

DAN 20 22 Delivering for Nutrition in South Asia Transforming Diets

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Association between listening to a radio program with tailored content and maternal and child feeding practices during COVID-19 pandemic in Nepal

Indra Dhoj Kshetri Senior Communications Manager

Kristine Garn, Deputy Chief of Party, Suaahara II Program

Ramesh Adhikary, Senior Research Manager

Helen Keller International Ner



Suaahara II Good Nutrition Program

A multi-sector nutrition project (2016-2023) operating at scale in 42 districts to reach over 900,000 households (2 million women & children).

Province I

TAPLEJUNG

II AM

SANKHUWASABHAS

ISARI

MORANG

Bagmati

DOLAKHA

SOLUKHUMBU

KHOTANG BHOJPUR

AL DHUNG

Suaahara II Good Nutrition Program

About this project:

Sudur Paschim

DARCHULA

DOTI

KAILALI

BAITAD

BAJHANG

ACHHAM

BARDIY

BAJURA

KALIKOT

DAILEKH

SURKHET

BANKE

Suaahara or Integrated Nutrition Project's objective is to improve the health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age, thereby directly addressing the vulnerable points of development which result in chronic undernutrition or stunting.

Karnali

RUKUM_W RUKUM_E

ROLPA

DANG

Province 5

PYUTHAN

KAPILBASTU

DOLPA

BAGLUNG

Gandaki

LAMJUNG

CHITAWAN

GORKHA

RASU

BHAKTAPUR

RAUTAHAT

Province 2

KABHREPALANCI

NUWAKOT

MAKAWANPUR LALITPUR

BARA

MUSTANG

KASKI

NAWALPARASI_E

SYANGJAL

PALPA

MYAGDI

MUGU

JUMLA

JAJARKOT

SALYAN

The project aims to prevent stunting in children and increase the health and nutritional status of women and children under two years of age by improving: nutrition; maternal, newborn and child health services; family planning services; water, sanitation and hygiene; and home based gardening. The project also supports provincial and local governments to strengthen multi-sector nutrition governance.



Suaahara II Rapid Assessment Design

Objective	To assess health and nutrition services and practices during		Ethics	Nepal Health Research Council
	the COVID-19 context in 389 municipalities across Nepal		Strength and limitation	Municipality and district representative data for 389 local levels and 42 districts. Practices are self-reported; observations were not possible
Design	Cross-sectional survey; Simple random sampling in 353 municipalities			
Sampling	23,471 Mothers (7 per wards) 772 Health facilities (2 per municipality) and 3,353 FCHVs (1 per ward)		tarte de la construcción de la c	
Data collection	Remote, electronic by Suaahara II field staff; July 2021 and Jan 2022, referencing the 3 months prior to the survey		Taruniu Taruniu Crimenia Darai Jarai	
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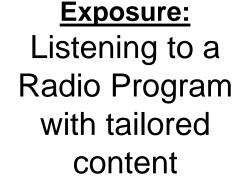
Presentation Objectives

- This presentation explores the association between mothers' exposure to a popular radio program, *Bhanchhin Aama* (Mother Knows Best) with tailored nutrition content and maternal and young child feeding practices in Nepal during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Further analysis of Rapid Assessment survey conducted by USAID's Suaahara II program





Conceptual Framework





- Mother years of schooling
- Father currently at home
- Household head
- Household caste/ethnicity
- Household equity quintile

<u>Outcome</u>

- Child minimum dietary diversity
- Minimum acceptable diet

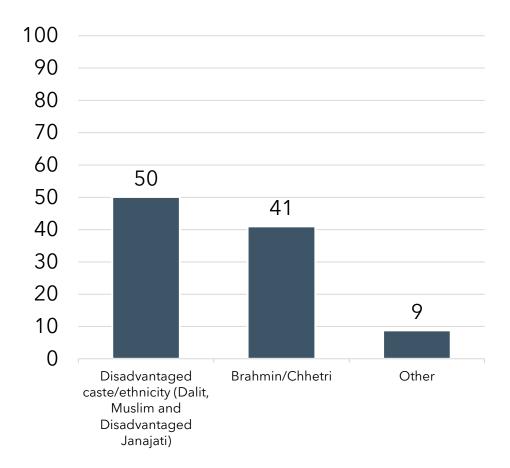
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- Sick child feed more during illness
- Maternal minimum dietary diversity



Background: Mother (N=23,471)

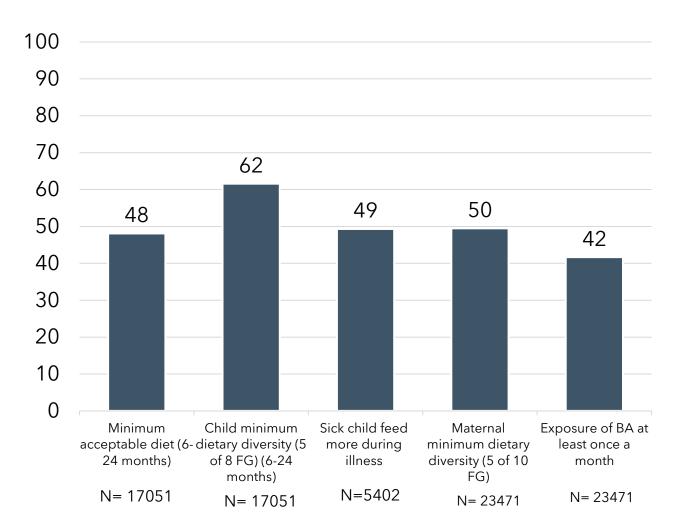
Age	25
(completed years in average)	20
Education (completed grade 10 and above)	47%
Socio-economic status (bottom 40% of Nepali population)	46%
Father currently residing at home	68%





Exposure and prevalence

- 42% listened to the *Bhanchhin Aama* radio program at least once a month.
- 48% met minimum acceptable diet for children
- 62% met minimum dietary diversity for children
- 49% sick children were fed more during illness
- 50% mothers met minimum dietary diversity





Association between listening to radio program and odds of maternal and child dietary practices

Behaviors		
	Adjusted OR	p-value
Child meeting minimum acceptable	1.50	< 0.001
Child meeting Minimum Dietary Diversity	1.57	<0.001
Sick child fed more during illness	1.55	<0.001
Maternal minimum dietary diversity	1.62	<0.001

Regression models have been adjusted for maternal years of schooling, headship of the household, caste/ethnicity, father currently at home and equity quintile



Study Implications

- Findings suggest that listening to the Bhanchhin Aama program at least once a month was significantly associated with good maternal and child feeding practices.
- During emergencies where vulnerable population may be cut off from in-person sources of information, exposure to tailored media content can be effective to promote good nutrition practices.







Suaahara II would like the Government of Nepal for their leadership in implementing the multisector nutrition plan.





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