



Swabhimaan Programme, Odisha

Midline Survey Results (2019)

Angul and Koraput Districts



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Background

1. Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM) in Odisha

In 2006, the Government of Odisha formed a society named 'Odisha Poverty Reduction Mission' (OPRM), to implement various poverty reduction programmes in the state, which was reconstituted and renamed as 'Odisha Livelihoods Mission' (OLM). OLM is an autonomous society under the aegis of Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Odisha, presently implementing both National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP). Odisha was the first state in the country to launch a State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) in its bid to bring down rural poverty by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment to the rural poor.

The poverty eradication program runs on a mission mode with a focus towards creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for the rural poor households and nurtures them until they are able to come out of poverty and lead a good quality of life. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with a proportionate ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and the State. The OLM has put in place a dedicated and sensitive support structure, to take the rural poor households out of poverty line through capacity building, financial assistance and self-reliant institutions.

The OLM commenced its functioning in year 2012. Subsequently, the World Bank aided TRIPTI Project (Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project) was merged into OLM, since the mandate of both the OLM and TRIPTI are similar. The OLM has reached out to 30 districts in Odisha through both, an intensive and a non-intensive approach. While 24 districts with 88 blocks have been covered under the intensive implementation approach, rest of the blocks and districts are worked through the non-intensive mode. A total of 1,48,745 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were OLM compliant across the state by 2016.

Support is provided for creating women driven institutions to reduce widespread rural poverty in the state through – (i) mobilizing the poor households into functionally effective SHGs and federations; (ii) enhancing access to bank credit and other financial, technical and marketing services (iii) building capacities and skills for gainful and sustainable livelihood development and (iv) converging various schemes for efficient delivery of social and economic support services to the poor with optimal results. The Mission focuses on stabilizing and promoting the existing livelihood portfolio of the poor through its three pillars – 'vulnerability reduction' and 'livelihood enhancement'; 'employment' - building skills for the job market outside; and 'enterprises' – nurturing the self-employed and entrepreneurs (for micro-enterprises).

It also promotes livelihood collectives that help the poor to enhance their livelihoods through deriving economies of scale, backward and forward linkages and access to information, credit, technology, markets etc. Community Professionals, Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and 'Community Heroes' are being engaged for capacity building of SHGs and their federations. The Mission invests in building 'social capital' – community animators, activists, CRPs, etc., who are crucial in making the OLM community driven and sustainable. It ensures that the poor are provided with the requisite skills for managing their institutions, linking up with markets, managing their existing livelihoods, enhancing their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness. The focus is to develop and engage community professionals and CRPs for capacity building of SHGs and their federations as well as other collectives.

A Revolving Fund (RF) of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is given to the SHGs as corpus to meet the members' credit needs directly and as catalytic capital for leveraging repeat bank finance. The RF is given to SHGs that have been practicing 'Panchasutra' (regular meetings; regular savings; regular inter-lending; timely repayment; and up-to-date books of accounts). It provides Community Investment Fund (CIF) as seed capital to SHG Federations at the cluster level, in order to meet the credit needs, of the members through the SHGs or Village Organizations (VOs), and to meet the working capital needs of the collective activities at various levels. Vulnerability Reduction Fund (VRF) is also provided to SHG Federations at the village level to address vulnerabilities like food security, health security etc., and to meet the needs of vulnerable persons in the village.

Under OLM, the flow of funds to members/SHGs is against the MIP (Micro-investment Plan) which is a participatory process of planning and appraisal at the household and SHG levels. Likewise, SHG-Bank linkage nurtures long term relationship between the poor households and the banks.

The Swabhimaan Demonstration Programme

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:

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

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

An extended VHSND once every six months for newly-wed women, including individual counselling and providing information about entitlement camps

Annual training and follow-up meetings with service providers from allied departments (Rural Development, Civil Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Agriculture, Horticulture) to help them improve the delivery of entitlements and services

Regularizing block nutrition convergence review mechanism



2. OLM in Angul District, Odisha

OLM was initiated in 2011 in all the four blocks of Angul district where TRIPTI project was already in operation and in 2012 in three blocks of Koraput district and gradually scaled up to 4 more blocks by 2016. The OLM data (2016) shows that there are 9,716 SHGs (tier-1), 769 Cluster Level Forums (CLFs) (tier-2) and 108 Gram Panchayat Level Federations (GPLFs) (tier-3) in Angul district. Of the 9,716 SHGs, 2,229 are engaged in various food security, nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) linked behaviour promotion and livelihood initiatives. By 2016, the OLM covered 1,04,887 households. In Koraput district, there are a total of 3,099 SHGs (tier-1), 274 Cluster Level Forums (CLFs) (tier-2), and 44 Gram Panchayat Level Federations (GPLFs) (tier-3) in Koraput district. Of the 3,099 SHGs, 1,008 SHGs are engaged in various food security, nutrition and WASH linked behaviour promotion and livelihood initiatives. By 2016, OLM covered 32,299 households.

Adopts Two Implementation Strategies



Strategy 2

Partner with Village Organizations to design, implement and monitor a multi-sector programme for adolescent girls and women.

The activities under this strategy include:

Training cadres of VOs Poshan Sakhis, to facilitate women-specific issues (Maitri Baithak) through monthly meetings with women's SHGs using participatory learning and action cycle methodology

Training cadres of VOs (Adolescent Sakhis) to form and facilitate fortnightly adolescent girls' clubs (Kishori Samoo) for discussions, using participatory learning and action cycle and link girls of the VOs to receive grants for secondary education

Quarterly trainings of community farming cadre of VOs (Krishi Resource Persons) who in turn engage monthly with women farmer/producer groups of JEEVIKA 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

Training community cadres of VOs (Poshan Sakhis) to identify at nutritional risk adult women (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference [MUAC] <23 cms 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 hotcooked noon meal

VOs conducting special meetings and rallies for newly-wed couples

VOs conducting a bi-annual process audit of their progress against plan

For programme purpose, OLM adopts two approaches by dividing the block into intensive and non-intensive Gram Panchayats (GPs). In these GPs, there are GPLFs through which all CLF level activities are carried out. A Master Book Keeper is appointed from the community to maintain registers and records. This book keeper reports to the Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) run by the Block Programme Manager (BPM) at the block level. A district Programme Management Unit (PMU) supported by a thematic programme manager anchors various livelihood and nutrition initiatives in the district.

3. Swabhimaan Demonstration Programme (2016–2020), Angul and Koraput District, Odisha

In 2016, OLM partnered with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Odisha to initiate the Swabhimaan Project (2016-2020). The aim is to improve the nutritional status of adolescent girls, pregnant women and mothers of children under two years in Pallahara a, Angul district Sadar blocks of Koraput district in Odisha, by increasing the coverage of five essential nutrition (specific and sensitive) interventions.

OLM is anchoring and implementing the Swabhimaan programme, in coordination with the Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Civil Supplies & Consumer Welfare, Women & Child Development and Rural Development, 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. 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-58261b2f46876) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) National Clinical Trials Registry of India (CTRI/2016/11/007482).

Pallahara block of Angul district has 26 GPs (all of which are intensive). The Swabhimaan programme is being implemented in six intensive GPs for 3 years with support from UNICEF. Seven other intensive GPs will serve as comparison/control GPs. Based on the results, the programme may be scaled up to the remaining 13 GPs in phased manner. Koraput Sadar block of Koraput district has 13 GPs (six intensive and seven non-intensive). Here, the Swabhimaan programme will be implemented in six intensive GPs for 3 years, with support from UNICEF. Seven other non-intensive GPs will serve as comparison/control GPs. Based on the results, the programme may be scaled up to the remaining seven non-intensive GPs in phased manner.

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. The programme is reviewed at the national level bi-annually and is guided by a national technical expert group.

4. Swabhimaan Programme Baseline Survey (2016), Koraput and Angul Districts, Odisha

Data collection for the baseline survey in Koraput block, Koraput District, and Pallahara block, Angul district, was conducted in the intervention and comparison areas between October, 2016, and January, 2017. Based on the outcome indicators and the change envisaged, a representative sample of 1,727 adolescent girls, 814 pregnant women and 3,604 mothers of children under two years were interviewed from both selected blocks. The baseline survey protocol, methodology and tools were approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of AIIMS. Separate bilingual (English and Odia) interview schedules, containing questions for collecting household and individual information for the three target groups, were used. Data collection in Pallahara and Koraput was carried out by 30 investigators each, who were supervised by 6 supervisors each in the respective blocks. 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 OLM 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), Angul and Koraput District, Odisha

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 Pallahara block in Angul district and Koraput blocks in Koraput district of Odisha. 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:

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

Methodology and data collection

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

Sampling

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 89 PSUs (22 interventions and 26 control PSUs from Angul district and 19 interventions and 22 control PSUs from Koraput district) in Odisha.

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 41 villages were covered in intervention area and 48 villages in control area (Angul and Koraput districts combined).

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 71 IDIs from- ANMs (3), Anganwadi workers/ICDS Supervisors (16), ASHAs (11), PDS Shopkeepers (3), Poshan sakhi (11), Village Resource Persons (8), Kisan Mitra (4), Panchayati Raj Institution representatives (3), VO/CLF members (7) and Administrative staffs (5) were conducted. Apart from that, 10 FGDs from- Adolescent girls (3) and Pregnant women/Mothers of

children under two years (7) 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 27th January and 25th March 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, JEEViKA services, decision making practices and nutritional status. Identification of women respondents in the three target groups was done by Mapping and Listing during January and March 2019. After mapping and listing, 8149 adolescent girls, 800 pregnant women, 2783 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 1330 households in intervention and 1606 households in the control group were selected for data collection. Finally, 1185 adolescent girls, 614 pregnant women and 1183 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.

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 11th 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).

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.

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	Intervention Area		Control Area		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=724)	Midline 2018 (N=533)	Baseline 2016 (N=1003)	Midline 2018 (N=658)	
	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS					
1	Estimated sample of adolescent girls (n)	530	500	530	500	
2	Adolescent girls interviewed (n)	724	533	1003	658	
	Distribution of adolescent girls by age groups (years)					
3.01	10-14 (%)	49.2 [356]	58.2 [358]	52.6 [528]	53.4 [306]	
3.02	15-19 (%)	50.8 [368]	41.8 [298]	47.4 [475]	46.6 [223]	
	Educational status of adolescent girls					
4	Educational status of adolescent girls (10-14)	356	306	528	358	
4.01	Never attended school (%)	3.7	4.3	10.6	4.5	6.8***
4.02	Currently attending school (%)	79.2	90.8	71.2	91.7	-8.9**
4.03	Currently not attending school (%)	17.1	9.2	18.2	8.3	2.0
5	Discontinued their schooling in ¹ (n)	62	30	96	23	
5.01	Standard 1-5 (%)	56.5	63	59.4	46.3	19.6
5.02	Standard 6-8 (%)	30.6	31.7	35.4	53.7	-17.2
5.03	Standard 9-12 (%)	12.9	5.3	5.2	0	-2.4
6	Educational status of adolescent girls (15-19)	368	223	475	298	
6.01	Never attended school (%)	6.8	8.9	13.1	4.9	10.2***
6.02	Currently attending school (%)	42.4	49.3	37.1	53.9	-9.9
6.03	Currently not attending school (%)	50.8	50.7	49.9	46.1	3.6
7	Discontinued their schooling in ¹ (n)	187	105	237	138	
7.01	Standard 1-5 (%)	20.3	11.1	24.9	18.4	-2.7
7.02	Standard 6-8 (%)	19.3	19.1	22.4	24.7	-2.4
7.03	Standard 9-12 (%)	60.4	69.8	52.7	56.9	5.1
8	Adolescent girls who were engaged in paid work outside their home (%)	22.0	5.8	21.0	5.0	-0.1
	Religion of the head of household					
9.01	Hindu (%)	97.2	95.1	93.9	97.3	
9.02	Muslim (%)	0	0.5	0.6	0	
9.03	Others ² (%)	2.8	4.3	5.5	2.7	
	Caste/Tribe of the head of household					
10.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	18.5	16.7	13.2	19.5	
10.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	55.0	58.9	53.4	46.3	
10.03	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	18.6	17.4	25.4	23.5	
10.04	Others ³	7.9	7.0	8.0	10.7	
	FOOD SECURITY					
	Ration Card					
11	Adolescent girls women living in households having					
11.01	No ration card (%)	9.9	4.3	5.9	3.1	-2.9
11.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	30.5	0.9	23.4	0.2	-6.4***
11.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card ⁴ (%)	21.7	0.6	9.5	0	-11.6***
11.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card ⁵ (%)	16.7	15.2	19.9	17.4	1.0
11.05	Any Other card (%)	21.1	79	41.3	79.2	19.9***
12	Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)					
12.01	Adolescent girls who visit Anganwadi Centre (AWC) for any service ⁶ (%)	23.1	13.3	29.8	8.2	11.8**
12.02	Adolescent girls who receive dry ration from AWC ⁷ (%)	53.7	35	69.1	30.1	20.3
13	Adolescent girls living in households with a kitchen garden⁸ (%)	48.6	57.9	54.7	55.3	8.7
	MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING					
14	Adolescent girls who ever received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet (blue coloured) (%)	27.2	69.4	37.4	69.6	10**
15	Adolescent girls who have consumed at least four IFA tablets in the last month/last three months preceding the survey ⁹ (%)	13.7	20.4	19.2	21.6	4.3
16	Adolescent girls who have taken any tablet for deworming in the last six months/one year preceding the survey ⁹ (%)	34.1	64.6	33.4	68.6	-4.6
17	Adolescent girls living in households using adequately iodised salt ¹⁰ (%)	94.5	93	91.6	93	-2.9
	DIETARY DIVERSITY¹¹(n)	782	488	825	459	
18	Adolescent girls' mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) ¹² [Standard Deviation (SD)]	4.7 [1.6]	4.5 [1.6]	4.9 [1.4]	4.5 [1.4]	
19	In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by adolescent girls					
19.01	Grains, white roots and tubers and plantains (%)	100	100	99	99	-0.2*

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area		Control Area		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=724)	Midline 2018 (N=533)	Baseline 2016 (N=1003)	Midline 2018 (N=658)	
19.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	49.3	70.2	54.1	68	7.0*
19.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	17.3	11.6	13.6	6.4	1.6
19.04	Dairy (%)	14	9.3	9.3	9.4	-4.8*
19.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	27.8	25.8	28.6	24.2	2.4
19.06	Egg (%)	16.5	19.4	11	20.9	-7.0**
19.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	49	40.1	43.8	36.5	-1.6
19.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	88.9	83.2	87.2	88	-6.4**
19.09	Other vegetables (%)	88.5	76.4	89.9	80	-2.2
19.1	Other fruits (%)	44.4	19.1	25.4	19.4	-19.4***
19.11	Any insects and other small protein foods (%)	4.9	0.7	3	0.5	-1.6
19.12	Any sugar-sweetened beverages (%)	30.7	21.4	19.6	18.4	-8.0**
19.13	Any savoury and fried snacks (%)	28.9	18.9	23.2	20.5	-7.2*
20	Adolescent girls consuming food from specific food groups					
20.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	37.3	40.6	36	39.9	-0.6
20.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	56.3	72	58.5	69.3	4.9
20.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	68.1	49.5	54.6	47.6	-11.4***
21	Adolescent girls by number of food groups consumed					
21.01	Only one food group (%)	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7
21.02	Only two food groups (%)	5	6.6	3.9	5.1	0.4
21.03	Only three food groups (%)	14.8	18.5	19.1	20.1	2.6
21.04	Only four food groups (%)	29.5	30	31.1	28.2	3.4
21.05	Less than five food groups (%)	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7
21.06	More than five food groups (%)	5	1.5	3.9	1.1	0.4
22.01	Adolescent girls with minimum DDS (6 or more out of 10) (%)	25.6	23.2	20	22.1	-4.5
22.02	Adolescent girls who ate at least three meals in the last 24 hours including main and small meals	97.4	86.2	98.4	90	-2.8
ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)						
Kishori Divas						
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 ¹³ (%) (N)	5.2 [724]	24.1 [223]	5.9 [1003]	22.4 [298]	2.3
24	Adolescent girls who have accessed adolescent health services (Kishori Divas) in the last one year preceding the survey ¹⁴ (%)	10.5	62.9	6	45.3	13.1
25	Adolescent girls who have attended any Kishori group meeting in the six/three months preceding the survey ¹⁵ (%)	11.9	58.1	6.9	71.4	18.3
26	Adolescent girls who have attended at least two Kishori group meetings in the three months preceding the survey (%)	6.5	4.9	3.1	0.7	0.8
27	Number of Kishori group meetings attended in the six months preceding the survey					
27.01	Never attended (%)	88.1	41.9	93.1	28.6	18.3
27.02	Attended once (%)	5.1	4.2	3.7	1.3	1.4
27.03	Attended twice (%)	4	2.2	1.7	0.2	-0.2
27.04	Attended thrice (%)	1.4	2	0.7	0.2	1.1
27.05	Attended more than three (%)	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	-0.2
28	Knowledge of social protection scheme for adolescents					
28.01	Rashtriya Kishori Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) (%)	22.9	5.9	21.2	9.3	-1.3
28.02	Rajeev Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla) (%)	9.3	2	5.9	2.6	-4.0**
29	Adolescent girls who					
29.01	Ever received any vocational training (%)	10.5	12.2	10.1	7.5	4.3
29.02	Ever attended any school/community occasions (%)	65.9	20.1	63.3	8.9	8.6**
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene						
30	Adolescent girls living in households having access to drinking water from					
30.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	8.7	3.7	5.6	2.4	-1.8
30.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	66.2	77.9	70.5	76	6.2
30.03	Others ¹⁶ (%)	25.1	18.5	23.9	21.6	-4.4
31	Adolescent girls living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	83.4	75.6	82.7	79.1	-4.3
32	Adolescent girls living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	66.2	44.5	60.9	37.1	2.2
Personal hygiene¹⁷ (n)		549	361	712	459	
33	Adolescent girls who use safe pads or sanitary pads during periods (%)	48.6	71.3	46.8	75.2	14.4***

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area		Control Area		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=724)	Midline 2018 (N=533)	Baseline 2016 (N=1003)	Midline 2018 (N=658)	
34	Adolescent girls who use any cloth for protection during their periods (%)	65.2	30.2	67.8	42.0	-9.2*
ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS						
35	Adolescent girls taking decisions about their own health care (%)	32.5	44.9	29.2	43.2	-1.5
36	Adolescent girls taking decisions about making major purchases for the household (%)	19.8	13.3	16.1	13	-3.3
37	Adolescent girls taking decisions about making purchases for daily household needs (%)	23.8	12.3	24	15.3	-2.7
38	Adolescent girls taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	24.2	15.4	24.4	15.0	0.7
39	Adolescent girls taking decisions about going to school or studying ¹⁸ (%)	42.0	48.0	40.2	47.6	-1.4
40	Adolescent girls taking decisions about keeping/spending the money they currently have (%)	26.4	43.5	24.9	44.8	-2.8
41	Adolescent girls who think that they can take decision regarding whom to marry (%)	11.9	7.7	10.3	7.1	-1.1
NUTRITIONAL STATUS¹⁹						
Early adolescence (10-14 years) (n)		355	355	524	305	
42	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	34.0 [8.2]	35.6 [7.4]	34.1 [7.4]	35.6 [14.0]	
43	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	142.7 [9.1]	143.9 [7.8]	142.6 [8.4]	143.4 [8.1]	
44.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD ²⁰ [% (SD)]	23.9 (0.43)	27.5 (0.45)	24.0 (0.43)	27.2 (0.44)	0.4
44.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD ²¹ [% (SD)]	5.6 (0.23)	5.3 (0.22)	3.8 (0.19)	6.3 (0.24)	-2.8
45	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) ²² (cm [SD])	20.7 [2.9]	21.2 [2.6]	20.7 [2.7]	21.2 [2.8]	
46.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	9.3 (0.29)	4.2 (2.00)	6.3 (0.24)	2.7 (0.16)	-1.6
46.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	22 (0.41)	19.3 (0.39)	22.5 (0.42)	19.8 (0.40)	-0.1
46.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	20.6 (0.40)	24 (0.43)	28.8 (0.45)	24.9 (0.43)	7.4
46.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	27.9 (0.45)	27.8 (0.45)	21.0 (0.41)	27.2 (0.44)	-6.4
46.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	20.3 (0.40)	24.8 (0.43)	21.5 (0.41)	25.4 (0.44)	0.7
47	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) ²³ [SD]	16.5 [2.6]	17.0 [4.4]	16.6 [2.6]	17.1 [6.0]	
48.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD ²⁴ [% (SD)]	16.1 (0.37)	14.0 (0.35)	16.6 (0.37)	16.6 (0.37)	-2.1
48.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD ^{25,26} [% (SD)]	4.2 (0.20)	4.3 (0.20)	3.1 (0.17)	4.6 (0.21)	-1.5
49	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting ²⁷ [% (SD)]	6.2 (0.24)	7.3 (0.26)	6.3 (0.24)	7.5 (0.26)	-0.2
50	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting ²⁸ [% (SD)]	1.1 (0.11)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)	0.9 (0.09)	-1.5
Late adolescence (15-19 years) (n)		366	297	474	220	
51	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	42.6 [5.8]	43.4 [6.0]	42.4 [5.7]	42.4 [5.4]	
52	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	149.8 [6.0]	149.1 [7.7]	149.6 [6.1]	149.3 [6.1]	
53.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD ²⁰ [% (SD)]	46.0 (0.50)	47.7 (0.50)	46.9 (0.50)	48.8 (0.50)	-0.2
53.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD ²¹ [% (SD)]	9.3 (0.29)	10.4 (0.31)	9.5 (0.29)	10.2 (0.30)	0.5
54	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) ²² (cm [SD])	23.6 [2.2]	23.9 [2.2]	23.8 [2.3]	23.8 [1.9]	
55.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	0.0 (0.00)	0.5 (0.07)	0.2 (0.46)	0.0 (0.00)	0.7
55.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	1.3 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)	0.0
55.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	9.3 (0.29)	5.0 (0.22)	7.8 (0.27)	4.3 (0.20)	-0.7
55.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	31.4 (0.46)	21.6 (0.41)	27.0 (0.44)	22.9 (0.42)	-5.7
55.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	58.5 (0.49)	72.7 (0.45)	63.7 (0.48)	72.2 (0.45)	5.7
56	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) ²³ [SD]	18.9 [2.3]	19.7 [5.0]	18.9 [2.1]	19.0 [2.1]	
57.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD ²⁴ [% (SD)]	7.4 (0.26)	3.9 (0.19)	8.6 (0.28)	4.6 (0.21)	0.5
57.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD ^{25,26} [% (SD)]	1.4 (0.12)	0.0 (0.00)	1.5 (0.12)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1
58	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting ²⁷ [% (SD)]	2.8 (0.16)	1.5 (0.12)	3.8 (0.19)	1.3 (0.11)	1.3
59	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting ²⁸ [% (SD)]	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.06)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4
Total adolescents (10-19 years) (n)		721	652	998	525	
60	Adolescent girls' mean weight (kg [SD])	38.4 [8.2]	39.2 [7.8]	38.0 [7.9]	38.4 [11.7]	
61	Adolescent girls' mean height (cm [SD])	146.3 [8.4]	146.3 [8.2]	145.9 [8.2]	145.9 [7.8]	
62.01	Adolescent girls' height for age < -2SD ²⁰ [% (SD)]	35.1 (0.48)	36.6 (0.48)	34.9 (0.48)	35.7 (0.48)	0.7
62.02	Adolescent girls' height for age < -3SD ²¹ [% (SD)]	7.5 (0.26)	7.6 (0.27)	6.5 (0.25)	7.8 (0.27)	-1.2
63	Adolescent girls' mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) ²² (cm [SD])	22.2 [3.0]	22.4 [2.8]	22.1 [2.9]	22.3 [2.6]	
64.01	Adolescent girls with MUAC < 17 cm [% (SD)]	4.6 (0.21)	2.5 (0.15)	3.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.13)	-0.3
64.02	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	11.2 (0.32)	10.4 (0.31)	12.4 (0.33)	11.8 (0.32)	-0.3
64.03	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	14.8 (0.36)	15.1 (0.36)	18.8 (0.39)	16.3 (0.37)	2.8
64.04	Adolescent girls with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	29.7 (0.46)	24.9 (0.43)	23.8 (0.43)	25.4 (0.44)	-6.4*
64.05	Adolescent girls with MUAC 23 cm and above (%)	39.7 (0.49)	47.1 (0.50)	41.5 (0.49)	44.9 (0.50)	4.1
65	Adolescent girls' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) ²³ [SD]	17.7 [2.7]	18.3 [4.1]	17.7 [2.6]	17.9 [4.8]	
66.01	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -2SD ²⁴ [% (SD)]	11.7 (0.32)	9.5 (0.29)	12.8 (0.33)	11.9 (0.32)	-1.3

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area		Control Area		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=724)	Midline 2018 (N=533)	Baseline 2016 (N=1003)	Midline 2018 (N=658)	
66.02	Adolescent girls with BMI for age < -3SD ^{25,26} [% (SD)]	2.8 (0.16) [*]	2.4 (0.15)	2.3 (0.15)	2.8 (0.16)	-0.9
67	Adolescent girls experiencing both stunting and wasting ²⁷ [% (SD)]	4.5 (0.21)	4.7 (0.21)	5.1 (0.22)	5.1 (0.22)	0.2
68	Adolescent girls experiencing severe stunting and wasting ²⁸ [% (SD)]	0.6 (0.7)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.06)	0.5 (0.07)	-0.6

Note:

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

(SD): Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

1. Total number of adolescent girls who are currently not attending school. Baseline 10-14 years (n): Intervention Area =62; Control Area=96 and Midline (n): Intervention Area =30; Control Area =23. Baseline 15-19 years (n): Intervention Area =187; Control Area=237 and Midline (n): Intervention Area =105; Control Area =138.
2. Others include Christians and others
3. In midline others include those who have reported others, can't say or don't know (2 cases).
4. 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>.
5. 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>.
6. 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.
7. Dry ration is provided from the AWC to those adolescent girls who visited AWC for services and who weigh less than 35 kg (27% and 8% adolescent girls are at nutrition risk during baseline and midline respectively). *Baseline (n): Intervention Area=54; Control Area=94 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=11; Control Area=19. In midline survey reference period for availing AWC services was one year.*
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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=724; Control Area=1003 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=298; Control Area=223.
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.
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 - 685; Control Area – 883 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=627; Control Area=493).
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 a total of 1 flagged cases in baseline and 2 flagged cases in midline. In midline z-score for 38 adolescents whose age were more than 228 months were not estimated.
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 a total of 1 flagged cases in baseline and 2 flagged cases in midline. In midline z-score for 38 adolescents whose age were more than 228 months were not estimated.
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 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.
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	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=367)	Midline 2018 (N=258)	Baseline 2016 (N=447)	Midline 2018 (N=356)	
	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS					
1	Estimated sample of pregnant women (n)	374	300	374	300	
2	Pregnant women interviewed (n)	367	258	447	356	
3	Distribution of pregnant women by age groups (years)					
3.01	15-19 (%) [n]	16.9 [62]	15.6 [40]	14.1 [63]	12.2 [45]	
3.02	20-29 (%) [n]	71.1 [261]	72.2 [187]	73.2 [327]	76.3 [269]	
3.03	30-39 (%) [n]	10.9 [40]	12.1 [31]	11.9 [53]	11.0 [39]	
3.04	40-49 (%) [n]	1.1 [4]	0.0 [0]	0.9 [4]	0.8 [3]	
4.00	Marital Status					
4.01	Currently married (%)	97.5	90.0	99.3	93.0	
4.02	Remarried (%)	1.9	8.5	0.7	5.3	
4.03	Live in relationship (%)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4.04	Others *	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	
5	Educational status of pregnant women					
5.01	Never attended school (%)	43.1	45.1	50.8	39.4	13.4**
5.02	Completed 10 or more years of schooling ¹ (%)	30.1	37.9	31.4	33.8	5.3
	Self Help Groups (SHGs)					
6	Pregnant women who are members of SHGs (%)	28.4	49.6	27.1	53.1	-4.8
7	SHG members among the pregnant women who attended three or more Poshan Sakhi meetings in the 12 months preceding the survey ² (%)	13.1	10.8	5.2	1.8	0.2
	Religion of the head of household					
8.01	Hindu (%)	94.0	94.4	95.7	97.6	
8.02	Muslim (%)	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	
8.03	Others ³	5.7	5.2	4.3	2.4	
	Caste/Tribe of the head of household					
9.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	22.6	18.1	14.8	18.7	
9.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	51.2	64.3	55.5	54.9	
9.04	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	17.2	11.2	19.0	18.7	
9.05	Others ⁴ (%)	9.0	6.3	10.7	7.7	
	Work and Employment					
10	Pregnant women who have worked in the 12 months preceding the survey (%)	26.2	15.8	19.3	8.5	0.5
	Worked for ⁵					
11.01	Family members (%)	74.0	97.6	72.9	96.5	0.1
11.02	Someone else (%)	18.6	0.0	22.4	3.5	0.1
11.03	Self-employed (%)	7.3	2.4	4.7	0.0	-0.2
	Frequency of work done ⁵					
12.01	Throughout the year (%)	42.7	37.6	35.3	26.2	4.0
12.02	Seasonally/ part of the year (%)	43.7	57.3	60.0	73.8	-0.3
12.03	Once in a while (%)	13.5	5.1	4.7	0.0	-3.7
12.04	Pregnant women who do not receive any payment for their work ⁵ (%)	9.4	4.8	8.3	3.5	0.2
13	Pregnant women who consumed alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy (%)	24.9	27.9	30.6	26.3	7.4
	FOOD SECURITY					
	Ration Card					
14	Pregnant women living in households having					
14.01	No ration card (%)	21.3	13.1	16.3	18.8	-10.6***
14.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	19.9	2.3	21.7	0.0	4.1
14.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card ⁶ (%)	16.9	0.4	9.8	0.0	-6.7**
14.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card ⁷ (%)	10.9	8.4	8.9	18.4	-12.0***
14.05	Any Other card (%)	31.1	75.9	43.2	62.8	25.2***
	Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)					
15	Pregnant women living in households with access to PDS in the month preceding the survey ⁸ (%)	69.6	98.3	71.1	100.0	-0.2
16	Pregnant women receiving ICDS entitlement for supplementary food ⁹ (%)	53.1	67.7	57.5	73.1	-1.1
17	Pregnant women living in households with a kitchen garden¹⁰ (%)	38.1	22.8	49.0	9.3	24.3***
	FOOD INSECURITY¹¹					

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=367)	Midline 2018 (N=258)	Baseline 2016 (N=447)	Midline 2018 (N=356)	
18	Pregnant women who experienced food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey					
18.01	Worried about insufficient food (%)	53.7	47.9	70.9	49.8	15.4***
18.02	Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food (%)	55.6	50.1	71.6	50.4	15.7***
18.03	Had to eat limited variety of food (%)	53.1	43.6	61.3	42.1	9.6*
18.04	Had to skip a meal (%)	32.0	16.1	36.7	19.0	1.8
18.05	Had to eat less meals (%)	51.8	35.4	61.5	37.1	8.1
18.06	Household ran out of food (%)	32.2	11.1	33.8	10.4	2.3
18.07	Had no food to eat at any time (%)	16.9	6.5	21.5	8.0	3.1
18.08	Had to go an entire day without food (%)	13.1	5.3	17.2	3.7	5.8*
	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)					
19.01	Pregnant women living in food secure households (%)	29.7	36.1	18.8	39.6	-14.4***
19.02	Pregnant women living in mildly food insecure households (%)	12.5	24.3	15.4	20.7	6.5
19.03	Pregnant women living in moderately food insecure households (%)	40.3	30.5	43.2	30.8	2.5
19.04	Pregnant women living in severely food insecure households (%)	17.4	9.1	22.6	8.9	5.3
	Coping mechanism to manage shortfall of food					
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) (%)	34.6	50.5	28.0	54.6	-10.7**
21.02	Unlike earlier, now female(s) of household start working outside home (%)	21.8	46.3	19.2	40.6	3.2
21.03	Unlike earlier, now children of household start working outside home (%)	13.8	29.3	10.1	31.1	-5.5
21.04	Migration of a family member to another city to earn money and send it back to the family (%)	22.6	44.7	17.2	42.5	-3.2
21.05	Borrowing money to meet household expenses (%)	80.9	62.3	86.4	66.3	1.5
21.06	Resort to low-cost food grains/items available (%)	75.5	58.6	87.2	58.7	11.6**
21.07	Borrowing grains to meet food requirements (%)	66.1	49.5	72.5	43.9	12.0**
21.08	Sold household articles or possessions (%)	14.4	14.1	11.0	12.3	-1.7
	MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING					
22	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet ¹² (%)	86.6	84.2	89.9	88.6	-1.1
23	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who consumed at least 25 IFA tablets ¹³ (%)	71.8	69.7	74.2	81.0	-9.0
24	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who received any calcium tablet ¹² (%)	49.8	47.5	55.0	48.0	4.6
25	Pregnant women (in 2nd and 3rd trimester) who consumed any tablet for deworming ¹² (%)	22.5	22.0	23.8	18.2	5.1
26	Pregnant women living in households using adequately iodised salt ¹⁴ (%)	57.5	88.9	61.1	93.8	-1.3
	DIETARY DIVERSITY¹⁵(n)	344	249	432	340	
27	Pregnant women's mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) ¹⁶ [Standard Deviation (SD)]	5.0 [1.7]	4.8 [1.7]	4.8 [1.5]	4.6 [1.4]	
28	In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by pregnant women					
28.01	Grains, white roots and tubers, and plantains (%)	100.0	100	100.0	100	0.0
28.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	53.4	66.9	58.6	63.8	8.3
28.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	19.5	10.5	13.9	8.3	-3.7
28.04	Dairy (%)	21.0	11.1	12.3	8.7	-6.4
28.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	32.9	33.5	27.5	28.3	-0.2
28.06	Egg (%)	12.5	18.4	9.3	14.0	1.1
28.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	45.8	53.7	54.2	45.8	16.3***
28.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	86.0	83.3	91.0	83.2	5.0
28.09	Other vegetables (%)	89.8	79.2	88.4	81.8	-4.0
28.1	Other fruits (%)	36.7	24.5	25.7	24.9	-11.4**
28.11	Any Insects and other small protein source	2.6	0.9	2.3	0.3	0.3
28.12	Any sweets	25.7	29.7	20.6	20.1	4.6
28.13	Savoury / Fried snacks	26.8	11.9	20.6	8.2	-2.6
29	Pregnant women consuming food from specific food groups					
29.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	39.4	43.3	32.9	38.1	9.2
29.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	57.4	68.9	63.7	66.6	8.5
29.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	61.8	63.6	63.2	60.6	4.3
30	Pregnant women by number of food groups consumed					

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=367)	Midline 2018 (N=258)	Baseline 2016 (N=447)	Midline 2018 (N=356)	
30.01	Only one food group (%)	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	-0.2
30.02	Only two food groups (%)	4.4	4.6	3.9	6.7	-2.6
30.03	Only three food groups (%)	13.1	18.6	13.0	13.9	4.6
30.04	Only four food groups (%)	23.3	21.4	25.7	26.8	-2.9
30.05	Less than six food groups (%)	66.5	71.8	72.0	79.2	-1.9
30.06	Pregnant women with high dietary diversity score (6 or more out of 10) (%)	33.5	28.2	28.0	20.8	1.9
31	Pregnant women having at least three meals in a day	67.2	79.6	70.8	79.6	3.6
	ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)					
	Registration in Antenatal Care (ANC) services					
32	Pregnant women who have registered their pregnancy (%)	91.8	80.9	88.8	81.4	-3.5
33	Pregnant women who have registered in the first trimester (%)	72.5	69.2	72.0	70.7	-1.9
34	Pregnant women who have received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card ¹⁷ (%)	89.0	77.0	84.6	81.0	-8.4
	ANC services received during pregnancy					
35	Pregnant women who have sought ANC services (%)	87.7	77.8	82.1	76.2	-4.0
36	Pregnant women who have had ANC check-up in the first trimester (%)	40.1	60.7	32.7	57.5	-4.1
37	Pregnant women who have received Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection (%)	80.1	72.2	74.9	71.8	-4.9
38	Pregnant women who have received counselling on birth preparedness by a frontline health worker ¹⁸ (%)	74.9	50.8	63.7	45.6	-6.1
	Monitoring of nutritional status during pregnancy					
39	Pregnant women whose weight was monitored (%)	77.1	71.7	70.0	67.7	-3.0
40	Pregnant women whose height was recorded (%)	16.6	16.8	13.2	8.0	5.4
41	Pregnant women whose Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured ¹⁹ (%)	24.0	31.7	14.3	19.3	2.7
	Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)					
42	Pregnant women who attended VHSND meeting(s) in the six months preceding the survey ²⁰ (%)	59.9	59.9	55.3	51.3	3.8
43	Pregnant women who attended at least three VHSND meetings in the six months preceding the survey (%)	31.3	29.3	22.6	26.0	-5.4
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
44	Pregnant women living in households having access to drinking water from					
44.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	6.8	3.0	6.0	4.1	-1.9
44.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	61.3	79.5	70.0	74.6	13.6***
44.03	Others ²¹ (%)	31.9	17.4	23.9	21.2	-11.7***
45	Pregnant women living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	76.6	77.3	86.6	82.5	4.9
46	Pregnant women living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	78.7	51.2	62.9	40.6	-5.3
	KNOWLEDGE AND EVER USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AS REPORTED BY PREGNANT WOMEN					
47	Knowledge of family planning methods (%)	32.4	72.1	38.7	76.0	2.4
48	Used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant before first pregnancy (%)	12.6	21.4	11.2	13.8	6.2
49	Adopted family planning methods to keep space between pregnancies ²² (%)	16.5	30.2	16.9	19.1	11.6**
	ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS					
46	Pregnant women taking decisions about using the money they earned ²³ (%)	80.8	53.0	67.5	43.1	-3.4
47	Pregnant women taking decisions about using the money their partner earns (%)	78.7	67.3	72.0	70.5	-9.9**
48	Pregnant women taking decisions about their own health care (%)	76.0	75.6	71.4	73.9	-3.0
	Pregnant women taking decisions about making major purchases for household (%)	75.4	71.5	70.7	71.2	-4.2
49	Pregnant women taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	80.7	73.4	79.4	70.4	1.8
	PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE					
50	Pregnant women who think that a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife if					
50.01	She goes out without telling him (%)	40.9	25.4	47.9	30.3	2.1
50.02	She neglects the house or children (%)	46.0	40.0	47.2	40.3	0.9
50.03	She argues with him (%)	46.3	53.8	45.9	49.5	3.9

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016 (N=367)	Midline 2018 (N=258)	Baseline 2016 (N=447)	Midline 2018 (N=356)	
50.04	She refuses to have sex with him (%)	25.6	14.1	25.7	18.0	-3.7
50.05	She does not cook food properly (%)	33.2	19.1	25.1	15.9	-5.1
50.06	He suspects her of being unfaithful (%)	28.6	62.1	33.3	64.1	2.7
50.07	She shows disrespect towards in-laws (%)	53.1	60.5	62	61.9	7.4
	NUTRITIONAL STATUS²⁴(n)	359	258	445	356	
51	Pregnant women's mean height (cm[SD])	150.7 [5.3]	150.6 [6.6]	150.9 [5.3]	150.4 [5.9]	
51.01	Pregnant women with height < 145 cm [% (SD)]	12.8 (0.33)	17.6 (0.38)	13.9 (0.35)	18.1 (0.39)	0.7
52	Pregnant women's mean MUAC (cm [SD])	23.9 [2.3]	24.4 [2.3]	23.7 [2.2]	24.2 [2.3]	
52.01	Pregnant women with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	1.1 (0.11)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.05)	0.0 (0.00)	-0.9
52.02	Pregnant women with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	6.1 (0.24)	1.5 (0.12)	8.1 (0.27)	3.1 (0.17)	0.4
52.03	Pregnant women with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	26.2 (0.44)	24.7 (0.43)	29.4 (0.46)	27.1 (0.45)	0.8
52.04	Pregnant women with MUAC 23 cm and above [% (SD)]	66.6 (0.47)	73.8 (0.44)	62.2 (0.49)	69.8 (0.46)	-0.4
53	Pregnant women experiencing both severe stunting and wasting ²⁵ [% (SD)]	4.5 (0.21)	8.4 (0.28)	6.1 (0.24)	8.2 (0.28)	1.8

(SD): Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

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 - 209; Control Area - 220; and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 142; Control Area - 223).
- Considered only those pregnant women who have are member of SHGs (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 99; Control Area - 115 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 127; Control Area - 185).
- 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 - 96; Control Area - 86 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 40; Control Area - 30).
- 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 - 289; Control Area - 374 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 224; Control Area - 287).
- 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.
- 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.
- Includes those pregnant women who are in their 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 307; Control Area - 353 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 186; Control Area - 272).

14. Includes those pregnant women who are in their 2nd and 3rd trimester and received any IFA tablet (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 182; Control Area - 143; Total – 325 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 175; Control Area - 134; Total - 309).
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 - 337; Control Area – 397 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 208; Control Area - 293)
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 – 218; Control Area – 295 and Midline (n): Intervention Area – 167; Control Area – 240).
24. Includes only those pregnant women who had worked and earn cash (Baseline (n): Intervention Area – 52; Control Area – 40 and Midline (n): Intervention Area – 34; Control Area – 20).
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	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		
		Baseline 2016 (N=1760)	Midline 2018 (N=562)	Baseline 2016 (N=1844)	Midline 2018 (N=621)	Effect size of change
	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS					
1	Estimated sample of mothers ¹ (n)	1340	500	1340	500	
2	Mothers interviewed (n)	1760	562	1844	621	
	Distribution of mothers by age groups (years)					
3.01	15-19 (%) [n]	8.8 [155]	10.1 [52]	9.0 [166]	9.0 [52]	
3.02	20-29 (%) [n]	72.0 [1283]	75.2 [419]	69.6 [1283]	71.9 [455]	
3.03	30-39 (%) [n]	17.2 [303]	14.1 [88]	18.7 [345]	18.1 [110]	
3.04	40-49 (%) [n]	2.0 [35]	0.6 [3]	2.7 [50]	1.1 [4]	
	Marital Status					
4.01	Never married (%)	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
4.02	Currently married (%)	97.8	94.6	98.4	94.6	0.5
4.03	Remarried (%)	0.9	3.4	0.4	4.0	-1.1
4.04	Widowed/Divorced/Separated (%)	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.5
4.05	Live in relationship (%)	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3*
5	Educational status of mothers					
5.01	Never attended school (%)	50.8	40.9	55.2	45.5	-0.3
5.02	Completed 10 or more years of schooling ² (%)	29.1	31.8	26.7	36.8	-7.5
6	Self Help Groups (SHGs)					
6.01	Mothers who are members of SHGs (%)	28.1	56.4	31.8	58.7	1.4
6.02	SHG members among the mothers who attended three or more Poshan Sakhi meetings in the 12 months preceding the survey ³ (%)	10.3	12.4	8.4	1.5	8.9***
7	Religion of the head of household					
7.01	Hindu (%)	94.4	95.6	95.9	97	
7.02	Muslim (%)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	
7.03	Others ⁴	5.4	4.0	3.7	2.8	
8	Caste/Tribe of the head of household					
8.01	Scheduled Caste (SC) (%)	24.1	11.4	16.6	14.2	
8.02	Scheduled Tribe (ST) (%)	50.9	70.7	55.2	53.9	
8.03	Other Backward Classes (OBCs) (%)	15.7	11.1	20.1	21.9	
8.04	Others ⁵ (%)	9.2	6.8	8.2	10.0	
9	Work and Employment					
9.01	Mothers who have worked in the 12 months preceding the survey (%)	32.0	17.4	27.5	9.4	3.4
9.02	Worked for ⁶					
9.2.1	Family member (%)	67.7	99.4	78.0	94.3	15.4***
9.2.2	Someone else (%)	28.6	0.0	20.6	0.0	-8.0***
9.2.3	Self-employed (%)	3.7	0.6	1.4	5.7	-7.4*
9.03	Frequency of work done ⁶					
9.3.1	Throughout the year (%)	42.0	33.9	40.4	33.5	-1.3
9.3.2	Seasonally/part of the year (%)	48.9	57.6	49.9	52.4	6.1
9.3.3	Once in a while (%)	9.1	8.6	9.7	14.1	-4.9
9.04	Mothers who do not receive any payment for their work ⁶ (%)	5.3	1.1	4.2	3.4	-3.4
10	Mothers who consumed alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy (%)	27.5	26.0	33.1	30.2	1.5
	FOOD SECURITY					
	Ration Card					
11	Mothers living in households having					
11.01	No ration card (%)	19.1	15.1	13.2	18.7	-9.5***
11.02	Above Poverty Line (APL) card (%)	22.4	1.0	23.2	0.0	1.7
11.03	Below Poverty Line (BPL) card ⁷ (%)	14.4	1.0	10.0	0.0	-3.4***
11.04	Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card ⁸ (%)	8.8	9.3	7.9	16.4	-8.0**
11.05	Any Other card (%)	35.3	73.5	45.8	64.9	19.1***
	Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)					
12	Mothers living in households with access to PDS in the month preceding the survey ⁹ (%)	68.0	99.0	69.1	99.9	0.2
13	Mothers receiving ICDS entitlement for supplementary food ¹⁰ (%)	66.7	96.7	69.4	96.7	2.6
14	Mothers living in households with a kitchen garden¹¹ (%)	33.5	19.9	42.7	7.5	21.6***
	FOOD INSECURITY¹²					

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		
		Baseline 2016 (N=1760)	Midline 2018 (N=562)	Baseline 2016 (N=1844)	Midline 2018 (N=621)	Effect size of change
15	Mothers who experienced food insecurity in the 12 months preceding the survey					
15.01	Worried about insufficient food (%)	65.8	52.0	77.5	55.6	8.1**
15.02	Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food (%)	66.3	58.3	78.1	57.7	12.4***
15.03	Had to eat limited variety of food (%)	65.4	54.6	70.9	50.1	10.0***
15.04	Had to skip a meal (%)	41.6	21.8	41.8	20.7	1.3
15.05	Had to eat less meals (%)	62.2	43.3	71.9	40	12.9***
15.06	Household ran out of food (%)	38.5	15.3	40	16.3	0.5
15.07	Had no food to eat at any time (%)	24.2	12.5	24.3	9.9	2.8
15.08	Had to go an entire day without food (%)	21.8	8.1	21.1	8.7	-1.4
	Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)					
16.01	Mothers living in food secure households (%)	19.0	31.5	12.6	29.7	-4.6
16.02	Mothers living in mildly food insecure households (%)	11.4	23.7	10.6	28.0	-5
16.03	Mothers living in moderately food insecure households (%)	40.6	30.9	48.9	30.9	8.3**
16.04	Mothers living in severely food insecure households (%)	29.0	13.9	27.9	11.4	1.3
	Coping mechanism to manage shortfall of food					
17	Coping strategies of the households as reported by mothers					
17.01	Household head now spends extra hours at work to earn more money (overtime) (%)	35.7	60.1	29.8	46.5	7.7**
17.02	Unlike earlier, now female(s) of household start working outside home (%)	27	42.2	26.5	41.1	0.7
17.03	Unlike earlier, now children of household start working outside home (%)	8.8	23.6	9.3	25.9	-1.7
17.04	Migration of a family member to another city to earn money and send it back to the family (%)	19.8	36.7	13.4	38.8	-8.5**
17.05	Borrowing money to meet household expenses (%)	82	66.4	88.6	66.5	6.4*
17.06	Resort to low-cost food grains/items available (%)	80.9	61.1	90.8	60.3	10.7***
17.07	Borrowing grains to meet food requirements (%)	71.8	50.7	79.7	49.3	9.3**
17.08	Sold household articles or possessions (%)	15.2	12.6	11.9	14.3	-4.9*
17.09	Village-based institution helped by providing money or grains	27.8	4.3	23.9	4.8	-4.5
17.10	Jeevika/Village organization/ CLF helped by providing grain/food/money/grant/others	30.2	3.6	13.1	2.8	-16.4***
	MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING					
18	Mother who received any Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablet during the last pregnancy (%)	89.7	83.6	88.3	78.7	3.6
19	Mothers who consumed at least 100 IFA tablets during the last pregnancy ¹³ (%)	30.6	36.4	42.5	44.4	3.8
20	Mothers who received any calcium tablet during the last pregnancy (%)	43.2	67.0	48.9	68.4	4.3
21	Mothers who have consumed any tablet for deworming during the last pregnancy (%)	34.7	49.5	31.1	39.1	6.8*
22	Mothers living in households which use adequately iodised salt ¹⁴ (%)	94.3	91.6	93.7	92.3	-1.3
	DIETARY DIVERSITY¹⁵(n)	1569	514	1773	566	
23	Mothers mean Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) ¹⁶ [Standard Deviation (SD)]	4.6 [1.6]	4.6 [1.6]	4.4 [1.4]	4.6 [1.5]	
24	In the 24 hours preceding the survey, food groups consumed by mothers					
24.01	Grains, white roots and tubers and plantains (%)	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6	0.3
24.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) (%)	48.8	62.5	56.9	63.3	7.2*
24.03	Nuts or seeds (%)	12.5	8.3	8.3	6.5	-2.3
24.04	Dairy (%)	14.7	6.4	10.1	6.4	-4.6**
24.05	Meat, poultry and fish (%)	28.1	25.5	26.2	23.6	-0.0
24.06	Egg (%)	12.9	17.0	7.6	14.4	-2.8
24.07	Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	44.7	58.3	47.0	53.3	7.3*
24.08	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	85.1	80.7	84.2	76.5	3.2
24.09	Other vegetables (%)	87.0	82.7	84.0	81.2	-1.5
24.10	Other fruits (%)	23.3	17.3	14.4	18.6	-10.2***
24.11	Any insects and other small protein foods (%)	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.9	-2.9**
24.12	Any sugar-sweetened beverages (%)	22.3	13.7	15.6	14.3	-7.2***
24.13	Any savoury and fried snacks (%)	22.0	10.0	16.0	12.2	-8.2***
25	Mothers consuming food from specific food groups					
25.01	Animal-source food (meat, poultry, fish and egg) (%)	34.9	37.1	31.4	34.0	-0.5

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	
		(N=1760)	(N=562)	(N=1844)	(N=621)	
25.02	Pulses (beans, peas and lentils) and nuts or seeds (%)	53.3	63.8	59.1	64.8	4.7
25.03	Dark green leafy vegetables and other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (%)	54.9	64.9	52.2	60.7	1.5
26	Mothers by number of food groups consumed					
26.01	Only one food group (%)	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	-0.5
26.02	Only two food groups (%)	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.0	0.5
26.03	Only three food groups (%)	17.0	16.8	17.3	19.6	-2.6
26.04	Only four food groups (%)	27.9	28.1	28.9	24.7	4.4
26.05	Less than five food groups (%)	52.1	52.3	55.1	53.5	1.8
26.06	More than five food groups (%)	47.9	47.7	44.9	46.5	-1.8
27.01	Mothers with minimum dietary diversity score (6 or more out of 10) (%)	24.9	24.0	19.2	22.4	-4.0
27.02	In the last 24 hours, mother who ate including main and small meals					
27.2.1	Three meals	52.5	46.7	60.5	50.3	4.4
27.2.2	More than three meals	11.0	30.0	8.0	26.7	0.2
	ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)					
	Registration in Antenatal Care (ANC) services during last pregnancy					
28	Mothers who have registered their last pregnancy (%)	96.2	94.9	96.9	95.3	0.3
29	Mothers who have registered in the first trimester (%)	68.3	70.2	72.2	71.1	3.0
30	Mothers who have received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card ¹⁷ (%)	98.3	97.2	98.7	92.9	4.7**
	ANC services received during last pregnancy					
31	Mothers who sought ANC services (%)	93.8	87.4	92.3	84.5	1.5
32	Mothers who had ANC check-up in the first trimester (%)	29.5	58.8	25.2	58.8	-5.4
33	Mothers who had at least four ANC check-ups (%)	21.4	40.9	17.4	46.6	-9.6***
34	Mothers who have received Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection (%)	92.9	86.7	91.3	83.3	1.9
35	Mothers who had received counselling on birth preparedness by a frontline health worker ¹⁸ (%)	86.9	79.1	86.9	68.6	11.2***
	Monitoring of nutritional status during pregnancy					
36	Mothers whose weight was monitored (%)	86.9	83.9	79.7	77.6	-0.9
37	Mothers who were weighed at least four times (%)	38.3	46.8	37.0	41.3	4.2
38	Mothers whose height was recorded (%)	21.6	28.7	15.1	15.2	6.9**
39	Mothers whose Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) was measured ¹⁹ (%)	28.9	50.4	14.3	31.1	4.7
	Delivery and Post-Natal Care (PNC)					
40	Mothers who had an institutional delivery ²⁰ (%)	76.9	81.8	65.6	73.1	-2.6
41	Mothers who received IFA tablets after delivery (%)	48.5	64.3	44.8	65.5	-4.9
42	Mothers who received calcium tablets after delivery	40.9	64.2	40.6	63.6	0.3
43	Mothers who received maternity entitlement payment (JSY) from government ²¹ (%)	52.5	58.3	47.5	48.5	4.7
	Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)²²					
44	Mothers who attended VHSND meeting(s) in the six months preceding the survey (%)	59.4	65.1	57.4	54.6	8.4**
45	Mothers who attended at least three VHSND meetings in the six months preceding the survey (%)	36.0	42.7	31.5	34.7	3.5
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene					
46	Mothers living in households having access to drinking water from					
46.01	Public tap/Stand pipe (%)	5.1	3.0	6.6	2.7	1.7
46.02	Tube well or Borehole (%)	63.4	78.4	69.8	71.9	12.9***
46.03	Others ²³ (%)	31.5	18.6	23.6	25.4	-14.6***
47	Mothers living in households in which members practice open defecation (%)	78.3	74.6	84.6	82.9	-2.0
48	Mothers living in households in which members use soap for hand-washing after defecation (%)	78.7	83.9	65.4	85.6	-15.1***
49	CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AS REPORTED BY MOTHERS					
49.01	Currently use any family planning method (%)	27.0	31.1	30.8	28.3	6.6*
49.02	Currently use any modern contraceptive ²⁴ (%)	22.6	28.2	20.7	25.3	0.9
50	Number of pregnancy including last birth (mean[sd])	2.4 [1.4]	2.3 [1.4]	2.5 [1.5]	2.3 [1.4]	
	ABILITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND DECISIONS					

	Key Indicators	Intervention Area*		Control Area*		Effect size of change
		Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	Baseline 2016	Midline 2018	
		(N=1760)	(N=562)	(N=1844)	(N=621)	
51	Mothers taking decisions about using the money they earned ²⁵ (%)	80.5	77.8	76.4	85.1	-11.5
52	Mothers taking decisions about using the money their partner earns (%)	74.3	80.0	77.9	81.9	1.9
53	Mothers taking decisions about their own health care (%)	72.5	83.2	73	88.6	-4.8*
54	Mothers taking decisions about making major purchases for the household (%)	75.5	81.9	76.8	84.0	-0.8
55	Mothers taking decisions about visits to family members or relatives (%)	77.3	82.7	81.6	85.5	1.6
	PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE					
56	Mothers who think that a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife if					
56.01	She goes out without telling him (%)	44.5	32.6	48.3	31.9	4.5
56.02	She neglects the house or children (%)	52.4	48.1	49.7	41.2	4.2
56.03	She argues with him (%)	49.9	56.0	46.6	50.1	2.6
56.04	She refuses to have sex with him (%)	26.1	22.2	29.0	21.2	3.9
56.05	She does not cook food properly (%)	30.7	21.1	30.6	16.8	4.3
56.06	He suspects her of being unfaithful (%)	31.2	60.6	33.2	58.4	4.1
56.07	She shows disrespect towards in-laws (%)	51.9	63.3	63.9	62.0	13.3***
	NUTRITIONAL STATUS²⁶ (n)	1564	476	1646	535	
57	Mothers' mean weight (kg [SD])	43.5 [7.3]	43.9 [10.2]	43.0 [6.1]	44.4 [6.0]	
58	Mothers' mean height (cm [SD])	150.5 [5.4]	150.0 [5.6]	150.3 [5.4]	150.3 [5.4]	
58.01	Mothers with height<145 cm [% (SD)]	15.0 (0.36)	18.9 (0.39)	16.0 (0.37)	22.5 (0.42)	-2.7
59	Mothers' mean Body Mass Index (BMI) ²⁷ [SD]	19.2 [2.9]	19.3 [2.6]	19.0 [2.3]	19.6 [2.7]	
59.01	Mothers who are underweight (BMI<18.5) [% (SD)]	45.8 (0.50)	44.3 (0.49)	46.9 (0.50)	38.6 (0.48)	6.8
59.02	Mothers who are normal weight (BMI between 18.5-24.9) [% (SD)]	49.8 (0.50)	52.8 (0.50)	51.3 (0.50)	58.0 (0.49)	-3.7
59.03	Mothers who are overweight (BMI between 25.0-29.9) [% (SD)]	3.5 (0.18)	2.3 (0.15)	1.6 (0.12)	2.6 (0.16)	-2.2**
59.04	Mothers who are obese (BMI >29.9) [% (SD)]	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.09)	-0.9
60	Mothers' mean MUAC (cm [SD])	23.8 [2.8]	23.8 [2.7]	23.5 [2.2]	23.9 [2.7]	
60.01	Mothers with MUAC between 17-18.9 cm [% (SD)]	1.0 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	0.8 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	-0.7
60.02	Mothers with MUAC between 19-20.9 cm [% (SD)]	8.2 (0.28)	9.6 (0.30)	8.7 (0.28)	6.6 (0.25)	3.5
60.03	Mothers with MUAC between 21-22.9 cm [% (SD)]	30.7 (0.46)	30.7 (0.46)	31.3 (0.46)	34.2 (0.47)	-3.0
60.04	Mothers with MUAC 23 cm and above [% (SD)]	60.1 (0.49)	59.1 (0.49)	59.2 (0.49)	58.1 (0.49)	0.1
61	Mothers experiencing both severe stunting and wasting ²⁸ [% (SD)]	7.1 (0.26)	9.8 (0.30)	8.2 (0.27)	13.2 (0.34)	-2.3

(SD): Denotes the standard deviation of proportion

Notes

Intervention Area – JEEViKA Cluster 2; Control Area – JEEViKA Cluster 1 or 3

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 - 865; Control Area – 824 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 314; Control Area – 366).
3. Considered only those mothers who have are member of SHGs (Baseline (n): Intervention Area - 494; Control Area – 586 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 311; Control Area – 357).
4. Others include Christians, Buddhists/Neo-Buddhist, Jains 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 - 563; Control Area – 505 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 92; Control Area – 55).
7. Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards are distributed to those households living below the poverty line, which includes households with a Monthly Per Capita Expenditure less than Rs. 971.26 (Bihar). 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 (<http://www.pdsportal.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 (<http://www.pdsportal.nic.in/main.aspx>).
9. Includes only those households which possessed a ration card. (Baseline (n): Intervention Area=729; Control Area=651 and

Midline (n): Intervention Area=271; Control Area=279).

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=1578; Control Area=1630 and Midline (n): Intervention Area=472; Control Area=512).
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 - 1694; Control Area - 1787 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 534; Control Area - 596).
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 - 329; Control Area - 250 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 84; Control Area - 40).
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 - 177; Control Area - 183 and Midline (n): Intervention Area - 82; Control Area - 83).
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	(%)
	Total adolescent girls (10-19 Years) interviewed (n)	529
	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
	JEEViKA led interventions	
1	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	70.2
2	Households with any Village Organisation (VO)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLF) member	12.7
3	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	6.8
4	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	33.2
5	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	24.6
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	4.2
5.03	Revolving Fund	6.8
5.04	Health Risk Fund	0.3
5.05	Food Security Fund	0.3
5.06	Health Fund	0.0
	Public distribution system (PDS)	
6	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	53.6
7	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	0.7
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.4
7.03	VO member	3.5
7.04	CLF member	0.0
7.05	Panchayat representative	43.0
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	15.0
7.07	Others	2.6
8	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	14.0
9	Change observed in the PDS services	
9.01	Opens at designated time	12.2
9.02	Regular supply	9.7
9.03	Quality of ration improved	5.4
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	4.9
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	5.7
9.06	Others	1.5
10	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year ¹	1.4
	Household assets	
11	Households with separate room for kitchen	62.7
12	Households using improved source of cooking fuel ²	6.6
13	Households using LPG for cooking	5.9
	Agriculture and farming	
14	Households own any agricultural land	76.7
15	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	38.4
16	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	10.9
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	21.6
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	10.5

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
16.04	Panchayat representative	7.3
16.05	Others	8.2
17	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Fencing	31.3
17.02	Land levelling	22.7
17.03	Seed selection	24.3
17.04	Multiple crop farming	26.9
17.05	Irrigation techniques	21.5
17.06	Vermi-compost	12.8
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	20.1
17.08	Others	0.2
18	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	25.7
	Nutrition garden	
19	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	26.8
20	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	5.9
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	19.4
20.03	VRP/Krishi Mitra	7.5
20.04	Neighbours	0.7
20.05	SHG members	2.6
20.06	Others	4.9
21	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	20.0
21.02	Land levelling	19.6
21.03	Seed selection	20.6
21.04	Multiple cropping	23.5
21.05	Irrigation techniques	17.1
21.06	Vermi-compost	10.1
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	14.1
21.08	Others	0.0
22	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	19.2
	ADOLESCENT GIRLS' CHARACTERISTICS	
	EDUCATION	
	Currently drop out (n)³	135
23	Adolescent girls motivated to join back to the school/college	32.5
24	Adolescent girls motivated to join back to school/college by	
24.01	AWW	1.4
24.02	ASHA	0.0
24.03	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	1.2
24.04	SHG members	0.0
24.05	Family/ friends/ relatives	28.3
24.06	Others	7.1
25	Adolescent girls wanted to join back to school/college out of total dropout	56.1
26	Reason for Adolescent girls wanted to join back to school (n) ^{3a}	62
26.01	Good life	57.8
26.02	Education	89.6

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
26.03	Get Mid-day meal	7.2
26.04	Get bicycle	15.5
26.05	Counselled by Kishori sakhi	8.1
26.06	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	7.1
26.07	Others	2.1
	Re-enrolment in school	25
27	Adolescent girls who re-enrolled to school/college after discontinuation ⁴	8.0
28	Adolescent girls motivated to re-enrolled in the school/college ⁵	73.1
	Currently attending (n)⁴	358
29	Adolescent girls who are attending in	
29.01	Government school/college	92.4
29.02	Private school/college	6.5
29.03	Others	1.1
30	Class in which adolescent girls are currently studying	
30.01	1-5	31.7
30.02	6-8	40.4
30.03	9 or more	27.3
	Adolescent girls who were eligible for mid-day meal (till 8thstandard) (n)⁶	246
31	Getting mid-day meal	86.4
32	Mid-day meal prepared inside the school ⁷	97.3
33	Getting mid-day meal on all school days ⁷	99.7
34	Quality of mid-day meal ⁷	
34.01	Good	87.9
34.02	Satisfactory	10.0
34.03	Bad	2.1
34.04	Can't say	0.0
35	Beside mid-day meal others things that adolescent girls get from school	
35.01	Bicycle	15.8
35.02	School uniform	62.1
35.03	Shoes	78.0
35.04	Books	88.1
35.05	Teaching learning aids	34.0
35.06	Others (cash/scholarship or bag etc.)	17.1
	Never attended school (n)⁸	36
36	Reasons for never attending school	
36.01	School too far	9.8
36.02	Looking after siblings	16.4
36.03	Lack of money	43.8
36.04	Too much work at home	26.6
36.05	Parents want me to get married	9.6
36.06	No separate school for girls	0.0
36.07	No accompanying person/girl	6.8
36.08	Others ⁹	29.0
37	Adolescent girls wanted to go to school	9.6
38	Reasons for wanting to go to school (n) ^{9a}	4

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
38.01	Would like to have a good life	61.1
38.02	Would like to have education	78.8
38.03	Would be able to read books	51.5
38.04	Will get mid-day meal	30.3
38.05	Will get bicycle	30.3
38.06	Counselling by Kishori sakhi	0.0
	FOOD AND DIET	
	Balanced diet (n)	529
39	Adolescent girls having knowledge about balanced diet	49.9
40	Adolescent girls' source of information about the balanced diet	
40.01	Doctor	2.0
40.02	ANM	3.6
40.03	AWW	8.5
40.04	ASHA	10.1
40.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	10.7
40.06	SHG members	0.5
40.07	Family/friends/relatives	11.2
40.08	Others	32.2
41	Place where adolescent girls were counselled about balanced diet	
41.01	VHSND	1.9
41.02	Biannual health camps	0.6
41.03	Adolescent health day (AHD)	10.2
41.04	Home visits by AWW	4.8
41.05	Home visits by ASHA	3.0
41.06	Home visits by Poshan/Kishori sakhi	2.7
41.07	Weekly Kishori Baithaks	3.9
41.08	Social drives (rallies)	0.0
41.09	Folk media	1.1
41.10	Through IEC material/ mass media	2.7
41.11	Others ¹⁰	31.2
42	Number of meals adolescent girls have in a day	
42.01	2 meals	14.9
42.02	3 meals	69.5
42.03	More than 3 meals	15.6
	ACCESS TO HEALTH AND ICDS SERVICES	
	Anaemia (n)	529
43	Adolescent girls who have heard about Anaemia	50.3
44	Adolescent girls' source of information about anaemia and its consequences	
44.01	Doctor	3.2
44.02	ANM	4.9
44.03	AWW	9.6
44.04	ASHA	10.8
44.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	9.7
44.06	SHG members	0.4
44.07	Family/friends/relatives	10.3
44.08	Others ¹⁰	30.7

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
45	Place where adolescent girls got knowledge about anaemia and its consequences	
45.01	VHSND	3.2
45.02	Biannual health camps	0.3
45.03	Adolescent health day (AHD)	11.3
45.04	Health centre	3.3
45.05	Home visits by AWW	4.7
45.06	Home visits by ASHA	2.5
45.07	Home visits by Poshan/Kishori sakhi	2.8
45.08	Weekly Kishori Baithaks	3.4
45.09	Social drives (rallies)	0.5
45.10	Folk media	2.0
45.11	Through IEC material/ mass media	0.5
45.12	Others ¹⁰	32.6
46	Adolescent girls who got blood tested in the last one year	40.6
47	Place where last blood test was done (n)	207
47.01	AHD	8.8
47.02	VHSND	0.5
47.03	Government facility	33.1
47.04	Private clinics	4.8
47.05	Others	52.8
	Iron Folic Acid (IFA) (n)	529
48	Heard about IFA	64.8
49	Reason for consumed/prescribed IFA (n) ¹¹	361
49.01	Reducing weakness	22.2
49.02	Improving haemoglobin level	57.6
49.03	Health worker suggested	57.1
49.04	Others	14.0
49.05	Don't know	0.8
50	Adolescent girls received IFA tablets in last one year	69.4
51	Place from where adolescent girls received IFA tablets (n)	261
51.01	School	77.4
51.02	AWC	16.0
51.03	Health camp	1.0
51.04	AHD	9.7
51.05	VHSND	0.0
51.06	During home visit by AWW/ASHA	5.1
51.07	Health centre	0.3
51.08	Others	4.4
	Deworming (n)	529
52	Adolescent girls who have heard about worm infestation in abdomen	70.0
53	Adolescent girls who were informed about the importance of consuming deworming tablets by (n) ¹²	355
53.01	Doctor	4.2
53.02	ANM	6.3
53.03	AWW	22.4
53.04	ASHA	31.2

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
53.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	9.6
53.06	SHG members	0.3
53.07	Family/friends/relatives	11.2
53.08	Others	34.2
54	Adolescent girls received deworming tablets from (n) ¹³	237
54.01	School	64.6
54.02	AWC	22.2
54.03	Health camp	1.4
54.04	AHD	12.0
54.05	VHSND	2.2
54.06	During home visit by AWW/ASHA	12.2
54.07	Health centre	0.7
54.08	Others	9.3
	Adolescent Health Day (AHD) (n)	529
55	Adolescent girls who have heard about Adolescent Health Day (AHD)/Kishori Divas organized at Anganwadi centres	32.6
56	Adolescent girls who have attended any Adolescent Health Day (AHD) in last one year	20.5
57	Adolescent girls informed/mobilised to attend AHD by	
57.01	ANM	1.8
57.02	AWW	8.2
57.03	ASHA	8.5
57.04	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	12.4
57.05	SHG members	0.0
57.06	Family/friends/relatives	1.2
58	Service received from AHD in the last one year	
58.01	HB test	5.0
58.02	MUAC measurement	11.8
58.03	Malaria test	5.5
58.04	Height measurement	8.5
58.05	Weight measurement	13.3
58.06	Referral services	3.7
58.07	Take Home Ration (THR) services	1.7
58.08	Deworming tablet	8.1
59	Adolescent girls who have attended any special health camps mobilized by Kishori sakhi	11.1
60	Frequency of visits to AWC (n) ¹⁴	80
60.01	Everyday	2.0
60.02	Weekly	8.4
60.03	Twice a month	10.1
60.04	Once a month	61.2
60.05	Others	18.3
61	Services received from Anganwadi Centre in the last one year	
61.01	Dry ration/ THR	3.4
61.02	Health check-up/ services	5.4
61.03	Counselling	3.6
61.04	Referral	1.9
61.05	HB testing	4.3

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
61.06	IFA tablets	4.6
61.07	Deworming tables	5.4
61.08	Sanitary napkins	3.0
61.09	Others	0.0
	NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT (n)	525
62	MUAC ever been measured by ASHA/ AWW/ Poshan/ Kishori sakhi in the last one year	23.0
63	Adolescent girls who were identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year ¹⁵	5.7
64	Adolescent girls who were visited by Poshan/Kishori sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counselled on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake ¹⁶	37.9
65	Frequency of visit by Poshan/Kishori sakhi among nutritionally at risk adolescent girls ¹⁶	
65.01	Weekly	13.4
65.02	Fortnightly	0.0
65.03	Quarterly	0.0
65.04	Monthly	36.1
65.05	Never visit	50.4
66	Frequency of visit by AWW/ASHA among nutritionally at risk adolescent girls ¹⁶	
66.01	Weekly	27.1
66.02	Fortnightly	0.0
66.03	Quarterly	0.0
66.04	Monthly	33.8
66.05	Never visit	39.0
67	Topics discussed during home visit by Poshan/Kishori sakhi /AWW/ASHA ¹⁶	
67.01	Food diversity	100.0
67.02	Prevention of anemia	44.5
67.03	Deworming	76.0
67.04	Personal hygiene	68.5
67.05	Family planning (only for 15-19 years girls) ¹⁷	64.9
68	At risk Adolescent girls who attended food demonstration and counselling session organised by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year ¹⁶	33.2
69	Frequency of food demonstration session ¹⁸	
69.01	Everyday	8.3
69.02	Weekly	31.9
69.03	Fortnightly	37.7
69.04	Quarterly	22.1
70	Number of food demonstration and counselling sessions attended by adolescent girls during the last one year ¹⁸	
70.01	<=2 session/s	65.0
70.02	3-5 sessions	35.0
70.03	More than 5 sessions	0.0
	KNOWLEDGE/OPINION/PRACTICE (n)	529
71	Adolescent girls who were aware about minimum age at marriage	
71.01	Below 15 years	0.5
71.02	15-17 years	0.7
71.03	18 and above years	77.0
71.04	Don't know	21.8

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
72	Age at which adolescent girls want to marry	
72.01	Below 18 years	0.5
72.02	18 and above years	73.9
72.03	Don't know	25.6
	ITATION AND HYGIENE (n)	529
73	Adolescent girls who experienced periods	69.6
74	Adolescent girls procure/purchase the sanitary napkins from (n) ¹⁹	251
74.01	ASHA	18.7
74.02	NGO	0.9
74.03	Shop	78.4
74.04	Others ²⁰	20.8
75	Disposal of cloths/sanitary napkins ²¹	
75.01	Burying	50.8
75.02	Throwing	45.5
75.03	Burning	5.6
75.04	Others	6.3
76	Place where adolescent girls go for defecation	
76.01	Toilet within the premises	18.6
76.02	Toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	16.1
76.03	Shared toilets (2-3 families)	0.0
76.04	Community toilet	0.9
76.05	Open defecation	60.4
76.05	Others	4.0
77	Adolescent girls using toilet facility for (n) ²²	196
77.01	Less than one years	18.4
77.02	More than one years	81.0
77.03	Don't know/can't say	0.5
78	Reason for not using toilet or going for open defecation (n) ^{22a}	333
78.01	Don't have toilet	75.4
78.02	No water supply to the toilet	14.9
78.03	Toilet is far away	1.9
78.04	Using for other purpose	0.8
78.05	Congested toilet	3.4
78.06	Don't want to use	7.5
78.07	No money from government for toilet construction	16.5
78.08	Others	6.4
	Hand washing (n)	529
79	Adolescent girls who were informed about the steps of hand-washing	82.7
80	Adolescent girls' source of information about the steps of hand-washing practices	
80.01	Doctor	3.0
80.02	ANM	5.5
80.03	AWW	16.6
80.04	ASHA	20.9
80.05	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	14.3
80.06	SHG members	0.4
80.07	Family/friends/relatives	14.6

	INDICATORS: Intervention Area	(%)
80.08	Others ²³	56.1
81	Occasions on which girls washed hands with soap	
81.01	Before cooking	29.0
81.02	Before eating food	78.1
81.03	After cleaning house	35.9
81.04	After cleaning child faeces	12.1
81.05	After defecation	88.2
81.06	Others	2.5
	JEEViKA PROGRAMME (n)	529
82	Adolescent girls who know about Kishori group/Samooch in the village	28.3
83	Adolescent girls who are members of Kishori group/Samooch ²⁴	57.6
84	Adolescent girls who have attended any Kishori group/Samooch meeting in the last three months ²⁵	58.1
85	Frequency of Kishori baithak (n) ²⁶	44
85.01	Weekly	18.2
85.02	Fortnightly	2.7
85.03	Monthly	15.4
85.04	Quarterly	63.7
86	Topics discussed during the Kishori baithaks²⁶	
86.01	Importance of education	53.6
86.02	Food and dietary habits	65.2
86.03	Nutrition garden	53.6
86.04	ICDS services	20.8
86.05	Reproductive health	29.4
86.06	Menstruation	85.0
86.07	Early marriage	73.0
86.08	Hygiene and sanitation	92.2
86.09	Skill development	35.9
86.10	Empowerment	33.8
86.11	Group formation	7.8
86.12	Issues bothering your life	4.6
86.13	Anaemia and deworming	72.1
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	14.4
87.02	Early marriage	5.3
87.03	Stop dowry practice	2.2
87.04	Food diversity	2.6
87.05	Ban alcohol	9.0
87.06	Gender discrimination	2.0
87.07	Domestic violence	0.7
87.08	Prevention from malaria	10.4
87.09	Tobacco drive	2.5
87.10	Issue based drives not organised	3.8
87.11	Don't know	21.3

Note:

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=27.
- 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)=135.
- 3a Include only adolescent girls who are currently drop out of school and wanted to join back (unweighted): (n)=62.
- 4 Include only adolescent girls who are currently attending school (unweighted): (n)=358.
- 5 Include only re-enrolled adolescent girls (unweighted): (n)=25.
- 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)=211.
- 8 Include only adolescent girls who have never attended school (unweighted): (n)=36.
- 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)=361.
- 12 Include only adolescent girls who have heard about worm infestation in abdomen (unweighted): (n)=355.
- 13 Include only adolescent girls who have taken deworming tablet (unweighted): (n)=237.
- 14 Include only adolescent girls who have visited anganwadi centre (unweighted): (n)=80.
- 15 Include only adolescent girls whose MUAC have been measured by ASHA/AWW/Poshan sakhi/Kishori sakhi (unweighted): (n)=116.
- 16 Include only adolescent girls who have been identified as nutrition at risk by Poshan/Kishori sakhi in the last one year (unweighted): (n)=32.
- 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)=02.
- 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)=11.
- 19 Only for those adolescent girls who use sanitary napkins (unweighted): (n)=251.
- 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)=361.
- 22 Include only those adolescent girls using toilet facilities other than open defecation (unweighted): (n)=196.
- 22a Include only those adolescent girls who go for open defecation (unweighted): (n)=333.
- 23 Others mainly include – schools/teachers/home, etc.
- 24 Include only those adolescent girls who know about the Kishori group/samooch (unweighted): (n)=144.
- 25 Include only those adolescent girls who are member of any Kishori group/samooch (unweighted): (n)=84.
- 26 Include only adolescent girls who are members of Kishori group/samooch and attended kishori meeting in last three months (unweighted): (n)=44.

Pregnant women (15-49 years)

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
	Total pregnant women interviewed (n)	258
	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
	JEEViKA led interventions	
1	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	61.1
2	Households with any Village Organisation (VO)/ Cluster Level Federation (CLF) member	7.65
3	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	5.0
4	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	20.7
5	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	11.5
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	4.6
5.03	Revolving Fund	5.8
5.04	Health Risk Fund	0.8
5.05	Food Security Fund	1.1
5.06	Health Fund	0.4
	Public distribution system (PDS)	
6	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	47.0
7	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	1.1
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	0.8
7.03	VO member	4.2
7.04	CLF member	0.0
7.05	Panchayat representative	34.4
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	12.3
7.07	Others	5.0
8	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	11.7
9	Change observed in the PDS services	
9.01	Opens at designated time	11.0
9.02	Regular supply	6.5
9.03	Quality of ration improved	4.6
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	4.6
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	3.8
9.06	Others	0.0
10	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year ¹	38.4
	Household assets	
11	Households with separate room for kitchen	67.8
12	Households using improved source of cooking fuel ²	11.4
13	Households using LPG for cooking	9.5
	Agriculture and farming	
14	Households own any agricultural land	75.2
15	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	29.6
16	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	5.6
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	12.6

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	8.0
16.04	Panchayat representative	6.5
16.05	Others	7.2
17	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Fencing	17.1
17.02	Land levelling	19.0
17.03	Seed selection	22.4
17.04	Multiple crop farming	17.7
17.05	Irrigation techniques	14.0
17.06	Vermi-compost	8.5
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	14.4
17.08	Others	0.4
18	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	16.3
	Nutrition garden	
19	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	19.0
20	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	4.5
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	12.2
20.03	VRP/ Krishi Mitra	3.1
20.04	Neighbours	3.1
20.05	SHG members	4.1
20.06	Others	1.9
21	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	14.4
21.02	Land levelling	12.9
21.03	Seed selection	14.1
21.04	Multiple cropping	15.5
21.05	Irrigation techniques	11.4
21.06	Vermi-compost	6.2
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	13.2
21.08	Others	0.0
22	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	11.0
	PREGNANT WOMEN'S BACKGROUND	
	Self Help Group (SHG) coverage	
23	Pregnant women who are members of any SHG	49.6
24	Pregnant women who are members of SHG in the last one year	66.3
	Food frequency and diet diversity (n)	258
25	Pregnant women having information about Poshan sakhi	29.5
26	Pregnant women informed by Poshan sakhi about	
26.01	Number of meals one should have daily	20.6
26.02	Importance of diverse diet	17.6
26.03	Types of food groups	16.0
26.04	Tiranga Bhojan	13.0
26.05	Food demonstration	8.0
27	Pregnant women who were advised by Poshan sakhi to have (n) ³	53

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
27.01	3 meals a day	19.5
27.02	4 or more meals a day	80.5
28	Pregnant women who included Tiranga Bhojan in diet ⁴	92.3
29	Reason for not following the advice given by Poshan sakhi ⁵	
29.01	My preferences are different (by choice)	66.5
29.02	Lack of resources	33.5
30	Pregnant women motivated by someone other than Poshan sakhi to have diverse food daily	
30.01	Doctor	17.7
30.02	ANM	46.5
30.03	AWW	60.0
30.04	ASHA	55.7
30.05	SHG members	1.9
30.06	Family/friends/relatives	14.9
30.07	Others	1.1
31	Meals taken by pregnant women	
31.01	<3 meals in a day	40.2
31.02	3 or more meals in a day	38.8
	HEALTH SERVICES DURING PREGNANCY	
	Pregnancy testing kit	258
32	Pregnant women who know about pregnancy testing kit	80.3
33	Pregnant women who were told about the pregnancy testing kit by	
33.01	Doctor	15.7
33.02	ANM	22.4
33.03	AWW	21.0
33.04	ASHA	53.7
33.05	Poshan sakhi	5.0
33.06	SHG members	0.4
33.07	Family/friends/relatives	11.3
33.08	Mass media	6.1
33.09	Others	1.1
34	Pregnant women who used pregnancy kit to confirm current pregnancy	75.7
35	Pregnant women who were assisted in pregnancy confirmation by	
35.01	Doctor	20.6
35.02	ANM	10.5
35.03	AWW	5.3
35.04	ASHA	40.4
35.05	Poshan sakhi	0.0
35.06	Family/friends/relatives	7.9
35.07	Self	12.9
35.08	Others	2.3
36	Pregnant women's age at the time of first pregnancy	
36.01	Less than 18	16.6
36.02	18 and above	83.4
37	Pregnant women's total number of pregnancies (including current pregnancy)	

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
37.01	3 or less	84.4
37.02	More than 3	15.6
	Pregnancy registration	258
38	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	10.3
38.03	More than 6 months	3.4
38.04	Don't know	3.0
39	Pregnant women who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration	79.5
40	Pregnant women informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration by (n) ⁶	207
40.01	Doctor	5.3
40.02	ANM	45.5
40.03	AWW	59.5
40.04	ASHA	79.3
40.05	Poshan sakhi	5.3
40.06	SHG member	0.5
40.07	Family/friends/relatives	11.0
40.08	Mass media	1.5
40.09	Others	0.5
41	Pregnant women got help while registering their current pregnancy from	
41.01	ANM	32.5
41.02	AWW	47.6
41.03	ASHA	59.2
41.04	Poshan sakhi	2.0
41.05	SHG member	0.0
41.06	Family/friends/relatives	3.9
41.06 7	Mass media	3.5
42	Pregnant women who have registered their current pregnancy with (n) ⁷	208
42.01	ANM	35.0
42.02	AWW	41.2
42.03	ASHA	22.9
42.03 4	Others	0.9
43	Pregnant women who know about using Mother and Child Protection (MCP) for (n) ⁸	160
43.01	ANC services	75.0
43.02	PNC services	54.4
43.03	Child immunization	83.6
43.04	Child growth	44.5
43.05	Early childhood care and education	33.8
	Antenatal care (ANC) services received during pregnancy (n)	258
44	Pregnant women who were advised to avail antenatal care during current pregnancy	72.5
45	Pregnant women advised to avail ANC services during current pregnancy by (n) ⁹	186
45.01	Doctor	25.8
45.02	ANM	72.2

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
45.03	AWW	65.1
45.04	ASHA	74.1
45.05	Poshan sakhi	13.6
45.06	SHG member	1.1
45.07	Family/friends/relatives	14.3
45.08	Mass media	2.2
46	Pregnant women who received counselling on birth preparedness	50.8
47	Pregnant women counselled for birth preparedness by	
47.01	Doctor	8.2
47.02	ANM	35.2
47.03	AWW	36.2
47.04	ASHA	41.2
47.05	Poshan sakhi	6.4
47.06	SHG member	0.4
47.07	Family/friends/relatives	3.8
48	Type of counselling received by pregnant women on birth preparedness	
48.01	Identification of place of delivery	43.9
48.02	Transport facility for delivery	39.0
48.03	Arrangement of money	31.0
48.04	Birth attendant	9.7
48.05	Others	1.1
49	Pregnant women intend to deliver their current pregnancy at	
49.01	Home	6.4
49.02	Government health facility	92.5
49.03	Other facility	1.1
50	Pregnant women who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol	32.2
51	Pregnant women who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol by	
51.01	Doctor	3.8
51.02	ANM	15.5
51.03	AWW	15.9
51.04	ASHA	18.5
51.05	Poshan sakhi	3.0
51.06	SHG member	0.4
51.07	Family/ friends/relatives	6.1
51.08	Mass media	4.2
51.09	Others	1.2
	ACCESS TO VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION AND NUTRITION DAY (VHSND)	258
52	Pregnant women who were informed about the importance of VHSND	50.0
53	Pregnant women informed about the importance of VHSND by	
53.01	Doctor	0.0
53.02	ANM	33.9
53.03	AWW	38.3
53.04	ASHA	42.3

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
53.05	Poshan sakhi	9.6
53.06	SHG members	1.1
53.07	Family/ friends/relatives	1.5
54	Topics discussed on VHSND related to	
54.01	Early registration of pregnancy	45.3
54.02	ANC	44.9
54.03	PNC	35.8
54.04	Danger sign during pregnancy	25.9
54.05	Birth preparedness	35.5
54.06	Family planning	38.5
54.07	Child health	43.1
54.08	Nutrition	37.5
54.09	Sanitation and hygiene	44.3
54.10	Others	0.6
55	Pregnant women who did not attend any VHSND because of	
55.01	Family member not allowed	0.8
55.02	By choice/ wish	3.4
55.03	Didn't get time	6.4
55.04	Others	6.1
55.05	Don't know	23.5
	INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)	258
56	Pregnant women's knowledge about entitlement from anganwadi centre (AWC)	
56.01	Take home ration (THR)	89.6
56.02	Eggs	87.3
56.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	5.3
57	Pregnant women told about food entitlements from AWC by	
57.01	AWW	77.0
57.02	ASHA	39.7
57.03	Poshan sakhi	6.1
57.04	SHG members	0.4
57.05	Family/friends/relatives	7.7
57.06	Others	1.1
58	Pregnant women received entitlements during current pregnancy	
58.01	Take home ration (THR)	67.3
58.02	Eggs	64.6
58.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	3.4
59	Pregnant women who received THR/Eggs/Hot cooked meal after pregnancy registration at AWC	
59.01	Within a week after pregnancy registration	9.5
59.02	After a week	8.0
59.03	After one month	48.4
59.04	Don't know/don't remember	1.8
60	Pregnant women who persistently receiving THR from anganwadi centre	
60.01	Daily / alternatively	4.6
60.02	Weekly	4.5
60.03	Monthly	58.2
60.04	Not given	0.0

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
61	Pregnant women counselled at AWC before pregnancy	50.8
62	Pregnant women who received information from ANM/AWW/ASHA on	
62.01	Child care practices	40.6
62.02	Family planning	34.5
62.03	Nutrition	33.9
62.04	Health	40.0
62.05	Hygiene	41.1
63	Pregnant women anticipated the services of AWC received in the last six months	
63.01	Improved	21.4
63.02	Remained the same	23.7
63.03	Worsened	0.4
63.04	Don't know/can't say	5.3
	FAMILY PLANNING	258
64	Pregnant women informed about the importance of family planning	57.4
65	Pregnant women informed about the importance of family planning by	
65.01	Doctor	3.1
65.02	ANM	37.6
65.03	AWW	33.4
65.04	ASHA	43.3
65.05	Poshan sakhi	9.2
65.06	SHG members	0.8
65.07	Family/friends/relatives	10.6
65.08	Mass media	5.4
65.09	Others	0.4
66	Pregnant women motivated for using family planning methods by	
66.01	Doctor	1.9
66.02	ANM	6.1
66.03	AWW	3.8
66.04	ASHA	13.0
66.05	Poshan sakhi	1.5
66.06	Family/friends/relatives	1.5
66.07	Mass media	0.0
66.08	Others	1.6
67	Pregnant women's reasons for not using family planning methods (n) ¹⁰	202
67.01	Unmet need	14.2
67.02	Wanted to be pregnant	53.9
67.03	Family members not allowed	15.9
67.04	Religion not permitted	1.5
67.05	Others	14.6
68	Pregnant women who received newlywed welcome kit	1.5
69	Pregnant women who found newly-wed welcome kit useful ¹¹	100.0
70	Pregnant women who attended newlywed couple meeting organised by Poshan sakhi in last one year	2.7
	SANITATION AND HYGIENE	258
71	Toilet facility	
71.01	Pregnant women using toilet within the premises	7.8
71.02	Pregnant women using toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	13.4

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
71.03	Pregnant women using shared toilets (2-3 families)	0.0
71.04	Pregnant women using community toilet	0.0
71.05	Pregnant women go for open defecation	78.8
72	Pregnant women who usually wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap	56.9
73	Pregnant women informed/encouraged to wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap by	
73.01	Doctor	3.5
73.02	ANM	25.2
73.03	AWW	31.6
73.04	ASHA	33.6
73.05	Poshan sakhi	7.2
73.06	SHG members	1.9
73.07	Family/friends/relatives	10.7
73.08	IEC material/mass media	4.9
73.09	Others	7.4
74	Occasions on which pregnant women wash hands with soap	
74.01	Before cooking	41.9
74.02	Before having food/feeding the child	69.2
74.03	After cleaning house	65.6
74.04	After cleaning child faeces	46.0
74.05	After defecation	83.6
74.06	Others	0.4
	PARTICIPATION IN JEEViKA INTERVENTIONS	258
75	Pregnant women identified as at nutritional risk/underweight/undernourished by AWW/ASHA/ Poshan sakhi	15.4
76	Pregnant women visited by Poshan sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counsel on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake ¹²	68.5
77	Pregnant women visited at home by Poshan sakhi ¹²	
77.01	Weekly	4.9
77.02	Fortnightly	16.6
77.03	Monthly	9.9
77.04	Quarterly	0.0
77.05	Never visit	68.6
78	Pregnant women visited at home by AWW/ASHA ¹²	
78.01	Weekly	14.8
78.02	Fortnightly	24.0
78.03	Monthly	12.4
78.04	Quarterly	2.5
78.05	Never visit	46.3
79	Pregnant women who have attended monthly food demonstration and counselling sessions for at-risk organized by Poshan sakhi during last six months ¹²	14.9
80	Pregnant women comprehension during home visits/ food demonstration session by Poshan sakhi on ability to ¹³	
80.1	Explains clearly	
80.1.1	Very poor	0.0
80.1.2	Poor	16.8
80.1.3	Medium	0.0
80.1.4	Good	83.2
80.1.5	Very good	0.0

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
80.2	Knowledge about the topic	
80.2.1	Very poor	16.8
80.2.2	Poor	0.0
80.2.3	Medium	16.8
80.2.4	Good	66.4
80.2.5	Very good	0.0
80.3	Ability to solve doubts	
80.3.1	Very poor	0.0
80.3.2	Poor	16.5
80.3.3	Medium	16.8
80.3.4	Good	66.7
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	10.7
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	17.5
83	Pregnant women who worked in last 12 months	15.8
84	Pregnant women worked in the last 12 months for ¹⁴	
84.01	Family members	97.6
84.02	Someone else	0.0
84.03	Self-employed	2.4
85	Pregnant women who worked ¹⁴	
85.01	Throughout the year	37.6
85.02	Seasonally/part of the year	57.3
85.03	Once in a while	5.1
86	Pregnant women who worked in last 12 months and were ¹⁴	
86.01	Paid in cash only	85.6
86.02	Paid in cash and kind	9.7
86.03	Paid in kind only	4.8
86.04	Not paid	
87	Person who decides how the money earned by pregnant women will be used ¹⁵	
87.01	Respondent only	18.0
87.02	Husband only	44.8
87.03	Husband/partner jointly	37.2
87.04	Others	0.0
88	Pregnant women who know any programmes in the area that give loans to women to start or expand a business of their own	31.9
89	Pregnant women who have ever taken loan, in cash or in kind, to start or expand a business	5.6
90	Pregnant women who have organized or participated in any community level programme	10.7

Note:

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=23.
- 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=53.
- 4 Include pregnant women who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan (unweighted): (n)=34.
- 5 Include pregnant women who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan but not following it (unweighted): n=3.
- 6 Include only pregnant women who were informed about importance of early registration (unweighted): (n)=207.
- 7 Include only pregnant women who registered their pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=208.
- 8 Include only pregnant women who received MCP card after registration (unweighted): (n)=160.
- 9 Include only pregnant women who were advised for availing ANC during current pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=186.
- 10 Included only pregnant women not using any family planning method (unweighted): (n)=202.
- 11 Included only pregnant women received newly-wed welcome kit (unweighted): (n)=4.
- 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)=39.
- 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)=06.
- 14 Included only pregnant women who worked in the last 12 months (unweighted): (n)=40.
- 15 Included only pregnant women who worked in the last 12 months and paid in cash(unweighted): (n)=38.

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

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
	Total mothers of children under two years interviewed (n)	562
	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
	JEEViKA led interventions	
1	Households with any Self-Help Group (SHG) member	61.9
2	Households with any village organisation (VO)/ cluster level federation (CLF) members	10.0
3	Households with any Farmer Producer Group member	4.9
4	Households with any member taken loan from JEEViKA in last one year	26.4
5	Types of loan taken	
5.01	Community Investment Fund	16.4
5.02	Vulnerability Fund	4.5
5.03	Revolving Fund	5.0
5.04	Health Risk Fund	1.3
5.05	Food Security Fund	0.4
5.06	Health Fund	0.2
	Public distribution system (PDS)	
6	Households informed about PDS system and its functioning during last one year	51.3
7	Household members received information on PDS system and its functioning from	
7.01	SHG member	0.5
7.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhis	0.4
7.03	VO member	4.1
7.04	CLF member	0.0
7.05	Panchayat representative	39.0
7.06	PDS shopkeeper	13.2
7.07	Others	4.8
8	Household members observed any change in the PDS services in last six months	
9	Changes observed in the PDS services	13.0
9.01	Opens at designated time	11.2
9.02	Regular supply	8.4
9.03	Quality of ration improved	5.2
9.04	Shopkeeper's behaviour improved	4.5
9.05	Received ration as per entitlement	7.0
9.06	Others	0.0
10	Households informed about process for applying ration card in last one year ¹	40.2
	Household assets	
11	Households with separate room for kitchen	66.0
12	Households using improved source of cooking fuel ²	9.6
13	Households using LPG for cooking	8.5
	Agriculture and farming	
14	Households own any agricultural land	72.3
15	Household members informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture during last one year	27.7
16	Household members who were informed/trained about the nutrition sensitive agriculture by	
16.01	VO	6.9
16.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhis	14.3
16.03	Village resource person (VRP)/Krishi Mitra	9.5

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
16.04	Panchayat representative	6.0
16.05	Others	6.9
17	Information/training received by households on	
17.01	Seed selection	23.8
17.02	Fencing	20.3
17.03	Land levelling	18.4
17.04	Multiple crop farming	21.8
17.05	Irrigation techniques	17.2
17.06	Vermi-compost	8.8
17.07	Bio-fertilizers	13.2
17.08	Others	0.5
18	Households who adopted any practices after receiving the information/ training	18.4
	Nutrition garden	
19	Household members attended any meeting/training on nutrition garden during last two years	21.7
20	Household members who were informed about the meeting/training by	
20.01	VO	5.1
20.02	Poshan/Kishori sakhi	13.2
20.03	VRP/ Krishi Mitra	4.8
20.04	Neighbours	2.6
20.05	SHG members	2.9
20.06	Others	2.6
21	Topics discussed in the meeting/training on	
21.01	Fencing	17.1
21.02	Land levelling	15.3
21.03	Seeds selection	16.1
21.04	Multiple cropping	17.6
21.05	Irrigation techniques	12.5
21.06	Vermi-compost	7.7
21.07	Bio-fertilizers	10.4
21.08	Others	0.0
22	Households adopted any practices after the meeting training on nutrition garden	14.3
	MOTHERS' BACKGROUND	
	Self Help Group (SHG) coverage	
23	Mothers who are members of any Self-Help Group (SHG)	56.4
24	Mothers who are members of SHG in the last one year	60.3
	FOOD FREQUENCY AND DIET DIVERSITY	
25	Mothers having information about Poshan sakhi	33.4
26	Mothers informed by Poshan sakhi about	
26.01	Number of meals one should have daily	21.3
26.02	Importance of diverse diet	23.1
26.03	Types of food groups	17.8
26.04	Tiranga Bhojan	13.2
26.05	Food demonstration	9.1
27	Mothers who were advised by Poshan sakhi to have three or more meals in a day (n) ³	117
27.01	3 meals in a day	55.1

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
27.02	4 or more meals a day	36.6
28	Mothers who included Tiranga Bhojan in diet ⁴	80.0
29	Reason for not following the advice given by Poshan sakhi on Tiranga Bhojan (n) ⁵	13
29.01	My preferences are different (by choice)	10.9
29.02	Lack of resources	76.8
29.03	Others	12.3
30	Mothers motivated by someone other than Poshan sakhi to have diverse food daily	
30.01	Doctor	10.6
30.02	ANM	49.2
30.03	AWW	59.1
30.04	ASHA	52.9
30.05	SHG members	3.9
30.06	Family/friends/relatives	14.3
30.07	Others	0.8
31	Mothers having three or more meals in a day	
31.01	<3 meals in a day	22.7
31.02	3 or more meals in a day	77.3
	HEALTH SERVICES DURING PREGNANCY	
	Pregnancy testing kit	562
32	Mothers who know about pregnancy testing kit	77.5
33	Mothers who were told about the pregnancy testing kit by	
33.01	Doctor	17.8
33.02	ANM	23.0
33.03	AWW	22.6
33.04	ASHA	53.2
33.05	Poshan sakhi	5.4
33.06	SHG Members	0.2
33.07	Family/friends/relatives	9.8
33.08	Mass media	7.5
33.09	Others	1.1
34	Mothers who used pregnancy testing kit to confirm the last pregnancy	71.9
35	Mothers who were assisted in pregnancy confirmation by	
35.01	Doctor	22.9
35.02	ANM	8.5
35.03	AWW	6.7
35.04	ASHA	46.6
35.05	Poshan sakhi	0.4
35.06	SHG members	0.0
35.07	Family/friends/relatives	6.4
35.08	Self	4.9
35.09	Others	3.6
36	Mothers' age at the time of first pregnancy	
36.01	Less than 18	20.0
36.02	18 and above	80.0
37	Mothers' total number of pregnancies (includes last pregnancy)	
37.01	3 or less	87.2

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
37.02	More than 3	12.8
	Pregnancy registration	562
38	Mothers who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration	82.3
39	Mothers who were informed about the importance of early pregnancy registration by (n) ⁶	467
39.01	Doctor	3.0
39.02	ANM	41.2
39.03	AWW	61.7
39.04	ASHA	75.8
39.05	Poshan sakhi	7.5
39.06	SHG Member	0.6
39.07	Family/friend/relatives	8.8
39.08	Mass media	2.5
40	Mothers who were helped to get their last pregnancy registered by	
40.01	ANM	38.0
40.02	AWW	57.2
40.03	ASHA	69.3
40.04	Poshan sakhi	4.9
40.05	SHG member	0.7
40.06	Family/friends/relatives	7.6
40.07	Self	1.6
40.08	Others	0.5
41	Mothers registered their last pregnancy with (n) ⁷	535
41.01	ANM	36.5
41.02	AWW	43.6
41.03	ASHA	18.3
41.04	Others	1.6
42	Mothers who know about using Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card for (n) ⁸	522
42.01	ANC services	67.0
42.02	PNC Services	53.5
42.03	Child Immunization	89.4
42.04	Child Growth	43.5
42.05	Early childhood care and education	31.2
42.06	Others	5.6
	Antenatal care (ANC) services received during last pregnancy	562
43	Mothers who were advised to avail antenatal care during last pregnancy	81.4
44	Mothers advised to avail ANC services during last pregnancy by (n) ⁹	468
44.01	Doctor	30.9
44.02	ANM	71.1
44.03	AWW	69.2
44.04	ASHA	79.4
44.05	Poshan sakhi	11.7
44.06	SHG member	1.2
44.07	Family/friends/relatives	17.1
44.08	Mass media	2.2
45	Mothers who received counselling on birth preparedness	79.1
46	Mothers who were counselled for birth preparedness by	

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
46.01	Doctor	22.3
46.02	ANM	53.5
46.03	AWW	53.0
46.04	ASHA	65.8
46.05	Poshan sakhi	8.5
46.06	SHG Member	0.5
46.07	Family/ friends/ relatives	9.8
47	Type of counselling received by Mothers on birth preparedness	
47.01	Identification of place of delivery	62.5
47.02	Transport facility for delivery	53.3
47.03	Arrangement of money	52.8
47.04	Birth attendant	29.6
47.05	Others	29.6
48	Mothers who were informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol	33.2
49	Mothers informed about the harmful effects of consuming tobacco/alcohol by	
49.01	Doctor	3.6
49.02	ANM	15.9
49.03	AWW	17.6
49.04	ASHA	19.5
49.05	Poshan sakhi	3.9
49.06	SHG member	0.7
49.07	Family/friends/relatives	5.7
49.08	Mass media	3.2
49.09	Others	2.9
	ACCESS TO VILLAGE HEALTH SANITATION AND NUTRITION DAY (VHSND)	
50	Mothers who were informed about the importance of VHSND	58.2
51	Mothers informed about the importance of VHSND by	
51.01	Doctor	2.4
51.02	ANM	30.6
51.03	AWW	38.2
51.04	ASHA	47.7
51.05	Poshan sakhi	8.5
51.06	SHG members	0.8
51.07	Family/friends/relatives	0.8
52	Topics discussed on VHSND related to	
52.01	Early registration of pregnancy	44.7
52.02	ANC	51.3
52.03	PNC	45.5
52.04	Danger sign during pregnancy	29.7
52.05	Birth preparedness	37.1
52.06	Family planning	43.0
52.07	Child health	51.8
52.08	Nutrition	40.7
52.09	Sanitation and hygiene	42.1
53	Mothers who did not attend any VHSND because of	

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
53.01	Family member not allowed	0.8
53.02	By choice/ wish	3.4
53.03	Didn't get time	13.5
53.04	Others	3.1
53.05	Don't know	7.7
	INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS)	562
54	Mothers' knowledge about entitlement from anganwadi centre (AWC)	
54.01	Take home ration (THR)	96.6
54.02	Eggs	96.4
54.03	Hot cooked meal (HCM)	6.6
55	Mothers told about food entitlements from AWC by	
55.01	AWW	91.3
55.02	ASHA	45.6
55.03	Poshan sakhi	6.3
55.04	SHG members	1.1
55.05	Family/friend/relatives	9.4
55.06	Others	1.4
56	Mothers received entitlements during last pregnancy	
56.01	THR	96.0
56.02	Eggs	95.9
56.03	HCM	5.6
57	Mothers who received THR/Eggs/Hot cooked meal after pregnancy registration at AWC	
57.01	Within a week after pregnancy registration	9.5
57.02	After a week	10.1
57.03	After one month	74.6
57.04	Don't know/ don't remember	2.5
58	Mothers who persistently received THR from anganwadi centre	
58.01	Daily/alternatively	5.2
58.02	Weekly	5.0
58.03	Monthly	85.2
58.04	Not given	0.7
59	Mothers counselled at AWC before delivery of last child	68.5
60	Mothers who received information from ANM/AWW/ASHA on	
60.01	Child care practices	57.1
60.02	Family planning	48.8
60.03	Nutrition	37.9
60.04	Health	49.5
60.05	Hygiene	46.5
61	Mothers anticipation on the services of AWC received in the last six months	
61.01	Improved	28.3
61.02	Remained the same	37.0
61.03	Worsened	1.4
61.04	Don't know/can't say	1.8
	HEALTH SERVICES DURING DELIVERY AND POST NATAL CARE	562
62	Place where mothers delivered their last baby	
62.01	Home	17.7

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
62.02	In transit	0.4
62.03	Government health facilities	80.1
62.04	Private health facilities	1.7
63	Mothers who were advised about institutional delivery	85.6
64	Mothers advised about institutional delivery by	
64.01	Doctor	21.6
64.02	ANM	55.0
64.03	AWW	53.3
64.04	ASHA	72.8
64.05	Poshan sakhi	8.1
64.06	SHG member	0.5
64.07	Family/friends/relatives	17.2
64.08	Mass media	0.9
65	Mothers who know about the payments/benefits if the delivery takes place in a government hospital	83.0
66	Mothers who knew about payments/benefits from	
66.01	Doctor	7.6
66.02	ANM	43.0
66.03	AWW	56.6
66.04	ASHA	67.2
66.05	Poshan sakhi	6.7
66.06	SHG member	0.9
66.07	Family/friends/relatives	9.5
66.08	Mass media	3.6
66.09	Others	0.2
67	Mothers who got maternity entitlement payments from government through	
67.1	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	
67.1.1	Yes	58.3
67.1.2	Payment is being currently processed	0.1
67.1.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	0.4
67.2	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)/ Mamta Yojana	
67.2.1	Yes	48.2
67.2.2	Payment is being currently processed	0.7
67.2.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	0.9
67.3	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)	
67.3.1	Yes	34.7
67.3.2	Payment is being currently processed	1.0
67.3.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	1.1
67.4	Adarsh Dampati Yojna (ADY)/ Mahtari Express	
67.4.1	Yes	32.3
67.4.2	Payment is being currently processed	0.5
67.4.3	Don't know/ Don't remember	0.6
68	Mothers who were visited at house within 7 days of delivery by	
68.01	ANM	16.1
68.02	AWW	26.4
68.03	ASHA	59.7
69	Mothers who were visited at house within 42 days of delivery by	

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
69.01	ANM	19.1
69.02	AWW	27.2
69.03	ASHA	50.9
	FAMILY PLANNING	562
70	Mothers who were informed about the importance of family planning	69.4
71	Mothers informed about the importance of family planning by	
71.01	Doctor	7.3
71.02	ANM	43.5
71.03	AWW	38.4
71.04	ASHA	57.4
71.05	Poshan sakhi	7.9
71.06	SHG members	0.6
71.07	Family/friends/relatives	8.0
71.08	Mass media	3.3
71.09	Others	0.2
72	Mothers motivated for using family planning methods by	
72.01	Doctor	5.5
72.02	ANM	10.8
72.03	AWW	8.4
72.04	ASHA	18.9
72.05	Poshan sakhi	1.4
72.06	Family/friends/relatives	2.5
72.07	Mass media	0.8
72.08	Others	0.1
73	Mothers reasons for not using family planning methods (n) ¹⁰	395
73.01	Unmet need	11.3
73.02	Wanted to be pregnant	44.9
73.03	Family members not allowed	30.3
73.04	Others	13.4
	SANITATION AND HYGIENE	562
74	Toilet facility	
74.01	Mothers using toilet within the premises	7.8
74.02	Mothers using toilet outside the premises (not shared, other than the household members)	16.0
74.03	Mothers using shared toilets (2-3 families)	0.6
74.04	Mothers using community toilet	0.0
74.05	Mothers go for open defecation	75.6
75	Mothers who usually wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap	57.0
76	Mothers informed/encouraged to wash hands with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap by	
76.01	Doctor	4.7
76.02	ANM	27.8
76.03	AWW	32.9
76.04	ASHA	38.1
76.05	Poshan sakhi	8.1
76.06	SHG members	1.4
76.07	Family/friend/relatives	9.0
76.08	Mass media	3.3

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
76.09	Others	1.9
77	Occasions on which mothers wash hands with soap	
77.01	Before cooking	43.3
77.02	Before having food/feeding the child	81.1
77.03	After cleaning house	63.6
77.04	After cleaning child faeces	67.0
77.05	After defecation	84.2
77.06	Others	1.0
	PARTICIPATION IN JEEViKA INTERVENTIONS	562
78	Mothers who were identified as nutritional risk/ underweight/ undernourished by AWW/ASHA/ Poshan sakhi	17.6
79	Mothers who were visited by Poshan sakhi/ AWW/ASHA at home and counsel on taking IFA tablets/ THR/ food intake ¹¹	60.0
80	At risk mothers who were visited at home by Poshan sakhi ¹¹	
80.01	Weekly	7.4
80.02	Fortnightly	2.1
80.03	Monthly	18.3
80.04	Quarterly	4.2
80.05	Never visit	68.0
81	At risk mothers who were visited at home by AWW/ASHA ¹¹	
81.01	Weekly	6.3
81.02	Fortnightly	6.4
81.03	Monthly	25.6
81.04	Quarterly	5.3
81.05	Never visit	56.4
82	Mothers who have attended monthly food demonstration and counselling sessions for at-risk organized by Poshan sakhi during last six months ¹¹	17.2
83	Mothers comprehension during home visits/ food demonstration session by Poshan sakhi on ability to ¹²	
83.1	Explains clearly	
83.1.1	Very poor	18.2
83.1.2	Poor	15.9
83.1.3	Medium	53.6
83.1.4	Good	12.3
83.1.5	Very good	0.0
83.2	Knowledge about the topic	
83.2.1	Very poor	18.2
83.2.2	Poor	36.1
83.2.3	Medium	42.1
83.2.4	Good	3.6
83.2.5	Very good	0.0
83.3	Ability to solve doubts	
83.3.1	Very poor	18.2
83.3.2	Poor	15.9
83.3.3	Medium	53.6
83.3.4	Good	12.3
83.3.5	Very good	0.0
84	Mothers who have attended any special health camps for women mobilized by	9.0

	INDICATORS: Intervention area	(%)
	ANM/AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in last one year	
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	24.0
86	Mothers who worked in last 12 months	17.4
87	Mothers worked in the last 12 months for ¹³	92
87.01	Family members	99.4
87.02	Self-employed	0.6
88	Mothers who worked ¹³	
88.01	Throughout the year	33.9
88.02	Seasonally/part of the year	57.6
88.03	Once in a while	8.6
89	Mothers who worked in last 12 months and were ¹³	
89.01	Paid in cash only	91.7
89.02	Paid in cash and kind	6.5
89.03	Paid in kind only	0.6
89.04	Not paid	1.1
90	Person who decides how the money earned by mothers will be used ¹⁴	
90.01	Respondent only	15.1
90.02	Husband only	20.4
90.03	Husband/partner jointly	64.5
91	Mothers who know any programmes in the area that give loans to women to start or expand a business of their own	34.2
92	Mothers who have ever taken loan, in cash or in kind, to start or expand a business	8.5
93	Mothers who have organized or participated in any community level programme	14.5

Note:

- 1 Include only those households with no ration card (unweighted): (n)=82.
- 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=117.
- 4 Include mothers who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan (unweighted): (n)=74.
- 5 Include mothers who have heard about Poshan sakhi and were explained about Tiranga bhojan but not following it (unweighted): (n)=13.
- 6 Include only mothers who were informed about importance of early registration (unweighted): (n)=467.
- 7 Include only mothers who registered their pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=535.
- 8 Include only mothers who received MCP card after registration (unweighted): (n)=522.
- 9 Include only mothers who were advised for availing ANC during last pregnancy (unweighted): (n)=468.
- 10 Include only mothers not using any family planning method (unweighted): (n)=395.
- 11 Include only mothers who were identified as nutrition at risk by AWW/ASHA/Poshan sakhi in the last three months (unweighted): (n)=93.
- 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)=15.
- 13 Include only mothers who worked in last 12 months (unweighted): (n)=92.
- 14 Include only mothers who worked in last 12 months and paid in cash (unweighted): (n)=87.

RIPPLE EFFECT ON CHILD

Children under two years (0-23 months)

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	%	%	%
	Estimated sample of children (n)	500	500	1000
	Total children interviewed (n) ¹	559	618	1177
1	Distribution of children by age groups			
1.01	0-5 months [n]	26.4 [154]	24.3 [17]	25.2 [328]
1.02	6-8 months [n]	11.9 [69]	11.8 [74]	11.8 [143]
1.03	9-11 months [n]	15 [75]	13 [76]	13.8 [151]
1.04	12-17 months [n]	25.1 [143]	30.3 [177]	28.1 [320]
1.05	18-23 months [n]	21.6 [118]	20.7 [117]	21.1 [235]
2	Sex of the child			
2.01	Boy	54.9	51.2	52.8
2.02	Girl	45.1	48.8	47.2
3	Birth interval from last sibling (n)²	330	355	685
3.01	<1 year	5.6	3.3	4.3
3.02	1-2 years	17.2	16.3	16.7
3.03	2-4 years	47.2	48.9	48.2
3.04	> 4 years	30	31.5	30.9
4	Child with multiple birth	1.4	0.4	0.8
5	Birth order			
5.01	First child	40.8	38.4	39.5
5.02	Second child	24.1	24.2	24.1
5.03	Third child	19.8	17.6	18.6
5.04	Fourth or later child	15.3	19.8	17.8
6	Religion			
6.01	Hindu	95.5	97	96.4
6.02	Others (put note)	4.5	3.0	3.6
7	Ethnicity			
7.01	Scheduled caste (SC)	11.5	14.2	13.1
7.02	Scheduled tribe (ST)	70.8	53.7	61.1
7.03	Other backward classes (OBC)	11.2	22.1	17.4
7.04	Others ³	6.5	10	8.4
8	Household size			
8.01	3 or less members	24.4	24	24.2
8.02	4-6 members	67.2	63.5	65.1
8.03	7 or more members	8.4	12.5	10.7
9	BIRTH CARE			
9.01	Place of delivery			
i	Home	17.2	24.3	21.2
ii	In transit	2.7	2.2	2.4
iii	Government health facility	78.5	69.5	73.4
iv	Private health facility	1.6	3.9	2.9
9.02	Given first bath after birth			
i	Immediately	3.9	5.2	4.6
ii	After few minutes	1.1	2.3	1.8
iii	After hours	12.2	12	12.1
iv	After days	81.2	78.8	79.9
v	Don't know	1.6	1.6	1.6
10	HOME AND TRANSIT DELIVERY (n)	104	115	219
10	Cut umbilical cord with⁴			
i	Blade given in Mamta kit/new blade	67.5	72.8	70.9
ii	Scissor	7.1	2.9	4.4
iii	Knife	4	0.3	1.7
iv	Used blade	3.4	6.7	5.5
v	Hasiya	2.9	1.5	2
vi	Others	4.9	6.5	5.9

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
vii	Don't know	10.2	9.3	9.6
10	Substance applied on umbilical after cutting⁴			
i	Dettol	8.3	2.3	4.5
ii	Antiseptic cream/lotion	10	2.9	5.5
iii	Oil	29.1	35.1	32.9
iv	Cow dung	0.9	0	0.3
v	Turmeric	16.1	17.9	17.3
vi	Ash	0	3.2	2
vii	Others ⁵	12.8	13.6	13.3
viii	Don't know	22.9	25	24.2
11	PRELACTEAL CARE			
11.01	Child put to breast (in mean hours)[sd] ⁶	13.53 [24.88]	10.30 [15.64]	11.84 20.61
i	In less than one hour	21.9	18.7	20.1
ii	In one hour	21.2	28.2	25.2
11.02	Child fed colostrum at birth ⁷	87.0	85.3	86
11.03	Child given fluid/water to drink in first three days after delivery	7.0	5.4	6.1
11	In first three days after delivery child given	559	618	1177
i	Milk such as tinned, powdered/fresh animal milk or Infant formula	3.1	2.2	2.6
ii	Plain water	0.9	0.2	0.5
iii	Sugar or glucose water or Gripe water	0	0.3	0.2
iv	Janam ghutti			
v	Sugar-salt water solution	0.8	0.2	0.5
vi	Honey	0.6	1.2	0.9
vii	Others ⁸	1.3	1.1	1.2
12	BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES			
12.01	Early initiation of breastfeeding ⁹	31	30.2	30.5
i	0-12 months	31.6	28	29.6
ii	13-23 months	30.2	32.4	31.5
12.02	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ^{9a}	93.0	96.9	95.1
12.03	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (12-15 months) ^{9b}	93.7	97.2	95.8
13	COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING PRACTICES			
13	Fluid given to child yesterday (n)^{9c}	405	444	849
i	Plain water	45.6	49.5	47.8
ii	Other than mother milk	5.2	7.3	6.4
iii	Milk such as tinned, powdered/fresh animal milk	2.9	3.5	3.2
iv	Gripe water	1.3	0.5	0.8
v	Infant formula	4.6	3.6	4.0
vi	Jaggary water	0.4	1.1	0.8
vii	Tea	8.4	6.0	7.1
viii	Fruit juice	1.0	2.4	1.8
ix	Clear broth	13.2	13.4	13.3
x	Curd/butter milk			
xi	Others	2.6	1.4	1.9
13.02	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6-8 months) ^{9d}	28.6	22.9	25.4
13	Minimum dietary diversity^{9e}	13.3	16	14.9
i	6-11 months	2.3	4	3.2
ii	12-17 months	18.5	17.7	18
iii	18-23 months	21.1	27.8	24.9
13	Minimum meal frequency^{9f}	25.7	30.1	28.2
i	6-11 months	16	12.1	13.9
ii	12-17 months	35.7	38.8	37.6
iii	18-23 months	26.2	38.9	33.2
13.1	Minimum acceptable diet^{9g}	10.1	13.2	11.9
i	6-11 months	2.3	2.7	2.5
ii	12-17 months	15.2	15.4	15.3
iii	18-23 months	13.9	22.7	18.8

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
13.1	Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods^{9h}	34.5	36.4	35.6
i	6-11 months	16.2	15.5	15.8
ii	12-17 months	45.2	44.7	44.9
iii	18-23 months	44.9	49	47.2
13.1	Children ever breastfed⁹ⁱ	99.7	100	99.9
i	0-11 months	99.5	100	99.8
ii	12-23 months			
13.1	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years^{9j}	91.3	86.1	88.5
13.1	Age-appropriate breastfeeding^{9k}	57.1	59.6	58.5
i	0-5 months	93	96.9	95.1
ii	6-23 months	44.2	47.7	46.2
13.1	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months^{9l}	93	97.3	95.3
13.1	Child given solid food yesterday (n)^{9c}	437	470	907
i	Any porridge or gruel (kheer, dal, bhat, soft khichdi)	34.8	42	38.9
ii	Any commercially fortified baby food	3.4	4	3.7
iii	Any bread, roti, chapati, rice, odles, idli, upma or any other foods made from grain	21.7	21.1	21.4
iv	Any pumpkin, carrot, squash or sweet potato that is yellow or orange	7	8.4	7.8
v	Any white potatoes, white yam, cassava, or other food made from roots	29.4	33	31.5
vi	Any dark green leafy vegetables	18.2	13.2	15.4
vii	Any ripe mango, papaya, grapes, banana, watermelon, cantaloupe or jackfruit	9.4	11.3	10.5
viii	Any other local fruits or vegetables (jamun, bare, singhada, etc)	1.8	1.3	1.5
ix	Any dry fruits (raisins, dry dates etc)	0.4	0.1	0.3
x	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils	22.9	28	25.8
xi	Any nuts	1.6	1.9	1.7
xii	Any cheese, curd or other food made from milk	1.3	0.8	1
xiii	Any oil, ghee/butter	10.3	10.5	10.4
xiv	Any sugary foods (biscuits, chocolates, sweets, candies, cakes, etc)	36.9	38.4	37.7
xv	Any food made from besan laddoo, bhujia, etc	5.3	6.3	5.9
xvi	Any junk foods (pkt. food like namkeen, wafer, kurkure etc)	5.4	8.6	7.2
xvii	Any food made from Maida odles, sewain, etc	2.1	6.2	4.4
xviii	Eggs	13.4	15.8	14.7
xix	Fresh or dried fish or shellfish	2.7	2.7	2.7
xx	Chicken, duck, or other birds	6.9	6.6	6.8
xxi	Any other meat	1.2	0.5	0.8
xxii	Any other	0.4	0.1	0.2
14	UTILIZATION OF ICDS			
14.01	Aware about ICDS for child	84.7	79.6	81.8
14.02	Informed about ICDS services for children by			
i	Doctor	3	3.8	3.4
ii	ANM	34.9	26.1	29.9
iii	AWW/ASHA	80.9	76.1	78.2
iv	Poshan sakhi	7.3	2.5	4.6
v	Family/friends/relatives	5.6	5	5.3
vi	Others	0.8	1.1	0.9
14.03	Informed about ICDS services for children in			
i	VHSND	53.3	39.8	45.6
ii	Health camps	5.9	2.9	4.2
iii	Home visits by ASHA/AWW	46.5	42.8	44.4
iv	Home visits by Poshan sakhi	3.5	0.3	1.7
v	Maitri baithak	2.4	0.3	1.2
vi	Social drives	1.9	2	2
vii	ICE material	1.7	1.5	1.6
viii	Others	5.8	6.8	6.3
14.04	Received any services from ICDS/AWC	89.4	89.2	89.3
14.05	Received Take Home Ration (THR) from AWC	86.7	86	86.3

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
14.06	Frequency of THR received			
i	Regular	57	60.6	59
ii	Sometime	29.1	25.1	26.9
15	CHILD MORBIDITY			
15	Ever suffer from any of the following health problem	21.6	17.5	19.3
i	Birth defect	2.2	1	1.5
ii	Pneumonia/respiratory infection	8.4	8.2	8.3
iii	Asthma/allergy	3.1	3.1	3.1
iv	Jaundice	1.8	2.4	2.1
v	Typhoid	0.7	0	0.3
vi	Malaria/dengue	4.1	5.6	4.9
vii	Measles	6.1	3.7	4.7
15.02	Had fever/cough in the last two weeks	33.1	38.7	36.3
i	Seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough ¹⁰	75.9	65.5	69.6
15.03	Suffer from Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in last two weeks¹¹	7.2	2.3	4.4
15.04	Suffer from Diarrhoea in last two weeks	27.3	23.3	25.1
i	Seek advice or treatment for the diarrhoea ¹²	70.7	68.1	69.3
ii	Gave ORS packet or salt and sugar to stop diarrhoea ¹²	67	58	62.2
iii	Administered zinc/goli to stop diarrhoea ¹²	38.7	44.1	41.6
16	IMMUNIZATION STATUS			
16	Have a MCP card/card for vaccination	93.5	90.7	91.9
i	Card seen	80	84.3	82.4
ii	Card not seen	13.5	6.5	9.5
16	New born care (children with MCP card and card seen)¹³	391	353	744
i	Polio			
a	Polio (OPV 0) (given at birth) ^{13,14}	90.5	86.4	88.1
b	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV 1) ^{13,15}	93.8	91.9	92.7
c	OPV 2 ^{13,16}	89.1	88.7	88.8
d	OPV 3 ^{13,17}	88.3	84.6	86.1
e	IPV (Inactivated Polio Vaccine) ^{13,17}	53.5	52.9	53.1
f	OPV Booster ^{13,19}	36.6	37.3	37
ii	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG)^{13,14}	97.2	95.5	96.2
iii	Pentavalent			
a	Pentavalent 1 ^{13,15}	89.2	91.3	90.4
b	Pentavalent 2 ^{13,16}	84.8	87.2	86.2
c	Pentavalent 3 ^{13,17}	82.1	83.5	82.9
iv	Measles			
a	Measles (1 st dose) ^{13,18}	79.5	80.1	79.9
b	Measles (2 nd dose) ^{13,19}	50.5	47.1	48.5
v	Vitamin A			
a	Vitamin A (1 st dose) ^{13,18}	74.7	78.9	77.2
b	Vitamin A (2 nd dose) ^{13,19}	17.6	17	17.2
c	Vitamin A (3 rd Dose) ^{13,19}	2.7	4.3	3.6
vi	Hepatitis (given at birth)^{13,14}	77.7	75.1	76.2
vii	Japanese encephalitis			
a	Japanese encephalitis (J E) 1 ^{13,18}	21.5	26.6	24.5
b	Japanese encephalitis (J E) 2 ^{13,19}	7.6	10.2	9.2
viii	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT) booster^{13,19}	56	48.4	51.5
16	Full immunisation^{19a} (12-23 months with MCP card)	75.8	79.1	77.8
16	Any vaccination (all children 0-23 months)	95.6	94.9	95.2
17	PERSONAL HYGIENE			
17.01	Sanitation/defecation			
i	Using toilet	1.3	0.9	1
ii	Open defecation	35.8	28.7	31.8
iii	Child too small	62.9	70.4	67.2
17.02	Disposal of child stool if child too small (n)²⁰	361	440	801

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
i	In toilet	1.9	1.3	1.5
ii	In drainage	15.8	20.8	18.8
iii	Open garbage	40.5	34.5	36.9
iv	Any open space	41.9	43.4	42.8
17.03	Wash hand after child defecation	98.2	95.2	96.5
17.04	Proper handwashing²¹	58.7	53.1	55.5
17.05	Ever done body massage of the child	93.3	88.3	90.5
i	Currently doing body massage²²	91	88.3	89.5
ii	Frequency of massage^{22a}			
a	At least once in a day	92.1	92.6	92.4
b	Alternate day	6.5	5.6	6
c	Weekly	1.1	1.3	1.2
d	Monthly	0.3	0.6	0.5
17.06	Child bathing (In general)			98.3
i	Everyday	57	67	62.7
ii	Alternate day	32.6	25.2	28.4
iii	Weekly	4	3.5	3.8
iv	Not regular	6.4	4.2	5.2
17.07	Exposure to indoor air pollution			
i	Tobacco smoke	4.5	4.6	4.5
ii	Other smoke	13.1	18.2	16
18	WEIGHT AND GROWTH MEASUREMENT			
18.01	Weighed at the time of birth	92.1	88	89.7
18.02	Height/length of measured at the time of birth	3.7	3.8	3.7
18.03	Health workers (ANM/AWW/ASHA/Doctors) discuss about child's nutritional status with caregiver in the last one year	34.1	26.9	30
18.04	Discuss about child's nutritional status in the last one year with			
i	AWW	27	21.7	24
ii	ANM	20.3	18	19
iii	Doctor	8.5	8.5	8.5
iv	ASHA	20.2	13.3	16.3
v	Others	1.1	0	0.5
18.05	Ever suffered from under nutrition since birth	6.7	4.5	5.4
18.06	Ever admitted or enrolled in any health facility related to under-nutrition	2.7	2.1	2.4
18.07	Weighed in the last three months	80.4	70	74.5
18.1	Number of times weighed in the last three months			
i	One time	23	24.7	23.9
ii	Two times	25.5	24.6	25
iii	Three or more times	31.8	20.7	25.5
	Nutritional status at the time of survey²³			
19	Boys aged 0-2 years	301	311	612
19.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	7.34 [1.90]	7.36 [1.94]	7.35 [1.92]
19.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	70.57 [8.07]	70.17 [8.94]	70.36 [8.52]
19.03	Height-for-age < -2SD ²⁴ (stunted)	26.9	27.8	27.4
19.04	Height-for-age < -3SD ²⁴ (severely stunted)	12.5	11.2	11.8
19.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD ²⁵ (wasted)	38	37	37.4
19.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD ²⁵ (severely wasted)	14.3	12.9	13.5
19.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD ²⁶ (underweight)	44	37.4	40.4
19.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD ²⁶ (severely underweight)	13.8	10.8	12.1
19.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD ²⁶ (obese)	2.9	1.6	2.2
19.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months ²⁷	12.78 [2.17]	12.87 [1.83]	12.83 [1.99]
19.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6 months ²⁸	13.92 [1.27]	14.06 [1.75]	13.99 [1.53]
19.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) ²⁹	1.0	0.2	0.5
20	Girls aged 0-2 years	257	306	563
20.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	6.80 [1.88]	6.87 [1.84]	6.84 [1.86]

	Key Indicators	Intervention*	Control*	Total
20.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	68.18 [9.07]	68.52 [8.75]	68.37 [8.89]
20.03	Height-for-age < -2SD ³⁰ (stunted)	23.9	27.4	26
20.04	Height-for-age < -3SD ³⁰ (severely stunted)	8.9	13.4	11.6
20.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD ³¹ (wasted)	26.8	34.2	31.1
20.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD ³¹ (severely wasted)	9	13	11.3
20.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD ³² (underweight)	34.7	37.8	36.5
20.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD ³² (severely underweight)	8.5	12.7	11
20.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD ³² (obese)	1.8	1	1.4
20.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months ³³	12.43 [1.37]	12.63 [1.53]	12.54 [1.46]
20.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6 months ³⁴	13.65 [1.38]	13.57 [1.34]	13.61 [1.36]
20.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) ³⁵	5.3	4.8	5
21	All children aged 0-2 years	558	617	1175
21.01	Mean weight (kg [SD])	7.09 [1.91]	7.12 [1.91]	7.10 [1.91]
21.02	Mean length (cm [SD])	69.46 [8.62]	69.35 [8.62]	69.40 [8.75]
21.03	Height-for-age < -2SD ³⁶ (stunted)	25.5	27.6	26.7
21.04	Height-for-age < -3SD ³⁶ (severely stunted)	10.8	12.3	11.7
21.05	Weight-for-height < -2SD ³⁷ (wasted)	32.8	35.6	34.5
21.06	Weight-for-height < -3SD ³⁷ (severely wasted)	11.8	12.9	12.5
21.07	Weight-for-age < -2SD ³⁸ (underweight)	39.8	37.6	38.6
21.08	Weight-for-age < -3SD ³⁸ (severely underweight)	11.4	11.7	11.6
21.09	Weight-for-age > +1SD ³⁸ (obese)	2.4	1.3	1.8
21.1	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child in 0-6 months ³⁹	12.61 [1.82]	12.75 [1.68]	12.68 [1.75]
21.11	Mean Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) (cm [SD]) of child more than 6 months ⁴⁰	13.80 [1.33]	13.82 [1.25]	13.71 [1.29]
21.12	MUAC < 11.5 cm (severe acute malnutrition) ⁴¹	4.9	4.8	4.9

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)=104, Control (n)=115 and Total (n)=219.
- 5 Others include cotton/thread/nothing etc.
- 6 Included children who have ever breastfed and time of putting child to breast was known (unweighted): Intervention=556 Control=612 Total=1168.
- 7 Included children who have ever breastfed (unweighted): Intervention=556 Control=612 Total=1168.
- 8 Others include fortified/animal milk, tea, sugar water, 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)=154, Control (n)=174 and Total (n)=328.
- 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)=96, Control (n)=112 and Total (n)=208.
- 9c Included children aged 6-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=399, Control (n)=360 and Total (n)=759.
- 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)=69, Control (n)=74 and Total (n)=143
- 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 ladoo, 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)=75, Control (n)=71 and Total (n)=146.
- 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.
- 9l 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)=181, Control (n)=229 and Total (n)=410.
- 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)=142, Control (n)=129 and Total (n)=271.
- 13 Include only children with MCP/vaccination card and card seen.
- 14 Included child aged 0-23 months (unweighted): Intervention (n)=446, Control (n)=532 and Total (n)=978.
- 15 Included child more than or equal to 1 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=432, Control (n)=522 and Total (n)=954.
- 16 Included child more than or equal to 2 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=412, Control (n)=497 and Total (n)=909.
- 17 Included child more than or equal to 3 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=388, Control (n)=475 and Total (n)=863.
- 18 Included child more than or equal to 9 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=281, Control (n)=329 and Total (n)=610.
- 19 Included child more than or equal to 16 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)= 139, Control (n)= 162 and Total (n)= 301.
- 19a Included child more than or equal to 12 month (unweighted): Intervention (n)=219, Control (n)=264 and Total (n)=483. *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)=361, Control (n)=440 and Total (n)= 744.
- 21 Proper handwashing: Usually wash hand with bar soap/detergent/liquid soap.
- 22 Includes only children who have ever done massage (unweighted): Intervention (n) 520, Control (n)=568 and Total (n)=1088.
- 22a Includes only children who are currently doing massage (unweighted): Intervention (n) 466, Control (n)=492 and Total (n)=958.
- 23 Included children whose anthropometry measurement were completed for nutritional status assessment.
- 24 Included only unflagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=290, Control (n)=304 and Total (n)=594.
- 25 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=282, Control (n)=302 and Total (n)=584.
- 26 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=299, Control (n)=308 and Total (n)=607.
- 27 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=77, Control (n)=87 and Total (n)=164.
- 28 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=224, Control (n)=223 and Total (n)=447.
- 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)=224, Control (n)=223 and Total (n)=447.
- 30 Included only unflagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=253, Control (n)=302 and Total (n)=555.
- 31 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=250, Control (n)=296 and Total (n)=546.
- 32 Included only unflagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=253, Control (n)=305 and Total (n)=558.

- 33 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=76, Control (n)=87 and Total (n)=163.
- 34 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=180, Control (n)=219 and Total (n)=399.
- 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)=180, Control (n)=219 and Total (n)=399.
- 36 Included only un flagged cases for height-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=543, Control (n)=606 and Total (n)=1149.
- 37 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-height (unweighted): Intervention (n)=532, Control (n)=598 and Total (n)=1130.
- 38 Included only un flagged cases for weight-for-age (unweighted): Intervention (n)=552, Control (n)=613 and Total (n)=1165.
- 39 Included only children age 0-6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=153, Control (n)=174 and Total (n)=327.
- 40 Included only children age more than 6 months with MUAC >5 but <27 cm (unweighted): Intervention (n)=404, Control (n)=442 and Total (n)=846.
- 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)=404, Control (n)=442 and Total (n)=846.

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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