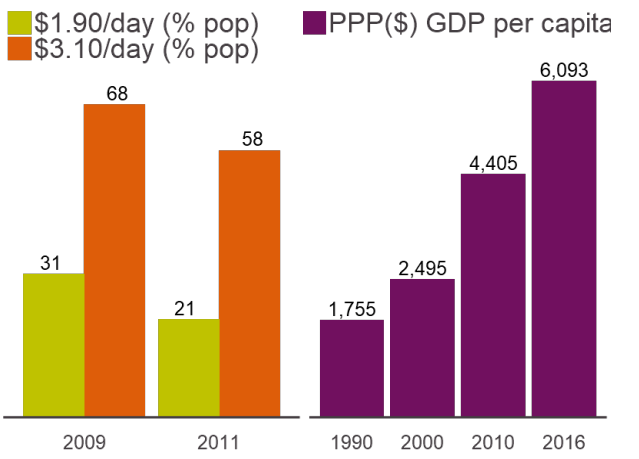




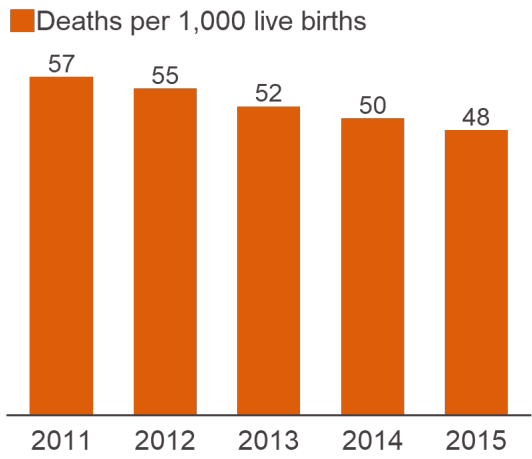
ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

Poverty rates and GDP



Source: World Bank 2017.
Note: pop: population; PPP: purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality rate



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2015.

Income inequality

Gini index score*	Gini index rank**	Year
35	52	2011

Source: World Bank 2017.
Notes: *0 = perfect equality, **100 = perfect inequality. The countries with a Gini index are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (152).

Population

Population (thousands)	1,339,180	2017
Under-5 population (thousands)	119,757	2017
Urban (%)	34	2017
>65 years (%)	6	2017

Source: 2017 projections from UN Population Division 2017.

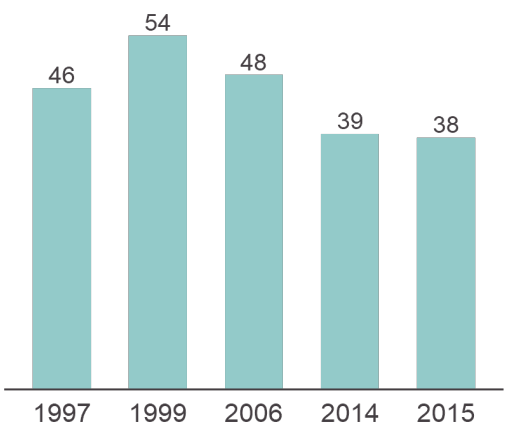
CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY

Child anthropometry

Number of children under 5 affected (thousands)		
Stunting ¹	47,505	2015
Wasting ¹	25,979	2015
Overweight ¹	2,467	2006
% of children under 5 affected		
Wasting ¹	21	2015
Severe wasting ¹	8	2015
Overweight ¹	2	2006
Low birth weight ²	28	2005

Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017;¹ UNICEF 2015.²

Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 (%)



Source: WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017.

Changes in stunting prevalence over time, by wealth quintile



Source: DHS surveys 1990–2011 adapted from Bredenkamp et al. 2014.

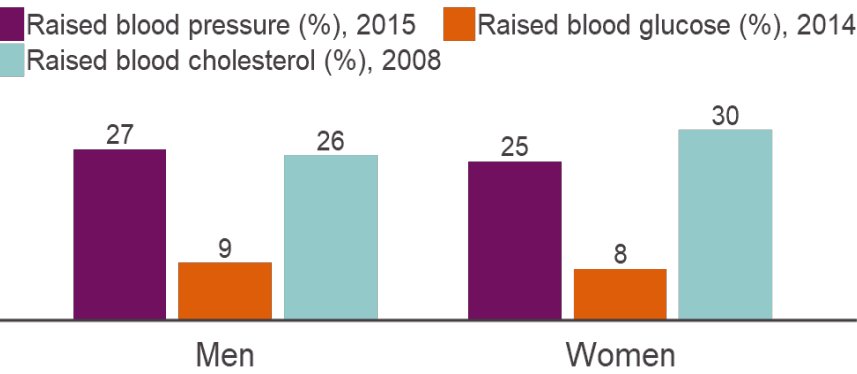
ADOLESCENT AND ADULT NUTRITION STATUS

Adolescent and adult anthropometry (% population)

Adolescent overweight ¹	11	2007
Adolescent obesity ¹	2	2007
Women of reproductive age, thinness ²	36	2005
Women of reproductive age, short stature ²	11	2005

Source: WHO 2015;¹ DHS 2017.²
Note: NA: not available.

Metabolic risk factors for diet-related non-communicable diseases (%)



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.

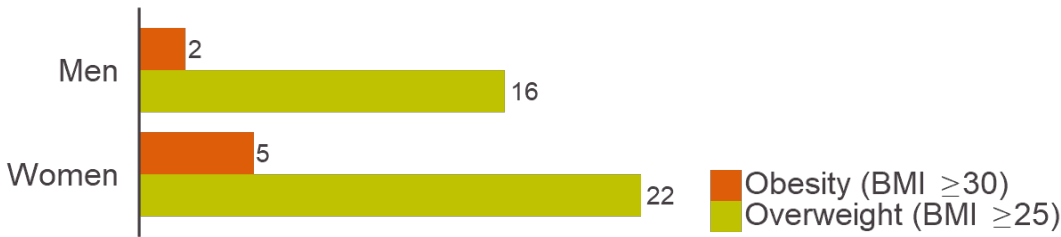
Micronutrient status of population

Women of reproductive age with anaemia ¹		
Total population affected (thousands of people)	175,586	2016
Total population affected (%)	51	2016
Vitamin A deficiency in children 6–59 months old (%) ²	45	2013

Population classification of iodine nutrition (age group 5–19 years old) ³	Optimal iodine nutrition	1993-2002
---	--------------------------	-----------

Source: WHO 2017;¹ Stevens et al. 2015;² WHO 2004.³

Prevalence of adult overweight and obesity, 2014 (%)



Source: WHO 2017 and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.
Note: BMI: body mass index.

PROGRESS AGAINST GLOBAL NUTRITION TARGETS 2017

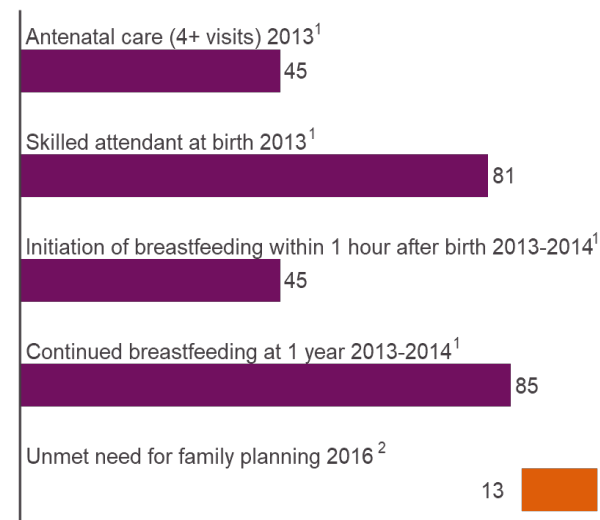
Under-5 stunting ¹	Under-5 wasting ²	Under-5 overweight ¹	WRA anaemia ²	EBF ¹
Some progress	No progress or worsening	NA	No progress or worsening	NA
Adult female obesity ¹	Adult male obesity ¹	Adult female diabetes ¹	Adult male diabetes ¹	
Off course	Off course	Off course	Off course	

Source: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017, WHO 2017, Stevens GA et al 2013, and NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017.
Notes: Some targets are excluded from analysis as data needs further strengthening or methodological work before they can be used: low birth weight, adolescent obesity, hypertension and salt intake. See Global Nutrition Report 2017, Appendix 1 for more information. EBF: exclusive breastfeeding; NA: not available; WRA: women of reproductive age.

India

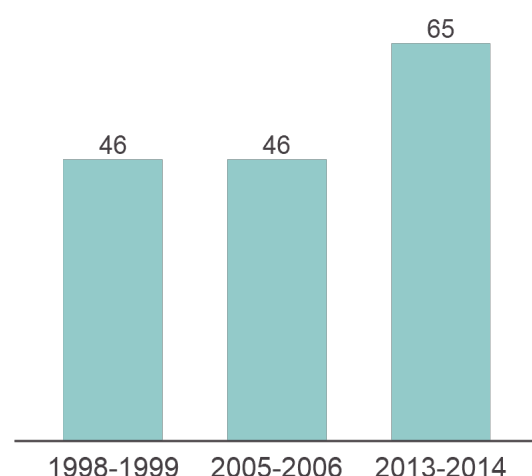
INTERVENTION COVERAGE AND CHILD-FEEDING PRACTICES

Continuum of care (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UN Population Division 2017.²

Rate of exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months (%)



Source: UNICEF 2016.

Intervention coverage (%)

Severe acute malnutrition, geographic coverage ¹	12	2012
Vitamin A supplementation, full coverage ²	61	2014
Children under 5 with diarrhoea receiving ORS ²	39	2013
Immunisation coverage, DTP3 ³	88	2016
Iodised salt consumption ²	71	2009

Source: UNICEF/Coverage Monitoring Network/ACF International 2012;¹ UNICEF 2016;² WHO 2016.³ Note: Geographical coverage is defined as the % of physical facilities that provide intervention. Full coverage is defined as the % of children that receive the full intervention (two doses). DTP3: 3 doses of combined diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine; ORS: oral rehydration salts.

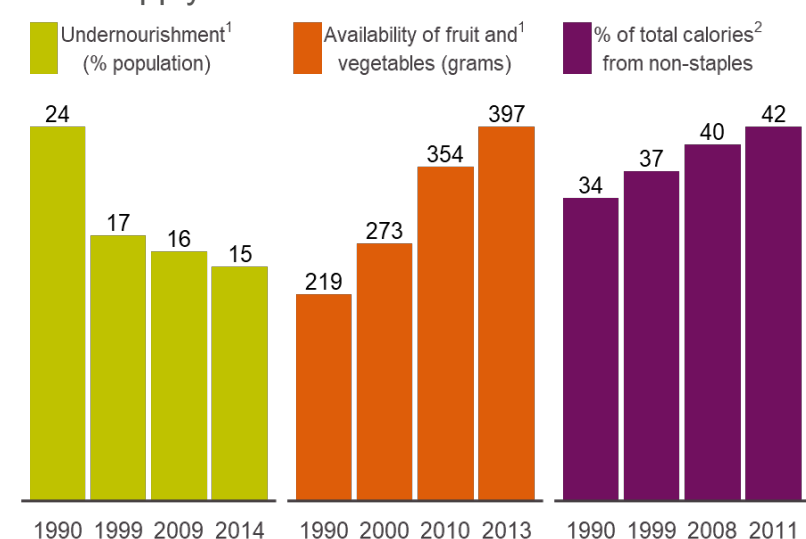
Infant and young child (6–23 months) feeding practices (%)

Minimum acceptable diet	11	2013-2014
Minimum dietary diversity	22	2013-2014

Source: UNICEF 2016.

UNDERLYING DETERMINANTS

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2015;¹ FAOSTAT 2014.²

Gender-related determinants

Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹	22	2005
Gender Inequality Index (score*) ²	0.53	2015
Gender Inequality Index (country rank) ²	125	2015

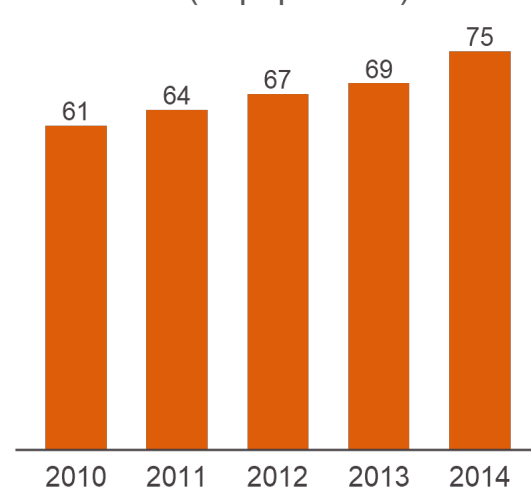
Source: UNICEF 2016;¹ UNDP 2016.² Note: *0: low inequality, 1: high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

Physicians	0.73	2014
Nurses and midwives	2.05	2013
Community health workers	NA	NA

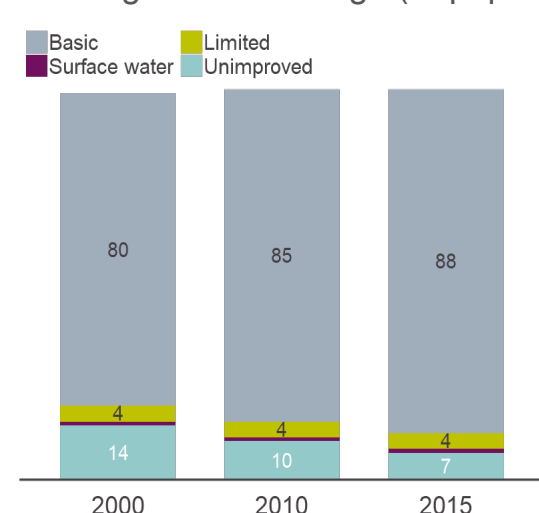
Source: WHO 2017.

Female secondary education enrolment (% population)



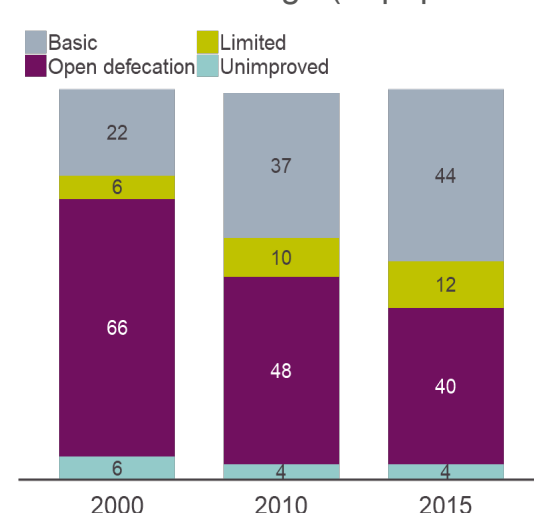
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2017.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



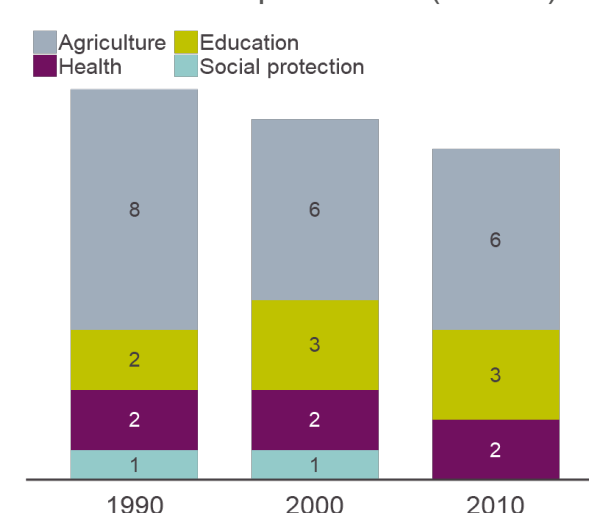
Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017. Note: Due to rounding, numbers might not add up to 100.

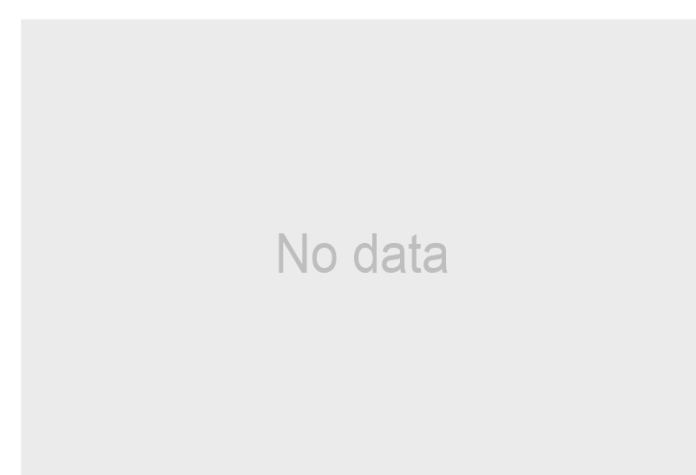
Government expenditures (% total)



Source: IFPRI 2015.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) country institutional transformations, 2017 (%)



Source: SUN 2014.

Policy and legislative provisions

National implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes ¹	Full provisions in law	2016
Extent of constitutional right to food ²	Medium high	2003
Maternity Protection Convention 183 ³	Partial	2011
Wheat fortification legislation ⁴	NA	2015
Undernutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies ⁵	72	2012-2017
Overnutrition mentioned in national development plans and economic growth strategies ⁵	116	2012-2017

Source: WHO/UNICEF and IBFAN 2016;¹ FAO 2003;² ILO 2013;³ FFI 2015;⁴ IDS 2015.⁵

Availability and stage of implementation of guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of NCDs

All major NCDs	Yes	2015
----------------	-----	------

Source: WHO 2015. Note: NCDs: non-communicable diseases.