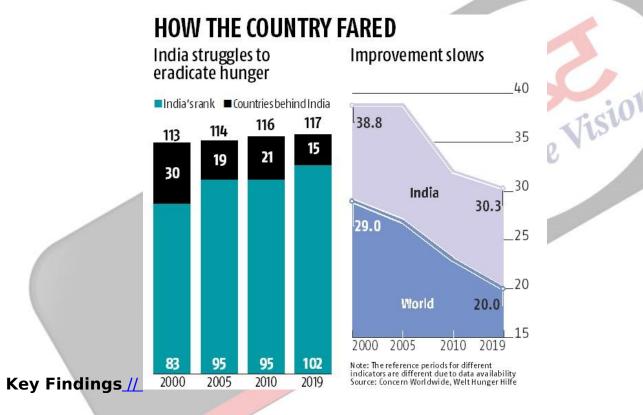


## **Global Hunger Index-2019**

In the recently released **Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report-2019**, India was ranked at **102**<sup>nd</sup> **position** out of **117** countries.

- The report is an annual publication that is jointly prepared by the Concern Worldwide (an Irish agency) and the Welt Hunger Hilfe (a German organization).
- The report is based on <u>four GHI indicators</u> namely, undernourishment, child stunting, child wasting, and child mortality.



- India's rank has slipped from 95<sup>th</sup> position (in 2010) to 102<sup>nd</sup> (in 2019). Over a longer-term duration, the fall in India's rank is sharper, i.e, from 83<sup>rd</sup> out of 113 countries in 2000 to 102<sup>nd</sup> out of 117 in 2019.
- According to the report, India's child wasting rate was extremely high at 20.8% the highest for any country.
  - Child wasting refers to the share of children under the age of five who are wasted, i.e, they
    have low weight with respect to their height, reflecting acute undernutrition.
  - $\circ$  The share of wasting among children in India marked a steep rise from 16.5% in the 2008-2012 to 20.8% in 2014-2018.
  - According to <u>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</u>, child wasting is a strong predictor of mortality among children (under 5 yrs. of age).
- India has demonstrated an improvement in other indicators that includes, under-5 mortality rate, prevalence of stunting among children, and prevalence of undernourishment owing to inadequate food.

- The report also took note of **open defecation** in India as an impacting factor for health. It pointed out that as of 2015–2016, 90% of Indian households used an improved drinking water source while 39% of households had no sanitation facilities.
  - Open defecation jeopardizes the population's health and severely impacts children's growth and their ability to absorb nutrients.

Source: BS

