDANT SAYS DON'T KNOW: THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT. Can you tell me how old this facility is? For example, would you say it is about 3 years old? 7 years old? (etc.)	Year open OR Years old Don't know		
	FILL IN EITHER YEAR OPENED <u>OR</u> YEARS OLD.			
Q3.	On average, how many days per week is the facility open?	Days per w	veek	
Q4.	What time does the facility typically open?			
	WRITE ANSWER ON 24-HOUR CLOCK (IE. IF OPENS AT 7:00 AM, MARK 07:00	Open 24 h	:	Q 6a
Q5.	What time does the facility typically close?			
	WRITE ANSWER ON 24-HOUR CLOCK (IE. IF CLOSES AT 7:00 PM, MARK 19:00		:	
Q6a.	Is this facility linked with PPFN or SFH or		1	. 0-
	another organization that provides family planning methods and materials at a discounted rate or for free?	Don't know	2 v8	→ Q7 → Q7
	6b. What is the name of this organization?	6c.What ye	ear did this facility begin to with each organization named?	
	1.	Year		
		Don't know	v9998	
	2.	Year		
		Don't know	v9998	
	3.	Year		
	4	Don't know Year	v9998	
	7	1001		
		Don't know	v9998	
Q7.	How many permanent staff of each type (cadre) d		OB/GYNS [_	
	facility have?		GENERAL SURGEONS [1
	1. Obstetrician/Gynecologists (OB/GYN)			
	General surgeons Pediatricians		PEDIATRICIANS [_	
	4. General physicians		GENERAL PHYSICIANS [_	
	 Theatre nurse Nurse/Midwives Nurses 		THEATRE NURSES [_	
	8. Midwives		NURSE/MIDWIVES [_	
	9. Community health extension workers (CHE10. Community health officers (CHO)		NURSES [_	
	11. VCT Counsellor		MIDWIVES [_	
	FOR LARGE MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND COLL PLEASE PROBE TO ESTIMATE TO YOUR BEST		CHEW [_	_
	ABILITY.		CHO [_	
	*NOTE: PERMANENT STAFF DOES NOT INCLU DOCTORS IN RESIDENCY TRAINING INTERNS NYSC		VCT PROVIDER [_	_]

Now I would like to ask you some questions about the permanent staff who work in this facility. We would like to ask their names, positions and departments, so that we can randomly sample a few to interview using a separate questionnaire. These few will then represent the group. Remember that this is for research purposes only and we will keep all details strictly confidential.

STAFF

LIST NAMES OF ALL PERMANENT STAFF INVOLVED IN PROVIDING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES, INCLUDING FAMILY PLANNING, MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND STI/VCT/HIV SERVICES. CODE "YES" IN Q8c FOR THOSE PROVIDERS ON DUTY TODAY AND "NO" FOR THOSE NOT ON DUTY AT ANY TIME TODAY.

FOR EACH PERMANENT SERVICE PROVIDER WHO IS **NOT** ON DUTY TODAY, WRITE "99" (NOT ELIGIBLE) IN **Q8d**. FOR ALL PERMANENT SERVICE PROVIDERS WHO **ARE** ON DUTY TODAY, ASSIGN A NUMBER TO EACH OF THEM (SERIALIZE) IN Q8d STARTING WITH "01" TO THE LAST NUMBER. DO NOT CONSIDER THE "99" AS PART OF THE NUMBERING.

FOR FACILITIES WITH FOUR OR FEWER PROVIDERS ON DUTY TODAY, INTERVIEW ALL OF THEM. FOR FACILITIES WITH FIVE OR MORE PROVIDERS ON DUTY TODAY, WRITE ALL NUMBERS FROM Q8d (EXCEPT FOR "99") ON SMALL PIECES OF PAPER AND RANDOMLY SELECT FOUR PROVIDERS. ONCE YOU HAVE BALLOTED/SELECTED FOUR PROVIDERS FROM Q8d, CAREFULLY AND NEATLY CIRCLE THE NUMBERS IN Q8d FOR THOSE SELECTED.

	8d, CAREFULLY AND NEATLY C									
Q8a.	Q8b. NAME	Q8c. Is	Q8d. Serial	Q8e.	Q8f. Does	Q8g. SEX	Does NAME prov			
No. of		NAME	number of	POSITION	NAME			y checking the bo	x of the services	that NAME
staff		scheduled to	sampled	CODE	work full-		provides.			
		be on duty	on-duty		time?		Q8h.	Q8i.	Q8j.	Q8k.
		any time	staff				FAMILY	MATERNAL	CHILD	VCT/STI/HIV
		today?					PLANNING	HEALTH	HEALTH	SERVICES
(01)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(02)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(03)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
, ,		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(04)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(05)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(06)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(07)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(08)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(09)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(10)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(11)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(12)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(13)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(14)		YES 1			YES1	MALE 1	YES1	YES 1	YES 1	YES 1
		NO 2			NO2	FEMALE2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
CODE: 0	Obstetrician/Gynecologists=01	Pediatricians=0	3 Th	eatre nurse=0	5	Nurses=07		CHEWs=09	VCT	Counselors=11
	General surgeons=02	General physicians=0		e/Midwives=06		dwives=08	Community health			Other=96

STAFF										
Q8a. No. of staff	Q8b. NAME	Q8c. Is NAME scheduled to be on duty any	Q8d. Serial number of sampled	Q8e. POSITION CODE	Q8f. Does NAME work full-time?	Q8g. SEX	Please indicat provides.	rovide service(s)? te by checking the	box of the servic	
		time today?	on-duty staff				Q8h. FAMILY PLANNING	Q8i. MATERNAL HEALTH	Q8j. CHILD HEALTH	Q8k. VCT/STI/HIV SERVICES
(15)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(16)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(17)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(18)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(19)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(20)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(21)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(22)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(23)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(24)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(25)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(26)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(27)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(28)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(29)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(30)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(31)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(32)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(33)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
CODE:	Obstetrician/Gynecologists=01	Pediatricians=03		re nurse=05	Nurse	s=07	•	CHEWs=09		Counselors=11
	General surgeons=02	General physicians=04	Nurse/M	lidwives=06	Midwive	s=08 Co	mmunity health o	officers (CHO)=10		Other=96

STAFF										
Q8a. No. of staff	Q8b. NAME	Q8c. Is NAME scheduled to be on duty any	Q8d. Serial number of sampled	Q8e. POSITION CODE	Q8f. Does NAME work full-time?	Q8g. SEX	Please indicate provides.	provide service(s)? te by checking the	box of the servic	
		time today?	on-duty staff				Q8h. FAMILY PLANNING	Q8i. MATERNAL HEALTH	Q8j. CHILD HEALTH	Q8k. VCT/STI/HIV SERVICES
(34)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(35)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(36)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(37)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(38)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(39)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(40)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(41)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(42)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(43)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(44)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(45)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(46)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(47)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(48)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(49)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(50)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(51)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(52)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
CODE:	Obstetrician/Gynecologists=01 General surgeons=02	Pediatricians=03 General physicians=04		re nurse=05 lidwives=06	Nurse Midwive		mmunity hoolth	CHEWs=09 officers (CHO)=10		Counselors=11 Other=96

STAFF		00- 1- 1-1445	004 0-4-1	T 00-	1 00f D	00= 054	I Dana NAME			
Q8a. No. of staff	Q8b. NAME	Q8c. Is NAME scheduled to be on duty any	Q8d. Serial number of sampled	Q8e. POSITION CODE	Q8f. Does NAME work full-time?	Q8g. SEX	Please indicate provides.	provide service(s)? te by checking the	box of the servic	
		time today?	on-duty staff				Q8h. FAMILY PLANNING	Q8i. MATERNAL HEALTH	Q8j. CHILD HEALTH	Q8k. VCT/STI/HIV SERVICES
(53)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(54)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(55)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(56)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(57)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(58)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(59)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(60)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(61)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(62)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(63)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(64)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(65)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(66)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES
(67)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES
(68)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(69)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(70)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(71)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
CODE:	Obstetrician/Gynecologists=0 General surgeons=02			re nurse=05 lidwives=06	Nurse Midwive		mmunity health	CHEWs=09 officers (CHO)=10		Counselors=11 Other=9

STAFF										
Q8a. No. of staff	Q8b. NAME	Q8c. Is NAME scheduled to be on duty any	Q8d. Serial number of sampled	Q8e. POSITION CODE	Q8f. Does NAME work full-time?	Q8g. SEX	Please indication provides.	provide service(s)? te by checking the	box of the servic	
		time today?	on-duty staff				Q8h. FAMILY PLANNING	Q8i. MATERNAL HEALTH	Q8j. CHILD HEALTH	Q8k. VCT/STI/HIV SERVICES
(72)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(73)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(74)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(75)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(76)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(77)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(78)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(79)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(80)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(81)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(82)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(83)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(84)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(85)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(86)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(87)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
(88)		YES 1 NO 2			YES1 NO2	MALE 1 FEMALE2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
CODE:	Obstetrician/Gynecologists=01 General surgeons=02 Ge	Pediatricians=03 neral physicians=04		re nurse=05 lidwives=06	Nurse Midwive	s=07	•	CHEWs=09 officers (CHO)=10	VCT	Counselors=11 Other=96
CHECK	THE BOX IF ANOTHER FORM IS USE	ED: TOTA	AL NUMBER O	F FORMS:	FORM	M NUMBER:				

GENERAL MCH AI	ND FP				
SERVICE	Q9a. Does this facility provide the following Maternal and Child Health SERVICES?	Q9b. How many days per week is SERVICE available?	Q9c. What year was SERVICE first offered at this facility?	Q9d. How many clients received this service here in the past 3 months? ASK TO SEE MEDICAL RECORD SYSTEM, IF POSSIBLE. OTHERWISE, ASK RESPONDENT TO RECALL.	Q9e.WHAT WAS THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION?
(1) Maternity care/delivery services	Yes 1 No 2 → (2)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(2) Counseling on initiating breast-feeding (after delivery)	Yes 1 No 2				
(3) Emergency care for prolonged or obstructed labor (cesarean section, blood transfusion)	Yes 1 No 2 → (4)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(4) Consultation for infertility	Yes 1 No 2 → (5)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(5) Post-abortion care	Yes 1 No 2 → (6)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(6) Ante-natal care	Yes 1 No 2 → (12)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(7) Complete Regimen of Tetanus Toxoid immunization during pregnancy (5 doses)	Yes 1 No 2				
(8) Syphilis screening during pregnancy	Yes 1 No 2				
(9) Iron supplementation during pregnancy	Yes 1 No 2				
(10) Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria (IPT)	Yes 1 No 2				
(11) Nutrition counseling during pregnancy	Yes 1 No 2				

SERVICE	Q9a. Does this facility provide the following Maternal and Child Health SERVICE?	Q9b. How many days per week is SERVICE available?	Q9c. What year was SERVICE first offered at this facility?	Q9d. How many clients received this service here in the past 3 months? ASK TO SEE MEDICAL RECORD SYSTEM, IF POSSIBLE. OTHERWISE, ASK RESPONDENT TO RECALL.	Q9e.WHAT WAS THE SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION?
(12) Post natal care	Yes 1 No 2 → (14)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(13) Vitamin A supplementation after pregnancy	Yes 1 No 2				
(14) Child immunization	Yes 1 No 2— ▶(15)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(15) Child growth monitoring	Yes 1 No 2— ▶(16)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(16) Child respiratory disease	Yes 1 No 2 → (17)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(17) Oral rehydration therapy services	Yes 1 No 2 → (18)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(18) Detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	Yes 1 No 2 → (19)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(19) Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)	Yes 1 No 2 → (20)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(20) PMTCT	Yes 1 No 2 → (21)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(21) HIV/AIDS Management	Yes 1 No 2 → (22)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD
(22) Family planning counseling & services	Yes 1 No 2 → (Q11)	Days	Don't know = 9998	NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2

Q10.	Approximately, what percentage of the clients who		
	received family planning counseling and services in		
	the past 3 months were between the ages of 15 and	NONE 000	
	19 years old?	NONE000	
Q11.	Does this facility ever refer clients to other health care	DON'T KNOW998 Yes 1	
Q11.	facilities?	No2	Q13
Q12.	For which services are these referrals?	FAMILY PLANNINGA	<u> </u>
		IMMUNIZATIONB	
	[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]	ANTENATAL CAREC	
		DELIVERY CARED	
		EMERGENCY DELIVERY CARE (C-SECTION)E POSTNATAL CAREF	
		DISEASE PREVENTION	
		TREATMENT OF ADULTH	
		TREATMENT FOR CHILD	
		GROWTH MONITORING OF CHILD	
		HEALTH CHECK-UP	
		HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENTM	
		PMTCTN	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	
Now I would I	ike to ask you some questions about other health services.		
040	OUEOK OOA JE VEO TO (44) OUU D IMMAUNIZATION	IF NO TO ALL OUR DOEDVIOES (44.40)	
Q13.	CHECK Q9A. IF YES TO (14) CHILD IMMUNIZATION,	IF NO TO ALL CHILD SERVICES (14-16)	Q17
	(15) CHILD GROWTH MONITORING, OR (16) CHILD RESPIRATORY DISEASE		Q17
	(10) OTHED RESI HATORT DISEASE	—	
	V		
Q14.	What is the normal practice for this facility if a woman	Always receive on same day01	
	who has come for a <i>child health visit</i> is interested in	Sometimes receive on same day02	
	receiving information on FP? Is she able to receive	Make appointment to come back a different day03	
	this information on the day of her visit, or is she asked	No appointment made, always told to come back	
	to come back on a different day?	different day	
	CIRCLE ONE.	Given referral to another facility05 Given no information or referral06	
	CIRCLE ONE.	Do not offer family planning services07	Q17
		Other 96	QII
		(SPECIFY)	
Q15.	If a woman who has come for a <i>child health visit</i> is	Always receive on same day01	
	interested in receiving a hormonal method of FP,	Sometimes receive on same day02	
	what is the normal practice for this facility?	Make appointment to come back a different day03	
		No appointment made, always told to come back	
	CIRCLE ONE.	different day04 Given referral to another facility05	
	ON OLE ONE.	Given no information or referral	
		Other 96	
		(SPECIFY)	
Q16.	If a woman who has come for a <i>child health visit</i> is	Procedure can happen on same day01	
Q 10.	interested in <i>getting sterilized</i> , what is the normal	Sometimes the procedure can happen on same	
	practice for this facility?	day02	
	· ·	Make appointment to come back a different day03	
	CIPCLE ONE	No appointment made, always told to come back	
	CIRCLE ONE.	different day04	
		Given referral to another facility	
		Other 96	
		(SPECIFY)	
0.47	OUEOU OOA JE VEO TO (40) DOOT NATAL OADE	,	
Q17.	CHECK Q9A: IF YES TO (12) POST NATAL CARE	IF NO TO (12) POST NATAL CARE	Q21
			QZ I
	↓	<u> </u>	
Q18.	What is the normal practice for this facility if a woman	Always receive on same day01	
	who has come for a <i>postnatal care visit</i> is interested in	Sometimes receive on same day	
	receiving information on FP? Is she able to receive this information on the day of her visit, or is she asked	Make appointment to come back a different day03 No appointment made, always told to come back	
	to come back on a different day?	different day04	
	and the same of th	Given referral to another facility05	
	CIRCLE ONE.	Given no information or referral06	
		Do not offer family planning services07 →	Q21
		Other 96	

Q19.	If a woman who has come for a postnatal care visit is interested in receiving a hormonal method of FP, what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE. If a woman who has come for a postnatal care visit is interested in getting sterilized, what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE.	Always receive on same day	
Q21.	CHECK Q9A. IF YES TO (5) POST-ABORTION CARE	IF NO TO (5) POST-ABORTION CARE	· Q25
000	V		
Q22.	What is the normal practice for this facility if a woman who has come for post-abortion care is interested in receiving information on FP? Is she able to receive this information on the day of her visit, or is she asked to come back on a different day?	Always receive on same day	
	CIRCLE ONE.	Given no information or referral	Q25
Q23.	If a woman who has come for post-abortion care is interested in receiving a hormonal method of FP , what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE.	Always receive on same day	
Q24.	If a woman who has come for post-abortion care is interested in getting sterilized , what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE.	Procedure can happen on same day	
Q25.	CHECK Q9A: IF YES TO ANY (18) Detection and treatment of STIs, (19) VCT, (20) PMTCT, OR (21) HIV/AIDS manage		Q29
Q26.	What is the normal practice for this facility if a woman or man who has come for <i>STI treatment</i> , <i>VCT</i> , <i>PMTCT</i> , or <i>HIV/AIDS care</i> is interested in <i>receiving information</i> on FP, is she/he able to receive this information on the day of her/his visit, or is she/he asked to come back on a different day? CIRCLE ONE.	Always receive on same day	Q29

Q27.	If a woman who has come for <i>STI treatment, VCT, PMTCT, or HIV/AIDS care</i> is interested in <i>receiving a hormonal method</i> , what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE.	Always receive on same day	
Q28.	If a woman who has come for <i>STI treatment, VCT, PMTCT, or HIV/AIDS care</i> is interested in <i>getting sterilized</i> , what is the normal practice for this facility? CIRCLE ONE.	Procedure can happen on same day	
Q29.	[SEE Q9A (22) FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELING & SERVICES] → IF FP IS OFFERED. YES,	[SEE Q9A (22) FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELING & SERVICES] → IF FP IS NOT OFFERED, NO, Would FP counseling and services be appropriate to include into the existing services offered? Yes	ALL SKIP TO Q67

ASK IF THE FOLLOWING CONTRACEPTIVES ARE PROVIDED IN THIS FACILITY. FOR EACH ITEM, CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.							
METHOD	Q30a. Does this facility provide the following FP methods/ services?	Q30b. How many days per week is the method provided?	Q30c. What year was METHOD first offered at this facility? Don't know = 9998	Q30d. Are there requirements for partner's consent to receive the following METHOD?	Q30e. How many staff do you have that can provide METHOD?		
(01) Combined oral pill	YES1 NO2	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(02) Progestin only pill	YES1 NO2 (03) YES1	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(03) Emergency contraceptive	NO2 (04)	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(04) Male condom	YES1 NO2 (05) YES1	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(05) Female condom	YES1 NO2 (06)	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(06) Injectables	YES1 NO2 ▼	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(07) Implants (Jadelle/ Implanon)	YES1 NO2 (08)	Days		YES 1 NO 2	[]		
(08) IUD	YES1 NO2 (09)	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(09) Female sterilization/ tubal ligation	YES1 NO2 (10)	Days		YES 1 NO 2			
(10) Male sterilization	YES1 NO2 (11)	Days		YES 1 NO 2	[]		
(11) Other (specify)	YES1 NO2 (Q31a)	Days		YES 1 NO 2			

Now I would like to a	sk you about your spe	cific stocks of different	family planning metho	ds/products.				
CONTRACEPTIVE	Q31a. Where does your stock of CONTRACEPTIVE come from?	Q31b. When was the last time that you received a routine supply of CONTRACEPTIVE either that you ordered, or that is part of your routine supply system? READ LIST.	Q31c. Does this facility determine the quantity of each CONTRACEPTIVE that it needs and order that, or is the quantity that you receive determined elsewhere?	Q31d. Do you always receive a standard fixed quantity of CONTRACEPTIVE or does the quantity you receive vary according to recent need or activity level? READ LIST.	Q31e. CHECK Q31C. IFQ31C IS "NO", SKIP TO Q31G When you order CONTRACEPTIVE, how much do you order? READ LIST.	Q31f. When do you decide to order CONTRACEPTIVE?	Q31g. On average, how long does it take to receive your supplies after you have placed an order? READ LIST.	Q31h. Is METHOD usually delivered or must you go get them?
(01) Combination oral contraceptives (estrogen and progestin)	GovtA Intl NGOB Local NGOC Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(02) Progestin-only oral contraceptives	GovtA Intl NGOB Local NGOC Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 →(Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 →(Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(03) Emergency contraceptives	Govt A Intl NGO B Local NGO C Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 →(Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 →(Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(04) Male condoms	GovtA Intl NGOB Local NGOC Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3

CONTRACEPTIVE	Q31a. Where does your stock of CONTRACEPTIVE come from? CHOOSE ALL.	Q31b. When was the last time that you received a routine supply of CONTRACEPTIVE either that you ordered, or that is part of your routine supply system? READ LIST.	Q31c. Does this facility determine the quantity of each CONTRACEPTIVE that it needs and order that, or is the quantity that you receive determined elsewhere? READ LIST.	Q31d. Do you always receive a standard fixed quantity of CONTRACEPTIVE or does the quantity you receive vary according to recent need or activity level? READ LIST.	Q31e. CHECK Q31C. IFQ31C IS "NO", SKIP TO Q31G When you order CONTRACEPTIVE, how much do you order? READ LIST.	Q31f. When do you decide to order CONTRACEPTIVE? READ LIST.	Q31g. On average, how long does it take to receive your supplies after you have placed an order? READ LIST.	Q31h. Is METHOD usually delivered or must you go get them?
(05) Female condoms	GovtA Intl NGOB Local NGOC Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(06) Spermicide	Govt A Intl NGO B Local NGO C Pharmacy wholesaler/ dealer/ distributorD OtherX (Specify) Don't knowZ	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level1 Fixed time – Every [] days2 Order when needed3 Other6 Don't know8	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(07) Injectables (e.g., Depo Provera, Noristerat)	Govt	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3
(08) Implant (Norplant)	Govt	< 4 wks ago1 Between 4-12 wks2 > 12 wks ago3 No routine supply system4 Don't know8	Determines own need1 → (Q31e) Determined Elsewhere2 Both3 Don't know8 → (Q31g)	Quantity based on activity level1 Standard fixed supply2 Don't know8	Order to maintain stock	Fall below predetermined level	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8	Delivered1 Pick them up2 Both3

	Now I would like to ask you some more questions specifically about stock-outs of family planning methods. ONLY ASK ABOUT THOSE METHODS THAT ARE AVAILABLE FROM Q30a.								
METHOD	Q32a. Is METHOD currently available?	Q32b. Has this facility had a stockout of METHOD that lasted at least 24 hours in the last one year?	Q32c. If Yes, how many times has this facility had a stockout of METHOD in the past one year? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32b)	Q32d. If Yes, how many total days of stockout of METHOD did this facility experience in the past one year? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32b)	Q32e. SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR STOCKOUTS IN PAST ONE YEAR:	Q32f. Has this facility had a stockout of METHOD that lasted at least 24 hours in the last 30 days (one month)?	Q32g. If Yes, how many times has this facility had a stockout of METHOD in the past 30 days? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32f)	Q32h. If Yes, how many total days of stockout of METHOD did this facility experience in the last 30 days? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32f)	Q32i. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON STOCKOUTS IN PAST 30 DAYS:
(01) Combined oral pill	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days DON'T KNOW98	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(02) Progestin only pill	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 (03)	Number DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days DON'T KNOW98	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(03) Emergency contraceptive	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 (04)	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days DON'T KNOW98	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(04) Male condom	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 (05)	Number DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number DON'T KNOW98	Days DON'T KNOW98	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2

METHOD	Q32a. Is	Q32b. Has this facility	Q32c. If Yes, how	Q32d. If Yes, how many total	Q32e. SOURCE OF	Q32f. Has this facility had a	Q32g. If Yes, how many times	Q32h. If Yes, how many total	Q32i. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON
	METHOD currently available?	had a stockout of METHOD that lasted at least 24 hours in the last	many times has this facility had a stockout of METHOD in the past one year?	days of stockout of METHOD did this facility experience in the past one year? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32b)	INFORMATION FOR STOCKOUTS IN PAST ONE YEAR:	stockout of METHOD that lasted at least 24 hours in the last 30 days (one month)?	has this facility had a stockout of METHOD in the past 30 days? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32f)	days of stockout of METHOD did this facility experience in the last 30 days? (CHECK if "Yes" to Q32f)	STOCKOUTS IN PAST 30 DAYS:
(05) Famala	YES1	one year? YES1	(CHECK if "Yes" to Q32b)	Paus	OBSERVED	YES1	Number	Davis	OBSERVED
(05) Female condom	NO2	NO2	Number	Days	PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	NO2	Number	Days	PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
			DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998			DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW98	
(06) Injectable (DMPA, Noristerat)	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW98	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
(07) Implants (Jadelle/ Implanon)	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	Number	DK998 Days	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number	Days	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
			DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998			DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW98	
(08) IUD	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	Number	Days	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2	YES1 NO2	Number	Days	OBSERVED RECORD1 PROVIDER ESTIMATE2
			DON'T KNOW98	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998			DON'T KNOW98	DON'T KNOW98	

METHOD	Q32a. Is	Q32b. Has this facility	Q32c. If Yes, how	Q32d. If Yes, how many total	Q32e. SOURCE OF	Q32f. Has this facility had a	Q32g. If Yes, how many times	Q32h. If Yes, how many total	Q32i. SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON
	METHOD	had a	many times	days of stockout	INFORMATION	stockout of	has this facility	days of stockout	STOCKOUTS IN PAST
	currently	stockout	has this	of METHOD did	FOR STOCKOUTS	METHOD that	had a stockout of	of METHOD did	30 DAYS:
	available?	of	facility had a	this facility	IN PAST ONE	lasted at least	METHOD in the	this facility	
		METHOD that lasted at least 24	stockout of METHOD in the past one	experience in the past one year?	YEAR:	24 hours in the last 30	past 30 days?	experience in the last 30 days?	
		hours in	year?	(CHECK if "Yes"		days (one month)?	(CHECK if "Yes"	(CHECK if "Yes"	
		the last	year:	to Q32b)		monun):	to Q32f)	to Q32f)	
		one year?	(CHECK if	10 (4025)			10 0021)	10 0021)	
			"Yes" to						
			Q32b)						
09) Other	YES1	YES1	Number	Days	OBSERVED	YES1	Number	Days	OBSERVED
(specify)	NO2	NO2			RECORD1	NO2			RECORD1
					PROVIDER				PROVIDER
		(Q33a)			ESTIMATE2				ESTIMATE2
			DON'T	CONSTANT			DON'T	DON'T	
			KNOW98	PROBLEM995			KNOW98	KNOW98	
				DK998				1	

ONLY ASK ABOUT THOSE	METHODS THAT ARE OFFERED A	AT THE FACILITY FROM Q30a.
METHOD	Q33a. How many [NAMED	Q33b. How many [NAMED
	METHOD] do you usually	METHOD] do you usually
	provide to a new acceptor on	provide to a woman coming for
	her first visit?	resupply/continuing to use the
	THO MICE VIOLE.	same method?
(01) Cambinad aral		Same metriou:
(01) Combined oral		
contraceptives		
(number of cycles)		
(02) Progestin-only oral		
contraceptives		
(number of cycles)		
,		
(03) Male condoms		
(number of pieces)		
(1 11 1)		
(04) Female condoms		
(number of pieces)		

Now I'm going to ask you some questions related to how much clients pay for contraceptive services and methods. ONLY ASK ABOUT THOSE METHODS THAT ARE OFFERED BY THE FACILITY FROM Q30a.								
METHOD	Q34a. How much is the consultation fee (in Naira) for METHOD/PROCEDURE? OR Package Deal (both consult and method/procedure)	Q34b. Do fees for METHOD vary depending on the product available?	Q34c. How much is the METHOD/PROCEDURE? RECORD THE RANGE (in Naira) IF PRICE DIFFERS BY BRAND FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST PRICE. RECORD THE PRICE IN THE FIRST FIELD IF THERE IS ONLY ONE PRODUCT OR IF THE PRICE DOES NOT DIFFER BY BRAND	CHECK – IF OPTION Q34A AND Q34C is "FREE", GO TO NEXT METHOD Q34d. What percent of clients pay the charge for METHOD/ PROCEDURE?				
(01) Combined oral pill	CONSULTATION1 [Yes	[] TO []per cycle PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998					
(02) Progestin only pill	CONSULTATION1 [Yes	[] TO [_]per cycle PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998					
(03) Emergency contraceptive	CONSULTATION1 [_] FREE99995 DON'T KNOW99998 OR PACKAGE DEAL2 [_ _ _] Q34d	Yes	TO L Der package/cycle PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998					
(04) Male condom	CONSULTATION1 [_] FREE99995 DON'T KNOW99998 OR PACKAGE DEAL2 [_ _ _] Q34d	Yes	[] TO []per piece PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998					

Now I'm going to ask you some questions related to how much clients pay for contraceptive services and methods. ONLY ASK ABOUT THOSE METHODS THAT ARE OFFERED BY THE FACILITY FROM Q30a.								
METHOD	Q34a. How much is the consultation fee (in Naira) for METHOD/PROCEDURE? OR Package Deal (both consult and method/procedure)	Q34b. Do fees for METHOD vary depending on the product available?	Q34c. How much is the METHOD/PROCEDURE? RECORD THE RANGE (in Naira) IF PRICE DIFFERS BY BRAND FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST PRICE. RECORD THE PRICE IN THE FIRST FIELD IF THERE IS ONLY ONE PRODUCT OR IF THE PRICE DOES NOT DIFFER BY BRAND	CHECK – IF OPTION Q34A AND Q34C is "FREE", GO TO NEXT METHOD Q34d. What percent of clients pay the charge for METHOD/ PROCEDURE?				
(05) Female condom	CONSULTATION1 [Yes	[] TO [_]per piece PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998	[]				
(06) Injectables [Depo (DMPA), Noristorat]	CONSULTATION1 [Yes	[] TO [_]per injectable PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE9995 DON'T KNOW9998					
(07) Implants (Jadelle/Implan on)	CONSULTATION1 [] FREE99995 DON'T KNOW99998 OR PACKAGE DEAL2 [] Q34d	Yes	[] TO []per implant PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY99994 FREE	[]				
(08) IUD	CONSULTATION1 [] FREE99995 DON'T KNOW99998 OR PACKAGE DEAL2 [_ _] Q34d	Yes	[] TO []per IUD PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY99994 FREE99995 DON'T KNOW99998					

	Now I'm going to ask you some questions related to how much clients pay for contraceptive services and methods. ONLY ASK ABOUT THOSE METHODS THAT ARE OFFERED BY THE FACILITY FROM Q30a.									
METHOD	Q34a. How much is the consultation fee (in Naira) for METHOD/PROCEDURE? OR Package Deal (both consult and method/procedure)	Q34b. Do fees for METHOD vary depending on the product available?	Q34c. How much is the METHOD/PROCEDURE? RECORD THE RANGE (in Naira) IF PRICE DIFFERS BY BRAND FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST PRICE. RECORD THE PRICE IN THE FIRST FIELD IF THERE IS ONLY ONE PRODUCT OR IF THE PRICE DOES NOT DIFFER BY BRAND	CHECK – IF OPTION Q34A AND Q34C is "FREE", GO TO NEXT METHOD Q34d. What percent of clients pay the charge for METHOD/ PROCEDURE?						
(09) Female sterilization/ tubal ligation	CONSULTATION1 [[_ _ _ _] TO [_ _ _ _] PER OPERATION REFERRAL ONLY							
(10) Male sterilization	CONSULTATION1 [[_ _ _ _ _] TO [_ _ _ _] PER OPERATION REFERRAL ONLY							
(11) Other (specify)	CONSULTATION1 [Yes	[_ _ _ _] TO [_ _]per UNIT PRESCRIPTION/REFERRAL ONLY9994 FREE							

SERVICE STATISTICS Now I want to ask about service statistics for the following contraceptive methods For each method I ask about, please tell me the number of new acceptors/users and the number of resupply/continuing users for both the last month and the last 12 months.									
Q35a.How	many clien	its received family ne last 12 completed	Q35b. Total new fan	nily planning ne <i>last 12</i>	Q35c. Total FP visits in the <i>last 12</i> completed months?		Q35d. INDICATE WHERE STATISTICS COME FROM:		
				[I		OBSERVED1 ESTIMATED2 NOT AVAILABLE3			
NOT AVAILABLE999993		9993	NOTE: New accepto	OT AVAILABLE999993 OTE: New acceptors/users = new to inic and those who switch methods n day of service.		VAILABLE999993	OTHER:6 (SPECIFY)		
Q36. INDICATE BEGINNING MONTH AND YEAR FOR Q35a-Q35c ABOVE							YEAR		
Q37. INDICATE ENDING MONTH AND YEAR FOR Q35a				35c ABOVE		MONTH	YEAR		
METHOD ONLY ASK THOSE ME THAT ARE OFFERED	THODS	Q38a. Number of new acceptors/users last month	Q38b. Number of resupply/continuing clients last month	Q38c. Number of acceptors/users lamonths		Q38d. Number of resupply/continuing clients last 12 months	Q38e. INDICATE WHERE STATISTICS COME FROM:		
(01) Combi	ned oral	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILAB		NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED		
		NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE99993		NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED		
(03) Emerg contract		NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILAB		NOT AVAILABLE99993	OBSERVED		
(04) Male condom NOT AVAILABLE9993		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILAB		[_ _ _ NOT AVAILABLE 99993	OBSERVED			

METHOD ONLY ASK THOSE ME THAT ARE	THODS	Q38a. Number of new acceptors/users	Q38b. Number of resupply/continuing clients last month	Q38c. Number of new acceptors/users last 12 months	Q38d. Number of resupply/continuing clients last 12 months	Q38e. INDICATE WHERE STATISTICS COME FROM:			
OFFERED I		laot month							
(05) Female						OBSERVED			
		NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	OTHER:6 (SPECIFY)			
(06) Injectal (Depo/						OBSERVED			
Noriste	erat)	NOT AVAILABLE 9993	NOT AVAILABLE 9993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE			
(07) Implant (Jadelle Implant	e/					OBSERVED 1 ESTIMATED 2 NOT AVAILABLE 3			
·	OII)	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	OTHER:6 (SPECIFY)			
(08) IUD						OBSERVED			
		NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	OTHER:6			
(09) Female steriliza						OBSERVED			
		NOT AVAILABLE		NOT AVAILABLE 99993		OTHER:6			
(10) Male steriliza	ation					OBSERVED 1 ESTIMATED 2			
		NOT AVAILABLE9993		NOT AVAILABLE 99993		NOT AVAILABLE3 OTHER:6 (SPECIFY)			
(11) Other (specify)					OBSERVED			
		NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE9993	NOT AVAILABLE99993	NOT AVAILABLE 99993	NOT AVAILABLE3 OTHER:6 (SPECIFY)			
		MONTH OF RECORE February, record "02")		30VE					
	INDICATE	BEGINNING MONTH	AND YEAR FOR Q380	c-Q38d ABOVE	MONTH	YEAR			
Q40b.									

IEC M	ATERIALS AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES							
Q41.	Are the following family planning IEC materials displayed and/or available for use?	OBSERVED	REPORTED, NOT SEEN	NOT AVAILABLE	DOI KNO			
	a) Posters	2	3	8				
	b) Informational flip chart	2	3	8	1			
	c) Brochures/pamphlets	1	2	3	8			
	d) Information sheets	1	2	3	8			
	e) Job aids	1	2	3	8			
	f) Demonstration models	1	2	3	8			
	g) Counseling cards	1	2	3	8			
	h) Samples of various FP methods	1	2	3	8			
	i) Other (specify)	1	2	3	8			
Q42. Q43.	Does this facility have a health outreach program for Education and Communication)? Does this outreach program discuss family planning		No Don't k	1 2 now8		Q46 Q46		
Q43.	Does this outleach program discuss family planning	/birtir spacing?	No	Yes				
Q44.	How many communities are regularly visited through	n this outreach proo						
Q45.	About how often are these communities visited throuprogram?	ugh this outreach	WEEK MONT QUAR ANNU. OTHEI	2				
Q46.	Does this facility give health talks for members of the	ne community?	No	(Specify) Yes				
Q47.	Has this facility ever given a health talk on family plathe community?	anning/birth spacing	Page 3					
Q48.	How often does this facility give health talks to the community?							
Q49.	How often do the topics of the health talks change?		WEEK MONT QUAR	EVERY DAY				
Q50.	Does this facility supervise CBDs (community-based contraceptives)?	_	(Opecity)		Q52			
Q51.	What organization sponsors the CBDs?		MOH .					
	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	PPFN. SFH	MARIE STOPES					
				(SPECIFY)				

QUALITY ASSURANCE/STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

committee or staff meetings that assure quality control for family planning service delivery?

Q59.

Now I want to ask about common quality assurance activities and guidelines. For each activity or guideline mentioned, please tell me if this exists anywhere in the facility.

IF QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES ARE REPORTED TO BE CARRIED OUT, ASK: Can I see some document or record that shows this has been carried out during the past year?

A REPORT OR MINUTES OF A MEETING WHICH MENTIONS THE QUALITY ASSURANCE ACTIVITY IS ACCEPTABLE. Yes, document observed......1 Are there any written guidelines or service protocols in this facility for family planning Yes, document reported but not services? seen......2 No......3 → Q54 Don't know8 → Facility created guidelines......A Q54 Who is the author of these guidelines or service Q53. protocols you are using? WHO guidelines.....B NAME OF FMOH guidelines......C **GUIDELINES:** Other (Specify) CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Yes. document observed......1 Ω54 Are there any written guidelines or service protocols in this facility for the integration of Yes, document reported but not family planning and HIV services? seen.....2 No......3 Don't know8 Q55. Are you using any guideline(s) or tool(s) to Yes, document observed......1 screen patients for pregnancy? Yes, document reported but not seen......2 No......3 -Q57 Don't know8 → Q57 Q56. Do these guideline(s) recommend that you Yes1 screen all patients for pregnancy before No2 dispensing a new family planning method? Other guidance provided (Specify) Don't know.....8 Q57. Do any of the guidelines recommend that family Yes1 planning counseling is offered to most clients in No2 this facility as a routine or normal practice? No guidelines......3 Other guidance provided (Specify) Don't know.....8 Yes, document observed......1 Q58 Are periodic audits or reports of medical records or service registers conducted/compiled at least Yes, document reported but not quarterly? seen......2 No.....3 Don't know8 Is there any type of quality assurance

Yes, document observed.....1 Yes, document reported but not

seen......2 No......3 Don't know8

		e methods are stored. We are just trying to get an idea of	
		ember that my findings will be just used for research purpos	ses and
	strictly confidential.		
Q60.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	YES	
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR	NO 2	
	DAMPNESS	CANNOT OBSERVE STORAGE	
		AREA3 →	Q66
Q61.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	YES	
	METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR	NO2	
Q62.	OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE	YES 1	
	CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT	NO2	
	LEAKING		
Q63.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	YES	
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN.	NO 2	
Q64.	OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF	YES 1	
	EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR	NO 2	
	PESTS (ROACHES, ETC).		
Q65.	OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE	YES 1	
	STORED UPRIGHT.	NO	
		NOT APPLICABLE/DON'T	
		PROVIDE INJECTABLES7	
Q66.	Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or	YES, DAMAGED/EXPIRED ITEM REMOVED FROM	
	expired family planning methods from the usable	INVENTORY	
	products, and remove them from the inventory?		
		REMOVED FROM SHELVES AND NO EXPIRED ITEMS	
	IF YES, ASK TO SEE EVIDENCE OF EACH OF THE	PRESENT 2	
	INDICATED PRACTICES AND ALL THAT WERE		
	OBSERVED. ALSO ASK FOR THE TALLY CARD TO	EXPIRED ITEMS OBSERVED	
	CHECK FOR RECORDED BALANCE.		
		REPORTED YES BUT CANNOT OBSERVE4	
İ			
		NO	

	d like to ask you some questions about the physical infra	on dotaro and oquipmont that you n	are at the facility.					
	owing types of facilities/equipment available on a function	ing basis at the service location?						
	VER NEEDS TO CHECK FUNCTIONING WHERE POSS							
267.	DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE A SIGN POSTED		ces 1					
XO7.	DOES THIS FACILITY HAVE A SIGN POSTED Observed, both hours and services							
	SERVICES?	Observed, services only						
		Reported, both hours and service						
		Reported, hours only						
		Reported, services only	6					
		No sign	7					
		Not Available	Available but not functioning	Available and functioning				
Q68.	Electricity	1	2	3				
(69.	Back-up generator	1	2	3				
270.	Piped water supply	1	2	3				
71.	Toilet facilities/latrine	1	2	3				
272.	Telephone/GSM (dedicated to the facility)	1	2	3				
Q73.	Storage area for drugs and supplies	1	2	3				
)74.	Sharps container for needles	1	2	<u>3</u>				
275.	Laboratory	1	2	3				
276.	Private examination room (ie, a private room for	1	2	3				
k1 Ο.	pelvic exams and IUD insertion)	· ·	-	9				
277.	Exam table for gynecological examination	1	2	3				
Q78.	Examination light	1	2	3				
279.	Delivery room with bed and lighting	1 1	2	3				
Q80.	Operating theatre with basic/required equipment	1 1	2	3				
Q81.	Weighing scale for adults	1 1	2	3				
282.	Infant weighing scale	1	2	3				
283.	Blood pressure apparatus	1	2	3				
284.	Stethoscope	1	2	3				
285.	Fetal stethoscope	1	2	3				
286.	Sterilizer	1	2	3				
287.	Microscope	1	2	3				
088.	Oxygen apparatus	1	2	3				
289.	Centrifuge	1	2	3				
90.	Thermometer	1	2	3				
91.	Scalpels	1	2	3				
92.	Two pairs of scissors	1	2	3				
93.	Long needle holder	1	2	3				
94.	Forceps	1	2	3				
95.	Sponge holding forceps							
196.	Tenacula (Volsellum forcepts)	1	2	3				
97.	Vaginal speculum (small size)	1	2	3				
98.	Vaginal speculum (medium size)	1	2	3				
299.	Vaginal speculum (large size)	1	2	3				
Q100.	Minor surgery kit (e.g. artery forceps, hemostat)							
2101.	Vacuum extractor	1	2	3				

		Not Available	Available but not functioning	Available and functioning
Q102.	Manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) kit	1	2	3
Q103.	Minilaparotomy kit	1	2	3
Q104.	Uterine hook	1	2	3
Q105.	Tubal hook	1	2	3
Q106.	Vasectomy kit	1	2	3
Q107.	Uterine sounds	1	2	3
Q108.	Canula and trochar for inserting implants	1	2	3

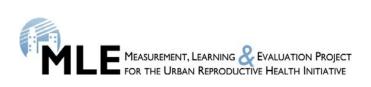
Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the physical infrastructure and equipment that you have at this facility.

CONSUMABLE SUPPLIES

Are the following types of supplies available on a regular basis at the service location? INTERVIEWER NEEDS TO CHECK AVAILABILITY WHERE POSSIBLE.

		Not Available	Available sometimes but not on a regular basis	Available all of the time
Q109.	Sutures	1	2	3
Q110.	Antiseptic solution (such as iodine)	1	2	3
Q111.	Methylated spirit	1	2	3
Q112.	Sterile gauze pad or cotton wool	1	2	3
Q113.	Sterile disposable latex gloves	1	2	3
Q114.	Long gloves	1	2	3
Q115.	Disposable sterile syringes and needles	1	2	3
Q116.	Intravenous kit	1	2	3
Q117.	Scalpel blades	1	2	3
Q118.	Sealed implants pack (for performing FP implant insertions)	1	2	3
Q119.	Sedatives (such as Valium)	1	2	3
Q120.	Atropine (such as Buscopan)	1	2	3
Q121.	Opioid analgesic	1	2	3
Q122.	Local anesthetic (such as lignocaine)	1	2	3

Q123.	RECORD THE TIME	
	[24-HOUR TIME]	Hour
		Minutes
Thank you very r	nuch for taking the time to answer m	ny questions. Once again, any information you have given will be kept confidential. Have a good day!
COMMENTS:		





Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project Service Provider – Nigeria - 2011

IDENTIFICATION							
CITY NAME & CODE (Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibada							
LGA NAME & CODE							
LOCALITY NAME & COD	E						
FACILITY NAME AND CO	DDE						
PROVIDER NAME AND C	CODE (FROM THE FACILITY	Y AUDIT LIST – Q8d)	·····				
RESPONDENT: NOT INT	ERVIEWED = 1 PREVIOU	JSLY INTERVIEWED IN TH	IS FACILITY = 2 (END)				
IF PREVIOUSLY INTERV	IEWED, OTHER FACILITY I	NAME AND CODE					
		INTERVIEWER VISITS					
VISIT No.	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT			
DATE	DAY/ MONTH/YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY [_]			
	[//_11_]	[// 11 _]	//11_]	MONTH []			
INTERVIEWER'S NAME INTERVIEWER CODE RESULT*				YEAR [_2_ _0_ _1_ _1_]			
NEXT VISIT:							
DATE:	[/11_]	[//11_]	[//11_]	TOTAL NO. OF VISITS			
TIME:	н н м м	н н м м	н н м м				
*RESULT CODES:	11 11 101 101	11 11 101 101	нн мм				
1. COMPLETED 2. RESPONDENT NOT AVAILA 3. POSTPONED	4. REFUSED ABLE 5. PARTLY COMPLETED 6. OTHER	(Specify)					

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:	[
		5 di	init fa	cility c	nde +	3 diai	t nrov	code	

IDENTIFICATION							
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY					
NAME	NAME	NAME					
CODE []	CODE [_]	CODE []					
DATE [//_11_] DD MM YY	DATE [//_11_] DD MM YY	DATE [//_11_] DD MM YY					

BACKGROUI	ND INFORMATION		
Source	Questions	Coding	Skip
Q1.	RECORD THE TIME (IN 24 HOUR FORMAT)	Hour Minutes	
Q2.	SEX OF PROVIDER INTERVIEWED	MALE	
Q3.	How long have you been working here at this facility?	YEARS LESS THAN ONE YEAR =00 DON'T KNOW = 98	
Q4.	What cadre of staff are you?	DON'T KNOW - 96	
Q5.	How old were you at your last birthday?	YEARS	
Q6.	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN-CATHOLIC. 01 CHRISTIAN-PROTESTANT/OTHER CHRISTIAN. 02 ISLAM. 03 TRADITIONAL 04 NO RELIGION 05 OTHER O6	
Q7.	In which department or unit do you work?	(SPECIFY) GENERAL OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT (GOPD) 01 OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY 02 SURGERY 03 PEDIATRICS 04 FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT 05 INFANT AND CHILD CARE .06 ANC .07 HIV TESTING OR STI/HIV TREATMENT .08 Other .96 (SPECIFY)	
Q8.	How many years have you been working as a health care provider?	NUMBER OF YEARS:	
Q9.	How many years ago did you finish your pre-service training?	YEARS AGO LESS THAN ONE YEAR = 00 NO PRE-SERVICE TRAINING=97	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:	 						<u>]</u>
	5 d	ait fa	cility o	ode +	3 diai	t prov	code

Q10.	Have you received any in-service training on family planning?	YES	Q12a
Q11.	How long ago was the last <u>in-</u> <u>service</u> family planning training that you attended?	DAYS AGO1 WEEKS AGO2 MONTHS AGO3 YEARS AGO4 DON'T REMEMBER998	

TRAINING ON FAMILY PLANNING	
Now, I will ask you few questions related to training on FP.	
CHECK Q09 AND Q10 ON PRE-SERVICE AND IN-SERVICE TR	RAINING:
HAS HAD BOTH PRE AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING (Q9=00 OR HIGHER AND Q10=1) THEN ANSWER Q12a-Q12d	HAS HAD IN-SERVICE TRAINING ONLY Q12b (Q9=97 AND Q10=1) Q12b
HAS HAD PRE-SERVICE TRAINING ONLY (Q9=00 OR GREATER AND Q10=2) THEN ANSWER 12a ONLY	HAS NOT HAD ANY PRE OR IN SERVICE TRAINING (Q9=97 AND Q10=2) Q13

TOPICS		Q12a. Did your pre-service training cover TOPIC?	Q12b. Have you ever attended an in-service training on TOPIC?	Q12c. What year was your most recent in-service training on TOPIC?	Q12d. Which organization or government ministry conducted this training? LIST NAME OF ORGANIZATION.
(01)	Contraceptive technology update	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(02)	[DK=9998	
(02)	Exclusive breastfeeding counseling/LAM	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(03)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(03)	Natural family planning (rhythm method, cycle beads, etc.)	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(04)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(04)	Emergency Contraceptive	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(05)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(05)	Oral pills	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(06)	[_] DK=9998	
(06)	FP counseling skills	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(07)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(07)	Clinical skills on IUD	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(08)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(08)	Clinical skills on injectable contraceptive	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(09)	[_ _ _ DK=9998	
(09)	Clinical skills on implant	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES	DK=9998	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:	[]	
		5 d	igit fa	cility c	nde +	3 diai	t prov	code	

TOPICS		Q12a. Did your pre-service training cover TOPIC?	Q12b. Have you ever attended an in-service training on TOPIC?	Q12c. What year was your most recent in-service training on TOPIC?	Q12d. Which organization or government ministry conducted this training? LIST NAME OF ORGANIZATION.
(10)	Clinical skills on Female Sterilization	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(11)	DK=9998	
(11)	Clinical skills on male sterilization	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(12)	DK=9998	
(12)	Management of incomplete abortion (Post-Abortion Care)	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 →(13)	[_ _] DK=9998	
(13)	Manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)	YES	YES 1 NO 2 →(14)	[_ _] DK=9998	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_		I	 <u> </u>	I	II	<u> </u>	1
5 digit facility code + 3 digit proy code		-	 				_

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your knowledge and provision of various methods of family planning. If you have provided a particular method before, we are											
also interested in the availability and quality of the materials required to provide that method.											
METHOD	 13a. Can you please tell me which of the following best describes your knowledge of [METHOD]: 1. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel and provide/assist in provision to a client; 2. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel, but not to provide; 3. You know little about METHOD and would not feel comfortable counseling or providing; 8. You know do not know METHOD at all 	13b. Have you provided (assisted with) [METHOD] to clients at this facility?	13c. Have you experienced any stockouts in this facility that lasted more than 24 hours of [METHOD] in the last one year?	13d. If yes, how many total days of stockouts did this facility have in the last ONE YEAR of [METHOD] (all stockouts combined)?	13e. Have you experienced a lack of essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?	13f. If Yes, how many total days did you lack essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?					
(01) Combined oral pill	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(02)	YES1 NO2→ (02) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (02)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							
(02) Progestin- only pill	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→ (03)	YES1 NO2→ (03) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (03)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							
(03) Injectables	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(04)	YES1 NO2→ (04) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (04)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_	 		l	l			l
5 digit facility code + 3 digit prov code	-	-	-	-			_	_

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your knowledge and provision of various methods of family planning. If you have provided a particular method before, we are											
also interested in the availability and quality of the materials required to provide that method.											
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(04) Male condom	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(05)	YES1 NO2→ (05) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (05)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							
(05) Female condom	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→ (06)	YES1 NO2→ (06) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (06)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							
(06) Emergency contraception	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(07)	YES1 NO2→ (07) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (07)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998							

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_		<u> </u>	 <u> </u>	I	II	<u> </u>	1
5 digit facility code + 3 digit proy code		-	 				_

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your knowledge and provision of various methods of family planning. If you have provided a particular method before, we are									
	Iso interested in the availability and quality of the materials required to provide that method.								
METHOD	 13a. Can you please tell me which of the following best describes your knowledge of [METHOD]: 1. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel and provide/assist in provision to a client; 2. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel, but not to provide; 3. You know little about METHOD and would not feel comfortable counseling or providing; 8. You know do not know METHOD at all 	13b. Have you provided (assisted with) [METHOD] to clients at this facility?	13c. Have you experienced any stockouts in this facility that lasted more than 24 hours of [METHOD] in the last one year?	13d. If yes, how many total days of stockouts did this facility have in the last ONE YEAR of [METHOD] (all stockouts combined)?	13e. Have you experienced a lack of essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?	13f. If Yes, how many total days did you lack essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?			
(07) Spermicide	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(08)	YES1 NO2→ (08) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (08)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998					
(08) Diaphragm	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(09)	YES1 NO2→ (09) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (09)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998					
(09) IUD	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(10)	YES1 NO2→ (10) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (10)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998	YES1 NO2→(10)	DAYS CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998			

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_		l		l	l		1
digit facility code + 3 digit prov code		-	-	-	-		Ī

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your knowledge and provision of various methods of family planning. If you have provided a particular method before, we are											
	also interested in the availability and quality of the materials required to provide that method.										
METHOD	 13a. Can you please tell me which of the following best describes your knowledge of [METHOD]: 1. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel and provide/assist in provision to a client; 2. You know METHOD sufficiently well to counsel, but not to provide; 3. You know little about METHOD and would not feel comfortable counseling or providing; 8. You know do not know METHOD at all 	13b. Have you provided (assisted with) [METHOD] to clients at this facility?	13c. Have you experienced any stockouts in this facility that lasted more than 24 hours of [METHOD] in the last one year?	13d. If yes, how many total days of stockouts did this facility have in the last ONE YEAR of [METHOD] (all stockouts combined)?	13e. Have you experienced a lack of essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?	13f. If Yes, how many total days did you lack essential equipment needed to provide [METHOD] in the last ONE YEAR?					
(10) Implants	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(11)	YES1 NO2→ (11) PRESCRIPTION ONLY3→ (11)	CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DON'T KNOW998	YES1 NO2→(11)	DAYS CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998					
(11) Female sterilization	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(12)			YES1 NO2→(12)	DAYS CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998					
(12) Male sterilization	PROVIDE & COUNSEL	YES1 NO2→(13)			YES1 NO2→(13)	DAYS CONSTANT PROBLEM995 DK998					

	13a. Can you please tell me which of the following best describes your knowledge of [METHOD]: 1. Know the method sufficiently well to counsel and recommend to client 2. Know little about the method and would not feel comfortable counseling or recommending 8. Do not know method	13b. Have you ever recommended [METHOD] to clients at this facility?
(13) Natural methods (Rhythm, periodic abstinence, withdrawal, cycle beads)	COUNSEL & RECOMMEND	Yes1 No2
(14) Exclusive breastfeeding method (LAM)	COUNSEL & RECOMMEND	Yes1 No2
Q14. CHECK Q13A: PROVIDES AND/OR COL ANY FP METHOD (ANY		

	Q15a. What is	Q15b. What is	Q15c. Is there a	Q15d. What	Q15e. Do you	Q15f. Would
METHOD	the minimum age	the maximum	minimum number	is that	require a partner's	you offer
	that you would	age that you	of children a	minimum	consent before you	METHOD to an
	offer this	would offer this	person must have	number of	will provide	unmarried
	[METHOD]?	[METHOD]?	before you will offer [METHOD]?	children?	[METHOD]?	person?
1) Combined			YES1		YES1	YES1
oral pills			NO 2 →Q15e DK8→Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93				
2) D	DK98	DK98	YES1		YES1	YES1
Progestin-only pill			NO 2 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
ρiii			DK8 →Q15e			1102
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93				
3) Male condom	DK98	DK98	YES1		YES1	YES1
5) Male Condom			NO 2 →Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
			DK8 →Q15e			
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98				
4) Female	DK	DR	YES1		YES1	YES1
condom			NO 2 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 →Q15e			
	DK98	DK98				
5) IUD			YES1		YES1	YES1
			NO 2 → Q15e DK8 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DR0 7Q13e			
	DK98	DK98				
6) Spermicide			YES1 NO2 →Q15e		YES1	YES1
			NO 2 → Q15e DK8 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93				
(7) Diambarana	DK98	DK98	YES1		YES1	YES1
(7) Diaphragm			NO 2 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
			DK8-→Q15e			
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98				
(8) Injectables	DK90	DK90	YES1		YES1	YES1
,-,,			NO 2 →Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 → Q15e			
	DK98	DK98				
(9) Implants			YES1		YES1	YES1
			NO 2 →Q15e DK8 →Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DR07Q136			
	DK98	DK98				
(10) Male			YES1		YES1	YES1
sterilization			NO 2 → Q15e DK8 → Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93				
(14) Famala	DK98	DK98	VEC 1		VEC 1	VEC 1
(11) Female sterilization			YES1 NO2 →Q15e		YES1 NO 2	YES1 NO2
Stermzation			DK8→Q15e			
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93				
(12) Emergency	DK98	DK98	YES1	 	YES1	YES1
contraceptive			NO 2 →Q15e		NO 2	NO 2
			DK8 →Q15e			
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98				

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_							
	5 digit fo	cility (L obor	3 diai	t prov	code	•

Q16.	What do you do/tell the client when talking about FP to clients? PROBE – Anything else? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	IDENTIFY REPRODUCTIVE GOALS OF CLIENTA PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT DIFFERENT FP METHODS	
	PROVIDES HORMONAL METHODS (PILL OF	DOES NOT PROVIDE HORMONAL METHODS	→ Q19
	ANY TYPE, IUD, INJECTABLE, OR IMPLANTS: Q13B(1)=1 OR Q13B(2)=1 OR Q13B(3)=1 OR Q13B(9)=1 OR Q13B(10)=1)	(ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EQUAL "2" OR ARE SKIPPED: Q13B(1), Q13B(2), Q13B(3), Q13B(9), Q13B(10))	
Q18.	What do you do for a new client who wants the pill or	QUESTION TO EXCLUDE PREGNANCYA	
	another hormonal method but is not having her menses	TEST TO EXCLUDE PREGNANCYC	
	DO NOT READ OPTIONS	TELL HER TO COME BACK AT NEXT MENSES D TRY TO INDUCE MENSESE	
	PROBE WITH "Anything else?"	SUPPLY CONDOMS UNTIL NEXT MENSESF SUPPLY HORMONAL METHOD IF REASONABLY	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CERTAIN SHE IS NOT PREGNANT	
Q19.	Which kind of personal and financial records do you	(SPECIFY) NO RECORD KEPTY	
	complete each time you provide a client with family planning services?	A CLIENT RECORD CARD/FORMA AN ENTRY IN THE FP REGISTERB AN ENTRY IN THE FACILITY LOGBOOK/	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	REGISTER	
INTEGRA	ATION OF FAMILY DI ANNUNC WITH OTHER CERVICE		
Q20.	ATION OF FAMILY PLANNING WITH OTHER SERVICE Which are the other services that you yourself	ANTE-NATAL CAREA	
	provide to clients at this health facility? READ THE OPTIONS. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DELIVERY SERVICES	
Q21.	CHECK Q20:	NONE OF THESEY	Q62
	IF OPTION A (ANTENATAL CARE) IS CIRCLED	IF OPTION A (ANTENATAL CARE) S NOT CIRCLED	Q27
Q22.	During <u>Antenatal care</u> , do you provide information about FP routinely?	YES	₽ Q25

Q23.	What do you do/tell the client when talking about	HELP THE WOMAN SELECT A SUITABLE METHOD	
	FP during antenatal care?	FOR POST-DELIVERYA INFORM ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF USING FP	
	PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?"	BY 40 DAYS POSTPARTUMB	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	PROVIDE INFORMATION ON LAM	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	EXPLAIN SIDE-EFFECTSD ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO WAIT FOR SOME TIME	
		BEFORE THE NEXT PREGNANCY	
		REQUEST FOR PARTNER'S CONSENTF	
		OTHERS:X	
Q24.	Do you tell woman where they can obtain an ED	(SPECIFY) YES1	All skip
Q24.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method after delivery?	NO2	to Q27
Q25.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely during antenatal care visits?	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLEA	
	rounnely during amortatal oard violes.	AVAILABLE CONTRACEPTIVES OFTEN PAST	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	EXPIRATION DATEB	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF STERILE EQUIPMENT SO NO POINT	
		DISCUSSINGC LACK OF FUNCTIONAL EQUIPMENT SO NO POINT	
		DISCUSSINGD	
		NO INTEREST IN PROVIDING FP INFORMATIONE	
		LACK KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FPF	
		DO NOT FEEL ADEQUATELY TRAINED TO PROVIDE FP INFORMATION	
		NO INTEREST IN FP ON THE PART OF THE PATIENTSH	
		OVERLOAD OF WORK/NO TIME TO DISCUSS	
		NO NEED TOK	
		NOT A PROFITABLE SERVICE TO PROVIDEL	
		OTHERS X	
Q26.	Would you be willing to include family planning	(SPECIFY) YES1	
QZU.	information routinely in your antenatal care	NO2	
	services/visits?		
Q27.	CHECK Q20:		
	IF OPTION B (DELIVERY		Q33
	CARE) IS CIRCLED	IS <u>NOT</u> CIRCLED	
Q28.	During delivery care (anytime before they are	YES1	
	discharged from your facility), do you provide	NO2	► Q31
	information about FP routinely?		
Q29.	What do you do/tell the client when talking about FP during delivery care?	HELP SELECT SUITABLE FP METHOD BY 40 DAYS POSTPARTUMA	
	i F during delivery care?	PROVIDE INFORMATION ON LAM	
	PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?"	EXPLAIN SIDE-EFFECTSC	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	EXPLAIN SPECIFIC MEDICAL REASONS TO	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RETURND	
		ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO WAIT SOME TIME BEFORE THE NEXT PREGNANCY	
		I REQUEST FOR PARTNER'S CONSENT	
		REQUEST FOR PARTNER'S CONSENTF OTHERX	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
Q30.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method during delivery care?	OTHERX	All skip

Q31.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely during delivery care? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	
Q32.	Would you be willing to include family planning information routinely in your delivery care services?	YES	
Q33.	CHECK Q20:		
	IF OPTION C (POST-NATAL CARE) IS CIRCLED	IF OPTION C (POST-NATAL CARE) IS NOT CIRCLED	Q38
Q34.	During post-natal care visits, do you provide information about FP routinely?	YES	> Q36
Q35.	What do you do/tell the client when talking about FP during post-natal care visits? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	HELP SELECT SUITABLE FP METHOD BY 40 DAYS POSTPARTUM	- 436
Q36.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method during post-natal care visits?	YES	All skip to Q38
Q37.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely during post-natal care visits? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	
Q38.	CHECK Q20:		
	IF OPTION D (POST-ABORTION CARE) IS CIRCLED	IF OPTION D (POST-ABORTION CARE) IS NOT CIRCLED	Q44

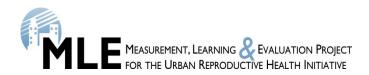
Q39.	During a <u>post abortion care</u> , do you provide information about FP routinely?	YES	Q42
Q40.	What do/tell the client when talking about FP during post abortion care visits? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	IDENTIFY REPRODUCTIVE GOALS OF WOMAN	
Q41.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method during post abortion care visits?	YES	All skip to Q44
Q42.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely during post abortion care visits? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. Would you be willing to include family planning	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	
	information routinely in your post abortion care services/visits?	NO2	
Q44.	CHECK Q20: IF EITHER OPTION E (CHILD IMMUNIZATION) OR OPTION F (CHILD GROWTH MONITORING) IS CIRCLED	IF NEITHER OPTION E (CHILD IMMUNIZATION) NOR OPTION F (CHILD GROWTH MONITORING) IS CIRCLED	Q50
Q45.	During child immunization/child growth monitoring, do you provide information about FP routinely?	YES	► Q48
Q46.	What do you do/tell clients when talking about FP during child immunization or child growth monitoring visits? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	IDENTIFY REPRODUCTIVE GOALS OF WOMAN	
Q47.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method?	Yes1 No2	All skip to Q50

Q48.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	
		NO NEED TOK NOT A PROFITABLE SERVICE TO PROVIDEL OTHERSX (SPECIFY)	
Q49.	Would you be willing to include family planning information routinely in your child immunization or child growth monitoring visits?	YES	
Q50.	CHECK Q20:		
	IF EITHER OPTION G (CURATIVE SERVICES FOR WOMEN) OR H (CURATIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN) IS CIRCLED	IF NEITHER OPTION G (CURATIVE SERVICES FOR WOMEN) NOR H (CURATIVE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN) IS CIRCLED	Q56
Q51.	While providing curative services to women or children, do you provide information on FP routinely?	YES	Q54
Q52.	What are the main activities you follow when talking about FP to clients? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	IDENTIFY REPRODUCTIVE GOALS OF WOMAN	
Q53.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method?	YES	All skip to Q56
Q54.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	

Q55.	Would you be willing to include family planning information routinely in your curative care services/visits for women or children?	YES	
Q56.	CHECK Q20:		
	IF ANY OF THE OPTIONS I (HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT), OPTION J (PMTCT), OR K (VCT) ARE CIRCLED	IF NONE OF THE OPTIONS I (HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT), OPTION J (PMTCT), OR K (VCT) ARE CIRCLED	Q62
Q57.	While providing <u>HIV-related services (HIV/AIDS management, PMTCT, and/or VCT)</u> to women and men, do you provide information on FP routinely?	YES	Q60
Q58.	What are the main activities you follow when talking about FP to clients? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	IDENTIFY REPRODUCTIVE GOALS OF WOMANA PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT DIFFERENT FP METHODS	
Q59.	Do you tell women where they can obtain an FP method?	(SPECIFY) YES	All skip to Q62
Q60.	Why are you not able to provide FP information routinely? PROBE: "ANYTHING ELSE?" MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ADEQUATE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE	
		SO NO POINT DISCUSSING	
Q61.	Would you be willing to include family planning information routinely in your HIV-related services/visits for women and men?	YES	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:	[]	
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Q62.	Is this facility linked with anoth- provides family planning method discounted rate or for free (for	ods and materials at a	YES		
Q63a.	What is the name of the organ	ization?	Q63b. What year did this facilit with each organization named?		
			YEAR	0008	
	2.		YEAR		
	3.		YEAR		
	4.		YEAR		
Q64.	RECORD THE TIME IN 24 HOUR FORMAT	HOUR	DON'T KNOW	9998	
Thank you confidentia	very much for taking the time to I. Have a good day!	answer my questions. Once	again, any information you have	given will be kept comple	etely
COMMENT	rs:				





Women Exit Interview for Family Planning and Potential Integration Clients – Nigeria 2011 (Hausa)

CITY NAME & CODE		
(Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibadan=3, Ilorin=4, Kadu	na=5, Zaria=6)	
LGA NAME & CODE		
LOCALITY NAME & CODE		
FACILITY NAME AND CODE		
TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. HOSPITAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL CHILD WELFARE CLINIC GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE GOVT. HEALTH POST/DISPENSARY MATERNITY HOME OTHER PUBLIC (SPECIFY)	11 FBO 12 MISSION HOSPITAL	ГН 32
	21 HEALTH FACILITY VOLUME TY 22 23 HIGH VOLUME	PE (pre-code)12 R (SPECIFY) TRANSLATOR
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW 1 NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT 1	2 3 4 5 6 2 3 4 5 6	USED? YES NO 1 2
	INTERVIEWER'S VISITS AND RESULTS	1 2
INTERVIEWER	INTERVIEWER RESULT	INTERVIEW DATE
NAME	Completed .1 Incomplete .2 Refused .3 Other 6 (specify)	Day Month Year
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NAME	NAME
CODE []	CODE [_]	CODE []
DATE [//] DD MM YY	DATE [//_] DD MM YY	DATE [//] DD MM YY

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	l
		5 dia	it fac	+ 2	Indiv	code	

	PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY/SCREENING QUESTIONS				
No.	Questions	Coding	Skip		
Q1.	Did you see a provider today for health care services?	YES	END INTERVIEW		
	Shin yau kin ga ma'aikaciyar lafiya saboda ayyukan inganta lafiya?				
Q2.	How old were you at your last birthday? Shekarun ki nawa cikakku?	AGE IN YEARS	STOP IF YOUNGER THAN 15 OR OLDER THAN 49		

	INFORMATI	ON ABOUT VISIT	
	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP/NOTES
Q3.	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW STARTED [24-HOUR TIME]		
Now I would	d like to talk to you about the health services for wh	nich you had come today to this facility.	•
Yanzu ina s	so nayi miki Magana a kan ayyukan tsarin iyali da k	ika zo yi a yau a wannan asibiti.	
Q4.	What was the main service that you came for today? Wanne muhimmin aiki kika zo ayi miki a yau?	FAMILY PLANNING	Q22
Q5.	What was the main purpose of coming for a family planning visit today? Wanne muhimmin dalili ya sa ki ka zo tsarin iyali a yau? IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT SPONTANEOUSLY MENTION ANY OF THE OPTIONS LISTED. PROBE BY READING THE LIST & SAYING WHICH OPTION BEST DESCRIBES WHY YOU VISITED THE FACILITY TODAY. IF NONE OF THE OPTIONS APPLY, WRITE IN THE PURPOSE IN "OTHER". CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	START USING FAMILY PLANNING FOR THE FIRST TIME	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
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Q6. Before today's visit, what are all of the things DAILY PILLA you have done or methods you have used to avoid a pregnancy? IUD...... D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY.... E Kafin ziyarar yau,wanne irin hanya (hanyoyi) na tsarin iyali ki ka yi amfani da shi? NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. WITHDRAWAL)I CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. BREASTFEEDING/LAMJ FEMALE STERILIZATION......L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER _ (SPECIFY) NONE.....Y→ Q16 Q7. Were you using any FP method the last time Yes1 No2-Q9 you had sex? Kina da wani kariya da ki ke amfani dashi ne kafin ki sadu da mijin ki? Q8. DAILY PILLA Which method(s) were you using? Wacce hanya(hanyoyi) kike amfani da ita? IUD...... D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY..... E MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. DIAPHRAGM F **CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.** NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL)I FEMALE STERILIZATION......L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER (SPECIFY) Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? YES.....1 Q13 NO......2 → A halin yanzu wacce hanya kike amfani da ita? Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILLA Wacce hanya(hanyoyi) kike amfani da ita? SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY..... E CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED DIAPHRAGM F NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ FEMALE STERILIZATION......L

OTHER

EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M

(SPECIFY)

Currer	nt User				
	uring your consultation today, did the provider: ayin da ake duba ki yau,shin ko ma'aikaciya:	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NOT APPLIC
a.		1	2	8	7
b.	Ask specifically about any problems you were having (or have had) with the current method? Tayi tambaya ta musamman akan wata matsala da kike da ita (ko kika samu) da hanyar yanzun?	1	2	8	7
C.	Suggest any action(s) to resolve the problem? Bada shawara (shawarwari) da za a magance matsaloli?	1	2	8	7
d.	Ask your reproductive goal? Ta tambayeki burin ki na haihuwa?	1	2	8	7
e.	Provide information about different FP methods? Ta tambaye ki tsarin iyalin da ki ka fi so?	1	2	8	7
f.	Ask about your FP preference? Ta tambaye ki tsarin iyalin da ki ka fi so?	1	2	8	7
g.	Talk about possible side effects with the <u>current</u> method you are using? An yi Magana akan larurar da zata iya faruwa da hanyar da ki ke amfani da ita a yanzu?	1	2	8	7
h.	Tell you what to do if you have any problems with the <u>current</u> method you are using? An gaya miki abin da za kiyi idan kin samu matsala da hanyar da ki ke amfani da ita a yanzu?	1	2	8	7
i.	Tell you when to return for follow-up? An gaya miki yaushe za ki dawo a kara duba ki?	1	2	8	7

Q12.	What was the outcome of this visit—did you decide to continue the same method, stop using method, or switch methods? Menene sakamakon wannan ziyarar-Shin ko kin yanke shawara cigaba da amfani da wannan hanyar,daina amfani da hanyar ko kuma canja wata hanya?	CONTINUE WITH SAME METHOD
Ever Use	r – Not Using at Time of Visit	
Q13.	When was the last time you did something or used a method to avoid a pregnancy? Yaushe ne lokaci na karshe da ka yi amfani da wata hanya domin hana daukan ciki?	WITHIN 3 MONTHS
Q14.	What was the last method(s) that you were using to avoid a pregnancy? Wacce hanya ki ka yi amfani da ita daga karshe domin hana daukan ciki? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DAILY PILL

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_]
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Q15.	Why did you stop using the method(s)?	MISSED PILL OR INJECTIONA
		NO ACCESS
	Me yasa ki ka daina amfani da hanyar?	NO MONEY
		NOT AVAILABLE
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GET THE METHOD .
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	E
		INCONVENIENT TO USEF
		WANTED TO GET PREGNANT
		INFREQUENT/NO SEXH
		HUSBAND AWAYI
		HEALTH CONCERNSJ
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTSK
		PARTNER DISAPPROVEDL
		OTHERS DISAPPROVEDM
		METHOD FAILED/GOT PREGNANTN
		LACK OF SEXUAL SATISFACTIONO
		MENSTRUAL PROBLEMSP
		GAINED WEIGHTQ
		OTHER X
		(SPECIFY)

Ne	ver/Ever User			
pro	6. During your consultation today, did the vider: yin da ake duba ki yau,shin ko ma'aikaciya:	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
а.	Ask the reason for your visit? Ta tambayeki dalilin zuwan ki?	1	2	8
b.	Ask your reproductive goal? Ta tambayeki dalilin zuwan ki?	1	2	8
C.	Provide information about different FP methods? Tayi miki bayani akan hanyoyi dabam dabam na tsarin iyali?	1	2	8
d.	Ask about your preference? Ta tambaye ki tsarin iyalin da ki ka fi so?	1	2	8
e.	Help you select a method? Ta taimaka miki wajen zaben hanya?	1	2	8
f.	Explain how to use this method? Tayi miki bayanin yadda ake amfani da wannan hanyar?	1	2	8
g.	Talk about possible side effects? Tayi miki Magana larurar da zata iya faruwa?	1	2	8
h.	Tell you what to do if you have any problems? Ta gaya miki abun da za kiyi idan kin samu ko wacce irin matsala?	1	2	8
i.	Tell you when to return for follow-up? Ta gaya miki yaushe za ki koma a kara duba ki?	1	2	8

Q17.	Did you know what family planning method you wanted to use before you came here today during your visit?	YES	Q19
	Shin ko kin san wacce irin hanyar tsarin iyali kike son kiyi amfani da da ita kafin kizo nan yau?		

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_	_	 <u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>]	ı
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Q18.	What method was that?	DAILY PILLA	
		MALE CONDOM	
	Wacce irin hanya ce?	FEMALE CONDOM	
		IUD D	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHER X	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
Q19.	Did you receive a contraceptive method today?	YES1	Q21
	Shin ko kin karbi wata hanyar tsarin iyali yau?	NO2	
Q20.	Did you receive a referral, or prescription for a	YES, RECEIVED REFERRAL1	
	family planning method today?	YES, RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION2	
		NO, DID NOT RECEIVE ANYTHING 3	Q39
	Shin ko kin samu an tura ki wani wuri ko an	ALREADY USING44	Q39
	tsara miki wata hanya domin tsarin iyall a yau?		
Q21.	(For) What method(s)?	DAILY PILLA	
		MALE CONDOM	
	A kan wacce hanya?	FEMALE CONDOM	
	, and the second	IUD D	
		SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	DIAPHRAGM F	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INJECTABLESG	ALL SKIP
		IMPLANT	→ TO Q39
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		FEMALE STERILIZATION	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHER X	
		(SPECIFY)	
		(01 2011 1)	l .

POTEN	TIAL INTEGRATION USERS		
Q22.	Were there other health concerns you wanted to learn about today that you did not discuss with the doctor or nurse? Ko kina da wasu matsalolin da suka shafi lafiya wanda ba ki tattauna su da ma'aikacin ko likitan ba?	YES	Q24
Q23.	What were those health concerns related to? Shin wadannan al'amuran lafiyan me suka shafa? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY SERVICES B POSTNATAL CARE C GROWTH MONITORING D STI MANAGEMENT E HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICES G NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION. H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TESTING. K FAMILY PLANNING. L OTHER HEALTH SERVICES X	

Q24.	CHECK Q4: IF ANTENATAL OR DELIVERY SERVICE	CES (O4=02 OR 03)	Q29
Q2-1.	SHESK CALL TO THE STORE OF SERVICE	220 (41 02 01 00)	Q20
	IF ANY OTHER SERVICE, INCLUDING:		
	INFANT GROWTH MONITORING (Q4=06) OR CHIL IMMUNIZATION (Q4=07) OR STI MANAGEMENT (Q4=08) OR HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT (Q4=09) OR CURATIVE SERVICES (Q4=10) OR VCT (Q4=11)	D POST NATAL CARE OR POST ABORTION CARE (Q4=04 OR 05)	Q26
Q25.	Are you currently pregnant?	YES1	Q29
	Yanzu haka kina da ciki ne?	NO2 UNSURE8	
Q26.	Are you currently doing anything to prevent	YES	Q28
	pregnancy? A yanzu haka kina yin wani abu da zai hana daukan	NO 2	
	ciki?		
Q27.	Why aren't you using a method of family	FERTILITY RELATED REASONS	
	planning/birth spacing to delay or avoid pregnancy?	INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER IS AWAYB	
	Shin me yasa bakya amfani da wata hanya ta tsarin iyali/tazara tsakanin haihuwa dan hutuwa ko kin	MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMYC BREASTFEEDINGD	I
	daukan ciki?	CAN'T HAVE CHILDREN	I
		WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS	I
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	POSSIBLE	I
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	WANTS TO GET/TRYING TO GET	I
		PREGNANTG POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEAH	ı
		FOSTFARTOW AWIENORRHEA	ı
		OPPOSITION TO USE:	ı
		RESPONDENT OPPOSES	ı
		PARNTER OPPOSESJ OTHERS OPPOSEK	ı
		RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION	l
		LACK OF KNOW! FROE	ì
		LACK OF KNOWLEDGE: KNOWS NO METHOD	≻ ALL
		DON'T KNOW HOW TO USE METHOD N	SKIP
		KNOWS NO SOURCE	TO Q29
		METHOD-RELATED REASONS:	
		HEALTH CONCERNS	ı
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS	ı
		LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR	ı
		INCONVENIENT TO USE	ı
		DON'T LIKE EXISTING METHODSU	ı
		BAD EXPERIENCE WITH EXISTING	
		METHODSV	
		FATALISTIC:	
		UP TO GODW	
		OTHER X DON'T KNOW	
		DUN'I KNOWZ)	

Q28.	What method are you using?	DAILY PILLA	
	Wacce hanya kike amfani da ita?	MALE CONDOM	
	·	FEMALE CONDOM C	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD D	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
		DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)I	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHER X	
		(SPECIFY)	
Q29.	During this visit, did you see or receive any	YES 1	
	information about family planning?	NO	Q32
	A lokacin wannan ziyara,shin ko kin samu bayani akan tsarin iyali?		
Q30.	How did you get this information?	PROVIDER SPOKE ABOUT FPA	
	Shin ta yaya kika samu wannan bayanin?	YOU ASKED ABOUT FPB	
		SAW A VIDEOC	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	PARTICIPATED IN A GROUP DISCUSSIOND	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SAW WRITTEN MATERIALSE	
Q31.	Which methods were discussed in the information	OTHER: X DAILY PILL	
Q31.	you saw or received?	MALE CONDOM	
	Shin ta yaya kika samu wannan bayanin?	FEMALE CONDOM	
	Shiri ta yaya kika sama warinan bayanin.	IUD	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIAPHRAGM F	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHER X	
		(SPECIFY)	
Q32.	Do you know if you can obtain family planning	YES, CAN RECEIVE FP HERE1	
	methods or services at this facility?	NO, CANNOT RECEIVE FP HERE2	Q35
	Shin ko kin san zaki iya samun ayyukan tsarin iyali	DON'T KNOW8	
	a wannan asibiti?		
Q33.	Did you receive a family planning method, referral,	YES, RECEIVED METHOD 1	
	or prescription for a family planning method today?	YES, RECEIVED REFERRAL2	
	Shin ko kin samu an tura ki wani wuri dan hanyar	YES, RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION	005
	tsarin iyali ko an tsara miki wata hanya ta tsarin iyali	NO, DID NOT RECEIVE ANYTHING 4	Q35
	a yau?	ALREADY USING5	Q 39

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION N	0:[I	<u> </u>		 <u> </u>
			5 digi		

Q34.	For what method(s)?	DAILY PILLA	
	A kan wacce hanya (hanyoyi)?	MALE CONDOM	
		FEMALE CONDOM	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
		DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLES	ALL SKIP
		IMPLANT	→ TO Q39
		NATURAL METHODS	,
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)I	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHER	
		OTHERX /	
Q35.	If the provider HAD offered you family planning	YES1	
QSS.	counseling or services during your visit would you	NO 2	Q38
	have been interested?	NO	Q38
		DOIN I KINOW o	Q30
	In da ace ma'aikaciyar asibiti ta baki shawara ko		
	ayyuka akan tsarin iyali a lokacin ziyarar ki,za kiyi		
000	sha'awar hakan?	BAH V BH L	
Q36.	What method(s) would you be interested in?	DAILY PILLA	
	Shin wacce hanya zaki yi sha'awa?	MALE CONDOM	
		FEMALE CONDOM	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
		DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	

Q37a. ADD FP METHOD CODES FROM Q14 ABOVE	Q37b. Would you be willing to pay for METHOD? Shin za ki so ki biya a hanyar?	Q37c. If YES, how much would you be willing to pay (in Naira) for METHOD? Shin nawa za ki so ki biya (da Naira) a hanyar?	
		ANY AMOUNT9995 DON'T KNOW9998	
(1) METHOD	YES,1 NO2─► (1)	AMOUNT	
(2) METHOD	YES,1 NO2→ (2)	AMOUNT	ALL SKIP TO Q39
(3) METHOD	YES,1 NO2 → (Q38)	AMOUNT	

000	1140	LUCT ADDDODDIATE TIME FOR
Q38.	Why would you not be interested?	NOT APPROPRIATE TIME FOR DISCUSSION A
		NOT APPROPRIATE TIME BECAUSE
	Shin me yasa baza ki yi sha'awa ba?	NOT APPROPRIATE TIME BECAUSE
		CHILDREN WERE PRESENTB
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	NOT COMFORTABLE WITH PROVIDERC
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIDN'T HAVE TIME
		WANT MORE CHILDREN
		NEVER THOUGHT OF IT
		HUSBAND/PARTNER WOULD
		DISAPPROVEG
		SHE DISAPPROVES OF FPH
		CURRENTLY PREGNANT
		RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIONSJ
		BREASTFEEDINGK
		POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEAL
		INFREQUENT/NO SEX
		HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAYN TO Q41
		MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY
		CAN'T HAVE CHILDRENP
		HEALTH CONCERNSQ
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTSR
		TOO EXPENSIVES
		LACK ACCESS TO METHOD ON
		REGULAR BASIST
		INCONVENIENT TO USEU
		DON'T LIKE EXISTING METHODSV
		BAD EXPERIENCE WITH EXISTING
		METHODSW
		METHOD INTERESTED IN NOT
		AVAILABLEY
		OTHERX /
		(SPECIFY)
	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

	INFORMATION ABOUT CLIENT'S SATISFACTION					
	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP			
provide informa Yanzu i bayane	d you with the most information during your visit. The tion will help improve family planning services. inaso na fara da yi miki wasu tambayoyi akan ayyuk n lokacin ziyara.Ma'aikaciyar ba zata ji amsoshin ki k	e services you received today. Please refer to the provid provider will not learn of your responses, so please be l an da kika samu yau.Ki gaya min ma'aikaciyar da ta bal pa,ki fadi gaskiya.Wannan bayani zai taimaka wajen inga	nonest. This			
tsarin iy Q39.	In addition to the family planning services you received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Harda ayyukan tsarin iyali da kika karba,shin ko kin karbi kowanne irin aikin lafiya daga ma'aikaciyar lafiya a yau?	YES	Q41			
Q40.	What other services did you receive? Wadanne ayyukan kuma kika samu?	ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY SERVICES B POSTNATAL CARE C GROWTH MONITORING D				
	DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	STI MANAGEMENT				

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		5 dia	it fac	. + 2	Indiv	code	

Q53.	Will you use this facility for health care services in the future? Shin za ki yi amfani da wannan asibitin domin samun ayyuka a nan gaba? Will you recommend this facility to	YES
	family/friends/neighbors? Shin za ki talla ta wannan asibiti ma iyalinki/kawayenki ko makwabtanki?	NO
Q55.	CHECK Q4 SERVICE RECEIVED AND Q29 RECE	EIVING FP INFORMATION:
	IF Q4 = 01 FOR FP OR Q29 = YES ▼	IF Q4 = ANYTHING OTHER THAN 01 AND Q29= NO
Q56.	Did the providers show you any printed informational (IEC) materials on family planning during their discussion with you? Shin ko ma'aikacyar asibiti ta nuna miki wasu hotuna na tsarin iyali a lokacin da kuke tattaunawa?	YES
Q57.	Were you given any printed informational (IEC) materials on family planning to take away with you during your visit? Ko an baki ko wanne irin hoto a akan tsarin iyali domin ki tafi dashi lokacin ziyarar?	YES
Q58.	Now I would like to ask you about the cost of your service today. What is the total amount you paid for all services or treatments you received at this facility today? Please include any money you paid for laboratory tests, supplies, and consultation fee. Yanzu ina so nayi miki tambaya akan ayyukan da aka yi miki yau.Shin gaba ki daya nawa kika biya ga duk ayyukan ko magungunan da kika karba a wannan asibitin yau? Ki hada harda kudin da kika biya a gwaje gwaje,kudin ganin likita da kuma ko wane irin kudin da ki ka biya a wasu abubuwa.	PAID NO MONEY
Q59.	Do you have insurance or a similar institutional arrangement that pays for some or all of the services you received at this facility? Shin kina da wata hanya ta musamman ko kusan irin wannan tsarin da ke biyan wasu ko dukkan ayyuka da kike karba a wannan asibitin?	YES

	INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH FACILITY						
	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP				
	vould like to ask you some questions about your mea						
Yanzu	ina so nayi miki wasu tambayoyi akan abun hawa da	a kuma inda zaki samu asibiti.					
Q60.	How long did it take to come here today?						
	Shin tsawon wane lokaci ya dauke ki zuwa nan?	Time in minutes					
		(Don't know = 998)					
Q61.	What was the main means of transport that you	WALK01					
	used to get here?	PUBLIC BUS02					
		TAXI03					
	Wanne irin abun hawa ki ka yi amfani dashi	BICYCLE04					
	domin zuwa nan?	TRICYCLE (KEKE NAPEP)05					
		MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER06					
		PRIVATE VEHICLE07					
		OTHER 96					
		(SPECIFY)					

Q62.	Why did you choose this facility for service today? Shin me yasa kika zabi wannan asibitin domin aikin a yau? PROBE: Any other reason? Da wani dalilin kuma? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CLOSE TO YOUR HOME	
Q63.	Is this the closest health facility to your place of work? Shin wannan ne asibiti mafi kusa da wajen aikin ki daya ke da ayyukan?	YES	
Q64.	Is this the closest health facility to your home? Shin wannan ne asibiti mafi kusa da gidan ki?	YES	Q67 Q67
Q65.	Which is the closest type of facility to your home? Shin wanne irin asibiti ne mafi kusa da gidan ki?	DON'T KNOW .8 PUBLIC SECTOR 11 GOVT. HOSPITAL 12 CHILD WELFARE CLINIC 13 GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE 14 GOVT. HEALTH POST/DISPENSARY 15 MATERNITY HOME 16 OTHER PUBLIC 18 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR 21 PRIVATE HOSPITAL 21 PRIVATE CLINIC 22 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 23 NURSING/MATERNITY HOME 24 OTHER PRIVATE 29 (SPECIFY) FBO MISSION HOSPITAL 31 FAITH-BASED HOME/HEALTH CENTRE 32 OTHER OTHER NGO HOSPITAL 41 VCT CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO CLINIC 43	Q67
Q66.	What was the main reason you did not go to this facility near your home? Shin wanne irin muhimmin dalili ne yasa baki je wannan asibiti na kusa da gidan ki ba?	INCONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS 1 BAD REPUTATION 2 DON'T LIKE PERSONNEL 3 NO MEDICINE 4 PREFERS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS 5 IT IS MORE EXPENSIVE 6 REFERRAL TO ANOTHER FACILITY 7 FACILITY NOT OPEN 8 FACILITY OF POOR QUALITY 9 DO NOT PROVIDE DESIRED SERVICES 10 PROVIDERS OFTEN AWAY 11 DOES NOT ACCEPT INSURANCE 12 PROVIDER TREATS PATIENTS POORLY 13 OTHER(SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>	<u> </u>]	
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Q67.	Do you use this health facility (the one closest to your home) for other health services? Shin kina amfani da wannan asibitin (mafi kusa da gidanki) domin wasu ayyukan lafiya?	YES	Q69
Q68.	For what other health services do you go to this facility near your home? Domin wadanne irin ayyukan lafiya kika je asibiti mafi kusa da gidan ki? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ANTENATAL CARE	
Q69.	When you or someone in your family needs drugs, do you usually purchase drugs from a pharmacy, a patent medical store (chemist), or other type of drug shop? Shin ke ko wani a iyalan ki na son magunguna,ko kuna saya daga babban dakin shan magani, karamin dakin shan magani ko kowanne irin wurin sai da magani?	(SPECIFY) PRIVATE PHARMACY	
Q70.	What type of drug shop is closest to your home? Wanne irin wurin sai da magani yafi kusa da gidan ki?	PRIVATE PHARMACY	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>		<u> </u>]
	5 dig	it fac.	. + 2	Indiv	code	,

	MED	DIA EXPOSURE	
Now i would	d like to ask you some questions about the diffe	rent media sources from which you receive information.	
		ım dabam na watsa labarai da ki ke samun bayanai.	
SOURCE	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP
Q71.	What are your main sources for receiving	Media Sources	
	health information?	RADIOA	
		TVB	
	Shin ta wadanne muhimman hanyoyi kike	VIDEOSC	
	samun bayanin kiwon lafiya?	NEWSPAPERSD	
		MAGAZINESE	
	PROBE SEPARATELY FOR:	FLYERS/LEAFLETSF	
	A. Media sources	BILL BOARDSG	
	B. Health personnel sources	WALL PAINTINGH	
	C. Community sources	FACEBOOKI	
	D. Interpersonal sources	INTERNETJ	
	PROPE As alleged as 200 (FOR FACIL	E-MAILK	
	PROBE: Any other source? (FOR EACH CATEGORY)	SMSL	
	CATEGORY	Health Personnel Sources	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	CLINICAL OFFICER/DOCTORM	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NURSE/MIDWIFEN	
		PHARMACISTO	
		PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR(PMV)/CHEMISTP	
		COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERQ	
		TBAR	
		TRADITIONAL HEALERS	
		Community Sources	
		MOBILE CINEMAT	
		COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTER	
		VIDEO SHOPS/DENSV	
		COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTS	
		PEER EDUCATIONX	
		SCHOOL	
		NGOsZ	
		FBOs/CHURCH/MOSQUESAA	
		WOMEN'S GROUPSBB	
		COMMUNITY MEETINGSCC	
		Interners and Courses	
		Interpersonal Sources PARENTSDD	
		IN-LAWS EE	
		SPOUSE/PARTNERFF	
		SIBLINGSGG	
		SISTER/BROTHER IN-LAWSHH	
		FRIENDS/NEIGHBORSII	
		OTHER RELATIVESJJ	
		OTHER SOURCES:XX	
		NONEYY	
		DON'T KNOWZZ	
Q72.	Have you heard any family planning	YES1	
3 1 Δ.	messages in the last three months?	NO2 →	Q74
	A cikin wata uku da suka shige kin ji wani	DON'T REMEMBER8	Q74
	sako na tsarin iyali?		·

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[.	<u> </u>	<u></u> .	.]
	5 digi	t fac.	+ 2 Ir	ndiv d	code

072	From whore did you bear this (these) family	Madia Caurasa	
Q73.	From where did you hear this (these) family	Media Sources	
	planning message(s)?	RADIOA	
		TVB	
	Daga ina kika samu wannan (wadanan)	VIDEOSC	
	sako na tsarin iyali?	NEWSPAPERSD	
	cano na team nyan.	MAGAZINES E	
	DDODE: Any other places/by any other	FLYERS/LEAFLETSF	
	PROBE: Any other places/by any other		
	means?	BILL BOARDSG	
		WALL PAINTINGH	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	FACEBOOKI	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INTERNETJ	
		E-MAILK	
		SMSL	
		OIVIOL	
		Health Personnel Sources	
		CLINICAL OFFICER/DOCTORM	
		NURSE/MIDWIFEN	
		PHARMACISTO	
		PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR(PMV)/CHEMISTP	
		COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERQ	
		TBAR	
		TRADITIONAL HEALERS	
		Community Sources	
		MOBILE CINEMAT	
		COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTERU	
		VIDEO SHOPS/DENSV	
		COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTSW	
		PEER EDUCATIONX	
		SCHOOLY	
		NGOsZ	
		FBOs/CHURCH/MOSQUESAA	
		WOMEN'S GROUPSBB	
		COMMUNITY MEETINGSCC	
		Interpersonal Sources	
		PARENTSDD	
		IN-LAWS EE	
		SPOUSE/PARTNERFF	
		SIBLINGSGG	
		SISTER/BROTHER IN-LAWSHH	
		FRIENDS/NEIGHBORSII	
		OTHER RELATIVESJJ	
		OTHER SOURCES:XX	
		NONEYY	
		DON'T KNOWZZ	

	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENT							
SOURCE	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP					
	going to ask you some questions about yourself. yi miki wasu tambayoyi game da ke.							
Q74.	Have you ever attended school? Shin kin taba shiga makaranta?	YES	Q77					
Q75.	What is the highest level of school you attended: Quranic only, primary, junior secondary, senior secondary, or higher? Wanne matsayi na ilmi kika samu?	QURANIC ONLY	Q77					
Q76.	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level? Wanne aji mafi nisa kika kammala a wannan matsayin?	CLASS/FORM/YEAR[_ _]						

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
		5 dia	it fac	+ 2	Indiv	code	

Q77.	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN, CATHOLIC1	
	Menene addinin ki?	CHRISTIAN, PROTESTANT/OTHER2	
	Menene addinin ki?	TRADITIONAL 4	
		NO RELIGION5	
		OTHER6	
070	What is a safety and a	(SPECIFY)	
Q78.	What is your ethnic group? Wacce kabila ce ke?		
	Wacce Rabila Ce Re?		
		OFFICE USE ONLY	
Q79.	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED1	
	Objective de la 190	LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED 2	
	Shin kina da aure?	DIVORCED	Q82
	PROBE FOR EXACT STATUS	WIDOWED5	Q02
		SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED6	
Q80.	Is your husband/partner living with you now,	LIVING WITH YOU1	
	or does he stay elsewhere?	STAYING ELSEWHERE2	
	Shin mijin ki /abokin zaman ki na tare da ke		
Q81.	yanzu ko yana zaune a wani waje? Have you ever discussed family planning with	YES1	
QU1.	your husband/Partner?	NO	
	Shin ko kin taba tattaunawa da		
	maigidanki/abokin zaman ki akan tsarin iyali?		
Q82.	In the last 6 months, have you discussed	YES	
	family planning with anyone else, apart from a husband or regular partner?	NO	
	A cikin wata shida da suka shige,kin yi	DON KNOW	
	maganar tsarin iyali/tazara tsakanin haihuwa		
	da wani dabam,ban da mijinki ko abokin ki		
	na yau da kullum?		
Q83.	CHECK Q4: FOR DELIVERY-RELATED SERV	ICE OR Q25 CURRENTLY PREGNANT	
	IF Q4= FAMILY PLANNING (01), GROWTH	IF Q4= ANTENATAL CARE (02), DELIVERY	
	MONITORING (06), CHILD IMMUNIZATION (0		
	STI MANAGEMENT (08), HIV/AIDS	POST-ABORTION CARE (05), OR	
	MANAGEMENT (09), CURATIVE SERVICES ((10),	Q85
	VCT (11), OTHER (96) <u>AND</u>	Q25=1 FOR CURRENTLY PREGNANT	
	Q25 = 2 OR 8 FOR NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT		
Q84.	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES	
QUT.	Shin ko kin taba samun ciki?	NO2	Q86
Q85.	How many living children of your own do you		-,
Q 00.	have?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
	Yara guda nawa rayayyu kike dasu?	NONE00	
	RECORD NUMBER GIVEN.	DON'T KNOW98	
Q86.	[After the birth of this child] Would you like to have (a/another) child in the future?	YES	
	{Bayan haihuwar wannan yaro}Shin zaki so	DEPENDS ON HUSBAND 3	
	ki samu wani dan a nan gaba?	DEPENDS ON GOD	Q88
		CAN'T GET PREGNANT5	
007	[DON'T KNOW	
Q87.	[After the birth of this child] How long would		
	you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	ONE TO TWO YEARS	
	{Bayan haihuwar wannan yaro}Har tsawon	DON'T KNOW	
	wanne lokaci daga yanzu kike son ki dakata		
Ī	kafin ki haifi wani da?		1

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[.	.	<u> </u>			<u>[]</u>
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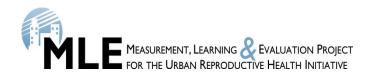
Q88.	How many times have you had sex in the last three (3) months?	NUMBER OF TIMES [_ _ _]	
	A cikin wata uku da suka shige sau nawa	OR	
	kika yi jima'i?	NONE000	
	Kina yi jiilia i:	DAILY991	
		WEEKLY992	
		MONTHLY993	
		OTHER996	
		(SPECIFY)	
		DON'T KNOW	
Q89.	Did anyone come with you to the facility	YES 1	
	today?	NO	Q91
	Shin ko kin zo da wani yayin ziyarar ki yau?		
Q90.	Who came with you?	CHILD(REN)A	
	Waye yazo da ke?	HUSBANDB	
		MOTHERC	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	MOTHER-IN-LAWD	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDE	
		OTHERX	

Now I am g	joing to ask you some questions about the hous	ehold in which you live.	
Yanzu ina s	so nayi miki wasu tambayoyi akan gidan da kike	zaune.	
Q91.	Where do you currently live? Yanzu a ina kike da zama?	VILLAGE/TOWN NAME	
		LGA NAME OFFICE USE ONLY	
		STATE NAMEOFFICE USE ONLY	
Q92.	What is the predominant material that the	NATURAL ROOFING	
	roof of your house is made of?	NO ROOF11	
	Shin da mafi yawan me aka yi rufin gidan ki?	THATCH/PALM LEAF /REED/GRASS12	
	, , , ,	DUNG/MUD13	
	PROBE FOR PREDOMINANT MATERIAL		
	USED; ONLY CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE.	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING	
	, ,	RUSTIC MAT21	
		PALM/BAMBOO22	
		WOOD PLANKS23	
		CARDBOARD24	
		PLASTIC BAGS25	
		TIN CANS	
		CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS27	
		FINISHED ROOFING	
		METAL/ZINC31	
		CERAMIC TILES33	
		CEMENT34	
		ROOFING SHINGLES35	
		ASBESTOS36	
		CONCRETE37	
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	

Q93.	What kind of toilet facility does your household have? Shin wane irin bayan gida kike dashi a gidan ki?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE	16
Q94.	Is it inside or outside your dwelling? Shin yana ciki ko wajen gidan?	INSIDE DWELLING	
Q95.	Do you share this toilet with other households? Shin kina amfani da wannan bayan gida da wasu gidajen?	YES	
Q96.	What is the main source of drinking water for your household? Ta wacce irin muhimmiyar hanya ake samun ruwan sha a gidan ki?	PIPED WATER INTO DWELLING	
Q97.	How many rooms in total are in your household, including rooms for sleeping but not including bathrooms and kitchen? Shin ta wacce hanya kuka fi samun ruwan sha a gidanki?	ROOMS (TOTAL)	
Q98.	Does your household have electricity? Shin akwai wutar lantarki a gidan nan?	YES	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[. _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_]
		5 di	git fa	c. + 2	Indi	v co	de

Q99.	Does this household have a generator?	YES1
0.100	Shin gidan ka na da janareta?	NO
Q100.	Does your household have a mobile phone?	YES1
Q101.	Shin akwai wayar hannu a gidan nan? Does your household have a radio?	NO2 YES1
QIUI.		
Q102.	Shin akwai rediyo a gidan nan? Does your household have electric/gas	NO2 YES
Q102.	cooker/ burner?	NO2
	Shin akwai murhun girki na lantarki/murhum	1402
	gas a gidan nan?	
Q103.	Does your household own a television?	YES1
	Shin gidan na da talabijin?	NO2
Q104.	Does your household own an electric iron?	YES1
	A nan gidan akwai dutsen guga?	NO2
Q105.	Does your household have subscription to	YES1
	any cable network?	NO2
	A nan gidan akwai yanar gizo mai faifayi?	
Q106.	Does your household own a VCR/DVD	YES1
	player?	NO2
	A nan gidan akwai garmaho?	
Q107.	Does your household own a mattress?	YES1
0400	A nan gidan akwai katifa?	NO
Q108.	Does your household own a refrigerator?	YES1
Q109.	A nan gidan akwai firij? Does your household own an electric fan?	NO
Q 109.	A nan gidan akwai fanka?	NO2
	A han glaan akwar lanka:	
Q110.		
Q.1.01	RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E	NDED •
	RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E	INDED
Thank you	very much for taking the time to answer my que	stions. Once again, any information you have given will be kept
	confidential. Have a good day!	outline of the degree of the control
γ		
INTERVIEV	VER'S COMMENTS:	





Women Exit Interview for Family Planning and Potential Integration Clients – Nigeria 2011 (Yoruba)

CITY NAME & CODE(Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibadan=3, Ilorin=4, Kadu	na=5, Zaria=6)	ட
LGA NAME & CODE		
LOCALITY NAME & CODE		
FACILITY NAME AND CODE		
TYPE OF HEALTH FACILITY		-
PUBLIC SECTOR		
GOVT. HOSPITAL11	FBO	
WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL 12	MISSION HOSPITAL	31
CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	FAITH-BASED HOME/HEALTH	
GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE		
GOVT. HEALTH POST/DISPENSARY 15	-	
MATERNITY HOME		41
OTHER PUBLIC18		
(SPECIFY)	Other	96
	(Specify)	
PRIVATE SECTOR		
PRIVATE HOSPITAL 2 ^x		(DE (pro codo)
PRIVATE CLINIC 22	HEALTH FACILITY VOLUME TY	PE (pre-code)
PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE 23	3	
NURSING/MATERNITY HOME 24	HIGH VOLUME	
OTHER PRIVATE 2	OTLIED	2
(SPECIFY)	•	
	YORUBA IGBO PIDGIN ENGLISH OTHER	(SPECIFY) TRANSLATOR
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW 1	2 3 4 5 6	USED?
		
NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT 1	2 3 4 5 6	YES NO
		1 2
INTERVIEWER	INTERVIEWER'S VISITS AND RESULTS INTERVIEWER RESULT	INTERVIEW DATE
INTERVIEWER	INTERVIEWER RESSET	INTERVIEW BATE
NAME	Completed	Day
	Incomplete2	
l	Refused	Month
	Other 6	
	(specify)	Year
	(Specify)	real
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KETEDBI
NAME	NAME	NAME
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QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>				 	<u> </u>	
	5	digit	facili	$h_{1} + 2$	Indiv	rode	

	PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY/SCREENING QUESTIONS						
No.	Questions	Coding	Skip				
Q1.	Did you see a provider today for health care services?	YES	END INTERVIEW				
	Nje e ri olupese ilera loni fun eto ilera?						
Q2.	How old were you at your last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS	STOP IF YOUNGER THAN 15 OR OLDER				
	Omo odun melo ni yin nigba ti e se ojo-ibi kehin?		THAN 49				

INFORMATION ABOUT VISIT						
	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP/NOTES			
Q3.	RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW STARTED [24-HOUR TIME]					
Now I would	d like to talk to you about the health services for wh	nich you had come today to this facility.				
Bayi,mo fe b	oa yin soro nipa eto ilera eyi ti e wa fun loni ni ibi bayi.	yi.				
Q4.	What was the main service that you came for today? Kini itoju Pataki ti e wa fun Ioni?	FAMILY PLANNING	Q22			
Q5.	What was the main purpose of coming for a family planning visit today? Kini idi pataki ti e fi wa fun ifetosomobibi loni? IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT SPONTANEOUSLY MENTION ANY OF THE OPTIONS LISTED. PROBE BY READING THE LIST & SAYING WHICH OPTION BEST DESCRIBES WHY YOU VISITED THE FACILITY TODAY. IF NONE OF THE OPTIONS APPLY, WRITE IN THE PURPOSE IN "OTHER". CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE.	START USING FAMILY PLANNING FOR THE FIRST TIME				

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[_]
	5	digit	facili	ty + 2	Indiv	code

You have done or methods you have used to avoid a pregnancy? FEMALE CONDOM	00	I D (I DAILY BUT	I
avoid a pregnancy? Ki e to we loni, iru,awon ohun wo ni e ti se tabi et ti e ti lo lati dena iloyun? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? Nje e nio fetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni libalopo kehin? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DAILY PILL MONE. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? Nje e nio fetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni libalopo kehin? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DAILY PILL MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANALE CONDOM B FEMALE STERILIZATION C STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHIDRAWAL) B FEMALE STERILIZATION B FEMALE STERILIZATION B FEMALE STERILIZATION B FEMALE STERILIZATION B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE STERILIZATION B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE CON	Q6.	Before today's visit, what are all of the things	DAILY PILLA	
IUD.				
Ki e to wa loni, iru, awon ohun wo ni e ti se tabi eto ti e ti lo lati dena iloyun? SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY		avoid a pregnancy?		
eto ti e ti to lati dena iloyun? DIAPHRAGM				
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DRAWAL). BREASTREFEINIGALM. J MALE STERILIZATION. L SHERCESTORY CONTRACEPTION. M OTHER				
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? N/ge e no lifetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni libalopo kehin? NoNE		eto ti e ti lo lati dena iloyun?		
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL). J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION M MALE STERILIZAT			INJECTABLESG	
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. SPERMENT			IMPLANT	
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. BREASTFEEDING/LAM			NATURAL METHODS	
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. BREASTFEEDING/LAM			(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. BREASTFEEDING/LAM		MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	WITHDRAWAL)	
MALE STERILIZATION		CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.		
FEMALE STERILIZATION				
EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION				
Q7. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? Nje e nio lifetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni ibalopo kehin? Q8. Which method(s) were you using? DAILY PILL A MALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM				
Q7. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? Nije e nlo ifetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni ibalopo kehin? Q8. Which method(s) were you using? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. Are you currently using a FP method? YES. 1 No. 2 → Q13 Are you currently using a FP method? Nje e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi? Q9. Are you currently using? Q9. Are you currently using? Are you currently using? Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? Nije e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi? Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? Nije e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi? DAILY PILL ARE YES. 1 NO. 2 → Q13 DAILY PILL ARE YES. 1 NO. 2 → Q13 DAILY PILL ARE YES. 1 NO. 2 → Q13 DAILY PILL ARE YES. 1 NO. 2 → Q13 DAILY PILL ARE YES. 1 NO. 2 → Q13 DAILY PILL ARE YES. 3 ARE YES				
Q7. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? NONE Y → Q16 Q7. Were you using any FP method the last time you had sex? No 2 Q9 N/je e no lo fetosomobibio kankan nigba tie ni ibalopo kehin? DAILY PILL A Q8. Which method(s) were you using? DAILY PILL A MLTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DESPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F F INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHORAWAL) IMPLANT J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER YES 1 N/e or loi fetosomobibi kan bayi? YES 1 Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILL A AMALE CONDOM B F FEMALE ONDOM B C Invi iana (awon liana) ifetosomobibi won ie nio? IN <td></td> <td></td> <td>(SDECIEV)</td> <td></td>			(SDECIEV)	
You had sex? No			(SPECIFT)	046
You had sex? No	07	Mars various and ED and the Lord C	NUNEY	Q10
Alg. en lo ifetosomobibi kankan nigba tie ni ibalopo kehin? DAILY PILL	Ų١.			
			No2	rda rda
Q8. Which method(s) were you using? DAILY PILL A Iru ilana (awon liana) wo ni e nlo? FEMALE CONDOM B MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. BEPRMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHDRAWAL) WITHDRAWAL J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER X (SPECIFY) YES Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILL A MALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM C IUD D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS F (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHDRAWAL) I BREASTIFEEDING/LAM J MALE STERILIZATION L EDIAPHRAGM J <				
Iru ilana (awon liana) wo ni e nlo?				
Iru ilana (awon liana) wo ni e nlo?	Q8.	Which method(s) were you using?		
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. IUD				
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY		Iru ilana (awon liana) wo ni e nlo?	FEMALE CONDOM	
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DIAPHRAGM				
CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.			SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
IMPLANT		MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	DIAPHRAGM	
IMPLANT				
NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL)				
STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL)				
WITHDRAWAL)				
BREASTFEEDING/LAM				
MALE STERILIZATION				
FEMALE STERILIZATION				
BMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER				
Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? YES				
Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? YES				
Q9. Are you currently using a FP method? YES 1 Nje e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi? NO 2 → Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILL A Iru ilana (awon liana) ifetosomobibi wo ni e nlo? B FEMALE CONDOM B CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED FEMALE CONDOM E DIAPHRAGM F CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHDRAWAL) J BREASTFEEDING/LAM J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER X				
Nje e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi? Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILL				
Q10. Which method(s) are you using? DAILY PILL A Iru ilana (awon liana) ifetosomobibi wo ni e nlo? FEMALE CONDOM C IUD D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHDRAWAL) I BREASTFEEDING/LAM J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION L EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER X	Q9.			
MALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM C IUD D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F INJECTABLES G IMPLANT H NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/WITHDRAWAL) I BREASTFEEDING/LAM J MALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION K FEMALE STERILIZATION M OTHER X		Nje e nlo ifetosomobibi kan bayi?		Q13
Iru ilana (awon liana) ifetosomobibi wo ni e nlo?	Q10.	Which method(s) are you using?		
IUD			MALE CONDOM	
IUD		Iru ilana (awon liana) ifetosomobibi wo ni e	FEMALE CONDOM	
DIAPHRAGM			IUD	
DIAPHRAGM			SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED INJECTABLES				
IMPLANT		CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	=	
NATURAL METHODS (STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL)				
(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/ WITHDRAWAL)				
WITHDRAWAL)				
BREASTFEEDING/LAM				
MALE STERILIZATION				
FEMALE STERILIZATIONL EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER X				
EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M OTHER X				
OTHER X				
(SPECIFY)				
			(SPECIFY)	

Currer	nt User				
	uring your consultation today, did the provider: li akoko ibewo yin loni, nje olupese ilera:	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	NOT APPLIC
a.	Ask the reason for your visit? Beere idi ti e fi wa?	1	2	8	7
b.	Ask specifically about any problems you were having (or have had) with the current method? Beere ni pato nipa isoro kankan ti e ni (tabi ti e ti ni) pelu ilana ti e nlo lowolowo?	1	2	8	7
C.	Suggest any action(s) to resolve the problem? Daba ohun kan tabi omiran ti e le se lati bori isoro na?	1	2	8	7
d.	Ask your reproductive goal? Beere erongba yin nipa ibisi?	1	2	8	7
e.	Provide information about different FP methods? Pese ifitonileti nipa awon orisi ilana ifetosomobibi?	1	2	8	7
f.	Ask about your FP preference? Beere nipa ifetosomobibi ti e yan layo?	1	2	8	7
g.	Talk about possible side effects with the <u>current</u> method you are using? Soro nipa awon alebu ti o le wa pelu ilana ti e nlo lowo?	1	2	8	7
h.	Tell you what to do if you have any problems with the current method you are using? So fun yin, ohun ti e le se ti e ba ni isoro pelu ilana ti e nlo lowolowo?	1	2	8	7

Q12.	What was the outcome of this visit—did you decide to continue the same method, stop using method, or switch methods? Kini abajade wiwa yi? Nje e pinu lati tesiwaju pelu ilana ti e nlo lowo,da lilo ilana yi duro, tabi yipada si ilana miran?	CONTINUE WITH SAME METHOD
Ever Use	r – Not Using at Time of Visit	
Q13.	When was the last time you did something or used a method to avoid a pregnancy? Ni igba wo kehin ni e se nkan tabi lo ilana kan lati dena ati loyun?	WITHIN 3 MONTHS
Q14.	What was the last method(s) that you were using to avoid a pregnancy? Kini ilana ti e lo lati dena ati loyun?	DAILY PILL A MALE CONDOM B FEMALE CONDOM C IUD D SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E DIAPHRAGM F
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INJECTABLES

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Q15.	Why did you stop using the method(s)?	MISSED PILL OR INJECTIONA
		NO ACCESS
	Kini idi ti e fi da lilo ilana yi duro?	NO MONEY
	·	NOT AVAILABLE
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GET THE METHOD .
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	E
		INCONVENIENT TO USEF
		WANTED TO GET PREGNANTG
		INFREQUENT/NO SEXH
		HUSBAND AWAY
		HEALTH CONCERNSJ
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTSK
		PARTNER DISAPPROVEDL
		OTHERS DISAPPROVEDM
		METHOD FAILED/GOT PREGNANTN
		LACK OF SEXUAL SATISFACTIONO
		MENSTRUAL PROBLEMSP
		GAINED WEIGHTQ
		OTHER X
		(SPECIFY)

Ne	Never/Ever User					
pro	During your consultation today, did the ovider: akoko abewo yin loni, nje olupese ilera:	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW		
a.	Ask the reason for your visit? Beere idi ti e fi wa?	1	2	8		
b.	Ask your reproductive goal? Beere erongba ibisi yin?	1	2	8		
C.	Provide information about different FP methods? Pese ifitonileti nipa awon orisi ilana ifetosomobibi?	1	2	8		
d.	Ask about your preference? Beere nipa ifetosomobibi ti e fe?	1	2	8		
e.	Help you select a method? Ba yin yan ilana kan?	1	2	8		
f.	Explain how to use this method? Se alaye bi e se le lo ilana yi?	1	2	8		
g.	Talk about possible side effects? Soro nipa awon alebu ti o le wa?	1	2	8		
h.	Tell you what to do if you have any problems? So fun yin, ohun ti e le se ti e ba ni isoro kankan?	1	2	8		
i.	Tell you when to return for follow-up? So fun yin igba ti e le pada wa fun ayewo?	1	2	8		

Q17.	Did you know what family planning method you wanted to use before you came here today during your visit?	YES	Q19
	Nje e mo iru ilana ifetosomobibi ti e fe lo ki e to wa si ibi loni?		

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		I	T
Q18.	What method was that?	DAILY PILLA	
		MALE CONDOM	
	Iru ilana wo ni eyi?	FEMALE CONDOM	
		IUD D	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAMJ	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
Q19.	Did a contract the most to de O	YES1	Q21
Q19.	Did you receive a contraceptive method today?		Q21
000	Nje e gba ilana ifetosomombibi kan loni ?	NO2	
Q20.	Did you receive a referral, or prescription for a	YES, RECEIVED REFERRAL1	
	family planning method today?	YES, RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION2	
		NO, DID NOT RECEIVE ANYTHING 3	Q39
	Nje a dari yin si ibi miran tabi so nipa	ALREADY USING4 →	Q39
	ifetosomobibi Ioni?		
Q21.	(For) What method(s)?	DAILY PILLA	
		MALE CONDOM	
	(Fun) iru awon liana wo?	FEMALE CONDOM	
		IUD D	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIAPHRAGM F	
		INJECTABLESG	ALL SKIP
		IMPLANT	→ TO Q39
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)I	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHER X	
		(SPECIFY)	ļ ļ
		(SPECIFT)	

POTEN	ITIAL INTEGRATION USERS		
Q22.	Were there other health concerns you wanted to learn about today that you did not discuss with the doctor or nurse? Nje awon ohun ilera miran ti o je yin lokan ti e fe mo nipa re loni wa ti eko ni anfani ati soro nipa re pelu dokito tabi noosi?	YES	Q24
Q23.	What were those health concerns related to? Kini awon ohun ilera wonni ti o nje yin lokan fara	ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY SERVICES B POSTNATAL CARE	
	jo?	GROWTH MONITORING	
	DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION	
		VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TESTINGK FAMILY PLANNINGL	
		OTHER HEALTH SERVICES X	

Q24.	CHECK Q4: IF ANTENATAL OR DELIVERY SERVICE	CES (Q4=02 OR 03)	Q29
	IF ANY OTHER SERVICE, INCLUDING:		
	INFANT GROWTH MONITORING (Q4=06) OR CHILI IMMUNIZATION (Q4=07) OR STI MANAGEMENT (Q4=08) OR HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT (Q4=09) OR CURATIVE SERVICES (Q4=10) OR VCT (Q4=11)	D POST NATAL CARE OR POST ABORTION CARE (Q4=04 OR 05)	Q26
Q25.	Are you currently pregnant?	YES1	Q29
	Nje e loyun bayi?	NO2 UNSURE8	
Q26.	Are you currently doing anything to prevent pregnancy? Nje e nse nkan bayi lati de na iloyun?	YES 1	Q28
Q27.	Why aren't you using a method of family planning/birth spacing to delay or avoid pregnancy? Kini idi ti e ko fi lo ilana ifetosomobib/alafo sarin omo bibi kan lati sun ati loyun siwaju tabi dena ati loyun? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FERTILITY RELATED REASONS INFREQUENT SEX/NO SEX A HUSBAND/PARTNER IS AWAY B MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY C BREASTFEEDING D CAN'T HAVE CHILDREN E WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE F WANTS TO GET/TRYING TO GET PREGNANT G POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEA H OPPOSITION TO USE: RESPONDENT OPPOSES J OTHERS OPPOSE K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE: KNOWS NO METHOD M DON'T KNOW HOW TO USE METHOD N KNOWS NO SOURCE O METHOD-RELATED REASONS: HEALTH CONCERNS P FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS Q LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR R COSTS TOO MUCH S INCONVENIENT TO USE T DON'T LIKE EXISTING METHODS U BAD EXPERIENCE WITH EXISTING METHODS. V FATALISTIC: UP TO GOD W OTHER S DON'T KNOW Z	ALL SKIP TO Q29

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038	What mathed are you using?	DAILV DILL	1
Q28.	What method are you using?	DAILY PILLA	
	Kini ilana ti e nlo?	MALE CONDOM B	
		FEMALE CONDOM C	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY	
		DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHER X	
		OTHERX (SPECIFY)	
Q29.	During this visit, did you see or receive any	YES 1	
	information about family planning?	NO2	Q32
	Lakoko wiwa yin yi, nje e ri tabi egba ifitonileti		
	Kankan nipa ifetosomobibi?		
Q30.	How did you get this information?	PROVIDER SPOKE ABOUT FPA	
	Bawo ni eti se gba ifitonileti yi?	YOU ASKED ABOUT FPB	
		SAW A VIDEOC	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	PARTICIPATED IN A GROUP DISCUSSIOND	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SAW WRITTEN MATERIALSE	
		OTHER: X	
Q31.	Which methods were discussed in the information	DAILY PILLA	
	you saw or received?	MALE CONDOM	
	Awon Ilana wo le jiroro le lori ninu ifitonileti ti e ri	FEMALE CONDOM	
	tabi ti e gba?	IUD	
		SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	DIAPHRAGM	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)I	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATION	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHER X	
000	De very lesser if you are able to force the set	(SPECIFY)	
Q32.	Do you know if you can obtain family planning	YES, CAN RECEIVE FP HERE1	025
	methods or services at this facility?	NO, CANNOT RECEIVE FP HERE2	Q35
	Nje e mo boya e le gba itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ni	DON'T KNOW8	
000	ile iwosan yi?	VEO DECENTED METUCE	
Q33.	Did you receive a family planning method, referral,	YES, RECEIVED METHOD 1	
	or prescription for a family planning method today?	YES, RECEIVED REFERRAL2	
	Nje e gba ilana ifetosomobibi kan idari eni sibi	YES, RECEIVED PRESCRIPTION3	
	miran, tabi so nipa ifetosmobibi loni?	· ·	Q35
		ALREADY USING5	Q 39
L		7 LET LET 1 001110	_ ~~~

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		T = =	ı
Q34.	For what method(s)?	DAILY PILLA	
	(Fun) iru awon ilana wo?	MALE CONDOM	
		FEMALE CONDOM	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD D	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
		DIAPHRAGM	
		INJECTABLESG	ALL SKIP
		IMPLANT	→ TO Q39
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION	
		OTHER X J	
		OTHERX	
Q35.	If the provider HAD offered you family planning	YES1	
	counseling or services during your visit would you	NO	Q38
	have been interested?	DON'T KNOW 8	Q38
	Nje ti olupese eto ilera BA TILE gba yn ni imoran		
	leni lori ifetosomobibi lakoko ibewo yin, nje eyin yio		
	nife si eyi?		
Q36.	What method(s) would you be interested in?	DAILY PILLA	
	llana (awon ilana) wo ni e ba nife si?	MALE CONDOM	
	, ,	FEMALE CONDOM	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IUD D	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SPERMICIDE/FOAM/JELLY E	
		DIAPHRAGM F	
		INJECTABLESG	
		IMPLANT	
		NATURAL METHODS	
		(STANDARD DAYS/CYCLE BEADS/	
		WITHDRAWAL)I	
		BREASTFEEDING/LAM	
		MALE STERILIZATION	
		FEMALE STERILIZATIONL	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION M	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	

Q37a. ADD FP METHOD CODES FROM Q14 ABOVE	Q37b. Would you be willing to pay for METHOD? Nje ma nife lati sanwo fun ILANA?	Q37c. If YES, how much would you be willing to pay (in Naira) for METHOD? Ti o ba RI BE, elo ni e ma fe lati san (ni owo nira) fun ilana? ANY AMOUNT9995 DON'T KNOW9998	
(1) METHOD	YES,1 NO2→ (1)	AMOUNT	
(2) METHOD	YES,1 NO2→ (2)	AMOUNT	ALL SKIP TO Q39
(3) METHOD	YES,1 NO2→(Q38)	AMOUNT	

Q38.	Why would you not be interested?	NOT APPROPRIATE TIME FOR	
	,,	NOT APPROPRIATE TIME FOR DISCUSSION A	
	Kini idi ti e ko fi nife si?	NOT APPROPRIATE TIME BECAUSE	
		CHILDREN WERE PRESENTB	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	NOT COMFORTABLE WITH PROVIDERC	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DIDN'T HAVE TIME	
		WANT MORE CHILDREN	
		NEVER THOUGHT OF IT	
		HUSBAND/PARTNER WOULD	
		DISAPPROVEG	
		SHE DISAPPROVES OF FPH	
		CURRENTLY PREGNANT	
		RELIGIOUS PROHIBITIONSJ	
		BREASTFEEDINGK	
		POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEAL	
		INFREQUENT/NO SEX	ALL SKIP
		HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY /	→ TO Q41
		MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY	
		CAN'T HAVE CHILDRENP	
		HEALTH CONCERNSQ	
		FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTSR	
		TOO EXPENSIVES	
		LACK ACCESS TO METHOD ON	
		REGULAR BASIST	
		INCONVENIENT TO USEU	
		DON'T LIKE EXISTING METHODSV	
		BAD EXPERIENCE WITH EXISTING METHODSW	
		METHOD INTERESTED IN NOT	
		AVAILABLEY	
		OTHERX	
		(SPECIFY)	

QUESTIONS CODING SKII		INFORMATION ABOU	IT CLIENT'S SATISFACTION				
provided you with the most information during your visit. The provider will not learn of your responses, so please be honest. To information will help improve family planning services. Ma fe; beere pelu awon ibeere nipa eto itoju ti e ri gba loni, E jowo mo fe pe akiyesi yin si olupese ilera ti o fun yin ni ifitonileti po julo lakoko ti e wa. Olupese ilera na koni mo nipa ohun ti e ba so, nitorina afe ki e so otito. Ifitonileti yi yio se iranlowo lati meto ilera dara si ni. Q39. In addition to the family planning services you received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? ANTENATAL CARE		QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP			
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Ma fe; beere pelu awon ibeere nipa eto itoju ti e ri gba loni, E jowo mo fe pe akiyesi yin si olupese ilera ti o fun yin ni ifitonileti po julo lakoko ti e wa. Olupese ilera na koni mo nipa ohun ti e ba so, nitorina afe ki e so otito. Ifitonileti yi yio se iranlowo lati meto ilera dara si ni. Q39. In addition to the family planning services you received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? ANTENATAL CARE ADELIVERY SERVICES BE FOSTNATAL CARE CGROWTH MONITORING DOSTNATAL CARE CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. BYES 1 NO 241 ANTENATAL CARE CGROWTH MONITORING DOSTNATAL CARE CURATIVE SERVICES GNUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VCT KR	provide	provided you with the most information during your visit. The provider will not learn of your responses, so please be honest. This					
po julo lakoko ti e wa. Olupese ilera na koni mo nipa ohun ti e ba so, nitorina afe ki e so otito. Ifitonileti yi yio se iranlowo lati meto ilera dara si ni. Q39. In addition to the family planning services you received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANTENATAL CARE GROWTH MONITORING D STI MANAGEMENT E HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICES MUTRITION SERVICES NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VCT K							
Comparison of the family planning services you received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive?							
Q39.			e ba so, nitorina afe ki e so otito. Ifitonileti yi yio se irank	owo lati mu ki			
received, did you receive any other health services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? What other services did you receive? ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY SERVICES B POSTNATAL CARE C GROWTH MONITORING D STI MANAGEMENT E HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICES G NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VCT K							
services from the service provider today? Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANTENATAL CARE A DELIVERY SERVICES B POSTNATAL CARE C GROWTH MONITORING D STI MANAGEMENT E HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICES G NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VCT K	Q39.						
Ni afikun, itoju nipa ifetosomobibi ti egba ,nje e tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANTENATAL CARE			NO	Q41			
tun gba itoju miran lori eto ilera lodo olupese eto ilera loni? Q40. What other services did you receive? Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANTENATAL CARE							
Eto ilera loni?							
Q40. What other services did you receive? Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba? DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. ANTENATAL CARE							
DELIVERY SERVICES	0.40		ANTENIATAL CARE				
Kini awon itoju miran ti e gba?	Q40.	vvnat other services did you receive?					
DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. GROWTH MONITORING D STI MANAGEMENT E HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICES G NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CARE J VCT		Vini accomitais miran ti a aha?					
DO NOT READ LIST. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. STI MANAGEMENT		Kirii awon iloju miran li e gba?					
MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT F CURATIVE SERVICESG NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATION H CHILD IMMUNIZATION I POST-ABORTION CAREJ VCT		DO NOT PEAD LIST					
CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. CURATIVE SERVICES							
NUTRITION SERVICES/INFORMATIONH CHILD IMMUNIZATION							
CHILD IMMUNIZATION		ONOLE ALL MENTIONES.					
POST-ABORTION CAREJ VCTK							
VCTK							
l .x .							

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[]
	5	digit	facilit	y + 2	Indiv	code

Q41.	About how long did you wait between the time	<15 MINUTES
	you first arrived at this facility and the time you	16-30 MINUTES
	saw staff for a consultation?	31-45 MINUTES
		46-60 MINUTES
	Oto igba wo lati gba ti e fi kokode si ibiyi, ti e fi	61-90 MINUTES
	duro ki e to ri osise kan fun iyewo?	91-120 MINUTES
	,	>120 MINUTES
		DON'T KNOW
Q42.	Do you feel that your waiting time was	NO WAITING TIME;WAS SEEN
QTZ.	reasonable or too long?	IMMEDIATELY1
	reasonable or too long:	REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME
	Nje e yin ro wipe akoko ti e fi duro bojumu tabi o	TOO LONG
		DON'T KNOW8
042	ti po ju?	
Q43	When meeting with the provider during your visit,	YES
	do you think other clients could see you?	NO
	Nigba ti e ba olupese ilera soro ni akoko ti e	
	wa,nje eyin ro wipe awon elomiran to wa fun itoju	
	le <u>ri</u> yin?	
Q44.	When meeting with the provider during your visit,	YES
	do you think other clients could hear what you	NO
	said?	DON'T KNOW
	Nigba ti e ba olupese ilera soro ni akoko ti e	
	wa,nje eyin ro wipe awon elomiran to wa fun itoju	
	le <u>feti si ohun ti e so</u> ?	
Q45.	Did you feel comfortable to ask questions during	YES
Q 10.	this visit?	NO
	une viole.	
	Nje o ro yin lorun lati bere awon ibeere lakoko	
	iyewo yi?	
Q46.	Did the provider ask you if you had any	YES
Q 4 0.	questions?	NO
	questions?	NO
	Nie alymana ilara haara ti a ha ni iharaa Kankan?	
047	Nje olupese ilera beere ti e ba ni iberee Kankan?	YES
Q47.	Did the provider answer all of your questions?	
	Alice de la constitución de la contraction de la	NO
0.10	Nje olupese ilera dahun gbogbo ibere yin?	DON'T KNOW /REMEMBER
Q48.	Do you believe that the information that you	YES
	shared about yourself with the provider will be	NO
	kept confidential?	DON'T KNOW
	Nje eyin ni igbagbo pe ohun ti e ba olupese ilera	
	so nipa ara yin, yio wa ni bonkele?	
Q49.	During your visit, how were you treated by the	VERY WELL1
	provider? Would you say you were treated "very	WELL
	well", "well" or "not very well/poorly?"	NOT VERY WELL/POORLY
	, , ,	
	Ni akoko ibewo yin, ba wo ni olupese ilera se	
	toju yin? Nje e le so wipe itoju yi "dara gidigidi",	
	"dara"tabi "ko dara to/ko dara rara?"	
	and a sense for every control Maria (Millar)	
Q50.	During your visit, how were you treated by the	VERY WELL
Q50.	other staff? Would you say you were treated	WELL
	"very well", "well" or "not very well/poorly?"	NOT VERY WELL/POORLY
	Ni akoko ti e wa, bawo ni awon osise toku se	THERE WAS NO OTHER STAFF4
		THERE WAS NO OTHER STAFF4
	toju yin? Nje e le so wipe itoju yi "dara gidigidi",	
1	"dara"tabi "ko dara to/ko dara rara?"	1

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>		 		
	- 5	digit	facili	$h_{1} + 2$	Indiv	code	

Q51.	Did you feel the information given to you during your visit today was too little, just about right, or too much? Nje e ro wipe ifitonileti ti won fun yin lakoko ti e wa, ti kere ju ,o se dede, tabi o ti po ju?	TOO LITTLE
Q52.	Were you highly satisfied, satisfied, somewhat satisfied or not at all satisfied with your services at the facility today? Nje e ni itelorun gidigidi, itelorun, itelorun die tabi e ko ni itelorun rara pelu awon eto ni ile iwosan yi loni?	HIGHLY SATISFIED
Q53.	Will you use this facility for health care services in the future? Nje e ma lo ibi yi fun itoju lori ilera lojo iwaju?	YES
Q54.	Will you recommend this facility to family/friends/neighbors? Nje eyin ma so nipa ibi yi fun awon ebi, ore tabi aladugbo yin?	YES
Q55.	CHECK Q4 SERVICE RECEIVED AND Q29 RECE	EIVING FP INFORMATION:
	IF Q4 = 01 FOR FP OR Q29 = YES ▼	IF Q4 = ANYTHING OTHER THAN 01 AND Q29= NO
Q56.	Did the providers show you any printed informational (IEC) materials on family planning during their discussion with you? Nje olupese ilera fi awon iwe ti a te (IEC) nipa ifetosomobibi kankan han yin ni akoko iforowero pelu yin?	YES
Q57.	Were you given any printed informational (IEC) materials on family planning to take away with you during your visit? Nje a fun yin ni awon iwe ti a te (IEC) nipa ifetosomobibi lati mu lo si' le lakoko ibewo yin?	YES
Q58.	Now I would like to ask you about the cost of your service today. What is the total amount you paid for all services or treatments you received at this facility today? Please include any money you paid for laboratory tests, supplies, and consultation fee. Ni bayi mo fe lati beere nipa iye ti e na yin fun itoju loni. Kini apapo gbogbo owo ti e san fun itoju ti egba nibi loni? Ejowo ese apapo owo ti e san fun ayewo, awon ohun ti a fun yin, ati owo ti e fi se iyewo.	PAID NO MONEY
Q59.	Do you have insurance or a similar institutional arrangement that pays for some or all of the services you received at this facility? Nje eni eto lati se idabobo fun ojo ola tabi awon to fe fara jo to san ninu owo yi tabi won tile san gbogbo owo fun itoju ti egba nibi?	YES

	INFORMATION A	ABOUT HEALTH FACILITY	
	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP
	would like to ask you some questions about your me		
	mo fe lati bi yin ni awon beere nipa ohun irina ati bi	e se ni aye si ile iwosan.	T
Q60.	How long did it take to come here today? Akoko wo lo gba ki e to de ibi loni?	Time in minutes	
		(Don't know = 998)	
Q61.	What was the <u>main means</u> of transport that you used to get here?	WALK01 PUBLIC BUS02	
	Iru koko ohun irina wo le lo lati debi?	TAXI	
		MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER06 PRIVATE VEHICLE07	
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	
Q62.	Why did you choose this facility for service	CLOSE TO YOUR HOMEA	
QUZ.	today?	CONVENIENT TO YOUR PLACE OF WORKB CONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS	
	Idi wo ni e fi yan ile iwosan yi fun itoju?	YOU CAN REMAIN ANONYMOUSD GOOD REPUTATIONE	
	PROBE: Any other reason? Idi miran wa bi?	STAFF ARE DISCREET/MAINTAIN CONFIDENTIALITYF	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	IT IS MORE AFFORDABLE	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	WAS REFERRED TO THIS FACILITYH	
		THIS FACILITY IS CLOSER TO YOUR WORKI THIS FACILITY IS FAR FROM MY HOMEJ	
		PROVIDE GOOD QUALITY SERVICESK	
		THEY PROVIDE DESIRED SERVICESL	
		FACILITY ACCEPTS INSURANCE	
		PROVIDERS TREAT PATIENTS WELLN	
		OTHER(SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW Z	
Q63.	Is this the closest health facility to your place of	YES1	
	work?	NO 2	
	Nje ile iwosan yi ni o sun mo ile ise yin julo?	DON'T WORK	
Q64.	Is this the closest health facility to your home?	YES	Q67
Q65.	Nje ile iwosan yi ni o sun mo ile yin julo? Which is the closest type of facility to your	DON'T KNOW8 > PUBLIC SECTOR	Q67
QUU.	home?	GOVT. HOSPITAL 11	
		WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL 12	
	Iru ile itoju wo ni o sumo ile yin julo?	CHILD WELFARE CLINIC	
		GOVT. HEALTH CENTRE	
		MATERNITY HOME	
		OTHER PUBLIC 18	
		(SPECIFY)	
		PRIVATE SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL	
		PRIVATE HOSPITAL	
		PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE	
		NURSING/MATERNITY HOME24	
		OTHER PRIVATE29	
		(SPECIFY)	
		MISSION HOSPITAL31	1
		FAITH-BASED HOME/HEALTH CENTRE32	
		OTHER	
		OTHER NGO HOSPITAL41	
		VCT CLINIC42 OTHER NGO CLINIC43	
L	1		1

Q66.	What was the main reason you did not go to this facility near your home? Kini idi pataki ti e ko fi lo si ile itoju ti o sunmo ile yin?	INCONVENIENT OPERATING HOURS	
		REFERRAL TO ANOTHER FACILITY 7 FACILITY NOT OPEN 8 FACILITY OF POOR QUALITY 9 DO NOT PROVIDE DESIRED SERVICES 10 PROVIDERS OFTEN AWAY 11 DOES NOT ACCEPT INSURANCE 12 PROVIDER TREATS PATIENTS POORLY 13 OTHER(SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
Q67.	Do you use this health facility (the one closest to your home) for other health services? Nje e ma nlo ile iwosan yi (eyi ti o sunmo ile yin julo) fun awon eto ilera miran)?	YES	Q69
Q68.	For what other health services do you go to this facility near your home? Fun awon eto lera miran wo le se nma lo si ibi ile itoju ti o sunmo ile yin? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ANTENATAL CARE	
Q69.	When you or someone in your family needs drugs, do you usually purchase drugs from a pharmacy, a patent medical store (chemist), or other type of drug shop? Ti eyin tabi elomiran ni ebi yin ba nilo ogun, se e maa nra ogun ni ile itaogun famaci (pharmacy), ile itaogun kemisi (chemist), tabi awon ile itaogun miran?	PRIVATE PHARMACY	
Q70.	What type of drug shop is <u>closest to your home</u> ? Ile itaogun wo ni o <u>sunmo ile yin julo</u> ?	PRIVATE PHARMACY	

	MED	DIA EXPOSURE	
	d like to ask you some questions about the diffe fe lati bi yin ni awon beere nipa awon onirohin n	rent media sources from which you receive information.	
SOURCE	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP
Q71.	What are your main sources for receiving	Media Sources	0.1.1.1
	health information?	RADIOA	
		TVB	
	Kini awon ona ti o se koko ti e fi ma ngba	VIDEOSC	
	ifitonileti lori ilera?	NEWSPAPERSD	
		MAGAZINESE	
	PROBE SEPARATELY FOR:	FLYERS/LEAFLETSF	
	A. Media sources B. Health personnel sources	BILL BOARDS	
	C. Community sources	FACEBOOK	
	D. Interpersonal sources	INTERNETJ	
	B. Interpersonal sources	E-MAILK	
	PROBE: Any other source? Ona miran?	SMSL	
	(FOR EACH CATEGORY)		
	,	Health Personnel Sources	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	CLINICAL OFFICER/DOCTORM	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NURSE/MIDWIFEN	
		PHARMACISTO	
		PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR(PMV)/CHEMISTP	
		COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERQ	
		TBAR	
		TIVADITIONAL FILALLIN	
		Community Sources	
		MOBILE CINEMAT	
		COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTERU	
		VIDEO SHOPS/DENSV	
		COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTSW	
		PEER EDUCATIONX	
		SCHOOLY	
		NGOsZ	
		FBOs/CHURCH/MOSQUESAA WOMEN'S GROUPSBB	
		COMMUNITY MEETINGS	
		OOMMONT T MEETINGO	
		Interpersonal Sources	
		PARENTSDD	
		IN-LAWS EE	
		SPOUSE/PARTNERFF	
		SIBLINGSGG	
		SISTER/BROTHER IN-LAWSHH	
		FRIENDS/NEIGHBORSII	
		OTHER RELATIVES	
		OTHER SOURCES:XX	
		NONEYY	
		DON'T KNOWZZ	
Q72.	Have you heard any family planning	YES1	
	messages in the last three months?	NO2 →	Q74
	Nje e gbo irohin kankan nipa ifetosomobibi	DON'T REMEMBER8 →	Q74
	laarin osu meta sehin?		

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Q73.	From where did you hear this (these) family	Media Sources	
	planning message(s)?	RADIOA	
		TVB	
	PROBE: Any other places/by any other	VIDEOSC	
	means?	NEWSPAPERSD	
		MAGAZINES E	
	Nibo ni e ti gbo irohin (awon irohin) nipa	FLYERS/LEAFLETSF	
	ifetosomobibi yi?	BILL BOARDSG	
		WALL PAINTINGH	
	PROBE: Nje ibomiran wa/tabi ona miran?	FACEBOOKI	
		INTERNETJ	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	E-MAILK	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMSL	
		Health Personnel Sources	
		CLINICAL OFFICER/DOCTORM	
		NURSE/MIDWIFEN	
		PHARMACISTO	
		PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR(PMV)/CHEMISTP	
		COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERQ	
		TBAR	
		TRADITIONAL HEALERS	
		Community Sources	
		MOBILE CINEMAT	
		COMMUNITY VIEWING CENTERU	
		VIDEO SHOPS/DENSV	
		COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTSW	
		PEER EDUCATIONX	
		SCHOOLY	
		NGOsZ	
		FBOs/CHURCH/MOSQUESAA	
		WOMEN'S GROUPSBB	
		COMMUNITY MEETINGSCC	
		Interpersonal Sources	
		PARENTSDD	
		IN-LAWS EE	
		SPOUSE/PARTNERFF	
		SIBLINGSGG	
		SISTER/BROTHER IN-LAWSHH	
		FRIENDS/NEIGHBORSII	
		OTHER RELATIVESJJ	
		OTHER SOURCES:XX	
		NONEYY	
		DON'T KNOWZZ	

	PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENT					
SOURCE	QUESTIONS	CODING	SKIP			
Now i am g	oing to ask you some questions about yourself.					
Ni bayi ngo	beere awon ibeere nipa ara yin.					
Q74.	Have you ever attended school?	YES1				
	Nje e ti lo si ile iwe ri?	NO2	Q77			
Q75.	What is the highest level of school you	QURANIC ONLY 0	Q77			
	attended: Quranic only, primary, junior	PRIMARY 1				
	secondary, senior secondary, or higher?	JUNIOR SECONDARY (JSS) 2				
	lle iwe ti o ga julo wo ni e lo : ile kewu nikan	SENIOR SECONDARY (SSS) 3				
	ile iwe alakoko bere, ile iwe giga ipele kini, ile	HIGHER 4				
	iwe giga ipele keji, tabi eyi ti o ga julo?					
Q76.	What is the highest (class/form/year) you					
	completed at that level?	CLASS/FORM/YEAR[_ _]				
	Kini (kilaasi/fomu/odun) ti o ga julo ti e pari					
	ni ipele na?					

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	5	digit	facili	$h_{1} + 2$	Indiv	rode	

Q77.	What is your religion? Kini esin yin?	CHRISTIAN, CATHOLIC. 1 CHRISTIAN, PROTESTANT/OTHER. 2 ISLAM. 3 TRADITIONAL 4 NO RELIGION. 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
Q78.	What is your ethnic group? Eya wo ni yin?	OFFICE USE ONLY	
Q79.	What is your current marital status? Kini ipo yin bayi nipa boya omindan tabi adelebo? PROBE FOR EXACT STATUS	CURRENTLY MARRIED	• Q82
		SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED6	
Q80.	Is your husband/partner living with you now, or does he stay elsewhere? Se oko yin/enikeji yin ngbe pelu yin tabi won ngbe ni ibomiran?	LIVING WITH YOU	
Q81.	Have you ever discussed family planning with your husband/Partner? Nje e ba oko yin/enikeji yin soro nipa ifetosomobibi ri?	YES	
Q82.	In the last 6 months, have you discussed family planning with anyone else, apart from a husband or partner? Laarin osu mefa sehin, nje e se iforoweoro pelu enikankan nipa ifetosomobibi yato si oko yin tabi enikeji yin ti e nri dede?	YES	
Q83.	CHECK Q4: FOR DELIVERY-RELATED SERV	/ICE OR Q25 CURRENTLY PREGNANT	
	IF Q4= FAMILY PLANNING (01), GROWTH MONITORING (06), CHILD IMMUNIZATION (0 STI MANAGEMENT (08), HIV/AIDS MANAGEMENT (09), CURATIVE SERVICES (VCT (11), OTHER (96) AND Q25 = 2 OR 8 FOR NOT CURRENTLY PREGNANT	IF Q4= ANTENATAL CARE (02), DELIVERY 07), SERVICES (03), POSTNATAL CARE (04), OR POST-ABORTION CARE (05), OR	· Q85
Q84.	Have you ever been pregnant? Nje e ti loyun ri?	YES	Q86
Q85.	How many living children of your own do you have? Omo melo ti o wa laaye le ni? RECORD NUMBER GIVEN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	
Q86.	[After the birth of this child] Would you like to have (a/another) child in the future? [Lehin ti e bi omo yi] Nje e ma fe ni (omo /omo miran) ni ojo iwaju?	YES	Q88
Q87.	[After the birth of this child] How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? [Lehin ti e bi omo yi] Igba wo ni e fe duro pe to ki e to bi (omo/omo miran)?	LESS THAN A YEAR	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO:[<u> </u>		<u> </u>]	
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Q88.	How many times have you had sex in the last three (3) months? Igba melo ni e ni ibalopo niwon osu meta sehin?	NUMBER OF TIMES[_ _ _] OR		
		NONE00	00	
		DAILY99	91	
		WEEKLY99		
		MONTHLY99	93	
		OTHER99	96	
		(SPECIFY)		
			98	
Q89.	Did anyone come with you to the facility today?	YES	-	Q91
	Nje eni kankan bayin wa si ile iwosan yi loni?			
Q90.	Who came with you?	CHILD(REN)A		
	Ta lo ba yin wa?	HUSBANDB		
		MOTHERC		
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.	MOTHER-IN-LAWD		
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIEND		
		OTHERX		

	poing to ask you some questions about the hous beere awon ibeere nipa idile yin ti e ngbe.	sehold in which you live.
Q91.		
Q01.	Where do you currently live?	VILLAGE/TOWN NAME
	Nibo ni e ngbe bayi?	LGA NAME
		OFFICE USE ONLY
		STATE NAMEOFFICE USE ONLY
Q92.	What is the predominant material that the	NATURAL ROOFING
Q92.	roof of your house is made of?	NO ROOF11
	Tool of your house is made or:	THATCH/PALM LEAF /REED/GRASS12
	Kini ohun ikole pataki ti e fi se orule ile ti e	DUNG/MUD
	ngbe?	DONO/MOD10
	ngbe?	RUDIMENTARY ROOFING
	PROBE FOR PREDOMINANT MATERIAL	RUSTIC MAT21
		PALM/BAMBOO22
	USED; ONLY CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE.	WOOD PLANKS23
		CARDBOARD24
		PLASTIC BAGS25
		TIN CANS26
		CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS27
		FINISHED ROOFING
		METAL/ZINC31
		CERAMIC TILES33
		CEMENT34
		ROOFING SHINGLES35
		ASBESTOS36
		CONCRETE37
		OTHER96
		(SPECIFY)

000	AA/Is - (1) - d - C (- 9 - C C - 99 - 1	FI HOU OD BOUD EI HOU TOU TT	
Q93.	What kind of toilet facility does your	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET	
	household have?	FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK	
	Iru ilo ighonso wo ni idilo vin ni?	FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE	
	Iru ile igbonse wo ni idile yin ni?	FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE14	
		FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE	
		1 LOGIT, BOTT I MILOW WITERE	
		PIT LATRINE	
		VENTILATED IMPROVED	
		PIT LATRINE	
		PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22	
		PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/	
		OPEN PIT	
		COMPOSTING TOILET	
		BUCKET TOILET41	
		HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE51	
		NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD	
		OTHER 96	
		(SPECIFY)	
Q94.	Is it inside or outside your dwelling?	INSIDE DWELLING1	· <u></u>
	Se inu ile lo wa tabi lode?	OUTSIDE DWELLING2	
Q95.	Do you share this toilet with other	YES1	
	households?	NO2 DON'T KNOW8	
	Nje e nlo ile igbonse yi pelu awon idile miran?	DON NNOW	
Q96.	What is the main source of drinking water for	PIPED WATER	
400 .	your household?	INTO DWELLING11	
		PIPED TO YARD/PLOT12	
	Ni bo ni ibi pataki ti idile yin ti ma npon omi	PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE13	
	mimu?		
		TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE21	
		DUC WELL	
		DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31	
		UNPROTECTED WELL32	
		STATIOTED WELL	
		WATER FROM SPRING	
		PROTECTED SPRING41	
		UNPROTECTED SPRING42	
		DAINWATED	
		RAINWATER WITHIN THE YARDIDLOT	
		WITHIN THE YARD/PLOT51 OUTSIDE THE YARD/PLOT52	
		OUTSIDE THE TANDIFLUT 32	
		TANKER TRUCK61	
		CART WITH SMALL TANK71	
		SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/	
		RAKE/POND/STREAM/	
		CANAL)81	
		BOTTLED WATER91	
		WATER DISPENSER 92 SACHETS 93	
		OTHER 96	
Q97.	How many rooms in total are in your		
	household, including rooms for sleeping but		
	not including bathrooms and kitchen?	ROOMS (TOTAL)	
	Yara melo lapapo lo wa ni ile yin pelu awon		
	ti e sun yato si baluwe ati ile idana?	1/20	
Q98.	Does your household have electricity?	YES1	
000	Nle idile yi ni ina mona mona?	NO2	
Q99.	Does this household have a generator? Nje idile yi ni ero ina mona mona?	YES1 NO2	
	rige rulle yi ili ero ilia iliona iliona:	INOZ	

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION NO	o:[I_	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>]
		5	diait	facil	tv + 2	Indiv	code	۵

2			
1212	Q100.		
2	0101		
1212	Q101.		
2	O102		
12	Q102.		
2			NO2
2			
2	O102		VEC 1
1 2 1 2	Q 103.		
212			NO2
212	Q104.	Does your household own an electric iron?	YES1
2	Q104.		
1		monamona?	1102
1	Q105.	Does your household have subscription to	YES1
1	Q 100.	any cable network?	NO
			1102
		amohunmaworan adhaiye Kankan?	
	Q106.	Does your household own a VCR/DVD	YES1
	Q 100.		
		Nje idile yi ni ate amohunmaworan	
		(VCR/DVD)?	
1	Q107.		YES1
			NO2
	Q108.		YES1
1			NO2
		Does your household own an electric fan?	YES1
2	Q109.	Does your nousenold own an electric fair:	
2 1	Q109.		NO2
2 1	Q109.	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona?	
2 1		Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina	
2 1	Q109. Q110.	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona?	NO2
2 1		Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina	NO2
2 1 2	Q110.	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E	NO
2 1 2	Q110.	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E	NO2
2 1 2	Q110.	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E very much for taking the time to answer my que	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW E very much for taking the time to answer my que	NO
2 	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2 1 2	Q110. Thank you completely	Nje idile yi ni ero ategun ti o nlo ina monamona? RECORD THE TIME WHEN THE INTERVIEW Every much for taking the time to answer my que confidential. Have a good day!	NO
2	Q107. Q108.	Does your household own a mattress? Nje idile yi ni Ibusun timutimu? Does your household own a refrigerator? Nje idile yi ni ero amohun tutu? (Firigi)	YES
	Q106.	player?	YES1 NO2
	0106		VEC 1
		amohunmaworan agbaiye Kankan?	
		Nje idile yi san owo asansile fun ero	
			NO2
1	Q 105.	Does your nousehold have subscription to	
1	0105		VEC
1	Q104.	Nje idile yi ni ohun iloso ti o nlo ina	NO2
2 1 2	0104	(telifison)?	VEC 1
2 		Nje idile yi ni ero amohunmaworan	NO2
2	Q103.	Does your household own a television?	YES1
2		monamona/ gaasi?	
2		Nje idile yi ni ohun idana ti oyinbo oni ina	110
12		cooker/ burner?	NO2
12	Q102.	Does your household have electric/gas	YES1
2		Nje idile yi ni ero asoromagbesi (radio)?	NO2
1212	Q101.	Does your household have a radio?	YES1
2		Nje idile yi ni ero ibanisoro alagbeka?	NO2
12	Q 100.		
12	Q100.		
12	Q100.	Does your household have a mobile phone?	YES1





Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project Pharmacy Audit – Nigeria - 2011

CITY NAME & CODE (Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibada	CITY NAME & CODE									
LGA NAME & CODE										
LOCALITY NAME & COD	E									
PHARMACY NAME AND	CODE									
PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF	THIS PHARMACY SHOP _									
Latitude	Altitude									
MANAGING AUTHORITY Government										
INTERVIEWER VISITS (Specify)										
VISIT No.	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT						
DATE	DAY/ MONTH/YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR [//11_]	DAY [_] MONTH [_]						
INTERVIEWER'S NAME INTERVIEWER CODE RESULT*				YEAR [2_0_1_1_1]						
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME	[//11_] H H M M	[//11_] H H M M	[//11_] H H M M	TOTAL NO. OF VISITS						
DESTROYED	PRESULT CODES: 1. COMPLETED 2. PHARMACY MOVED OR IS DESTROYED 3. RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE CSpecify ENGLISH HAUSA YORUBA IGBO PIDGIN OTHER(SPECIFY) TRANSLATOR USED?									
	THE STREET I	2 3 4	5 6	. 1 2						

	E PERSON IN CHARGE OF MED EDGEABLE ABOUT PHARMACE				VIDER MOST		
POSITIO	N OF PERSON INTERVIEWED			SEX OF P	ERSON INTERVIEWE	D	
	ARMACIST MANAGER/PROPRIETO CIST MANAGER/PROPRIETOR			MALE	1		
	CIST			FEMALE	2		
PHARMA	CY TECHNICIAN	4					
ATTEND	ANTS	5					
OTHER_		6					
	(SPECIFY)	1					
	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR			KEYED BY		
NAME		NAME		NAME			
CODE:		CODE:		CODE:			
DATE [//11_]	DATE [//11_]		DATE [// 11_]			
	MM YY	DD MM YY		DD MM YY			
Q1.	RECORD THE TIME						
	(IN 24 HOUR FORMAT)	Hour	Minute	s			
CENER	AL FACILITY INFORMATION	N				1	
Source		11	Coding			Skip	
Q2.	In this PHARMACY shop, how m	any regular, permanent staff	County			Onip	
	(workers) work here?	, ,					
Q3.	In what year did this facility open	?	YEAR OPENED				
	PROBE: This is very important. (
	facility is? For example, would yo	ou say it is about 1, 2, 3, 7, 11,		DON'T KNO	DW9998		
	etc years old? FILL IN EITHER OLD.	YEAR OPENED <u>OR YEARS</u>	<u>OR</u>		7		
	OLD.		YEARS OL	.D			
Q4.	On average, how many hours pe	r day is the pharmacy open?	HOURS PER DAY				
Q5.	On average, how many days per	week is the facility open?	DAYS PER WEEK				
Q6.	Is there a trained registered phar time here?	macist who works at least part-	YES1 NO2			▶ Q8	
Q7.	How many hours per week does pharmacist work here?	the trained registered	Hours per v				
Q8.	Who is the principal person responsible for ordering, receiving supplies.	PHARMACIST 1 DISPENSER 2 NON-PHARMACIST MANAGER 3 NON-PHARMACIST PROPRIETOR 4 SUPPLIES OFFICER 5 STORE ASSISTANT 7 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)					
Q9.	Is there a stock register where th received, the amount disbursed, (stock balance) is recorded?	e amount of each medicine and the amount present today	YES, REPO	ERVED	l2	Q12	
Q10.	How often do you update or recorecords?	ncile your inventory/stock	EVERY	DAY(S)			
			RECEIVED NEVER OTHER	TEMS ARE O OR DISBURSED . (s	97 pecify)96		
Q11.	Is the stock maintenance system	computerized?	YES		1		

0.10		LOTOCK DECORDS LIDEATED ON THE DAY	
Q12.	CIRCLE THE RESPONSE THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE SYSTEM.	STOCK RECORDS UPDATED ON THE DAY ITEM RECEIVED/DISBURSED	
		STOCK RECORDS NOT ALWAYS UPDATED WHEN ITEM DISBURSED, BUT RECORD OF ITEMS RECEIVED /DISTRIBUTED	
		OBSERVED2	
		NO RECORDS OBSERVED3	
		RECORDS NOT UP TO DATE4	
		OTHER6 (SPECIFY)	
012	Have you received any training on family planning?	YES1	
Q13.	have you received any training on family planning?	NO	Q16
Q14.	When was the last family planning training that you attended?	DAYS AGO1	QIO
		WEEKS AGO2 MONTHS AGO3	
		YEARS AGO4	
Q15.	What were the issues covered in the last training?	CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY UPDATEA EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. DO NOT READ OUT OPTIONS	COUNSELING/LAMB NATURAL FP (STANDARD DAYS, CYCLE	
	DO NOT READ OUT OF HONS		
		BEADS, ETC.)	
		PILLSE	
		CONDOMSF	
		SPERMICIDEG EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVEH	
		IUD	
		INJECTABLESJ	
		DIAPHRAGMK	
		OTHERSX (SPECIFY)	
Q16.	Is information and counseling related to family planning ever	YES	
Ψ.σ.	provided by staff from this facility to clients?	NO	
Q17.	Before buying a method of family planning in this pharmacy,	DON'T KNOW	
Q17.	would you say that a woman receives FP information and	SOMETIMES	
	counseling always, sometimes, or never?	NEVER3	
040	ODOEDVE WILLETHED THERE ARE ANY FAMILY DI ANNINO	DON'T KNOW	
Q18.	OBSERVE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY FAMILY PLANNING PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS ON DISPLAY (EG, POSTERS,	DISPLAYED1 NOT DISPLAYED2	
	BROCHURES, DANGLERS, CALENDARS, ETC.)	THO I BIOLE THE BIOLOGICAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO	
Q19.	Does this pharmacy provide family planning methods?	YES1	Q22a
		NO	
Q20.	Would you be willing to sell family planning methods at this	YES1	
	shop?	NO	END
004	Which weekleads would van handling to call?	DON'T KNOW	END
Q21.	Which methods would you be willing to sell?	COMBINED PILL	
	MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE	PILL (TYPE UNSPECIFIED)C	
	CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	MALE CONDOM	
		FEMALE CONDOM E	
		IUDF	ALL GO TO
		DIAPHRAGM	END
		INJECTABLES	
		IMPLANT	
		EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVESK	
		OTHER (specify) X /	1

		ITRACEPTIVES ARE AVAILAB BSERVED, ASK IF THERE HAS					URS) DURING THE L	AST 12 MONTHS AN	D LAST 30 DAYS.
CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q22a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q22b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING TO BE DONE IN OFFICE).	Q22c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/ BRAND]?	Q22d. What is the average retail sales volume in a month?	Q22e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q22f. Has	Q22g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q22h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q22i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stockouts combined)?
(1) Combination oral contraceptives (estrogen and pro-	YES1 NO2 →(2)	[] BRAND (1)	RETAIL PRICE PER CYCLE: L BRAND (1)	SALES VOLUME (CYCLES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
gestin)		BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) L L L BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) Don't know998 BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (1) BRAND (2)	BRAND (1) Don't know98 BRAND (2) Don't know98
		[_ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(2) Progestin- only oral contra- ceptives	YES1 NO2□(3)		RETAIL PRICE PER CYCLE:	SALES VOLUME (CYCLES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		[_ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q22a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q22b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q22c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a	Q22e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q22f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q22g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q22h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q22i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stock- outs combined)?
(3) Emergenc y contracept ives	YES1 NO2→(4)		RETAIL PRICE PER PACK:	SALES VOLUME (PACKS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(4) Male condoms	YES1 NO2→(5)		RETAIL PRICE PER PIECE:	SALES VOLUME (PIECES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)		BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q22a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q22b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q22c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a	Q22e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q22f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q22g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q22h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q22i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stock- outs combined)?
(5) Female condoms	YES1 NO2→(6)		RETAIL PRICE PER PIECE:	SALES VOLUME (PIECES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(6) Spermicid e (foam, foaming tablets,	YES1 NO2→(7)		RETAIL PRICE PER UNIT:	SALES VOLUME (UNITS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
gel)		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q22a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q22b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q22c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a	Q22e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q22f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q22g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q22h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q22i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stock- outs combined)?
(7) Injectable s (Depo, Noristerat)	YES1 NO2→(8)		RETAIL PRICE PER INJECTABLE:	SALES VOLUME (INJECTS)	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(8) Implant (e.g. Implanon or Jadelle)	YES1 NO2→ (Q23a)		RETAIL PRICE PER IMPLANT:	SALES VOLUME (IMPLANTS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
or dadelie)		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

Now I would like to a ONLY ASK ABOUT	sk you about your specific stocks of different far THOSE METHODS THAT ARE AVAILABLE F	nily planning methods/products.
CONTRACEPTIVE	Q23a. Where does your stock of CONTRACEPTIVE (most popular brands) come from? CHOOSE ALL.	Q23b. On average, how long does it take to receive your supplies after you have placed an order? READ LIST.
(01) Combination oral contraceptives (estrogen and progestin)	Government	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other (Specify)
(02) Progestin-only oral contraceptives	Don't know	Don't know
(03) Emergency contraceptives	Government	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8
(04) Male condoms	Sovernment	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify)
(05) Female condoms	Government	Don't know
(06) Spermicide	Government. A Intl NGO B Local NGO C Pharmacy wholesaler/distributor D Other X (Specify) Don't know	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8
(07) Injectables (e.g., Depo Provera, Noristerat)	Government A Intl NGO B Local NGO C Pharmacy wholesaler/distributor D Other X (Specify) Z Don't know Z Government A	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8
(08) Implant (Norplant)	Government	One week or less1 Between 2-4 weeks2 Between 5-8 weeks3 More than 8 weeks4 Other6 (Specify) Don't know8

Q24.	If there is a shortage of a specific CONTRACEPTIVE between routine orders, what is the <u>most common</u> procedure followed by this pharmacy?	SPECIAL ORDER1	Q26
	- Submit special order to normal supplier	PHARMACY PURCHASE 2	Q26
	- Pharmacy purchases from private market	CLIENTS PURCHASE ELSEWHERE3	Q26
	- Clients must purchase from another outlet	PHARMACY BORROWS	
	- Facility borrows from neighboring Pharmacy	NONE OF THE ABOVE	Q26
	- None of the above		
Q25.	When you borrow supplies, from what outlet do you most often borrow?	NAME:	
Q26.	From which type of outlet do you borrow supplies?	Government	

	Q27a. What is	Q27b. What is	Q27c. Is there a	Q27d. What	Q27e. Do you require	Q27f. Would you	Q27g. Do you require
	the minimum	the maximum	minimum number of	is that	a partner's consent	offer METHOD to	a prescription for a
	age that you	age that you	children a person	minimum	before you will	an unmarried	client to receive this
CONTRACEPTIVE	would offer this METHOD?	would offer this METHOD?	must have before you will offer METHOD?	number of children?	provide METHOD?	person?	METHOD?
Combination oral			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO 2 → Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO2
(estrogen and	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 → Q27e				
progestin)	DK98	DK98					
) Progestin-only oral	DIX	DK	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO2 →Q27e DK8 → Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93					
	DK98	DK98					
B) Emergency			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO 2 → Q27e DK8 → Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93					
) Male condoms	DK90	DK98	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
) Male Condoms			NO2 → Q27e DK8 → Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DR 9 Q27e				
	DK98	DK98					
5) Female condoms			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
,			NO 2 →Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
			DK8 → Q27e				
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93					
Charminida (fa	DK98	DK98	YES1		YES 1	YES1	YES 1
Spermicide (foam, foaming tablets,			YES1 NO2 →Q27e		YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2
gel)			DK8 → Q27e		100 2	140 2	NO 2
901)	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DIX				
	DK98	DK98					
7) Injectables (e.g.			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
Depo Provera/			NO 2 → Q27e		NO 2	NO2	NO 2
DMPA)	NO MIN' CO	NO MAY CO	DK8 → Q27e				
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98					
B) Implant (e.g.	DIX	DIX	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
Implant (e.g.			NO 2 →Q27e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
Jadelle)			DK8 → Q27e				
•	NO MIN93	NO MAX93					
	DK98	DK98					1

	Is this pharmacy linked with any organization that provide					
	planning methods and materials at a discounted rate or	for free (such	No		Q 30 Q 30	
0200	as PPFN or SFH)? What is the name of the organization?		Don't know	Q29b What year did this facility begin to		
Q29a.	what is the name of the organization?		associate with each organizatio			
	1.		descende with each organization	T I		
			Year			
			Don't know	. 9998		
	2.		Veer			
			Year			
			Don't know	. 9998		
	3.			1 1 1		
			Year			
	4.		Don't know	. 9998		
	4.		Year			
			Don't know	. 9998		
Q30.	Organizations like SFH and PPFN sometimes distribute		Yes 1			
	a lower price to pharmacies to sell. These are called so	cially	No 2 ——		Q32	
	marketed products. Do you have socially marketed contraceptive products in	in stock?	Don't know 8		Q32	
Q31.	What are all the socially marketed family planning products					
ασ	have in stock? LIST SPECIFIC FAMILY PLANNING B			[]		
	NAMES.					
				_[]		
	(CODE WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE OFFICE)					
				_Lll		
STORAGE	& STOCK: Now I would like to see the place where co	ontraceptive m	ethods are stored. We are just	t trying to get	an idea of	
	help outlets improve their stocking and storing method					
purposes ar	nd will be kept strictly confidential.					
Q32.						
-	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE		1			
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR	NO	2			
		NO	SERVE STORAGE		O38	
Q33.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR	NO	2		Q38	
Q33.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR	NO	2 SSERVE STORAGE 3———————————————————————————————	→	Q38	
Q33.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE	NO CANNOT OB AREA	2 SSERVE STORAGE 3 1 2	•	Q38	
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT	NO CANNOT OB AREA	2 SSERVE STORAGE 3———————————————————————————————	•	Q38	
Q34.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING	NO	2 SERVE STORAGE	•	Q38	
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	NO	SERVE STORAGE	•	Q38	
Q34.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING	NO	2 SERVE STORAGE	•	Q38	
Q34. Q35.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN.	NO		•	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC).	NO	2 SERVE STORAGE	•	Q38	
Q34. Q35.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE	NO		•	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC).	NO		•	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE	NO		•	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT.	NOCANNOT OB AREA	2 SERVE STORAGE	FROM	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT.	NO		FROM 1	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT.	NOCANNOT OB AREA		1	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT. Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or expired family planning methods from the usable products, and remove them from the inventory?	NO		1 ED ITEMS	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT. Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or expired family planning methods from the usable products, and remove them from the inventory? IF YES, ASK TO SEE EVIDENCE OF EACH OF THE	NO		1 ED ITEMS	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT. Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or expired family planning methods from the usable products, and remove them from the inventory?	NO		1 RED ITEMS 2	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT. Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or expired family planning methods from the usable products, and remove them from the inventory? IF YES, ASK TO SEE EVIDENCE OF EACH OF THE INDICATED PRACTICES AND ALL THAT WERE	NO		EED ITEMS 2 3	Q38	
Q34. Q35. Q36.	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR DAMPNESS OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT LEAKING OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN. OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC). OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE STORED UPRIGHT. Does the pharmacy separate damaged and/or expired family planning methods from the usable products, and remove them from the inventory? IF YES, ASK TO SEE EVIDENCE OF EACH OF THE INDICATED PRACTICES AND ALL THAT WERE OBSERVED. ALSO ASK FOR THE TALLY CARD TO	NO		EED ITEMS 2 3	Q38	

Q39.	OBSERVE WHETHER THERE IS A FUNCTIONAL REFRIGERATOR IN THE SHOP FOR STORING MEDICINES	YES, OBSERVED REFRIGERATOR AND FUNCTIONAL
Q40.	RECORD THE TIME	Hour Minutes
	you very much for taking the time to answer my questions. Intial. Have a good day!	Once again, any information you have given will be kept
COMMI		





Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project Chemists/Patent Medicine Stores (PMS) – Nigeria - 2011

CITY NAME & CODE_ (Abuja=1, Benin=2, Ibadan=3	3, Ilorin=4, Kaduna=5, 2					
LGA NAME & CODE						
LOCALITY NAME & CODE_						
FACILITY NAME AND COD	E					
PHYSICAL ADDRESS OF TI	HIS STORE					
LOCATION OF CHEMIST/PN GPS Reading Altitude						
Longitude	E	INTERVIEWER VISI	rs			
VICIT No				FINIAL MICIT		
VISIT No.	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT		
DATE	DAY/ MONTH/YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR	DAY [_]		
	/11_]	//11_]	[//_11_]	MONTH []		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				YEAR [2_[0_[1_[1_]		
INTERVIEWER CODE						
RESULT*						
NEXT VISIT: DATE	[//11_]	[//11_]	[//11_]	TOTAL NO. OF VISITS		
TIME						
	нн мм	нн мм	нн мм			
*RESULT CODES: 1. COMPLETED 2. PHARMACY MOVED OR IS DESTROYED 3. RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE 6. POSTPONED 7. OTHER (SPECIFY)						
SPECIFY ENGLISH HAUSA YORUBA IGBO PIDGIN OTHER(SPECIFY) TRANSLATOR USED?						

	RSON WHO IS THE OWNE		SHE IS NOT PRE	ESENT, ASK TO SEE THE	PERSON MOST		
OSITION OF = OWNER = EMPLOYE	F RESPONDENT EE APPRENTICE		SEX OF RESPONDENT 1= MALE 2= FEMALE				
	(SPECIFY)			1			
	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDI	ITOR	KEYED) BY		
AME		NAME		NAME			
DDE:		CODE:		CODE:			
ATE [// DD MM	_	DATE [//11_] DD MM YY		DATE [_/ _/ 11_] DD MM YY			
Q1.	RECORD THE TIME (IN 24 HOUR FORM	AT)	Hour	Minutes			
	NERAL INFORMATION						
Q2.	rce Questions What is the highest lever attended: Quranic only secondary, senior secondary.	vel of school you y, primary, junior ondary, or higher?	Coding Skip QURANIC ONLY				
Q3.	What is the highest (cl completed at that leve	lass/form/year) you	CLASS/FORM/YEAR[_ _]				
Q4.	Do you have any pro qualification?	fessional medical	YES				
Q5.	What is your medical	qualification?	PHYSICIAN REGISTERED PHAPHARMACY TECHNURSE MIDWIFE NURSE/ MIDWIFE CHEW				
Q6.	In this shop, how ma staff (workers) work t	ny regular, permanent	OTHER				
Q7.	Do you have an offici for PMV trainees?		YES		Q9		
Q8.	How many trainees a training?	re you currently					
Q9.	Q9. In what year did this shop open? PROBE, IF RESPONDANT SAYS DON'T KNOW: THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT. Can you tell me how old this shop is? For example, would you say it is about 7 years old? 10 years old? (etc.)		FILL IN EITHE YEAR OPENE OR YEARS OLD .	DON'T KNOW9998			
Q10.	On average, how many hopen?	iours per day is the shop	HOURS PER DAY				
Q11.	On average, how many of shop open?	lays per week is the	DAYS PER WEEK				

Q12.	Do you belong to any trade-related association(s)?	YES	Q14 Q14 Q14
Q13.	If yes, which association(s):	1	
Q14.	Do you belong to any health-related association(s)?	YES	Q16a Q16a Q16a
Q15.	If yes, which association(s):	1	
Q16a.	Is there a stock register for family planning methods received, the amount disbursed, and the amount present today (stock balance) is recorded?	YES, OBSERVED	
Q16b.	How often do you update or reconcile your inventory/stock records?	EVERY DAY(S) THE DAY ITEMS ARE RECEIVED OR DISBURSED 95 NEVER 97 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
Q16c	Is the stock maintenance system computerized?	YES	
Q16d.	CIRCLE THE RESPONSE THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE SYSTEM.	STOCK RECORDS UPDATED ON THE DAY ITEM RECEIVED/DISBURSED	
Q17.	Have you received any training on family planning?	YES	Q20 Q20
Q18.	When was the last family planning training that you attended?	DAYS AGO1 WEEKS AGO2 MONTHS AGO3 YEARS AGO4	
Q19.	What were the issues covered in the last training? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONTRACEPTIVE TECHNOLOGY UPDATEA EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING COUNSELING/LAM	
fan	ould you be willing to attend any future training on nily planning/birth spacing or other reproductive alth needs?	YES	

Q20.

Q21.	Do you talk about family planning/birth spacing to your customers/clients?	YES	Q23
Q22.	Would you be willing to talk about family planning/birth spacing to customers/clients?	YES	
Q23.	Do you refer clients/customers to other stores or facilities for family planning/birth spacing methods?	YES	
Q24.	Do you provide materials on family planning/birth spacing to your customers/clients?	YES	Q26
Q25.	Would you be willing to provide materials on family planning/birth spacing to customers/clients?	YES	
Q26.	OBSERVE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY FAMILY PLANNING PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS ON DISPLAY (EG, POSTERS, BROCHURES, DANGLERS, CALENDARS, ETC.)	DISPLAYED1 NOT DISPLAYED2	
Q27.	Would you be willing to display (additional) information/educational materials on family planning/birth spacing at this shop?	YES	
Q28.	Do you provide family planning/birth spacing methods at this shop?	YES	Q32a
Q29.	Would you be willing to sell family planning/birth spacing methods at this shop?	YES	Q31 Q31
Q30.	Which methods would you be willing to sell? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	COMBINED PILL A PROGESTIN-ONLY PILL B PILL (UNSPECIFIED) C MALE CONDOM D FEMALE CONDOM E IUD F SPERMICIDE G DIAPHRAGM H INJECTABLES I IMPLANT J EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION K OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
Q31.	What would help influence you to decide to provide family planning information and methods? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FREE TRAINING	→ END

ASK IF THE FOLLOWING CONTRACEPTIVES ARE AVAILABLE. FOR EACH ITEM, CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.										
CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q32a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q32b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q32c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	C-OUT (BRAND N Q32d. What is the average retail sales volume in a month?	Q32e. Is [PRODUCT/BRAND] currently available?	E FOR AT LEAST 24 HO Q32f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q32g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q32h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q32i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stockouts combined)?	
(1) Combination oral contraceptives (estrogen and progestin)	YES1 NO2→(2)	[] BRAND (1)	RETAIL PRICE PER CYCLE: [BRAND (1)	SALES VOLUME (CYCLES): BRAND (1)	YES1 NO2 BRAND (1)	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS: BRAND (1)	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS: BRAND (1)	
<i>σ</i> ,		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	Don't know998 BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	Don't know98 BRAND (2) Don't know98	
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98	
(2) Progestin- only oral contra- ceptives	YES1 NO2→(3)		RETAIL PRICE PER CYCLE:	SALES VOLUME (CYCLES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98	
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _ BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98	
		[_ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98	

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q32a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q32b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q32c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a month?	Q32e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q32f. Has	Q32g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q32h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q32i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stockouts combined)?
(3) Emergenc y contracept ives	YES1 NO2→(4)	,	RETAIL PRICE PER PACK:	SALES VOLUME (PACKS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
IVCS		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		[_ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(4) Male condoms	YES1 NO2→(5)		RETAIL PRICE PER PIECE:	SALES VOLUME (PIECES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q32a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q32b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q32c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a	Q32e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q32f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q32g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q32h. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q32i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stockouts combined)?
(5) Female condoms	YES1 NO2→(6)	,	RETAIL PRICE PER PIECE:	SALES VOLUME (PIECES):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		[_ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(6) Spermicid e (foam, foaming tablets,	YES1 NO2→(7)		RETAIL PRICE PER UNIT:	SALES VOLUME (UNITS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
gel)		[_ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

CONTRA- CEPTIVE (ASK FOR MOST POPULAR BRANDS)	Q32a. Does this pharmacy usually sell the following FP methods?	Q32b. What brands do you usually stock? LIST ALL BRAND NAMES USUALLY STOCKED, EVEN IF CURRENTLY OUT OF STOCK. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BRANDS, LIST THE 3 MOST POPULAR BRANDS (CODING WILL BE DONE IN THE OFFICE).	Q32c. What is the retail price (in Naira) for [PRODUCT/BRAND]?	the average retail sales volume in a	Q32e. Is [PRODUCT/ BRAND] currently available?	Q32f. Has [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out in this store for at least 24 hours in the last ONE year? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND.	Q32g. In the past one year, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/BRAND] (all stock-outs combined)?	Q32h. Has_ [PRODUCT/ BRAND] been stocked out for at least 24 hours in the last ONE month (30 days)? IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO NEXT BRAND/ METHOD.	Q32i. In the last 30 days, for how many total days were you stocked out of [PRODUCT/ BRAND] (all stock- outs combined)?
(7) Injectable s (Depo, Noristerat)	YES1 NO2→(8)	,	RETAIL PRICE PER INJECTABLE:	SALES VOLUME (INJECTS)	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
		[] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
		BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98
(8) Implant (e.g. Implanon or Jadelle)	YES1 NO2→ (Q33a)		RETAIL PRICE PER IMPLANT:	SALES VOLUME (IMPLANTS):	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:	YES1 NO2 DK8	RECORD DAYS:
or sadelle)		[_ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	[_ _ _] BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know998	BRAND (1)	BRAND (1) Don't know98
			[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	[_ _ _] BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know998	BRAND (2)	BRAND (2) Don't know98
		BRAND (3)	[_ _ _] BRAND (3)	[_ _ _ BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know998	BRAND (3)	BRAND (3) Don't know98

	sk you about your specific stocks of different fa THOSE METHODS THAT ARE AVAILABLE I	
	Q33a. Where does your stock of	Q33b. On average, how long
CONTRACEPTIVE	CONTRACEPTIVE (most popular brands)	does it take to receive your
OOMITOTOEL TIVE	come from? CHOOSE ALL.	supplies after you have placed ar
	Come nom: Onoode ALL.	order? READ LIST.
(04) Cambination	Covernment	
(01) Combination	Government A	One week or less1
oral	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
contraceptives	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
(estrogen and	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
progestin)	OtherX	Other6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know 8
(02) Progestin-only	GovernmentA	One week or less1
oral	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
contraceptives	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
'	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX	Other6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know8
(03) Emergency	GovernmentA	One week or less1
contraceptives	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
contraceptives		Between 5-8 weeks3
	Local NGOC	
	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX	Other6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know8
(04) Male	Government A	One week or less1
condoms	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX	Other 6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know8
(05) Female	GovernmentA	One week or less1
condoms	Intl NGO B	
CONDOMS		Between 2-4 weeks2
	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX	Other6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know8
(06) Spermicide	Government A	One week or less1
, , ,	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	Other X	Other 6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
(07) laia atalala	Don't knowZ GovernmentA	Don't know
(07) Injectables		One week or less1
(e.g., Depo	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
Provera,	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
Noristerat)	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX	Other6
	(Specify)	(Specify)
	Don't knowZ	Don't know8
(08) Implant	Don't knowZ GovernmentA	One week or less1
(Norplant)	Intl NGO B	Between 2-4 weeks2
(Norplant)	Local NGOC	Between 5-8 weeks3
	Pharmacy wholesaler/distributorD	More than 8 weeks4
	OtherX (Specify)	Other6
	(Specify) Don't knowZ	(Specify)
	I Don't know	Don't know8

Q34.	If there is a shortage of a specific CONTRACEPTIVE between routine orders, what is the most common procedure followed by this	SPECIAL ORDER	> Q36
	pharmacy?	PHARMACY PURCHASE 2	P Q36
	- Submit special order to normal supplier	CLIENTS PURCHASE ELSEWHERE3	▶ Q36
	- Pharmacy purchases from private market	PHARMACY BORROWS 4	
	- Clients must purchase from another outlet	NONE OF THE ABOVE	P Q36
	- Facility borrows from neighboring Pharmacy		
	- None of the above		
Q35.	When you borrow CONTRACEPTIVE supplies, from what outlet do you most often borrow?	NAME:	
Q36.	From which type of outlet do you borrow	Government	
Q30.	CONTRACEPTIVE supplies?	Private (for-profit)	
	.,	NGO (not-for profit)3	
		Mission4	
		Other6 (Specify)	

	Q37a. What is	Q37b. What is	Q37c. Is there a	Q37d. What	Q37e. Do you require	Q37f. Would you	Q37g. Do you require
	the minimum	the maximum	minimum number of	is that	a partner's consent	offer METHOD to	a prescription for a
	age that you	age that you	children a person	minimum	before you will	an unmarried	client to receive this
CONTRACEPTIVE	would offer this METHOD?	would offer this METHOD?	must have before you will offer METHOD?	number of children?	provide METHOD?	person?	METHOD?
(1) Combination oral			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO2 → Q37e DK8 → Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
(estrogen and progestin)	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 → Q3/e				
progestini	DK98	DK98					
2) Progestin-only oral			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO2 →Q37e		NO 2	NO2	NO 2
	NO MIN 02	NO MAY 02	DK8 → Q37e				
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98					
3) Emergency		5	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
contraceptives			NO 2 →Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
	NO MIN OO	NO MANY OO	DK8 → Q37e				
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98					
4) Male condoms	DK90	DIX90	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
.,			NO 2 →Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
			DK8 → Q37e				
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93					
	DK98	DK98					
5) Female condoms			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
			NO 2 → Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO2
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 → Q37e				
	DK98	DK98					
(6) Spermicide (foam,			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
foaming tablets,			NO 2 → Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO2
gel)	NO MIN93	NO MAX93	DK8 → Q37e				
	DK98	DK98					
7) Injectables (e.g.			YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
Depo Provera/			NO2 →Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
DMPA)	NO MINI SS	NO MAY OO	DK8 → Q37e				
	NO MIN93 DK98	NO MAX93 DK98					
8) Implant (e.g.	DIX30	DR	YES1		YES1	YES1	YES1
Implant (o.g.			NO 2 →Q37e		NO 2	NO 2	NO 2
Jadelle)			DK8 → Q37e				
	NO MIN93	NO MAX93					
	DK98	DK98					

Q38.	Is this pharmacy linked with any organization that provide planning methods and materials at a discounted rate or	Yes	2 ———	Q 40	
	as PPFN or SFH)?	Don't know		Q40	
Q39a.	What is the name of the organization?		Q39b. What year did this facili associate with each organizati		
	1.		Year Don't know	9998	
	2.		Year	1	
	3.		Don't know	9998	
	3.		Year		
			Don't know	9998	
	4.		Year		
			Don't know	9998	
Q40.	Organizations like SFH and PPFN sometimes distribute	products at	Yes 1		
	a lower price to pharmacies to sell. These are called so		No 2 —		> Q42
	marketed products.		Don't know 8		Q 42
	Do you have socially marketed contraceptive products i				
Q41.	What are all the socially marketed family planning production have in stock? LIST SPECIFIC FAMILY PLANNING BI			_[]	
	NAMES.			[]	
	(CODE WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE OFFICE)				
STORAGE	& STOCK: Now I would like to see the place where co	ontraceptive m	ethods are stored. We are ju-	st trying to ge	t an idea of
how we can	help outlets improve their stocking and storing metho	ds. Remembe	er that my findings will be just u	used for resea	ırch
	nd will be kept strictly confidential.				
Q42.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE				
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM WATER OR		2		
	DAMPNESS		SERVE STORAGE		
0.10			3	>	Q48
Q43.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	_			
Q44.	METHODS ARE OFF THE FLOOR OBSERVE WHETHER THE CEILING ABOVE THE	NU			
Q44.	CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IS INTACT AND NOT				
	LEAKING	100			
Q45.	OBSERVE WHETHER ALL THE CONTRACEPTIVE	YES			
	METHODS ARE PROTECTED FROM THE SUN.	NO	2		
Q46.	OBSERVE WHETHER THE ROOM IS CLEAN OF EVIDENCE OF RODENTS (BATS, RATS) OR PESTS (ROACHES, ETC).	NO			
Q47.	OBSERVE WHETHER THE INJECTABLES ARE	YES	 1		
Q17.	STORED UPRIGHT.				
		NOT APPLIC	ABLE/DON'T		
	CHECK IF THE ARROW ON THE INJECTABLE IS FACING UP		NJECTABLES7		
Q48.	Does the shop separate damaged and/or expired		GED/EXPIRED ITEM REMOVED		
		mily planning methods from the usable products, INVENTORY		. 1	
	and remove them from the inventory?	DEMOVED F	BOM SHELVES AND NO EVE	DED ITEMA	
			REMOVED FROM SHELVES AND NO EXPIRED ITEMS PRESENT 2		
	INDICATED PRACTICES AND ALL THAT WERE	FRESENT			
	OBSERVED. ALSO ASK FOR THE TALLY CARD TO CHECK FOR RECORDED BALANCE.		EMS OBSERVED	3	
			VEC DUT CANNOT OBSEST	4	
		KEPORIED	YES BUT CANNOT OBSERVE.	4	
1		NO		5	

Q49.	OBSERVE WHETHER THERE IS A FUNCTIONAL REFRIGERATOR IN THE SHOP FOR STORING MEDICINES	YES, OBSERVED REFRIGERATOR AND FUNCTIONAL
Q50.	RECORD THE TIME	Hour Minutes
	you very much for taking the time to answer my questions. Intial. Have a good day!	Once again, any information you have given will be kept
COMM	ENTS:	

Appendix B: List of Functionaries

Project Team (DRMC)

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