

Snapshots of Nutrition in Nepal: Kapilvastu District

These district snapshots have been constructed as part of the “Pathways to Better Nutrition” (PBN) case studies implemented by the USAID-funded SPRING project, focusing on three case study districts where SPRING and its partners have done extensive data collection.

Using key indicators and objectives named in the *2012 Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP)*, the snapshots present the diversity of factors affecting malnutrition in the country. These district snapshots are best interpreted in conjunction with other SPRING PBN products, including *Factors Affecting Nutrition around Nepal, Sub-Regional Snapshots of Nutrition around Nepal* (Pomeroy and Wun 2014).

The snapshots assess what objectives or set of constraints are most pressing in each district.

The contextual factors that will affect subnational implementation of national nutrition policy may vary across regions and districts.

SUMMARY OF KEY MSNP INDICATORS FOR KAPILVASTU DISTRICT

Key Indicator	Level in Kapilvastu District	MSNP National Target (2017)
Completion of primary education ⁵	49.24%	(Increased)
Stunting, children under 5 years ⁶	35.9%	29%
Underweight, children under 5 years ⁶	46.4%	20%
Wasting, children under 5 years ⁶	25.8%	5%
Outcome Indicator	Level in Kapilvastu District	MSNP National Target (2017)
3 IYCF practices ⁷	23%	(Increased)
Any anemia, children 6-59 months ⁴	49%	(Reduced)
Any anemia, women of reproductive age ⁴	33%	(Reduced)
ARI incidence rate among children under 5 years (per 1000) ^{8*}	520.27	(Reduced)
Diarrhea incidence rate among children under 5 years (per 1000) ^{8*}	473.72	(Reduced)

Sources: ⁴UNFCO (2013), ⁵Intensive Study and Research Center (2014), ⁶CBS, NPC, WFP, UNICEF and The World Bank (2014), ⁷DoHS (2014), ⁸HMIS (2013/14) *In a year, a child can have more than one incidence of diarrhea/Acute respiratory infection (ARI)

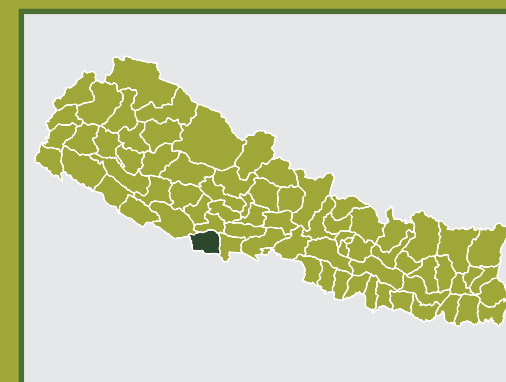
DESCRIPTION OF KAPILVASTU DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS (IN COMPARISON TO NATIONAL STATISTICS)

Location¹:
Peri-Urban

Road Density²:
Above Average (13 km/100 km²)

Poverty Headcount³:
Below Average (35.5%)

Women's Literacy Rate⁴:
Below Average (45%)



Notes:

Location definitions are derived from the number of population living in the following categories: >500 persons per sq km=Urban, >300 persons per sq km=Peri-Urban, <300 persons per sq km=Rural. Source: ¹CBS (2012)

Road density is calculated as the ratio of the total length of road (in km) to the total land area (in km²). Source: ²DoR (2013/14)

Poverty headcount. Source: ³CBS and The World Bank (2013)

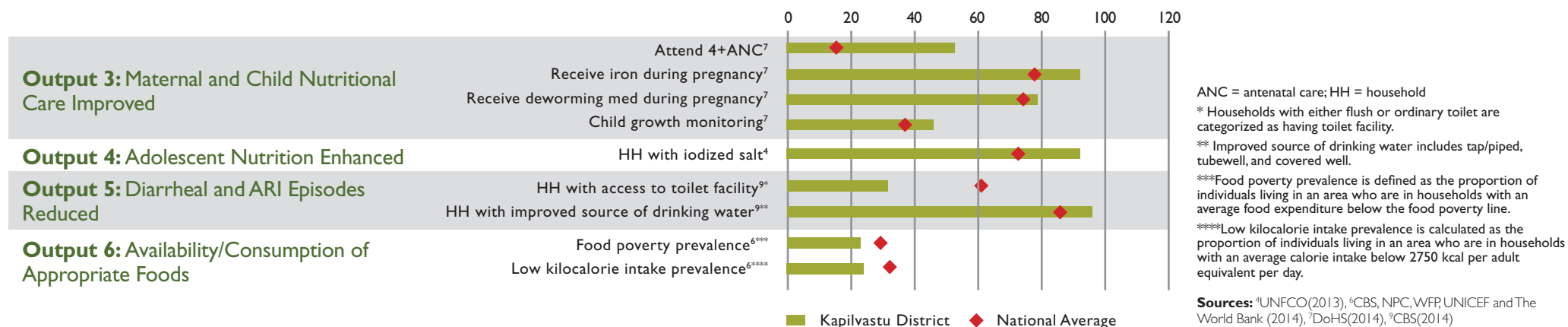
Women's literacy rate is for fifteen years and above. Source: ⁴UNFCO (2013)

IDENTIFIED BARRIERS AND DRIVERS OF BETTER NUTRITION, BY SELECTED MSNP OUTPUT AREAS

MSNP Output Descriptions:

- Outputs 1-2: Refer to policy development and coordination (no district barriers/drivers available)
- **Output 3: Maternal and child nutritional care service utilization improved**
- **Output 4: Adolescent girls' parental education, life skills, and nutrition status enhanced**
- **Output 5: Diarrheal diseases and ARI episodes reduced among young mothers, adolescent girls, and infants and young children**
- **Output 6: Availability and consumption of appropriate foods (in terms of quality, quantity, frequency, and safety) enhanced and women's workload reduced**
- Outputs 7-8: Refer to human resources and information systems (no district barriers/drivers available)

Drivers and Barriers are organized by the bolded outputs.



Sources

¹Central Bureau of Statistics. 2012. *National Population and Housing Census 2011 (National Report)*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Government of Nepal National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics.

²Department of Roads. 2014. *Strategic Road Network of Nepal 2013/14*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Government of Nepal Ministry of Physical Infrastructure & Transport, Department of Roads.

³CBS, and The World Bank. 2013. *Small Area Estimation of Poverty, 2011*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, The World Bank.

⁴UNFCO. 2013. *United Nations Field Coordination Office (UNFCO), District Profiles 2013 (Achham, Parsa, Kapilvastu)*. Nepal: UNFCO.

⁵Intensive Study and Research Center Pvt. Ltd. 2014. *District and VDC Profile of Nepal 2014/15: A Socio-Economic Development Database of Nepal. Fifth*. Kathmandu, Nepal: BookArt Nepal.

⁶Haslett, Stephen, Geoffrey Jones, Maris Isidro, and Alison Sefton. 2014. *Small Area Estimation of Food Insecurity and Undernutrition in Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission Secretariat, World Food Programme, UNICEF and World Bank.

⁷Ministry of Health and Population. 2014. *Department of Health Services, Annual Report 2070/71 (2013/2014)*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Government of Nepal Ministry of Health and Population, Department of Health Services.

⁸Nepal HMIS 2013/4 Data – data provided by the HMIS division.

⁹Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics. 2014. *Population Monograph of Nepal (Economic Demography). First. Vol. III. 3 vols*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

¹⁰DEO 2015 - data provided by District Education Office, Achham

This snapshot is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of the Cooperative Agreement AID-OAA-A-11-00031 (SPRING), managed by JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI) with partners Helen Keller International, the Manoff Group, Save the Children, and the International Food Policy Research Institute. The contents are the responsibility of JSI, and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

