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| Author(s) & year  | Objective  | WHO Framework for Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care ([20](#_ENREF_20)) |
| **Provision of care**  | **Experience of acre**  | **Both prevision and experience of care**  |
| **Evidence-based practice for routine care and management of complication**  | **Actionable information System**  | **Functional referral system**  | **Effective communication**  | **Respect and preservation of dignity**  | **Emotional support**  | **Competent, motivated human resource**  | **Essential physical resources available**  |
| Nigussie et al. 2020 (1) | Improve delivery, timeliness and coverage, quality, and referral of RMNCH services. Bridged communication gap b/n HCW and HEW using mHealth  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hagaman AK et al, 2020 (2) | To evaluate the impact of QI health systems intervention on MCH outcome (feasibility of complex, low-cost, health-worker-driven improvement Interventions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ayalew et al., 2017 (3) | To see the effect of Standard based management and recognition (SBM-R) on MNH provider’s performance  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biadgo et al., 2021 (4) | Assess the quality of maternal and neonatal health care providers using the national MCH quality care standards and strengthen and develop a sustainable, self-sufficient health care system.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gebrehiwot Y et al., 2014 (5) | To initiate a facility-based review of maternal deaths and near misses  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kassa A et al.,2022 (6) | To assess the effectiveness of the mHealth intervention in MCN quality care (Improve communication between HCWs)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dadi et al., 2021(7) | To estimate effect of place of ANC-1 visit and adherence to MOH’s ANC visit recommendations, institutional delivery, and PNC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Getachew et al., 2-11 (8) | To assess the care received by mothers and newborns during antenatal and delivery care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lund S et al. , 2016 (9) | effects of the safe delivery app (SDA) on perinatal survival and on health care workers’ knowledge and skills in neonatal resuscitation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sibley LM et al., 2014 (10) | To improve completeness of maternal and newborn health care provided by the team of HEWs, community health development agents, and TBAs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Desta et al., 2014 (11) | To see the effect of the mobile videoshow on community knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs towards MCH service utilization  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asefa A et al., 2020 (12)Mengistu B et al., 2021 (13) | To see the effectiveness of Respectful maternity care (RMC) interventions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mihret H et al., 2020 (14) | Reducing disrespectful and abusive maternal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berhanu D et al., 2021 (15) | Effect of CBNC on MCH services  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Villadsen SF et al, 2015 (16) | ANC strengthen to improve maternity care  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tesfaye S et al., 2014 (17) | Promotion of community maternal and newborn health (CMNH) family meetings and labor and birth notification contributed to improve PNC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lindtjørn B et al, 2017 (18) | Effects of several coordinated interventions (BEmOC and CEmOC) on effective coverage and reduce maternal deaths.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bitewulign B et al, 2021 (19) | Evaluates the effect of integrating the use of the World Health Organization Safe Childbirth Checklist(WHO-SCC) into a district-wide system improvement collaborative program designed to improve and sustain thedelivery of essential birth care practice  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 15 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 |

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