



## Midline Factsheet - Chhattisgarh 2019

Bastar and Bakawand Blocks, Bastar District



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## SWABHIMAAN PROGRAMME (MOCHO MANGUN)





# Background

## 1. Aajeevika Programme in Chhattisgarh

In 2012, the Government of Chhattisgarh launched the Aajeevika programme called BIHAN in the state, which creates institutions of women driven by women themselves for reducing widespread rural poverty in the state by – (i) organizing rural poor women into Self Help Groups (SHGs); (ii) building their capacity to establish their savings base and linking them to viable pro-poor livelihood value chains, so that poor families can take charge and come out of poverty and (iii) increasing access to social protection and entitlements (including food, water and nutrition security). This is achieved through demand generation and promoting food, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and nutrition-based livelihoods. The programme is anchored by the Chhattisgarh Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (CGRLPS), an independent society of the Government of Chhattisgarh, under the stewardship of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, with funding from the World Bank.

Operationally, BIHAN (Aajeevika) creates multi-tier structure of women involving SHGs at tier-1, Village Organisations (VOs) comprising 10 to 20 SHGs at tier-2 and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) at tier-3. In some districts, high tier federations at block and district levels are going to be formed soon. The BIHAN (Aajeevika) Programme Management Units (PMUs) at state (SPMU), district (DPMU) and block (BPMU) levels provide supervisory and capacity building support to SHGs and their higher tiers.

After the initial period of mobilization and collectivization for thrift and credit, bank linkage and income generation, the Aajeevika programme focuses on capacity building of VOs that abide by the "Panchsutra" guides for at least six months and engage as farmer collectives. In addition to this, another pre-requisite for capacity building is that the VOs must layer social issues within their programmes, through utilization of the monthly meeting platform of SHGs, for behaviour promotion and food, WASH and nutrition-security based livelihoods. At present, there are 56,744 SHGs (tier-1), 2,851 VOs (tier-2), and 66 CLFs (tier-3) in Chhattisgarh.

Each VO has office bearers, Community Resource Person (CRP) and a book keeper. A Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) is available to the members (particularly those belonging to the poorest households) to seek loans for health and other family emergencies. Revolving Fund (RF) and Community Investment Fund (CIF) is available to initiate various income generation activities.

## 2. BIHAN in Bastar District, Chhattisgarh

The BIHAN was initiated in 2012 in three blocks in Bastar district and gradually scaled up to all seven blocks by 2016. Programme data (2016) shows that there are a total of 3,855 SHGs (tier-1), 177 VOs (tier-2) and 4 CLFs (tier-3) in Bastar district. In 2016, the BIHAN programme covered 1,01,173 households. For programme purpose, BIHAN has divided each block into four clusters. Each cluster is supervised by an Area Coordinator (AC) who reports to a Block Manager (BM) at block level. A DPMU supports and anchors various initiatives in

the district.

### 3. Swabhimaan Programme (2016-2020), Bastar District, Chhattisgarh

In 2016, BIHAN (Aajeevika) partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Chhattisgarh to initiate the Swabhimaan (named as 'Macho Mangun' in the state, which means self-esteem in Halbi) Project (2016-2020) with an aim to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant women and mothers of children under two years in Bastar block of Bastar district in Chhattisgarh, by increasing the coverage of five essential nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions.

#### The Swabhimaan Demonstration Programme Adopts Two Implementation Strategies

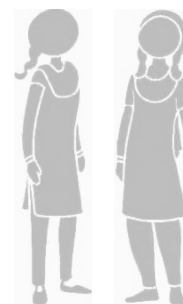
##### Strategy 1

Block-wide and entails formal systems strengthening to improve coverage of food security entitlements, health, nutrition, water and sanitation services.



The activities under this strategy include:

- 1 Strengthening Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs) to improve access to antenatal care, family planning and micronutrient supplementation through this platform. Strengthening will involve quarterly trainings of health service providers, monthly review of nutrition indicators and identification of women at risk of under nutrition for special supplementary food/counselling
- 2 Strengthening adolescent health day to improve access to adolescent health and nutrition services via quarterly trainings of health and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) service providers
- 3 An extended VHSND once every six months for newly-wed women, including individual counselling and providing information about entitlement camps
- 4 Annual training and follow-up meetings with service providers from allied departments (Public Health Engineering Department, Civil Supplies) to help them improve the delivery of entitlements and services
- 5 Regularizing block nutrition convergence review mechanism



BIHAN is anchoring and implementing the Swabhimaan ('Mocho Mangun') programme, in coordination with the Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Civil Supplies, Panchayat

& Rural Development, Women & Child Development, Agriculture, Horticulture and Public Health Engineering, with technical and financial support from the UNICEF. UNICEF in turn is partnering with relevant non-government partners (and resource persons) for development of capacity building tools and methodologies and with relevant academia for impact and process evaluation.

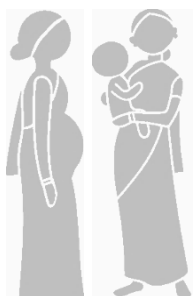


## Strategy 2

The second strategy of the intervention is to train community cadres of VOs

The activities under this strategy include:

1. Training cadres of VOs (Mangun Mit) to facilitate adolescent and women- specific issues (Amcho Basul) through monthly meetings with women's SHGs using participatory learning and action cycle methodology.
2. Training cadres of VOs (Mangun Mit) to form and facilitate fortnightly adolescent girls' clubs (Kishori Samooh) for discussions, using participatory learning and action cycle, and link girls of the VOs to receive grants for secondary education
3. Quarterly trainings of community farming cadre of VOs (Krishi Mitra) who in turn engage monthly with women farmer/producer groups of Bihan on nutrition-sensitive agriculture methodologies for creation of community nutrition-sensitive agriculture demonstration sites (farmer field school at cluster level) and promotion of backward micronutrient- rich kitchen gardens at homes
4. Training community cadres of VOs (Mangun Mit) to identify 'at nutritional risk' adult women (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference [MUAC] <23 cm for women and first/adolescent pregnancy). track and follow- up through fortnightly group/home visits and linkage with (a) VOs for provision of seed grants for agriculture and poultry-rearing activities and (b) one free hot-cooked noon meal
5. VOs conducting special meetings for newly-wed couples and theme based rallies
6. VOs developing a micro social nutrition plan and conducting a bi-annual process audit of their progress against plan



The impact evaluation is led by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha, with technical support from the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and University College London. The impact evaluation has been registered with the Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations (RIDIE-STUDY-ID- 58261 b2f46876) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) National Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI/2016/11/007482).

Bastar block of Bastar district, which has been designated as the intervention block is divided into four clusters of 2, 42, 118 and 17 VOs respectively, for the purpose of programme impact evaluation. In the first year (2017) of programme implementation 11,180 villages of Cluster 4 will serve as the intervention area. Additionally, in Bastar block (from 2017 onwards), women's VOs (and SHGs) are being engaged in designing and implementing integrated village health, nutrition and WASH plans through community cash grants received by BIHAN via the VRF or other such options. Bakawand block of Bastar district will be the designated comparison area. Bakawand has 50 VOs (till date) and 1,026 SHGs that have been recently formed. CLFs are yet to be formed in Bakawand. We hypothesise that the Swabhimaan programme will lead to a 15% reduction in the proportion of adolescent girls with a Body Mass Index (BMI) <18.5, a 15% reduction in the proportion of mothers of children under two with a BMI <18.5 and a 0.4 cm improvement in mean MUAC among pregnant women, over the intervention period of three years. Additionally, improvements of 5% to 20% are expected in the coverage of 18 key nutrition specific and sensitive indicators in intervention areas over the span of three years.

#### **4. Swabhimaan Programme Baseline Survey (2017), Bastar District**

Data collection for the baseline survey was conducted in 40 villages of Bastar block (intervention area) and 40 villages of Bakawand block (comparison area) between January to April 2017.

Based on the outcome indicators and the change envisaged, a representative sample from all three target groups was selected using simple random sampling for the baseline survey in Bastar and Bakawand blocks. From Bastar, 1,468 adolescent girls, 442 pregnant women and 1,281 mothers of children under two years were interviewed. From Bakawand, 1,453 adolescent girls, 381 pregnant women and 1,258 mothers of children under two years were interviewed. Thus, a total of 2,921 adolescent girls, 823 pregnant women and 2,539 mothers of children under two years were interviewed from Bastar district.

The baseline survey protocol, methodology and tools were approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of AIIMS Raipur. Separate paper based bilingual (English and Hindi) interview schedules, containing questions for collecting household and individual information for the three target groups, were used. Data collection was carried out by 30 investigators, who were supervised by six supervisors and edited by six field editors.

Quality control checks were conducted for 10% of the interviewed population. Verbal consent was taken from all participants before conducting the interviews. For respondents below the age of 18 years, written and verbal consent was taken from the respondents and their parents respectively.

A separate schedule was prepared for each target group. Information obtained included socio- demographic and household characteristics, educational attainment, diet diversity, availability of a homestead kitchen garden, access to health, ICDS and Aajeevika services and decision making practices using pre-tested interview schedules. Nutritional status was assessed using anthropometry (weight, height and MUAC).

## 5. Swabhimaan Programme Midline Survey (2019), Bastar District, Chhattisgarh

In order to examine the intervention process and the extent of the reach of beneficiaries, UNICEF entrusted IIPS for conducting the Midline process evaluation survey (2018-2019). This is a mixed method design study which includes a cross-sectional survey and qualitative data collection in Bastar and Bakawand blocks in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The cross-sectional survey aims to assess the system strengthening process and coverage of VO led interventions among beneficiaries. Qualitative data collection included in-depth interviews and focus group discussions of target groups, community cadres and service providers.

The specific objectives of the midline survey are:

- I. To study the extent of coverage of food security, health, nutrition and water and sanitation services in both intervention and control sites.
- II. To determine the coverage of VO led interventions among beneficiary in intervention site.
- III. Stakeholders view on areas requiring improvement on coverage of services, and behaviours.
- IV. To assess the nutritional status of women as well as their children under two years - to provide further program leads for improvement.

### 5.1 Methodology and data collection

The midline survey includes both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods.

### 5.2 Methodology

To study system strengthening interventions and reach of beneficiaries, samples were selected according to the baseline survey indicator on SHG enrolment. Based on the prevalence of an average 30% of households attached to SHGs, sample size was calculated to examine the reach of beneficiaries. A sample size of 484 was determined in both control and intervention areas employing multi-stage stratified cluster sampling and allowing for design effect of 1.5. However, considering the non-response, 500 sample for each adolescent girls and mothers of children under two years, and 300 sample of pregnant women (as it is difficult to get 500 samples) were estimated.

The samples for the quantitative data were drawn by using a multi-stage stratified cluster sampling procedure. In the first stage of sampling, villages were selected and considered as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). In the second stage, a systematic random selection of households within each PSU was conducted. Finally, the survey was carried out in 40 PSUs (21 PSUs Bastar and 19 PSUs from Bakawand blocks) in Chhattisgarh.

The list of villages from Census, 2011 was used as sampling frame. In each PSU, a mapping and household listing operation was carried out. The listing provides the necessary frame for selecting households at the second stage. In the midline survey, a 'village' is considered as a unit of at least 500 households. Therefore, small villages (with less than 500 households) were merged with the adjacent village in order to fulfil the criteria of at least 500 households. Afterwards, these villages were segmented into three sections based on certain characteristics and two segments were selected randomly using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method. The household listing in the segmented PSUs was carried out only in the selected segments. After fulfilling the above criteria (minimum 500 households per village) a



total of 40 PSUs were covered which comprises of 40 villages in Bastar block (intervention area) and 40 villages in Bakawand block (control area) in Bastar district.

### 5.3 Techniques and Tools of Data collection

Data collection techniques included both quantitative and qualitative methods. The study instruments were developed by a group of experts to facilitate the midline survey.

The qualitative data tools include:

- In-depth Interviews (IDIs)
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The qualitative data mainly focused on strengthening the coverage and quality of VHSND (by service providers) and community-based activities (by community cadres- Poshan sakhi), roles and responsibilities; services being provided to the beneficiaries; major challenges; and suggestions for the improvement of Swabhimaan program. A total of 52 IDIs from- ANMs (8), Anganwadi workers/ICDS Supervisors (9), ASHAs (4), PDS dealers (4), Poshan sakhi (8), Kisan Mitra (5), Panchayati Raj Institution representatives (5), VO/CLF members (3) and Administrative staffs (6) were conducted. Apart from that, 10 FGDs from- Adolescent girls (4) and Pregnant women (3) and Mothers of children under two years (3) were also conducted.

Quantitative data were collected in Odisha through semi-structured questionnaires. A separate schedule was prepared for each target group including children under 2 years and were pretested. In baseline survey, there was no separate schedule for data collection of children under two years.

The quantitative data collection tools include:

- Household interview schedule
- Adolescent girls' interview schedule
- Pregnant women interview schedule
- Mothers of children under two years interview schedule
- Children under two years interview schedules

The data collection was completed during 19<sup>th</sup> May and 28<sup>th</sup> June 2019. Information collected includes socio-demographic and household characteristics, educational attainment, diet diversity, food insecurity and availability of a homestead kitchen garden, access to health, ICDS, Aajeevika services, decision making practices and nutritional status. Identification of women respondents in the three target groups was done by Mapping and Listing during May and June 2019. After mapping and listing, 6117 adolescent girls, 812 pregnant women, 2613 mothers of children under two years were identified. The target samples were selected based on the systematic random sampling method from the list of household selected in Mapping and Listing. The midline survey data collection was carried out during October to December 2018. A total of 1337 households in intervention and 1324 households in the control group were selected for data collection. Finally, 1016 adolescent girls, 614 pregnant women and 1051 mothers of children under two years and their children were interviewed.

Anthropometric measurements (weight, height and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)) were assessed using the standard technique by trained field investigators. All the measurements were taken twice in order to avoid measurement errors. Weight was measured barefooted in kilograms (kgs) using a SECA electronic weighing scale recorded to the nearest 0.1 kg. Height was taken barefooted in centimeters (cms) using stadiometer nearest to 0.1 cms. MUAC was also measured in centimeters with a non-stretchable measuring tape nearest to 0.1 cm. The tape was placed firmly but gently on the arm to avoid compression of soft tissue. Quality control checks were conducted for 10% of the interviewed population. The weighing scales and stadiometer were calibrated on a weekly basis prior to data collection with standard weights (1, 2 and 5 kg) and a metre rod (100 cm). Anthropometric measurements of 781 adolescent girls, 399 pregnant women and 828 mothers of children under two years and their children were assessed.

#### **5.4 Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting**

A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was constituted to guide and approve the survey design, tools, and protocols for the Midline survey. The members include technical experts in nutrition, intervention studies, sampling and survey methodology. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting was conducted in IIPS on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2018 for reviewing and finalizing all the midline survey tools (Household, Adolescent Girl, Pregnant Woman, Mothers of children under two years and Children under two years interview schedules).

#### **5.5 Ethical Consideration**

The midline survey protocol, methodology and tools were approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of the IIPS. Paper-pencil personal interviews based on bilingual interview schedules were used for data collection. Written consent was taken from all the participants before conducting the interviews. In the case of adolescent girls below 18 years of age, verbal consents were taken from them and written consent were also taken from their parents.

#### **5.6 Midline Survey Factsheet**

The factsheet of the midline survey is presented as a compilation of three parts viz. Midline factsheet (DID), Pathways of change and Ripple effect on children under two years. In the first part, Midline factsheet demonstrates the effect of the programme on selected indicators over time using difference in difference (DID) technique. In the second part, the Pathways of change factsheet envisage the progress of the programme in the intervention area by looking into the extent of coverage of selected process indicators. And the third part shows the ripple effect of the programme on the child feeding practices, immunization, health and nutritional status.



# DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENCE (DID)

## Adolescent girls (10-19 years)

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=724)	2018 (N=533)	2016 (N=1003)	2018 (N=658)	
	<b>SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS</b>					
1	Estimated sample of adolescent girls (n)	1098	500	1098	500	
2	Adolescent girls interviewed (n)	1468	509	1453	508	
	<b>Distribution of adolescent girls by age groups (years)</b>					
3.01	10-14 (%) [n]	55.3 [812]	45.2 [230]	55.6 [808]	50.6 [261]	
3.02	15-19 (%) [n]	44.7 [656]	54.8 [279]	44.4 [645]	49.4 [247]	
	<b>Educational status of adolescent girls</b>					
4	<b>Educational status of adolescent girls (10-14)</b>	812	230	808	261	
4.01	Never attended school (%)	1.4	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.9
4.02	Currently attending school (%)	86.2	90.9	91.2	92.8	3.1
4.03	Currently not attending school (%)	12.4	6.8	8.0	6.4	-4.0
5	<b>Discontinued their schooling in<sup>1</sup>(n)</b>	101	17	65	16	
5.01	Standard 1-5 (%)	44.6	41.3	40.0	43.0	-6.3
5.02	Standard 6-8 (%)	47.5	58.7	47.7	51.9	7.0
5.03	Standard 9-12 (%)	7.9	0.0	12.3	5.1	-0.7
6	<b>Educational status of adolescent girls (15-19)</b>	656	279	645	247	
6.01	Never attended school (%)	2.7	4.9	1.2	1.8	1.6
6.02	Currently attending school (%)	54.7	64.4	60.5	61.0	9.2*
6.03	Currently not attending school (%)	42.5	30.6	38.3	37.3	-10.9**
7	<b>Discontinued their schooling in<sup>1</sup>(n)</b>	279	85	247	92	
7.01	Standard 1-5 (%)	13.6	4.5	13.4	10.0	-5.7
7.02	Standard 6-8 (%)	38.4	56.1	34.4	59.5	-7.4
7.03	Standard 9-12 (%)	48.0	39.4	52.2	30.5	13.1
8	<b>Adolescent girls who were engaged in paid work outside their home (%)</b>	30.8	17.0	30.1	10.6	5.7**
	<b>Religion of the head of household</b>					
9.01	Hindu (%)	98.4	98.7	98.1	98.6	
9.02	Muslim (%)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	
9.03	Others <sup>2</sup> (%)	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	
	<b>Caste/Tribe of the head of household</b>					
10.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	2.1	15.3	2.7	9.7	
10.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	65.6	53.6	64.7	58.2	
10.03	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	28.9	24.6	26.8	24.1	
10.04	Others <sup>3</sup>	3.4	6.6	5.8	8.1	
	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
	<b>Ration Card</b>					
11	Adolescent girls women living in households having					
11.01	No ration card (%)	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3	-1.4
11.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	1.1	3.7	1.7	3.5	0.8
11.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card <sup>4</sup> (%)	68.8	60.8	77.4	71.2	-1.9
11.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card <sup>5</sup> (%)	25.1	25.3	17.1	16.9	0.4
11.05	Any Other card (%)	0.1	5.1	0.2	3.1	2.1
12	<b>Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</b>					
12.01	Adolescent girls who visit Anganwadi Centre (AWC) for any service <sup>6</sup> (%)	32.3	26.5	41.9	20.5	15.6***
12.02	Adolescent girls who receive dry ration from AWC <sup>7</sup> (%)	88.8	45.9	87.6	54.7	-10.0
13	<b>Adolescent girls living in households with a kitchen garden<sup>8</sup> (%)</b>	50.0	7.2	33.2	6.0	-15.6***
	<b>MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING</b>					
14	Adolescent girls who ever received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet (blue coloured) (%)	52.4	55.2	68.5	57.6	13.8***
15	Adolescent girls who have consumed at least four IFA tablets in the last month/last three months preceding the survey <sup>9</sup> (%)	10.1	16.6	12.0	14.0	4.6*
16	Adolescent girls who have taken any tablet for deworming in the last six months/one year preceding the survey <sup>9</sup> (%)	58.0	60.2	65.6	71.7	-4.0
17	Adolescent girls living in households using adequately iodised salt <sup>10</sup> (%)	95.3	79.9	94.7	83.3	-4.0
	<b>DIETARY DIVERSITY<sup>11</sup>(n)</b>	1411	442	1390	427	
18	Adolescent girls' mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) <sup>12</sup> [Standard Deviation (SD)]	4.3 [1.8]	4.3 [1.3]	4.4 [1.5]	4.6 [1.6]	

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=724)	2018 (N=533)	2016 (N=1003)	2018 (N=658)	
<b>19</b>	<b>In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by adolescent girls</b>					
19.01	Grains, white roots and tubers and plantains (%)	99.9	100	99.9	99.8	0.2
19.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	62.2	55.8	64.5	61.5	-3.3
19.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	5.7	6.3	10.3	8.1	2.8
19.04	Dairy (%)	12.0	9.2	16.8	13.8	0.2
19.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	20.8	26.3	27.0	32.7	-0.2
19.06	Egg (%)	6.6	6.8	8.1	15.3	-7.1***
19.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	42.8	36.8	31.9	41.3	-15.4***
19.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	91.5	95.2	94.7	93.2	5.3***
19.09	Other vegetables (%)	82.7	83.1	79.4	82.9	-3.1
19.1	Other fruits (%)	18.9	14.4	20.4	12.8	3.1
19.11	Any insects and other small protein foods (%)	6.6	1.3	4.4	3.9	-4.9***
19.12	Any sugar-sweetened beverages (%)	59.3	59.2	79.3	55.1	24.1***
19.13	Any savoury and fried snacks (%)	13.7	33.6	19.2	41.6	-2.5
<b>20</b>	<b>Adolescent girls consuming food from specific food groups</b>					
20.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	25.4	31.1	33.4	41.1	-2.1
20.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	64.1	56.8	68.6	62.5	-1.1
20.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	52.7	43.9	46.0	46.1	-9.0**
<b>21</b>	<b>Adolescent girls by number of food groups consumed</b>					
21.01	Only one food group (%)	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.6
21.02	Only two food groups (%)	4.3	3.2	2.4	4.1	-2.8*
21.03	Only three food groups (%)	19.2	24.3	16.8	18.6	3.3
21.04	Only four food groups (%)	36.4	35.7	38.1	30.2	7.2*
21.05	Five or more food groups (%)	40.0	36.1	42.6	46.9	-8.3**
21.06	Adolescent girls with minimum DDS (6 or more out of 10) (%)	13.6	13.9	13.9	23.4	-9.2***
22	Adolescent girls who ate at least three meals in the last 24 hours including main and small meals	74.3	79.1	71.2	72.7	3.3
	<b>ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)</b>					
	<b>Kishori Divas</b>					
23	Adolescent girls who think that there are times in a woman's cycle when she is more likely to get pregnant than other times <sup>13</sup> (%)	9.9	16.7	14.4	11.3	9.9***
24	Adolescent girls who have accessed adolescent health services (Kishori Divas) in the last one year preceding the survey <sup>14</sup> (%)	16.8	16.5	10.7	10.6	-0.2
25	Adolescent girls who have attended any Kishori group meeting in the six/three months preceding the survey <sup>15</sup> (%)	5.8	6.8	6.1	1.1	6.0***
26	Adolescent girls who have attended at least two Kishori group meetings in the three months preceding the survey (%)	2.5	4.4	3.6	0.4	5.0***
27	Number of Kishori group meetings attended in the six months preceding the survey					
27.01	Never attended (%)	94.2	93.2	93.9	98.9	-6.0***
27.02	Attended once (%)	3.3	2.5	2.5	0.7	1.0
27.03	Attended twice (%)	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.2	2.2***
27.04	Attended thrice (%)	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.1	2.0***
27.05	Attended more than three (%)	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8*
28	Knowledge of social protection scheme for adolescents					
28.01	Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) (%)	4.1	7.3	3.2	7.8	-1.5
28.02	Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla) (%)	2.2	6.5	3.1	8.8	-1.4
29	Adolescent girls who					
29.01	Ever received any vocational training (%)	6.1	2.8	5.6	6.7	-4.3***
29.02	Ever attended any school/community occasions (%)	62.1	24.8	65.2	19.2	8.7***
29.03	Participated in social drives to prevent child marriage/related to early marriage or exploitation or violence <sup>15a</sup>	10.7	4.3	9.2	3.4	-0.6
29.04	Reported that they can socialise outside home or who have participated in sports/recreational activities in the village <sup>15b</sup>	57.9	15.3	62.5	23.3	-3.3
	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>					
30	Adolescent girls living in households having access to drinking water from					
30.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	1.8	12.2	3.0	12.8	0.5

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=724)	2018 (N=533)	2016 (N=1003)	2018 (N=658)	
30.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	82.0	63.9	86.6	71.9	-3.4
30.03	Others <sup>16</sup> (%)	16.1	24.0	10.3	15.3	2.9
31	Adolescent girls living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	85.2	40.2	81.1	37.3	-1.2
32	Adolescent girls living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	75.5	66.9	74.1	69.8	-4.2
	<b>Personal hygiene<sup>17</sup>(n)</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>366</b>	
33	Adolescent girls who use safe pads or sanitary pads during periods (%)	36.1	61.7	37.3	53.1	9.7**
34	Adolescent girls who use any cloth for protection during their periods (%)	74.9	48.5	78.3	53.6	-1.8
	<b>ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS</b>					
35	Adolescent girls taking decisions about their own health care (%)	26.9	15.7	20.9	17.3	2.5
36	Adolescent girls taking decisions about making major purchases for the household (%)	20.4	8.6	19.8	6.7	1.3
37	Adolescent girls taking decisions about making purchases for daily household needs (%)	35.1	33.8	33.4	27.6	4.5
38	Adolescent girls taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	27.9	21.6	23.7	21.1	-3.8
39	Adolescent girls taking decisions about going to school or studying <sup>18</sup> (%)	69.8	57.0	73.0	50.4	9.7***
40	Adolescent girls taking decisions about keeping/spending the money they currently have (%)	50.7	50.7	63.5	43.8	19.6***
41	Adolescent girls who think that they can take decision regarding whom to marry (%)	17.7	18.1	14.0	15.9	-1.5
	<b>NUTRITIONAL STATUS<sup>19</sup></b>					
	<b>Early adolescence (10-14 years) (n)</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>259</b>	
42	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	33.8 [6.8]	35.4 [7.4]	34.2 [7.7]	36.1 [7.6]	
43	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	143.2 [8.2]	144.8[8.0]	143.5 [8.3]	145.3 [7.7]	
44.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD <sup>20</sup> [% (SD)]	24.0 (0.43)	16.4 (0.37)	19.7 (0.40)	14.5 (0.35)	-2.4
44.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD <sup>21</sup> [% (SD)]	4.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.11)	1.3 (0.16)	3.5 (0.18)	-3.8**
45	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <sup>22</sup> (cm [SD])	20.5 [2.4]	21.1 [2.5]	20.6 [2.6]	21.3 [2.7]	
46.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	4.6 (0.21)	4.6 (0.21)	6.1 (0.24)	4.8 (0.21)	1.2
46.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	23.2 (0.42)	16.1 (0.37)	21.1 (0.41)	12.2 (0.33)	1.8
46.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	31.3 (0.46)	29.2 (0.46)	28.7 (0.45)	27.7 (0.45)	-1.1
46.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	24.7 (0.43)	28.4 (0.45)	25.7 (0.44)	25.7 (0.44)	3.7
46.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	16.2 (0.37)	21.7 (0.41)	18.5 (0.39)	29.6 (0.46)	-5.7
47	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) <sup>23</sup> [SD]	16.3 [2.2]	16.8 [2.5]	16.5 [2.7]	16.9 [2.5]	
48.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD <sup>24</sup> [% (SD)]	17.8 (0.38)	15.0 (0.36)	17.0 (0.38)	13.7 (0.34)	0.6
48.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD <sup>25,26</sup> [% (SD)]	2.6 (0.16)	1.4 (0.12)	4.6 (0.21)	3.9 (0.19)	-0.5
49	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting <sup>27</sup> [% (SD)]	6.6 (0.25)	3.8 (0.19)	5.1 (0.22)	4.3 (0.20)	-0.2
50	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting <sup>28</sup> [% (SD)]	0.2 (0.05)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.10)	-0.9
	<b>Late adolescence (15-19 years) (n)</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>244</b>	
51	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	41.9 [5.5]	42.0 [5.4]	42.3 [5.3]	43.3 [6.1]	
52	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	150.8 [8.4]	150.5 [5.8]	151.1 [5.3]	151.7 [5.6]	
53.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD <sup>20</sup> [% (SD)]	36.5 (0.48)	40.0 (0.49)	33.3 (0.47)	30.7 (0.46)	6.2
53.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD <sup>21</sup> [% (SD)]	5.2 (0.22)	6.6 (0.25)	4.2 (0.20)	5.1 (0.22)	0.5
54	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <sup>22</sup> (cm [SD])	23.4 [2.1]	23.3 [2.1]	23.4 [2.1]	23.6 [2.2]	
55.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.06)	0.5 (0.07)	0.0 (0.00)	0.8
55.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	1.8 (0.13)	1.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)	1.2 (0.11)	-0.3
55.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	9.3 (0.29)	8.1 (0.27)	6.4 (0.24)	6.0 (0.24)	-0.9
55.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	30.5 (0.46)	34.4 (0.48)	32.4 (0.47)	33.8 (0.47)	2.4
55.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	58.3 (0.49)	55.6 (0.50)	59.7 (0.49)	58.9 (0.49)	-2.0
56	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) <sup>23</sup> [SD]	18.4 [2.1]	18.5 [2.2]	18.5 [2.0]	18.8 [2.3]	
57.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD <sup>24</sup> [% (SD)]	13.1 (0.34)	10.8 (0.31)	7.8 (0.27)	11.2 (0.32)	-5.7
57.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD <sup>25,26</sup> [% (SD)]	2.1 (0.14)	2.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.12)	0.0 (0.00)	1.7
58	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting <sup>27</sup> [% (SD)]	5.0 (0.22)	2.8 (0.17)	3.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.10)	0.1
59	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting <sup>28</sup> [% (SD)]	0.2 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.06)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4
	<b>Total adolescents (10-19 years) (n)</b>	<b>1464</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1451</b>	<b>503</b>	
60	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	37.4 [7.5]	39.0 [7.0]	37.8 [7.8]	39.6 [7.8]	
61	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	146.6 [8.1]	147.9 [7.4]	146.9 [8.0]	148.4 [7.5]	
62.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD <sup>20</sup> [% (SD)]	29.6 (0.46)	29.5 (0.46)	25.8 (0.44)	22.5 (0.42)	3.2

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=724)	2018 (N=533)	2016 (N=1003)	2018 (N=658)	
62.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD <sup>21</sup> [% (SD)]	4.7 (0.21)	4.2 (0.20)	3.4 (0.18)	4.3 (0.20)	-1.4
63	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) <sup>22</sup> (cm [SD])	21.8 [2.7]	22.3 [2.6]	21.9 [2.8]	22.4 [2.7]	
64.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	2.5 (0.16)	2.3 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)	2.4 (0.15)	0.9
64.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	13.7 (0.34)	8.1 (0.27)	12.2 (0.33)	6.8 (0.25)	-0.1
64.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	21.4 (0.41)	17.6 (0.38)	18.7 (0.39)	17.0 (0.38)	-2.1
64.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	27.3 (0.45)	31.7 (0.47)	28.7 (0.45)	29.7 (0.46)	3.3
64.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	35.0 (0.48)	40.4 (0.49)	36.8 (0.48)	44.1 (0.50)	-2.0
65	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) <sup>23</sup> [SD]	17.3 [2.4]	17.8 [2.5]	17.4 [2.6]	17.8 [2.6]	
66.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD <sup>24</sup> [% (SD)]	15.7 (0.36)	12.7 (0.33)	12.9 (0.34)	12.4 (0.33)	-2.6
66.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD <sup>25,26</sup> [% (SD)]	2.4 (0.15)	2.0 (0.14)	3.2 (0.18)	2.0 (0.14)	0.8
67	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting <sup>27</sup> [% (SD)]	5.9 (0.24)	3.2 (0.18)	4.3 (0.20)	2.6 (0.16)	-1.0
68	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting <sup>28</sup> [% (SD)]	0.2 (0.05)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.06)	0.5 (0.07)	-0.4

**Note:**

Inference: \*\*\* p<0.01; \*\* p<0.05; \* p<0.1

(SD): Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

- Total number of adolescent girls who are currently not attending school. Baseline 10-14 years (n): Intervention Area =101; Control Area=65 and Midline (n): Intervention Area =17; Control Area =16. Baseline 15-19 years (n): Intervention Area =279; Control Area=247 and Midline (n): Intervention Area =85; Control Area =92.
- Others include Christians, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist and other religion
- In midline others include those who have reported others, can't say or don't know.
- Below Poverty Line (BPU cards are distributed to those households living below the poverty line. which includes households with a Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCEI less than Rs. 911.80 (Chhattisgarh) (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India Planning Commission, June, 2014). These households are entitled to receive 10 kg wheat per card at Rs. 5.22 per kg, 15 kg rice per card at Rs. 6.78 per kg, and 1.49 kg sugar per family at Rs. 13.5 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://www.pdsportal.nic.in/main.aspx>.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards are distributed to those households which comprise the poorest segments of the BPL population, including a II households who are perceived to be at the risk of hunger. These households are entitled to receive 14 kg wheat per card at Rs. 2 per kg and 21 kg rice per card at Rs. 3 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://www.pdsportal.nic.in/main.aspx>.
- Under the Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY), nutritional and health services are extended to adolescent girls, with local Anganwadi Centres serving as the focal point for delivery of the mandated services.
- Dry ration is provided from the AWC to those adolescent girls who visited AWC for services and who weigh less than 35 kg. *Baseline (n): Intervention Area=89; Control Area=105 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=29; Control Area=19. In midline reference period was one year but in the case of baseline it was six months.*
- Kitchen gardens are small plots of land cultivated by households. They provide the latter with easy access to fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits, often on a daily basis. They include homestead land, vacant plots, roadsides, edges of a field or even containers.
- In baseline survey the information on the consumption of IFA and deworming tablets was collected based on the reference period of 'last month' and in midline the reference period was last 'three months' prior to the date of interview.
- In baseline 'Adequately' iodized salt is used to refer to salt that has iodine content greater than 15 ppm. In midline salt with trademark logo bought from shops was used as a proxy measure for iodized salt.
- Excludes those adolescent girls who ate less or more than usual on the day prior to the date of the interview, as in the case of a fast or a celebration.

12. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) is computed on the basis of consumption of food items, from the ten food groups, on the day prior to the date of the interview. Based on Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) 2016 methodology, 14 major food items were clubbed together to form 10 food groups. A ten-point DDS scale was created (0 being the lowest value, 10 being the highest).
13. The information was collected from girls in late adolescence aged 15-19 years. Baseline (n): Intervention Area=656; Control Area=645 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=279; Control Area=247.
14. Kishori Divas or Adolescent Girls' Day is held once in every three months at AWCs. Health services, including a free health check-up, are extended to all adolescent girls on this occasion.
15. In baseline survey the information on attending Kishori group meeting was based on the reference period of 'last six months' and in midline the reference period was 'last three months' prior to the date of interview.
- 15a. In baseline participated in social drive to prevent child marriage or exploitation or violence was direct question however in the midline was an indirect question on participated in social drives organised in their village early marriage or exploitation or violence
- 15b Who can socialise outside home was direct question in baseline however, in the midline it was combination of any participation in sports or recreational activities in the village
16. Others include those households which have other source of drinking water (Cart with small tank/drum and Packaged /bottled water).
17. Includes only those adolescent girls who had started or experienced menstruation.
18. Only those adolescent girls who ever attended school are included (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 1439; Control Area - 1439 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=492; Control Area=501).
19. Includes only those adolescent girls who had given their consent for taking their anthropometric measurements.
20. Adolescent girls, whose z-score of height-for-age is below -2 SD units from the median of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference 5-19 years, are considered too short for their age (stunted). It excludes 1 flagged case in midline.
21. Adolescent girls whose z-score of height-for-age is below -3 SD units from the median of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference 5-19 years, are considered as severely stunted. It excludes 1 flagged case in midline.
22. The measurement of MUAC is commonly used as a potential indicator of nutritional status.
23. The World Health Organisation (2004) defines Body Mass Index (BMI) as a simple index of weight for height and is used to categorise adults as either underweight, normal, overweight or obese. It is calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by the square of height (metres).
24. Adolescent girls whose z-score of BMI for age is below -2 SD units from the median of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference 5-19 years, are considered as underweight. It excludes 5 flagged cases in baseline and 4 flagged cases in midline.
25. Adolescent girls whose z-score of BMI for age below -3 SD units from the median of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference 5-19 years, are considered as severely underweight. It excludes 2 flagged cases and 1 case whose weight were not measured in baseline and 4 flagged cases in midline. In midline z-score for 38 adolescents whose age were more than 228 months were not estimated.
26. Percentage of adolescent girls whose z-score of BMI for age greater than 2 SD units from the median of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference 5-19 years, was very low. Therefore, it is not included in the fact sheet.
27. Proportion of adolescent girls whose z-score of height for age is below -2 SD units and z-score of BMI for age is below - 2 SD units.
28. Proportion of adolescent girls whose z-score of height for age is below -3 SD units and z-score of BMI for age is below - 3 SD units.



## Pregnant women (15-49 years)

	Key Indicators	Bastar Intervention area		Bakawand Control area		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=442)	2018 (N=306)	2016 (N=381)	2018 (N=308)	
	<b>SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS</b>					
1	Estimated sample of pregnant women (n)	374	300	374	300	
2	Pregnant women interviewed (n)	442	306	381	308	
3	<b>Distribution of pregnant women by age groups (years)</b>					
3.01	15-19 (%) [n]	7.9 [35]	6.9 [21]	10.5 [40]	15.6 [48]	
3.02	20-29 (%) [n]	77.6 [343]	77.8 [238]	75.6 [288]	71.4 [220]	
3.03	30-39 (%) [n]	13.6 [60]	14.7 [45]	13.4 [51]	13.0 [40]	
3.04	40-49 (%) [n]	0.9 [4]	0.7 [2]	0.5 [2]	0.0 [0]	
4.00	<b>Marital Status</b>					
4.01	Currently married (%)	93.7	96.1	92.1	93.2	
4.02	Remarried (%)	2.5	2.3	0.8	3.9	
4.03	Live in relationship (%)	3.4	1.6	6.0	1.0	
4.04	Others <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.9	
5	<b>Educational status of pregnant women</b>					
5.01	Never attended school (%)	37.8	28.2	36.2	25.6	0.9
5.02	Completed 10 or more years of schooling <sup>2</sup> (%)	21.8	26.8	21.8	27.9	-1.1
	<b>Self Help Groups (SHGs)</b>					
6	Pregnant women who are members of SHGs (%)	28.1	32.6	22.8	36.4	-8.9*
7	SHG members among the pregnant women who attended three or more Poshan Sakhi meetings in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>3</sup> (%)	16.1	7.0	10.3	0.9	0.3
	<b>Religion of the head of household</b>					
8.01	Hindu (%)	98.2	99.7	99.2	98.1	
8.02	Others <sup>4</sup>	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.9	
	<b>Caste/Tribe of the head of household</b>					
9.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	2.0	12.4	2.6	8.1	
9.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	77.4	56.5	58.0	53.2	
9.04	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	19.2	23.2	38.1	31.2	
9.05	Others <sup>5</sup> (%)	1.4	7.9	1.3	7.5	
	<b>Work and Employment</b>					
10	Pregnant women who have worked in the 12 months preceding the survey (%)	63.3	25.2	66.1	23.1	4.9
	Worked for <sup>6</sup>					
11.01	Family members (%)	73.0	83.2	67.1	77.5	-0.2
11.02	Someone else (%)	19.6	10.4	13.1	15.5	-11.6*
11.03	Self-employed (%)	7.5	6.5	19.8	7.0	11.8**
	Frequency of work done <sup>6</sup>					
12.01	Throughout the year (%)	16.0	15.5	13.1	32.4	-19.8***
12.02	Seasonally/ part of the year (%)	82.2	68.9	85.7	60.6	11.9
12.03	Once in a while (%)	1.8	15.5	1.2	7.0	7.9
12.04	Pregnant women who do not receive any payment for their work <sup>6</sup> (%)	12.8	31.1	28.2	19.7	26.7***
13	<b>Pregnant women who consumed alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy (%)</b>	46.4	40.8	34.4	26.3	2.5
	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
	<b>Ration Card</b>					
14	Pregnant women living in households having					
14.01	No ration card (%)	8.8	15.4	8.4	17.5	-2.6
14.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	0.5	2.0	3.7	3.9	1.3
14.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card <sup>7</sup> (%)	68.6	58.2	69.8	66.2	-6.7
14.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card <sup>8</sup> (%)	22.2	19.9	17.8	10.4	5.2
14.05	Any Other card (%)	0.0	4.6	0.3	1.9	2.9**
	<b>Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</b>					
15	Pregnant women living in households with access to PDS in the month preceding the survey <sup>9</sup> (%)	86.0	97.3	85.6	96.9	0.0
16	Pregnant women receiving ICDS entitlement for supplementary food <sup>10</sup> (%)	38.9	69.6	39.1	64.9	4.9
17	<b>Pregnant women living in households with a kitchen garden<sup>11</sup> (%)</b>	52.3	7.8	30.7	9.1	-22.8***
	<b>FOOD INSECURITY<sup>12</sup></b>					

	Key Indicators	Bastar Intervention area		Bakawand Control area		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=442)	2018 (N=306)	2016 (N=381)	2018 (N=308)	
18	Pregnant women who experienced food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey					
18.01	Worried about insufficient food (%)	50.7	38.6	54.1	36.7	5.3
18.02	Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food (%)	45.0	36.0	39.6	33.8	-3.2
18.03	Had to eat limited variety of food (%)	36.2	32.3	33.6	31.2	-1.5
18.04	Had to skip a meal (%)	12.7	6.8	12.1	7.8	-1.5
18.05	Had to eat less meals (%)	21.5	13.0	23.1	13.6	1.0
18.06	Household ran out of food (%)	16.1	5.6	10.5	8.1	-8.1***
18.07	Had no food to eat at any time (%)	6.1	3.3	3.9	5.2	-4.1*
18.08	Had to go an entire day without food (%)	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.9	-1.1
	<b>Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</b>					
19.01	Pregnant women living in food secure households (%)	39.9	52.9	38.6	57.0	-5.4
19.02	Pregnant women living in mildly food insecure households (%)	33.5	29.8	32.5	24.7	4.2
19.03	Pregnant women living in moderately food insecure households (%)	19.0	13.7	23.4	12.0	6.1
19.04	Pregnant women living in severely food insecure households (%)	7.5	3.6	5.0	6.2	-5.1**
	<b>Coping mechanism to manage shortfall of food</b>					
20	Coping strategies of the households as reported by pregnant women					
21.01	Household head now spends extra hours at work to earn more money (overtime) (%)	31.9	22.9	36.2	23.1	4.2
21.02	Unlike earlier, now female(s) of household start working outside home (%)	50.5	21.7	42.8	20.1	-6.1
21.03	Unlike earlier, now children of household start working outside home (%)	5.2	4.9	5.5	3.2	2.0
21.04	Migration of a family member to another city to earn money and send it back to the family (%)	15.2	5.9	13.9	5.8	-1.2
21.05	Borrowing money to meet household expenses (%)	64.7	25.2	60.1	30.5	-9.9**
21.06	Resort to low-cost food grains/items available (%)	6.8	32.7	10.2	31.2	5.0
21.07	Borrowing grains to meet food requirements (%)	52.0	33.7	59.6	32.8	8.4
21.08	Sold household articles or possessions (%)	15.8	2.0	13.4	5.2	-5.7**
	<b>MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING</b>					
22	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet <sup>13</sup> (%)	68.9	74.2	74.7	70.7	9.3*
23	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who consumed at least 25 IFA tablets <sup>14</sup> (%)	32.6	36.6	43.9	36.7	11.2*
24	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who received any calcium tablet <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.0	25.4	0.3	28.8	-3.1
25	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who consumed any tablet for deworming <sup>13</sup> (%)	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.8	-3.1
26	Pregnant women living in households using adequately iodised salt <sup>15</sup> (%)	95.2	79.1	95.3	86.0	-6.9**
	<b>DIETARY DIVERSITY<sup>16</sup>(n)</b>	425	263	365	266	
27	Pregnant women's mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) <sup>17</sup> [Standard Deviation (SD)]	4.7 [1.3]	4.5 [1.3]	4.8 [1.2]	4.8 [1.5]	
28	In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by pregnant women					
28.01	Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains (%)	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.6	1.4**
28.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	55.0	54.8	63.2	62.0	1.1
28.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	6.4	5.9	7.1	7.0	-0.4
28.04	Dairy (%)	10.9	5.1	15.1	9.1	0.2
28.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	23.9	33.5	30.8	40.5	-0.1
28.06	Egg (%)	5.9	7.2	11.8	13.6	-0.6
28.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	55.0	50.6	43.1	53.3	-14.5**
28.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	92.2	92.9	94.8	92.6	2.9
28.09	Other vegetables (%)	87.0	86.6	84.3	86.8	-2.8
28.1	Other fruits (%)	31.3	12.6	33.2	16.9	-2.3
28.11	Any Insects and other small protein source	7.8	2.9	6.6	3.3	-1.6
28.12	Any sweets	61.6	59.0	81.3	62.0	16.7***
28.13	Savoury / Fried snacks	10.4	17.2	12.4	25.2	-6.0
29	Pregnant women consuming food from specific food groups					
29.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	28.7	38.5	40.1	49.2	0.8
29.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	56.6	56.1	65.9	64.0	1.3
29.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and	68.2	54.9	62.9	58.3	-8.5

	Key Indicators	Bastar Intervention area		Bakawand Control area		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=442)	2018 (N=306)	2016 (N=381)	2018 (N=308)	
	vegetables (%)					
30	Pregnant women by number of food groups consumed					
30.01	Only one food group (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.02	Only two food groups (%)	2.8	2.5	1.9	5.0	-3.4*
30.03	Only three food groups (%)	15.6	18.8	8.5	11.2	0.5
30.04	Only four food groups (%)	29.1	33.1	30.2	25.6	8.5
30.05	Less than six food groups (%)	75.6	81.5	75.0	72.3	8.6*
30.06	Pregnant women with high dietary diversity score (6 or more out of 10) (%)	24.4	18.5	25.0	27.7	-8.6*
31	Pregnant women having at least three meals in a day	48.7	45.8	50.7	43.1	4.7
	<b>ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)</b>					
	<b>Registration in Antenatal Care (ANC) services</b>					
32	Pregnant women who have registered their pregnancy (%)	79.9	79.1	88.2	84.4	3.0
33	Pregnant women who have registered in the first trimester (%)	53.2	61.2	70.6	71.4	7.2
34	Pregnant women who have received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card <sup>18</sup> (%)	69.7	63.6	80.4	81.5	-7.2
	<b>ANC services received during pregnancy</b>					
35	Pregnant women who have sought ANC services (%)	83.0	75.5	89.0	81.8	-0.3
36	Pregnant women who have had ANC check-up in the first trimester (%)	28.1	55.6	42.0	61.4	8.2
37	Pregnant women who have received Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection (%)	69.5	63.5	83.5	72.1	5.4
38	Pregnant women who have received counselling on birth preparedness by a frontline health worker <sup>19</sup> (%)	43.2	45.1	45.9	59.7	-11.9**
	<b>Monitoring of nutritional status during pregnancy</b>					
39	Pregnant women whose weight was monitored (%)	61.1	63.2	79.0	71.8	9.3*
40	Pregnant women whose height was recorded (%)	9.5	14.7	15.7	27.6	-6.6*
41	Pregnant women whose Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured <sup>20</sup> (%)	13.6	27.5	14.4	23.1	5.3
	<b>Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)</b>					
42	Pregnant women who attended VHSND meeting(s) in the six months preceding the survey <sup>21</sup> (%)	53.2	27.1	53.8	25.3	2.4
43	Pregnant women who attended at least three VHSND meetings in the six months preceding the survey (%)	13.6	39.5	11.8	8.4	29.2
	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>					
44	Pregnant women living in households having access to drinking water from					
44.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	2.5	12.8	1.0	12.3	-1.0
44.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	79.4	64.1	81.9	71.4	-4.9
44.03	Others <sup>22</sup> (%)	18.1	23.1	17.1	16.2	5.9
45	Pregnant women living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	94.6	46.5	82.4	40.6	-6.2
46	Pregnant women living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	77.1	64.7	66.7	73.1	-18.8***
	<b>KNOWLEDGE AND EVER USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AS REPORTED BY PREGNANT WOMEN</b>					
47	Knowledge of family planning methods (%)	41.9	85.9	47.5	86.0	5.6
48	Used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant before first pregnancy (%)	6.6	6.2	9.2	8.8	0.1
49	Adopted family planning methods to keep space between pregnancies <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	8.5	8.7	12.0	-4.1
	<b>ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS</b>					
46	Pregnant women taking decisions about using the money they earned <sup>24</sup> (%)	69.1	83.4	71.0	82.6	2.7
47	Pregnant women taking decisions about using the money their partner earns (%)	74.9	74.5	73.0	79.2	-6.6
48	Pregnant women taking decisions about their own health care (%)	71.0	71.2	74.3	73.4	-2.1
	Pregnant women taking decisions about making major purchases for household (%)	74.2	71.8	71.9	76.0	-6.4
49	Pregnant women taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	72.9	77.4	74.3	75.0	3.9
	<b>PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE</b>					
50	Pregnant women who think that a husband justified in hitting or					

	Key Indicators	Bastar Intervention area		Bakawand Control area		Effect size of change
		2016 (N=442)	2018 (N=306)	2016 (N=381)	2018 (N=308)	
	beating his wife if					
50.01	She goes out without telling him (%)	16.1	8.8	17.6	12.3	-2.0
50.02	She neglects the house or children (%)	18.6	16.0	20.5	16.2	1.7
50.03	She argues with him (%)	12.9	13.1	14.7	11.0	3.8
50.04	She refuses to have sex with him (%)	11.1	8.2	10.2	7.8	-0.5
50.05	She does not cook food properly (%)	11.1	6.8	14.7	9.1	1.4
50.06	He suspects her of being unfaithful (%)	14.9	17.3	20.7	21.4	1.7
50.07	She shows disrespect towards in-laws (%)	15.8	17.0	21.5	17.5	5.1
	<b>NUTRITIONAL STATUS<sup>25</sup>(n)</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>308</b>	
51	Pregnant women's mean height (cm[SD])	151.5 [5.1]	151.7 [5.4]	151.5 [5.1]	152.2 [5.2]	
51.01	Pregnant women with height < 145 cm [% (SD)]	9.6 (0.29)	7.0 (0.26)	9.9 (0.29)	8.4 (0.28)	-1.2
52	Pregnant women's mean MUAC (cm [SD])	23.5 [1.9]	23.8 [2.3]	23.5 [2.0]	24.0 [2.7]	
52.01	Pregnant women with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	0.2 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.05)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0
52.02	Pregnant women with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	6.2 (0.24)	5.6 (0.23)	6.4 (0.25)	5.2 (0.22)	0.6
52.03	Pregnant women with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	32.3 (0.47)	32.0 (0.47)	32.9 (0.47)	29.5 (0.46)	3.0
52.04	Pregnant women with MUAC 23 cm and above [% (SD)]	61.2 (0.49)	62.4 (0.49)	60.4 (0.49)	65.3 (0.48)	-3.6
53	Pregnant women experiencing both severe stunting and wasting <sup>26</sup> [% (SD)]	5.2 (0.21)	2.6 (0.28)	5.0 (0.24)	2.6 (0.28)	0.2

#### Notes:

Inference: \*\*\* p<0.01; \*\* p<0.05; \* p<0.1

SD: Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

- Others includes remarried, never married, widow, separated, and not stated
- Considered only those pregnant women who have ever attended school (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 275; Control Area – 243; and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 220; Control Area – 229).
- Considered only those pregnant women who have are member of SHGs (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 124; Control Area – 87 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 100; Control Area – 112).
- Others include Christians and others.
- Others include those who have reported others, can't say or don't know.
- Includes only pregnant women who have worked in the last 12 months preceding the survey (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 280; Control Area – 252 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 77; Control Area – 71).
- Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards are distributed to those households living below the poverty line, which includes households with a Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs. 971.28 (Bihar) (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India Planning Commission, June, 2014). These households are entitled to receive 10 kg wheat per card at Rs. 5.22 per kg, 15 kg rice per card at Rs. 6.78 per kg, and 1.49 kg sugar per family at Rs. 13.5 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://www.pdsportal.nic.in/main.aspx>.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards are distributed to those households which comprise the poorest segments of the BPL population, including all households who are perceived to be at the risk of hunger. These households are entitled to receive 14 kg wheat per card at Rs. 2 per kg and 21 kg rice per card at Rs. 3 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://www.pdsportal.nic.in/main.aspx>.
- Includes only those households which possessed a ration card (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 403; Control Area – 349 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 259; Control Area – 254).
- Supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers under ICDS.
- Kitchen gardens are small plots of land cultivated by households. They provide the latter with easy access to fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits, often on a daily basis. They include homestead land, vacant plots, road sides, edges of a field or even containers.

12. There are eight items indicating different levels of food insecurity severities. The first three indicate mild level of insecurity, items four to six indicate moderate food insecurity and last two being items for severe food insecurity. FIES is then divided into four categories: 'food secure', if households have not reported affirmatively to any of the eight items; 'mildly insecure', if only any one of the first three are affirmatively reported; 'moderately insecure', if either of items four, five or six are affirmatively reported; 'severely insecure', if all items are affirmatively reported or either of items seven and eight are affirmatively reported.
13. Includes those pregnant women who are in their 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 289; Control Area - 322 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 215; Control Area - 224).
14. Includes those pregnant women who are in their 2nd and 3rd trimester and received any IFA tablet (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 216; Control Area - 222; and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 152; Control Area - 166).
15. In baseline 'Adequately' iodized salt is used to refer to salt that has iodine content greater than 15 ppm. In midline salt with trademark logo bought from shops was used as a proxy measure for iodized salt.
16. Excludes those pregnant women who ate less or more than usual on the day prior to the date of the interview, as in the case of a fast or a celebration.
17. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) is computed on the basis of consumption of food items, from the ten food groups, on the day prior to the date of the interview. Based on Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) 2016 methodology, 14 major food items were clubbed together to form 10 food groups. A ten-point DDS scale was thus created (0 being the lowest value, 10 being the highest).
18. Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card is a joint initiative of ICDS and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It is a comprehensive multipurpose card which provides information to the parents/guardians on various types of services delivered through ICDS and NRHM. Included only those pregnant women who have registered their current pregnancy (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 353; Control Area - 336 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 242; Control Area - 260)
19. Frontline health workers include Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Anganwadi Workers (AWW).
20. The measurement of MUAC is commonly used as a potential indicator of nutritional status.
21. The Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND), a component of ICDS, is held at Anganwadi Centres across Bihar once every month. On this day, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers are provided with integrated health solutions as per their needs.
22. Others include those households which have other source of drinking water (Cart with small tank/drum and Packaged /bottled water).
23. Includes only those pregnant women who had two or more pregnancies (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 334; Control Area - 275 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 202; Control Area - 200).
24. Includes only those pregnant women who had worked and earn cash (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 233; Control Area - 176 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 48; Control Area - 46).
25. Includes only those pregnant women who had given consent for anthropometric measurements.
26. Pregnant women whose height is less than 145 cm and MUAC < 23 cm.

## Mothers of children under two years

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	
		(N=1281)	(N=531)	(N=1258)	(N=520)	
	<b>SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS</b>					
1	Estimated sample of mothers <sup>1</sup> (n)	1098	500	1098	500	
2	<b>Mothers interviewed (n)</b>	1281	531	1258	520	
	<b>Distribution of mothers by age groups (years)</b>					
3.01	15-19 (%) [n]	4.0 [51]	3.6 [19]	6.3 [79]	5.8 [29]	
3.02	20-29 (%) [n]	71.0 [909]	73.9 [392]	79.0 [994]	74.0 [385]	
3.03	30-39 (%) [n]	24.0 [307]	21.2 [113]	14.0 [176]	19.5 [102]	
3.04	40-49 (%) [n]	1.1 [14]	1.3 [7]	0.7 [9]	0.8 [4]	
	<b>Marital Status</b>					
4.01	Never married (%)	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.2
4.02	Currently married (%)	94.8	97.5	96.3	93.9	5.1***
4.03	Remarried (%)	2.6	1.8	0.8	3.9	-3.9***
4.04	Widowed/Divorced/Separated (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	-1.0
4.05	Live in relationship (%)	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	-0.4
5	<b>Educational status of mothers</b>					
5.01	Never attended school (%)	43.4	35.2	35.8	34.3	-6.8*
5.02	Completed 10 or more years of schooling <sup>2</sup> (%)	21.7	25.2	18.9	25.6	-3.1
6	<b>Self Help Groups (SHGs)</b>					
6.01	Mothers who are members of SHGs (%)	32.2	39.8	22.9	45.1	-14.5***
6.02	SHG members among the mothers who attended three or more Poshan Sakhi meetings in the 12 months preceding the survey <sup>3</sup> (%)	21.4	7.3	6.3	5.0	-12.7***
7	<b>Religion of the head of household</b>					
7.01	Hindu (%)	97.9	98.4	97.3	98.1	
7.02	Others <sup>4</sup>	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.9	
8	<b>Caste/Tribe of the head of household</b>					
8.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	2.3	14.8	2.9	8.5	
8.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	66.4	53.0	66.0	57.6	
8.03	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	28.4	25.0	25.4	26.9	
8.04	Others <sup>5</sup> (%)	3.0	1.9	5.6	3.0	
9	<b>Work and Employment</b>					
9.01	Mothers who have worked in the 12 months preceding the survey (%)	55.3	23.9	59.7	26.9	1.3
9.02	Worked for <sup>6</sup>					
9.2.1	Family member (%)	66.0	74.7	69.2	80.9	-3.0
9.2.2	Someone else (%)	29.3	16.6	18.6	12.4	-6.5
9.2.3	Self-employed (%)	4.7	8.7	12.1	6.7	9.5**
9.03	Frequency of work done <sup>6</sup>					
9.3.1	Throughout the year (%)	26.4	20.4	16.5	40.9	-30.3***
9.3.2	Seasonally/part of the year (%)	69.8	57.3	82.0	52.0	17.5***
9.3.3	Once in a while (%)	3.8	22.3	1.5	7.1	12.9***
9.04	Mothers who do not receive any payment for their work <sup>6</sup> (%)	16.5	22.6	27.2	10.1	23.2***
10	<b>Mothers who consumed alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy (%)</b>	45.0	38.8	37.3	34.1	-3.0
	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
	<b>Ration Card</b>					
11	<b>Mothers living in households having</b>					
11.01	No ration card (%)	13.3	14.7	11.0	19.9	-7.4***
11.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	1.1	4.1	1.8	6.0	-1.2
11.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card <sup>7</sup> (%)	66.4	57.7	73.2	60.9	3.7
11.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card <sup>8</sup> (%)	19.3	19.7	13.8	11.0	3.2
11.05	Any Other card (%)	0	3.7	0.1	2.2	1.6
	<b>Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)</b>					
12	Mothers living in households with access to PDS in the month preceding the survey <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.5	97.7	96.2	96.9	-0.4
13	Mothers receiving ICDS entitlement for supplementary food <sup>10</sup> (%)	43.8	87.6	41.9	87.0	-1.4
14	<b>Mothers living in households with a kitchen garden<sup>11</sup> (%)</b>	48.9	7.9	26.1	5.9	-20.9***
	<b>FOOD INSECURITY<sup>12</sup></b>					



	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		
		Baseline 2016 (N=1281)	Midline 2018 (N=531)	Baseline 2016 (N=1258)	Midline 2018 (N=520)	Effect size of change
<b>15</b>	<b>Mothers who experienced food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey</b>					
15.01	Worried about insufficient food (%)	63.7	45.1	58.3	48.1	-8.4**
15.02	Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food (%)	56.2	42.4	46.3	42.3	-9.8***
15.03	Had to eat limited variety of food (%)	46.5	41.1	36.5	40.8	-9.8***
15.04	Had to skip a meal (%)	19.0	9.6	18.0	15.5	-6.8***
15.05	Had to eat less meals (%)	28.5	18.7	26.7	23.6	-6.7**
15.06	Household ran out of food (%)	21.2	7.5	15.3	12.9	-11.3***
15.07	Had no food to eat at any time (%)	6.6	6.1	4.4	8.4	-4.5**
15.08	Had to go an entire day without food (%)	4.0	7.2	2.7	10.2	-4.3**
	<b>Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</b>					
16.01	Mothers living in food secure households (%)	27.9	45.9	34.0	45.0	7.0*
16.02	Mothers living in mildly food insecure households (%)	35.5	31.3	32.0	25.3	2.5
16.03	Mothers living in moderately food insecure households (%)	28.6	12.0	27.8	16.7	-4.5
16.04	Mothers living in severely food insecure households (%)	8.0	9.8	6.1	13.0	-5.0**
	<b>Coping mechanism to manage shortfall of food</b>					
<b>17</b>	<b>Coping strategies of the households as reported by mothers</b>					
17.01	Household head now spends extra hours at work to earn more money (overtime) (%)	32.9	25.4	36.1	32.1	-3.5
17.02	Unlike earlier, now female(s) of household start working outside home (%)	44.6	21.4	38.2	24.1	-9.2***
17.03	Unlike earlier, now children of household start working outside home (%)	6.5	3.4	4.7	3.8	-2.2
17.04	Migration of a family member to another city to earn money and send it back to the family (%)	14.3	7.1	10.5	7.1	-3.7*
17.05	Borrowing money to meet household expenses (%)	70.1	32.7	58.9	35.8	14.3***
17.06	Resort to low-cost food grains/items available (%)	6.3	29.3	12.6	37.3	-1.8
17.07	Borrowing grains to meet food requirements (%)	58.6	37.2	60.8	42.3	-3.0
17.08	Sold household articles or possessions (%)	17.6	2.0	14.0	3.5	-5.2***
17.09	Village-based institution helped by providing money or grains	62.5	5.3	54.5	9.0	-11.6
17.10	Jeevika/Village organization/ CLF helped by providing grain/food/money/grant/others	52.8	9.5	43.3	8.8	-8.8
	<b>MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING</b>					
18	Mother who received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet during the last pregnancy (%)	76.6	71.6	83.4	78.9	-0.4
19	Mothers who consumed at least 100 IFA tablets during the last pregnancy <sup>13</sup> (%)	17.4	14.2	27.0	12.3	11.5***
20	Mothers who received any calcium tablet during the last pregnancy (%)	25.8	31.8	30.4	43.4	-7.0**
21	Mothers who have consumed any tablet for deworming during the last pregnancy (%)	15.4	16.3	24.3	21.8	3.4
22	Mothers living in households which use adequately iodised salt <sup>14</sup> (%)	93.9	79.6	93.6	82.1	-2.8
	<b>DIETARY DIVERSITY<sup>15</sup>(n)</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>439</b>	
23	Mothers mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) <sup>16</sup> [Standard Deviation (SD)]	4.5 [1.3]	4.6 [1.3]	4.6 [1.2]	4.9 [1.5]	
<b>24</b>	<b>In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by mothers</b>					
24.01	Grains, white roots and tubers and plantains (%)	99.2	100	99.7	100	0.6*
24.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	63.4	61.6	69.5	66.4	1.3
24.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	4.6	2.5	6.3	4.1	0.2
24.04	Dairy (%)	8.5	4.8	10.7	8.3	-1.3
24.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	21.4	30.9	30.2	32.1	7.6**
24.06	Egg (%)	6.0	8.3	8.4	13.2	-2.5
24.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	47.2	61.7	37.2	68.6	-16.8***
24.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	89.9	89.4	90.4	88.5	1.4
24.09	Other vegetables (%)	85.6	87.2	83.6	84.3	0.9
24.10	Other fruits (%)	22.0	13.4	21.8	14.2	-1.0
24.11	Any insects and other small protein foods (%)	7.9	3.8	5.4	5.9	-4.6**
24.12	Any sugar-sweetened beverages (%)	61.0	59.4	82.4	50.2	30.6***
24.13	Any savoury and fried snacks (%)	8.3	9.7	14.0	14.5	0.9

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		
		Baseline 2016 (N=1281)	Midline 2018 (N=531)	Baseline 2016 (N=1258)	Midline 2018 (N=520)	Effect size of change
<b>25</b>	<b>Mothers consuming food from specific food groups</b>					
25.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	25.0	35.4	37.0	38.0	9.5**
25.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	63.9	61.9	71.8	67.1	2.7
25.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	58.0	65.7	50.2	71.2	-13.3***
<b>26</b>	<b>Mothers by number of food groups consumed</b>					
26.01	Only one food group (%)	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
26.02	Only two food groups (%)	5.3	4.6	3.7	4.5	-1.5
26.03	Only three food groups (%)	16.2	13.7	11.9	13.8	-4.5
26.04	Only four food groups (%)	31.3	28.3	34.2	25.0	6.2*
26.05	Less than five food groups (%)	52.8	47.0	49.8	43.4	0.6
26.06	Five or more food groups (%)	47.2	53.0	50.2	56.5	-0.6
27.01	Mothers with minimum dietary diversity score (6 or more out of 10) (%)	18.8	20.4	18.9	28.9	-8.4**
27.02	In the last 24 hours, mother who ate including main and small meals					
27.2.1	Three meals	39.4	22.0	42.7	18.7	6.7*
27.2.2	More than three meals	3.6	3.8	4.2	10.5	-6.0***
	<b>ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)</b>					
	<b>Registration in Antenatal Care (ANC) services during last pregnancy</b>					
28	Mothers who have registered their last pregnancy (%)	95.7	95.4	98.3	96.4	1.7
29	Mothers who have registered in the first trimester (%)	63.5	70.5	76.4	79.9	3.4
30	Mothers who have received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card <sup>17</sup> (%)	81.9	77.5	93.7	91.6	-2.3
	<b>ANC services received during last pregnancy</b>					
31	Mothers who sought ANC services (%)	97.3	82.0	98.6	90.1	-6.7***
32	Mothers who had ANC check-up in the first trimester (%)	29.9	49.0	36.3	59.4	-3.9
33	Mothers who had at least four ANC check-ups (%)	15.8	38.0	31.7	49.1	4.7
34	Mothers who have received Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection (%)	95.5	80.7	98.1	88.1	-4.7*
35	Mothers who had received counselling on birth preparedness by a frontline health worker <sup>18</sup> (%)	80.0	72.3	86.6	87.5	-8.6***
	<b>Monitoring of nutritional status during pregnancy</b>					
36	Mothers whose weight was monitored (%)	86.6	79.2	95.5	87.6	0.5
37	Mothers who were weighed at least four times (%)	18.0	24.2	27.3	27.5	5.9*
38	Mothers whose height was recorded (%)	17.9	32.6	23.0	31.4	6.3*
39	Mothers whose Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured <sup>19</sup> (%)	23.4	48.3	21.8	36.8	9.9***
	<b>Delivery and Post-Natal Care (PNC)</b>					
40	Mothers who had an institutional delivery <sup>20</sup> (%)	63.2	63.8	68.3	67.4	1.5
41	Mothers who received IFA tablets after delivery (%)	22.1	40.6	23.1	50.9	-9.3***
42	Mothers who received calcium tablets after delivery	15.5	27.9	19.4	39.5	-7.7**
43	Mothers who received maternity entitlement payment (JSY) from government <sup>21</sup> (%)	47.7	40.9	47.8	41.0	-0.1
	<b>Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)<sup>22</sup></b>					
44	Mothers who attended VHSND meeting(s) in the six months preceding the survey (%)	66.8	35.1	59.0	29.5	-2.3
45	Mothers who attended at least three VHSND meetings in the six months preceding the survey (%)	32.7	10.6	30.8	12.4	-3.7
	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>					
46	Mothers living in households having access to drinking water from					
46.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	2.3	10.5	3.0	15.6	-4.3*
46.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	80.7	64.7	86.5	72.5	-2.0
46.03	Others <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.0	24.8	10.5	11.9	6.3**
47	Mothers living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	83.9	43.4	82.4	40.3	1.6
48	Mothers living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	76.4	87.6	77.3	88.5	0
<b>49</b>	<b>CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AS REPORTED BY MOTHERS</b>					
49.01	Currently use any family planning method (%)	8.4	12.0	11.1	16.8	-2.1

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (Intervention Area)		BAKAWAND (Control Area)		
		Baseline 2016 (N=1281)	Midline 2018 (N=531)	Baseline 2016 (N=1258)	Midline 2018 (N=520)	Effect size of change
49.02	Currently use any modern contraceptive <sup>24</sup> (%)	5.5	10.0	9.5	15.9	-1.9
50	Number of pregnancy including last birth (mean[sd])	2.8 [1.6]	2.6 [1.5]	2.3 [1.4]	2.5 [1.4]	
	<b>ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS</b>					
51	Mothers taking decisions about using the money they earned <sup>25</sup> (%)	69.1	71.6	73.4	76.5	-0.6
52	Mothers taking decisions about using the money their partner earns (%)	68.7	85.6	70.9	80.5	7.3
53	Mothers taking decisions about their own health care (%)	68.1	69.6	68.4	73.6	-3.8
54	Mothers taking decisions about making major purchases for the household (%)	74.2	76.4	73.8	81.8	-5.9
55	Mothers taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	72.7	75.4	72.5	79.1	-3.9
	<b>PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE</b>					
56	Mothers who think that a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife if					
56.01	She goes out without telling him (%)	12.8	12.0	19.1	12.2	6.0**
56.02	She neglects the house or children (%)	16.2	18.1	22.3	17.2	7.0**
56.03	She argues with him (%)	12.2	15.4	19.6	14.2	8.7***
56.04	She refuses to have sex with him (%)	6.5	8.8	12.7	9.6	5.5**
56.05	She does not cook food properly (%)	9.5	10.2	15.1	7.8	8.0***
56.06	He suspects her of being unfaithful (%)	10.5	22.0	20.6	18.2	13.8***
56.07	She shows disrespect towards in-laws (%)	13.5	20.5	23.3	16.5	13.8***
	<b>NUTRITIONAL STATUS<sup>26</sup> (n)</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>438</b>	
57	Mothers' mean weight (kg [SD])	42.5 [5.8]	43.2 [5.9]	42.5 [5.9]	42.9 [5.8]	
58	Mothers' mean height (cm [SD])	151.1 [5.5]	151.8 [5.3]	151.7 [5.3]	151.6 [7.3]	
58.01	Mothers with height<145 cm [% (SD)]	11.4 (0.28)	8.6 (0.28)	8.9 (0.32)	8.8 (0.28)	-2.8
59	Mothers' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) <sup>27</sup> [SD]	18.6 [2.4]	18.8 [2.3]	18.5 [2.2]	18.8 [3.7]	
59.01	Mothers who are underweight (BMI<18.5) [% (SD)]	54.4 (0.50)	50.3 (0.50)	55.8 (0.50)	53.1 (0.50)	-1.4
59.02	Mothers who are normal weight (BMI between 18.5-24.9) [% (SD)]	44.7 (0.48)	48.2 (0.50)	43.6 (0.50)	45.4 (0.50)	1.7
59.03	Mothers who are overweight (BMI between 25.0-29.9) [% (SD)]	0.7 (0.09)	1.1 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)	1.1 (0.10)	-0.1
59.04	Mothers who are obese (BMI >29.9) [% (SD)]	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.06)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.06)	-0.2
60	Mothers' mean MUAC (cm [SD])	23.5 [2.8]	23.6 [2.2]	23.4 [2.1]	23.5 [2.4]	
60.01	Mothers with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	1.0 (0.10)	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	1.8 (0.13)	-1.2
60.02	Mothers with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	7.5 (0.26)	8.1 (0.27)	8.7 (0.28)	8.7 (0.28)	0.6
60.03	Mothers with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	31.4 (0.47)	31.4 (0.47)	34.1 (0.47)	29.8 (0.46)	4.2
60.04	Mothers with MUAC 23 cm and above [% (SD)]	60.1 (0.49)	59.6 (0.49)	56.6 (0.50)	59.7 (0.49)	-3.6
61	Mothers experiencing both severe stunting and wasting <sup>28</sup> [% (SD)]	6.1 (0.24)	3.2 (0.18)	4.8 (0.21)	4.5 (0.21)	-2.7*

#### Notes

Inference: \*\*\* p<0.01; \*\* p<0.05; \* p<0.1

SD: Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

1. Mothers refer to women who have children under two years of age.
2. Considered only those mothers who have ever attended school (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 725; Control Area – 808 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 348; Control Area – 334).
3. Considered only those mothers who have are member of SHGs (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 412; Control Area – 288 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 212; Control Area – 240).
4. Others include Muslim, Christians, Buddhists/Neo-Buddhist and others.
5. Others include those who have reported others, can't say or don't know.
6. Includes only mothers who have worked in the last 12 months preceding the survey (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 709; Control Area – 751 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 132; Control Area – 141).
7. Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards are distributed to those households living below the poverty line, which includes households with a Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs. 911.80 (Chhattisgarh) (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India Planning Commission, June, 2014). These households are entitled to receive 1 O kg wheat per card at Rs. 5.22 per kg, 15 kg rice per card at Rs. 6.78 per kg, and 1.49 kg sugar per family at Rs. 13.5 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://WWW.pdsp0rtal.nic.in/main.aspx>.

8. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) cards are distributed to those households which comprise the poorest segments of the BPL population. including all households who are perceived to be at the risk of hunger. These households are entitled to receive 14 kg wheat per card at Rs. 2 per kg and 21 kg rice per card at Rs. 3 per kg. Retrieved from: <http://WWW.pdsp0rtal.nic.in/main.aspx>.
9. Includes only those households which possessed a ration card. (Baseline (n): Intervention Area=1111; Control Area=1119 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=452; Control Area=420).
10. Supplementary Nutrition is provided to mothers and lactating mothers under ICDS. (In baseline double amount of ICDS food and in midline mothers who received THR, egg and HCM)
11. Kitchen gardens are small plots of land cultivated by households. They provide the latter with easy access to fresh and nutritious vegetables and fruits, often on a daily basis. They include homestead land, vacant plots, road sides, edges of a field or even containers.
12. There are eight items indicating different levels of food insecurity severities. The first three indicate mild level of insecurity, items four to six indicate moderate food insecurity, and last two being items for severe food insecurity. FIES is then divided into four categories: 'food secure', if households have not reported affirmatively to any of the eight items; 'mildly insecure', if only any one of the first three are affirmatively reported; 'moderately insecure', if either of items four, five or six are affirmatively reported; 'severely insecure', if all items are affirmatively reported or either of items seven and eight are affirmatively reported.
13. Among those mothers who received IFA tablets during the last pregnancy. (Baseline (n): Intervention Area=981; Control Area=1049 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=381; Control Area=413).
14. In baseline 'Adequately' iodized salt is used to refer to salt that has iodine content greater than 15 ppm. In midline salt with trademark logo bought from shops was used as a proxy measure for iodized salt.
15. Excludes those mothers who ate less or more than usual on the day prior to the date of the interview, as in the case of a fast or a celebration.
16. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) is computed on the basis of consumption of food items, from the ten food groups, on the day prior to the date of the interview. Based on Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) 2016 methodology, 14 major food items were clubbed together to form 10 food groups. A ten-point DDS scale was thus created (1 being the lowest value, 10 being the highest).
17. Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card is a joint initiative of ICDS and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It is a comprehensive multipurpose card which provides information to the parents/guardians on various types of services delivered through ICDS and NRHM. Included only those mothers who have registered their last pregnancy (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 1226; Control Area - 1237 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 508; Control Area - 502).
18. Frontline health workers include Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) and Anganwadi Workers (AWW).
19. The measurement of MUAC is commonly used as a potential indicator of nutritional status.
20. Institutional delivery refers to last birth(s), which took place in a health facility/institution.
21. Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), pregnant women from BPL category, SCs and STs are entitled to receive cash assistance for giving birth in a Government or accredited private health facility.
22. The Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND), a component of ICDS, is held at Anganwadi Centres across Bihar once every month. On this day, adolescent girls, mothers and lactating mothers are provided with integrated health solutions as per their needs.
23. Others include those households which have other source of drinking water (Cart with small tank/drum and Packaged /bottled water).
24. Modern contraceptives include female and male sterilizations, Intra-Uterine Devices (IUDs), injectable, pills, condoms and diaphragms.
25. Includes only those mothers who had worked and earn cash (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 476; Control Area - 523 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 94; Control Area - 112).
26. Includes only those mothers who had given consent for taking anthropometric measurements. Women who gave birth in the preceding two months of the survey were excluded (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 1094; Control Area - 1070 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 450; Control Area - 438).
27. The World Health Organisation (2004) defines Body Mass Index (BMI) as a simple index of weight for height and is used to categorise adults as either underweight, normal weight, overweight or obese. It is calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by the square of height (metres).
28. Double burden of stunting and wasting is defined as mothers whose height is <145 cm and MUAC<23cm.

# PATHWAY OF CHANGE

## Adolescent girls (10-19 years)

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
	<b>Total adolescent girls (10-19 Years) interviewed (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
	<b>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
	<b>JEEViKA led interventions</b>	
<b>1</b>	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	59.6
<b>2</b>	Households with any Village Organisation (VO)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLF) member	16.0
<b>3</b>	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	2.5
<b>4</b>	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	27.1
<b>5</b>	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	18.5
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	2.0
5.03	Revolving Fund	7.2
5.04	Health Risk Fund	0.2
5.05	Food Security Fund	2.5
5.06	Health Fund	1.1
	<b>Public distribution system (PDS)</b>	
<b>6</b>	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	27.3
<b>7</b>	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	0.8
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.0
7.03	VO member	1.0
7.04	CLF member	0.2
7.05	Panchayat representative	13.9
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	10.2
7.07	Others	5.2
<b>8</b>	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	22.6
<b>9</b>	Change observed in the PDS services	
9.01	Opens at designated time	5.7
9.02	Regular supply	5.2
9.03	Quality of ration improved	4.7
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	3.2
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	6.9
9.06	Others	14.7
<b>10</b>	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year <sup>1</sup>	33.8
	<b>Household assets</b>	
<b>11</b>	Households with separate room for kitchen	72.0
<b>12</b>	Households using improved source of cooking fuel <sup>2</sup>	12.7
<b>13</b>	Households using LPG for cooking	12.7
	<b>Agriculture and farming</b>	
<b>14</b>	Households own any agricultural land	86.0
<b>15</b>	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	16.1
<b>16</b>	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	4.7
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	3.2
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	7.7
16.04	Panchayat representative	7.4
16.05	Others	2.0
<b>17</b>	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Fencing	6.6
17.02	Land levelling	6.4
17.03	Seed selection	14.0
17.04	Multiple crop farming	10.7
17.05	Irrigation techniques	6.4
17.06	Vermi-compost	7.1
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	10.6



	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention Area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
17.08	Others	0.5
<b>18</b>	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	8.8
	<b>Nutrition garden</b>	
<b>19</b>	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	9.6
<b>20</b>	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	3.1
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	2.9
20.03	VRP/ Krishi Mitra	4.7
20.04	Neighbours	1.2
20.05	SHG members	3.6
20.06	Others	1.0
<b>21</b>	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	5.3
21.02	Land levelling	4.3
21.03	Seed selection	7.2
21.04	Multiple cropping	7.5
21.05	Irrigation techniques	4.1
21.06	Vermi-compost	3.7
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	6.2
21.08	Others	0.0
<b>22</b>	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	3.8
	<b>ADOLESCENT GIRLS' CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
	<b>EDUCATION</b>	
	<b>Currently drop out (n)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>102</b>
<b>23</b>	Adolescent girls motivated to join back to the school/college	56.2
<b>24</b>	Adolescent girls motivated to join back to school/college by	
24.01	AWW	0.0
24.02	ASHA	1.1
24.03	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.0
24.04	SHG members	0.0
24.05	Family/ friends/ relatives	51.3
24.06	Others	9.1
<b>25</b>	Adolescent girls wanted to join back to school/college out of total dropout	28.4
<b>26</b>	Reason for Adolescent girls wanted to join back to school (n) <sup>3a</sup>	<b>29</b>
26.01	Good life	34.9
26.02	Education	81.6
26.03	Get Mid-day meal	7.7
26.04	Get bicycle	2.7
26.05	Counselled by Kishori sakhi	2.7
26.06	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	2.7
26.07	Others	11.7
	<b>Re-enrolment in school</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>27</b>	Adolescent girls who re-enrolled to school/college after discontinuation <sup>4</sup>	2.5
<b>28</b>	Adolescent girls motivated to re-enrolled in the school/college <sup>5</sup>	82.5
	<b>Currently attending (n)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>390</b>
<b>29</b>	Adolescent girls who are attending in	
29.01	Government school/college	92.0
29.02	Private school/college	7.6
29.03	Others	0.4
<b>30</b>	Class in which adolescent girls are currently studying	
30.01	1-5	11.8
30.02	6-8	41.6
30.03	9 or more	46.6
	<b>Adolescent girls who were eligible for mid-day meal (till 8<sup>th</sup> standard) (n)<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>134</b>
<b>31</b>	Getting mid-day meal	100.0
<b>32</b>	Mid-day meal prepared inside the school <sup>7</sup>	94.4

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention Area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>33</b>	Getting mid-day meal on all school days <sup>7</sup>	99.3
<b>34</b>	Quality of mid-day meal <sup>7</sup>	
34.01	Good	92.2
34.02	Satisfactory	6.5
34.03	Bad	1.3
34.04	Can't say	0.0
<b>35</b>	Beside mid-day meal others things that adolescent girls get from school	
35.01	Bicycle	1.6
35.02	School uniform	95.5
35.03	Shoes	16.1
35.04	Books	95.1
35.05	Teaching learning aids	19.6
35.06	Others (cash/scholarship or bag etc.)	7.5
	<b>Never attended school (n)<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>17</b>
<b>36</b>	Reasons for never attending school	
36.01	School too far	4.8
36.02	Looking after siblings	10.7
36.03	Lack of money	11.6
36.04	Too much work at home	37.0
36.05	Parents want me to get married	4.4
36.06	No separate school for girls	4.4
36.07	No accompanying person/girl	0.0
36.08	Others <sup>9</sup>	63.9
<b>37</b>	Adolescent girls wanted to go to school	20.1
<b>38</b>	Reasons for wanting to go to school (n) <sup>9a</sup>	<b>4</b>
38.01	Would like to have a good life	70.5
38.02	Would like to have education	100.0
38.03	Would be able to read books	13.1
38.04	Will get mid-day meal	0.0
38.05	Will get bicycle	0.0
38.06	Counselling by Kishori sakhi	0.0
	<b>FOOD AND DIET</b>	
	<b>Balanced diet (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>39</b>	Adolescent girls having knowledge about balanced diet	31.9
<b>40</b>	Adolescent girls' source of information about the balanced diet	
40.01	Doctor	1.1
40.02	ANM	1.1
40.03	AWW	7.2
40.04	ASHA	3.5
40.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	3.2
40.06	SHG members	0.3
40.07	Family/friends/relatives	4.4
40.08	Others	25.5
<b>41</b>	Place where adolescent girls were counselled about balanced diet	
41.01	VHSND	2.2
41.02	Biannual health camps	0.0
41.03	Adolescent health day (AHD)	5.9
41.04	Home visits by AWW	3.5
41.05	Home visits by ASHA	1.6
41.06	Home visits by Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.2
41.07	Weekly Kishori Baithaks	1.1
41.08	Social drives (rallies)	0.4
41.09	Folk media	0.2
41.10	Through IEC material/ mass media	1.5
41.11	Others <sup>10</sup>	26.0
<b>42</b>	Number of meals adolescent girls have in a day	

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention Area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
42.01	2 meals	47.3
42.02	3 meals	48.3
42.03	More than 3 meals	4.4
	<b>ACCESS TO HEALTH AND ICDS SERVICES</b>	
	<b>Anaemia (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>43</b>	Adolescent girls who have heard about Anaemia	53.6
<b>44</b>	Adolescent girls' source of information about anaemia and its consequences	
44.01	Doctor	11.4
44.02	ANM	4.3
44.03	AWW	8.1
44.04	ASHA	5.5
44.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	3.0
44.06	SHG members	0.4
44.07	Family/friends/relatives	11.1
44.08	Others <sup>10</sup>	31.1
<b>45</b>	Place where adolescent girls got knowledge about anaemia and its consequences	
45.01	VHSND	2.2
45.02	Biannual health camps	1.0
45.03	Adolescent health day (AHD)	6.9
45.04	Health centre	7.7
45.05	Home visits by AWW	2.1
45.06	Home visits by ASHA	2.4
45.07	Home visits by Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.3
45.08	Weekly Kishori Baithaks	1.6
45.09	Social drives (rallies)	0.6
45.10	Folk media	0.8
45.11	Through IEC material/ mass media	3.1
45.12	Others <sup>10</sup>	0.0
<b>46</b>	Adolescent girls who got blood tested in the last one year	42.4
<b>47</b>	Place where last blood test was done (n)	
47.01	AHD	9.7
47.02	VHSND	0.0
47.03	Government facility	46.0
47.04	Private clinics	5.4
47.05	Others	39.0
	<b>Iron Folic Acid (IFA) (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>48</b>	Heard about IFA	70.7
<b>49</b>	Reason for consumed/prescribed IFA (n) <sup>11</sup>	<b>381</b>
49.01	Reducing weakness	31.2
49.02	Improving haemoglobin level	48.2
49.03	Health worker suggested	3.9
49.04	Others	4.7
49.05	Don't know	34.7
<b>50</b>	Adolescent girls received IFA tablets in last one year	78.1
<b>51</b>	Place from where adolescent girls received IFA tablets (n)	<b>287</b>
51.01	School	94.1
51.02	AWC	7.0
51.03	Health camp	0.0
51.04	AHD	1.3
51.05	VHSND	0.2
51.06	During home visit by AWW/ASHA	0.4
51.07	Health centre	2.9
51.08	Others	0.7
	<b>Deworming (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>52</b>	Adolescent girls who have heard about worm infestation in abdomen	74.2
<b>53</b>	Adolescent girls who were informed about the importance of consuming deworming tablets by (n) <sup>12</sup>	<b>381</b>

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
53.01	Doctor	4.9
53.02	ANM	3.6
53.03	AWW	6.8
53.04	ASHA	4.2
53.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.7
53.06	SHG members	0.7
53.07	Family/friends/relatives	4.4
53.08	Others	73.6
<b>54</b>	Adolescent girls received deworming tablets from (n) <sup>13</sup>	<b>310</b>
54.01	School	93.4
54.02	AWC	4.7
54.03	Health camp	0.0
54.04	AHD	1.3
54.05	VHSND	0.5
54.06	During home visit by AWW/ASHA	1.1
54.07	Health centre	0.0
54.08	Others	2.7
	<b>Adolescent Health Day (AHD) (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>55</b>	Adolescent girls who have heard about Adolescent Health Day (AHD)/Kishori Divas organized at Anganwadi centres	31.3
<b>56</b>	Adolescent girls who have attended any Adolescent Health Day (AHD) in last one year	16.5
<b>57</b>	Adolescent girls informed/mobilised to attend AHD by	
57.01	ANM	0.1
57.02	AWW	8.4
57.03	ASHA	4.6
57.04	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	5.0
57.05	SHG members	2.2
57.06	Family/friends/relatives	1.5
<b>58</b>	Service received from AHD in the last one year	
58.01	HB test	3.8
58.02	MUAC measurement	8.4
58.03	Malaria test	2.0
58.04	Height measurement	9.1
58.05	Weight measurement	11.8
58.06	Referral services	2.0
58.07	Take Home Ration (THR) services	4.6
<b>58.08</b>	Deworming tablet	1.9
<b>59</b>	Adolescent girls who have attended any special health camps mobilized by Kishori sakhi	7.1
<b>60</b>	Frequency of visits to AWC (n) <sup>14</sup>	139
60.01	Everyday	6.0
60.02	Weekly	28.3
60.03	Twice a month	12.2
60.04	Once a month	31.6
60.05	Others	22.0
<b>61</b>	Services received from Anganwadi Centre in the last one year	
61.01	Dry ration/ THR	15.8
61.02	Health check-up/ services	10.2
61.03	Counselling	10.6
61.04	Referral	1.0
61.05	HB testing	4.4
61.06	IFA tablets	4.0
61.07	Deworming tables	2.6
61.08	Sanitary napkins	6.7
61.09	Others	2.1
	<b>NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT (n)</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>62</b>	MUAC ever been measured by ASHA/ AWW/ Poshan/ Kishori sakhi in the last one year	32.1
<b>63</b>	Adolescent girls who were identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year <sup>15</sup>	6.9

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
<b>64</b>	Adolescent girls who were visited by Poshan/Kishori sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counselled on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake <sup>16</sup>	29.2
<b>65</b>	Frequency of visit by Poshan/Kishori sakhi among nutritionally at risk adolescent girls <sup>16</sup>	
65.01	Weekly	18.6
65.02	Fortnightly	25.0
65.03	Quarterly	16.4
65.04	Monthly	4.9
65.05	Never visit	35.1
<b>66</b>	Frequency of visit by AWW/ASHA among nutritionally at risk adolescent girls <sup>16</sup>	
66.01	Weekly	29.6
66.02	Fortnightly	22.8
66.03	Quarterly	7.6
66.04	Monthly	4.9
66.05	Never visit	35.1
<b>67</b>	Topics discussed during home visit by Poshan/Kishori sakhi /AWW/ASHA <sup>16</sup>	
67.01	Food diversity	61.0
67.02	Prevention of anemia	49.0
67.03	Deworming	49.0
67.04	Personal hygiene	60.0
67.05	Family planning (only for 15-19 years girls) <sup>17</sup>	49.0
67.06	Others	4.9
<b>68</b>	At risk Adolescent girls who attended food demonstration and counselling session organised by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year <sup>16</sup>	11.4
<b>69</b>	Frequency of food demonstration session <sup>18</sup>	
69.01	Everyday	19.6
69.02	Weekly	0.0
69.03	Fortnightly	0.0
69.04	Quarterly	43.5
69.05	Never visit	37.0
<b>70</b>	Number of food demonstration and counselling sessions attended by adolescent girls during the last one year <sup>18</sup>	
70.01	<=2 session/s	80.5
70.02	3-5 sessions	19.5
70.03	More than 5 sessions	0.0
	<b>KNOWLEDGE/OPINION/PRACTICE (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>71</b>	Adolescent girls who were aware about minimum age at marriage	
71.01	Below 15 years	0.5
71.02	15-17 years	0.4
71.03	18 and above years	83.0
71.04	Don't know	16.1
<b>72</b>	Age at which adolescent girls want to marry	
72.01	Below 18 years	0.0
72.02	18 and above years	73.1
72.03	Don't know	26.9
	<b>ITATION AND HYGIENE (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>73</b>	Adolescent girls who experienced periods	72.8
<b>74</b>	Adolescent girls procure/purchase the sanitary napkins from (n) <sup>19</sup>	<b>229</b>
74.01	ASHA	2.5
74.02	NGO	1.7
74.03	Shop	88.8
74.04	Others <sup>20</sup>	19.2
<b>75</b>	Disposal of cloths/sanitary napkins <sup>21</sup>	
75.01	Burying	42.0
75.02	Throwing	28.4
75.03	Burning	23.5
75.04	Others	17.8
<b>76</b>	Place where adolescent girls go for defecation	
76.01	Toilet within the premises	32.6

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention Area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
76.02	Toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	26.9
76.03	Shared toilets (2-3 families)	1.4
76.04	Community toilet	0.0
76.05	Open defecation	39.1
76.05	Others	0.0
<b>77</b>	<b>Adolescent girls using toilet facility for (n)<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>316</b>
77.01	Less than one years	16.8
77.02	More than one years	82.6
77.03	Don't know/can't say	0.6
<b>78</b>	<b>Reason for not using toilet or going for open defecation (n)<sup>22a</sup></b>	<b>193</b>
78.01	Don't have toilet	45.9
78.02	No water supply to the toilet	10.9
78.03	Toilet is far away	1.2
78.04	Using for other purpose	4.5
78.05	Congested toilet	1.5
78.06	Don't want to use	8.6
78.07	No money from government for toilet construction	11.3
78.08	Others	38.1
	<b>Hand washing (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>79</b>	<b>Adolescent girls who were informed about the steps of hand-washing</b>	<b>84.4</b>
<b>80</b>	<b>Adolescent girls' source of information about the steps of hand-washing practices</b>	
80.01	Doctor	5.0
80.02	ANM	3.9
80.03	AWW	10.7
80.04	ASHA	8.6
80.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	4.4
80.06	SHG members	1.7
80.07	Family/friends/relatives	9.4
80.08	Others <sup>23</sup>	72.1
<b>81</b>	<b>Occasions on which girls washed hands with soap</b>	
81.01	Before cooking	39.3
81.02	Before eating food	48.4
81.03	After cleaning house	34.8
81.04	After cleaning child faeces	6.6
81.05	After defecation	93.3
81.06	Others	10.6
	<b>JEEVIKA PROGRAMME (n)</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>82</b>	<b>Adolescent girls who know about Kishori group/Samooth in the village</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>83</b>	<b>Adolescent girls who are members of Kishori group/Samooth<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>38.0</b>
<b>84</b>	<b>Adolescent girls who have attended any Kishori group/Samooth meeting in the last three months<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>80.7</b>
<b>85</b>	<b>Frequency of Kishori baithak (n)<sup>26</sup></b>	<b>37</b>
85.01	Weekly	19.9
85.02	Fortnightly	5.4
85.03	Monthly	69.2
85.04	Quarterly	5.5
<b>86</b>	<b>Topics discussed during the Kishori baithaks<sup>26</sup></b>	
86.01	Importance of education	60.0
86.02	Food and dietary habits	88.5
86.03	Nutrition garden	41.6
86.04	ICDS services	36.6
86.05	Reproductive health	17.3
86.06	Menstruation	71.7
86.07	Early marriage	28.7
86.08	Hygiene and sanitation	91.3
86.09	Skill development	25.3
86.10	Empowerment	27.7



	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
86.11	Group formation	25.8
86.12	Issues bothering your life	19.9
86.13	Anaemia and deworming	46.4
86.14	Don't know	0.0
87	Social drives organized in the village under JEEViKA programme in the last one year on	
87.01	Village cleanliness	15.4
87.02	Early marriage	5.7
87.03	Stop dowry practice	4.3
87.04	Food diversity	3.7
87.05	Ban alcohol	8.7
87.06	Gender discrimination	3.1
87.07	Domestic violence	3.2
87.08	Prevention from malaria	4.1
87.09	Tobacco drive	4.3
87.10	Issue based drives not organised	0.7
87.11	Don't know	44.2

**Note:**

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=26.
- 2 Improved source of cooking includes LPG/natural gas/electricity/biogas.
- 3 Include only adolescent girls who are currently drop out of school (unweighted): (n)=109.
- 3a Include only adolescent girls who are currently drop out of school and wanted to join back (unweighted): (n)=29.
- 4 Include only adolescent girls who are currently attending school (unweighted): (n)=390.
- 5 Include only re-enrolled adolescent girls (unweighted): (n)=9.
- 6 Mid-day meal is provided to students in primary and upper primary classes in government or government aided schools.
- 7 Include only adolescent girls who are getting mid-day meal (unweighted): (n)=134.
- 8 Include only adolescent girls who have never attended school (unweighted): (n)=17.
- 9 Others mainly include – personal choice/problem, parents didn't allow, etc.
- 9a Include only adolescent girls who have never attended school and wanted to go to school (unweighted): (n)=4.
- 10 Others mainly include – schools/teachers, family/parents, coaching institutions, etc.
- 11 Include only adolescent girls who have heard about IFA tablet in the last one year (unweighted): (n)=363.
- 12 Include only adolescent girls who have heard about worm infestation in abdomen (unweighted): (n)=381.
- 13 Include only adolescent girls who have taken deworming tablet (unweighted): (n)=310.
- 14 Include only adolescent girls who have visited anganwadi centre (unweighted): (n)=139.
- 15 Include only adolescent girls whose MUAC have been measured by ASHA/AWW/Poshan sakhi/Kishori sakhi (unweighted): (n)=162.
- 16 Include only adolescent girls who have been identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year (unweighted): (n)=36.
- 17 Include only adolescent girls in age group 15-19 years who have been identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year (unweighted): (n)=22.
- 18 Include only adolescent girls who have been identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year and attended any food demonstration session (unweighted): (n)=36.
- 19 Only for those adolescent girls who use sanitary napkins (unweighted): (n)=229.
- 20 Others are mainly those adolescent girls who procure or purchase sanitary napkins from the market.
- 21 Include only those adolescent girls who have experienced periods or mensuration (unweighted): (n)=371.
- 22 Include only those adolescent girls using toilet facilities other than open defecation (unweighted): (n)=316.
- 22a Include only those adolescent girls who go for open defecation (unweighted): (n)=193.
- 23 Others mainly include – schools/teachers/home, etc.
- 24 Include only those adolescent girls who know about the Kishori group/samooch (unweighted): (n)=117.
- 25 Include only those adolescent girls who are member of any Kishori group/samooch (unweighted): (n)=45.
- 26 Include only adolescent girls who are members of Kishori group/samooch and attended kishori meeting in last three months (unweighted): (n)=37.

## Pregnant women (15-49 years)

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
	Total pregnant women interviewed (n)	306
	<b>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
	<b>JEEViKA led interventions</b>	
1	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	52.3
2	Households with any Village Organisation (VO)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLF) member	13.7
3	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	1.3
4	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	28.1
5	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	19.3
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	2.0
5.03	Revolving Fund	7.5
5.04	Health Risk Fund	0.3
5.05	Food Security Fund	2.0
5.06	Health Fund	0.3
	<b>Public distribution system (PDS)</b>	
6	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	28.7
7	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	0.3
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.0
7.03	VO member	0.3
7.04	CLF member	0.0
7.05	Panchayat representative	11.8
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	17.3
7.07	Others	4.9
8	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	21.2
9	Change observed in the PDS services	
9.01	Opens at designated time	4.2
9.02	Regular supply	2.9
9.03	Quality of ration improved	3.6
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	3.3
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	6.2
9.06	Others	16.6
10	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year <sup>1</sup>	38.2
	<b>Household assets</b>	
11	Households with separate room for kitchen	79.7
12	Households using improved source of cooking fuel <sup>2</sup>	16.0
13	Households using LPG for cooking	16.0
	<b>Agriculture and farming</b>	
14	Households own any agricultural land	84.6
15	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	16.3
16	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	6.2
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	1.3
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	10.1
16.04	Panchayat representative	7.5
16.05	Others	1.6
17	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Fencing	6.8
17.02	Land levelling	5.2
17.03	Seed selection	13.0
17.04	Multiple crop farming	11.1
17.05	Irrigation techniques	4.6
17.06	Vermi-compost	4
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	10.4
17.08	Others	1.6

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention area</b>	
<b>18</b>	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	8.2
	<b>Nutrition garden</b>	
<b>19</b>	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	9.1
<b>20</b>	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	3.6
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	2.3
20.03	VRP/ Krishi Mitra	5.5
20.04	Neighbours	2.3
20.05	SHG members	4.2
20.06	Others	0.0
<b>21</b>	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	5.5
21.02	Land levelling	3.9
21.03	Seed selection	8.2
21.04	Multiple cropping	7.5
21.05	Irrigation techniques	2.9
21.06	Vermi-compost	3.9
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	7.2
21.08	Others	0.0
<b>22</b>	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	3.6
	<b>PREGNANT WOMEN'S BACKGROUND</b>	
	<b>Self Help Group (SHG) coverage</b>	
<b>23</b>	Pregnant women who are members of any SHG	32.6
<b>24</b>	Pregnant women who are members of SHG in the last one year	30.1
	<b>Food frequency and diet diversity (n)</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>25</b>	Pregnant women having information about Poshan sakhi	18.6
<b>26</b>	Pregnant women informed by Poshan sakhi about	
26.01	Number of meals one should have daily	13.0
26.02	Importance of diverse diet	11.7
26.03	Types of food groups	6.8
26.04	Tiranga Bhojan	10.1
26.05	Food demonstration	4.9
<b>27</b>	Pregnant women who were advised by Poshan sakhi to have (n) <sup>3</sup>	40
27.01	3 meals a day	47.5
27.02	4 or more meals a day	10.0
<b>28</b>	Pregnant women who included Tiranga Bhojan in diet <sup>4</sup>	80.7
<b>29</b>	Reason for not following the advice given by Poshan sakhi <sup>5</sup>	
29.01	My preferences are different (by choice)	50.0
29.02	Lack of resources	50.0
<b>30</b>	Pregnant women motivated by someone other than Poshan sakhi to have diverse food daily	
30.01	Doctor	13.1
30.02	ANM	17.9
30.03	AWW	49.0
30.04	ASHA	47.9
30.05	SHG members	5.9
30.06	Family/friends/relatives	12.5
30.07	Others	0.7
<b>31</b>	Meals taken by pregnant women	
31.01	<3 meals in a day	60.6
31.02	3 or more meals in a day	29.4
	<b>HEALTH SERVICES DURING PREGNANCY</b>	
	<b>Pregnancy testing kit</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>32</b>	Pregnant women who know about pregnancy testing kit	64.3
33.01	Doctor	20.9
33.02	ANM	21.2
33.03	AWW	18.9

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
33.04	ASHA	23.8
33.05	Poshan sakhi	1.3
33.06	SHG members	1.3
33.07	Family/friends/relatives	12.1
33.08	Mass media	8.2
33.09	Others	3.3
<b>34</b>	Pregnant women who used pregnancy kit to confirm current pregnancy	51.6
<b>35</b>	Pregnant women who were assisted in pregnancy confirmation by	
35.01	Doctor	26.8
35.02	ANM	18.3
35.03	AWW	8.2
35.04	ASHA	14.7
35.05	Poshan sakhi	0.3
35.06	Family/friends/relatives	13.4
35.07	Self	13.4
35.08	Others	4.9
<b>36</b>	Pregnant women's age at the time of first pregnancy	
36.01	Less than 18	11.4
36.02	18 and above	88.6
<b>37</b>	Pregnant women's total number of pregnancies (including current pregnancy)	
37.01	3 or less	78.4
37.02	More than 3	21.6
	<b>Pregnancy registration</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>38</b>	Pregnant women's views on month in which a pregnancy should be registered	
38.01	First 3 months	83.3
38.02	4-6 months	9.6
38.03	More than 6 months	0.3
38.04	Don't know	6.8
<b>39</b>	Pregnant women who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration	76.5
<b>40</b>	Pregnant women informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration by (n) <sup>6</sup>	<b>234</b>
40.01	Doctor	9.0
40.02	ANM	23.9
40.03	AWW	58.9
40.04	ASHA	67.4
40.05	Poshan sakhi	2.1
40.06	SHG member	1.3
40.07	Family/friends/relatives	15.3
40.08	Mass media	0.9
40.09	Others	2.2
<b>41</b>	Pregnant women got help while registering their current pregnancy from	
41.01	ANM	29.4
41.02	AWW	44.1
41.03	ASHA	33.3
41.04	Poshan sakhi	0.0
41.05	SHG member	0.0
41.06	Family/friends/relatives	10.1
41.067	Mass media	0.7
<b>42</b>	Pregnant women who have registered their current pregnancy with (n) <sup>7</sup>	<b>242</b>
42.01	ANM	45.9
42.02	AWW	50.0
42.03	ASHA	2.9
42.034	Others	1.2
<b>43</b>	Pregnant women who know about using Mother and Child Protection (MCP) for (n) <sup>8</sup>	<b>154</b>
43.01	ANC services	59.7
43.02	PNC services	39.0
43.03	Child immunization	67.5

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
43.04	Child growth	17.5
43.05	Early childhood care and education	11.7
	<b>Antenatal care (ANC) services received during pregnancy (n)</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>44</b>	Pregnant women who were advised to avail antenatal care during current pregnancy	74.5
<b>45</b>	Pregnant women advised to avail ANC services during current pregnancy by (n) <sup>9</sup>	<b>228</b>
45.01	Doctor	24.5
45.02	ANM	49.5
45.03	AWW	71.8
45.04	ASHA	70
45.05	Poshan sakhi	2.6
45.06	SHG member	2.2
45.07	Family/friends/relatives	16.2
45.08	Mass media	1.3
<b>46</b>	Pregnant women who received counselling on birth preparedness	45.1
<b>47</b>	Pregnant women counselled for birth preparedness by	
47.01	Doctor	9.2
47.02	ANM	22.9
47.03	AWW	29.1
47.04	ASHA	34.3
47.05	Poshan sakhi	2.0
47.06	SHG member	1
47.07	Family/friends/relatives	7.5
<b>48</b>	Type of counselling received by pregnant women on birth preparedness	
48.01	Identification of place of delivery	38.8
48.02	Transport facility for delivery	28.1
48.03	Arrangement of money	18.0
48.04	Birth attendant	7.5
48.05	Others	2.0
<b>49</b>	Pregnant women intend to deliver their current pregnancy at	
49.01	Home	18.6
49.02	Government health facility	78.8
49.03	Other facility	2.6
<b>50</b>	Pregnant women who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol	38.9
<b>51</b>	Pregnant women who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol by	
51.01	Doctor	4.6
51.02	ANM	12.4
51.03	AWW	19.6
51.04	ASHA	19.9
51.05	Poshan sakhi	2.0
51.06	SHG member	1.6
51.07	Family/ friends/relatives	8.8
51.08	Mass media	4.2
51.09	Others	2.0
	<b>ACCESS TO VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION AND NUTRITION DAY (VHSND)</b>	<b>306</b>
<b>52</b>	Pregnant women who were informed about the importance of VHSND	22.5
<b>53</b>	Pregnant women informed about the importance of VHSND by	
53.01	Doctor	1.3
53.02	ANM	2.9
53.03	AWW	14.0
53.04	ASHA	16.0
53.05	Poshan sakhi	2.0
53.06	SHG members	2.0
53.07	Family/ friends/relatives	1.3
<b>54</b>	Topics discussed on VHSND related to	
54.01	Early registration of pregnancy	14.7
54.02	ANC	16.3

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
54.03	PNC	6.2
54.04	Danger sign during pregnancy	5.5
54.05	Birth preparedness	7.5
54.06	Family planning	5.2
54.07	Child health	5.2
54.08	Nutrition	19.9
54.09	Sanitation and hygiene	15.3
54.10	Others	3.6
55	Pregnant women who did not attend any VHSND because of	
55.01	Family member not allowed	2.0
55.02	By choice/ wish	4.6
55.03	Didn't get time	10.1
55.04	Others	9.5
55.05	Don't know	46.8
	<b>INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)</b>	<b>306</b>
56	Pregnant women's knowledge about entitlement from anganwadi centre (AWC)	
56.01	Take home ration (THR)	85.3
56.02	Eggs	17.9
56.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	61.0
57	Pregnant women told about food entitlements from AWC by	
57.01	AWW	76.8
57.02	ASHA	46.0
57.03	Poshan sakhi	2.0
57.04	SHG members	2.0
57.05	Family/friends/relatives	7.5
57.06	Others	2.3
58	Pregnant women received entitlements during current pregnancy	
58.01	Take home ration (THR)	66.7
58.02	Eggs	10.4
58.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	39.2
59	Pregnant women who received THR/Eggs/Hot cooked meal after pregnancy registration at AWC	
59.01	Within a week after pregnancy registration	31.4
59.02	After a week	30.1
59.03	After one month	6.5
59.04	Don't know/don't remember	1.6
60	Pregnant women who persistently receiving THR from anganwadi centre	
60.01	Daily / alternatively	19.6
60.02	Weekly	44.5
60.03	Monthly	2.6
60.04	Not given	0.0
61	Pregnant women counselled at AWC before pregnancy	40.2
62	Pregnant women who received information from ANM/AWW/ASHA on	
62.01	Child care practices	24.5
62.02	Family planning	15.0
62.03	Nutrition	30.7
62.04	Health	29.3
62.05	Hygiene	26.7
63	Pregnant women anticipated the services of AWC received in the last six months	
63.01	Improved	11.7
63.02	Remained the same	25.1
63.03	Worsened	0.3
63.04	Don't know/can't say	3.0
	<b>FAMILY PLANNING</b>	<b>306</b>
64	Pregnant women informed about the importance of family planning	32.6
65	Pregnant women informed about the importance of family planning by	
65.01	Doctor	4.9

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
65.02	ANM	16
65.03	AWW	18.9
65.04	ASHA	22.2
65.05	Poshan sakhi	2.3
65.06	SHG members	2.9
65.07	Family/friends/relatives	5.2
65.08	Mass media	2.6
65.09	Others	1.0
66	Pregnant women motivated for using family planning methods by	
66.01	Doctor	0.0
66.02	ANM	1.7
66.03	AWW	1.0
66.04	ASHA	2.7
66.05	Poshan sakhi	0.0
66.06	Family/friends/relatives	1.6
66.07	Mass media	0.3
66.08	Others	0
67	Pregnant women's reasons for not using family planning methods (n) <sup>10</sup>	287
67.01	Unmet need	16.8
67.02	Wanted to be pregnant	73.5
67.03	Family members not allowed	4.9
67.04	Religion not permitted	4.9
67.05	Others	0.0
68	Pregnant women who received newlywed welcome kit	1.6
69	Pregnant women who found newly-wed welcome kit useful <sup>11</sup>	80.0
70	Pregnant women who attended newlywed couple meeting organised by Poshan sakhi in last one year	1.0
	<b>SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>	<b>306</b>
71	Toilet facility	
71.01	Pregnant women using toilet within the premises	25.1
71.02	Pregnant women using toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	26.1
71.03	Pregnant women using shared toilets (2-3 families)	2.3
71.04	Pregnant women using community toilet	0.0
71.05	Pregnant women go for open defecation	46.5
72	Pregnant women who usually wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap	79.8
73	Pregnant women informed/encouraged to wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap by	
73.01	Doctor	4.9
73.02	ANM	16.3
73.03	AWW	34.3
73.04	ASHA	41.5
73.05	Poshan sakhi	3.9
73.06	SHG members	3.6
73.07	Family/friends/relatives	2.3
73.08	IEC material/mass media	11.1
73.09	Others	10.1
74	Occasions on which pregnant women wash hands with soap	
74.01	Before cooking	36.6
74.02	Before having food/feeding the child	40.1
74.03	After cleaning house	45.1
74.04	After cleaning child faeces	24.5
74.05	After defecation	86.6
74.06	Others	10.1
	<b>PARTICIPATION IN JEEViKA INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>306</b>
75	Pregnant women identified as at nutritional risk/underweight/undernourished by AWW/ASHA/ Poshan sakhi	10.1
76	Pregnant women visited by Poshan sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counsel on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake <sup>12</sup>	42.2
77	Pregnant women visited at home by Poshan sakhi <sup>12</sup>	



	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
77.01	Weekly	6.4
77.02	Fortnightly	0.0
77.03	Monthly	6.4
77.04	Quarterly	0.0
77.05	Never visit	87.2
78	Pregnant women visited at home by AWW/ASHA <sup>12</sup>	
78.01	Weekly	6.4
78.02	Fortnightly	6.8
38.03	Monthly	9.6
78.04	Quarterly	3.1
78.05	Never visit	74.0
79	Pregnant women who have attended monthly food demonstration and counselling sessions for at-risk organized by Poshan sakhi during last six months <sup>12</sup>	12.9
80	Pregnant women comprehension during home visits/ food demonstration session by Poshan sakhi on ability to <sup>13</sup>	
80.1	<b>Explains clearly</b>	
80.1.1	Very poor	0.0
80.1.2	Poor	0.0
80.1.3	Medium	75.0
80.1.4	Good	25.0
80.1.5	Very good	0.0
80.2	<b>Knowledge about the topic</b>	
80.2.1	Very poor	0.0
80.2.2	Poor	0.0
80.2.3	Medium	75.0
80.2.4	Good	25.0
80.2.5	Very good	0.0
80.3	<b>Ability to solve doubts</b>	
80.3.1	Very poor	0.0
80.3.2	Poor	0.0
80.3.3	Medium	75.0
80.3.4	Good	25.0
80.3.5	Very good	0.0
81	Pregnant women who have attended any special health camps for women mobilized by ANM/AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in last one year	6.8
82	Any social activities organized in village regarding existing social issues like village cleanliness, early marriage, stop dowry practice, food diversity, ban alcohol, gender discrimination and domestic violence	14.4
83	Pregnant women who worked in last 12 months	25.2
84	Pregnant women worked in the last 12 months for <sup>14</sup>	
84.01	Family members	83.2
84.02	Someone else	10.4
84.03	Self-employed	6.4
85	Pregnant women who worked <sup>14</sup>	
85.01	Throughout the year	15.5
85.02	Seasonally/part of the year	69.0
85.03	Once in a while	15.5
86	Pregnant women who worked in last 12 months and were <sup>14</sup>	
86.01	Paid in cash only	62.5
86.02	Paid in cash and kind	5.2
86.03	Paid in kind only	1.3
86.04	Not paid	31.1
87	Person who decides how the money earned by pregnant women will be used <sup>15</sup>	
87.01	Respondent only	34.5
87.02	Husband only	15.3
87.03	Husband/partner jointly	48.3
87.04	Others	1.9
88	Pregnant women who know any programmes in the area that give loans to women to start or expand a business of their own	33.9

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	
89	Pregnant women who have ever taken loan, in cash or in kind, to start or expand a business	8.5
90	Pregnant women who have organized or participated in any community level programme	10.4

**Note:**

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=47.
- 2 Improved source of cooking includes LPG/natural gas/electricity/biogas.
- 3 Include pregnant women who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about number of meals she should have daily (unweighted): n=40.
- 4 Include pregnant women who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan (unweighted): (n)=31.
- 5 Include pregnant women who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan but not following it (unweighted): n=6.
- 6 Include only pregnant women who were informed about importance of early registration (unweighted): (n)=234.
- 7 Include only pregnant women who registered their pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=242.
- 8 Include only pregnant women who received MCP card after registration (unweighted): (n)=154.
- 9 Include only pregnant women who were advised for availing ANC during current pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=228.
- 10 Included only pregnant women not using any family planning method (unweighted): (n)=287.
- 11 Included only pregnant women received newly-wed welcome kit (unweighted): (n)=5.
- 12 Included only pregnant women who were identified as nutritional risk/underweight/undernourished by AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in the last three months (unweighted): (n)=31.
- 13 Included only pregnant women who were identified as nutritional risk/underweight/undernourished by AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in the last three months and attended any food demonstration session (unweighted): (n)=04.
- 14 Included only pregnant women who worked in the last 12 months (unweighted): (n)=77.
- 15 Included only pregnant women who worked in the last 12 months and paid in cash(unweighted): (n)=52.

## Mothers of children under two years (15-49 years)

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
	Total mothers of children under two years interviewed (n)	531
	<b>HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
	<b>JEEViKA led interventions</b>	
1	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	52.2
2	Households with any village organisation (VO)/ cluster level federation (CLF) members	13.5
3	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	3.8
4	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	26.5
5	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	19.7
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	2.5
5.03	Revolving Fund	6.5
5.04	Health Risk Fund	0.2
5.05	Food Security Fund	1.7
5.06	Health Fund	0.4
	<b>Public distribution system (PDS)</b>	
6	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	21.8
7	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	1.3
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhis	0.0
7.03	VO member	1.1
7.04	CLF member	0.0
7.05	Panchayat representative	9.7
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	10.3
7.07	Others	2.5
8	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	17.4
9	Changes observed in the PDS services	
9.01	Opens at designated time	4.9
9.02	Regular supply	3.3
9.03	Quality of ration improved	3.0
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	2.8
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	6.6
9.06	Others	10.8
10	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year <sup>1</sup>	35.9
	<b>Household assets</b>	
11	Households with separate room for kitchen	76.7
12	Households using improved source of cooking fuel <sup>2</sup>	11.9
13	Households using LPG for cooking	11.9
	<b>Agriculture and farming</b>	
14	Households own any agricultural land	83.6
15	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	18.1
16	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	6.6
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	4.3
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	9.9
16.04	Panchayat representative	7.8
16.05	Others	1.2
17	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Seed selection	15.6
17.02	Fencing	6.2
17.03	Land levelling	6.7
17.04	Multiple crop farming	12.5
17.05	Irrigation techniques	5.3
17.06	Vermi-compost	7.3
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	12.2

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
17.08	Others	0.2
18	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	9.4
	<b>Nutrition garden</b>	
19	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	11.9
20	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	4.1
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	4.5
20.03	VRP/ Krishi Mitra	6.9
20.04	Neighbours	1.4
20.05	SHG members	3.2
20.06	Others	0.5
21	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	6.4
21.02	Land levelling	5.6
21.03	Seeds selection	8.5
21.04	Multiple cropping	9.4
21.05	Irrigation techniques	4.6
21.06	Vermi-compost	5.5
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	8.3
21.08	Others	0.0
22	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	4.8
	<b>MOTHERS' BACKGROUND</b>	
	<b>Self Help Group (SHG) coverage</b>	
23	Mothers who are members of any Self-Help Group (SHG)	38.2
24	Mothers who are members of SHG in the last one year	23.5
	<b>FOOD FREQUENCY AND DIET DIVERSITY</b>	
25	Mothers having information about Poshan sakhi	18.733.4
26	Mothers informed by Poshan sakhi about	
26.01	Number of meals one should have daily	13.3
26.02	Importance of diverse diet	14.4
26.03	Types of food groups	9.5
26.04	Tiranga Bhojan	11.0
26.05	Food demonstration	5.3
27	Mothers who were advised by Poshan sakhi to have three or more meals in a day (n) <sup>3</sup>	<b>70</b>
27.01	3 meals in a day	60.8
27.02	4 or more meals a day	13.7
28	Mothers who included Tiranga Bhojan in diet <sup>4</sup>	83.8
29	Reason for not following the advice given by Poshan sakhi on Tiranga Bhojan (n) <sup>5</sup>	<b>10</b>
29.01	My preferences are different (by choice)	31.5
29.02	Lack of resources	68.5
29.03	Others	0.0
30	Mothers motivated by someone other than Poshan sakhi to have diverse food daily	
30.01	Doctor	7.4
30.02	ANM	14.8
30.03	AWW	49.9
30.04	ASHA	50.6
30.05	SHG members	8.6
30.06	Family/friends/relatives	11.2
30.07	Others	0.9
31	Mothers having three or more meals in a day	
31.01	<3 meals in a day	68.1
31.02	3 or more meals in a day	31.9
	<b>HEALTH SERVICES DURING PREGNANCY</b>	
	<b>Pregnancy testing kit</b>	<b>531</b>
32	Mothers who know about pregnancy testing kit	53.3
33	Mothers who were told about the pregnancy testing kit by	

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
33.01	Doctor	14.3
33.02	ANM	18.7
33.03	AWW	13.8
33.04	ASHA	24.2
33.05	Poshan sakhi	1.4
33.06	SHG Members	1.3
33.07	Family/friends/relatives	6.3
33.08	Mass media	4.6
33.09	Others	1.9
34	Mothers who used pregnancy testing kit to confirm the last pregnancy	46.6
35	Mothers who were assisted in pregnancy confirmation by	
35.01	Doctor	31.0
35.02	ANM	20.8
35.03	AWW	11.3
35.04	ASHA	17.2
35.05	Poshan sakhi	0.0
35.06	SHG members	0.0
35.07	Family/friends/relatives	9.1
35.08	Self	9.4
35.09	Others	1.2
36	Mothers' age at the time of first pregnancy	
36.01	Less than 18	11.9
36.02	18 and above	88.1
37	Mothers' total number of pregnancies (includes last pregnancy)	
37.01	3 or less	75.5
37.02	More than 3	24.5
	<b>Pregnancy registration</b>	<b>531</b>
38	Mothers who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration	76.1
39	Mothers who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration by (n) <sup>6</sup>	<b>411</b>
39.01	Doctor	6.3
39.02	ANM	25.5
39.03	AWW	62.5
39.04	ASHA	70.8
39.05	Poshan sakhi	2.8
39.06	SHG Member	3.8
39.07	Family/friend/relatives	13.9
39.08	Mass media	0.8
39.09	Others	2.2
40	Mothers who were helped to get their last pregnancy registered by	
40.01	ANM	26.0
40.02	AWW	60.3
40.03	ASHA	52.2
40.04	Poshan sakhi	1.6
40.05	SHG member	0.5
40.06	Family/friends/relatives	13.2
40.07	Self	0.0
40.08	Others	6.4
41	Mothers registered their last pregnancy with (n) <sup>7</sup>	<b>508</b>
41.01	ANM	31.4
41.02	AWW	60.9
41.03	ASHA	2.6
41.034	Others	5.0
42	Mothers who know about using Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card for (n) <sup>8</sup>	<b>400</b>
42.01	ANC services	54.5
42.02	PNC Services	34.8
42.03	Child Immunization	79.1

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
42.04	Child Growth	20.0
42.05	Early childhood care and education	11.4
42.06	Others	3.5
	<b>Antenatal care (ANC) services received during last pregnancy</b>	<b>531</b>
43	Mothers who were advised to avail antenatal care during last pregnancy	78.0
44	Mothers advised to avail ANC services during last pregnancy by (n) <sup>9</sup>	<b>419</b>
44.01	Doctor	16.9
44.02	ANM	43.7
44.03	AWW	76.0
44.04	ASHA	80.1
44.05	Poshan sakhi	4.3
44.06	SHG member	4.3
44.07	Family/friends/relatives	14.2
44.08	Mass media	1.0
45	Mothers who received counselling on birth preparedness	72.3
46	Mothers who were counselled for birth preparedness by	
46.01	Doctor	8.5
46.02	ANM	27.8
46.03	AWW	41.7
46.04	ASHA	61.5
46.05	Poshan sakhi	5.1
46.06	SHG Member	3.2
46.07	Family/ friends/ relatives	15.9
47	Type of counselling received by Mothers on birth preparedness	
47.01	Identification of place of delivery	61.2
47.02	Transport facility for delivery	44.4
47.03	Arrangement of money	28.1
47.04	Birth attendant	12.7
47.05	Others	5.7
48	Mothers who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol	36.2
49	Mothers informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol by	
49.01	Doctor	4.5
49.02	ANM	14.0
49.03	AWW	21.8
49.04	ASHA	23.3
49.05	Poshan sakhi	3.9
49.06	SHG member	3.3
49.07	Family/friends/relatives	5.2
49.08	Mass media	4.3
49.09	Others	1.8
	<b>ACCESS TO VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION AND NUTRITION DAY (VHSND)</b>	
50	Mothers who were informed about the importance of VHSND	29.4
51	Mothers informed about the importance of VHSND by	
51.01	Doctor	0.9
51.02	ANM	9.1
51.03	AWW	19.5
51.04	ASHA	21.5
51.05	Poshan sakhi	3.6
51.06	SHG members	3.5
51.07	Family/friends/relatives	0.7
52	Topics discussed on VHSND related to	
52.01	Early registration of pregnancy	17.5
52.02	ANC	19.3
52.03	PNC	11.4
52.04	Danger sign during pregnancy	6.3
52.05	Birth preparedness	12.6

	<b>INDICATORS: Intervention area</b>	<b>(%)</b>
52.06	Family planning	10.9
52.07	Child health	15.8
52.08	Nutrition	27.5
52.09	Sanitation and hygiene	24.0
53	Mothers who did not attend any VHSND because of	
53.01	Family member not allowed	2.4
53.02	By choice/ wish	4.8
53.03	Didn't get time	13.7
53.04	Others	8.7
53.05	Don't know	29.8
	<b>INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)</b>	<b>531</b>
54	Mothers' knowledge about entitlement from anganwadi centre (AWC)	
54.01	Take home ration (THR)	88.8
54.02	Eggs	27.4
54.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	64.6
55	Mothers told about food entitlements from AWC by	
55.01	AWW	77.7
55.02	ASHA	49.8
55.03	Poshan sakhi	3.9
55.04	SHG members	2.2
55.05	Family/friend/relatives	4.2
55.06	Others	2.9
56	Mothers received entitlements during last pregnancy	
56.01	THR	85.8
56.02	Eggs	23.3
56.03	HCM	56.5
57	Mothers who received THR/Eggs/Hot cooked meal after pregnancy registration at AWC	
57.01	Within a week after pregnancy registration	41.9
57.02	After a week	31.7
57.03	After one month	10.4
57.04	Don't know/ don't remember	3.6
58	Mothers who persistently received THR from anganwadi centre	
58.01	Daily/alternatively	10.8
58.02	Weekly	67.5
58.03	Monthly	6.8
58.04	Not given	0.7
59	Mothers counselled at AWC before delivery of last child	53.7
60	Mothers who received information from ANM/AWW/ASHA on	
60.01	Child care practices	39.5
60.02	Family planning	23.1
60.03	Nutrition	39.7
60.04	Health	40.9
60.05	Hygiene	35.3
61	Mothers anticipation on the services of AWC received in the last six months	
61.01	Improved	19.7
61.02	Remained the same	30.0
61.03	Worsened	0.0
61.04	Don't know/can't say	4.0
	<b>HEALTH SERVICES DURING DELIVERY AND POST NATAL CARE</b>	<b>531</b>
62	Place where mothers delivered their last baby	
62.01	Home	33.3
62.02	In transit	3.0
62.03	Government health facilities	60.5
62.04	Private health facilities	3.3
63	Mothers who were advised about institutional delivery	80.2
64	Mothers advised about institutional delivery by	



	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
64.01	Doctor	8.6
64.02	ANM	30.3
64.03	AWW	42.6
64.04	ASHA	68.3
64.05	Poshan sakhi	4.2
64.06	SHG member	3.3
64.07	Family/friends/relatives	21.7
64.08	Mass media	0.7
65	Mothers who know about the payments/benefits if the delivery takes place in a government hospital	73.4
66	Mothers who knew about payments/benefits from	
66.01	Doctor	5.3
66.02	ANM	26.4
66.03	AWW	36.4
66.04	ASHA	52.9
66.05	Poshan sakhi	2.4
66.06	SHG member	1.4
66.07	Family/friends/relatives	9.2
66.08	Mass media	1.6
66.09	Others	2.1
<b>67</b>	<b>Mothers who got maternity entitlement payments from government through</b>	
<b>67.1</b>	<b>Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)</b>	
67.1.1	Yes	40.9
67.1.2	Payment is being currently processed	4.8
67.1.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	0.7
67.2	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)/ Mamta Yojana	
67.2.1	Yes	5.3
67.2.2	Payment is being currently processed	1.5
67.2.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	1.9
<b>67.3</b>	<b>Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)</b>	
67.3.1	Yes	10.6
67.3.2	Payment is being currently processed	0.7
67.3.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	5.4
<b>67.4</b>	<b>Adarsh Dampati Yojna (ADY)/ Mahtari Express</b>	
67.4.1	Yes	14.8
67.4.2	Payment is being currently processed	0.0
67.4.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	1.1
68	Mothers who were visited at house within 7 days of delivery by	
68.01	ANM	21.4
68.02	AWW	23.3
68.03	ASHA	61.2
69	Mothers who were visited at house within 42 days of delivery by	
69.01	ANM	18.6
69.02	AWW	21.8
69.03	ASHA	54.4
	<b>FAMILY PLANNING</b>	<b>531</b>
70	Mothers who were informed about the importance of family planning	44.2
71	Mothers informed about the importance of family planning by	
71.01	Doctor	5.5
71.02	ANM	21.2
71.03	AWW	24.7
71.04	ASHA	33.5
71.05	Poshan sakhi	3.3
71.06	SHG members	3.1
71.07	Family/friends/relatives	5.3
71.08	Mass media	2.0
71.09	Others	1.3

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
72	Mothers motivated for using family planning methods by	
72.01	Doctor	1.9
72.02	ANM	3.8
72.03	AWW	1.9
72.04	ASHA	4.2
72.05	Poshan sakhi	0.8
72.06	Family/friends/relatives	2.1
72.07	Mass media	0.7
72.08	Others	0.9
73	Mothers reasons for not using family planning methods (n) <sup>10</sup>	464
73.01	Unmet need	19.8
73.02	Wanted to be pregnant	64.8
73.03	Family members not allowed	9.8
73.04	Others	5.6
	<b>SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>	<b>531</b>
74	Toilet facility	
74.01	Mothers using toilet within the premises	29.3
74.02	Mothers using toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	25.9
74.03	Mothers using shared toilets (2-3 families)	1.8
74.04	Mothers using community toilet	0.0
74.05	Mothers go for open defecation	43.1
75	Mothers who usually wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap	82.3
76	Mothers informed/encouraged to wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap by	
76.01	Doctor	4.7
76.02	ANM	17.6
76.03	AWW	35.9
76.04	ASHA	51.0
76.05	Poshan sakhi	5.3
76.06	SHG members	7.2
76.07	Family/friend/relatives	3.6
76.08	Mass media	6.7
76.09	Others	9.0
77	Occasions on which mothers wash hands with soap	
77.01	Before cooking	37.0
77.02	Before having food/feeding the child	37.6
77.03	After cleaning house	42.9
77.04	After cleaning child faeces	42.6
77.05	After defecation	87.6
77.06	Others	9.3
	<b>PARTICIPATION IN JEEVIKA INTERVENTIONS</b>	<b>531</b>
78	Mothers who were identified as nutritional risk/ underweight/ undernourished by AWW/ASHA/ Poshan sakhi	13.7
79	Mothers who were visited by Poshan sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counsel on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake <sup>11</sup>	77.8
80	At risk mothers who were visited at home by Poshan sakhi <sup>11</sup>	
80.01	Weekly	8.2
80.02	Fortnightly	4.1
80.03	Monthly	5.5
80.04	Quarterly	5.5
80.05	Never visit	76.8
81	At risk mothers who were visited at home by AWW/ASHA <sup>11</sup>	
81.01	Weekly	16.6
81.02	Fortnightly	12.3
81.03	Monthly	15.0
81.04	Quarterly	6.8
81.05	Never visit	49.2
82	Mothers who have attended monthly food demonstration and counselling sessions for at-risk organized by Poshan sakhi during last six months <sup>11</sup>	8.7

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
83	Mothers comprehension during home visits/ food demonstration session by Poshan sakhi on ability to <sup>12</sup>	
<b>83.1</b>	<b>Explains clearly</b>	
83.1.1	Very poor	0.0
83.1.2	Poor	0.0
83.1.3	Medium	38.2
83.1.4	Good	46.0
83.1.5	Very good	15.8
<b>83.2</b>	<b>Knowledge about the topic</b>	
83.2.1	Very poor	0.0
83.2.2	Poor	15.8
83.2.3	Medium	38.2
83.2.4	Good	46.0
83.2.5	Very good	0.0
<b>83.3</b>	<b>Ability to solve doubts</b>	
83.3.1	Very poor	0.0
83.3.2	Poor	15.8
83.3.3	Medium	25.3
83.3.4	Good	58.9
83.3.5	Very good	0.0
84	Mothers who have attended any special health camps for women mobilized by ANM/AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in last one year	9.9
85	Any social activities organized in village regarding existing social issues like village cleanliness, early marriage, stop dowry practice, food diversity, ban alcohol, gender discrimination and domestic violence	17.9
86	Mothers who worked in last 12 months	23.9
<b>87</b>	<b>Mothers worked in the last 12 months for<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>132</b>
87.01	Family members	74.7
87.02	Someone else	16.6
87.03	Self-employed	8.7
88	Mothers who worked <sup>13</sup>	
88.01	Throughout the year	20.4
88.02	Seasonally/part of the year	57.3
88.03	Once in a while	22.3
89	Mothers who worked in last 12 months and were <sup>13</sup>	
89.01	Paid in cash only	70.5
89.02	Paid in cash and kind	5.6
89.03	Paid in kind only	1.3
89.04	Not paid	22.6
90	Person who decides how the money earned by mothers will be used <sup>14</sup>	
90.01	Respondent only	35.2
90.02	Husband only	22.1
90.03	Husband/partner jointly	38.8
91	Mothers who know any programmes in the area that give loans to women to start or expand a business of their own	3.9
92	Mothers who have ever taken loan, in cash or in kind, to start or expand a business	28.6
93	Mothers who have organized or participated in any community level programme	8.8

**Note:**

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=79.
- 2 Improved source of cooking includes LPG/natural gas/electricity/biogas.
- 3 Include mothers who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about number of meals she should have daily (unweighted): n=70.
- 4 Include mothers who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan (unweighted): (n)=58.
- 5 Include mothers who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan but not following it (unweighted): (n)=10.
- 6 Include only mothers who were informed about importance of early registration (unweighted): (n)=411.
- 7 Include only mothers who registered their pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=508.
- 8 Include only mothers who received MCP card after registration (unweighted): (n)=400.
- 9 Include only mothers who were advised for availing ANC during last pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=419.
- 10 Include only mothers not using any family planning method (unweighted): (n)=464.
- 11 Include only mothers who were identified as nutrition at risk by AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in the last three months (unweighted): (n)=73.
- 12 Include only mothers who have been identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year and attended any food demonstration session (unweighted): (n)=7.
- 13 Include only mothers who worked in last 12 months (unweighted): (n)=132.
- 14 Include only mothers who worked in last 12 months and paid in cash (unweighted): (n)=94.

# RIPPLE EFFECT ON CHILD

## Children under two years (0-23 months)

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
	<b>SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS</b>	%	%	%
	Estimated sample of children (n)	500	500	1000
	Total children interviewed (n) <sup>1</sup>	<b>520</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1033</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Distribution of children by age groups</b>			
1.01	0-5 months [n]	26.3 [137]	25.8 [136]	26.1 [273]
1.02	6-8 months [n]	17.9 [92]	16.4 [79]	17.2 [171]
1.03	9-11 months [n]	12.9 [65]	13.0 [64]	13.0 [129]
1.04	12-17 months [n]	25.0 [134]	24.6 [130]	24.8 [264]
1.05	18-23 months [n]	17.9 [92]	20.2 [104]	19.0 [196]
<b>2</b>	<b>Sex of the child</b>			
2.01	Boy	49.0	49.5	49.3
2.02	Girl	51.0	50.5	50.7
<b>3</b>	<b>Birth interval from last sibling (n)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>330</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>657</b>
3.01	<1 year	4.6	1.7	3.3
3.02	1-2 years	17	14.2	15.7
3.03	2-4 years	52.8	53.6	53.1
3.04	> 4 years	25.6	30.6	27.9
<b>4</b>	<b>Child with multiple birth</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Birth order</b>			
5.01	First child	33.0	34.4	33.7
5.02	Second child	25.6	27.7	26.5
5.03	Third child	20.4	18.3	19.4
5.04	Fourth or later child	21.0	19.6	20.4
<b>6</b>	<b>Religion</b>			
6.01	Hindu	98.4	98.1	98.2
6.02	Others (put note)	1.6	1.9	1.8
<b>7</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>			
7.01	Scheduled caste (SC)	14.9	8.7	12.1
7.02	Scheduled tribe (ST)	52.7	57.4	54.9
7.03	Other backward classes (OBC)	25.2	26.8	25.9
7.04	Others <sup>3</sup>	7.2	7.1	7.1
<b>8</b>	<b>Household size</b>			
8.01	3 or less members	6.7	10.9	8.6
8.02	4-6 members	59.4	63.6	61.3
8.03	7 or more members	33.9	25.4	30.0
<b>9</b>	<b>BIRTH CARE</b>			
<b>9.01</b>	<b>Place of delivery</b>			
i	Home	33.4	23.4	28.9
ii	In transit	1.5	0.3	1
iii	Government health facility	62.2	71.4	66.4
iv	Private health facility	2.9	4.9	3.8
<b>9.02</b>	<b>Given first bath after birth</b>			
i	Immediately	17	22.1	19.3
ii	After few minutes	4.5	7.7	6
iii	After hours	13.5	12.9	13.2
iv	After days	61.5	54.1	58.1
v	Don't know	3.5	3.2	3.4
<b>10</b>	<b>HOME AND TRANSIT DELIVERY (n)</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Cut umbilical cord with<sup>4</sup></b>			
i	Blade given in Mamta kit/new blade	88.3	80.2	85.4
ii	Scissor	5.5	2.9	4.6
iii	Knife			
iv	Used blade	4.7	6.5	5.3
v	Hasiya			
vi	Others	0.5	3.7	1.6
vii	Don't know	1	6.7	3.1
<b>10</b>	<b>Substance applied on umbilical after cutting<sup>4</sup></b>			

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
i	Dettol	0.8	0.9	0.9
ii	Antiseptic cream/lotion	0.5	2.2	1.1
iii	Oil	31.8	33.4	32.4
	Honey	0	0.5	0.2
	Mud	0.9	2.1	1.4
iv	Cow dung	0.9	0	0.6
v	Turmeric	3.6	3.5	3.6
vi	Ash	0.6	1.5	1
vii	Others <sup>5</sup>	36.9	32.8	35.4
viii	Don't know	23.8	23.2	23.6
<b>11</b>	<b>PRELACTEAL CARE</b>			
11.01	Child put to breast (in mean hours)[sd] <sup>6</sup>	8.41 [15.56]	10.51 [16.68]	9.45 [16.15]
i	In less than one hour	29.7	25.5	27.8
ii	In one hour	39.5	34.1	37.1
11.02	Child fed colostrum at birth <sup>7</sup>	95.4	96	95.7
11.03	Child given fluid/water to drink in first three days after delivery	7.6	6.9	7.3
<b>11</b>	<b>In first three days after delivery child given</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1021</b>
i	Milk such as tinned, powdered/fresh animal milk or Infant formula	4.0	3.9	4.0
ii	Plain water	0.4	0.3	0.4
iii	Sugar or glucose water or Gripe water	0.5	0.2	0.4
iv	Janam ghutti	0.4	0.7	0.5
v	Sugar-salt water solution			
vi	Honey	0.5	0.1	0.3
vii	Others <sup>8</sup>	0.3	1.6	0.9
<b>12</b>	<b>BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES</b>			
12.01	Early initiation of breastfeeding <sup>9</sup>	35.2	30.6	33.1
i	0-12 months	39.0	26.8	33.5
ii	13-23 months	30.0	35.3	32.5
12.02	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months <sup>9a</sup>	96.8	89.9	93.7
12.03	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months) <sup>9b</sup>	95.5	94.0	94.8
<b>13</b>	<b>COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES</b>			
<b>13</b>	<b>Fluid given to child yesterday (n)<sup>9c</sup></b>	<b>383</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>760</b>
i	Plain water	70.4	66.7	68.7
ii	Other than mother milk	12.6	10.1	11.5
iii	Milk such as tinned, powdered/fresh animal milk	6.3	4.5	5.5
iv	Gripe water	3.2	3.5	3.3
v	Infant formula	1.6	3.1	2.3
vi	Jaggary water	1.3	2.0	1.6
vii	Tea	55.9	45.4	51.1
viii	Fruit juice	6.3	5.9	6.1
ix	Clear broth	50.9	42.7	47.2
x	Curd/butter milk	0.0	0.3	0.1
xi	Others	8.0	6.1	7.1
<b>13.02</b>	<b>Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months)<sup>9d</sup></b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Minimum dietary diversity<sup>9e</sup></b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
i	6-11 months	3.0	2.7	2.9
ii	12-17 months	13.3	10.8	12.2
iii	18-23 months	17.9	20.1	19.0
<b>13</b>	<b>Minimum meal frequency<sup>9f</sup></b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>
i	6-11 months	13.7	11.1	12.6
ii	12-17 months	30.5	25.5	28.2
iii	18-23 months	34.7	39.1	36.8
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Minimum acceptable diet<sup>9g</sup></b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>
i	6-11 months	0.5	1.5	1.0
ii	12-17 months	10.6	9.9	10.3
iii	18-23 months	13.6	13.8	13.7
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods<sup>9h</sup></b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>
i	6-11 months	28.8	21.7	25.6



	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
ii	12-17 months	52.7	41.7	47.7
iii	18-23 months	55.9	67.6	61.6
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Children ever breastfed<sup>9i</sup></b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>
i	0-11 months	99.6	100.0	99.8
ii	12-23 months			
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Continued breastfeeding at 2 years<sup>9j</sup></b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>92.7</b>
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Age-appropriate breastfeeding<sup>9k</sup></b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>
i	0-5 months	96.8	89.9	93.7
ii	6-23 months	69.6	60.9	65.6
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months<sup>9l</sup></b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>93.7</b>
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Child given solid food yesterday (n)<sup>9c</sup></b>	<b>383</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>760</b>
i	Any porridge or gruel (kheer, dal, bhat, soft khichdi)	53.6	52.5	53.1
ii	Any commercially fortified baby food	6.7	6.4	6.6
iii	Any bread, roti, chapati, rice, odles, idli, upma or any other foods made from grain	18.8	22.3	20.4
iv	Any pumpkin, carrot, squash or sweet potato that is yellow or orange	4.9	3.3	4.2
v	Any white potatoes, white yam, cassava, or other food made from roots	27.2	25.1	26.2
vi	Any dark green leafy vegetables	17.0	19.2	18.0
vii	Any ripe mango, papaya, grapes, banana, watermelon, cantaloupe or jackfruit	41.7	36.3	39.2
viii	Any other local fruits or vegetables (jamun, bare, singhada, etc)	6.1	7.6	6.8
ix	Any dry fruits (raisins, dry dates etc)	1.8	2.4	2.1
x	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils	28.2	24.0	26.3
xi	Any nuts	1.0	0.0	0.5
xii	Any cheese, curd or other food made from milk	3.2	2.0	2.7
xiii	Any oil, ghee/butter	12.1	14.4	13.2
xiv	Any sugary foods (biscuits, chocolates, sweets, candies, cakes, etc)	50.2	48.2	49.3
xv	Any food made from besan laddoo, bhujia, etc	8.2	7.9	8.1
xvi	Any junk foods (pkt. food like namkeen, wafer, kurkure etc)	11.2	12.0	11.6
xvii	Any food made from Maida odles, sewain, etc	2.2	3.7	2.9
xviii	Eggs	7.8	8.4	8.1
xix	Fresh or dried fish or shellfish	4.2	4.0	4.1
xx	Chicken, duck, or other birds	5.2	3.4	4.4
xxi	Any other meat	0.6	0.4	0.5
xxii	Any other	0.3	2.5	1.3
<b>14</b>	<b>UTILIZATION OF ICDS</b>			
14.01	Aware about ICDS for child	73.5	80.6	76.7
14.02	Informed about ICDS services for children by			
i	Doctor	1.4	1.5	1.5
ii	ANM	15.6	12.7	14.3
iii	AWW/ASHA	69.8	78.0	73.5
iv	Poshan sakhi	7.1	4.9	6.1
v	Family/friends/relatives	6.3	5.9	6.1
vi	Others	1.9	2.5	2.1
14.03	Informed about ICDS services for children in			
i	VHSND	9.4	6.3	8.0
ii	Health camps	3.4	4.4	3.8
iii	Home visits by ASHA/AWW	46.3	60.1	52.6
iv	Home visits by Poshan sakhi	3.7	3.2	3.5
v	Maitri baithak	3.4	0.5	2.1
vi	Social drives	0.4	0.0	0.2
vii	ICE material	0.0	0.2	0.1
viii	Others	24.2	9.2	17.4
14.04	Received any services from ICDS/AWC	86.0	92.4	88.9
14.05	Received Take Home Ration (THR) from AWC	81.4	80.6	81.0
14.06	Frequency of THR received			
i	Regular	33.9	25.0	29.9
ii	Sometime	45.6	51.3	48.2
<b>15</b>	<b>CHILD MORBIDITY</b>			
<b>15</b>	<b>Ever suffer from any of the following health problem</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
i	Birth defect	1.3	0.7	1.0
ii	Pneumonia/respiratory infection	4.8	3.1	4.0
iii	Asthma/allergy	1.4	0.8	1.1
iv	Jaundice	0.6	1.3	0.9
v	Typhoid	0.0	0.6	0.3
vi	Malaria/dengue	0.3	0.3	0.3
vii	Measles	7.2	3.3	5.5
15.02	<b>Had fever/cough in the last two weeks</b>	25.2	25.7	25.4
i	Seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough <sup>10</sup>	67.8	78.7	72.8
15.03	<b>Suffer from Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in last two weeks<sup>11</sup></b>	4.6	2.2	3.5
15.04	<b>Suffer from Diarrhoea in last two weeks</b>	12.8	13.0	12.9
i	Seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea <sup>12</sup>	82.2	79.9	81.1
ii	Gave ORS packet or salt and sugar to stop diarrhoea <sup>12</sup>	61.4	55.8	58.8
iii	Administered zinc/goli to stop diarrhoea <sup>12</sup>	32.5	27.8	30.4
<b>16</b>	<b>IMMUNIZATION STATUS</b>			
<b>16</b>	<b>Have a MCP card/card for vaccination</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>
i	Card seen	46.2	70.8	57.4
ii	Card not seen	19.8	14.0	17.2
<b>16</b>	<b>New born care (children with MCP card and card seen)<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>248</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>614</b>
<b>i</b>	<b>Polio</b>			
a	Polio (OPV 0) (given at birth) <sup>13,14</sup>	84.6	89.7	87.5
b	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV 1) <sup>13,15</sup>	92.3	89.3	90.6
c	OPV 2 <sup>13,16</sup>	84.6	82.4	83.4
d	OPV 3 <sup>13,17</sup>	76.8	73.4	74.9
e	IPV (Inactivated Polio Vaccine) <sup>13,17</sup>	38.9	41.1	40.2
f	OPV Booster <sup>13,19</sup>	13.4	22.0	18.3
<b>ii</b>	<b>Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)<sup>13,14</sup></b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>
<b>iii</b>	<b>Pentavalent</b>			
a	Pentavalent 1 <sup>13,15</sup>	91.8	88.7	90.0
b	Pentavalent 2 <sup>13,16</sup>	82.0	81.7	81.8
c	Pentavalent 3 <sup>13,17</sup>	77.2	73.6	75.2
<b>iv</b>	<b>Measles</b>			
a	Measles (1 <sup>st</sup> dose) <sup>13,18</sup>	55.3	59.4	57.6
b	Measles (2 <sup>nd</sup> dose) <sup>13,19</sup>	6.2	21.8	15.1
<b>v</b>	<b>Vitamin A</b>			
a	Vitamin A (1 <sup>st</sup> dose) <sup>13,18</sup>	44.3	55.1	50.5
b	Vitamin A (2 <sup>nd</sup> dose) <sup>13,19</sup>	6.4	15.9	11.8
c	Vitamin A (3 <sup>rd</sup> Dose) <sup>13,19</sup>			
<b>vi</b>	<b>Hepatitis (given at birth)<sup>13,14</sup></b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>62.0</b>
<b>vii</b>	<b>Japanese encephalitis</b>			
a	Japanese encephalitis (J E) 1 <sup>13,18</sup>	7.1	6.8	6.9
b	Japanese encephalitis (J E) 2 <sup>13,19</sup>	1.6	0.0	0.7
<b>viii</b>	<b>Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) booster<sup>13,19</sup></b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Full immunisation<sup>19a</sup> (12-23 months with MCP card)</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Any vaccination (all children 0-23 months)</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>PERSONAL HYGIENE</b>			
<b>17.01</b>	<b>Sanitation/defecation</b>			
i	Using toilet	3.4	7.2	5.1
ii	Open defecation	19.7	24.4	21.8
iii	Child too small	76.9	68.4	73.0
<b>17.02</b>	<b>Disposal of child stool if child too small (n)<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>401</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>755</b>
i	In toilet	1.2	2.8	1.9
ii	In drainage	11.5	12.9	12.1
iii	Open garbage	58.5	59.8	59.0
iv	Any open space	28.9	24.5	27.1
<b>17.03</b>	<b>Wash hand after child defecation</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.6</b>
<b>17.04</b>	<b>Proper handwashing<sup>21</sup></b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>
<b>17.05</b>	<b>Ever done body massage of the child</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
i	Currently giving body massage <sup>22</sup>	58.1	59.1	58.5
ii	Frequency of massage <sup>22a</sup>			
a	At least once in a day	63.0	68.4	65.5
b	Alternate day	29.7	23.8	27.0
c	Weekly	7.0	7.0	7.0
d	Monthly	0.3	0.8	0.5
17.06	Child bathing (In general)			
i	Everyday	81.0	78.8	80.0
ii	Alternate day	15.0	13.4	14.3
iii	Weekly	2.4	2.4	2.4
iv	Not regular	1.6	5.3	3.3
17.07	Exposure to indoor air pollution			
i	Tobacco smoke	5.9	7.7	6.7
ii	Other smoke	2.3	2.2	2.3
18	WEIGHT AND GROWTH MEASUREMENT			
18.01	Weighed at the time of birth	86.2	88.6	87.3
18.02	Height/length of measured at the time of birth	9.2	8.2	8.8
18.03	Health workers (ANM/AWW/ASHA/Doctors) discuss about child's nutritional status with caregiver in the last one year	38.7	49.0	43.4
18.04	Discuss about child's nutritional status in the last one year with			
i	AWW	27.9	34.7	31.0
ii	ANM	16.8	19.3	18.0
iii	Doctor	3.7	7.9	5.6
iv	ASHA	21.6	33.4	27.0
v	Others	1.8	0.4	1.2
18.05	Ever suffered from under nutrition since birth	8.4	5.5	7.0
18.06	Ever admitted or enrolled in any health facility related to under-nutrition	2.0	2.0	2.0
18.07	Weighed in the last three months	72.0	79.6	75.4
18.1	Number of times weighed in the last three months			
i	One time	31.6	30.5	31.1
ii	Two times	24.1	29.9	26.7
iii	Three or more times	16.3	19.2	17.6
	Nutritional status at the time of survey <sup>23</sup>			
19	Boys aged 0-2 years	256	249	505
19.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	6.98 [1.79]	7.24 [1.93]	7.11 [1.86]
19.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	69.08 [8.00]	69.61 [8.66]	69.34 [8.32]
19.03	Height-for-age < -2SD <sup>24</sup> (stunted)	30.1	37.6	33.6
19.04	Height-for-age < -3SD <sup>24</sup> (severely stunted)	13.9	16.9	15.3
19.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD <sup>25</sup> (wasted)	42.1	33.8	38.2
19.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD <sup>25</sup> (severely wasted)	13.1	14.7	13.8
19.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD <sup>26</sup> (underweight)	48.0	43.0	45.7
19.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD <sup>26</sup> (severely underweight)	20.9	19.9	20.4
19.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD <sup>26</sup> (obese)	1.8	0.4	1.2
19.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months <sup>27</sup>	12.67 [1.71]	13.14 [2.39]	12.90 [2.07]
19.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6 months <sup>28</sup>	13.84 [1.49]	13.77 [1.37]	13.81 [1.43]
19.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) <sup>29</sup>	1.2	5.7	3.3
20	Girls aged 0-2 years	262	258	520
20.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	6.74 [1.80]	6.65 [1.89]	6.70 [1.84]
20.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	68.67 [8.24]	67.76 [8.64]	68.21 [8.45]
20.03	Height-for-age < -2SD <sup>30</sup> (stunted)	24.3	27.4	25.7
20.04	Height-for-age < -3SD <sup>30</sup> (severely stunted)	6.1	12.0	8.8
20.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD <sup>31</sup> (wasted)	35.7	29.2	32.8
20.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD <sup>31</sup> (severely wasted)	13.3	14.4	13.8
20.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD <sup>32</sup> (underweight)	35.1	36.1	35.6
20.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD <sup>32</sup> (severely underweight)	12.8	14.8	13.7
20.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD <sup>32</sup> (obese)	2.0	4.2	3.0
20.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months <sup>33</sup>	12.24 [1.41]	12.50 [1.44]	12.37 [1.43]
20.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6	13.45 [1.21]	13.79 [1.59]	13.62 [1.41]

	Key Indicators	BASTAR (intervention)	BAKAWAND (control)	Total
	months <sup>34</sup>			
20.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) <sup>35</sup>	2.1	3.3	2.7
<b>21</b>	<b>All children aged 0-2 years</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1025</b>
21.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	6.81 [1.80]	6.94 [1.93]	6.90 [1.86]
21.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	68.87 [8.12]	68.65 [8.69]	68.76 [8.40]
21.03	Height-for-age < -2SD <sup>36</sup> (stunted)	27.2	32.4	29.6
21.04	Height-for-age < -3SD <sup>36</sup> (severely stunted)	9.9	14.4	12.0
21.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD <sup>37</sup> (wasted)	38.8	31.4	35.5
21.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD <sup>37</sup> (severely wasted)	13.2	14.5	13.8
21.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD <sup>38</sup> (underweight)	41.4	39.5	40.5
21.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD <sup>38</sup> (severely underweight)	16.7	17.3	17.0
21.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD <sup>38</sup> (obese)	1.9	2.3	2.1
21.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months <sup>39</sup>	12.45 [1.58]	12.80 [1.96]	12.62 [1.78]
21.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6 months <sup>40</sup>	13.65 [1.37]	13.78 [1.48]	13.71 [1.43]
21.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) <sup>41</sup>	1.7	4.5	3.0

**Note:** Intervention Area – JEEViKA Cluster 2; Control Area – JEEViKA Cluster 3

- 1 Selected only completed interviews and matched with household datasets.
- 2 Includes only children born to mother with more than 1 live birth.
- 3 Others also include those household who do not know their caste/tribe.
- 4 Include children delivered at home and in transit (unweighted): Intervention (n)=184, Control (n)=125 and Total (n)=309.
- 5 Others include thread/powder/turmeric/nothing etc.
- 6 Included children who have ever breastfed and time of putting child to breast was known (unweighted): Intervention=519 Control=501 Total=1020.
- 7 Included children who have ever breastfed (unweighted): Intervention=519 Control=502 Total=1021.
- 8 Others include jaggery/animal milk, etc.
- 9 Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth.
- 9a Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk. Included only children in 0-5 months for exclusive breastfeeding (unweighted): Intervention (n)=137, Control (n)=136 and Total (n)=273.
- 9b Proportion of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk. Included only children in 12-15 months for continued breastfeeding (unweighted): Intervention (n)=105, Control (n)=93 and Total (n)=198.
- 9c Included children aged 6-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=383, Control (n)=377 and Total (n)=760.
- 9d Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods. Included only child in 6-8 months for early initiation of food other than milk (unweighted): Intervention (n)=92, Control (n)=79 and Total (n)=171
- 9e Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from 4 or more food groups (out of 7 food groups). A 7 food group score comprises of the following: 1. grains, roots and tubers 2. legumes and nuts 3. dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) 5. eggs 6. vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables 7. other fruits and vegetables.
- 9f Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more.
- 9g Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk).
- 9h Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home. Iron rich food like any pumpkin, carrot, squash or sweet potato that is yellow or orange/ any dry fruits (raisins, dry dates etc.)/ any foods made from beans, peas, lentils/ any nuts/ any food made from Besan laddoo, bhujia, etc./ chicken, duck, or other birds/ any other meat which are in the top ten list of absorbable iron content.
- 9i Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed.
- 9j Proportion of children 20–23 months of age who are fed breast milk. Intervention (n)=60, Control (n)=62 and Total (n)=122.
- 9k Proportion of children 0–23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed. Infants 0–5 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day and children 6–23 months of age who received breast milk, as well as solid, semi-solid or soft foods, during the previous day.

- 91 Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day.
- 10 Included child who had cough/fever in last 2 weeks (unweighted): Intervention (n)=129, Control (n)=132 and Total (n)=261.
- 11 Cough with rapid/difficult breathing and chest pain in the last two weeks.
- 12 Included child suffer from diarrhoea in last 2 weeks (unweighted): Intervention (n)=67, Control (n)=67 and Total (n)=134.
- 13 Include only children with MCP/vaccination card and card seen.
- 14 Included child aged 0-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=248, Control (n)=366 and Total (n)=614.
- 15 Included child more than or equal to 1 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=240, Control (n)=359 and Total (n)=599.
- 16 Included child more than or equal to 2 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=229, Control (n)=341 and Total (n)=570.
- 17 Included child more than or equal to 3 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=215, Control (n)=316 and Total (n)=531.
- 18 Included child more than or equal to 9 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=134, Control (n)=210 and Total (n)=344.
- 19 Included child more than or equal to 16 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)= 60, Control (n)= 99 and Total (n)= 159.
- 19a Included child more than or equal to 12 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=106, Control (n)=157 and Total (n)=263. *Full immunization includes BCG at birth, measles at 9-month, 3 doses of pentavalent (which include BCG) and 3 doses of Polio.*
- 20 Included those who reported child too small for using toilet (unweighted): Intervention (n)=401, Control (n)=354 and Total (n)= 755.
- 21 Proper handwashing: Usually wash hand with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap.
- 22 Includes only children who have ever done massage (unweighted): Intervention (n) 481, Control (n)=476 and Total (n)=957.
- 22a Includes only children who are currently doing massage (unweighted): Intervention (n) 277, Control (n)=277 and Total (n)=554.
- 23 Included children whose anthropometry measurement were completed for nutritional status assessment.
- 24 Included only unflagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=252, Control (n)=239 and Total (n)=491.
- 25 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=240, Control (n)=235 and Total (n)=475.
- 26 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=255, Control (n)=248 and Total (n)=503.
- 27 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=67, Control (n)=64 and Total (n)=131.
- 28 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=189, Control (n)=185 and Total (n)=374.
- 29 WHO standards for mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)-for-age show that in a well-nourished population there are very few children aged 6–60 months with a MUAC less than 11.5 cm. Based on WHO standard, diagnostic criteria for SAM in children aged 6–60 months is MUAC <11.5 cm. SAM require urgent action. Includes children aged 6-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=189, Control (n)=185 and Total (n)=374.
- 30 Included only un flagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=255, Control (n)=254 and Total (n)=509.
- 31 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=251, Control (n)=243 and Total (n)=494.
- 32 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=262, Control (n)=257 and Total (n)=519.
- 33 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=70, Control (n)=72 and Total (n)=142.
- 34 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=191, Control (n)=186 and Total (n)=377.
- 35 WHO standards for mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)-for-age show that in a well-nourished population there are very few children aged 6–60 months with a MUAC less than 115 mm. Based on WHO standard, diagnostic criteria for SAM in children aged 6–60 months is MUAC <115 mm. SAM require urgent action. Includes children aged 6-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=191 Control (n)=186 and Total (n)=377.
- 36 Included only un flagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=507, Control (n)=493 and Total (n)=1000.
- 37 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=491, Control (n)=478 and Total (n)=969.
- 38 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=517, Control (n)=505 and Total (n)=1022.

- 39 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=137, Control (n)=136 and Total (n)=273.
- 40 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=380, Control (n)=371 and Total (n)=751.
- 41 WHO standards for mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)-for-age show that in a well-nourished population there are very few children aged 6–60 months with a MUAC less than 115 mm. Based on WHO standard, diagnostic criteria for SAM in children aged 6–60 months is MUAC <115 mm. SAM require urgent action. Includes children aged 6-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=380, Control (n)=371 and Total (n)=751.

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**For more information, please contact:**

UNICEF Child Development & Nutrition Section  
UNICEF House  
73, Lodi Estate  
New Delhi 110003  
India  
[www.unicef.in](http://www.unicef.in)