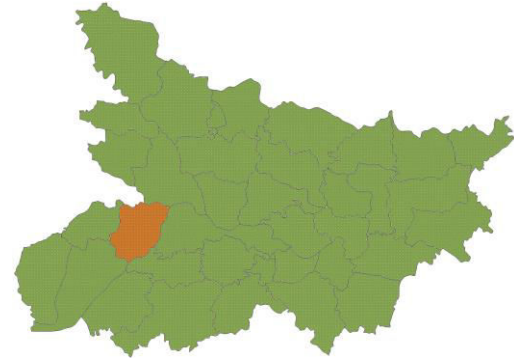


DISTRICT NUTRITION PROFILE

Bhojpur, Bihar

DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE¹

Total Population **2,728,407**



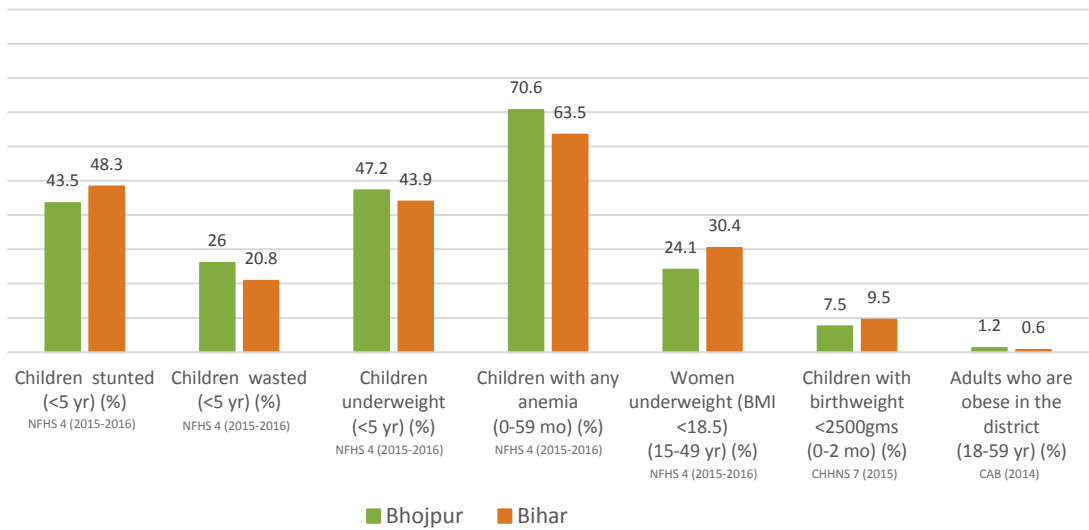
Bhojpur ranks 559th amongst 599 districts in India²
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (2015)

THE STATE OF NUTRITION IN BHOJPUR^{3,4,5}

43.5%
CHILDREN STUNTED

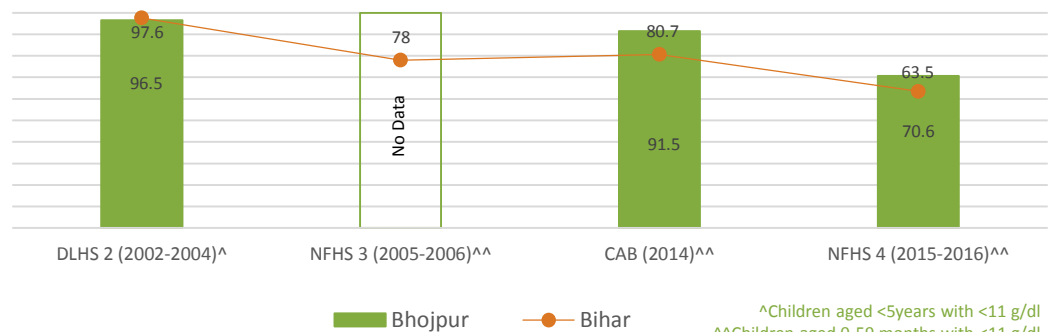
26%
CHILDREN WASTED

47.2%
CHILDREN UNDERWEIGHT



CHANGES OVER TIME IN ANEMIA^{3,5,6,7}

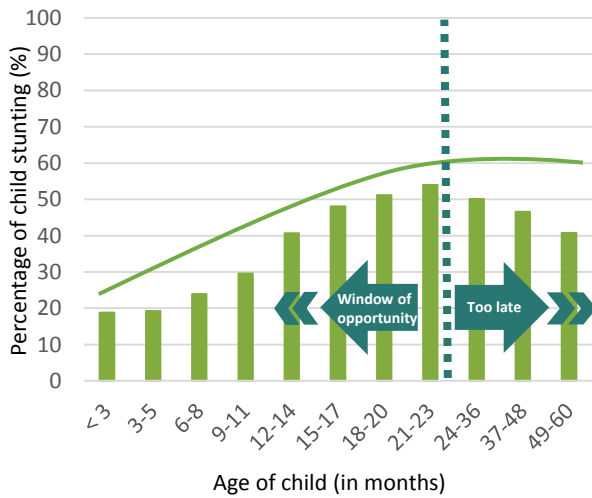
PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA AMONGST CHILDREN UNDER-SIX DECREASED IN THE DISTRICT BETWEEN 2002 AND 2016



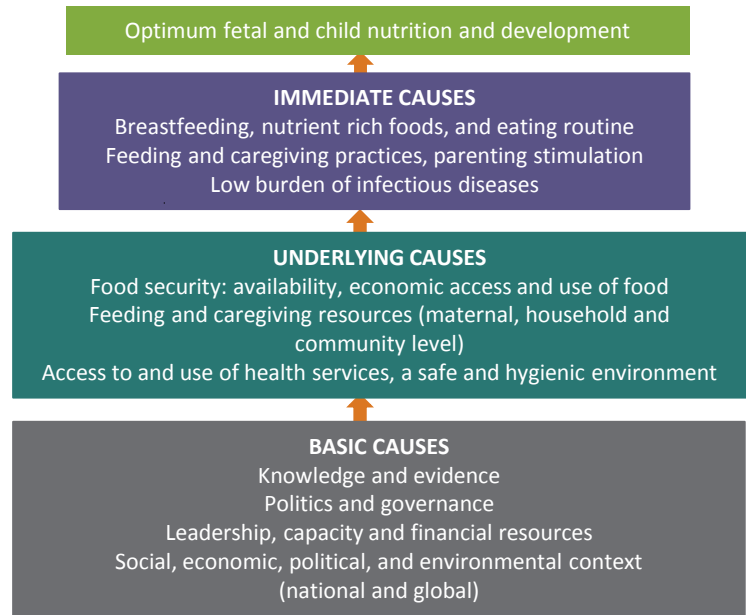
[^]Children aged <5years with <11 g/dl
^{^^}Children aged 0-59 months with <11 g/dl

HOW CAN NUTRITION IMPROVE?

The most crucial period for child nutrition is from pre-pregnancy to the second year of life²

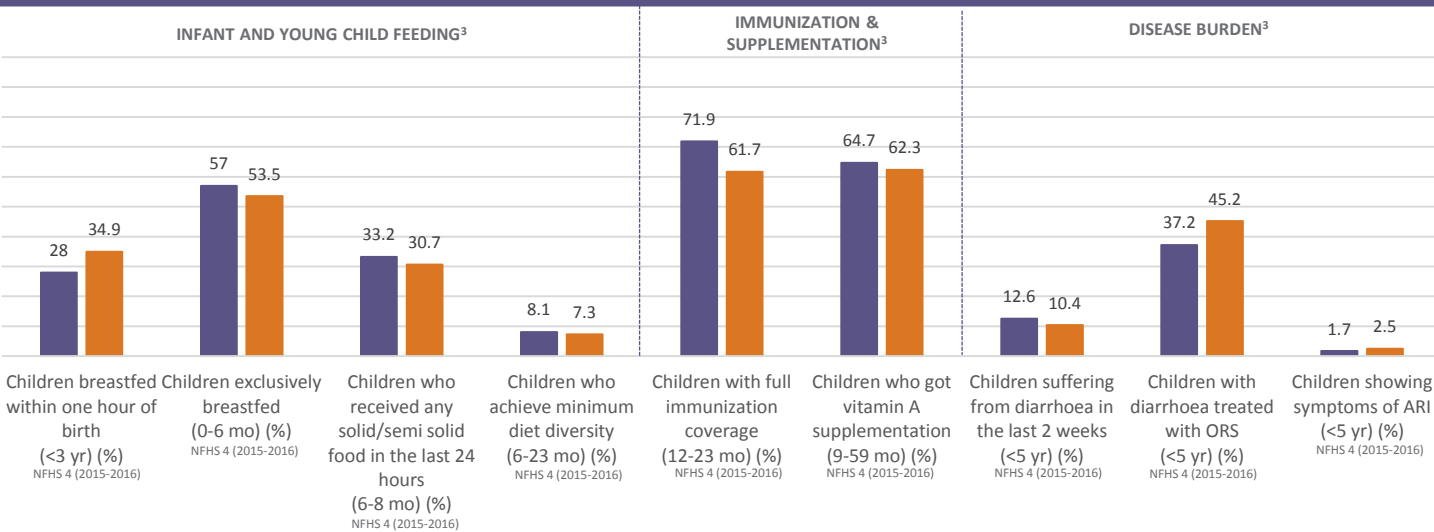


WHAT FACTORS CAUSE UNDERNUTRITION?¹³



Child undernutrition is caused by inadequacies in **food, health and care** for infants and young children, especially in the first two years of life (**immediate causes**). Inadequate food, health and care arise from food insecurity, unsanitary living conditions, low status of women, and poor health care (**underlying causes**). These are, in turn, caused by social inequity, economic challenges, poor political will and leadership to address these causes (**basic causes**). Interventions to address undernutrition must address these multiple causes of undernutrition and do so in an equitable manner.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF UNDERNUTRITION



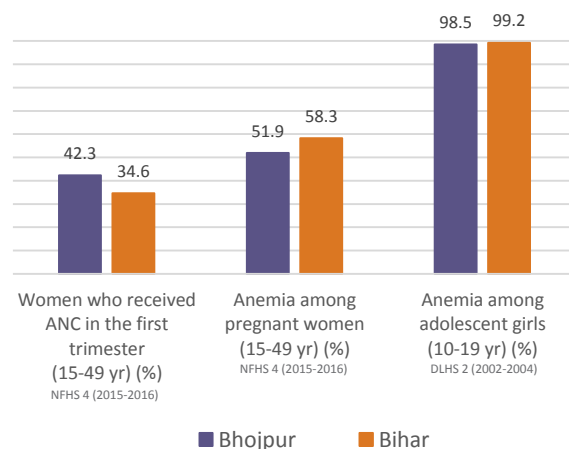
Areas for action:

- Poor state of infant and young child feeding: Very few infants are breastfed within on hour of birth, diet diversity rates are poor
- Less than half of children suffering from diarrhoea receive ORS
- Alarming levels of anaemia among adolescent girls
- Less than half of women in the district report having received ANC in the first trimester

Data challenges:

- Where data are available, indicator definitions are non-standardized and often differ from World Health Organisation recommendations

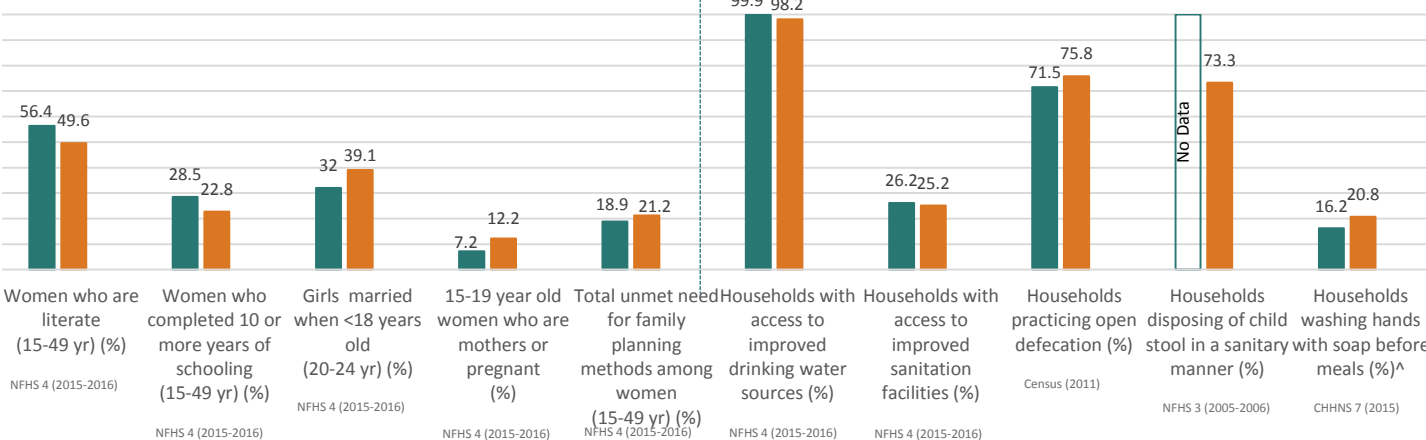
ADOLESCENT & MATERNAL HEALTH^{3,5}



UNDERLYING CAUSES OF UNDERNUTRITION

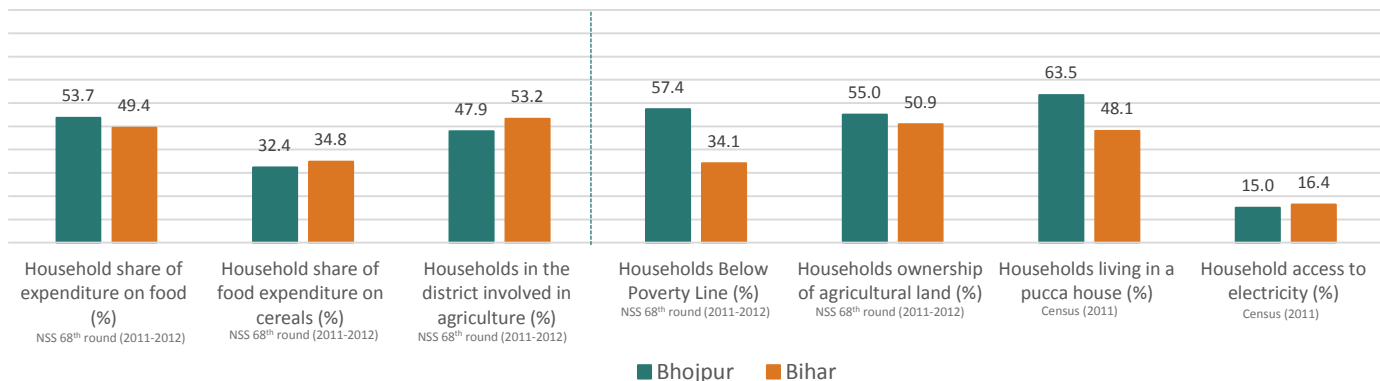
WOMEN'S STATUS³

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE^{1,4,7}



FOOD SECURITY⁹

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS^{1,9,14,15}



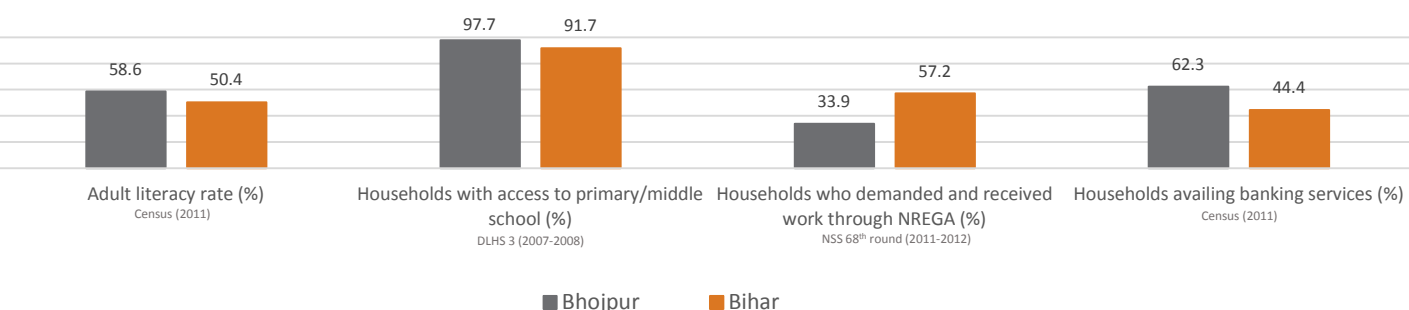
Areas for immediate action:

- Very high rates of open defecation; critical need to increase awareness about washing hands with soap and ensuring access to using improved sanitation facilities
- Early marriage of girls less than 18 years is highly prevalent; early marriage is related to poor health and nutrition outcomes for mothers and babies
- Less than half of women in the district are literate
- Very few households live in a 'pucca' house and have access to electricity

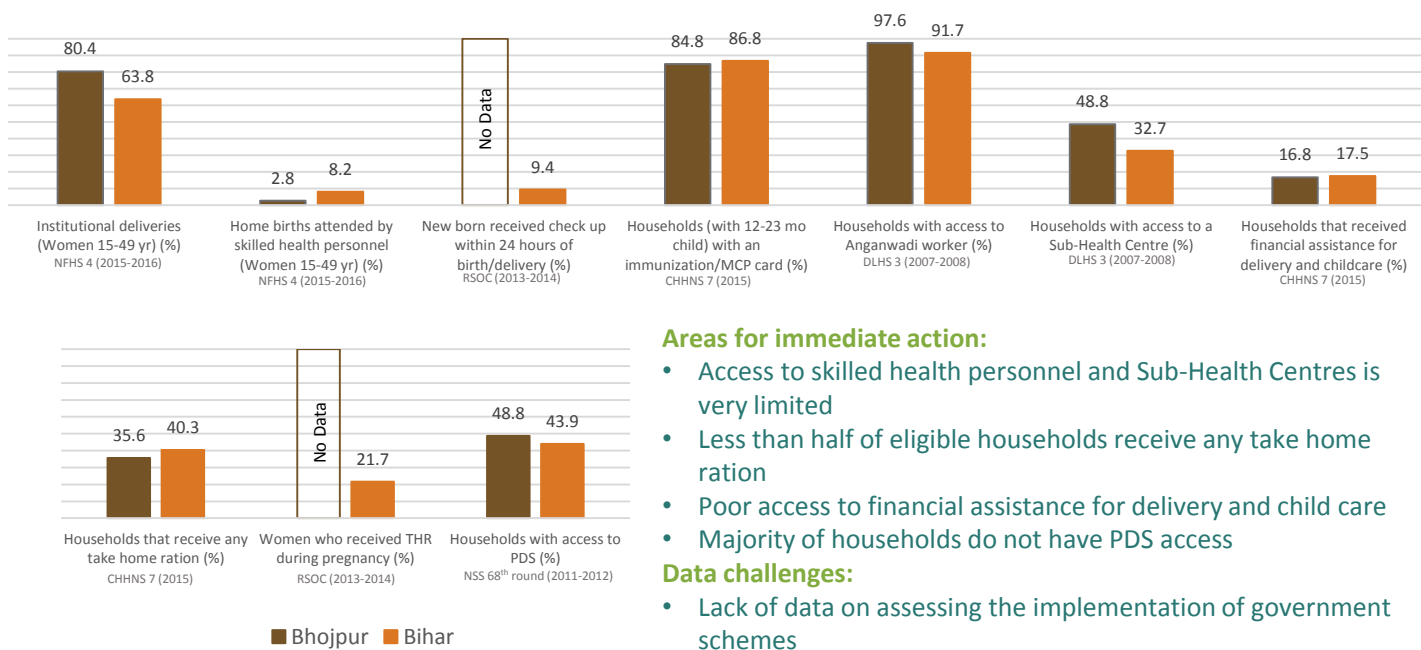
Data challenges:

- Outdated data on open defecation
- No district-level data on child stool disposal

BASIC CAUSES OF UNDERNUTRITION^{1,8,9}



- Per capita gross district domestic product of Bhojpur ranked **10th** amongst 38 districts of Bihar in 2011-12¹⁵
- Bihar's per capita income ranked **last** amongst 32 major States/UTs in India in 2011-12¹⁶
- Action needs to be taken to improve adult literacy which is low
- No data available on indicators of governance and political will to address nutrition



Areas for immediate action:

- Access to skilled health personnel and Sub-Health Centres is very limited
- Less than half of eligible households receive any take home ration
- Poor access to financial assistance for delivery and child care
- Majority of households do not have PDS access

Data challenges:

- Lack of data on assessing the implementation of government schemes

FLW visits⁴

	Last Trimester [^]			Within 1 week of delivery [*]			Within 24 hours of delivery
	Less than recommended	Equal to recommended	More than recommended	Less than recommended	Equal to recommended	More than recommended	
Bihar	4.1%	6.7%	22.5%	26.4%	5.7%	5.4%	34.1%
Bhojpur	5.7%	6.2%	12.6%	28.1%	4.1%	2.8%	31.4%

[^]2 recommended visits; ^{*}3 recommended visits



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