# IUNS 21st ICN International Congress of Nutrition

"From Sciences to Nutrition Security"





## Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15-20 October 2017





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Buenos Aires, Argentina, 15-20 October 2017
Sheraton Buenos Aires Hotel & Convention Center

# USING TARGETED BENEFICIARY SURVEYS TO MEASURE NUTRITION OUTCOMES IN LOW-RESOURCE SETTINGS FOLLOWING INTENSIVE INTERVENTIONS

Examples from the SPRING Project in Bangladesh and Ghana

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#### IUNS 21"ICN International Congress of Nutrition

### "From Sciences to Nutrition Security"

Surner Party, Physiology, 25-20 Oracler 200

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## **Conflict of Interest Disclosure**

I have no conflict of interest to report in relation to this presentation.







## **SPRING Project**

Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally

## **Mission**

**Strengthen** global and country efforts to **scale up** high impact nutrition practices

**Prevent** stunting and anemia; first 1,000 days

**Link** agriculture and nutrition under Feed the Future and Global Health

**Create** social and behavior change for improved nutrition outcomes

USAID centrally-funded Cooperative Agreement (October 1, 2011–September 30, 2018)

## **Partners**













## Multi-sectoral approach to improving nutrition

First 1,000 days window







Health



**WASH** 

Photo by: Drik/USAID



## SPRING M&E and Research

- All countries 
   results framework and tailored M&E/research plan
- Challenges measuring behavior change
  - Short time frame
  - Dilution of effect among the general population (direct beneficiaries – fraction of population)



## **Evaluation Question**

Can beneficiary-based surveys (BBS)
help projects/programs address some
challenges of measuring behavior
change in low resource settings?

BBS -> Sample frame includes only people/households/ facilities known to have been exposed to project interventions



## Two examples:

Bangladesh and Ghana



# Bangladesh Intervention: Farmer Nutrition Schools (FNS)

 Multisectoral adaptation of earlier HFP and FFS approaches, adding nutrition and hygiene to all sessions







### Methods

## Bangladesh

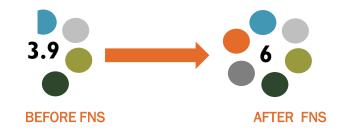
- Proxy baseline (2011-12) and endline (2017) derived from secondary analysis of the Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance Project (FSNSP) survey rounds (population-based)
- SPRING "Cohort Study" of FNS beneficiaries (BBS)
  - Change in outcomes before and after FNS
    - P1 immediately before FNS
    - P2 immediately after FNS
    - P3 one year after FNS
    - N=386 PLW, women with children <2 at time of P1</li>



# Results: Bangladesh Cohort Study Women's Diet Diversity

Female participants in SPRING's FNS program adopted recommended practices of eating more food groups, and their dietary diversity significantly improved.

Average # of food groups consumed in past 24 hours by FNS women

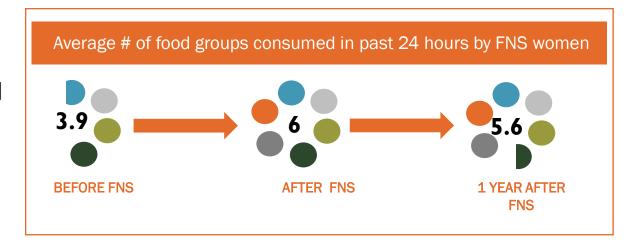




# Results: Bangladesh Cohort Study Women's Diet Diversity

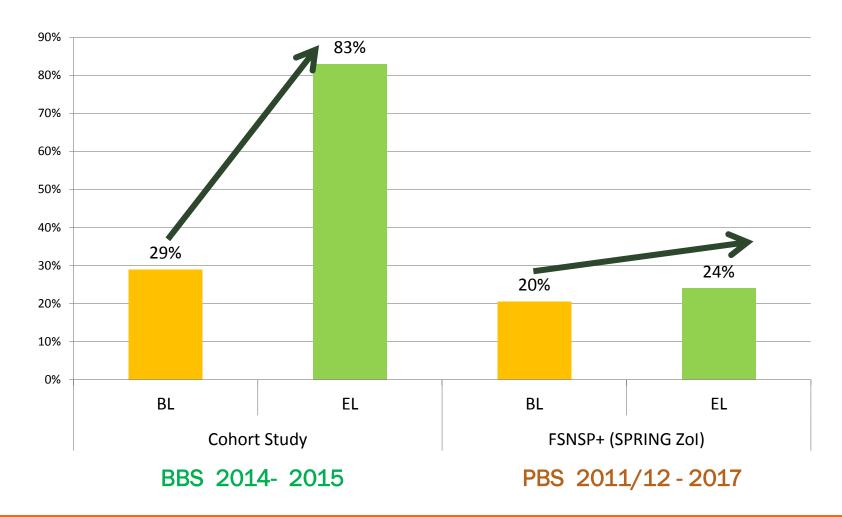
Female participants in SPRING's FNS program adopted recommended practices of eating more food groups, and their dietary diversity significantly improved.

One year later, diet diversity remained high.





## Cohort Study vs. Population Level Results % of women consuming 5+ food groups



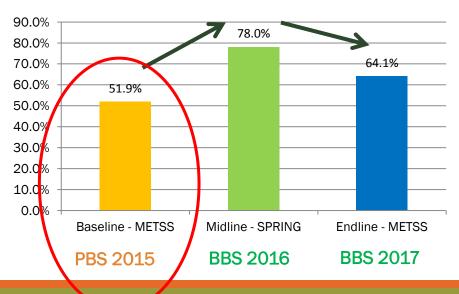


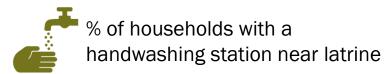
## Ghana Midline Survey Results Handwashing Knowledge and Practice

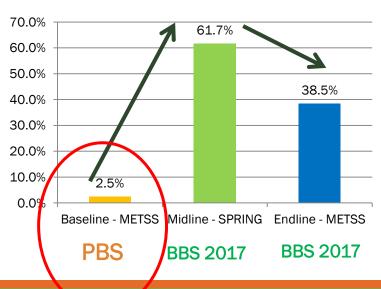
After ~one year of intensive work with "1,000 Day Households", handwashing knowledge and practices improved in SPRING-supported villages, Some dropoff one year later.



% of respondents knowing at least 3 critical moments for handwashing









# Beneficiary-Based Surveys (BBS) — Considerations

- Detecting behavior change
  - BBS helps ameliorate dilution issues
- Comparability with existing survey data
  - Possible issues related to timing, sampling, question wording, and indicator definition
- Purpose
  - Change within target population or general population?



## Conclusion

- BBS → important insights on nutrition outcomes
- BBS can complement population-based surveys; ideally use both
- Intensive, multi-sectoral interventions among beneficiaries → behavior change in relatively short term
- Scale and sustainability—future challenges





