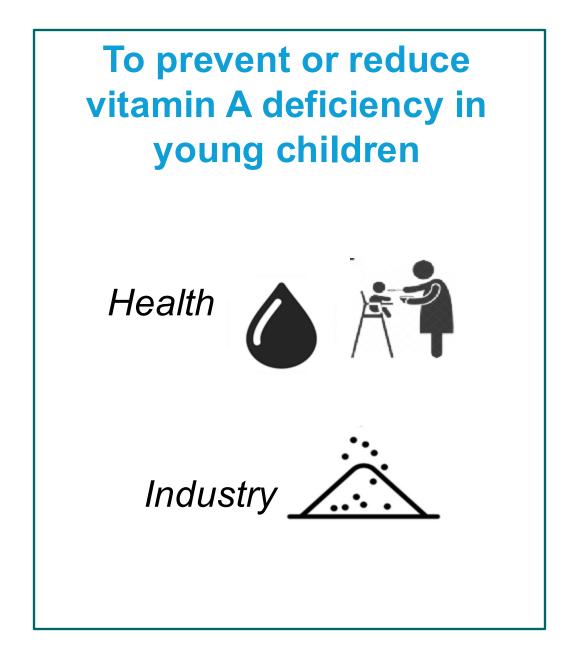
Measuring Inequalities in Co-Coverage of Multi-Sector Nutrition Interventions: Findings from the One Nutrition Coverage Survey- Bangladesh

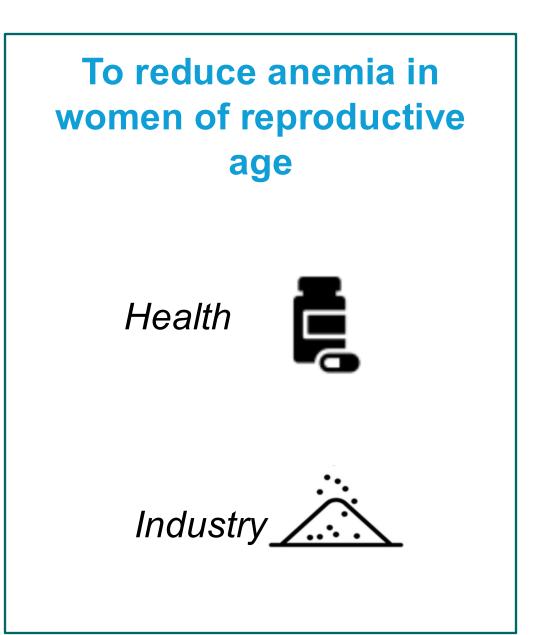
Swetha Manohar
Nutrition, Diets, and Health
International Food Policy Research Institute



Reducing malnutrition in key populations requires receipt of multiple interventions, often delivered by different sectors







Monitoring coverage is critical to support the scaling process.

One Nutrition Coverage Survey Objectives

- Generate district-level coverage and co-coverage estimates for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions
- Demonstrate assessment of equity in coverage by highlighting approaches to produce disaggregated estimates
- Develop guidance for implementation considerations (design, indicators/ analysis, costs) for integrating questions/modules into large-scale household surveys.

Survey methods

- Cross-sectional population-based survey (4 districts)
- Data collection period: February June 2025
- Multi-stage cluster sampling (background):
 - Step 1: Randomly sampled (PPS): 164 Enumeration Areas (EA)
 - Step 2: Simple random sampling of 20 HH/ EA
- Sample size: 3251 households
- Target population of interest:
 - owomen of reproductive age (15-49y)
 - owomen of reproductive age (15-49y) w/ birth (live & still) in past 2y
 - ochildren (0-9y)
 - oadolescents (10-19y)*

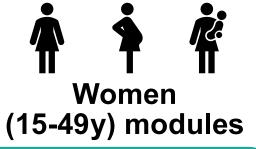




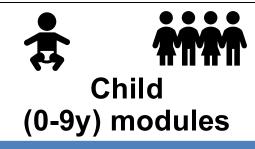
Data collection: Household interviews



- HH Roster
- Demographics
- Asset ownership
- Access to amenities
- WASH
- Nutr-sensitive ag
- Social protection
- Access to fortifiable food vehicles



- Birth history
- Micronutrient supp
- Food supp
- Antenatal care services
- Postnatal care services
- Nutrition counseling
- Deworming



- Breastfeeding & IYCF counseling
- Micronutrient supp
- Food supp
- Growth monitoring
- Nutrition counseling & education
- Screening SAM + referral
- Immunization
- Deworming
- ORS
- School feeding



Adolescent (10-19y) modules

- Micronutrient supp
- Nutrition counseling & education
- Deworming
- School feeding

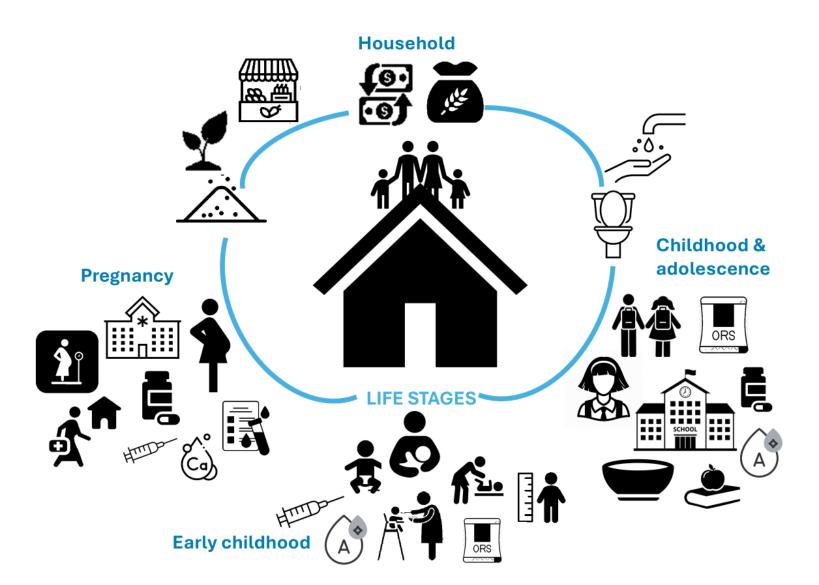
Measures:

- From or adapted from DHS/MICS/LSMS
- Piloted

HH-level multi-sectoral nutrition interventions mapped to national policies & programs

Analysis: Coverage and co-coverage (clustering)

'Co-coverage' measures clustering of interventions



By life stage

Interventions recommended for:

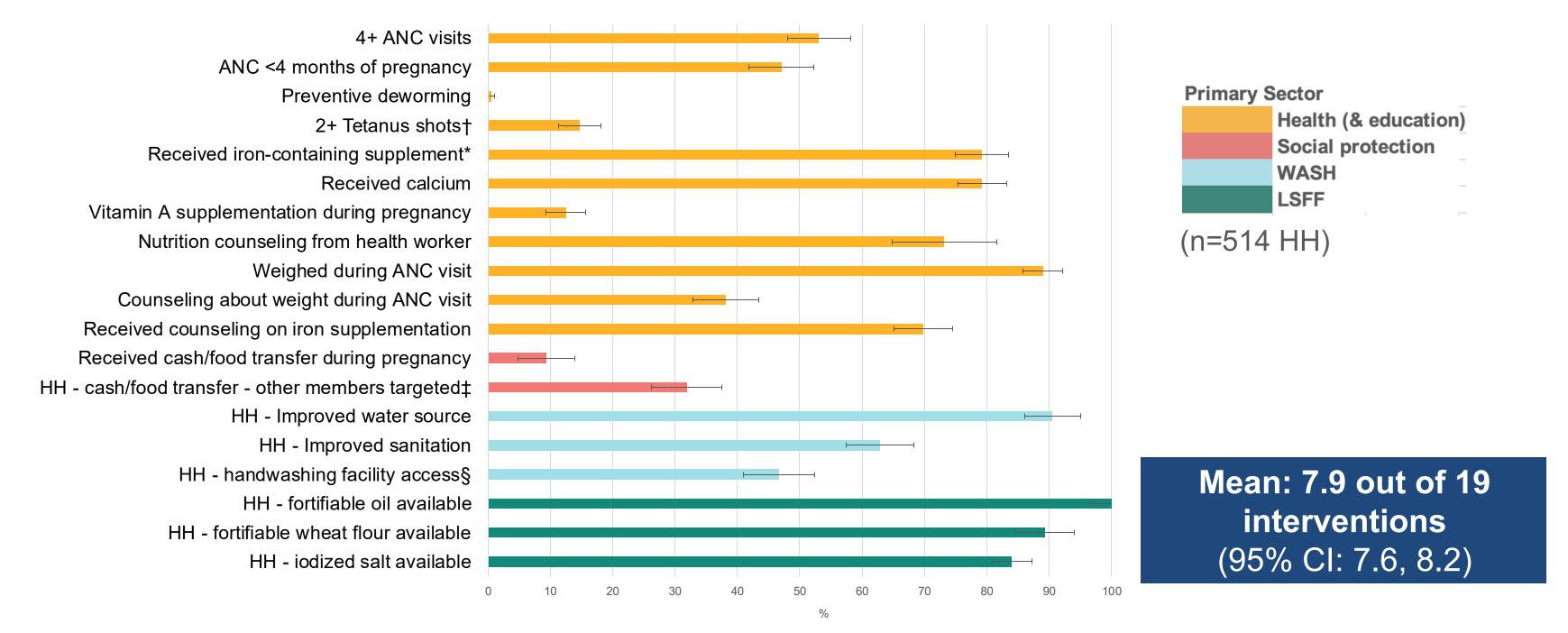
- Pregnancy
- Adolescence
- Early childhood <2y
- Preconception (women of reproductive age)

By public health program/problem

Interventions to address:

- Stunting reduction (first 1000 days)
- Anemia control
- Vitamin A deficiency control

Pregnancy: On average, women received less than half of interventions during pregnancy; several critical services during ANC (timing & frequency) remain low.



Note: Target population includes WRA with live & stillbirth in the past 2 years. ANC: antenatal care; HH: household; MSN: multisectoral nutrition

^{† %} women (aged 15-49 years) with a live birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey who received 2 or more tetanus shots during their pregnancy that led to a live birth

^{*} includes iron supplement, iron-folic acid, multiple-micronutrient supplement

[‡] pregnancy women are excluded from this coverage estimation

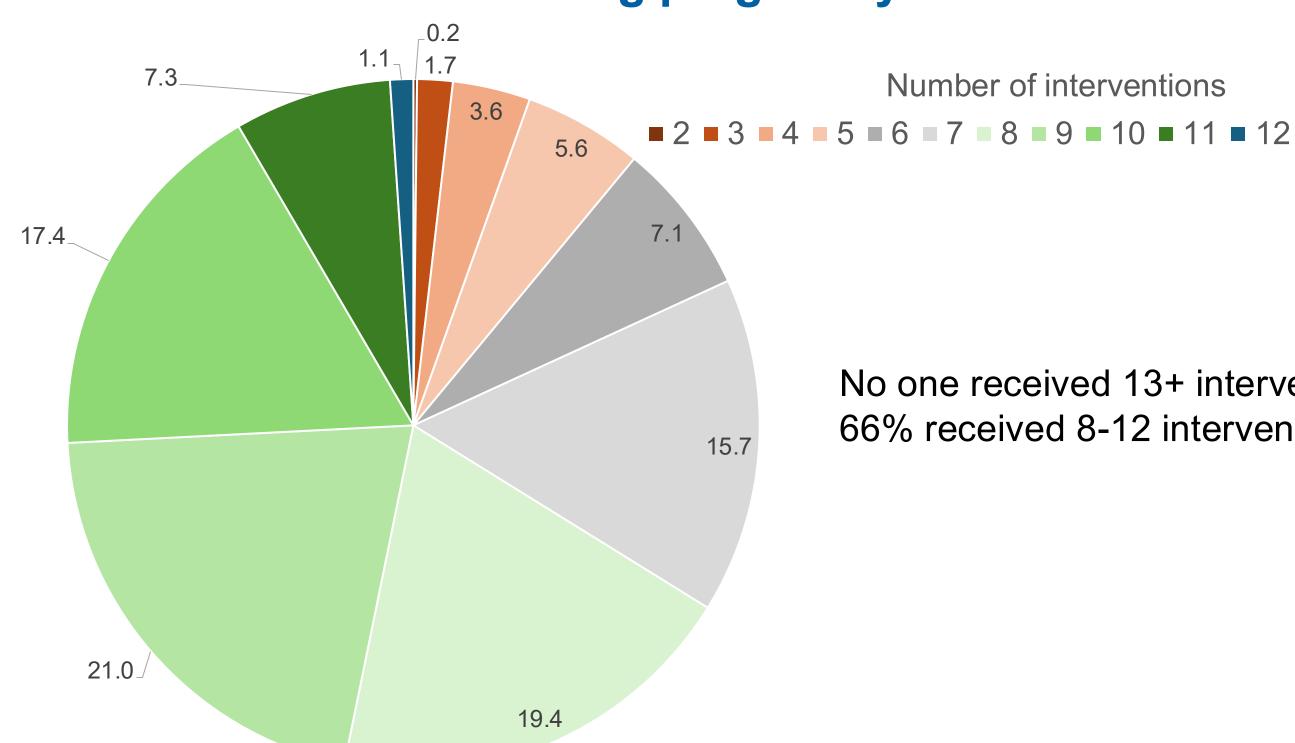
[§] Includes running water & soap



Co-coverage: Number of multisectoral nutrition interventions during pregnancy

Using raw total number of interventions

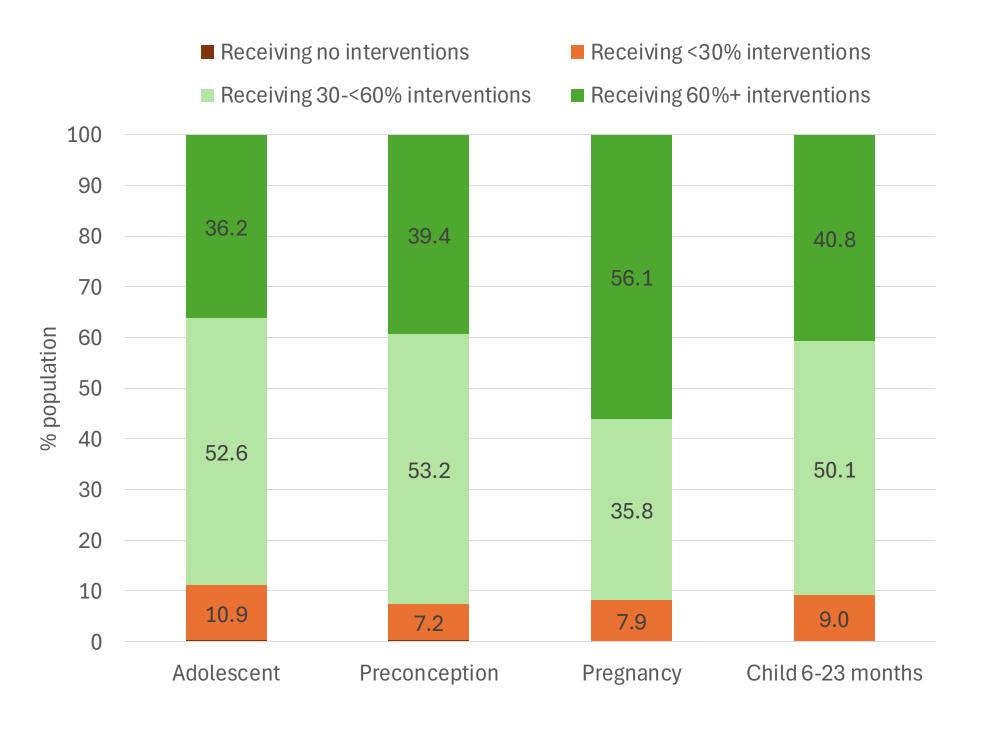
%HHs



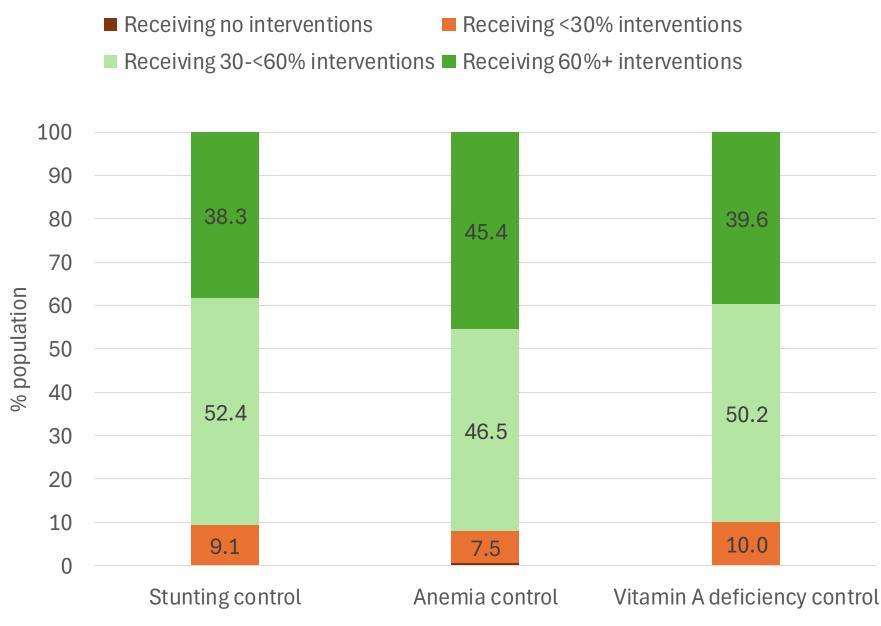
No one received 13+ interventions 66% received 8-12 interventions

Using standardized % of interventions

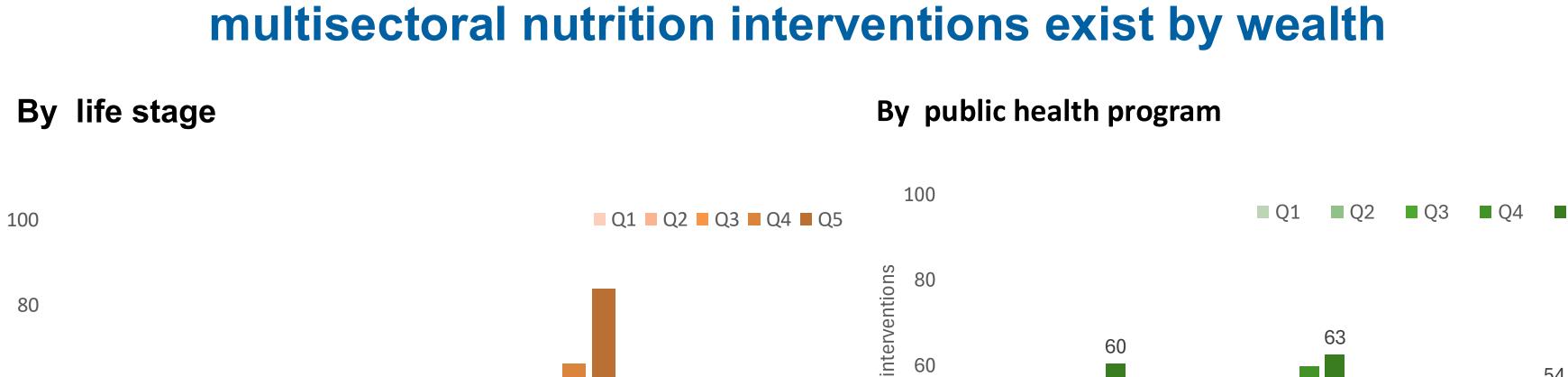
% population by co-coverage levels, by life stage

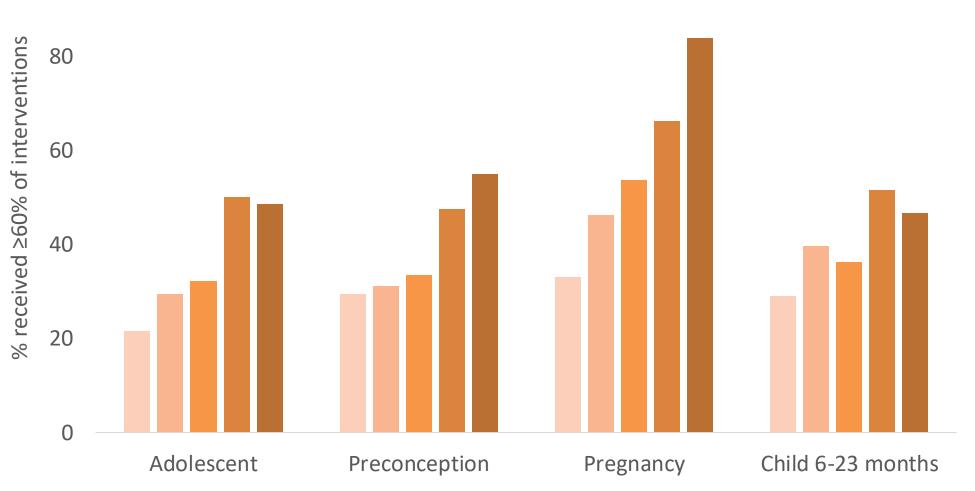


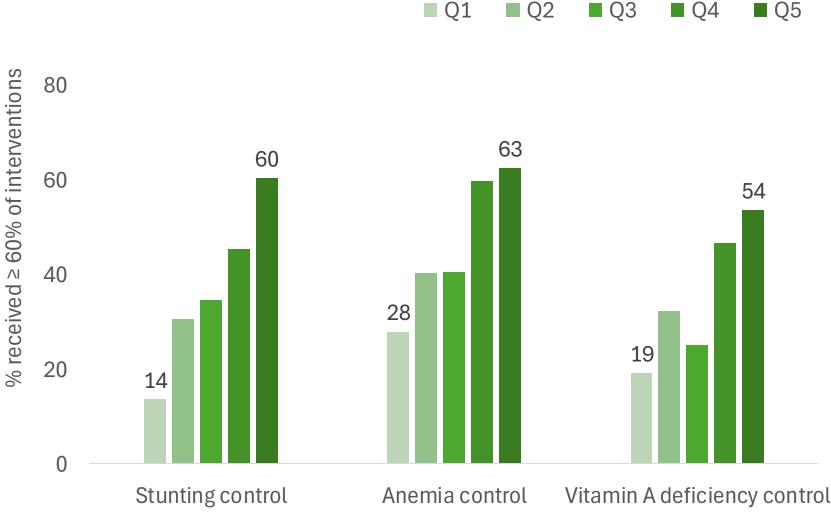
% population by co-coverage levels, by public health program



Inequalities in co-coverage among HHs receiving >60% of multisectoral nutrition interventions exist by wealth



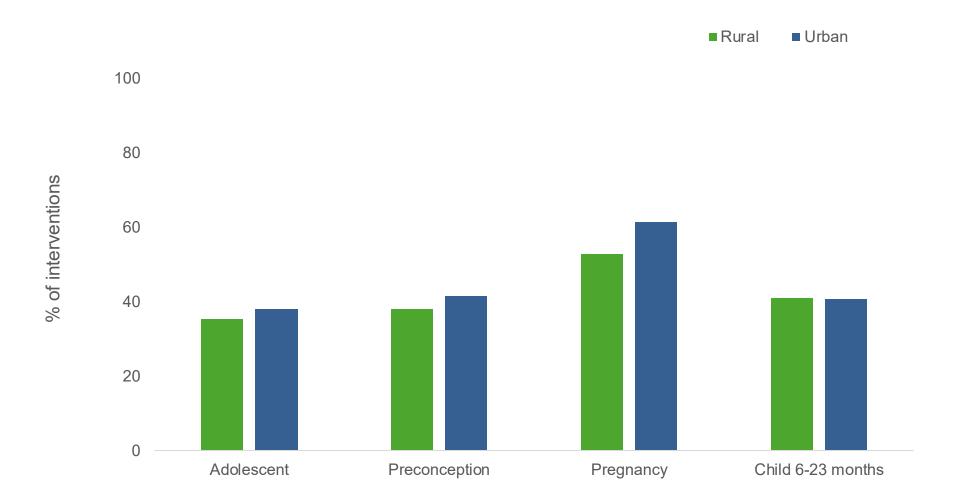




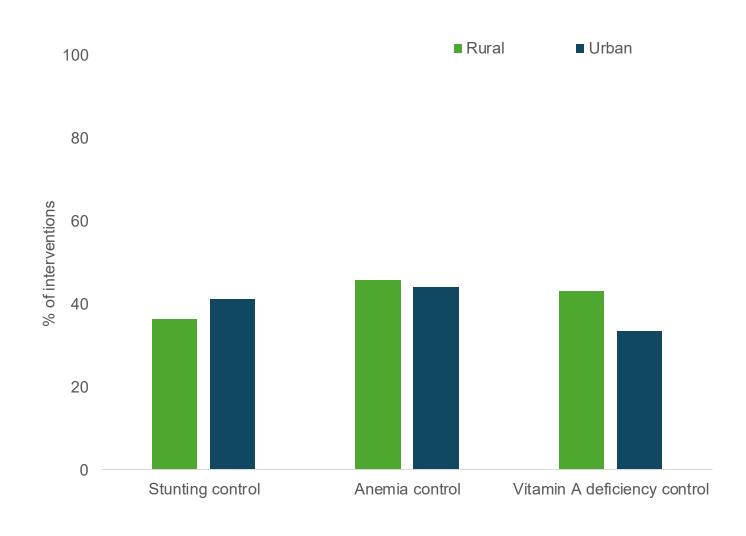
Co-coverage using standardized % of interventions

No urban-rural differences in co-coverage of interventions

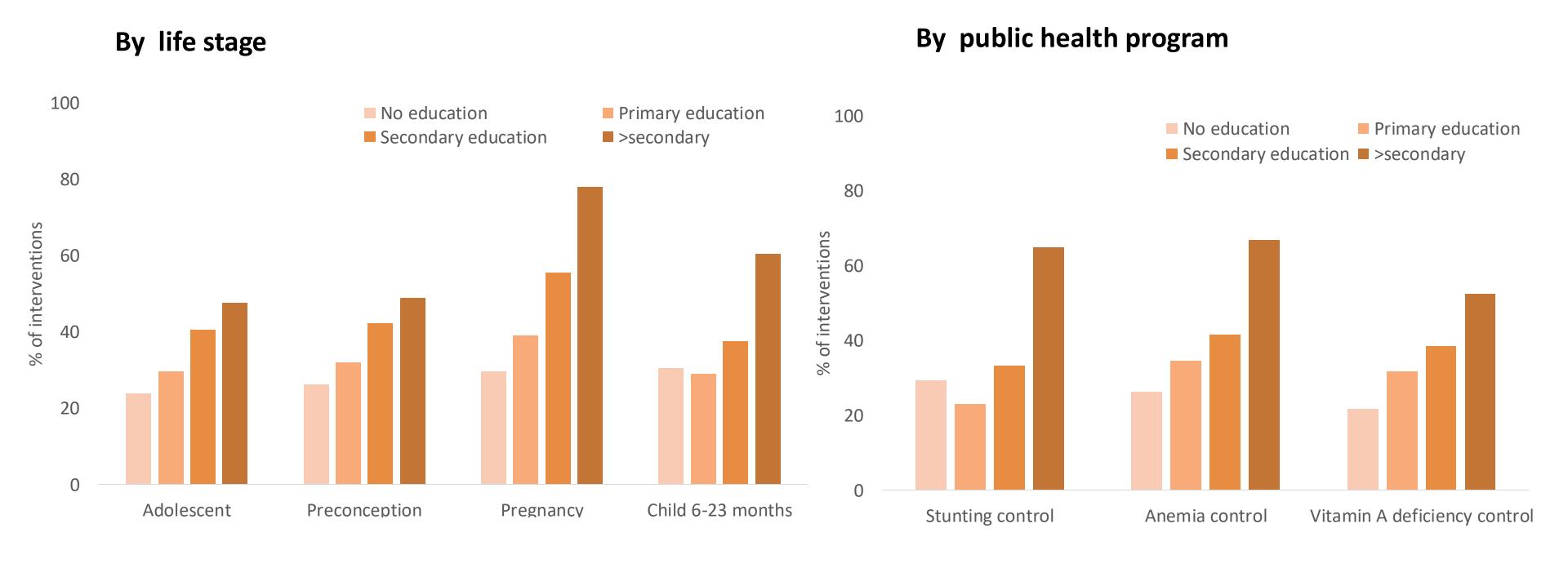
By life stage



By public health program



Inequalities in co-coverage of households receiving >60% of multisectoral nutrition interventions exist by mother's education level

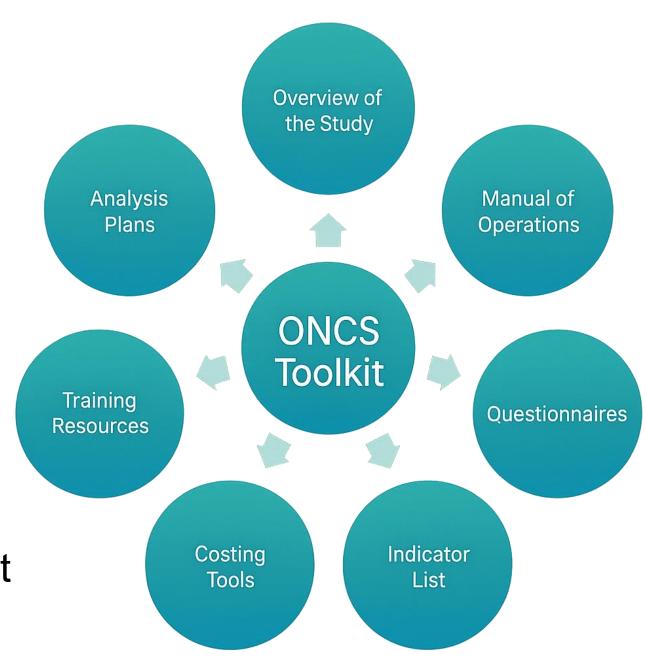


Key takeaways

- Co-coverage method is transparent. If common indicators are used, estimates may be comparable across time and countries.
- Measuring coverage of key multi-sectoral interventions and assessing coverage using a sectoral lens and co-coverage can help policymakers identify which target populations are receiving sets of recommended interventions across sectors.
- Co-coverage indices are country-specific and survey-specific

ONCS Toolkit

- Brings together the tools, materials, and guidance used to implement and analyze ONCS data in Bangladesh.
- **Provides reference** tools (e.g.: survey modules, costing methods) that can be adapted or replicated in other contexts.
- Designed to guide design and implementation of a nutrition intervention coverage survey.
- Facilitates the collection of multisectoral nutrition intervention coverage through household surveys.
- Audience: Groups/individuals involved in the development of household surveys related to multisectoral nutrition



Available end of 2025: www.datadent.org

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Gates Foundation

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THE SURVEY HOUSEHOLDS, the Government of Bangladesh (BBS & BNNC)

Find all DataDENT tools & resources related to intervention coverage on our website:

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 Co-coverage and Composite Coverage

☐ Intervention Coverage

- Large Scale Food Fortification
- Maternal Micronutrient
 Supplementation
- MIYCN Counseling
- Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection
- School Feeding

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