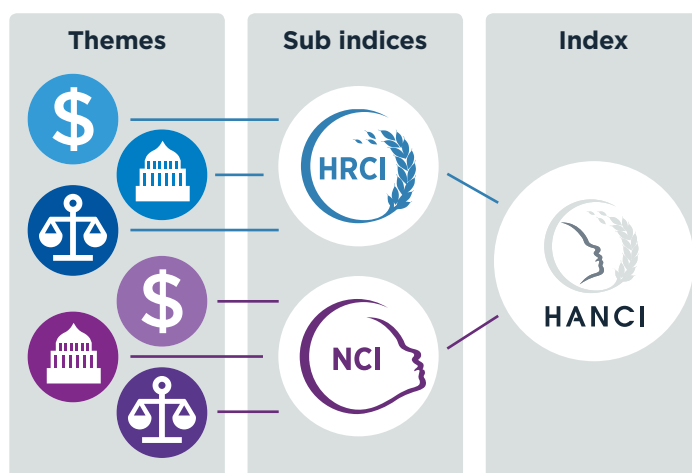
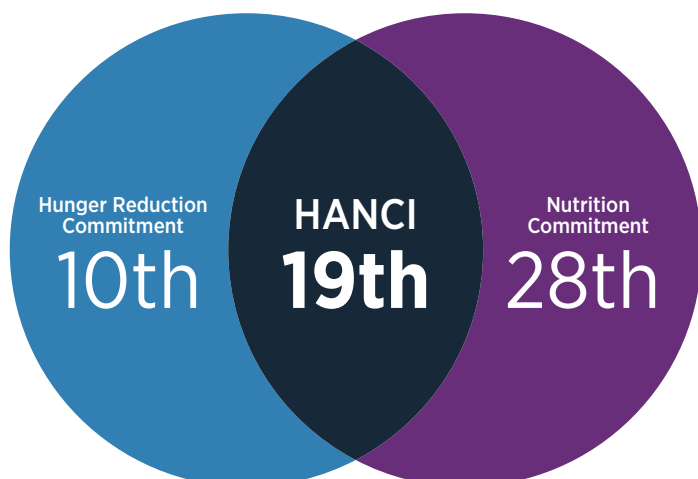


# Key data for India



|               |                 |                  |                |                   |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Guatemala  | 8. Gambia       | 15. Vietnam      | 22. Ethiopia   | 29. Sierra Leone  | 36. Togo        | 43. Myanmar       |
| 2. Peru       | 9. Burkina Faso | 16. Bangladesh   | 23. Niger      | 30. Zambia        | 37. Mauritania  | 44. Sudan         |
| 3. Malawi     | 10. Ghana       | 17. Uganda       | 24. Mali       | 31. Liberia       | 38. Cameroon    | 45. Guinea Bissau |
| 4. Brazil     | 11. Philippines | 18. South Africa | 25. Mozambique | 32. Burundi       | 39. Afghanistan |                   |
| 5. Madagascar | 12. Indonesia   | <b>19. India</b> | 26. Cambodia   | 33. Cote d'Ivoire | 40. Yemen       |                   |
| 6. Nepal      | 13. Rwanda      | 20. China        | 27. Kenya      | 34. Nigeria       | 41. Congo,DR    |                   |
| 7. Tanzania   | 14. Senegal     | 21. Benin        | 28. Pakistan   | 35. Lesotho       | 42. Angola      |                   |

 Spending Y  
 Policies E  
 Laws K

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 48%** **Wasting: 19.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 42.5%** Source: Indian DHS (2005/06)

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

## Strong Performance

- India's diverse and effective extension system is properly reaching out to poor farmers.
- The Indian constitution recognises a right to social security.
- People's access to improved sources of drinking water (91.6%) is high compared to other South Asian neighbours.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

## Areas for improvement

- The Government does not promote complementary feeding practices and only 66% of children aged 6-59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within 2011.
- Only 35.1% of the population has access to sanitation. This is a barrier to improving hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- The Government of India has established a nutrition policy but has not established a coordinating body to bring together stakeholders from across sectors, and the policy does not have time bound nutrition targets.
- As national nutrition surveys are not conducted regularly the policymakers do not have access to up to date information.

# Key data for India



## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending  | Score*                  | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 |
|--|-------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>  | 6.8%                    | 2010 | 19th            |
| Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>       | 8.1%                    | 2011 | Joint 33rd      |
| Policies   |                         |      |                 |
| Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>                               | Moderate                | 2012 | Joint 21st      |
| Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>            | Strong                  | 2011 | Joint 14th      |
| Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)              | 74.5%                   | 2011 | 16th            |
| Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>                          | Moderate                | 2012 | Joint 4th       |
| Laws   |                         |      |                 |
| Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>           | Moderate                | 2011 | 8th             |
| Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup> | In Law, not in Practice | 2012 | 6th             |
| Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>                               | In Law, not in Practice | 2011 | 5th             |
| Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)                  | Yes                     | 2006 | Joint 1st       |

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark.

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong.

<sup>4</sup> 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   | 2012 | 20th           |
| Policies   |                 |      |                |
| Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children  | 66.0%           | 2011 | Joint 33rd     |
| Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)   | No              | 2012 | 39th           |
| Population with access to an improved water source   | 91.6%           | 2011 | Joint 7th      |
| Population with access to improved sanitation  | 35.1%           | 2011 | 22nd           |
| Health care visits for pregnant women  | 74.2%           | 2006 | 35th           |
| Nutrition features in national development policies <sup>1</sup>                                 | Strong          | 2013 | 5th            |
| National nutrition plan (yes/no)   | Yes             | 2013 | Joint 1st      |
| Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)   | No              | 2012 | Joint 38th     |
| Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)  | No              | 2012 | 23rd           |
| National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)   | No              | 2012 | 37th           |
| Laws   |                 |      |                |
| International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup> | Fully Enshrined | 2011 | Joint 1st      |

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

\* For full details see [www.hancindex.org](http://www.hancindex.org)