Activitie s	Type/Desc ription	Participa nts/Imme diately responsib le for the execution	Modalities	Responsibil ities	Timeli ne	Monitor ing	Report Submis sion
Camps & Referrals	Camps for Health checkups of eligible couples, ANCs and PNCs will be organized monthly in a village.	ANM, CHOs & MOs	Every village is fixed one day a month considering CHO visit and arogya seva satra. On that day, all expected mothers/ANCs and PNCs to be called for health checkups	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month	DHO/M OH/DD/ CS	Every month to state
	In camps, health checkups and investigati ons are to be done.	ANM, CHOs & MOs	All logistics for investigations are to be made available in such camps. For tests that are not possible in the field -referrals are to be made, or blood samples may be collected if phlebo/technician is made available by PHCs.	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month	DHO/M OH/DD/ CS	Every month to state
		MMU/ Bharari Pathak	In tribal areas, all Medical mobile units and Bharari-Pathak are to be involved in health checkups and investigations.	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month	DHO/M OH/DD/ CS	Every month to state

## E. Examination and Investigation

The following examinations and investigations are expected in the "Vatsalya" programme. Micro-planning should be done at the PHC level by MO to ensure the availability of health workers and logistics at each service delivery platform.

Type of examination/investi gations	Impleme nting health worker	Service delivery platform	Responsible person	Timeline	Monitori ng and supervisi on
History-Addiction, BOH, unmet need	ANM, ASHA, Anganwa di, MMU	VHSND /Camps	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	At the time of registration in the Vatslya program and as and when required	DHO/M OH/DD
Physical Exam- BMI, BP	ANM, ASHA, Anganwa di, MMU	VHSND/Cam ps	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	At the time of registration in the Vatslya program and as and when required	DHO/M OH/DD
HB%, CBC, PS, VDRL, Sickle Cell, Thalassemia, TFT,	ANM, CHO lab technician	VHSND/ Camps/Manav a Vikas camps	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	At the time of registration in the Vatslya program and	DHO/M OH/DD

Type of examination/investi gations	Impleme nting health worker	Service delivery platform	Responsible person	Timeline	Monitori ng and supervisi on
BP, BS, HB <sub>1</sub> AC, Urine-routine and culture, Vit B12, Vit D, Thyroid deficiency	& MOs			as and when required	
Any other test as per the disease condition	ANM, CHOs & MOs	VHSND /Camps/ Manava vikas camps	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	At the time of registration in the Vatslya program and as and when required	DHO/M OH/DD
Sonography (for pregnant women)	Radiologi st/Gyneco logist	Every ANC is to be screened for birth defects. All High-risk ANC will be screened for child growth, and a high alert will be issued.	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Ongoing and as per need	CS/DHO/ MOH/D D

## F. High-risk factors identification before pregnancy and management Package

The main objective of screening and health check-ups in the Vatsalya programme is to identify the high-risk factors for conception, as high-risk status in the preconception period may result in high-risk pregnancy and adverse pregnancy outcomes. The following table shows the recommendations for the common high-risk factors in the preconception period. Addressing them before pregnancy is essential in the continuum of care, which will benefit a child's proper growth and development in his first 1000 days of life.

S N	Risk factors	Recommendation	Timeline/ Frequenc y	Impleme ntation by	Responsible authorities	Monitori ng and supervisi on
1.	Less BMI	<ul> <li>Nutrition counselling,</li> <li>Follow-up weight monitoring, Convergence with any nutrition program in ICDS/WCD,</li> <li>MMN supplementation</li> <li>Diet through ICDS/Tribal Dept</li> </ul>	Monthly	ASHA/ AWW /ANM	Medical officer, THO / CDPO/ AWW Supervisor	DHO/ MOH/ DD/ Dy CEO ICDS/Ur ban CDPOs
	Early marriage (Marriage age <20 years)	<ul> <li>□ Family Welfare counselling for delay in 1st pregnancy and spacing</li> <li>□ Look for Prematurity</li> </ul>	Monthly	ASHA/ AWW /ANM	МО/ТНО	
	Multiple pregnanci es	<ul> <li>□ Family Welfare counselling for spacing and limiting</li> <li>□ Look for PPH</li> <li>□ Precipitous labour &amp; injury</li> </ul>	Monthly	ASHA/A WW /ANM	МО/ТНО	

	Migration prone populatio n	<ul> <li>□ Mapping of migration pattern, place, duration, frequency and timing</li> <li>□ Camps in migrated areas</li> <li>□ Camps at migration sites</li> <li>□ Follow up on migrated eligible couples and children</li> <li>□ Inter-district coordination and information sharing in June</li> <li>□ Inter-departmental convergence with the</li> </ul>	Monthly	ASHA/A WW /ANM	Medical officer/ THO/ CDPO/ AWW supervisor	DHO/ MOH/ DD/ Dy CEO ICDS/Ur ban CDPOs
	Anaemia	WCD department  ☐ IFA supplementation ☐ Regular Hb estimation ☐ Treatment of severe ☐ anaemia as per AMB ☐ protocols ☐ Vit C, MMN ☐ supplementation, ☐ Nutrition counselling for ☐ iron-rich foods ☐ Deworming ☐ Advocating pills for ☐ spacing ☐ HR for PPH death	Monthly	ANM, CHO, MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/MO H/DD
6.	Micronutr ient Deficienc y	Multivitamin and B complex/ MMN supplementation	Monthly	ANM, CHOs & MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/MO H/DD
7.	Calcium Deficienc y	Prophylactic Calcium supplementation	Monthly	ANM, CHOs & MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/ MOH/ DD
8.	Vitamin D deficiency	Vitamin D supplementation	Monthly	ANM, CHOs & MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	
9.	Folic Acid suppleme ntation	<ul> <li>400 μg Folic Acid supplementation from 3 months before expected pregnancy to the first three months of pregnancy</li> <li>5 mg folic acid for identified high-risk eligible women</li> </ul>	Monthly	ANM, CHOs & MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/MO H/DD
10.	RTI/ STIs	<ul> <li>Educating eligible women about symptoms of RTI and STI</li> <li>Counselling about the prevention and treatment of RTI and STI</li> <li>Treatment of RTI and STI at PHCs or higher centres</li> </ul>	Monthly	CHO & MOs	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/MO H/DD

		☐ Follow up and counselling to avoid pregnancy till infection subsides				
11.	Tobacco/ Alcohol addiction	<ul> <li>Counselling at VHSND and through home visits</li> <li>Health check-ups at PHCs and referral to higher facilities where deaddiction services are available</li> </ul>	Monthly	RH/SDH/ DH	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	DHO/MO H/DD
12.	Dietary suppleme ntation	Supplementation of at least 30% of daily calories and other nutrients in Anganwadi Centre	Monthly	Anganwa di Center	CDPO/Anga nwadi workers	CDPO/T HO
13.	Health education for birth preparedn ess, training of birth companio n, EPD mapping, Breastfeed ing counsellin g	Health education of all prepregnant mothers shall be done. AV aids can be used in camps and flip charts by ASHAs/ANM & AWWs.	Monthly	Anganwa di Centre, PHCs, HWCs	Medical officer, THO and CDPO/AW W supervisor	DHO/MO H/DD/Dy CEO ICDS or urban counterpa rt

### G. Follow-up

## 1. Monthly Follow-up of unprotected couples

All registered beneficiaries will be followed up to monitor their health status and the services given per month. Follow-up should be done through house-to-house visits and during OPD at HWC/PHCs, Health camps, VHSNDs and Manav Vikas camps.

Follow-up should be done to check the adherence to the advice given for prepregnancy care. Counselling will continue to plan the pregnancy according to the recommendation from medical officers or specialists.

## 2. Quarterly follow-up of protected couples who have not completed families

All protected couples who are still to undergo permanent family planning methods should be followed up quarterly. Counselling about preconception care and thorough health check-ups should be continued to identify high-risk factors.

Activit ies	Type/Descriptio n	Participants/Im mediately responsible for the execution	Modalities	Responsibi lities	Timel ine	Monito ring	Report Submis sion
Follow -up	Monthly Follow- up of unprotected couples	ANM, CHOs & Mos	Arogya sevasatra/Camp s/Manava vikas camps/H-t-H visits	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month	DHO/M OH/DD	Every month to state
	Quarterly follow- up of protected couples who have not completed families	ANM, CHOs & Mos	Arogya sevasatra/Camp s/Manava vikas camps/H-t-H visits	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month	DHO/M OH/DD	Every month to state

### H. Monitoring and evaluation

To implement the programme effectively, the activities will be monitored by field visits and monthly reports. The following information will be prepared and submitted to the state to assess the program's progress.

#### a. Baseline data

Baseline data about the number of eligible couples, high-risk eligible women, high-risk pregnancy, stillbirth, maternal mortality, low birth weight babies, developmental delays, and infant mortality will be taken from the existing reports.

### b. Training data

Training the staff involved in the program will be a priority to implement the interventions at community and facility levels. Monthly progress on the number of staff trained district-wise will be monitored through online reporting formats.

## c. Number of identified eligible couple

ASHA will do a line listing of eligible couples in her area to have baseline data for the total women of reproductive age

## d. Number of unprotected couples

A total number of unprotected couples will be taken as target beneficiaries to reach out for "Vatsalya" interventions.

Activiti es	Type/Description	Participa nts/Imme diately responsibl e for the execution	Modaliti es	Responsi bilities	Timelin e	Monit oring	Report Submissi on
Reportin g	Baseline: Number of staff trained Number of identified 17- to 19-year-old female Number of identified eligible couple Number of unprotected couples	ASHA, ANM, CHOs & MOs	Through a specified format	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month		Every month to state
	Follow-up: Number of unmarried females with BMI <18.5 Number of females among unprotected couples with BMI <18.5 Number of females with any disease Number of unprotected couples with unmet need	ASHA, ANM, CHOs & MOs	Through a specified format	Medical officer, THO and DHO, MOH	Every Month		Every month to state

# I. Indicators for monitoring program

The following indicators will be taken as performance indicators to monitor the progress and to evaluate the overall outcomes of the Vatsalya programme.

Pro	ocess indicators:
	Number of unprotected couples and number registered
	% age unprotected couples among ECs
	% of women registered for pre-pregnancy care against an estimated eligible couple
	Number of couples with unmet need
	Number of pre-pregnant females with BMI <18.5
	% of females among unprotected couples with BMI <18.5
	% of females among unprotected couples with BMI >25.0
	% of women identified with high-risk factors
	% of women who are currently below 19 years and received advice for contraception
	% of women who have received folic acid/MMN/FS/Injectables in the given month
	% of women who have done Hb estimation
	% of women who are diagnosed with anaemia
	% of women who are diagnosed with severe anaemia
	% of women who are diagnosed with RTI/STI
	% of women who are diagnosed with hypertension
	% of women who are diagnosed with DM
	% of women who have any tobacco/alcohol addiction
	% of women who are diagnosed with Hyperthyroidism
	% of women who are diagnosed with Hemoglobinopathies
	% of women who are diagnosed with any high-risk factors in the pre-pregnancy period
	Number of women receiving behaviour change counselling for general health and pregnancy
	Number of EC gatherings/camps that happened in the district in a month
	Number of EC gatherings/camps that happened in the HWCs in a month
	Number of EC gatherings/camps that happened in the ASHA areas in a month
	The number of training retraining happened in a month, and participants
Ou	tcome indicators:
	% of lower BMI women achieved normal BMI before pregnancies
	% of high-risk women who delayed pregnancy by using any contraceptive method
	% of pregnant women who are currently below 19 years
	% of anaemic women who are treated in the given month
	Number of women reporting symptoms suggestive of STI/RTI treated adequately
	Number of women diagnosed with chronic medical conditions receiving care from a specialist
	Number of women diagnosed with enrollic medical conditions receiving care from a specialist
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies % of registered women who have preterm delivery % of registered women who have stillbirth baby
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week  % Children went into SUW and SAM during 1000 days of growth monitoring
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week  % Children went into SUW and SAM during 1000 days of growth monitoring  % High-Risk Children identified in HBNC & HBYC
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week  % Children went into SUW and SAM during 1000 days of growth monitoring  % High-Risk Children identified in HBNC & HBYC  Does weekly reporting of HBNC/HBYC started through BF & HA/LHVs
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week  % Children went into SUW and SAM during 1000 days of growth monitoring  % High-Risk Children identified in HBNC & HBYC  Does weekly reporting of HBNC/HBYC started through BF & HA/LHVs  % of EC conceive within three months of registration in the Vatsalya program
	Number of women accepting contraception for postponing pregnancy until the risk is managed  Number of women having tobacco and alcohol use reporting cessation before conception  % of ANCs gain 10 to 12 kg weight in pregnancies  % of registered women who delivered with LBW babies  % of registered women who have preterm delivery  % of registered women who have stillbirth baby  % of registered women who have delivered a baby with any birth defect  % Children initiated complementary feeding at 6 months  % malnourished children <6 months of age admitted in NRCs  % LBW babies received KMC in Hospital and at Home  % LBWs received Iron, Calcium, and Vita D up to the 40th week  % Children went into SUW and SAM during 1000 days of growth monitoring  % High-Risk Children identified in HBNC & HBYC  Does weekly reporting of HBNC/HBYC started through BF & HA/LHVs

	Impact Indicators: Reduction in LBW babies Reduction in stillbirth Reduction in preterm delivery Reduction in babies with a birth defect Reduction in SAM & SUVs in children up to 1000 days Increase in timely initiation of complementary feeding Increased spacing between births
The lo	bility of Logistics up to HWCs in rural and urban areas ogistics mentioned are not exhaustive and are for guidance purposes. The District must provide onal logistics, including medicine and consumables, based on local needs and GAPS.
Tr	aining Material (Not Exhaustive):
	Training Module, Examination Cards, Report Registers, Counseling Charts/flip Charts/audio-visual clips
	agnostics (Not Exhaustive):
	Weighing Scale,
	Measuring tape, Hemoglobinometer (Sahalis/digital)- Two per SC and adequate strips or reagents, Glucometers (One per SC and PHC) & Gluco-strips,
	Facility and reagents for investigation or availability of point-of-care tests Outsourced lab services where available
Me	edicines (Not Exhaustive) :
	IFA/MMS,
	Iron Sucrose,
	Calcium,
	Vita D,
	B complex, Multivitamin,
	Vita C,
П	Folic Acid (400mcg),
	NCD medicines

□ Other Medicines for infections, syndromic management, thyroxine, etc

13.







Department of Public Health and Family Welfare, Maharashtra State







