















Suaahara: Overview

Goal: Improve the nutritional status of women and children < 2 years

Result 1:

Household nutrition, health and hygiene behaviors improved

Result 2:

Use of quality nutrition and health services by women and children increased

Result 3:

Consumption of diverse and nutritious food by women and their families increased

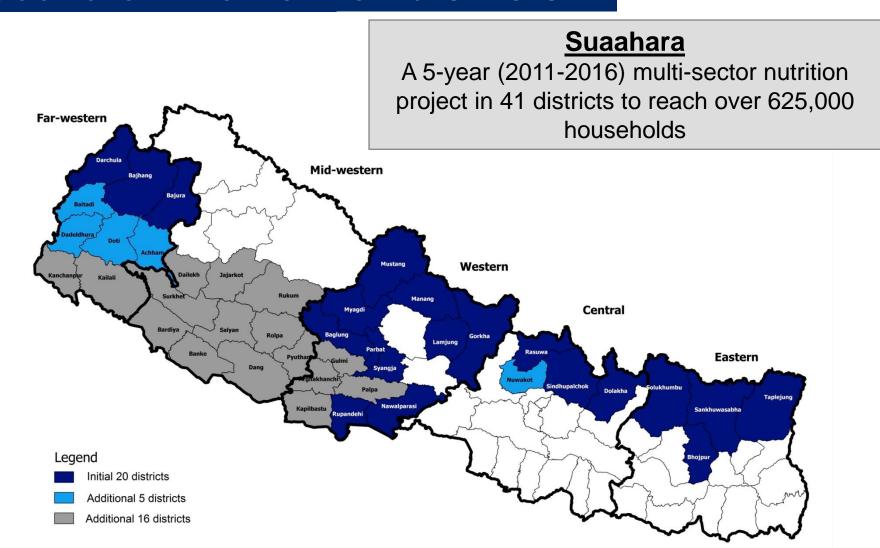
Result 4:

Coordination on nutrition between government and other actors strengthened





Suaahara: Intervention districts







Suaahara: Program components

Health

- Essential Nutrition Actions
- Essential Hygiene Actions
- Maternal, newborn and child health services
- Family planning

Non-health

- Homestead food production (HFP)
- WASH

Cross-cutting themes

- Social behavior change communication
- Nutrition Governance
- Gender and Social Inclusion
- Capacity Building
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

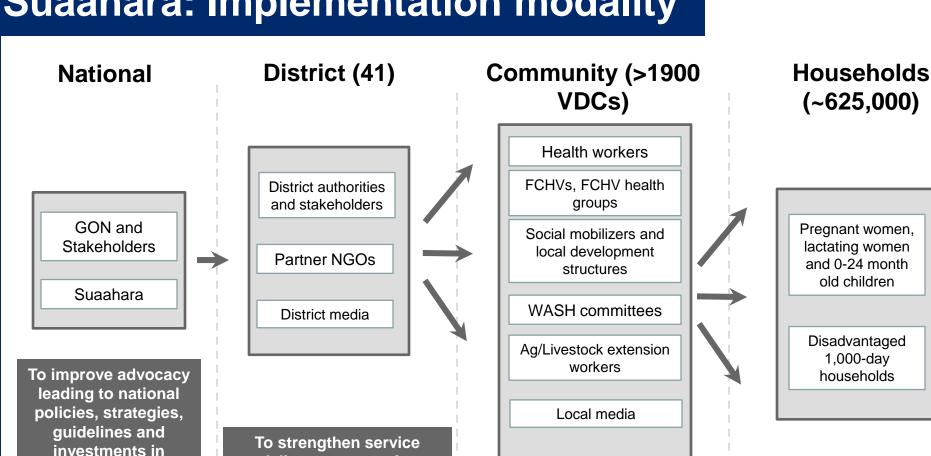


nutrition



Suaahara: Implementation modality

delivery systems for



nutrition To improve access to quality services

To support community for improved family actions on nutrition



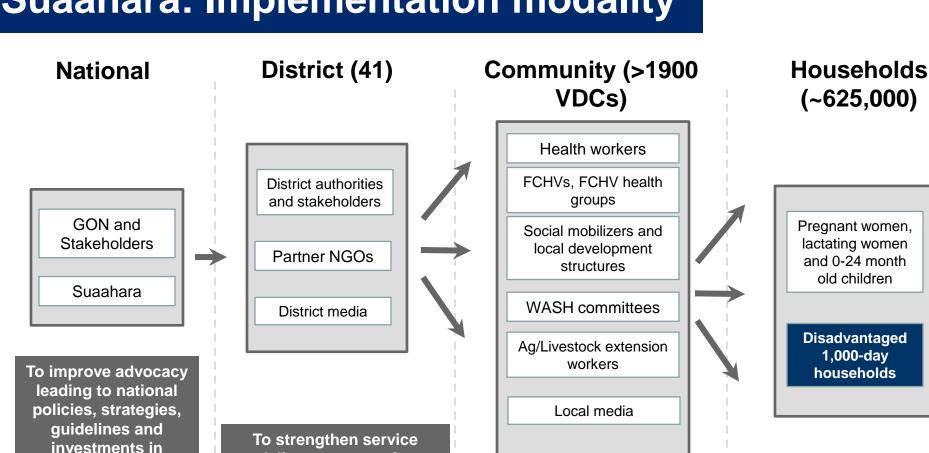
nutrition



Suaahara: Implementation modality

delivery systems for

nutrition



To improve access to quality services

To support community for improved family actions on nutrition











Characteristics of DAGs

Characteristics

- Defined by government-set criteria
- Often geographically, socially or economically isolated
- Lack of involvement in local governance
- Lack of access to information and services

Suaahara used social mapping, with local authorities, to identify DAG VDCs/wards and 1,000 days households





Strategies to reach DAGs

Suaahara uses targeted strategies tailored to 1,000 days DAG households' and communities' needs

- Facilitation of health facility management operations committees to increase involvement of 1,000 days DAG women and to improve service quality in DAG communities
- Intensive social mobilization and engagement through local development structures – Ward Citizen Forums (WCFs) and Community Awareness Centers (CACs)
- Targeted provision of WASH and HFP material inputs





Strategies to reach DAGs

Intensive Social and behavior change communication

- Inter-personal communication: Group meetings, cooking demonstrations, home visits (through frontline workers) and DAG peer facilitators
- Mass media: Weekly radio drama and call-in show (national) and radio discussion groups in DAG communities







What has been achieved?

2013 2014

	Dalit	Non Dalit		Dalit	Non Dalit
Dietary Diversity	44.4	58.5	Dietary Diversity	61.7	62.5
Minimum Acceptable Diet	38.9	52.1	Minimum Acceptable Diet	52.4	54.6
Colostrum feeding	85.5	90.9	Colostrum feeding	93.8	95

Its not only that the values for most IYCF indicators are increased, but also the gap between Dalits and non Dalits have narrowed significantly.

















Program Design

- While Suaahara is district-wide, specialized delivery platforms to reach 1,000 days DAG households are required
- Establishing these platforms takes time, given the geographic diversity and intensive social mobilization activities
- Working through local development structures in DAG communities can help ensure local resources and support are focused on their needs
- Research on the effect of Suaahara's targeted approach to reach 1,000 days DAG households on nutrition-related behaviours is underway





