MALNUTRITION

A Global Threat

A ROAD TO NUTRITION SECURITY
MALNOURISHED

[mal-nur-isht]; - adjective

A physiological condition caused by inadequate or excessive consumption of nutrients.
Malnourishment has two forms:

**Overnourishment**
This results in overweight and obesity, and is defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health.

**Undernourishment**
A condition that includes being underweight for age, too short for age (stunted), too thin relative to height (wasted) and functionally deficient in vitamins and minerals (micro nutrient malnutrition).
WHO has reported hunger and malnutrition as the greatest single global health challenge.
Major Causes of Undernourishment are:

- Food Insecurity
- Poverty
- Lack of Awareness
- Lack of Resources
About 795 million people are affected yearly by malnutrition worldwide.
One in three people on this Earth suffer from some form of malnourishment
Undernourishment globally impacts,

MOBILITY

Productivity

ECONOMIC GROWTH
Whereas, over-nutrition leads to
Globally 17,000 malnourished children die every day
5.2 M CHILDREN (of age <5) DIE EACH YEAR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DUE TO MALNOURISHMENT
50% of Undernourished children live in South Asia
IT IS A COMMON MISCONCEPTION THAT MALNUTRITION DOES NOT AFFECT URBAN AREAS
34% of urban Indian children are malnourished (highest % in the world)

6 states account for more than 60% of India’s malnutrition cases

1) Uttar Pradesh
2) Maharashtra
3) Tamil Nadu
4) Gujarat
5) Odisha
6) Andhra Pradesh
17000 kids died due to malnutrition in Maharashtra in 2015.
Several programs have been launched to combat undernourishment

- UNICEF: Child Malnutrition Program
- WHO: The Health Growth Project
- UN World Food Program: Developing Micro Nutrient Powders
  - World Bank : Integrated Child Development Services
  - PG & E - CARE: Assisted Nutrition Programs
  - MOSW - Special Nutrition Program (SNP)
  - GOI - Balwadi Nutrition Program
An additional 7 billion $ is needed per year to counter malnutrition globally.
1.3BN

Dollars worth of funds are provided annually by the Indian government for child health in India which is equivalent to 0.5% of the total GDP of the country.
Underweight prevalence has declined from 43% to 40% in India for the age group 0-3 years.

But, there is still a long way to go.
One dollar invested in nutrition gives a rate of return of $16 in terms of generating resources and increasing productivity (GNR, 2015).
Long term, self sustainable approaches, along with proper food supplementation and health education is the need of the hour.
TERI and other partner organisations have joined hands to address the issue of malnourishment