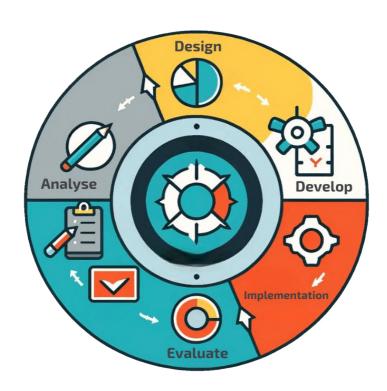
Annual Report FY 2080/81





Government of Nepal
Ministry of Health and Population
National Health Training Center
Teku, Kathmandu



Government of Nepal Ministry of Health and Population National Health Training Center

Teku, Kathmandu

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The constitution of Nepal has established basic health care as the fundamental human right and access to quality health care services is the major responsibility of the state. In line with the constitution of Nepal, NHTC was established in 1993 to enhance the technical and managerial capacity of health care service providers at all levels to deliver quality health care services towards attainments of the optimum level of health status of Nepali citizens. National Health Training Center (NHTC) is a federal body that is responsible for overseeing all health training activities at the federal, provincial and local level through appropriate and quality training delivery, monitoring, evaluation, post training follow- up and research.

The ongoing training activities of NHTC are planned in adherence to the visions, goals and targets of national health policies, international commitments and the needs of health divisions and centres in Nepal. NHTC coordinates and implements training through the active participation and collaboration of the 7 provincial health training centres (PHTC) and 66 clinical training sites. Additionally, it continuously evaluates the performance of trained health professionals and clinical training sites.

It gives me immense pleasure to introduce the Annual report of NHTC for fiscal year 2080/81. This annual report of NHTC provides an overview of different activities that were conducted in FY 2080/81. I am hopeful that the information provided in this annual report will be a valuable resource to all the stakeholders to design and implement evidence-based programs.

I am thankful to all those involved in the preparation and publication of this Annual Report. Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all stakeholders and development partners for their valuable contribution towards the NHTC...

> Yeshoda Aryal Director

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, it is my pleasure to publish the Annual report of NHTC for FY 2080/81. This is the fifth report published by the NHTC after the reconstruction of the health organogram based on the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. This annual report provides the overview of different activities that were conducted in FY 2080/81. It includes summary of annual performances, NHTC structure, overview of training, training sites, and its working modalities. It has also tried to incorporate the difficulties and challenges faced during various stages of the program cycle and offers recommendations on how to deal with such challenges in the future. I am hopeful that the information provided in this annual report will be a valuable resource to all the concerned authorities to design and implement evidence-based programs.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Yashoda Aryal, Director of NHTC, for her guidance in the publication of this annual report. I would like to thank Mr. Babu Ram Bhusal, Senior Public Health Officer, and all NHTC team and Interns of the Central Department of Public Health, IOM for their continued support in compiling and editing this annual report.

Furthermore, I would like to extend my thanks to the development partners, training sites teams, provincial health training centres, and other stakeholders for their support throughout this fiscal year and during the preparation of this report. Lastly, I would like to assure that, we will continue to publish annual reports timely with our continued efforts into improving and enriching its quality and content. We are looking for feedback and suggestions as well like this year,

> Himay Cily Dr Madhab Prasad Lamsal Section Chief

Training Accreditation ad Regulation Section

ABBREVIATIONS

AAC Anesthesia Assistant Course

AAHW Ayurved Auxiliary Health Worker

AHW Auxiliary Health Worker

AMR Antimicrobial Resistance Prevention

ANM Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

ASBA Advanced Skilled Birth Attendant

ASRH Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health

BCM Burn Care Management

BEOC Basic Emergency Obstetric Care

BEMT Basic Emergency Medical Technician

BMEAT Biomedical Equipment Assistant Technician

BMET Biomedical Equipment Technician

BLS Basic Life Support

BPKIHS B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences

CAC Comprehensive Abortion Care

CBIMNCI Community Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and

Childhood Illness

CCHI Climate Change and Health Impact

CCSP Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention

CCTP Critical Care Training Program

CFA Community First Aid

CFWC Chhetrapati Family Welfare Center
CICT Case Investigation and Contact Tracing

CoFP Comprehensive Family Planning and Counseling

COVID-19 Corona Virus Disease 2019
CME Continuity Medical Education

CNBC Comprehensive Newborn Care

CNSI Comprehensive Nutrition Specific Intervention

CTEVT Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training

CTS Clinical Training Skills

CTVIN Cardio-Thoracic and Vascular Intensive Nursing Training

DBMEE Diploma in Biomedical Equipment Engineering

DMPA Depot Medroxy Progesterone Acetate

DoHS Department of Health Services ECCT Essential Critical Care Training EMT Emergency Medical Technician

EmOC Emergency Management of Obstetric Complications

FBIMNCI Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and

Childhood Illness

FCHV Female Community Health Volunteer FCWC Fertility Care and Welfare Center

GBV Gender Based Violence GoN Government of Nepal

HA Health Assistant

HCWM Health Care Waste Management

HF Health Facility

HFOMC Health Facility Operation Management Committee

HRDC Human Resource Development Center

HRH Human Resource for Health

HURIS Human Resource Information System

ICU Intensive Care Unit

IUCD Intrauterine Contraceptive Device IPC Infection Prevention and Control

IT Information Technology

LARC Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives

LRP Learning Resource Package

MA Medical Abortion

MDGP Doctor of Medicine in General Practice

MISP Minimum Initial Service Package

MLP Mid-Level Practicum
MO Medical Officer

MoHP Ministry of Health and Population
MRT Midwifery Refresher Training
MToT Master in Training of Trainers

NHSSP Nepal Health Sector Support Programme

NHTC National Health Training Center
NICU Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NSV Non-Scalpel Vasectomy

OC Outcome

OHAS Occupational Health and Safety

OTTM Operation Theatre Techniques & Management

PAC Post Abortion Care

PEC Primary Emergency Care Program

PP Post-Partum

PEN Package of Essential Non-communicable Diseases

PHTC Provincial Health Training Center

PMTCT Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PNC Pediatric Nursing Care POP Pelvic Organ Prolapse

PPIUCD Post-Partum Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device

QI Quality Improvement RH Reproductive Health

ROUSG Rural Obstetric Ultrasonography

RRT Rapid Response Team
SAS Safe Abortion Services
SBA Skilled Birth Attendant
SNCU Special Newborn Care Unit
Sr. AHW Senior Auxiliary Health Worker
Sr. ANM Senior Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

TABUCS Transaction Accounting and Budgetary Control System

TIMS Training Information Management System
TUTH Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

USAID United States Agency for International Development

VIA Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid

VCAT Value Clarification and Attitude Transformation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A competent, motivated healthy workforce forms the core of a high quality, effective and efficient health system. In line with the national policies, plans and programs of the Ministry of Health and population (MoHP), National Health Training Centre (NHTC) runs as a federal body for coordination and management of all health training in Nepal. NHTC was established in 1993 A.D. and is primarily responsible for policy formulation, planning/budgeting, need assessment, curriculum design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), follow up and overall quality assurance related to the training system. It is a federal structure is an apex body for managing the health training in Nepal so as to fulfill the training needs and strengthen the capacity of healthcare service providers across the country.

Ample evidence reflects that the number and quality of the health workforce in the health sector has a positive impact on the health outcomes of the country. There is no doubt that the knowledge, skills, motivation and deployment of the right health workforce largely influence the ability of a country to meet its targets related to health and ultimately achieve its goals. Thus, our health system accords high priority for the development of competent human resources through quality, timely and need based training programs for improved healthcare service delivery.

NHTC is the central body for human resource development in the health sector of Nepal. It is responsible to organize and manage training for different cadres of health service providers. It is one of the centers within the MoHP which is responsible for overseeing all health training activities at the federal, provincial and local level through appropriate and quality training needs assessment, training delivery, monitoring, evaluation, post training follows up and research mechanism. NHTC is supported by a group of technical and administrative staff. Training activities are conducted under three different technical sections; Training Material Development Section, Skill Development Section and Training Accreditation and Regulation Section. NHTC operates its training activities through its network.

Training Material Development Section supports to develop new training packages, adapt or adopt the internationally recognized training courses, to update and revise learning resource packages in coordination with different stakeholder, revise training materials and curriculum as per need based on

monitoring and evaluation, and to provide technical support in development of training packages or standardize the curriculum at provincial level.

Total 15 LRPs were completed in FY 2080/81 ie. Cold chain equipment repair and maintenance, healthcare waste management operation and maintenance of autoclave/microwave, General training skills, infection prevention and control (advanced, blended approach), supplementary course for psychosocial counseling, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, health management modular training for local level, Basic burn care, PEN plus training for doctors, basic emergency care, SBA SHP modular training module one to five, advanced cardiac life support, community first health responder, brief tobacco intervention and water quality surveillance. Total 7 LRPs were revised. One of the significant milestones achieved by NHTC was newly added oxygen plant training to the Bhutanese.

Skill Development Section is focused to develop a competent, motivated health workforce. It is responsible to organize and manage training for different cadres of health service providers. Various training such as pre-service, basic, competency based, upgrading, refresher, induction, and orientation programs are conducted by NHTC. In FY 2080/81, a total of 14134 participants were trained in different training programs. The major cadre groups trained was nursing (5779), HA and AHW (5092), Medical Officer (1567) and Public Health officer and administrator (195).

Training Accreditation and Regulation Section is responsible for accrediting clinical training sites and clinical and public health related training courses to maintain the standard of the health training so as to strengthen the capacity of health service providers across the country. Web based online software "TIMS" is used to manage training related data including trainers and participants' profile, training information, training record log and certification. The training network includes seven provincial health training centers and 65 clinical training sites. It is also responsible for accrediting clinical training sites and clinical and public health related straining courses to maintain the standard of the health training so as to strengthen the capacity of health service providers across the country.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The constitution of Nepal states that every citizen has the right to free basic and quality health care services from the state shall have equal access to health care and shall not deprive anyone of emergency health care. A competent, motivated healthy workforce forms the core of a high quality, effective and efficient health system. In line with the national policies, plans and programs of the Ministry of Health and population (MOHP), National Health Training Centre (NHTC) runs as an apex body for coordination and management of all health training in Nepal. It was established in 1993 A.D. and is primarily responsible for policy formulation, planning/budgeting, need assessment, curriculum design, training monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and overall quality assurance related to the training system on health.

A competent, motivated healthy workforce forms the core of a high quality, effective and efficient health system. In line with the national policies, plans and programs of the Ministry of Health and population (MOHP), National Health Training Centre (NHTC) runs as a federal body for coordination and management of all health training in Nepal. It is primarily responsible for policy formulation, planning/budgeting, need assessment, curriculum design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), follow up and overall quality assurance related to the training system. The training network includes seven provincial health training centers and 65 clinical training sites. It is also responsible for accrediting clinical training sites and Clinical and public health related training courses to maintain the standard of health training so as to strengthen the capacity of health service providers across the country.

NHTC plans and conducts training activities in line with the National Health Training Strategy 2004 AD which is being revised in the context of the federal structure. It develops the training curriculum based on the program needs in collaboration with various divisions, centers and supporting partners. It is responsible for accrediting clinical and competency-based training courses and training sites to maintain the standard of the health training to strengthen the capacity of health service providers across the country. Overall, it has been contributing to meet the targets envisioned in National Health Policy

2019, National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2023-2030) and Sustainable Development Goals (2030) AD, thus, providing a roadmap towards universal health coverage (UHC).

Milestone of Health Sector Training in Nepal

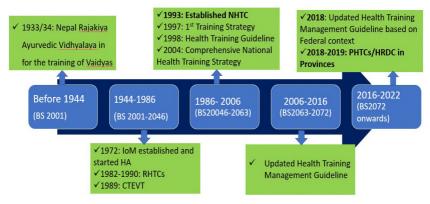


Figure 1: Milestone of Health Sector Training in Nepal

Table 1: Health Indicator of Nepal and Target

			Target			
S.N	Indicator	Status	SDG (2016- 2030)	NHSSP (2023- 2030)	Sixteenth 5 years plan (2024/25- 2029/30)	
1	Maternal mortality rate (MMR)/100,000live births	151**	70	70	85	
2	Teenage child bearing rate	14*	-	30	-	
3	Neonatal mortality rate	21*	12	12	13	
4	Infant mortality rate	28*	20		-	
5	Under 5 mortality/ 1000 live births	33*	0	20	22	
6	Total fertility rate	2.1*	2.1	2.1	-	
7	Adolescents birth rate (15-19 years) /1000	71*	30	30	-	
8	Contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR)	42.7*	60		-	

9	Institutional delivery	79.3*	90	90	-
10	Delivery by SBA	80*	90		-
11	% Of women having 4 ANC visits	80.5*		90	-
12	Fully immunized (basic antigen)	80%*	100		-
13	Fully immunized (National schedule)	52.1%*	100		95%
14	Stunting among under 5 children	25%*	15%	12	17
15	Wasting among under 5 children	8%*		4%	-
16	Underweight among under 5 children	19%*			-
17	Anemia among 6-59 months of children	19%*			-
18	Anemia among 15-49 years	34%*			-
19	% Score of effective vaccine management assessment (EVMA)	81% ***		90%	-
20	Proportion of year lived with disability due to mental disorder	15.6#		<5%	
21	% Of population aged 40-69 with Body Mass Index (BMI) more than and equal to 25	24.3##			
22	% Of public health facilities using both eLMIS and HMIS	26.5###		100	
23	% Of public health emergencies responded by rapid response teams within 24 hours of notification	NA		100	

24	% Of children 0-6 months			
	registered for growth monitoring and exclusive	36.9\$	90	
	breastfeed			

Source: *NDHS 2022, **NPHC 2021, ***EVMA, 2.0 2021, #BoD 2019, # #STEPS survey 2020, # # HMIS and eLMIS 2022, \$HMIS 2021

1.2. Policy Brief (National health policy, NHTC strategy)

1.2.1. National Health Policy 2019

The constitution of Nepal has established basic health care as a fundamental right of its citizens. As the country has moved to a federal governance system, it is the responsibility of the state to ensure the access of quality health services for all citizens based on contextual norms of the federal system. In order to ensure constitutional rights of citizens through a federal system and to ensure universal access to quality health services, this policy has developed 6 objectives, 25 policies and 146 strategies.

National Health policy, 2019 has been formulated on the basis of the lists of exclusive and concurrent powers and functions of federal, state and local levels as per the constitution; the policies and programs of the GoN; the international commitments made by Nepal at different times; and the problems, challenges, available resources and evidences in the health sector.

Under the policy no. 6.8, Strategy no. 6.8.6 mentions that clear pathways and opportunities for the professional growth of health human resources through their higher education, in-service training, continuous professional training, and professional development shall be put in place and professional research shall be encouraged and promoted.

Relevance, Guiding Principles, Vision, Mission, Goal and Objectives

Relevance

In order to address existing problems and challenges and to ensure the constitutional rights of citizens to quality health services it is relevant to amend existing health policy, strategies and programs and formulate a National Health Policy in accordance with the federal context. It is indispensable to continue existing health services and to sustain their achievements as well as to guide the development and expansion of health service infrastructure as per

the federal context, given mandates and responsibilities. This policy is also imperative to address the national and international commitments made by Nepal and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals while safeguarding the achievements of Millennium Development Goals.

Guiding Principles

In order to ensure constitutional rights of citizens to health services through a federal health system and to ensure universal access to quality health services, this policy has been formulated on the basis of the following guiding principles:

- a. Universal access to, continuous availability of, transparency and comprehensiveness in quality health services;
- b. Multi-sectoral involvement, collaboration and partnership in the health system in accordance with the federal structure.
- c. Special health services targeted to ultra poor, marginalized, Dalit and indigenous communities;
- d. Good health governance and assurance of adequate financial investments;
- e. Diversification of equitable health insurance;
- f. Restructuring in the health services;
- g. Health and multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration in all policies;
- h. Professionalism, honesty and occupational ethics in health service delivery

Vision

Healthy, alert and conscious citizens oriented to a happy life.

Mission

To ensure the fundamental health rights of citizens through optimum and effective use of resources, collaboration and partnerships.

Goal

To develop and expand a health system for all citizens in the federal structures based on social justice and good governance and ensure access to and utilization of quality health services.

Objectives

1. To create opportunities for all citizens to use their constitutional rights to health.

- 2. To develop, expand and improve all types of health systems as per the federal structure.
- 3. To improve the quality of health services delivered by health institutions of all levels and to ensure easy access to those services.
- 4. To strengthen the social health protection system by integrating the most marginalized sections.
- To promote multi-sectoral partnership and collaboration between governmental, non-governmental and private sectors and to promote community involvement, and
- 6. To transform the health sector from profit-orientation to service-orientation.

Policies

- 1. Free basic health services shall be ensured from health institutions of all levels as specified;
- 2. Specialized services shall be made easily accessible through health insurance;
- 3. Access to basic emergency health services shall be ensured for all citizens;
- 4. Health system shall be restructured, improved, developed and expanded at federal, state and local levels as per the federal structure;
- In accordance with the concept of universal health coverage, promotional, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative services shall be developed and expanded in an integrated manner;
- 6. Collaboration and partnerships among governmental, non-governmental and private sectors shall be promoted, managed and regulated in the health sector and private, internal and external investments in health education, services and researches shall be encouraged and protected;
- 7. Ayurveda, naturopathy, Yoga and homeopathy shall be developed and expanded in an integrated way;
- 8. In order to make health services accessible, effective and qualitative, skilled health human resources shall be developed and expanded according to the size of population, topography and federal structure, hence managing health services;
- Structures of Health Professional Councils shall be developed, expanded and improved to make health services provided by individuals and institutions effective, accountable and qualitative;

- Domestic production of quality drugs and technological health materials shall be promoted and their access and proper utilization shall be ensured through regulation and management of efficient production, supply, storage and distribution;
- Integrated preparedness and response measures shall be adopted to combat communicable diseases, insect borne and animal-borne diseases, problems related with climate change, other diseases, epidemics and disasters;
- 12. Individuals, families, societies and concerned agencies shall be made responsible for prevention and control of non-communicable diseases and integrated health system shall be developed and expanded;
- 13. In order to improve nutritional situation, adulterated and harmful foods shall be discouraged and promotion, production, use and access to qualitative and healthy foods shall be expanded;
- 14. Health researches shall be made of international standards and the findings and facts of such reports shall be effectively used in policy formulation, planning and health system development;
- 15. The health management information system shall be made modern, qualitative and technology-friendly and integrated health information system shall be developed;
- 16. Right to information related to health and right of a beneficiary to know about the treatment shall be ensured;
- 17. Mental health, oral, eye, ENT (ear, nose and throat) health services shall be developed and expanded;
- 18. Quality of health services provided by all health institutions including hospitals shall be ensured;
- 19. Good governance and improvement shall be ensured in policy-related, institutional and managerial structures in the health sector through timely amendments;
- 20. In accordance with the concept of health across the lifecycle, health services around safe motherhood, child health, adolescence and reproductive health, adult and senior citizen shall be developed and expanded;
- 21. Necessary financial resources and special funds shall be arranged for sustainable development of the health sector;

- 22. Urbanization, internal and external migration shall be managed and public health problems associated with such phenomena shall be resolved;
- 23. Demographic statistics shall be managed, researched and analyzed to link them with the policy decisions and programme designing;
- 24. Antimicrobial resistance shall be reduced, one-door health policy shall be developed and expanded for the control and management of communicable diseases, environmental pollution such as air pollution, sound pollution and water pollution shall be scientifically regulated and controlled;
- 25. Necessary arrangements shall be made to reduce the risks of immigration process on public health and to provide health protection to Nepalese staying abroad.

1.2.2. Sixteenth Plan FY 2024/25 - 2029/30

The Constitution of Nepal has the provision of the right to get free basic health services from the state as a fundamental right of the citizens of Nepal. Considering the importance of healthy and productive citizens in the nation's development, the state has an obligation to ensure equitable access to quality and easily accessible health services by increasing investment in this sector. In this context, as per the concept of federal state, it is necessary to gradually transform the health sector from being profit-oriented to service-oriented. As per the list of exclusive and concurrent powers enumerated by the Constitution, the functions of formulating health policy and standards, ensuring quality and monitoring, traditional treatment services and infectious disease control have been assigned to the federal government whereas the responsibility of health services have been assigned to the federal, provincial, and local levels. For its effective implementation, inter-ministry coordination and collaboration is a must.

As a result of various programs implemented in the health service, the neonatal mortality rate has decreased to 21, the child mortality rate (under five years) has decreased to 33 and the maternal mortality rate has decreased to 151 (per one hundred thousand live births) and total fertility rate is 2.1 per woman. Similarly, the rate of stunting in children below five years has decreased to 36 percent, four antenatal care visits have increased to 80 percent, delivery assisted by skilled birth attendants have increased to 79 percent and fully immunized children have increased to 80%. In this context, the national

agenda is to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in keeping with the international commitments Nepal has made from time to time, existing policy of the government as well as the major problems, challenges, and opportunities of health.

To make citizens healthy, there is a need to increase investment in modern medicine as well as the medicines pertaining to ayurvedic, naturopathic and homeopathic treatment, and good governance and research in the health sector. According to this Plan, the state must play the lead role whereas the private and cooperative sectors have to play complementary roles in bringing health services to the doorsteps of the people.

Vision

Healthy, productive, responsible, and happy citizens.

Goal

To ensure access to quality health services at the people's level by developing and expanding a strong health system at all levels.

Health Strategies:

- 1. Provide free basic health care services
- 2. Ensure universal access to quality healthcare
- 3. Restructure and strengthen the health insurance system
- 4. Make whole health system modernize and highest technology friendly
- 5. Develop quality, reliable and integrated health system
- 6. Promote health tourism
- 7. Adopt multi sectoral and multilateral approach at all level
- 8. Make maximum utilization of population dividend
- 9. Develop study, research and facts based health management system
- 10. Make independent in production of medicines, medical products and vaccines
- 11. Maintain good governance and social justice in health sector
- 12. Increase investment for the strengthening of health system
- 13. Re-evaluate and re-visit the current health programs

1.2.3 Nepal Health Sector- Strategic Plan (2023-2030)

Vision

Healthy, productive, responsible and happy citizens

Mission

Ensure fundamental health rights of the citizens

Goal

Improved health status of every citizen

Guiding principles

This strategic plan adopts following guiding principles aligning with the National Health Policy 2019:

- a) Universal access and social protection in health
- b) Aligned and coordinated health systems
- c) Multi-sectoral collaboration and health in all policies
- d) Targeted approach to reach marginalized and vulnerable population
- e) Public investments and governance
- f) Professionalism and ethical practice

Strategic objectives

This strategic plan has adopted five strategic objectives, fourteen outcomes, and 29 outputs to be achieved during the period of 2023-2030.

Strategic objective 1. Enhance efficiency and responsiveness of health system

Strategic objective 2. Address wider determinants of health

Strategic objective 3. Promote sustainable financing and social protection in health

Strategic objective 4. Promote equitable access to quality health services

Strategic objective 5. Manage population and migration

Outcomes (OC)

- OC 1.4. Ensured uninterrupted availability of quality medicine and supplies
- OC 1.5. Improved governance, leadership, and accountability
- OC 1.6. Public health emergencies managed effectively

- OC 2.1. Reduced adverse effects of wider determinants on health
- OC 2.2. Citizens responsible for their own, family and community health
- OC 3.1. Improved public investment in health sector
- OC 3.2. Improved social protection in health
- OC 4.1. Improved quality of health services
- OC 4.2. Reduced inequity in health services
- OC 5.1. Maximized demographic dividend and managed demographic transitions
- OC 5.2. Systematic migration and planned settlement practiced

1.2.4. Nepal Health Professional Council Act, 2053

It provides for the establishment of a Health Professional Council to regulate and oversee the quality of health professional education and training programs.

1.2.5. The Medical Education Commission Act, 2075

It regulates medical education in Nepal and mandates the establishment of a Medical Education Commission to ensure the quality of medical education and training programs in the country.

1.2.6. National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2021-2030, Nepal

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) released the National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2021-2030, Nepal. HRH strategy envisions ensuring equitable distribution and availability of quality health workforce as per the country health service system to ensure universal health coverage. This strategy provides guidance to the government at all levels in the federal context to fulfill the constitutional right for the access to health services by each citizen through effective management of the health workforce. HRH strategy identified the four Strategic Pillars in relation to improving HRH Management- Production and Development, Distribution and Management, Leadership and Governance and Information System.

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL HEALTH TRAINING CENTER

2.1. NHTC: Vision, Mission, Goal, Objectives, Strategies

Vision

Effective health training system for the development of skilled and accountable health workforce to provide quality health services.

Goal

To enhance the technical and managerial capacity of health care service providers at all levels to deliver quality health care services towards attainment of the optimum level of health status of Nepali citizens.

Objectives

- To standardize the training Learning Resource Packages (LRP) of different trainings
- To organize and conduct in service trainings to address the need of the country and to support the quality of care by enhancing the service provider's competency
- c) To ensure the quality of training activities by different mechanisms in adherence to national standards and to enhance the capacity of different training sites
- d) To adopt and promote innovative training approaches
- e) To strengthen mechanism and capacity for post training follow up, enhancement and support.

Strategies

- Assessing, standardizing and accrediting training activities and clinical training sites
- 2. Development, standardization, and revision of training packages periodically
- 3. Institutional Capacity development of all levels of training units
- 4. Conducting pre-service, in-service, orientation, refresher, short term, and long-term trainings as per national requirements
- 5. Integration and institutionalization of training activities

- 6. Developing links with professional career development organizations
- Strengthening Training Information Management System (TIMS) and developing the trainer's roster at federal, provincial, and local level as well.

2.2. Importance of capacity building in Health Service Delivery System

A competent, motivated healthy workforce forms the core of a high quality, effective and efficient health system. Capacity building is necessary for the production of a competent and skilled health workforce in order to deliver quality health care services throughout the country through different approaches such as: training, onsite coaching, mentoring, skill development and so on.

Inputs to build capacity Outputs Inputs to build capacity Level 1 eg equipment Performance capacity Tools requires eg technical skills Level 2 Personal capacity Knowledge, Attitude & Skills requires Level 3 Workload Facility eg sufficient staff eg outpatient Staff & capacity capacity facilities Infrastructure with with Supervisory Support eg incentives and Service capacity eg lab services sanctions capacity requires Level 4 Structures, Roles & Systems Organisational Role Management eg information eg decentralisation structural capacity systems systems capacity capacity requires Trust between Recognition of Level 5 Local Alignment with development cultural factors Local Context ownership local policies partners and strategies

Pyramid of effective Capacity Building

Figure 2: pyramid of capacity building

The importances of capacity building are mentioned as follows:

- Strengthen user -friendly and satisfactory health care service delivery through investing in staff training and development. Training supports better equip health workers to provide comprehensive care to service users.
- Training helps scaling up and strengthening the quality of the health workforce to address the mismatch between the demand and supply of the skilled human resource for health

- To support, strengthen and empower the existing health workforce to ensure quality healthcare service delivery and sustainability of the health workforce.
- 4. By investing in health training and development, health facilities can also increase efficiency and productivity. Properly trained health workers are able to work more effectively and efficiently, reducing the likelihood of errors and delays, leading to increased productivity and job satisfaction.
- 5. Health facilities are subject to numerous regulations, requirements and standards, and it is crucial for health workers to be aware of and compliant with these regulations. By training and development, health facilities can ensure that health workers and staff are aware of these regulations and are able to comply with them. It also ensures that it maintains its accreditation and reputation as a high-quality healthcare provider.
- Training can help the health sector to retain and recruit top talent. When
 health workers are given the opportunity to learn and grow, they are more
 likely to stay within the Government health system long-term, reducing
 turnover and associated costs.
- In addition, trained human resources for health can work on new technologies and are IT friendly, further raising the profile of the health facility (HF) and its services like recording, reporting and other day to day activities.
- 8. Produce competent workforce in primary level health centers in order to reduce overcrowding at referral level health centers.
- 9. Overall, investing in training and development of health workers can have a significant impact on the knowledge regarding availability of services in health facilities. By providing staff with the knowledge and tools they need to promote the health facility's services, the HF can increase its visibility and reputation in the healthcare sector.
- 10. Staff who are trained and developed on the available scope of health services in the health facilities can become powerful assets for the HF and HFOMC. Additionally, staff members who are proud of their work and feel supported in their work are more likely to provide high-quality care to service users, leading to better health outcomes and higher patient satisfaction rates.

2.3. Organizational Structure

2.3.1 Organizational structure of DoHS

According to the recently restructured DoHS organogram, the DoHS have five Divisions with a degree of autonomy in personnel and financial management under MoHP. The 5 centers such as National Health Education, Information and Communication Centre (NHEICC); National Health Training Centre (NHTC); National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC); National Tuberculosis Control Centre (NTCC); and National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) are not under DOHS but directly linked with MoHP and functionally linked with DoHS. The NHTC coordinates all training programmes of the divisions and implements training by sharing common inputs and reducing the travelling time of care providers. The centers support the delivery of essential health care services (EHCS) and work in coordination with the respective divisions of DoHS.

Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)

Organogram of DoHS

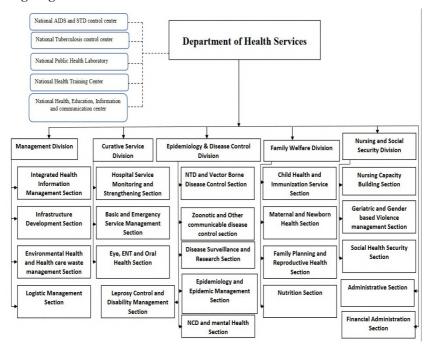


Figure 3: Organogram of DoHS

2.3.2 Organizational structure of NHTC

The director of NHTC is the 11th level chief public health administrator. The director is responsible to oversee the national health training activities and s/he is supported by a team of technical and administrative staff of different sections.

Organogram of NHTC

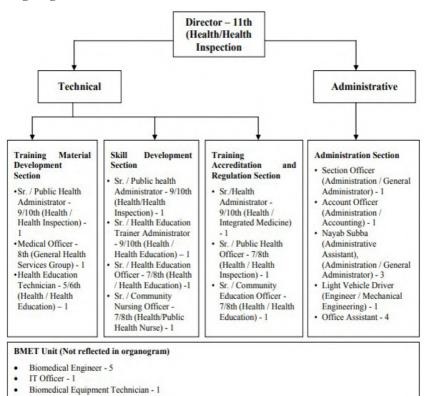


Figure 4: Organogram of NHTC

2.4 Working modality and functions of NHTC

NHTC in system model

The overall goal of all health programs is to deliver quality health care services towards attainment of the optimum level of health status of Nepali citizens. The logic model outlined here explained how NHTC works in achieving health goals.

The working modalities of NHTC can be explained as shown in the logic model figure:

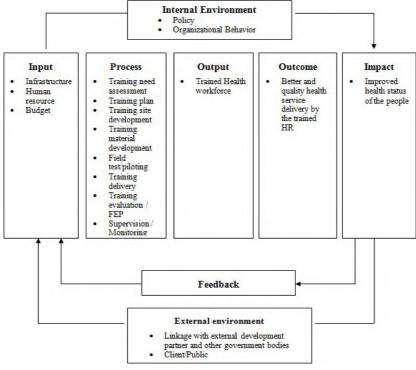


Figure 5: NHTC logic model

Working modalities, and roles and responsibilities of NHTC

In the federal context, the organizational structure has been changed from its contemporary model according to the functional analysis to meet the training needs of the federal, provincial, and local government. The sections of NHTC work in close coordination and collaboration with MoHP, DoHS, centers, provincial health training centers and local level. The section-wise functions of NHTC are listed below.

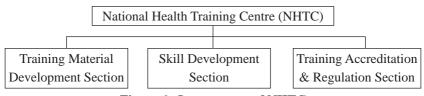


Figure 6: Organogram of NHTC

Training cycle



Figure 7: ADDIE model

2.4.1 Training Material Development Section

Roles and responsibilities of training material section

- To help Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) in preparation of national policy, strategies and regulations regarding training material development
- To prepare guidelines, protocols, standards, and quality regulations regarding training material development
- To develop learning resource packages or curriculum for health sector's training or skill development activities
- To facilitate in development of training materials at a national level which needs involvement of federal government
- To update and revise learning resource packages in coordination with different stakeholder
- To revise training materials and curriculum as per need based on monitoring and evaluation
- To provide technical support in development of training packages or curriculum at provincial level
- To develop training packages for professional development of health workers

Allocate time to each objective and activity Identify days and time from course outline Establish participant selection criteria Write brief description of all activities Select practice activities available D. IMPLEMENTATION Establish evaluation criteria Develop course description Write enabling objectives Write primary objectives Select training materials Select training methods Develop course goals Conduct training E. EVALUATION During Training After training Pretest and incorporate feedback DESIGN Design the course schedule Design the course outline in the curriculum Design course syllabus Write course objective VALIDATION assessment and Develop competency-based skilldevelopment Develop knowledge-based assessment instrument Develop trainer and participants materials Analyze instructional content Asses training needs C. DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS instruments Update

Flowchart of the training material development / LRP process

Figure 8: Flowchart of the training material development / LRP process

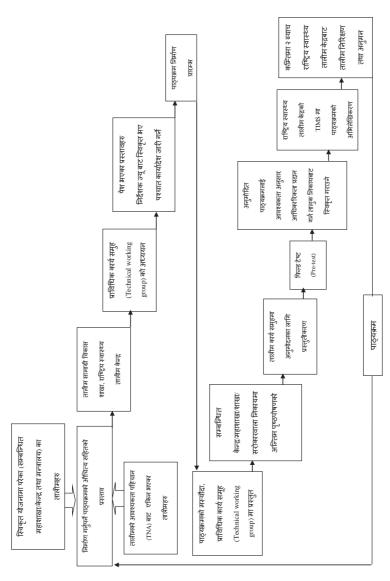


Figure 9: Steps for Training Curriculum Development

Source: Standard Operating Procedures for Training Material Development

Table 2: Estimated working days to develop the curriculum

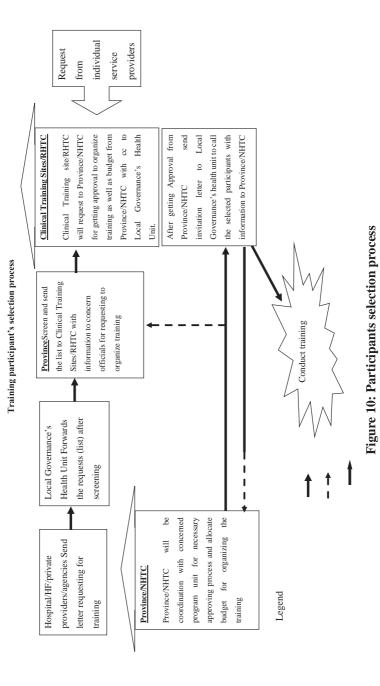
Description	Estimated days
The period from the date of submission of the proposal to	14 days
the issuance of mandate to construct the course	
Curriculum Development Period	48 days
Duration of authorization from the date of receipt of draft	47 days
syllabus	
Total estimated days	109 Days

2.4.2 Skill Development Section

Roles and responsibilities of skill development section

- To help Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) in preparation of national policy, strategies, and regulations regarding skill development
- To prepare guidelines, protocols, standards and quality regulations regarding skill development
- To identify training needs for capacity enhancement of health workers at national level
- To manage and conduct trainings at the national level which needs to be conducted by the federal government
- To facilitate in conduction of trainings at the national level which needs involvement of the federal government
- To coordinate with different stakeholders for conduction of health-related trainings
- To provide technical support in conduction of trainings or skill related activities at provincial level
- To facilitate in implementation of distance learning packages by utilizing information technology for capacity enhancement of health workers
- To help in implementation of professional development related activities of health workers at provincial level
- To support in management of training related information

Flowchart of the training implementation process



Source: Health Training Management Guideline- 2075

2.4.3 Accreditation and Regulation Section

Roles and responsibilities

To help Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) in preparation of national policy, strategies, and regulations regarding training accreditation and regulation

- To prepare guidelines, protocol, standards, and quality regulations regarding training accreditation and regulations
- To grant permission and regulate the organization which conduct health related trainings
- To regulate and assure quality of different training packages or curriculum and training or skill development related activities
- To accredit organizations which develop the packages and conduct trainings

Flowchart of the accreditation and regulation, certification process

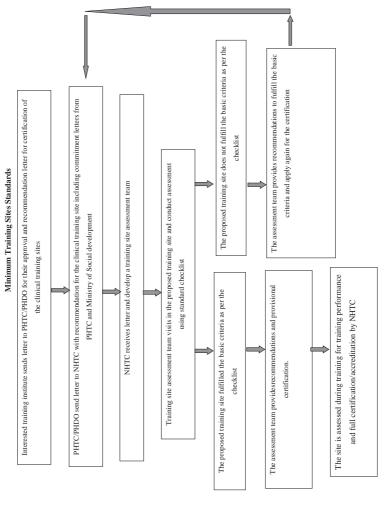


Figure 11: Minimum Training Sites Standards

2.5. Training Information Management System (TIMS)

The Integrated Health Information Management System (IHIMS) is the main source of information for health-related programs. The other information systems available are: management information systems (MISs), disease surveillance systems, vital registration, censuses, sentinel reporting, surveys, rapid assessments and research. The main health sector MISs include the IHIMS, the Logistics Management Information System (LMIS / eLMIS), the Financial Management Information System (FMIS), the Health Infrastructure Information System (HIIS), the Planning and Management of Assets in Health Care System (PLAMAHS), the Human Resource Information System (HuRIS), the Training Information Management System (TIMS), the Ayurveda Reporting System (ARS) and the Drug Information Network (DIN).

Training Information Management System (TIMS) is a web-based application to manage the training Recording, Reporting and Certification at a centralized location for different Training Sites and Province wise. It is an online closed source and interruptible software which manages all training-related data including trainers' and participants' profile, training information, training record log and certification. There is a possibility of interoperation with HuRIS at individual, task, and organization level to analyze the correlation with training expenditure and quality improvement if the training conducted from all Divisions, Centers, Provinces and local levels are linked to maintain a centralized registration system within TIMS. In order to login in TIMS, username and password is required to login on times.nhtc.gov.np. On successful login, the dashboard is shown. Users are created by "NHTC" Admin.

It Includes:

- Proper data management of the training procedure, which will help in recording the and retrieval.
- Management of all training related data of Trainees and Trainers of training.
- Centralized control on rights of different users depending on system roles assigned to them.
- Automatic generation of training documentation at various stages ex: Trainees Profile, Training Information, Certificate, Training Record Log, etc.

Training Roster/Trainers pool

Trainer roster will be developed and the trainer's pool will be maintained in TIMES. So that trainers can be mobilized as needed.

2.6. Administration Section

NHTC building and halls

Table 3: Training conducting halls available in NHTC

S.N.	Name of Hall	Capacity
1.	Manakamana Hall	100
2.	Sagarmatha Hall	50-60
3.	Koshi Hall	25-30
4.	Khaptad Hall	25-30
5	Janaki Hall	20
6.	Lumbini Hall	30-40
7.	ICT Hall	20

2.7 Types of Training conducted by NHTC

NHTC conducts various clinical and managerial training and orientation programs. The NHTC follows a classroom-based in-person training modality. The various trainings are classified as pre-service and in-service training. Training can be categorized based on various aspects of training. Some of the common types can be categorized as follows:

"Training is the systematic development of knowledge, skills and attitudes required by an individual to perform adequately a give task or job."

-Armstrong 1977, 1988

1. On the basis of recruitment in service

i) Pre-service training

This type of training is focused on health professionals in their academic and non-academic courses who can enter the health system after the completion of their studies.

NHTC provides the eighteen-month Diploma in Biomedical Equipment Engineering (DBEE) pre-service training course to produce Biomedical Equipment Technician (BMET). The CTEVT-accredited DBEE training

is targeted for the plus two science graduates who will work as biomedical equipment technicians after training completion. The graduate will perform preventive and repair maintenance of healthcare equipment used in different health facilities across Nepal. The AAC course under National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS) is considered as pre-service as well as in-service training course which is designed as a task shifting to produce a non-doctor Anesthesia Assistant. Staff nurses and health assistants are the candidates for this course and after graduation; they support various emergency surgeries, especially the cesarean section in peripheral hospitals as well as elective surgeries where an anesthesiologist is unavailable.

ii) Induction training

For human resource development, induction training introduces new employees to their new profession or job role, within an organization. As a form of systematic training, induction training familiarizes and assists new employees with their employer, workforce and job design.

NHTC has begun providing induction training for newly recruited health service groups from 2072/73. The one-month courses (1 month) are provided for all health service disciplines. This training is provided to the newly recruited health officers only through the NHTC.

iii) In-service training

Training designed to provide experienced personnel already in the job/service its mandate is to upgrade the skills and knowledge of all health personnel and key personnel of related sectors in order to improve the performance of service delivery.

NHTC provides different kinds of training to the health service providers who are in service to develop their capacity so that they can perform specific clinical and public health tasks. The in-service training can be classified on the basis of different categories.

Basically, in-service training can be further categorized based on the site of training i.e on the job or off the job training.

a) On the job training: It focuses on learning while an individual is actually engaged in work. It can be done via job placement, job rotation, coaching, job instructions, committee assignments, internship etc. Sometimes also called 'site-based' training occurs in a real working situation. It can involve learners learning in their own workplace, or learners coming to another workplace. It is usually somewhat individualized; allowing learners to complete the knowledge content on their own, and includes structured time for skill demonstration and practice in simulation and with clients with coaching and feedback.

b) Off the job training: It focuses on learning while an individual attends stand-alone learning activity. It can be done via case study methods and participation in training, conferences, incident methods, role play, inbasket method, grid method, lectures, games, simulation etc.

2. On the basis of objective of training

NHTC organizes various clinical training for government health workers in coordination with multiple clinical training sites to upgrade their knowledge and skills in multiple clinical areas. These in-service training are based on local needs. NHTC fulfills the training demand by developing new training courses, updating and revising the existing training curricula according to the national and international practice and scientific evidence. Biomedical equipment training for users (cold chain, laboratory, X-ray).

i. Orientation training

Orientation training programs provide the audience with exposure to the various information, processes and procedures as well as their various roles in the program. It is usually a short training with basic knowledge and might not be included in training. It is also used interchangeably with the induction training. However, the major objective is to inform stakeholders or employees about any program in brief. Eg: Orientation program (e.g., HFOMC).

ii. Basic training

Basic training is those training with simple objectives and training without much competencies needed. Entry level training is generally provided for new personnel who have little or no previous background, experience or formal preparation for beginning a career field or work assignment. Eg: it is organized for female community health volunteers (FCHVs) who are newly recruited by the local mother's group among the members. The duration of this course is 10 days.

iii. Advanced/Specified training

Training design to provide experienced personnel with refresher training, updated information, or supplementary abilities. It may also address specialized skills required for a specific assignment, increased responsibilities or career enhancement.

iv. Modular training

Based on modules considering different objectives, target audience required for the training conduction. For example: Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP),

v. Refresher training

Refresher training is also provided to the existing government health service provider to update and improve their knowledge and skills in a frequent time intervals and when there are changes in practices. SAS, FCHVs, and SBAs are in-service refresher training provided according to the needs of divisions and centers.

vi. Blended training

Blended training in health refers to a training approach that combines traditional in-person learning methods (such as classroom lectures, workshops, and hands-on clinical practice) with digital or online learning platforms (such as e-learning modules, webinars, and virtual simulations). This hybrid model integrates the strengths of both face-to-face and online training to enhance knowledge acquisition, skill development, and practical application for healthcare professionals, students, or community health workers.

vii. Self paced training

Self-paced training is a learning approach where individuals progress through training materials and complete tasks or courses at their own speed, based on their personal schedules, learning abilities, and understanding. This method allows for flexibility, as there are no fixed deadlines or schedules imposed by instructors or institutions.

All trainings are competency based that can be conducted based on the purpose of learning and skill development.

3. On the basis of methods and media used

i. Onsite training

The provision of training to participants at their workplace or another designated physical location for in-person learning.

Technology Supported Learning

Computers, mobile devices (such as cell phones), television, radio and more –can all be used to provide knowledge updates, demonstrate skills, develop appropriate attitudes and assess learning. Technology supported methods can be mixed with any of these training approaches to make it more efficient and effective.

 Computer-based training: A self-paced mode of instruction delivered via computer which is not dependent upon a network or learning management system of delivery.

a. Online/Virtual training

It is a type of training where trainees or participants participate in training from their home or office as their comfort rather than a traditional classroom or other designated training environment, dependent upon a network.

b. Blended learning course /Cross-training

Training provided to prepare individuals to work in different areas or functions through physical and virtual mode. This 'mix' of training methods/approaches is called 'Blended learning'.

As a new initiative, it is realized that the focus needs to be shifted from a traditional to a blended approach, on-the-job training, and enhancing the online learning platform. Training packages are envisioned to develop based on a new concept of learning theory 'low dose and high frequency' which helps to reduce absenteeism of health workers in regular health service with optimum utilization of available resources.

Group method

This is a learning method in which people learn in a group facilitated by a trainer or trainers. It may be site based, and occur within a facility and consist of only employees from that facility. It can even be a component of whole site training. Whole site training usually is described as an approach that meets the

learning needs of all the staff at a service-delivery site. Training is tailored to the learning needs identified for the different job positions or units.

2.8. Duration of trainings

Table 4: Duration of different trainings package conducted in national health training system

S.N.	Training Name	Duration
1.	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Management	2 days
	(ARDS)	
2.	Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH)	5 days
3.	Advanced Skilled Birth Attendance (ASBA)	70 days
4.	Ambulance driver	3 days
5.	Basic Burn Care (BBC)	1 days
6.	Basic Critical Care Training for Nurses (BCCT-N)	30 days
7.	Basic emergency care	5 days
8.	Basic fever profile diagnostic	
9.	Basic health logistic management (BHLM)	3 days
10.	Basic immunization	4 days
11.	Basic leprosy	3 days
12.	Basic Life Support	1 day
13.	Basic Malaria Microscopy	30 days
14.	Basic oral health	6 days
15.	Basic Training on Medical Oxygen System	4 days
16.	Burn care management	6 days
17.	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention (CCSP)	6 days
18.	Cervical Cancer Screening Program (VIA) Second Tier	6 days
19.	Child and Adolescent Mental Health (Module 3)	5 days
20.	Climate Change and Health Impact	3 days
21.	Climate Resilient- Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP)	4 days
22.	Clinical Coach/mentor Development Training on MNH	7 days
	Service	
23.	Clinical Training Skills (CTS)	5 days
24.	Cold Chain Equipment Repair and Maintenance	20 days
25.	Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC)	14 days

26.	Comprehensive Family Planning (COFP) and Counseling	8 days
27.	Comprehensive Newborn Care (CNBC)	15 days
28.	Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD)	11 days
29.	Disability Management and Rehabilitation	5 days
30.	Essential Critical Care (ECC)	6 days
31.	Eye, ENT/Oral Health	3 days
32.	Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Frontline	90 days
33.	General Training Skills	5 days
34.	Geriatric Healthcare for Medical Officer	6 days
35.	Health Administration and Management Training	30 days
36.	Healthcare Waste Management	3 days
37.	Health Management for Local Level	45 days
38.	Health Response to Gender-Based Violence	4 days
39.	Helping Babies Breath (HBB)	3 days
40.	Helping Mother Survive- Bleeding After Birth and	4 days
	Helping Babies Breath	
41.	Hemodialysis	90 days
42.	Hemodialysis Machine Maintenance	21 days
43.	HFOMC (TOT)	3 days
44.	Hospital Preparedness for Emergency (HOPE)	4 days
45.	Implant	8 days
46.	Induction	30 days
47.	Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) blended/advance	3/7 days
48.	IUCD	8 days
49.	Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)	2 days
50.	Malaria, Dengue, Kala-azar, Scrub Typhus, Chikungunya	3 days
	and Emerging Disease	
51.	Medical Abortion	5 days
52.	Mental Health for prescriber	5 days
53.	Mid Level Practicum (MLP)	60 days
54.	Minilap	12 days
55.	Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)	4 days
56.	No Scalpel Vasectomy	12 days
57.	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	3 days

58.	Operation and Maintenance of Healthcare Waste	3 days
	Treatment Technologies	
59.	Operation Theatre Techniques and Management (OTTM)	45 days
60.	Package of Non-Essential communicable disease (PEN)/	4/7 days
	PEN plus	
61.	Pediatric Nursing Care (PNC)	30 days
62.	PPIUCD	3 days
63.	Pre-Hospital Care Training	3 days
64.	Primary Burn Care Management 6 day	
65.	Primary Emergency Care (PEC)	6 days
66.	Primary Trauma Care and Basic Life Support	3 days
67.	Psychosocial Counseling	180 days
68.	PTC/BLS	3 days
69.	Rural Obstetric Ultrasound (ROUSG)	21 days
70.	Safe Abortion Service (SAS)	10 days
71.		
72.	Social Accountability for the Health Sector	2 days
73.	Supplementary Course for Psychosocial Counseling	8 days
74.	Vector Borne Disease Treatment and Management	3 days

NHTC has revised existing training packages and developed new learning resource packages and conducted training based on emerging disease, critical care, and disaster-related response. (See chapter 3)

Table 5: List of trainings and its type (preventive, promotive, curative training)

7	Training name		Types of	Types of Training		
S.I.C.	Promotive	Promotive	Preventive	Curative	Rehabilitative Palliative	Palliative
1.	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Management (ARDS)			7		
2.	Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH)	7	>			
3.	Advanced Skilled Birth Attendance (ASBA)		~	>		
4.	Ambulance driver		>			
5.	Basic Burn Care (BBC)			7		
9.	Basic Critical Care Training for Nurses (BCCT-N)			>		
7.	Basic emergency care			\nearrow		
8.	Basic fever profile diagnostic			\nearrow		
9.	Basic immunization					
10.	Basic leprosy		\checkmark	\nearrow		
11.	Basic Life Support			\nearrow		
12.	Basic Malaria Microscopy		>	7		
13.	Basic oral health	>	^	>		
14.	Basic Training on Medical Oxygen System			\nearrow		
15.	Burn care management			>		

12	Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)	7	7			
.10	Frontline	>	•			
32.	General Training Skills	^				
33.	Geriatric Healthcare for Medical Officer			7	7	
34.	Health Administration and Management Training					
35.	Healthcare Waste Management	>	^			
36.	Health Management for Local Level					
37.	Health Response to Gender-Based Violence	^	\wedge			
38.	Helping Babies Breath (HBB)		\wedge	\wedge		
39.	Helping Mother Survive- Bleeding After Birth		^	>		
	and Helping Babies Breath			-		
40.	Hemodialysis			\checkmark		
41.	Hemodialysis Machine Maintenance					
42.	HFOMC (TOT)	\nearrow				
43.	Hospital Preparedness for Emergency (HOPE)			>		
44.	Implant					
45.	Induction					
46.	Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)					
47.	IUCD	7				
48.	Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC)		>			

.99	Primary Emergency Care (PEC)			\nearrow		
.79	Primary Eye Care			>		
.89	Primary Trauma Care and Basic Life Support			~		
.69	Psychosocial Counseling		\wedge		P	
.02	PTC/BLS			\wedge		
71.	Rural Obstetric Ultrasound (ROUSG)			\wedge		
72.	Safe Abortion Service (SAS)			\wedge		
73.	Site Based Essential Critical care training			^		
74.	Social Accountability for the Health Sector	\wedge				
75.	Supplementary Course for Psychosocial Counseling		7	>	7	
76.	Vector Borne Disease Treatment and Management			>		

The training provided by NHTC, Province Health Training Centers, Development Partners within the national health training system are especially focused on preventive service of the healthcare delivery system followed by promotive and curative healthcare services. Least training is focused on rehabilitative services and will be focused on upcoming FY.

2.9. Other Activities:

2.9.1 Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP)

The Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) is developed by the Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Nepal started the FETP frontline in 2022 with technical support from CDC and South Asia Field Epidemiology and Technology Network (SAFETYNET) INC. MOHP Nepal identified NHTC as the focal institute for implementing FETP in Nepal with collaboration with EDCD and VBDRTC. The Secretary of MOHP is the chair of the FETP steering committee and the Director of NHTC is the course director of the FETP program in Nepal. FETP frontline tier is designed to improve the fundamental epidemiological skills of MoHP staff levels including provincial and local levels. It is a competency-based mentored workforce development program to improve the field epidemiology knowledge, skills and competencies to prevent, detect and respond to public health priority issues which in turn can contribute to improving the public's health. It is learning by doing a training approach where trainees are embedded within their national health system.

According to "Public Health Act 2075, section 48 regarding emergency health services and management, subsection 1 and 2 (Chapter 6: 48 (1) & (2)), in case of emergencies, there will be Rapid Response Team and Emergency Medical team at Central, Provincial and Local level should implement by forming an Emergency Health plan. The composition of RRTs varies according to the three tiers of government i.e., federal, provincial and local. However, they all have the same purpose which is to investigate a public health emergency and initiate control measures to curb disease events and to establish an early warning and reporting mechanism for potential epidemics, ensure preparedness for potential epidemics, manage disease outbreaks, and institutionalize disaster management.

Although RRT has legal standing in Public Health Act, it is not functional at all levels and where functional, the workforce is not fully capacitated to detect, investigate and respond to diseases and events of public health importance or international concern. The team comprises public health officers, laboratory personnel, auxiliary health workers and nursing staff. Rapid and effective emergency response to address public health emergencies is dependent on a competent and suitably trained local and international workforce. Well-trained and skilled field epidemiologists are crucial components of the health security workforce of any country.

Target audience

The target audience will be Rapid Response team leaders of National, Provincial, District and Local level, National focal points of surveillance, epidemiology and outbreak, vector borne, zoonotic and other communicable diseases, public health and community medicine experts, epidemiologists, and academics.

Course goal and objectives

The goal of the course is to enhance the skills and knowledge of the health workforce at all levels of Nepal (especially district and local levels) The objective of the course is to support MoHP to improve country's capacity in the following areas:

- Indicator and event-based surveillance (data collection and analysis, interpretation and communication)
- Capacity to investigate and respond to public health events of importance
- Sharing and dissemination of health information
- Prepare and implement preparedness, mitigation, response and rehabilitation activities

Program structure and timeline FETP-Frontline is implemented over a 12-week period. The training is modular, with three classroom workshops conducted in intervals. Workshops 1 and 2 run for 6 days each, while Workshop 3 lasts 3 days. The field intervals between the workshops last 4–6 weeks. During the field intervals, fellows complete field activities while also performing their usual job responsibilities.

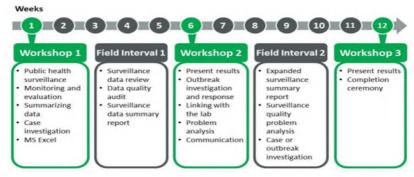


Figure 11: Timeline of workshop

Source: Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), Frontline, Nepal Mentor's Handbook

Table 6: By January 2024 the achievement of FETP Frontline is as below

Traits	N (%)	
Total Completed Cohorts	04	
Training Ongoing	02	
Total Graduates	122	
Gender Distribution Male 100 (83) Female 22 (17)		

Location of FETP Graduates	Number (%)
Federal	16 (13)
Provincial	60 (49)
Local (Municipality)	46 (38)

2.10. Activities of the BMET unit 80/81

Introduction

The **BMET Unit** is a key section of the NHTC responsible for conducting the 18-month Diploma in Biomedical Equipment Engineering, which is affiliated with CTEVT. Additionally, the unit supports short- and mid-level Biomedical Equipment Training programs. It focuses on training and maintenance of biomedical equipment through the Central Biomedical Workshop. The Steering Committee of the Central Biomedical Workshop is chaired by the Director General (DG) of DoHS. Since 2006, the Nick Simons Institute (NSI) has been the major partner for this program

BMET unit

Training Biomedical Central workshop

1. Training (80/81)

- 1. Revised LRP of the Users maintenance on X-ray equipment, Lab and Biomedical Refresher training
- 2. Training on Maintenance of Hemodialysis equipment for Engineers and Technicians (15 days) –10 participants
- 3. User maintenance of Lab Equipment Training (17 days) -11 participants
- 4. User maintenance of X-Ray Equipment Training (10 days) -11 participants
- 5. User maintenance of Cold Chain Training (5days) -9 participants
- 6. Biomedical Refresher Training (10 days) 10 participants

7. Training on medical oxygen system for engineers and technicians (4 days) -10 participants (8 from Bhutan)

2. Biomedical Central workshop (80/81)

Equipment received :107

• Equipment repaired :90

Equipment not repaired: 1

Graph (equipment repaired)

2.10. NHTC Supporting Partners

Coordination collaboration with PHTC and development partners of NHTC

The partners listed in the table below support NHTC in planning and executing health training programs.

Table 7: Training carried out by other organizations within NHTC networks

Organizations	Training conducted
Action For	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)
Nepal	
Community	Implant
Action Nepal	
CRS Nepal	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)
FHI 360	Essential Critical Care
FPAN	Implant, Medical Abortion (MA)
IPAS	Medical Abortion, IUCD, Development of First Trimester
	Safe Abortion Service Trainer's Training, ToT on Safe
	Abortion Service, Value Clarification and Attitude
	Transformation (VCAT) on Safe Abortion, First Trimester
	Safe Abortion Service, Health Response to Gender Based
	Violence
Marie Stopes	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention (CCSP),
Services	Infection Prevention Orientation (IPO), Implant, Skilled
	Birth Attendant (SBA), Medical Abortion

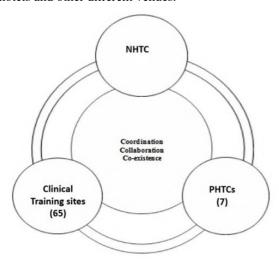
Midwifery	ToT on Helping Mother Survive-Bleeding (HMS) and
Society	Helping Babies Breathe (HBB)
of Nepal	
(MIDSON)	
Nepal Red	ToT on MISP for Sexual & Reproductive Health in Crisis
Cross Society	
Nick Simons	Clinical Training Skill (CTS), Operation Theatre
Institute (NSI),	Techniques & Management (OTTM), Advanced Skilled
Nepal	Birth Attendant (ASBA), Primary Emergency Care (PEC),
	Mid Level Practicum (MLP), Skilled Birth Attendant
	(SBA), Essential Critical Care (Site Based)
One Heart	Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA), ROUSG, IUCD, Implant
Worldwide	_
Nepal	
PSI	IntraUterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), Medical
	Abortion (MA), Basic Psycho Social & Mental Health
	Support, Implant, Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)
PHASE NEPAL	Implant, Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA), Orientation on
	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
Sunaulo	Medical Abortion (MA), Implant, IntraUterine
Pariwar Nepal	Contraceptive Device (IUCD), Cervical Cancer Screening
1	and Prevention (CCSP), Infection Prevention Orientation
	(IPO), Non-Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV), Safe Abortion
	Services (SAS)
SSBH	ToT on Health Facility Operation & Management
	Committee (HFOMC), Comprehensive Family Planning
	(COFP) and Counseling, Implant, ToT on Social
	Accountability for Health Sector, Skilled Birth Attendant
	(SBA), IntraUterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD),
	Community Based Integrated Management of Neonatal
	and Childhood Illness (CB-IMNCI)
TPO Nepal	Mental Health (Module-02)
UMN	HFOMC ToT, Basic Mental Health, Basic Psycho Social &
	Mental Health Support, Comprehensive Family Planning
	(COFP) and Counseling, Mental Health (Module-01)
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

UNFPA	IntraUterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD), Implant					
UNICEF	ToT on Revised Package of Basic FCHV, HCD					
WHO	User's Training on Biomedical Equipment, Basic					
	Emergency Medical Technician, ToT on Simulation Based					
	Education Focused on SRHR, ToT on Users Training					
	on Biomedical Equipment, Ambulance Driver, ToT on					
	Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Public Health					
	Leadership for NCDs Champions, Hospital Preparedness					
	for Emergencies (HOPE), ToT on Ambulance Driver, ToT					
	on Simulation Based Education, Primary Emergency Care					
	(PEC),					

- Coordination collaboration with PHTC and development partners
- Booking of halls and collaboration with other centers and divisions of NHTC

2.11 Training Network

NHTC focuses on leading collaborative health training management with the health agencies working on training in all the tiers of government. This can be accomplished through the active participation, coordination, and collaboration of the Provincial health training centers and 65 clinical training sites in its training network. Non-clinical training sites include NHTC's training halls, hotels and other different venues.



Clinical Training Sites

As per the federal structure, the National health training center coordinates and supports seven Provincial Health Training Centers/Human Resource Development Centre located in Dhankuta, Pathlaiya, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Butwal, Surkhet, and Dhangadi under the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)/Ministry of Health and Population/ Ministry of Health of each Province and 64 clinical training sites throughout the country.



Figure 12: NHTC Training Network

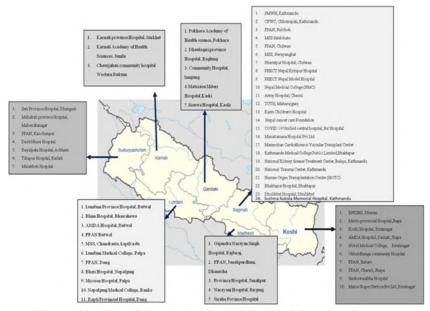


Figure 13: Map of Nepal showing clinical training sites in seven provinces.

Table 8: List of Clinical training sites by province

Name of	Name of training site	Training site accredited for
Province		
	1. BPKHS, Dharan	PNC, VIA
	2. Mechi Provincial Hospital,	MLP
	Jhapa	
	3. Khosi Hospital, Biratnagar	RH, PPIUCD, SBA, SAS,
		GBV, IP, COPF Counseling,
		ASRH, GBV
	4. AMDA Hospital, Damak,	SBA, RUSG, MLP, AAC
Koshi	Jhapa	
Province	5. Nobel Medical College,	PPIUCD, SBA
(10)	Biratnagar	Na b abri
	6. Okhaldhunga Community	MLP, GBV
	Hospital 7. FPAN, Itahari	GBV, VIA, CAC, MA
	8. FPAN, Charali, Jhapa	Implant, IUCD, Minilap, NSV
	9. Sankhuwasabha Hospital	Implant, 100D, Miniap, 145 V
	10. Marie Stopes Service Pvt.	Implant, IUCD, Minilap,
	Ltd., Biratnagar	Vasectomy, SAS
	1. Gajendra Narayan Singh	SBA, Implant, IUCD
	Hospital, Rajbiraj	, r,
	2. FPAN Janakpurdham,	Implant, IUCD, Minilap
Madhesh	Dhanusa	
Province	3. Province Hospital, Janakpur	SBA, Implant, IUCD, Minilap,
(5)		NSV, ASRH, CoFP Counseling,
		GBV
	4. Narayani Hospital, Birgunj	SBA, PPIUCD
	5. Siraha Province Hospital	MLP
	1. Paropakar Maternity	ASBA, SBA, Implant, IUCD,
Bagmati	and Women's Hospital,	PPIUCD, ASRH, GBV, AAC,
Province	Kathmandu	CNC(SNCU), VIA/CRYO,
(24)		STI, SAS (CAC, MA, 2nd
		Trimester Abortion Care),
		Minilap

2. CFWC, Chhetrapati,	Implant, IUCD, ASRH,
Kathmandu	Minilap
3. FPAN, Pulchowk	IUCD, Implant, SAS
4. MSS, Satdobato	IUCD, Implant, SAS, VIA/
	Cold coagulation
5. FPAN, Chitwan	IUCD, Implant, SAS
6. MSS, Narayanghat	IUCD, Implant, Vasectomy,
	SAS
7. Bharatpur Hospital,	ASBA, SBA, MLP, SAS,
Chitwan	OTTM, GBV, ICU, CNBC II
8. PHECT Nepal Kirtipur	SBA, FP, VIA, Burn Care
Hospital, Kathmandu	management
9. PHECT Nepal Model	SAS, VIA, AAC
Hospital, Kathmandu	
10. Nepal Medical College,	2nd Trimester Abortion Care,
Kathmandu	SAS, Haemodialysis
11. Army Hospital, Chhauni,	SBA, IUCD, Implant
Kathmandu	
12. TUTH, Maharajgunj,	NICU, ICU, OTTM, PNC,
Kathmandu	Medico-legal, Haemodialysis,
	FP (IUCD, Implant), 1st
	trimester Abortion, SBA
13. Kanti Children Hospital,	Pediatric Nursing care (PNC)
Kathmandu	
14. Nepal Cancer Care	VIA/CRYO
Foundation, Lalitpur	
15. COVID 19 Unified Central	Geriatric, IPC, Haemodialysis,
Hospital, Bir Hospital	ICU, AAC
16. Manakamana Hospital	SBA
Pvt.Ltd, Bharatpur	
17. Manmohan Cardiothoracic	ICU
Vascular Transplant Center,	
Kathmandu	
18. Kathmandu Medical	Medico-legal
College Pvt.Ltd, Bhaktapur	

	19. National Kidney disease treatment Center, Balaju, Kathmandu	Haemodialysis
	20. National Trauma Center, Kathmandu	BasicPhysiotherapyandPrimaryemergencyCare,ECCT
	21. Dhulikhel Hospital, Dhulikhel	VIA/Thermal ablation
	22. Human Organ Transplantation center (HOTC)	Hemodialysis
	23. Bhaktapur Hospital	ROUSG
	24. Sushma Koirala Memorial Hospital	Basic Burn Care
	1. Pokhara Academy of Health	RH, GBV, AAC, Medico-
	Science, Pokhara	legal, ECCT
	2. Community Hospital,	SBA, MLP
Gandaki	Lamjung	
Province	3. Dhaulagiri Provincial	SBA, MLP
(5)	Hospital, Baglung	
	4. Matrisisu Miteri Hospital,	SBA
	Kaski	
	5. Sisuwa Hospital, Kaski	MA
	1. Lumbini Province Hospital, Butwal	SBA, SAS, GBV
	2. Bhim Hospital, Bhairahawa	SBA
	3. AMDA Hospital,	OTTM
Lumbini	Bhairahawa	
Province	4. FPAN, Butwal	IUCD, Implant, SAS
(11)	5. MSS, Chandrauta,	IUCD, Implant, SAS
	Kapilvastu	
	6. Lumbini Medical college,	SBA
	Palpa	
	7. FPAN, Dang	IUCD, Implant
	8. Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj	SBA, GBV

		an		
	9. Mission Hospital, Palpa	SBA, MLP		
	10. Nepalgunj Medical	CAC, PAC		
	College, Banke			
	11. Rapti Provincial Hospital,	SBA, Implant, IUCD, PP IUCD		
	Dang			
	1. Karnali Provincial Hospital,	SBA, ASBA, FP (Implant,		
Karnali	Surkhet	IUCD, NSV, Minilap)		
Province	2. Karnali Academy of Health	SBA, IP		
(3)	Science, Jumla			
(3)	3. Chaurjahari Community	SBA		
	Hospital, Western Rukum			
	1. Seti Provincial Hospital,	SBA, GBV, MLP, MA		
	Dhangadhi			
	2. Mahakali Provincial	SBA, ASBA		
Sudur	Hospital, Kanchanpur			
Paschim	3. FPAN, Kanchanpur	IUCD, Implant		
Province	4. Dadeldhura Hospital	SBA, MLP, ASBA		
(7)	5. Bayalpata Hospital,	MLP		
	Achham			
	6. Tikapur Hospital, Kailali	SBA		
	7. Malakheti Hospital			

Table 2: Number of training sites according to the type of the training

S.N.	Training	No. of site	Name of training sites
			 AMDA Hospital, Damak, Jhapa Koshi Hospital, Biratnagar Nobel Medical College, Biratnagar
			 Gajendra Narayan Singh Hospital, Rajbiraj Province Hospital, Janakpur Narayani Hospital, Birgunj Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Kathmandu PHECT Nepal Kirtipur Hospital, Kathmandu Army Hospital, Chhauni, Kathmandu TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
1.	SBA	30	 Manakamana Hospital Pvt.Ltd, Bharatpur Pokhara Academy of Health Science, Pokhara Community Hospital, Lamjung Dhaulagiri Provincial Hospital, Baglung Matrisisu Miteri Hospital, Kaski Lumbini Province Hospital, Butwal Bhim Hospital, Bhairahawa Lumbini Medical college, Palpa Mission Hospital, Palpa Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj Nepalgunj Medical College, Banke Rapti Provincial Hospital, Dang Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet Seti Provincial Hospital, Dhangadhi Karnali Academy of Health Science, Jumla Chaurjahari Community Hospital, Western Rukum Tikapur Hospital, Kailali Dadeldhura Hospital Mahakali Provincial Hospital, Kanchanpur

			1.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
				Hospital, Kathmandu
2.	2. ASBA	5	2.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
			3.	Dadeldhura Hospital
			5.	Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			1	Mahakali Hospital, Mahendranagar
			1.	AMDA hospital, Damak
			2.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
			2	Hospital, Kathmandu
	Anesthetic		3.	COVID19 Unified Central Hospital, Bir
3.	Assistant	6	4.	Hospital PHECT Nepal Model Hospital,
	Course		٦٠.	Kathmandu
			5.	Pokhara Academy of Health Science,
			3.	Pokhara
			6.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
4.	Family plan	ning	<u> </u>	1 1
			1.	FPAN, Charali
			2.	Marie Stopes Services Pvt. Ltd.
			3.	Gajendra Narayan Singh Hospital,
				Rajbiraj
			4.	Province Hospital, Janakpur
			5.	FPAN Janakpurdham, Dhanusha
			6.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
				Hospital, Kathmandu
			7.	CFWC, Chhetrapati, Kathmandu
			8.	TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
4.1	IUCD	20	9.	FPAN, Pulchowk
1.1	leeb	20	10.	SPN, Sattdobato
			11.	Army Hospital, Chhauni, Kathmandu
			12.	FPAN, Chitwan
			13.	SPN, Narayanghat
			14.	FPAN, Butwal
			15.	SPN, Chandrauta, Kapilvastu
			16.	FPAN, Dang
			17.	Rapti Provincial Hospital, Dang
			18.	Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			19.	Seti Provincial Hospital, Dhangadi
			20.	FPAN, Kanchanpur

			1. FPAN, Charali, Jhapa
			2. Marie Stopes Service Pvt. Ltd.
			Biratnagar
			3. Gajendra Narayan Singh Hospital,
			Rajbiraj
			4. Province Hospital, Janakpur
			5. FPAN Janakpurdham, Dhanusha
			6. Paropakar Maternity and Women's
			Hospital, Kathmandu
			7. CFWC, Chhetrapati, Kathmandu
			8. Army Hospital, Chhauni, Kathmandu
			9. SPN, Sattdobato
4.2	Implant	22	10. FPAN, Pulchowk
4.2	Impiant	22	11. FPAN, Chitwan
			12. SPN, Narayanghat
			13. TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
			14. Pokhara, Academy of Health Science,
			Pokhara
			15. Lumbini Province Hospital, Butwal
			16. SPN, Chandrauta, Kapilvastu
			17. FPAN, Butwal
			18. FPAN, Dang
			19. Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj
			20. Rapti Provincial Hospital, Dang
			21. Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			22. FPAN, Kanchanpur
			1. FPAN, Charali
		6 4 5	2. Marie Stopes Service Pvt Ltd
			3. Paropakar Maternity and Women's
4.3	Minilap		Hospital, Kathmandu
			4. CFWC, Chhetrapati, Kathmandu
			5. Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			6. FPAN Janakpur
			1. Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
4.4	NSV	3	2. FPAN, Lalitpur
			3. CFWC, Chettrapati

			1.	AMDA Hospital, Damak, Jhapa
_	5. ROUSG	4	2.	Koshi Provincial Hospital, Biratnagar
5.			3.	Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj
			4.	Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			1.	AMDA Hospital, Damak, Jhapa
		_	2.	Koshi Provincial Hospital, Biratnagar
6.	Medico-legal	3	3.	Bheri Hospital, Nepalgunj
			4.	Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			1.	FPAN, Itahari
			2.	Koshi Hospital, Biratnagar
			3.	Marie Stopes Service Pvt. Ltd.
				Biratnagar
			4.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
				Hospital, Kathmandu
			5.	FPAN, Pulchowk
			6.	SPN, Satdobato
			7.	FPAN, Chitwan
7	Safe Abortion	1.7	8.	MSS, Naryaanghat
7.	Sercice (SAS)	AS) 17	9.	Bharatpur, Hospital Chitwan
			10.	PHECT Nepal, Kathmandu Model
				Hospital, Kathmandu
			11.	Sisuwa Hospital, Kaski
			12.	Lumbini Province Hospital, Butwal
			13.	FPAN, Butwal
			14.	MSS, Chandrauta, Kapilvastu
			15.	Karnali Provincial Hospital, Surkhet
			16.	Seti Provincial Hospital, Dhangadi
			17.	FPAN Kanchanpur
			1.	Paropakar Maternity and women's
8.	Second	3		hospital, Kathmandu
0.	trimester	3	2.	Kathmandu Medical College
			3.	Kathmandu Model Hospital
	Pediatric		1.	BPKIHS, Dharan
9.	Nursing Care	2	2.	Kanti Children Hospital, Kathmandu
	(PNC)			

			1.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
	Intensive and		2.	TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
	critical care		3.	COVID-19 Unified Central Hospital,
10	units (ICU,	5		Bir Hospital
	CCU, NJCU,		4.	Manmohan Cardiothoracic Vascular
	CTVIN)			Transplant Center, Kathmandu1
			5.	Nepalgunj Medical College, Banke
	Operation		1.	TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
	Theatre		2.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
11.	Technique	3	3.	AMDA Hospital, Butwal
	and			
	Management			
	(OTTM)		1	AMDA Hamital Domak Ibana
			1.	AMDA Hospital, Damak, Jhapa
	Mid- level Practicum	acticum 10	2.	Mechi Provincial Hospital, Bhadrapur,
			2	Jhapa
			3.	Okhaldhunga Community Hospital
			4.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
12.			5.	Community Hospital, Lamjung
	(MLP)		6.	Dhaulagiri Provincial Hospital,
				Baglung
			7.	Mission Hospital, Palpa
			8.	Seti Provincial Hospital, Dhangadhi
			9.	Dadeldhura Hospital
			10.	Bayalpata Hospital, Achham
			1.	Nepal Medical College, Kathmandu
			2.	TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
			3.	COVID-19 Unified Central Hospital,
13	13. Hemodialysis	5		Bir Hospital
13.			4.	National Kidney Disease Treatment
				Center, Balaju, Kathmandu
			5.	Shahid Dharma Bhakta National
				transplant Center (SDNTC)

			1.	COVID19 Unified Central Hospital,
14.	Geriatric care	1	1.	Bir Hospital
			1.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
15.	CNBC II	2		Hospital, Kathmandu
			2.	Bharatpur Hospital, Chitwan
			1.	Phect Nepal Kirtipur Hospital,
16	Burn Care	2		Kathmandu
	Management		2.	Sushma Koirala Memorial Hospital
			1.	FPAN, Itahari
			2.	BPKIHS, Dharan
			3.	Paropakar Maternity and Women's
				Hospital, Kathmandu
			4.	MSS, Satdobato
	VIA and		5.	Dhulikhel Hospital, Dhulikhel
17	thermal	9	6.	PHECT Nepal Kirtipur Hospital,
	Ablation			Kathmandu
			7.	PHECT Nepal Model Hospital,
				Kathmandu
			8.	Karnali Province Hospital, Surkhet
			9.	Nepal Cancer Care Foundation,
				Lalitpur
18	Basic	1	1.	National Trauma Center, Kathmandu
	Physiotherapy		1	W CONTRACTOR
			1.	Kanti Children Hospital, Kathmandu
			2.	COVID-19 Unified Central Hospital,
	ECCT/	5		Bir Hospital
19	PEECT		3.	National Trauma Center, Kathmandu
				(NTC)
			4.	Pokhara Academy of Health Sciences
			5.	Nepalgunj Medical College, Banke

CHAPTER III

PROGRESS FY 2080/81

- 3.1 Progress of three years from FY 2078/79 to FY 2080/81
- 3.1.1. Total number of participants and trainings held in 3 years

Altogether, 14134 individuals were participating in the training conducted by NHTC. A total of 178 trainings were conducted by NHTC in FY 2080/81.

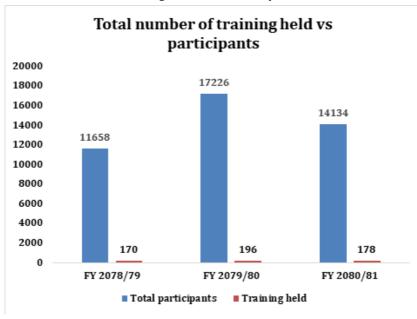


Figure 14: Total number of trainings held in 3 years and number of participants

3.1.2 Trainings held from FY 2078/79 to FY 2080/81 (3 years trend)

Altogether 296 training sessions were conducted in the NHTC system in FY 2080/81.

Table 9: Trend of participants in training conducted by NHTC

	Training Name	Total number of participants		
S.N.		FY	FY	FY
		2078/79	2079/80	2080/81
1.	Helping Mother Survive-Bleeding			
	After Birth (HMS-BAB) and	118	40	16
	Helping Babies Breathe (HBB)			
2.	Acute Respiratory Distress	0	63	46
	Syndrome (ARDS) Management			
3.	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive	111	586	1417
	Health (ASRH)			
4.	Advanced Skilled Birth Attendant	40	42	49
	(ASBA)			
5.	Ambulance Driver	343	330	99
6.	Basic Critical Care Training for	0	55	66
	Nurses			
7.	Basic Emergency care	0	0	286
8.	Basic Fever Profile Diagnostic	55	0	37
9.	Basic Health Logistic Management	0	40	12
10.	Basic Immunization	42	0	65
11.	Basic Leprosy	0	169	412
12.	Basic Life Support (BLS)	81	1	3
13.	Basic Malaria Microscopy	0	29	44
14.	Basic Oral and Dental Health	0	0	47
15.	Basic Training on Medical Oxygen	0	0	49
	system			
16.	Biomedical Equipment Refresher	10	0	10
17.	Burn Care Management	0	0	16
18.	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention (CCSP)	111	130	24

19.	Child and Adolescent Mental Health (Module-3)	20	20	147
20.	Climate Change and Health Impact	66	57	60
21.	Climate Resilient-Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP)	0	21	21
22.	Clinical Coach/Mentor on MNH Training	10	0	46
23.	Clinical Training Skill (CTS)	190	260	159
24.	Clinical Mentor Development	0	0	16
25.	Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC)	8	30	25
26.	Comprehensive Family Planning (COFP) and Counselling	14	165	35
27.	Comprehensive Newborn Care Level II	30	30	22
28.	Disability Management and Rehabilitation	0	20	36
29.	Disability Management and Rehabilitation for Health workers	0	74	28
30.	Disability Management and Rehabilitation Training for Medical Officer	0	31	56
31.	Essential Critical Care	209	158	146
32.	Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Frontline	0	77	67
33.	Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) Mentor	0	26	2
34.	First Trimester Safe Abortion Service	22	80	58
35.	First Trimester Safe Abortion Service (Pre-Service)	16	0	16
36.	Geriatric Care for Medical Officer	145	37	11
37.	Health Administration and Management Training	14	0	18

38.	Health Response to Gender Based	25	288	122
30.	Violence		200	122
39.	Health Response to Gender Based Violence (Blended)	0	96	89
40.	Hemodialysis	31	82	159
41.	Hemodialysis Machine Maintenance	5	8	16
42.	Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE)	28	162	74
43.	Implant	486	1768	1096
44.	Induction	77	83	35
45.	Infection Prevention & Control	74	191	18
46.	IntraUterine Contraceptive Device (IUCD)	244	249	272
47.	Kangaroo Mother Care		66	40
48.	Laboratory Quality Control/ Quality Assurance	20	64	32
49.	Laboratory Waste Management	54	0	53
50.	Medical Abortion (MA)	65	718	361
51.	Medico-Legal Training on "Post- Mortem Examination and Clinical Forensic Medicine"	76	84	71
52.	Mental Health	73	37	23
53.	Mental Health (Module-01)	15	39	47
54.	mhGAP Training (Module 2b)	0	211	144
55.	Mid Level Practicum (MLP)	210	208	233
56.	Minilap	6	26	37
57.	Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH in Crisis	45	78	20
58.	Neglected Tropical Disease (NDTs)	161	284	181
59.	No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV)	20	23	12
60.	Operation Theatre Techniques & Management (OTTM)	67	99	121
61.	Package of Essential Non- Communicable Disease (PEN)	475	774	625

62.	Paediatric Essential Critical Care	256	65	125
63.	Pediatric Nursing Care (PNC)	29	20	10
64.	Pre-Hospital Care Training For Ambulance Driver	0	41	133
65.	Primary Burn Care and Management	0	16	45
66.	Primary Emergency Care (PEC)	100	226	136
67.	Primary Eye Care	0	44	44
68.	Primary Trauma Care/Basic Life support	218	44	118
69.	Psychosocial Counseling	114	79	32
70.	PTC/BLS Training	218	200	199
71.	Rural Obstetric Ultrasound (ROUSG)	166	383	205
72.	Safe Abortion Service (SAS)	63	109	73
73.	SBA Clinical Mentor Development	40	29	16
74.	School Nurse Induction	200	43	50
75.	Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	946	928	745
76.	Snake Bite Management	98	109	180
77.	SNCU/NICU Training level II	37	35	45
78.	Social Accountability For Health Sector	0	97	109
79.	ToT on Basic Training On Medical Oxygen Supply	0	0	10
80.	ToT on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)	44	16	31
81.	ToT on Child and Adolescent Mental Health	53	53	55
82.	ToT on Eye/ENT/Oral Health	163	133	151
83.	ToT on Health Response to Gender Based Violence	46	12	27
84.	ToT on Helping Babies Breathe (HBB) and Helping Mothers Survive (HMS-BABC)	16	64	67

85.	ToT on Infection Prevention and Control	31	48	44
86.	ToT on MISP for Sexual & Reproductive Health in Crisis	48	14	28
87.	ToT on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	53	16	16
88.	ToT on Package of Essential Non- Communicable Disease (PEN)	114	63	58
89.	User Maintenance of X-Ray Equipment	10	11	12
90.	User's Training on Biomedical Equipment	88	116	19
91.	Vector Borne Disease Management	0	20	23
92.	VIA Screening and Single Visit Approach / CCSP	0	86	44
93.	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) for Cervical Cancer Screening	228	497	425

Sex-Wise Trainee Participation Analysis

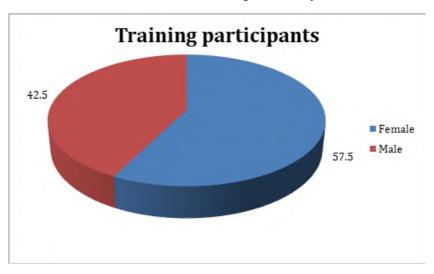


Figure 15: Sex-Wise Trainee Participation Analysis

The sex-wise participation data reveals a significant presence of female trainees, with 8,121 (57.5%) compared to 6,013 males (42.5%). This highlights the vital role women play in Nepal's healthcare workforce. However, achieving a more balanced male and female representation across all healthcare sectors, particularly in community health and specialized fields could improve service delivery and promote gender equity within the health system. By addressing these trends and gaps, the NHTC can foster a more gender-inclusive healthcare workforce capable of meeting diverse health needs effectively.

3.2 Different activities conducted by NHTC in FY 2080/81

Table 10: Activities FY 2080/81 (Target vs Achievement) along with trainings conducted/facilitated

		Annual Progress			
S.N.	Activities	Unit	Tanast	Achievement	
		Unit	Target	No.	%
Train	ing Material Development Secti	on			
1.	Program for developing new training materials	Number	2	1	50
2.	Training material development in coordination and collaboration with various partner organizations	Number	2	2	100
3.	On Site Training at training sites and centers	Times	2	2	100
4.	Modification and update of training materials as per requirement	Number	2	2	100
5.	Formulation of national health training strategy	Times	2	2	100
6.	Integration of training materials into the education curriculum of medical colleges and institutions	Times	2	2	100
7.	Field testing program for newly developed training materials	Times	2	2	100

Skill Development Section						
1.	Operation Theater Techniques and Management Training (OTTM) for Nursing Staffs	Person	1	1	100	
2.	ToT on Burn Care and Management	Times	1	1	100	
3.	ToT on Primary Emergency Care	Times	1	1	100	
4.	Hemodialysis	Times	1	1	100	
5.	Clinical Training Skills/General Training Skills	Times	1	1	100	
6.	Pediatrics ECCT	Times	1	1	100	
7.	Field Epidemiology Training Frontliner (FETP)	Times	1	1	100	
8.	PEN Package	Times	1	0	0	
9.	Induction	Times	1	1	100	
10.	Pediatric Nursing Care	Times	1	1	100	
11.	Biomedical Equipment users on site training	Times	1	1	100	
12.	Medico-Legal Training on Post Mortem Examination and Clinical Forensic Medicine	Times	1	1	100	
13.	Comprehensive Newborn Care Training	Times	1	1	100	
14.	Basic Critical Care Training for Nursing Staffs	Times	1	1	100	
BME	BMET Unit					
1.	Diploma in Biomedical training for 24 individuals and continuation for the FY 2079/80	Times	1	1	100	
Training Accreditation and Regulation Section						
1.	Prepare the national health training stragegy	Number	1	1	100	

2.	Workshop related to integrating existing training materials into the academic curriculum of various medical colleges, institutions, and universities.	Number	1	1	100
3.	Field testing program for newly developed training materials.	Number	2	2	100
4.	Program for site monitoring to grant, renew, and regulate operational permits for health-related training sites.	Number	5	5	100
5.	Program to support students participating in internships, orientations, and similar study activities.	Number	4	4	100
6.	Preparation and printing of the annual report.	Times	1	1	100
7.	Update the TIMS information system and expand it to training sites.	Times	1	1	100
8.	Follow-up Enhancement Program (FEP) for training.	Districts	4	4	100
9.	Program to evaluate the quality, provide feedback, and regulate ongoing training activities.	Number	6	6	100
10.	Capacity Enhancement of NHTC and PHTC	Times	1	1	100

3.2.1 Trainings held in FY 2080/81

Most of the participants were from Bagmati Province (n=3354) followed by Suddurpaschim province (n=2413) in FY 2080/81.

Table 11: Trainings held in FY 2080/81 province wise

C NI	Name of Province	Participants in FY 2080/81				
S.N.		Female	Male	Total		
1	Koshi	663	536	1199		
2	Madhesh	1049	1097	2146		
3	Bagmati	2129	1225	3354		
4	Gandaki	1029	683	1712		
5	Lumbini	1224	964	2188		
6	Karnali	642	473	1115		
7	Sudurpaschim	1382	1031	2413		
8	International	3	4	7		
	Total	8121	6013	14134		

The province-wise analysis of trainee participation shows that while certain provinces like Bagmati, Sudur Pashchim, and Lumbini have strong representation, Karnali and Koshi lag behind. Addressing these geographical disparities through targeted outreach, decentralization, and technology-driven solutions will be essential to building a well-distributed and capable healthcare workforce across all regions of Nepal.

Trainings held in FY 2080/81 district wise

Most of the participants were from the Kathmandu district (n=742) and lowest from the Khotang district (n=26) in FY 2080/81.

Table 12: Trainings held in FY 2080/81 district wise

S.N	Name of District	No.of
		Trainee
1.	Kathmandu	742
2.	Kailali	502
3.	Rupandehi	380
4.	Surkhet	355
5.	Sarlahi	341

S.N	Name of District	No.of
		Trainee
6.	Chitwan	315
7.	Kaski	308
8.	Rautahat	297
9.	Sindhuli	294
10.	Mahottari	288

S.N	Name of District	No.of
		Trainee
11.	Parsa	280
12.	Dadeldhura	274
13.	Dhanusha	269
14.	Kanchanpur	262
15.	Bajhang	260
16.	Morang	256
17.	Saptari	256
18.	Makawanpur	255
19.	Achham	253
20.	Banke	251
21.	Bajura	248
22.	Lalitpur	244
23.	Baglung	243
24.	Dhading	239
25.	Kapilvastu	235
26.	Sindhupalchowk	234
27.	Baitadi	225
28.	Ramechhap	223
29.	Doti	214
30.	Tanahun	197
31.	Nawalparasi	195
	(East)	
32.	Kavrepalanchok	192
33.	Syangja	190
34.	Arghakhanchi	185
35.	Bara	185
36.	Darchula	183
37.	Rolpa	183
38.	Dolakha	180
39.	Siraha	177
40.	Gorkha	172
41.	Bhaktapur	164

S.N	Name of District	No.of
		Trainee
42.	Pyuthan	162
43.	Jhapa	161
44.	Dang	160
45.	Jajarkot	157
46.	Nuwakot	156
47.	Parbat	151
48.	Dailekh	145
49.	Bardiya	139
50.	Lamjung	134
51.	Myagdi	132
52.	Nawalparasi	120
	(west)	
53.	Sunsari	117
54.	Ilam	108
55.	Rasuwa	102
56.	Palpa	99
57.	Salyan	97
58.	Gulmi	92
59.	Okhaldhunga	83
60.	Dhankuta	79
61.	Rukum (West)	79
62.	Rukum (East)	72
63.	Kalikot	70
64.	Udayapur	70
65.	Mugu	63
66.	Humla	57
67.	Sankhuwasabha	52
68.	Taplejung	49
69.	Bhojpur	48
70.	Dolpa	44
71.	Jumla	42
72.	Manang	36

73.	Solukhumbu	34
74.	Tehrathum	34
75.	Panchthar	30
76.	Mustang	29

77.	Khotang	26
78.	Others	159
	Total	14134

The district-wise analysis reveals a clear disparity in trainee participation, with higher rates in urban and well-developed districts like Kathmandu, while remote districts like Dolpa and Tehrathum have very low representation. To address these gaps, targeted outreach, decentralized training, and technology-driven solutions are essential for building a well-trained healthcare workforce across all districts of Nepal.

In FY 2080/81, a total of 54 Trainings with 5113 participants were held according to the Redbook of NHTC where 2630 were female and 2287 were male participants.

$Total\ trainings\ held\ in\ FY 2080/81\ in\ collaboration\ of\ development\ partners$

Table 13: Training organized by development partners

SN	Development Organization	Training Name	Number of Participants	Total Participants
1	BPKIHS	First Trimester Safe Abortion Service	8	8
2	Kanti Children Hospital	Health Response to Gender Based Violence	12	12
3	Sukraraj Tropical and Infectious Disease Hospital	Human Response to Gender Based Violence Clinical Training Sites	24 18	42
4	ADRA Nepal	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	45	45
5	AMDA Nepal	Cervical Cancer Screening Program (VIA)	5	5

6	ARH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	42	42
7	Bagmati Sewa Samaj	Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention	13	13
8	Bee Group	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	15	15
9	Beyond Beijing Committee, Nepal	Medical Abortion	6	6
		Implant	5	133
10	Care Nepal	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	128	
11	Choice Humanitarian Nepal	Tot On Helping Babies Breath (HBB) and Helping Mother Survive	34	34
		Psychosocial Counselling	32	154
		Child and Adolescent Mental Health Module 3	29	
12	CMC, Nepal	mhGAP	26	
12	Civic, ivepai	Supplementary Course for Psychosocial counselling	50	
		Tot on Psychosocial Counselling	17	
13	CRS, Nepal	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	435	1037

I	mplant	12	
N	/IISP for SRH	1	
	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome	15	
A	Ambulance driver	12	
В	Basic burn care	39	
	Basic Critical Craining For Nurse	26	
n	Basic training on nedical oxygen ystem	10	
E	Biomedical Equipment Refresher	10	
	Clinical training kills	38	
	Comprehensive Newborn care	10	
F	ETP	49	
	General training	32	
	Healthcare waste nanagement	33	
	Health management or local levels	25	
H	Iemodialysis	80	
	IOPE	23	
Iı	nduction	27	
p	n f e c t i o n revention and ontrol	16	
tı	Medico legal raining	14	
	OTTM	11	
P	EN	24	

		PECC	18	
		Paediatric Nursing care	10	
		Primary Emergency care	22	
		ToT on Geriatric Nursing Care	20	
		User training on biomedical equipment	19	
14	Dhulikhel Hospital	SBA	9	9
15	EPIC	Paediatric Essential Critical Care	16	16
		Neglected Tropical Disease	61	125
16	FAIRMED	Snake Bite Management	48	
		Tot on Neglected Tropical Disease	16	
17	FHI 360	Basic Emergency Care	142	186
17	1111 300	Paediatric Essential Critical Care	44	
		IUCD	45	118
		Implant	42	
		Medical Abortion	4	
18	FPAN	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	15	
		Gender Based Violence	11	
19	Himalayan Care, Nepal	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	12	56
		Rural Obstetric Ultrasound	5	

		Implant	16	
		IUCD	15	
		SBA	8	
		Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health	20	167
		Implant	26	
		M e n t o r Development	10	
		mhGAP module 2	15	
20	HRDC	PEN basic training	2	
		Rural Ultrasound	28	
		SBA	46	
		Tot on Child and Adolescent Mental Health	20	
		Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	12	
		SBA	12	102
		CNSI	26	
		Implant	26	
21	HRNDC	IUCD	4	
21	HKNDC	MISP	19	
		ROUSG	6	
		Safe Abortion Service	9	
22	Indreni	mhGAP		12
		Medical Abortion	14	33
		Safe abortion	6	
23	IPAS Nepal	TOT on first trimester safe abortion service	13	

24	Kalika Self Reliance Social Center	Neglected Tropical Disease	120	120
25	Karuna Foundation	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	7	7
26	KIDS Nepal	Implant	4	14
		Medical Abortion	10	
27	MIDSON	Helping Mother Survive	16	16
28	Nepal Red Cross Society	ASRH	215	4175
		ASBA	8	
		Ambulance Driver	116	
		Critical training for nurses	12	
		Basic MalariA Microscopy	15	
		Basic Oral health	17	
		Basic training on oxygen medical system	10	
		Burn care management	16	
		Child and Adolescent Mental Health	98	
		Climate Change and Health Impact	19	
		Clinical Coach Mental	38	
		Clinical mentor development	16	
		Clinical training skills	13	
		CBIMNCI	33	

CNSI	177	
Dengue clinical case management	29	
D i s a b i l i t y Management and Rehabilitation	37	
Essential critical care	19	
FETP	2	
Safe abortion service	18	
H e a l t h Administration and Management	18	
Healthcare waste management	14	
Health Response to GBV	106	
Hemodialysis	30	
Hemodialysis machine maintenance	16	
HFOMC ToT	9	
Human Rights and medical ethics	93	
Induction	10	
IUCD	124	
KMC	40	
Ksharshutra	4	
Medical abortion	129	
mental health	269	
implant	437	
FB-IMNCI	32	
PEN	109	

29	NSI	ASBA	36	419
		Basic Life support	23	
		CTS	27	
		Essential Critical	90	
		care	90	
		Maintenance of		
		h e m o d i a l y s i s	10	
		equipment		
		MLP	44	
		OTTM	45	
		Primary Emergency	68	
		Care	08	
		SBA	32	
30	One Heart	Implant	8	35
		SBA	12	
		ROUSG	15	
		Adolescent Sexual		
31	PHASE Nepal	and Reproductive	21	21
		Health		
32	PSI Nepal	Medical Abortion	66	66
		Adolescent Sexual		
33	SABAL Nepal	and Reproductive	16	16
		Health		
34	Safa Sunaulo	ToT on Helping	33	33
	Nepal	Babies Breath	33	33
		Human Rights and	19	34
	Save The	Medical Ethics		
35	Children	Adolescent Sexual		
		and Reproductive	15	
		Health		
36	SPN	ASRH	19	92
		IUCD	12	
		MARMA Therapy	17	

		Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	28	
37	TPO Nepal	Mental Health	157	157
20		IUCD	12	20
38	UNFPA	Implant	8	
		ASRH	156	168
39	USAID	Implant	8	
		IUCD	4	
		Healthcare Waste	48	80
		Management		
		Operation and		
40	Water Asian	maintenance of	16	
	International	healthcare waste		
		ToT on		
		Environmental	16	
		Health		• • •
		ARDS	31	366
		Basic Emergency	43	
		Care		
		Basic Training on	20	
		Medical Oxygen	29	
41	WHO	System	<i>C</i> 1	
		Climate Change	61	
		НОРЕ	51	
		IPC	16	
		MLP	16	
		ToT on Mental	10	
		Adolescent Health	-	
		ToT on Social		
42	ZIZ Nepal	Accountability for	24	24
		Health Sector		
			Total	8233

In FY 2080/81, a total of 14134 participants were trained within the National Health Training System. Among them, a total of 8233 participants were trained

with the support of development partners in above mentioned training in FY 2080/81.

Trained according to the group wise

Table 14: Training received by the group of participants

S.N.	Group	Number of
		Participants
1	Nursing	5779
2	Health inspection (HA & AHW)	5092
3	Doctor	1567
4	Others (Nayab Subba, Accountant, members of	456
	development partners, Interns, Office Assistant)	
5	Medical laboratory technology	353
6	Ambulance driver	232
7	Public Health (PHO & PHA)	196
8	Ayurveda	133
9	Pharmacy	129
11	Biomedical engineer	89
12	Lecturer and Professor	55
13	Health education	18
14	Radiography	15
15	Statistics	12
16	Anaesthesia	8
	Total	14134

3.3. Achievements towards different national strategies

3.3.1 Progress towards Nepal Health Sector Strategy-Result Framework (NHSS RF)

The Nepal Health Sector Strategy-Result Framework (NHSS RF) outlines main health sector indicators and targets in harmony with the NHSS goal and outcomes. The Result Framework (RF) has 10 goal-level indicators, 29 outcome-level indicators and 56 output-level indicators. The achievements of NHTC against NHHS RF are as follows:

NHTC developed training materials covering: essential critical care;
 paediatric essential critical care; integrated vector-borne disease training;

screening for infertility; ambulance driver; basic emergency medical technician training; social accountability; disability-related training for medical officers; management training for health section chiefs at the local level; orientation for elected bodies at the local level; acute respiratory distress syndrome management; and public health leadership

- NHTC revised five existing training materials: Rural obstetric ultrasound training; IP training; VSC/minilap training for MDGP/OBGYN/Surgeons; basic ICU training for nurses; first-trimester safe abortion training for MDGP/OBGYN.
- NHTC conducted 29 different types of training of trainers and basic training for nearly 11,000 staff
- Users training and maintenance support: A Technical Working Committee, led by Biomedical Engineers in coordination with the Director General, DoHS, was set up for the management and preventive maintenance of medical equipment, especially equipment donated during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The committee piloted ToTs and training of technicians conducted by the NHTC at the Civil Service Hospital and Bhaktapur Hospital. Eleven trainings (seven trainings for all provinces and four trainings in Kathmandu) covered handling and maintenance of the equipment.
- The CSD and National Health Training Centre developed training curricula on social auditing to roll-out the Health Sector Social Accountability Federal Directives 2020. Training was rolled out to 21 participants from seven provinces based on the training curricula.
- Analysis of trainings conducted towards achieving SDG goals list which one HR, MNCH, ID, FP, CPR, TFR, NCDs, Disability
- Analysis of trainings conducted and LRPs developed in terms of 5 primary health care system ie: Promotive, Preventive, Curative, Rehabilitative and Palliative

3.4. Training and Material Development Section

3.4.1. Training material developed/ongoing FY 2080/81

NHTC revises existing training packages and develops new learning resource packages and conducts training based on emerging disease, critical care, and disaster-related response. The need for revision of the training packages was realized on the basis of feedback provided by the participants and expertise, contemplation of the real scenarios and feasibility of the participants. The new, revised and updated training packages are listed below in the table:

Table 15: LRP Development: New, Revised and Updated

Form of LRP	Name of Training material developed/ on process of development 2079/80	Source	Status	Additional support
New	General Training Skills –GTS	RedBook	Completed	
	Cold chain equipment repair and maintenance			
	UNICEF	Completed	MD	
	Health care waste m a n a g e m e n t operation and maintenance of Autoclave/microwave			
	WAI, ADB	Completed	MD	
	Infection prevention and Control - Advanced, Blended Method			
	WHO DFC	Piloting Completed	NSSD	
	Supplementary course for psychosocial counseling			
	CMC Nepal	Piloting Completed	EDCD	
	C o n t i n i o u s ambulatory Peritoneal dialysis	NSSD	Piloting Completed	

	Health Management Modular training for Local level	USAID, UNFPA	Piloting Completed	
	SBA SHP Modular Training Module 1- 5	DTC	Piloting Planned	UNICEF
	Pen Plus training for doctors	KIOCH	Piloting Ongoing	EDCD
	Basic Burn Care (BBC)	Red Book	Piloting Ongoing	CSD
	Basic Energency Care (BEC)	WHO, WFC	Piloting Ongoing	НЕОС
	Advanced Cardiac Life Support	Red Book	Piloting Planned	CSD
	Community first Health responder	WHO	Developing	НЕОС
	Brief Tobacco Intervention			
	NHEICC	Developing		
	Water quality surveillance	WHO DI	Developing	EDCD
Revision	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Training	Red Book	Completed	FWD
	Reproductive Health Morbidity Screening Training	RedBook	Piloting Obgoing	FWD
	Occupational Health and Safety	Red Book	Completed	CSD
	X-ray users maintenance	NSI	Completed	MD
	Lab users maintenance	NSI	Completed	MD
	Biomedical Refresher training	NSI	Completed	MD
	Health Response to GBV	UNFPA,	Ongoing	IPAS

CHAPTER IV

WORKPLAN, CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

4.1. Work Plan FY 2081/82

Table 16: Workplan

SN	Activities	Unit	Budget	Source of
D11	TICHVILLE		(Lakhs)	Funding
Trai	ning Material Development Section			
1	Development of new training materials	Number	8	GoN
2	Material development in coordination and collaboration with various partner organizations	Number	3	USAID
3	Field testing program of newly developed training material	Times	6	GoN
4	Update, modification and publication of training materials as required	Number	4	GoN
5	Onsite coaching on the use of training materials at training sites/training centers	Times	2	GoN
6	Workshop on integration of training materials existing in the academic curriculum of various medical colleges, institutions, university	Times	4	GoN
7	Standardisation of existing training materials of different centers and divisions	Number	8	GoN
8	Piloting and roll out the modular training of SHP/SBA	Times	28	USAID
9	Training profile update	Times	1.5	GoN

10	Inservice Training Package development and piloting relating to leadership and management for senior officers of health service	Times	20	GoN
11	Workshop to develop SBA/SHP modular training implementation plan	Times	6	UNICEF
12	Pre-service Training Program of Medico-Legal Training on Post Mortem Examination and Clinical Forensic Medicine	Times	2	GoN
Trai	ning Accreditation and Regulation S	Section		
1	Site monitoring program for the approval, renewal and regulation the operation of sites conducting health related training	Number	8.5	GoN
2	Program to support students coming for internship/orientation and other study purpose		2	GoN
3	Preparation and printing of annual report		2	
4	Training Follow up and Enhancement (FEP) programs		20	
5	Quality observation, feedback and regulation program for ongoing training activities	Times	7.2	
6	Update and expand TIMS		10	
7	Protocol/Guideline preparation of Training Follow up and Enhancement (FEP) programs		4	
8	Review and follow up of Training Follow up and Enhancement (FEP) programs	Times	9	
9	Coordination, review, and planning workshop of clinical training sites		7	

9	MDGP/ObGyn 3 days	Times	9	GoN
9	First trimester Abortion Care	Times	g	GoN
8	Pediatric Essential Critical Care training (ECCT) 4 days	Times	12	WHO
7	Clinical/General Training skill (CTS/GTS) 5 days	Times	18	USAID
6	ToT on Ambulance Driver (3 days)	Times	6	WHO
5	Advance IP training for MO/Nurse/ HWs 30 days	Times	10	USAID
4	Geriatric Care Training 6 days	Number	6	GoN
3	Basic Research Methodology	Times	6	USAID
	Blended 30+4=34 days			
2	MDGP/ObGyn NSV/Minilap	Number	10	GoN
1	Burn care for Nurses / HWs 6 days	Number	12	GoN
Skil	l Development Section			
11	implementation of ROUSG training program in Nepal		10	
11			10	
	other support for the sites). A study on effectiveness and			
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
10	necessary materials, halls, furniture, laptops, anatomical models, and	Times	20	
10	of clinical training sites (providing	Times	20	
	Development and strengthening			

2	X-ray equipment user maintenance training	Times	6	NSI
3	Lab equipment user maintenance training	Times	8	
4	Refresher training for BMET	Times	6	NSI

4.2. Gaps and Challenges

Table:17 SWOT Matrix

Internal Factors/ Environment

Strength

- Development of more competency (Skill) based training packages and learning resource packages (LRP's) using blended approach
- Revision and update of the existing training packages
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for training packages and training sites
- Operation of TIMS at all provincial health training centers
- Profile of trainers and trainees are maintained in each province
- C o o r d i n a t i o n , collaboration and partnership with province health training centers, External Development Partners, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies for quality health training management and conduction
- Expansion and prior arrangements of training sites and training materials

Weakness

- Shifting into one door trainings however, multi-door trainings persist
- Lagging to shift into technologybased education such as self-paced learning, online learning platform as well as web-based learning
- Inadequate training follows up mechanism
- Inadequate skilled technical human resources to operate TIMS at all levels
- Improper recording and inadequate reporting mechanism between province and federal health training center
- Lack of systematic coordination mechanism with province governments and local level for training management and quality control.
- Gaps in accreditation, renewal and accountability of training sites
- Challenging to manage a separate pool of trainers from various disciplines
- Lack of need-based selection of participants
- Lack of training needs assessment for institutionalizing need-based training.
- Many health professionals lack access to continuing education opportunities, which can hinder their ability to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in their field.
- Health training often focuses on theory rather than practical skills.
- Lack of training on prevention and promotion. Majority of trainings provided are focused on curative service.

External	Opportunities	Threat
Factors/ Environment	Annual increment in the number of trained health workforce Competent and skilled health workforce Incentives and accommodation facilities to trainers as well as training participants Support from government as well as various External Development partners	 Delayed revision of the training related policies, strategies and guidelines Inclusion of participants from remote and backward districts Inadequate accommodation facilities for training participants Limited sites for special training Inadequate training materials Inadequate budget allocation for training monitoring and quality assurance Inadequate incentives for trainers and participants who travel from distant districts High demand of training and limited resources Lack of adequate regulatory frameworks to ensure that health training programs meet minimum standards of quality.

4.3 Actions taken

Table 18: Challenges and action taken based on six building blocks of NHTC

S.N.	Issues	Challenges	Action taken
1	Service delivery	 Shifting into one door trainings however, multi-door trainings persist Shifting into technology-based education such as self-paced learning, online learning platform as well as web-based learning Inadequate training follows up mechanism High demand of training and limited resources 	• Concept of National health training system

2	Health workforce	 Manage a separate pool of trainers from different discipline Need based selection of participants Training Need Assessment for institutionalising need-based trainings. Inclusion of participants from remote and backwarded districts 	•	Update TIMS
3	Health information	Inadequate skilled technical human resources to operate TIMS at all levels Improper recording and inadequate reporting mechanism between province and federal health training center	•	N e e d assessment
4	Logistics and infrastructure	 Inadequate accommodation facilities for training participants especially those who comes from remote Limited sites for special training Inadequate training materials 	•	Logistics management during conduction of trainings
5	Financing	 Inadequate allocation of budget for training monitoring and quality assurance Inadequate incentives for trainers and participants who travel from distant districts 	•	Increased
6	Leadership and governance	 Lack of systematic coordination mechanism with province governments and local level for training management and quality control. Accreditation, renewal and accountability of training sites Timely revision of the training related policies, strategies and guidelines 	•	Increased budget and financial progress in available budget

4.4. Recommendations and key message

- More emphasis on One-Door Training system
- Prioritizing training according to need based
- Assessment of training on participant and trainers' selection
- Develop capacity of human resources in operating TIMS effectively (TIMS update, dashboard)
- Strengthening the support in infrastructure development of the training sites
- Clarify the federal and provincial roles in supporting partner's mobilization and training site development
- Establish the mechanism of self-sustainability of trainings and allocate adequate budget for training monitoring and quality assurance
- Initiation of paid training systems through contracting out with the private sectors
- Initiation of the trainings into pre service education system
- Least trainings are focused on rehabilitative services and will be focused on upcoming FY.

4.5. Way forward

Learning from the past experiences, for the future emergencies it is thought from different perspectives and priority areas have been realized. The priority areas realized for future initiatives are as follows:

- Ensuring readiness for future emergencies by enhancing the quality of training packages.
- Conduct various trainings like FETP, PEN Plus, Burn Care Management, Climate change on the need basis.
- Shifting from In-Serving training to Pre-service training by integrating training packages into Pre-Service education.
- Promoting and shifting into technology-based education such as: Self-Paced Learning, Online learning platform and Web Based Learning

ANNEX I: OVERVIEW OF VARIOUS TRAININGS

Duration of training			8 days	8 days
Trainer selection criteria			Certified CoFP service provider (MO/ H.A/ Staff nurse or higher level) Have taken CTS (by clinicians) or TOT on CoFP counseling (by public health officers/ Health education officers	Trained IUCD service provider Have taken Clinical Skill Training (by nursing staff or Doctors) and are certified
Participant selection Criteria	Reproductive Health related trainings		 Participants registered in respective health council Committed to provide family planning services and have not taken previous training Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week Health institution lacking FP related service provider will be prioritized for training 	 ANM and Nursing staff registered in Nursing Council Committed to provide family planning services and have not taken previous training Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week Health institution lacking FP related service provider will be prioritized for training
No. of participant and trainer		g trainings	Participant: 16 Trainer: 4	Participant: 4 Trainer:2
Name of the training		Family planning trainings	Comprehensive Family Planning and Counseling (CoFP)	IUCD
S.N.		1.		7

8 Days	5 days	12 days
Trained Implant service provider (Doctors/HA/) Nursing staffs) Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	Trained Implant service provider Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	Trained Minilap service provider (Doctors/ Nursing staffs) Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified
• •	• •	• •
Clinical service providers registered in respective health council Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week. Health institution lacking FP related service providers will be prioritized for training.	Doctors registered in Nepal Medical Council committed to provide family planning services and have not taken previous training Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week Health institution lacking FP related service provider will be prioritized for training.	Registered doctors and nurses committed to provide family planning services and have not taken previous training Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week Health institution lacking FP related service provider will be prioritized for training
• •	• • •	• • •
Participant:4 Trainer: 2	Participant: 4 Trainer: 2	Participant:4 Trainer: 2
Implant insertion and removal	Implant insertion and removal training for doctors	Minilap
c	4	vo

12 Days	3 days	12 days	12 days
Trained Vasectomy service provider(doctors) Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	Trained Skilled Birth Attendant Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified Have taken 3 days training on PP IUCD/FP	Have taken 3 days training on PP IUCD/FP Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	Service provider who are Trained ObGyn or MDGP and are providing services as per national protocol and guidelines Have taken Clinical Skill
• •	• • •	• •	• • •
Doctors registered in Nepal Medical Council Counnited to provide family planning services Qualified health institution with adequate no. of health clients (minimum 3-4 per day) or which provide FP services once in a week Health institution lacking FP related service provider will be prioritized for training	Health service providers (doctors/ nurse/ midwives) of hospital/clinic	Health service providers (doctors/ nurse/ midwives) of hospital/clinic Participants registered in respective health council	ObGyn or MDGP working in EmONC Willing to give second trimester services Staff who are Skilled/ self-confident and is providing regular First Trimester Safe abortion (MVA) Participated in VCAT orientation
• • •	•	• •	• • •
Participant: 2 Trainer: 1	Participant: 6-9 Trainer: 3	Participant: 6-9 Trainer: 3	Sate Abortton Services Traming Second Trimester Training Training
NSV (No scalpel Vasectomy)	PP IUCD (group based)	PP IUCD (working institutions)	Safe Abortion S Second Trimester training
9			= 8

3 days-Ob/Gyn, MDGP 10 days- MBBS 14 days- Staff nurse	5 days		5 days	4 days class room and 1 month self-study
Doctors and staff nurses providing regular services Doctors/ Nurses trained with SBA training Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	 Doctors and staff nurses providing regular services Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified 		Have taken ASRH related TOT	 Health service provider (doctors/ nurse) receiving 7 days TOT Priority to those trained with CTS Skilled police and lawyers for people affected by sexual violence as external trainers for police and legal aid sessions
 Participants registered in respective health council (Doctors/SBA/nurse with IUCD training Doctors who have worked for at least 2 years in Obs/Gyn department 	Registered Nurses Trained Nurses on SBA and IUCD		Registered Service provider (Doctors/ Paramedics/nursing staffs providing ASRH friendly health services at Hospitals, PHCC and HP	Doctors/ANM//Staff nurses/AHW registered in respective health council 4days group-based training for service provider First priority for untrained permanent health workers Health institution without other trained service provider is given first priority
Participant: Trainer:	Participant: 6 Trainer: 2		Participant: 15 Trainer: 5	Participant: 10 Trainer: 3
Comprehensive Abortion Care (First Trimester)	MA	Other trainings	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)	Health Response to GBV
6	10	Ш	11	12

6 days	20 days	4 months
Trained health service providers (doctors/ staff nurse) for 6 days Have taken Clinical Skill Training and are certified	Trained on POP training skills standardization and experiences on POP surgery, evaluation and management MD-ObGyn, MDGP doctors trained with CTS Doctors specialized in pelvic organ repair surgery	Trained on Obstetric Fistula training skills s t an d ar d i z a t i o n and experiences on abdominal and vaginal fistula surgery, evaluation and management Fistula surgeon trained with CTS Registered nurses trained with nursing components of Obstetric Fistula
Doctors/ANM//Staff nurses/AHW registered in respective health council Participating organizations with possibility of related health service seeking clients Participating Health institution with adequate equipment including Cryotherapy machine	Registered doctors who have done MD-ObGyn, MDGP Training demand from CEONC hospital Health institution without trained POP service provider should be prioritized for training	 ObGyn and Uro-surgeons having performed at least 25 major vaginal surgeries a year and MDGP having ObGyn surgery skill Nursing staff working in Obstetric Fistula unit Registered Medical officers and Nurses Health institutions with possibility of adequate health service seeking clients Health institution without trained Obstetric Fistula related service provider should be prioritized for training.
Participant: 10 Trainer: 4	Participant: Trainer:	Participant: Trainer:
Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention (CCSP)	Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP)	Obstetric Fistula (on-the- job training)
13	14	15

				Safe Motherhood and Newborn care			
IV	Skilled Birth At	Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) training	ning				
16	SBA training for ANM and staff nurses	Participant: 8 to 14 Trainer: 4	• • • •	Staff Nurses and ANM registered in Nepal Nursing Council Nursing staff who is working in maternity service and has not got any trainings will be prioritized Interested to provide service after training Health institution with untrained nursing staffs should be prioritized		Clinical expert and trained on neonatal care, PMTCT and family planning Doctors/Nurses who have CTS training Having core SBA skills	60 days
17	Skilled Birth Attendant training for medical officers	Participant: 5-7 Trainer: 4	• • •	Registered doctor in NMC Untrained doctors who are willing to provide service after training Health institutions with untrained service provider and with adequate clients should be the priority	• • •	Skilled with core SBA Nurse or doctor with CTS training Clinical expert and is trained in Neonatal care, PMTCT and family planning	45 days
18	Advanced Skilled Birth Attendant Training (ASBA)	Participants – 4 Trainers -3	• • •	MBBS doctor with one-year experience Have core SBA skills Participant working in the health institution where CEONC, anesthesia, blood circulation, neonatal resuscitation related services are available Require minimum 2 year of service in institution where CEONC service is available	•	Qualified Consultant Obstetrician/ Registrars of hospital with adequate patients involved in EmOC who is committed to provide advanced SBA trainings Trained on CTS and SBA and is providing services in SBA training sites	10 days

19	Comprehensive Newborn care (CNC) Training (Level II)	Participant: 12 Trainer: 4	 Staff nurse registered in Nepal Nursing Council Untrained on Newborn care (level 2) but is providing SNCU services and committed to provide services Participant working in secondary level hospital 	Trained and certified Newborn care service provider (MO/ Staff nurses or nursing staff of higher level) Trained on CTS	15 days
>	Health other training Infection Preventaon	ining Itaon and healthcar	Health other training Infection Preventaon and healthcare waste management training		
20	IP and HCWM training District level	Participant: 10-15 Trainer: 4	Doctors, Nursing staffs, Paramedics and Office Assistant working in respective health institutions	 Received TOT on IP Training Service providers 	5 days
21	IP and HCWM training to health institution (community level)	Participant: 10-15 Trainer: 4	Doctors, Nursing staffs, Paramedics and Office Assistant working in respective health institutions	Received TOT on IP Training Technical service providers	3 days
22	Orientation IP and HCWM for hospitals	Participant: Trainer:	Doctors, Nursing staffs, Paramedics, Administrative staffs and Office Assistant working in respective health institutions	• TOT on IP Training • Technical service providers	1 day
23	Orientation on IP & HCWM for health institutions	Participant: Trainer:	Doctors, Nursing staffs, Paramedics, Administrative staffs and Office Assistant working in respective health institutions	TOT on IP Training Technical service providers	1 day

48 days	5 days	
Received OTTM training Staff nurse or nursing officer who have taken CTS training Experienced on OTTM Trainer receiving Skill Standardization on OT skill Provided minimum 2 batch training on OTTM as a Co-trainer	Working as an active CTS trainer after receiving advanced clinical training skill training Received Master Trainer Skills or Standardization from New CTS package Working as a Co-trainer in minimum 2 CTS training	Received CTS MLP training and working in hospitals designated as MLP training site MO/ H.A /Staff nurses who has taken TOT on Primary Trauma Care (PTC)
• • • •	• • •	• •
Completed min. staff nurse course and registered in Nepal Nursing Council Participant working regularly in surgical site of the hospital Health institution with requirement of human resources (minimum working staff nurse) for operation and management of surgical procedure should be given priority	Doctors, Staff Nurses, HA registered in respective council Skilled service provider receiving training on respective clinical services For new training sites, completed required guidelines for conducting essential training Clinical coaching for Medical, Nursing and Paramedics	Health Assistant or AHW who is experienced to provide health services and is working permanently for 2 years' minimum
• • •	• • • •	•
Participant: 9-12 Trainer: 4	Participant: 12-14 Trainer: 4	Participant: 8-12 Trainer: 4
Theatre Technique and Management (OTTM)	Clinical Skill Training (CTS)	Mid-Level Practicum training for Mid-level health service providers
24	25	26

	12 months			
MD Anesthesia who has taken CTS training and other 2 Anesthesia service provider (Anesthesia doctor, MDGP, or AA)				
Non-governmental Participants: Staff nurse, HA and Ophthalmic Assistant who is working in hospitals with availability or plans for surgery facilities Participant committed to provide health services HA/ SN/OA who has passed basic course within 10 years and is serving in recent post for 3 years Participant less than 40 years	Government participants: Staff nurse and HA who is working in hospitals with availability or plans for surgery facilities Actively serving in clinical services before course has begun and has written commitment for working in anesthesia after completion of the course Participants should be selected from the hospitals capacitated with regular supplies, equipment, supervision, linkage with referral facilities for anesthesia services HA/ SN/OA who has passed basic course within 10 years and is serving in recent post for 3 years Participant less than 40 years			
Participant: 15 Trainer: 4				
Anesthesia Assistant Course (AAC)				
	27			

4 days	4 days	7 days
, H	 PEN related subject expert 	 Have received TOT on CTS and Palliative care Experienced doctors/ staff nurses on Palliative care
ti ti		een ital/
	For service provider: MO/HA/Nursing Staff/AHW	MO/Staff nurse or above who has been registered in respective council Providing services in general hospital/ cancer hospital/hospice/Palliative care centers/Geriatric centers
TOT/ service provider: 20/25 & Trainer: 4-5	Participant: 16 Trainer: 4-5	
Package for Essential Non- Communicable	Palliative care training (PC)	
∞	29	

Module 1: 6 days Module 2: 6 days Module 3: 3 days Module 4: 2 days						
Module 1: Clinical Psychologist/ psychiatrist Completed and has experience on Clinical Psychology/ Counseling Psychology or Bachelor in Psychology, Bachelor/ Master in Psychiatric nursing, Post graduate in Psychiatric nursing, Post graduate in Psychology or minimum 1-year experience after bachelor in nursing Received relevant ToT Module 2: Psychiatrist Psychiatrist Have taken essential	mhGAP and has managed at least 50 patients with mental health problem Psychology: managed at least 50 patients with mental health problems and master in clinical psychology or masters in counselin					
Module 1: For TOT participants: Clinical Psychologists, staff nurse, B. Sc nursing, BN Registered in respective council For Service provider Staff nurse, B. Sc nursing, BN and ANM (passed 18 months' course) and registered in respective council Module 2: For TOT: Completed MBBS or is clinical psychologists For Service provider: MO/HA						
Participant: 16-20 Trainer: 4						
Mental Health training (MH)						
30						

Facilitator	MHGAP/module 2 trained newchiatrist with	valid NMC	Psychiatrist or trained	MO	Co- facilitators	Psychiatrist, MDGP/	MBBS doctor trained	on MHGAP/module 2	and managed at least	50 patients with MNS	disprders	Clinica Psychologist	(Mphil).	Co-trainer	Psychiatrist, MDGP/	MBBS doctor trained	on MHGAP/module 2	and managed at least	50 patients with MNS	disprders	Clinical psychologist,	Master of science in	psychiatric nursing,	Master in counselling	who has managed at	least 50 cases of MNS	disorder.
Modual 2a	MDGF with valid NMC MO with valid NMC		Modual 2b	● Health professionals (HA, SAHW and	AHW) with vali34																						
	Participants: 16-20 Trainer – 2 Co-trainer or co-facilitator -2																										
						Montel Hoolth	Tuoining	raining for Modicel	Tot Infantical	Doctors	Medical 26	Modual za	Montel Hoolth	Tucinia	for Uselth	IOI FICALUII	professional	A LIXX)	Moduel 2h	Modual 20							
	31																										

3 days	
 Medical Doctors-Physical Medicine and Re ha bi lit at ion / SCI Physicians (MD or above), Neuro or orthopedic or MD/MS level), experienced and working in spinal cord injury care) Masters in Physiotherapy, and working in post-acute care and rehabilitation of SCI in spinal rehabilitation of SCI in spinal rehabilitation unit at least one- year experience Bachelor in Occupational therapy or Bachelor in Nursing or equivalent level working in spinal care unit at least one -year experience Master in clinical psychology working in SCI rehabilitation unit at least one-year experience Co-facilitators, Should be from healthrelated field and having at least 5 years of experience in the field of post-acute care and rehabilitation of patients with spinal cord 	injury
	_
Medical doctors, Nurses, Physiotherapists, Occupational therapists, Psychologists and Prosthetics and Orthotics professionals who have been working in SCI car	
•	
Participants: 20-24 per batch Trainer: 4/batch	
Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) Training	
32	

30 days	30 days	Short-5 Hrs Medium-8 Hrs Long duration-2 days	TOT-3 days Training for local level:2 days Orientation 2 days
 Child disease specialist or bachelor in Pediatric Nursing Staff nurse trained in pediatric nursing Have received CTS training 	 Chief guest, departmental head, central director, FCHV director and Respective subject experts from MOHP 	Received training for stress management and has conducted training after receiving TOT for stress management	For TOT: • Health workers of health institutions • Received TOT on HFOMC For HFOMC Training for local level and orientation: • Health coordinator of municipality, deputy coordinator, social development officer • Received TOT on HFOMC
Staff Nurse, ANM and working in a pediatric ward.	New cadre of health workers for regular service being certified from Loksewa Aayog	Participants for homogenous method: Uniform age group, sex, occupation, economic status, office, locality and position of work Participants for mixed method: Different age group, sex, occupation, economic status, office, locality and position of work	Health coordinator of municipality, deputy coordinator, social development officer Training for local level: Health institution in-charge, Ward chairperson/ secretary 3.Orientation: HFOMC members, invited members etc
Participant: 10 per batch Facilitators: 4 per batch	Participants: - 20-25 Facilitator: - 4	Participant:20-25 Facilitator:4 per batch	Participant:20-22 per batch Facilitator:3 per batch
Pediatric Nursing Care (PNS) training	Induction training	Stress Management Training	Health Facility Operation Management Committee (HFOMC) capacity building training
33	34	35	36

6 days	2 days	45 days	3 months for SN and paramedics 2 months for MBBS 1 month for MD
Respective subject experts Received TOT on Burn care management Health workers who received CTS and listed in NHTC	Respective subject experts or who has received TOT	Graduate/ Master degree in Nursing or Medicine working in related field Service provider with CTS	Nephrologist and service provider Nursing/ Paramedics who is a trained dialysis service provider Have taken CTS
Doctors/ H.A/ AHW/ or nursing staffs of any levels who works in Emergency Rooms Registered Nursing staffs or paramedics	Policy makers in provincial level Health service providers at all levels and responsible person of concerned institutions	Registered doctor's/ nursing staffs Working in central, province and medical college having ICU/CCU services Proficiency certificate in Nursing or higher educational qualification	For 3-month training Minimum PCL Nursing completed for nursing staffs and paramedic staff with minimum HA For 2-month training MBBS Registered in NMC For 1-month training MD Internal Medicine Registered in NMC
Participant:16 per batch Facilitator:4 per batch	Climate change Participant: 25-30 and health Facilitator: 4 per impact (CCHI)	Participant: 10-12 Trainer: 4	Participant-10-15 per batch Trainer- 3 per batch
Burn Care Management training (BCM)	Climate change and health impact (CCHI)	ICU/CCU training	Dialysis Care Management (RRT)
37	38	39	40

3 months for SN and paramedics 2 months for MBBS 1 month for MD	3 days	5 days	3 days	21 days
Nephrologist and service provider Nursing/ Paramedics who is a trained dialysis service provider Have taken CTS	Received OHS related TOT or subject expert	Service provider (Doctors, nursing staffs and Paramedics) who has received TOT on RTA Service provider with CTS training Subject expert	Subject expert Service provider (Doctors, Paramedics and Pharmacist) who has received TOT	Have taken CTS as well as RUSG training or Radiologist or Ultrasonologist doctor Registered in respective council
ed for f with	ed in other	nedics	(Doctors, istered in	imum g for at
-month training Minimum PCL Nursing completed for nursing staffs and paramedic staff with minimum HA -month training MBBS Registered in NMC -month training MD Internal Medicine Registered in NMC	Health service provider registered in respective health councils and other working staffs	Doctors, Nursing staffs and Paramedics registered in respective council	ider ist) reg	Registered Nursing Staff (with minimum PCL) who has received SBA training Interested to serve in remote areas for at least 2 years after receiving training
and para and para ed in NM	provide	ng staffs ipective co	ce prov I Pharmac h councils	sing Staff eceived S rve in rer er receivii
For 3-month training Minimum PCL Nursing nursing staffs and paramminimum HA For 2-month training MBBS Registered in NMC For 1-month training MD Internal Medicine Reg	Health service respective her working staffs	Doctors, Nursing staffs and registered in respective council	Health service prov Paramedics and Pharmac respective health councils	stered Nur who has rested to se 2 years aft
For 3-mon Mini nursi mini mini For 2-mon MBE	Heal- respe work	• Doct regis	Parame respecti	Regi PCL, Inter least
	5-16 4	- 20 - 4	t-16	t - 5
Participant-10-15 Trainer- 3	Participant- 16 Trainer- 4	Participant- 20 Trainer-4	Participant-16 Trainer- 4	Participant - 5 Trainer- 4
Occupational Health and Safety For health Workers (OHAS)	Occupational Health and Safety For health Workers (OHAS)	Road traffic Accidents and Safety (RTASM)	Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) training	Rural Ultrasound (RU) Training
Occur Heal Safer health '	Occup Heal Safer health '	Road Acci and !	Antim Resis (AMR)	Rı Ultra (RU) 1
41	42	43	44	45

6 days	3 months	18 months
MD in Geriatric Medicine, Bachelor or Masters in Geriatric Nursing Care (GNC) GNC trained service provider or Social Gerontologist working in service of Elderly people CTS trained GNC service provider	 Cardiologists, Vascular surgeons, Cardiothoracic surgeons, Anaesthesiologists, Perfusionist) Working in related areas after receiving CTS training 	B.E in Biomedical or Electronics for theoretical knowledge Diploma or B.E passed in respective subject for practical knowledge Expert trainer listed in trainer list of NHTC
Registered Service provider (Staff Nurse)	Minimum PCL nursing from accredited educational institutions Participants registered in respective council Participant working in central, provincial, teaching hospitals and hospitals with related service	-10+2 passed in science from accredited educational institutions or I.Sc. passed or passed any equivalent
Participant-20 Trainer: 4-5	Participant: 20 Trainer: 5-6	Participant-24 Theoretical: Trainer: 4 Practical: 1:10 ratio
Geriatric Nursing Care (GNC)	Cardio- thoracic and Vascular Intensive Nursing (CTVIN) Training	Diploma in Biomedical Equipment Engineering (DBMEE)
46	47	48

8 weeks	6 days	4 days class room and 1 month self-study
Received 1-year Biomedical Equipment training from NHTC	 Received CTS At least 1-2 people from clinical background and Public Health Nurse at least (3-4) 	 Have received CTS At least 1-year experience on Newborn Clinical work Completed MPH or BSc. Nursing or SBA trained nursing staff or MD or MBBS from accredited educational institutions Registered in respective councils
Office Assistant working in primary, secondary or tertiary hospitals Primary education up to class 8 or experienced as per BMEAT work criteria to fulfill required need Actively involved in hospitals and interested to work in repair and maintenance of Biomedical equipment Not crossed 45 years of age Written letter by Medical Superintendent from hospitals ensuring educational qualification of participant with assigned responsibility from supervisor	Staff nurse or higher Registered Nurses staffs from Nepal Nursing Council	Registered Nursing staffs working in Maternal and Child ward
Participant: 12-15 Trainer: 2-3	Participant-25 Trainer-5	Participant: 16-20 Trainer: 4-5
Biomedical Equipment Assistant Technician (BMEAT) Training	Diabetes Education for Nurses Training (DE)	Helping Babies Survive training (HBS)
49	50	51

4 days	15 days (9days class room, 6 days practicum)
 Lead trainer will be a senior laboratory expert or lab biosafety/security expert. The trainers will be master's graduates (Laboratory science, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Laboratory safety or related subject). Or BSS trained laboratory people with ToT or CTS training. 	 The lead trainer will be senior Biomedical equipment technician/ Hemodialysis technician with experience in Hemodialysis equipment and with ToT/CTS. Co-Trainer will be Bio-medical equipment technician/Hemodialysis technician/Hemodialysis technician with experience in Hemodialysis equipment and with ToT/CTS. Engineer/technician with experience in Hemodialysis equipment and with ToT/CTS. Engineer/technician with resperience in Hemodialysis equipment and with ToT/CTS. Engineer/technician with resperience in Hemodialysis equipment and with ToT/CTS. Engineer/technician water treatment plants with ToT/CTS will also be the trainer for the training.
Laboratory professionals (laboratory technician, laboratory technologist and higher) working at different level of healthcare facilities (HP, PHC, Hospitals)	HA/Staff nurse registered in respected bodies.
Participants: 16 Trainers: 4	Participants: 10 Trainers: 2
Training on Biosafety and Biosecurity	Technical Training on Hemodialysis Machine (TTHM)
52	53

6 days	3 months (Workshop I- 6 days, Workshop II-6ays, Workshop III-3 days with 4-5 weeks field activities)	5 days	1 day
Environmental Health experts, HCWM experts, WASH experts.	Expert in epidemiology field	 Proficient in Training Skill. Working as a Co-trainer in minimum 2 GTS training 	Received TOT Expert
Doctors, Nurse, HA, healthworkers, DMET registered in their respective body.	Rapid Response team leaders of National, Provincial, District and Local level, National focal points of surveillance, epidemiology and outbreak, vector borne, zoonotic and other communicable diseases, public health and community medicine experts, epidemiologists, and academics. Permanent government employee. Have basic computer computer skill (Ms, Excel, PPT)	Officer of health service and equivalent (at least 5 years of work experience for HA/SN)	Newly elected leaders of local level
Participant – 15-20 Facilitators– 6-8	Participant: - 20 Facilitators: - 6-8 Mentors – 20	Participant: 16 Trainer: 4 Co-trainer -2	Participants; - upto 24 Trainer: 5-6
Integrated Training on EH, HCWM and WASH	Field Epidemiology Training Program (FEPT)	GTS Training	Orientation on health service to newly elected leaders of local level
54	55	99	57

9 days (module I- 5 days Module II- 4 days 1 month field visit in between	4 day	4 day	2 day
• TOT, Previous observation • Management expert	TOT received Supervisers of health directorate/health office/health section	CTS trained Health workers	• An esthesiologist, internal Medicine specialist with critical care or ARDS management training, Pulmonologist, ICU trained nurse with CTS or Tot of ARDS training is mandatory for all trainers
outy	alth	alth	vith
Local level health section chiefs and deputy chiefs	Health worker Working in different area of public health or medicine	PHTC chief and officer Local level health workers imvolved in planning.	Medical officer and staff nurse currently working in an ICU (with minimum 5 beded)
•	• •	•	• •
Participants; - upto 24 Trainer: 5-6	Participant 18-20 Trainer -3	Participants: - 20-25 Trainer -4	Participants: 16 Trainer - 2:1
Modular training on health management for health section of local level	Research methodology for health workers	Human Center design	Training on ADRS Management training
58	59	09	61

10 day	6 days			
Forensic Pathologist or forensic medical expert as head trainer. Have TOT for autopsy and clinical medico-legal training and experienced clinical trainer. Conducted 2 autopsy and clinical medico-legal training.	Anesthesiologist, Internal Medicine specialist, GP, IUC trained nurse Have CTS Received ECCT onsite course Did Co- training in 2 batch of ECCT			
of of	• • • •			
Medical officer that may be permanent or contract in Nepal government job, Gyanacologist taking responsibility of OCMCprogram MDGP or Emergency incharge doctor	 Madical officer and Staff nurse registered in respective bodies. Working as a front liner in ICU or similar settings in hospital. 			
	8 1			
For Autopsy training Participant 15 For Clinical Medico legal training Participant -20	Participants; 8 Trainer- 4 (2:1 ratio)			
Medico Legal Training	Essentical Critical Care Training (ECCT) onsite course			
62	63			

ANNEX II: SUCHANA (DHULIKHEL AGREEMENT)





বৃদ্ধবান ব স্বাহ্ববেশ্বন স্বাহ্ববেশ্বন স্বাহ্ববেশ্বন স্বাহ্ববেশ্বন ক্লাক্স ব স্বাহ্ববেশ্বন ক্লাক্স বাহ্ববিশ্বন ইন্ধ্য, ক্লাক্রমণ্ডর্মীন

पितिः २०७९/०३/०१

<u> विषय : प्रेलिभ साइट प्रत्यायन प्रक्रियर प्रशिक्षक रोस्टर र पुरानो/सम्प्राउने प्रमाणपद सम्बन्धमः ।</u>

श्री		भेन्यस्य	,प्रदेश
	प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्र		
শ্বী	मानव संसाधन विकास केन्द्र, कर्णाली प्रदेश	I	
পী	स्वास्थ्य ठासीम साइटहरू ।सन्नै)		

उपरेक्त सम्बन्धमा वेशमर संचालन मैं रहेका विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य तालिम कार्यक्रमहरूलाई थए व्यवस्थित गर्न तिनै तहका सरकार एवं राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्व तालिम केन्द्र ,प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्र, सबै शिक्षम साइटहरू. स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान गर्ने निकायहरू समावत सर्व सरोकारवालाहरूमा <u>तालिम साइट प्रस्क्यन प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षक रोस्टर कबार गर्ने र प्रानो/सच्याउने प्रमाणपत्र सम्बन्धमा</u> समान बुझाई हुतु आवश्यक देखिएकोले यस केन्द्रको मिति २०७९/०२/२३ को निर्णयानुसार निम्निलिखित विवरण समन्वय एवं सहकार्यका साय कार्यन्त्रयनका सागि अनुरोष छ ।



- ९. स्वास्थ्य तथा अनसंस्था मन्त्रासयको निर्णय सम्बन्धमाः । तालिम साइट प्रत्यायन तथा नियमन लगायतका बिषयमा मिति २०७७/१०/२८-२९ को घुलिखेल गोष्टीको सिफारिसको आधारमा मिति २०७८/०९/१६ मा स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालयमाट भएको निर्णय सरोकारशासाहरूसाई जानकारी विने ।
- २. सहट प्रत्यायन प्रक्रिया सम्भन्धमाः
- क) स्वास्थ्य कार्यकम संचालन गर्न आवश्यक वेक्षिएका सेख प्रदान गर्ने निकायले कुनै शासिम साइट आवश्यक ठानेमा राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्र वा द्रदेश स्वास्थ्य तासीम केन्द्रसंग स्रो कार्यक्रम र तालीम बारे प्रारम्भिक बैठक वसी खुसफल गर्नु पर्ने। गैठकवाट तालिम साइट आवश्यक भएको निर्णय हुनु पर्ने।
- ख । जुन प्रदेशको सेना प्रदासक निकायमा साइट बनाउन आन्त्रयक देखिएको सु त्यस प्रवेश स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्रको समन्त्रयमा स्वास्थ्य हेर्ने प्रवेश मन्त्रालय र प्रावेशिक स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालयसम् खुलकस्य गरी शासिम साइटको प्रत्यायन गर्ने काइटेरिया पुरा हुने देखिएमा हो को निग्य एवं तालिभ साइट वन्ने संस्थाको प्रतिवादता पत्र सहित प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य शासिम केन्द्रको राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्रलाई अनुरोध गर्ने।





psycare** ന്നു solo@uhec.gov.m टेक्. क्लॉमार्जी।

पत्र सस्या २०१८/७९

घनाती नः य। साइट शुजारात गर्ने संस्थाले आवरपक पर्ने तनगरिते, शीनिक पूर्वाधार लगायनका निषयमा राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तास्तिम केन्द्रमाट स्वीकित चेकलिस्ट अनुमार व्यमुल्यांकन (asil aspesiment) गरी त्युननम मापवण्ड पुरा भएकी चैकलिस्ट प्रवेश स्नारुव्य तालीम केन्द्रको अभन्नयमा राष्ट्रिय स्नारुय नानिम केन्द्रलाई पवाचार भनै।

सो चेकप्रिस्ट पात भए पछि राष्ट्रिय स्वारध्य तालिम केन्द्रसे यश्वरिष्ठ अनुगमन गरी नालिम साइट प्रत्यायन

IAccostitation) सम्बन्धमा क्लिस दिने।

प्रशिक्षक रोस्टरमारे :

राष्ट्रिय म्बास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्र तथा प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य शालिम केन्द्रबाट नियमित रूपमा विभिन्न विषयका अशिक्षक प्रयार भर्दै गोहो तर आवस्यक परको समयम प्रमालक उपसन्ध हुन कहिनाई भएको सन्दर्भमा निम्न लिखित कार्य गर्ने ।

क) राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्रले प्रशिक्षकारुको शेभ्टर प्रदेश अनुसार समेत अध्यानधिक गर्न पर्ने भएकौशे सबै प्रशिक्षकहरुते राष्ट्रिय स्वरूच्य नालिम केन्त्रने नयार गरेको प्रशिक्षक रविश्टेशन फर्म भरी प्रदेश नालिम केन्द्र तथा जातिम माइटहरूमार्फत राष्ट्रिय स्वारूय जातिम केन्द्रमा पटाउन अनुरोध गर्ने ।

 ख) तालिम प्रशिक्षकको रोस्ट्रमा नाम समावेश गर्न रिवेटन प्राप्त भए पश्चात राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तालिम केन्द्रवाट तोकिएको काइटेरिया को आधारमा रॉस्ट्रमा समावेश गर्न सकिने। तर प्रेष वर्षभिष कम्तिमा वुई वटा तालिम भेकालनमा प्रशिक्षक / सर प्रशिक्षकको । रूपमा काम गरेको नपाइएमा प्रशिक्षकको रोस्टरमाट नाभ हटाउने व्यवस्था गर्ने।

गाः प्रदेश स्थारम्य तालिम केन्द्र∤मानव संझायन विकास केन्द्रभा प्रशिक्षकको गेस्टर तयार गर्न अनुरोध गर्ने। यः रोस्टरभा समाजेश भएका प्रशिक्षकपाट लाशिम प्रदान हुनुपर्ने र यस यारमर सम्रै सरोकारनालाहरूलाई बानकारी द्विने।

इ। तालिक संबोधको गुस्टरमा रहेको प्रशिक्षकत्राट जालिम भवालग गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने।

च। ऋतिम प्रत्यायन तथा नियमन शास्त्राले कन्तिन। वर्षको एकपटक प्रशिक्षकारूको रास्टर अध्यावधिक भएको प्रमाणित गराई राग्र पर्ने।

परावी/सच्याउने प्रमाणपत्र कोः

अावश्यक पर्ने सम्पूर्ण काराजात सहितको निवेदन प्राप्त भए पद्मान एक महिना विच निर्धय गर्ने।

५, यस बैटकपाट भएका निर्णयहरू जानकारीका लाग्ने राष्ट्रिय स्थास्थ्य नालिम केन्द्रको नेचसाइटमा राग्ने।





Page 2 of 2

तस्त्रेत्र समके विरुद्ध, नदीय स्थादत १ ५२वयन द्या ने कम्न द्यान्ता कदन गर्न संवैधानित छवस्य <u>१</u>८ प्रति गहने सहित्यो परनावे तथा गरि पेत रूपे पिन्नि १-७०१११० गर्न सहेत्र समस्य स्थातिको **६७वस टि**योग अनुसा धन्न क्योतिम कुम तिबेजनी ६५ गाएको प्रयोग प्रतृष्टे छ

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मिति २०७८।०१।१३ गते बसेको नीतिगत बैठकका निर्णयहरू

- ुद्धिमा इंडाइस्य आलीम केन्द्रको त्यक्तिम सामाग्री विकास, द्वादिन संचानन प्रत्यातन । तथा नियमन कायम गर्ने सम्बन्धमा नीतिगत यैठकमा व्यवक्रम ह्वा स्कीकृतीका लागि प्रक्रिया अगाडी बढाउने निर्णय परियो ।
- प्रस्थार कल्याण महाधारकाको भतदाता नामावली विर्वाचन आयोग भार्फत प्राप्त गर्ने सम्बन्धमा श्रृहणकल हुंदा भविष्यमा आवश्यकता भएमा प्रक्रिया अगर्गाड बहाउने निर्णय गरियो ।
- चुरिंद्र तथा सामानिक सुरक्षा महाशासाका महिला साशुक्रिक क्ष्मास्य कर्मसीविक अग्राहरू अस्तिक समय कर्मिक प्राप्त करिक अग्राहरू अस्तिक समय कर्मिक प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त

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ANNEX III: MOU with external development partners



पत्र संख्या २०५५/५८ प्रजानी नं - **१ ५५**४ नेवाल भरकार स्वास्थ्य तथा करसंस्या मनकारम राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य तालीम केन्द्र ক্ষমান ন তা-হাছেবা:
প্রকাশ ক্ষমান ক্

मिक्षः २०७८/०२/०३

विभयः <u>तासीन सुमन्त्री विकास, सासीन संचातन, प्रस्</u>वायन तथा निरायन सम्बन्धमा।

- बी सामाजिक विकास / स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालयः सातै प्रदेश
- श्री स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनालय- सातै प्रदेश
- श्री स्थास्थ्य तालीन वेष्ट्य पानव संसाधन विकास केन्द्र-सारी प्रदेश

प्रस्तुक विषयमा तालीम सामग्री विकास, तालीम संचालन, प्रश्वायन तथा नियमन गुणस्त्वर वेभयम मने सम्बन्धम क्रस केन्द्रवारा २०७७ मध्य २८-२९ गते प्रदेश संरकार, सामाजिक विकास मन्त्रस्य, स्वास्थ्य निर्देशनांक्ष्य, स्वास्थ्य तालीम केन्द्रका निर्देशकामातिविधिष्ठक सम्मिन्नित व्यवधाला गोष्ठीमा छल्कान्त्र भए प्रवात नेपाल सरकार, स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रस्यमा अक्षरस्या अल्वास वाणि वेभ मएको थियो। तत्यवात संविधानिक व्यवस्था अलुक्त सादिद्य स्वास्थ्य तालीम केन्द्र र प्रदेश स्वास्थ्य तालीम केन्द्रको कार्य विवय स्यवस्था सामि तीन महन्त्रे सादितको प्रस्ताव तथार गरी पेश गर्ने भिर्म स्वास्थ्य तथा नलसंख्या मन्त्रात्प्राको पिति २०४४।१९/० गतै वर्तको नीति समन्त्र्य समिति (Polley Coordination Committee) वर्ष वैवक्याट निर्णय भएको २ उक्त समितिको पिति २०४८/०९/१३ गतेको बैठकको निर्णयहाट सिकारिस गई स्वास्थ्य तथा अलसंख्या मन्त्रात्य (नि. सिवय स्तर) को मिति २०४८/०९/१६ गतेको निर्णयानुसार विषयगत केन्द्र स्तरको व्यवस्था र उब हुनुपर्न व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा निर्णय मएकोते सा विषयको प्रति (६ पाना) राष्ट्रि समन्त्रय तथा सरक्ष्यां साथ कार्यान्त्रयनका लागि अनुराध छ।

भौड्रम्मद दाउद निर्देशक

नोपार्थः

त्री नीति योजना तथा अनुगमन महाशाखा,स्याख्य्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय, धनशाख्यः, काटमाण्डां ।

श्री स्वरस्थ्य सेवा यिपाग. टेकु ।

भी तालीम सामग्री विकास शाखा, सीप विकास शाखा र तालीम प्रस्काधन तथा नियमन शाखा, रा स्वा,ता.के. टेकु ।

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ANNEX IV: Approved Work Plan of NHTC for FY 2081/82

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Miscellaneous	New training २२४२२ १.७.२२.२६९९ development program	Coordination with different organizations	Logistics for field test program
6.3.8.5	১৯৯৮.৮৮.৩.৮	ხიგა. გა. მ. წ	୦୦ ବଧି : ଧଧି : ବୀଧ

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	Onsite monitoring training													
२.७.२२.२७०४	२.७.२२.२७०४ regarding the use of training २२४२२ पटक	रर४२२	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	≫	or.	c	2	n
	materials at the training site												सरकार	
	Workshop and interaction with													
	MEC regarding the integration												1	
२.७.२२.३४०४	२.७.२२.३४०५ of existing training materials २२५२२	रर४२२	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	or	≫.	≫	<u> </u>	>
	into the academic curriculum												44814	
	of various medical colleges													

	Standardization of existing												नेवाल	
४०४६.५५.७.५	training materials from various centers	रर४२२	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	>>	ห่	ហ	सरकार	រ
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	Develop and pilot in-service													
	training curriculum on			((((((ſ	(नेपाल	ć
りとのないとということ	leadership and management for	***	§	5	5)	>	5	5	r		\$	सरकार	\$
	senior health service													
	Workshop to develop												- (Light	
3.6.22.3530	२.७.२२.३८३० SBA÷SHP modular training २२४२२ पटक	22822	<u>पटक</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	ъ	υ¥	US'	1 (1) H	U 3 ′
	implementation plan												फ(३ <i>२</i>)	
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*	Clinical Forensic Medicine	Y X X Y Y	နို	0	0	0	o	0	0	, -	Ÿ.	γ	सरकार	γ
	Pre-service education													

खर्च कार्यक्रम श्रीर्षक	खर्च शीर्षक		इकाई	आयोजनाको कुल त्रियाकलापको	ायोजनाको कु त्रियाकलापको 		सम्पूर्ण कार्य मध्ये गत आ.व. सम्मको	रूर्ण कार्य मध्ये आ.व. सम्मको		बार्षि	बार्धिका लक्ष्य	A	कैफियत	ᆫ
				परिमाण	भार	लागत	परिमाण	भार	लागत	परिमाण	भार	लागत		
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FEP program	22%	or .	जिल्ला	0	0	0	0	0	0	≫	ર.બ	90	यु एस एड(३३)	30
Program for ensuring quality monitoring and regulation, २२५२२ regulating ongoing training activities	ररप्रस	2.1	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	ψ×	<u>ئ</u> ق.	<i>۲</i> : ه	नेपाल सरकार	۶. ع
TIMS update	रर४२	~	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	ъ	90	यु एस एड(३३)	90
२९४२२ FEP development	. ५४४५	~	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	٩	≫.	>>	नेपाल सरकार	>>
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Coordination and review २.७.२२.३४०९ workshop for clinical training २२४२२ पटक sites	Development and improvement २.७.२२.३४१९ if training sites for various २२४२२ पटक trainings	২.৬.২২.३৩९০ implementation of ROUSG হহদ্বহ বহন training program in Nepalæ	Pediatric nursing training
५०४६.५५.७.५	ხხ Ջ Է° ≿ ≿° ი° ≿	୦১୭୫.୨୨.୬	<u>જ.</u> જ. જ

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खर्च शीर्षक		२२४११	२२४११	४२४११	रर४११	र२४११	४२४११	२२४११	२२४११
कार्यक्रम		ToT on PEN package	Inservice training to officers	Medico–Legal Training on Post Mortem Examination and Clinical Forensic Medicine	OTTM training to nurse	Comprehensive New Born Care training -CNC-II&III_to nursing staff	Burn Care and Management To clinicians	Hemodialysis training to health workers	CTS GTS training to different workers
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1.4.1.1.4. health workers	/orkers	1477	<u>}</u>)	>	- 	>)	-	Y.	y	सरकार		<i>y</i>

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Occupational Health and Saftey २२४११ पटक training to health workers	पटक		0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	υ» <u>΄</u>	υ»	नेपाल सरकार	ь	यु एस एड(३३)	6
Basic research methodology for २२४११ पटक health workers	पटक		0	0	0	0	0	0	Ь	ωÝ	υy	यु एस एड(३३)	υs·		
Mental Health Training Module @ २२४९९ पटक	पटब	Ic	0	0	0	0	0	0	٩	۶۶ [.]	द.0%	नेपाल सरकार	%o.	यु एस एड(३३)	ហ
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First Trimester Abortion Care २२५११ पटक standardization training to doctors	पर	ક	0	0	0	0	0	0	m·	٥٠.	o	नेपाल सरकार	0		
ToT on Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome -ARDS_ training	됩	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ь	ω×	υs	यु एस एड(३३)	υs		
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for २२४९९ पटक	र्वे	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	٩	ĸ	ហ	डलु एच ओ (३२)	រេ		

۲ اولا	Training module ^ for nursing staff २.६.१.१७५४ and HCWs at OCMC to provide २२५१९ पटक consultation with general public	रर४११	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	85.5	25.	नेपाल सरकार	>>	
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ั้น	ર.६.૧.૧૭૬ ToT on ASRH	२२४११ पटक	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ь	ωŗ	⁄ون	नेपाल सरकार	(J)	
o_	२.६.१.१७९ training to doctors and sexue	२२४११	पटक	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ь	ь	90	नेपाल सरकार	90	

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ANNEX V: PHOTO GALLERY

(Comment: Update the gallery)



GLIMPSES OF VARIOUS TRAININGS AND PROGRAM OF FY 2080/81



Community First Health Responder (CFHR)



Induction Training Participants



Induction Training



Burn care management at Kirtipur hospital PHECT



Follow up and enhancement at Sindhupalchowk







Dissemination of LRP on Hemodialysis Equipment repair and maintenance









Simulation during training session



Training on biomedical user maintenance training at Nepal Army Hospital

ANNEX VI: STAFF MEMBER/ OFFICE CONTACTS LIST/ SPOKESPERSON

Photo			(FD)
Email	arval.veshoda@gmail.com	<u>drmadhabprasad@gmail.com</u>	uchetan@hotmail.com
Ext.	219		
Designation	Director	Sr. Health Administrator	Public Health Administrator
Name	Yeshoda Aryal	Dr. Madhab Prasad Lamsal	Chetan Nidhi Wagle
\mathbf{SN}	ij	7.	3.

<u>madhavshrestha95@gmail.com</u>	<u>upadhyayishwor@yahoo.com</u>	lilaaryal58@gmail.com
	322	207
Health Education Administrator	Sr. Integrated Medical Officer	Section Officer
Madhav Kumar Shrestha	Dr. Ishwor Prasad Upadhyaya	Lila Devi Aryal
4	S.	9

(6)		
<u>branajana3456@gmail.com</u>	<u>bijaystha@gmail.com</u>	tpangeni@gmail.com
	213	321
Account Officer	Sr. Health Education Officer	Sr. Health Education Officer
Ranjana Bhatt	Bijaya Shrestha	Thalindra Prasad Pangeni
7.	%	.6

(20)	The state of the s	6
bhusalbaburam313@gmail.com	sitapokharel2026@gmail.com	khanal_dammar@yahoo.com
334	215	216
Sr. Public Health Officer	Community Nursing Officer	Public Health Nurse
Babu Ram Bhusal	Sita Pokhrel	Dammar Kumari Khanal
10.	11.	12.

deosarojrbj@gmail.com	mridumd@gmail.com	mainalibista19@gmail.com
323	208	208
IT Officer	Na.Su.	Na.Su.
Saroj Kumar Deo	Murari Dulal Upadhyaya	Sita Kumari Mainali Rijal
13.	14.	15.

sthanabindra1986@gmail.com	pramodniroula101@gmail.com	dhiraj.karki37@gmail.com
201,	221	
Administrative Assistant	Computer Operator	Driver
Nabindra Shrestha	Pramod Niroula	Dhir Bahadur Karki
16.	17.	18.

Office Helper	Office Helper
19. Kabir Pode	20. Bindu Podemi
19.	20.