

Baseline Study for Hygiene Promotion through Routine Immunization in Nepal

December 2014– June 2016

Programme focused in expansion and scale-up, the promotion of safe hygiene practices in Nepal

Project Objectives:

- To assess the prevalent level of knowledge about key behaviors, diarrheal diseases and routine immunization among mothers/guardians of children aged 0-12 months in the four districts of Nepal
- To assess the prevalent practices and social norms on key hygiene behaviors of targeted mothers/guardians
- To document the current status of routine immunization coverage in all four districts
- To assess the prevalence of enteric diseases among children aged 0-12 months in all pilot districts
- To document the current level of skills and capacity of FCHVs and community level health workers to promote key prioritized hygiene behaviors

Team Members:

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Project Summary

Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in collaboration with Water Aid and other key stakeholders aims to implement a pilot project to define and test a simple and scalable hygiene promotion package for implementation through the national immunization program. In line with this, MoHP aims to implement this pilot program in Myagdi, Jajarkot, Nawalparasi, and Bardiya districts using FCHVs and vaccinators over a one-year period targeting mothers/guardians of children under one year, through EPI sessions.

Health Research and Social development Forum (HERD) conducted a baseline survey in order to scale-up the hygiene promotion activities and assess the hygiene and immunization status of the pilot districts. The study also assesses the key areas that need to be addressed. Along with this existing skills and capacity of health workers and FCHVs to carry-out the hygiene promotion activities is being established.

Methodology

Cross-sectional study design has been used to assess the effect of pilot project as part of operational programme.

Both quantitative and qualitative techniques have been applied. The quantitative component included face-to-face interview with mothers having under 0-12 month child, household observation, EPI observation and semi-structure interview with health worker and FCHV.

Under the qualitative component Key informant Interview (KII) with District public/ health Officer, Immunization focal person and WASH focal person have been applied.

Major Outputs

The major outputs of the study were; most of respondents were more knowledge on key hygiene behaviours such as; hand washing with soap and water, exclusive breast feeding, hygienic use of toilet, food hygiene and water and milk treatment but respondents had less practices as compared to knowledge on such behaviours.



Researcher interviewing Mother of under 1 child

