



Baseline Study of Mother Child Wellbeing Partnership Program (MCWPP)

The MCWPP or Nurture Every Future - Poshan Nepal aims to improve the wellbeing of children and their mothers in five targeted districts of Nepal. The activities of this program aim to increase availability and consumption of nutritious foods, improve quality and equitable health systems, improved knowledge and adoption of positive Maternal, Infant, Child Health and Nutrition (MICHN) behaviors, improve food safety and WASH and increase women's control over household decision-making. This baseline study of the assessed key indicators to establish benchmarks for the program's impact and identify critical areas of intervention.

Study Areas



DAILEKH DISTRICT

Aathbis Municipality
Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality
Dungeshwor Rural Municipality
Gurans Rural Municipality
Thantikandh Rural Municipality

SURKHET DISTRICT

Bheriganga Municipality
Birendranagar Municipality
Barahatal Rural Municipality
Gurbhakot Municipality
Lekabesili Municipality

BANKE DISTRICT

Bajnath Rural Municipality
Duduwa Rural Municipality
Janaki Rural Municipality
Khajura Rural Municipality
Rapti Sonari Rural Municipality

RAUTAHAT DISTRICT

Chandrapur Municipality
Garuda Municipality
Ishnath Municipality
Katahariya Municipality
Rajdevi Municipality

KAILALI DISTRICT

Bhajani Municipality
Ghodaghodi Municipality
Godawari Municipality
Janaki Rural Municipality
Kailari Rural Municipality

Sampling Strategy

Quantitative



1,750

Household Survey Conducted
Among Mothers of Children
Under 5 Years of Age

(Multi staged systematic random sampling)

50

Health Facility Assessment

(Simple random sampling)

Qualitative



10

(2 per District)

Focus Group Discussions



30

Key Informant Interview (KII)

5

Focal Person of Local Implementing
Partner Organization

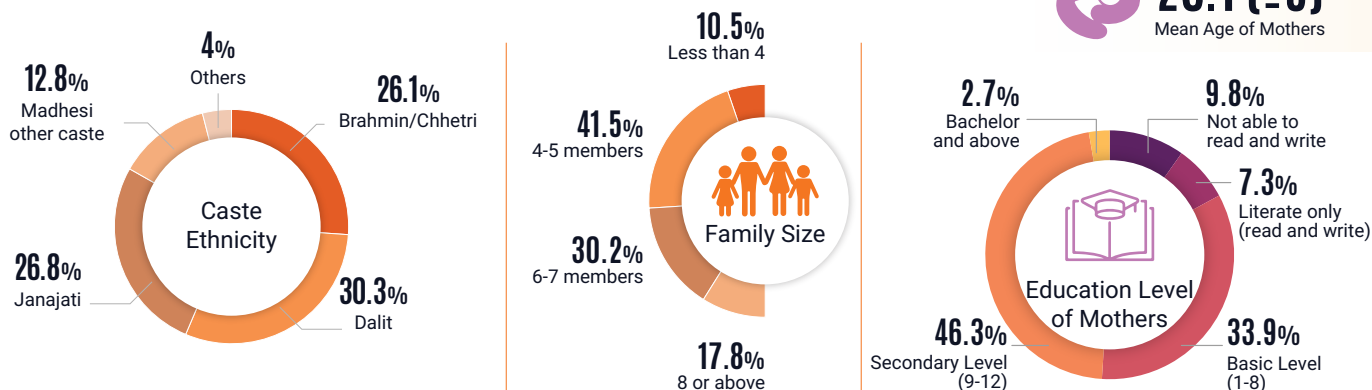
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Focal Person of Local Government

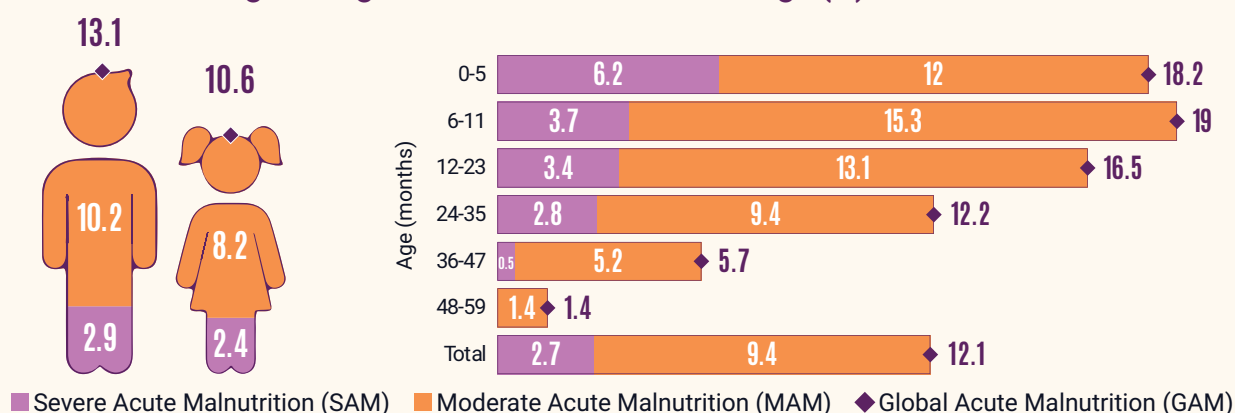
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KII with Community Business Facilitator (CBF)
Farm-based Advisor (FBA)

Household Characteristics of Mothers

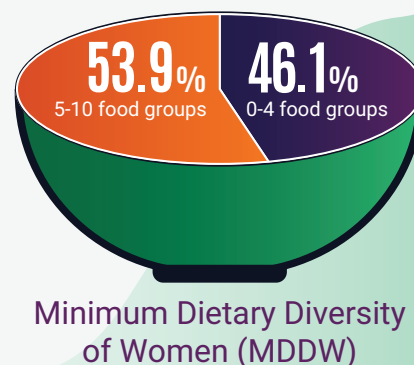
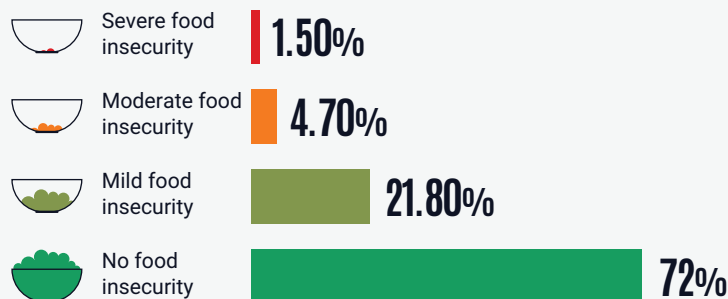


Prevalence of Wasting Among Children Under 5 Years of Age (%)



Result Area 1-Increased Availability and Consumption of Nutritious Foods

Food Insecurity: Food Insecurity Experience Scale



“There are many challenges related to food security like low socio-economic status, land unavailability, animals attack etc. Along with it, open border is a problem as the local crops don't get market because people tend to visit India for cheaper foods”

Kailari VDC, Godawari Agricultural Section Head

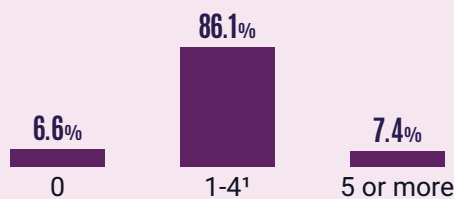
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Children (MDDC) Aged 6-23 Months

55.8%
5-8 food groups
(Meeting MDD)

44.2%
0-4 food groups
(Not meeting MDD)



Households Utilizing Climate Smart Practices (N=16)



Note: Climate smart practices relate with i) soil management, ii) water management, and iii) crop production improvement practices

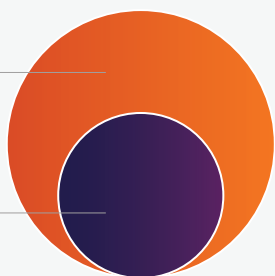
Result Area 2-Improved Quality and Equitable Health Systems

Antenatal Care Visits

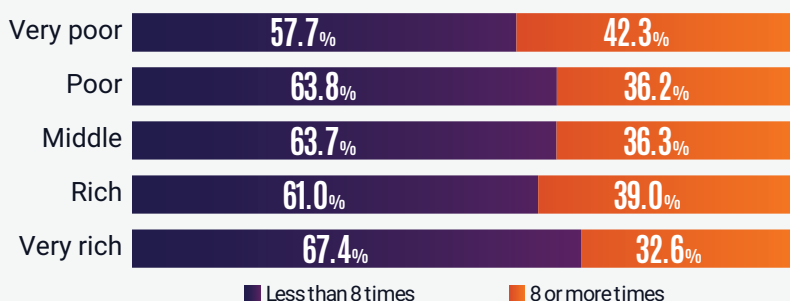
At Least 8 Times ANC
Visits During Recent Birth

61.9%
Less than 8
times

38.1%
8 or more
times



ANC Visits at Least 8 Times by Wealth Quintile



Health Facilities Meeting Minimum Standard of Quality of Care Either in Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health

Type of Health Facility (N=50)

Primary Health Care Center **25%**

Primary Hospital **6.1%**

Health Post **8.3%**

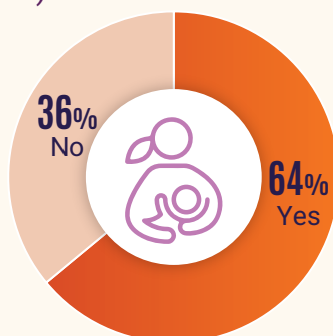
Birthing Center



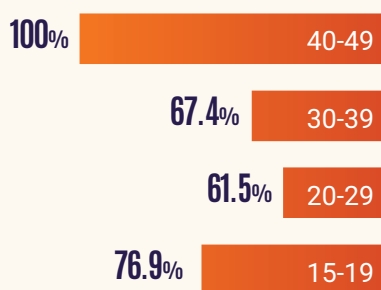
Note: The minimum standard of quality of care measured included nine standards: i) access to soap and running water or alcohol-based hand disinfectant, ii) safe disposal of infectious waste, iii) sterilization equipment, iv) trained staff, v) quality assurance, vi) clinical guidelines, vii) availability of essential amenities, viii) having breastfeeding or nutrition corner and ix) access to essential medicines and commodities.

Result Area 3-Improved Knowledge and Adoption of Positive Maternal, Infant, Child Health and Nutrition (MICHN) Behaviors

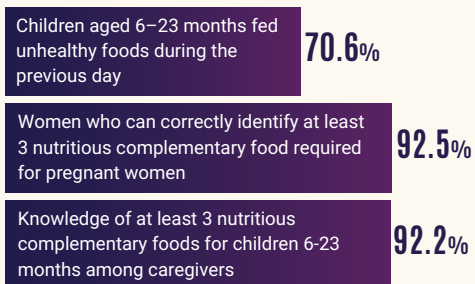
Mothers Practicing Exclusive Breastfeeding (0-5 months child)



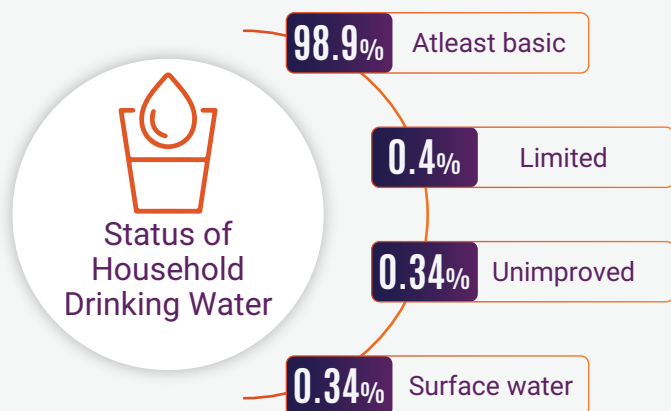
Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age of Mothers



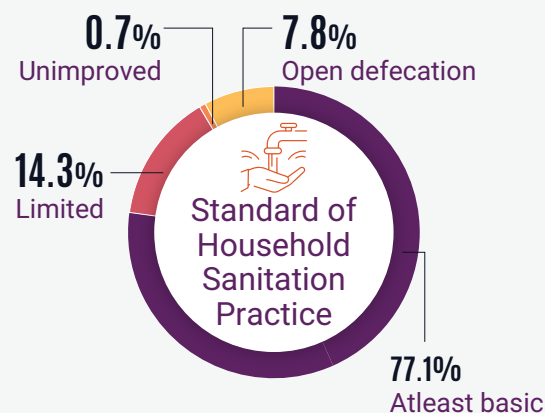
Knowledge and Practice of Nutritional Behaviour



Result Area 4-Improved Food Safety and WASH

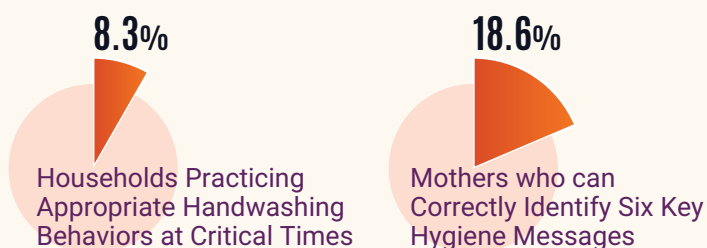


Note: Water from improved source and collection time within 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing



Note: Basic means use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households

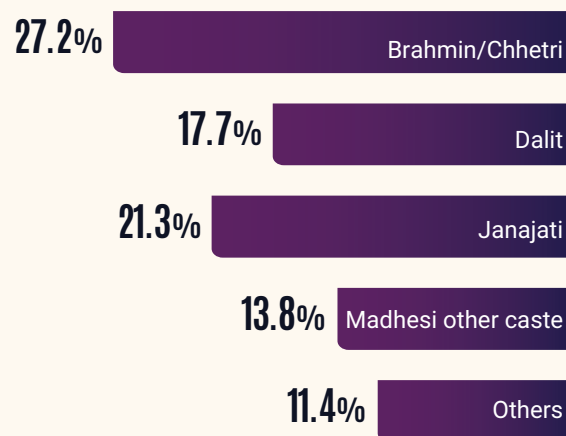
WASH Related Knowledge and Practice



Food safety

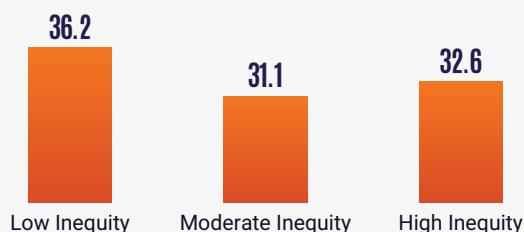


Safe Food Handling and Storage by Caste/Ethnicity



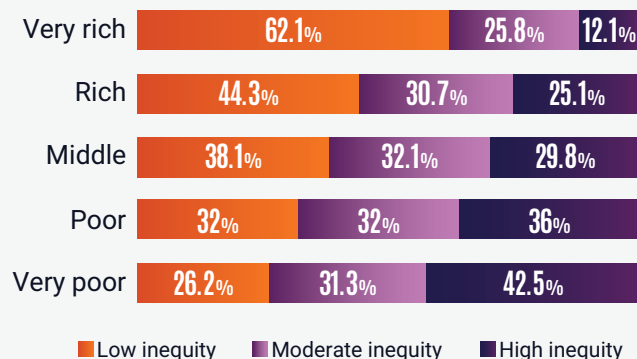
Result Area 5-Increased Control of Women Over Household Decision-making

Percentage of People Supported through/by CARE who Report Gender Equitable Attitudes Towards Social Norms (GEM Scale)



Note: The GEM Scale (Gender-Equitable Men Scale) is a research tool designed to measure attitudes toward gender norms, roles, and behaviors, particularly in the context of masculinity and gender equity. It evaluates individual beliefs about gender relations, including equitable and inequitable norms, across areas such as intimate relationships, household responsibilities, violence, and reproductive health.

Inequity Status by Household Wealth Quintile



Women Participation in Household Decision-making in Production and Use of Household Income to Improve Diet



NURTURE EVERY FUTURE: POSHAN NEPAL



care

iDE



medicine
for all people