

DISTRICT NUTRITION PROFILE

Led by IFPRI 🖔

RAMBAN | JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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About District Nutrition Profiles:

District Nutrition Profiles (DNPs) are available for 707 districts in India. They present trends for key nutrition and health outcomes and their cross-sectoral determinants in a district. The DNPs are based on data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 (2015-2016) and NFHS-5 (2019-2020). They are aimed primarily at district administrators, state functionaries, local leaders, and development actors working at

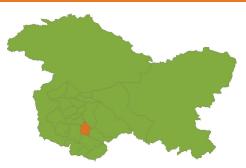


Figure 1: Map highlights district Ramban in the state/UT of Jammu and Kashmir

What factors lead to child undernutrition?

Optimum fetal and child nutrition and development

IMMEDIATE DETERMINANTS

Breastfeeding, nutrient-rich foods, caregiving practices, low burden of infectious diseases

UNDERLYING AND BASIC DETERMINANTS

Women's status, sanitation and hygiene, food security, socioeconomic conditions

Source: Adapted from Black et al. (2008)

NUTRITION-SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS

Service delivery to mothers and infants along the continuum of care, access to health facilities

INTERVENTIONS THAT AFFECT UNDERLYING AND BASIC **DETERMINANTS**

Women's empowerment, sanitation, agriculture, and social safety net programs

Given the focus of India's national nutrition mission on child undernutrition, the DNPs focus on the determinants of child undernutrition (Figure on the left). Multiple determinants of suboptimal child nutrition and development contribute to the outcomes seen at the district-level. Different types of interventions can influence these determinants. Immediate determinants include inadequacies in food, health, and care for infants and young children, especially in the first two years of life. Nutrition-specific interventions such as health service delivery at the right time during pregnancy and early childhood can affect immediate determinants. Underlying and basic determinants include women's status, household food security, hygiene, and socio-economic conditions. Nutrition-sensitive interventions such as social safety nets, sanitation programs, women's empowerment, and agriculture programs can affect underlying and basic determinants.

District demographic profile, 2019-20

Ramban



Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of the total population



80,3<u>50</u>

Number of women in reproductive age (15-49 vrs)



pregnant women



Number of live births



Total number of children under 5 vrs



Children under 5 yrs whose births were registered

- 1. IFPRI estimates The headcount was calculated as the product of the undernutrition prevalence and the total eligible projected population for each district in 2019. Projected population for 2019 was estimated using Census 2011
- 2. NFHS-4 (2015-16) & NFHS-5 district & state factsheets (2019-20).

Citation: Singh. N., P.H. Nguyen, M. Jangid, S.K. Singh, R. Sarwal, N. Bhatia, R. Johnston, W. Joe, and P. Menon. 2022. District Nutrition Profile: Ramban, Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, India: International Food Policy Research Institute.

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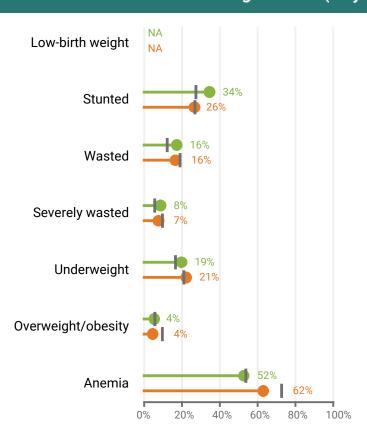












Jammu and Kashmir

2016

2020

Burden on nutrition outcomes (2020)

Indicators	No. of children (<5 yrs)
Low-birth weight	NA
Stunted	6,550
Wasted	3,986
Severely wasted	1,685
Underweight	5,408
Overweight/obesity	892
Anemia	14,194
Total children	25,484

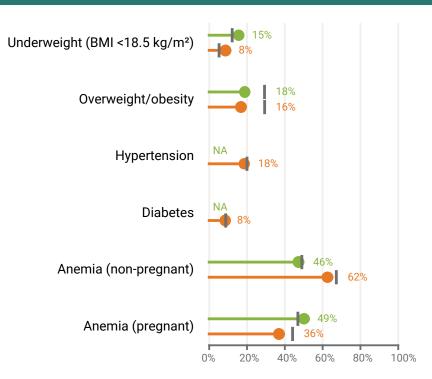
Note: NA refers to data are unavailable for a given round of NFHS data.

Points of discussion:

- · What are the trends in undernutrition among children under five years of age (stunting, wasting, underweight, and anemia)?
- What are the trends in overweight/obesity among children under five years of age in the district?

The state of nutrition outcomes among women (15-49 years)

Ramban



Jammu and Kashmir





Burden on nutrition outcomes (2020)

Indicators	No. of women (15-49 yrs)
Underweight	6,131
Overweight/obesity	12,711
Hypertension	14,069
Diabetes	6,034
Anemia (non-preg)	49,536
Anemia (preg)	2,677
Total women (preg)	7,439
Total women	80,350

Note: NA refers to data are unavailable for a given round of NFHS data.

Points of discussion:

- What are the trends in underweight and anemia among women (15-49 yrs) in the district?
- What are the trends in overweight/obesity and other nutrition-related non-communicable diseases in the district?

Immediate determinants Ramban Consumed IFA 100+ days (pregnant women) Jammu and Kashmir Consumed IFA 180+ days (pregnant women) Early initiation of breastfeeding (children <3 yrs) 66% Exclusive breastfeeding NA Continued breastfeeding at 2 years NA NA Timely introduction of complementary foods NA Adequate diet (children) NA Dietary diversity (children) NA NA Minimum meal frequency (children) NA

Points of discussion:

Eggs and/or flesh foods consumption, 6-23 m

Sweet beverage consumption, 6-23 m

Bottle feeding of infants, 6-23 m

• What are the trends in infant and young child feeding (timely initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, timely initiation of complementary feeding, and adequate diet)? What can be done to improve infant and young child feeding?

40%

60%

80%

100%

Note: NA refers to data are unavailable for a given round of NFHS data.

· What are the trends in IFA consumption among pregnant women in the district? How can the consumption be improved?

20%

NA

NA NA

NA NA

NA

0%

· What additional data are needed to understand diets and/or other determinants?

Underlying determinants Ramban Women with ≥10 years of education Jammu and Kashmir Women 20-24 years married before the age of 18 Women 15-19 years with child or pregnant 42% HHs with improved sanitation facility HHs with improved drinking water source NA Safe disposal of feces NA NA HHs with below poverty line (BPL) card NA HHs with health insurance 40% 60% 80% 100% Note: NA refers to data are unavailable for a given round of NFHS data.

Points of discussion:

- · How can the district increase women's literacy, and reduce early marriage, if needed?
- 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 can programs that address underlying and basic determinants (education, poverty, gender) be strengthened?
- · What additional data are needed on food systems, poverty or other underlying determinants?

Demand for FP satisfied lodized salt Pregnancy registered (MPC card) ANC first trimester > 4 ANC visits Weighing Birth preparedness counselling Breastfeeding counselling Tetanus injection Received IFA tab/syrup Deworming Food supplementation Institutional birth Financial assistance (JSY) Skilled birth attendant Postnatal care for mothers Postnatal care for babies Food supplementation Health & nutrition education Health checkup (ICDS) Full immunization Vitamin A Pediatric IFA Deworming Food supplementation (6-35 months) Weighing Counselling on child growth ORS during diarrhea

Zinc during diarrhea

Careseeking for ARI

Preschool at AWC

Health checkup from AWC



Note: NA refers to data are unavailable for a given round of NFHS data.





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 women of reproductive age, pregnant women, new mothers and newborns?
- How has access to health and ICDS services changed over time (food supplementation, health and nutrition education and health checkups)?