

DISTRICT NUTRITION PROFILE

Mathura | Uttar Pradesh

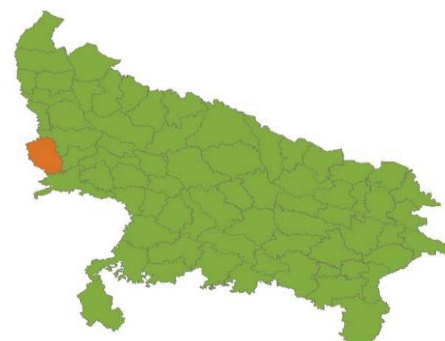
DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE¹

Total Population **25,00,000**

Male 53.7% Female 46.3%

Urban 29.7% Rural 70.3%

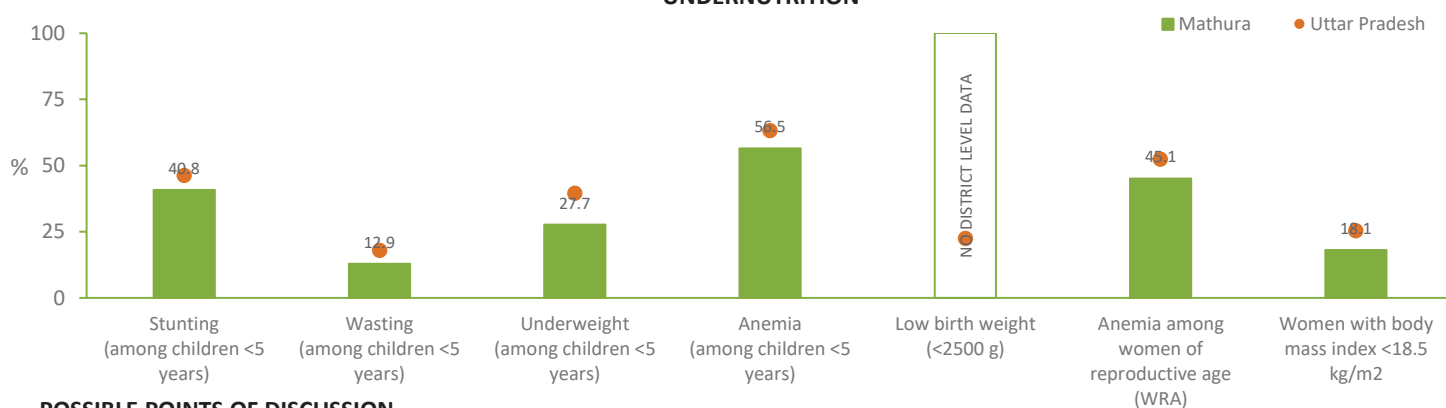
SC 19.9% ST 0.1% Others 80.1%



Mathura ranks 343 amongst 599 districts in India²

THE STATE OF NUTRITION IN MATHURA

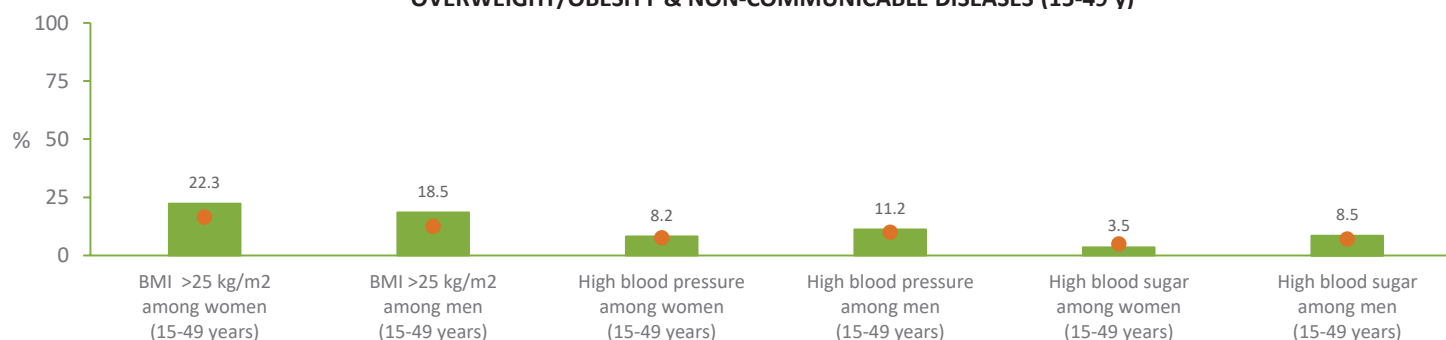
UNDERNUTRITION³



POSSIBLE POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- How does the district perform on stunting, wasting, underweight and anemia among children under the age of 5?
- What are the levels of anemia prevalence and low body mass index among women?
- What are the levels of overweight/obesity and other nutrition-related non-communicable diseases in the district?

OVERWEIGHT/OBESITY & NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (15-49 y)⁴



¹Data source 1 (see Page 2)

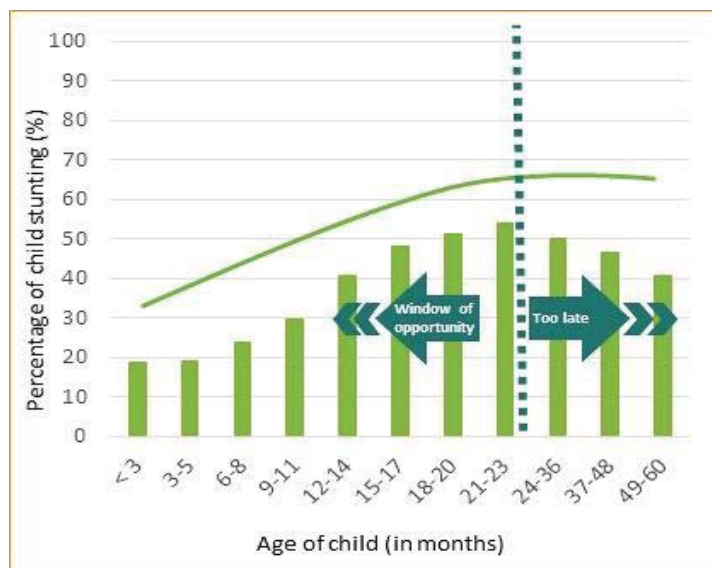
³Data source 3,4 (see Page 2)

²Data source 2 (see Page 2)

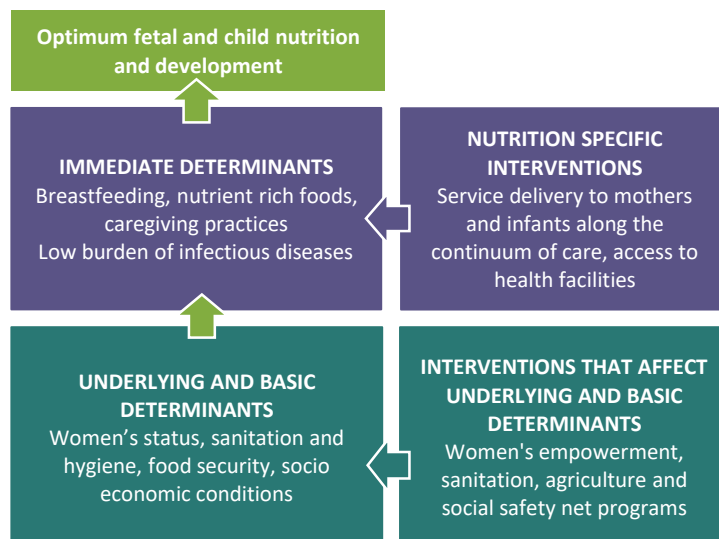
⁴Data source 3 (see Page 2)

HOW CAN NUTRITION IMPROVE?

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



WHAT FACTORS CAUSE UNDERNUTRITION¹?



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 determinants**). Mothers' and infants' access to **nutrition-specific** interventions can influence these immediate determinants.

At the household and community level, women's status, household food security, hygiene and socio economic conditions further contribute to children's nutrition outcomes (**underlying and basic determinants**). Interventions such as social safety nets, sanitation programs, women's empowerment and agriculture programs have the potential to improve nutrition by addressing underlying and basic determinants.

DATA SOURCES

1. Census of India. 2011. Accessed June 6, 2015. www.censusindia.gov.in/pca/default.aspx
2. US-India Policy Institute. 2015. District Development and Diversity Index. Accessed July 2, 2015. <http://www.usindiapolicy.org/updates/general-news/225-district-development-and-diversity-index-report>
Only available for select districts
3. International Institute for Population Studies. 2015-2016. *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4); Key Findings from NFHS-4. Uttar Pradesh*. Accessed May 1, 2016. <http://rchiips.org/NFHS/UP.shtml>
4. UNICEF. 2014. *Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC)*. Accessed January 30, 2016. <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/RSOC%20FACT%20SHEETS%20Final.pdf>
5. Black et al. 2013. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries". *The Lancet* 382 (9890), 427-451
6. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. 2011-2012. *Household Consumption Expenditure, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 68th Round*. Accessed January 30, 2016. http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/Report_no558_rou68_30june14.pdf
Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. 2011-2012. *Employment and Unemployment Survey, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 68th Round*. Accessed January 30, 2016. http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/publication_reports/nss_report_554_31jan14.pdf

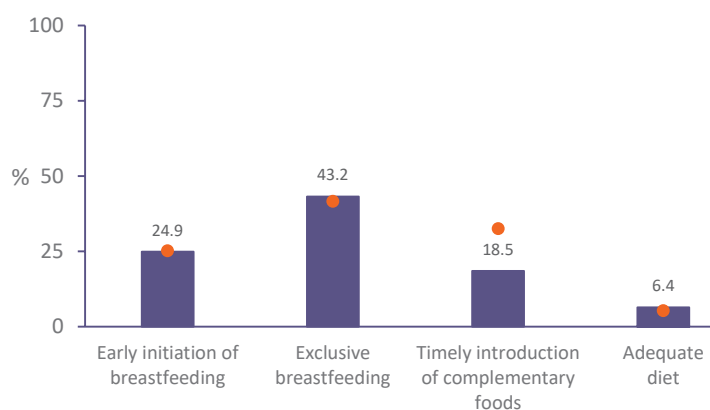


Stephan Rebernik, 2012.

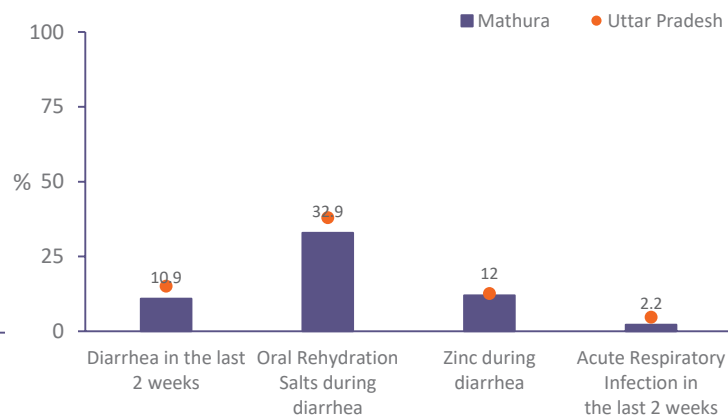
¹ Data source 5 (see Page 2)

IMMEDIATE DETERMINANTS OF UNDERNUTRITION

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING¹



DISEASE BURDEN²

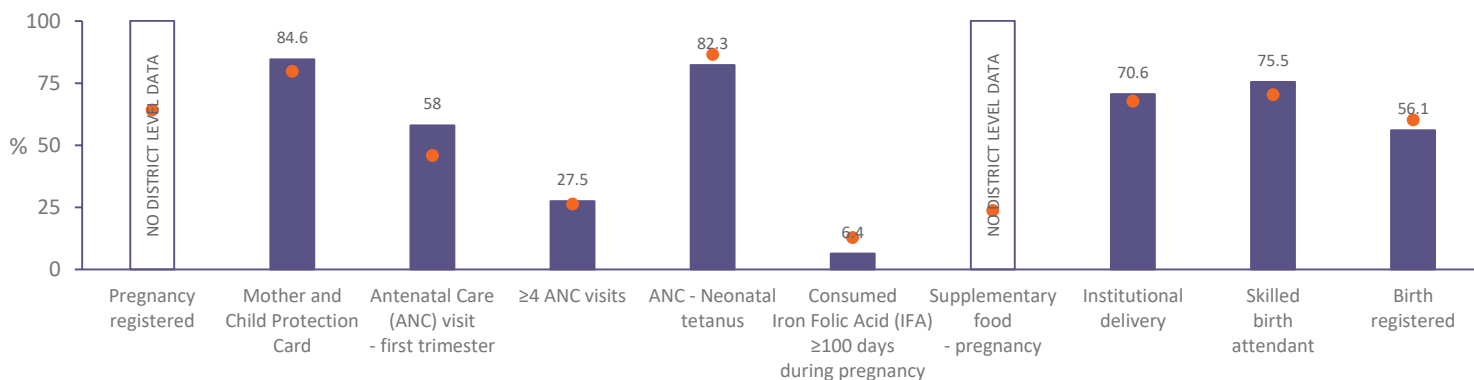


POSSIBLE POINTS OF DISCUSSION

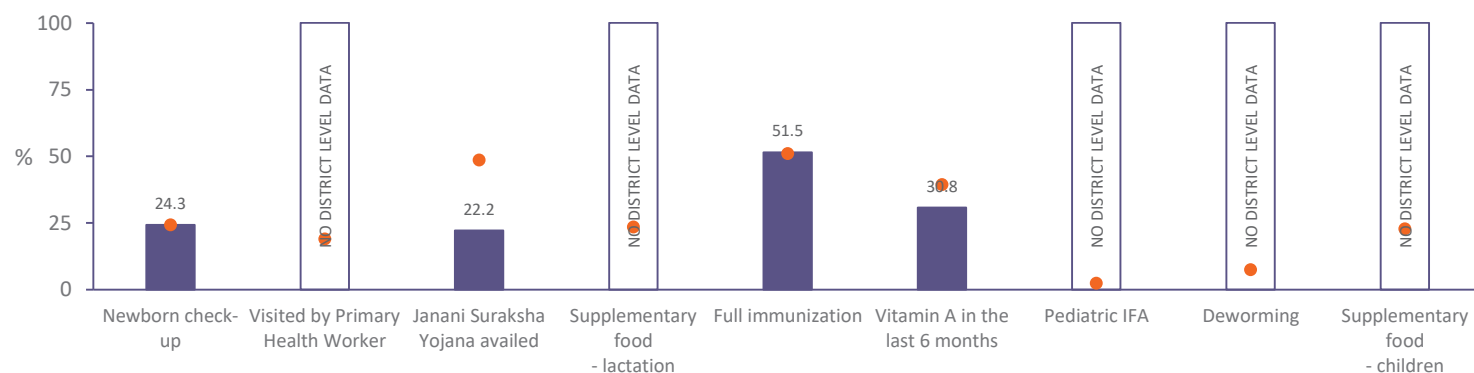
- What are the levels of timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth), exclusive breastfeeding (for the first 6 months), and timely initiation of complementary feeding (at 6 months of age)?
- What percentage of 6-23 month olds receive an adequate diet (4 or more food groups, and minimum meal frequency)? What can be done to improve breastfeeding and complementary feeding?
- How does the prevalence of diarrhea and ARI in the district compare to the state average? How can ORS use be improved?

COVERAGE OF NUTRITION-SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS

PRENATAL AND DELIVERY CARE³



POSTNATAL AND EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE⁴



POSSIBLE POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- How does the district perform on health and nutrition interventions along the continuum of care: does it adequately provide both prenatal and postnatal services to its women of reproductive age, pregnant women, new mothers and new-borns?
- What percentage of households have access to health and ICDS services?

¹Data source 3 (see Page 2)

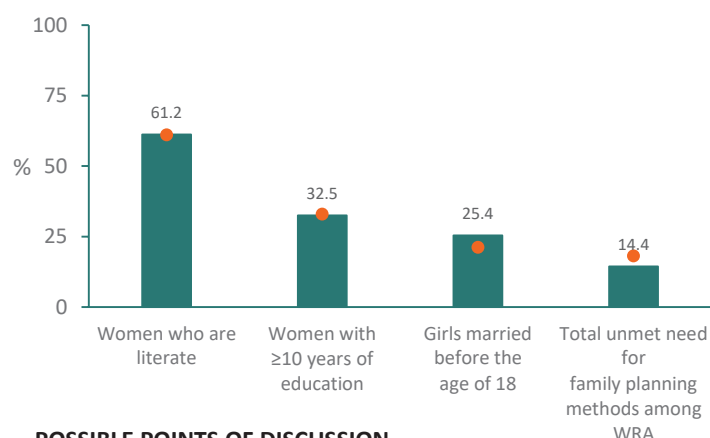
³Data source 3,4 (see Page 2)

²Data source 3 (see Page 2)

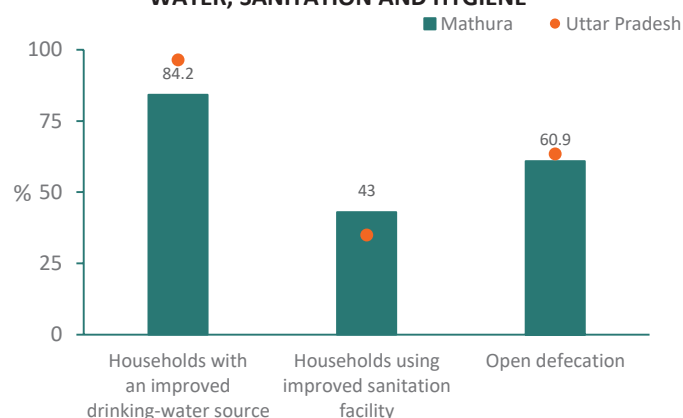
⁴Data source 3,4 (see Page 2)

UNDERLYING AND BASIC DETERMINANTS OF UNDERNUTRITION

WOMEN'S STATUS¹



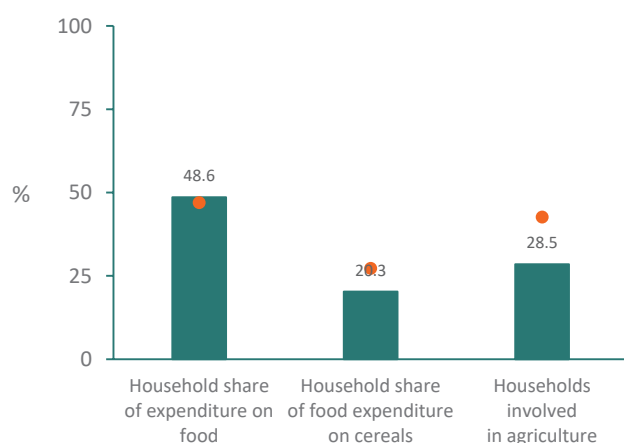
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE²



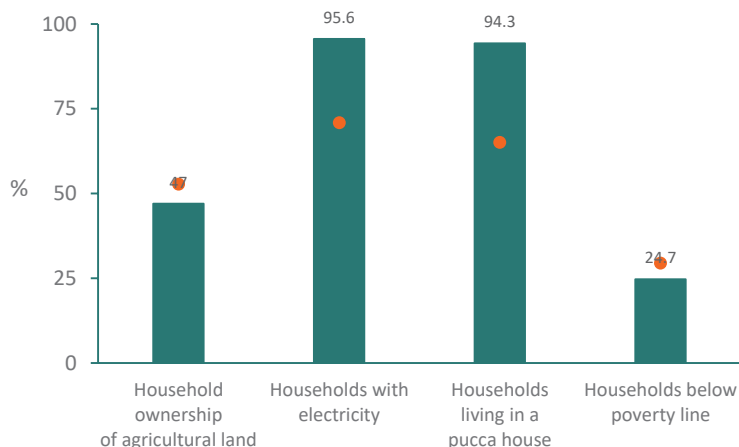
POSSIBLE POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- How can the district increase rates of women's literacy, and reduce early marriage?
- How does the district perform on providing drinking water and sanitation to its residents? Since sanitation and hygiene play an important role in improving nutrition outcomes, how can all aspects of sanitation be improved?
- How does the district fare on food security?

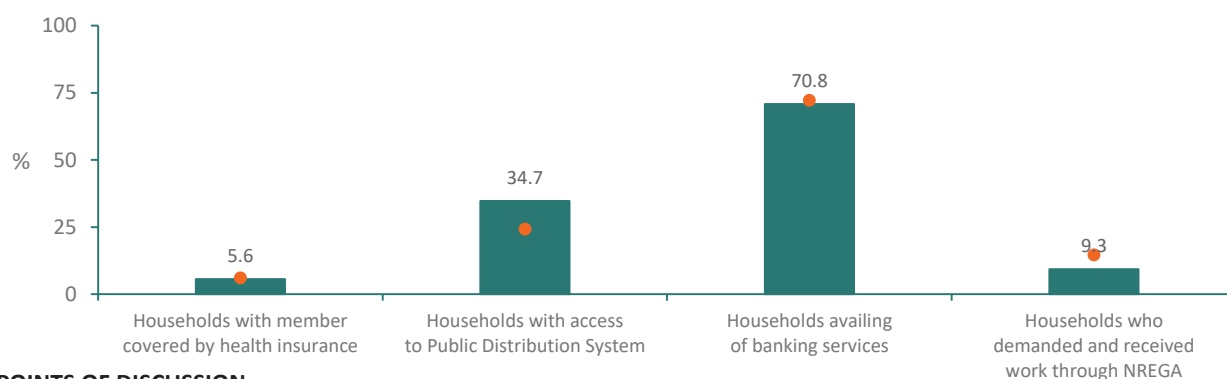
FOOD SECURITY³



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS⁴



INTERVENTIONS THAT AFFECT BASIC AND UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS⁵



POSSIBLE POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- How can social programs that address underlying and basic determinants be strengthened?
- What are some of the major development challenges in the district?

This District Nutrition Profile was prepared by: Nitya R. George, Abhilasha Vaid, Phuong Hong Nguyen, Rasmi Avula and Purnima Menon. Technical support for production was provided by iTech Mission Private Limited (ITM)

¹Data source 3 (see Page 2)

³Data source 6 (see Page 2)

⁵Data source 1,3,6 (see Page 2)

²Data source 1, 3 (see Page 2)

⁴Data source 1, 6 (see Page 2)