

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 21% **Stunting:** 38.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 35.7%

Source: Government of India (NFHS-4, 2015-16)











Strong Performance




- The Government of India has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- India has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in India benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of India promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 91.7% of the population of India in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In India, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement













- In India, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, India's medium/long term national development policy (12th Five Year Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though India has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- The Government of India has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 53% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (44.2% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	6%	2013	20th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	3.4%	2015	Joint 38th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2013	Joint 15th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	71.9%	2013-2014	19th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2016	Joint 5th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2017	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	53%	2015	32nd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	91.7%	2015	9th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	44.2%	2015	19th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	89.7%	2014	26th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2012-2017	35th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 40th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013-2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes