

## 7. Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the guideline

The implementation and impact of these recommendations will be monitored at the health service, sub-national and national levels based on clearly defined criteria and indicators that are associated with locally-agreed targets. In collaboration with the monitoring and evaluation teams of the WHO Departments of MCA and SRH, data on country- and regional-level adoption of the recommendations will be collected and evaluated in the short to medium term across individual WHO Member States through the WHO Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child And Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) Policy Survey. A full monitoring framework will be developed once the guidelines are finalized. In the meantime, the Guideline Development Group (GDG) suggests the following indicators to be considered, which have been adapted from current global recommended indicators.<sup>49</sup>

- **Length of stay in health facilities after childbirth:** The mean length of stay (days) in health facilities following childbirth; disaggregated by mode of birth (vaginal/caesarean birth).
- **Early routine postnatal care for women (within two days):** The percentage of women who have postnatal contact with a health worker within two days of birth; calculated as the number of women who have a postnatal contact with a health worker while in a health facility or at home following

childbirth, or a postnatal care visit, within two days of childbirth of their most recent live birth in the  $N$  years prior to assessment, divided by the total number of women giving birth in the  $N$  years prior to assessment (regardless of place of birth).

- **Early routine postnatal care for newborns (within two days):** The percentage of newborns who have postnatal contact with a health worker within two days of birth; calculated as the number of newborns who have postnatal contact with a health worker while in health facility or at home following birth, or a postnatal care visit, within two days after birth, divided by the total number of last live births in the  $N$  years prior assessment (regardless of place of birth).
- **Hepatitis B birth dose vaccination:** The percentage of children who have received the first dose of the hepatitis B vaccine in the first 24 hours after birth.

It is important to note there are limitations with these indicators which will be reviewed as the monitoring framework is developed. The Mother and Newborn Information for Tracking Outcomes and Results (MoNITOR) group will be consulted to identify the recommended indicators for measuring postnatal care coverage as well indicators for the quality of care that capture core content of postnatal care contacts with the woman and newborn.

49 WHO maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and ageing data portal: [www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-ageing/maternal-and-newborn-data/maternal-and-newborn---coverage](http://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-ageing/maternal-and-newborn-data/maternal-and-newborn---coverage).