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 the district-level.

![Map highlights district Kolhapur in the state/UT of Maharashtra](image)

What factors lead to child undernutrition?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District demographic profile, 2019</th>
<th>Kolhapur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of the total population</td>
<td>1,025/1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of women of reproductive age (15–49 yrs)</td>
<td>1,248,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of pregnant women registered for ANC</td>
<td>63,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of live births</td>
<td>54,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of institutional births</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of children under 5 yrs</td>
<td>272,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from Black et al. (2008)
The state of nutrition outcomes among children (<5 years)

Kolhapur

Burden of nutrition outcomes (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>No. of children (&lt;5 yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-birth weight</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>91,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>51,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>16,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>94,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight/obesity</td>
<td>11,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia</td>
<td>162,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total children</td>
<td>272,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

Kolhapur

Burden of nutrition outcomes (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>No. of women (15-49 yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>239,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight/obesity</td>
<td>295,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>387,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>177,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia (non-preg)</td>
<td>625,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia (preg)</td>
<td>31,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total women (preg)</td>
<td>63,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total women</td>
<td>1,248,823</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Consumed IFA 100+ days (pregnant women)
- Consumed IFA 180+ days (pregnant women)
- Early initiation of breastfeeding (children <3 yrs)
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Continued breastfeeding at 2 years
- Timely introduction of complementary foods
- Adequate diet (children)
- Dietary diversity (children)
- Minimum meal frequency (children)
- Eggs and/or flesh foods consumption, 6-23 m
- Sweet beverage consumption, 6-23 m
- Bottle feeding of infants, 6-23 m

Underlying determinants

- Women with ≥10 years of education
- Women 20-24 years married before the age of 18
- Women 15-19 years with child or pregnant
- HHs using improved sanitation facility
- HHs with improved drinking water source
- Safe disposal of feces
- HHs with below poverty line (BPL) card
- HHs with health insurance

Points of discussion:
- What are the trends in infant and young child feeding (early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, timely initiation of complementary feeding, and adequate diet)? What can be done to improve infant and young child feeding?
- What are the trends in IFA consumption among pregnant women in the district? How can the consumption be improved?
- What additional data are needed to understand diets and/or other determinants?
- 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?
Trends in coverage of interventions across the first 1,000 days

Kolhapur

Demand for FP satisfied
- 2016: 95%, 2020: 98%

Iodized salt
- NA

Pregnancy registered (MCP card)
- 2016: 98%, 2020: 95%

ANC first trimester
- 2016: 61%, 2020: 72%

≥ 4 ANC visits
- 2016: 69%, 2020: 82%

Weighing
- NA

Birth preparedness counselling
- NA

Breastfeeding counselling
- NA

Tetanus injection
- 2016: 88%, 2020: 90%

Received IFA tab/syrup
- 2016: 20%, 2020: 93%

Deworming
- NA

Food supplementation
- NA

Institutional birth
- 2016: 15%, 2020: 95%

Financial assistance (JSY)
- 2016: 84%, 2020: 94%

Skilled birth attendant
- 2016: 78%, 2020: 95%

Postnatal care for mothers
- 2016: 21%, 2020: 92%

Postnatal care for babies
- NA

Food supplementation
- NA

Health & nutrition education
- NA

Health checkup (ICDS)
- NA

Full immunization
- 2016: 47%, 2020: 67%

Vitamin A
- 2016: 66%, 2020: 75%

Pediatric IFA
- NA

Deworming
- NA

Food supplementation (6-35 months)
- NA

Weighing
- NA

Counselling on child growth
- NA

ORS during diarrhea
- NA

Zinc during diarrhea
- NA

Careseeking for ARI
- 2016: 77%, 2020: 80%

Preschool at AWC
- NA

Health checkup from AWC
- NA

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

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)?