



NATIONAL NUTRITION STRATEGY (NNS), 2017

Vision 2022: "Kuposhan Mukht Bharat"

- Reduce **underweight prevalence** among children ≤ 5 years to 20.7 %
- Reduce **anaemia prevalence in children** (6-59 months) to 19.5%
- Reduce **anaemia prevalence in women and girls** (15-49 years) to 17.7%
- At least 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals contain indicators that are relevant for nutrition, demonstrating that nutrition is the foundation for ensuring sustainable development.

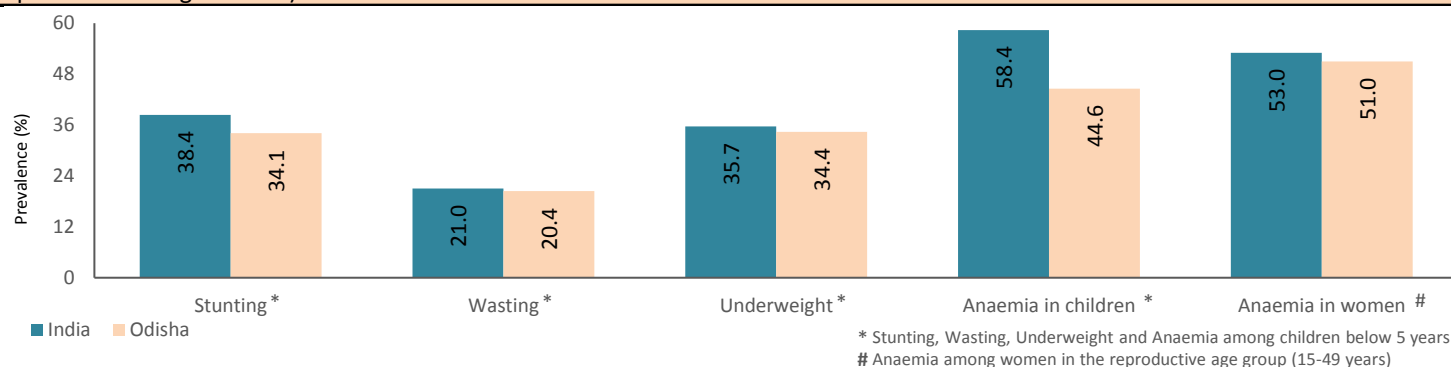
NNS will help to achieve global nutrition targets endorsed in 2012, through the World Health Assembly Resolution.

- **Stunting:** 40% reduction in the number of children under-5 who are stunted
- **Anaemia:** 50% reduction of anaemia in women of reproductive age
- **Low birth weight:** 30% reduction in low birth weight
- **Childhood overweight:** No increase in childhood overweight
- **Exclusive breastfeeding:** Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months up to at least 50%
- **Wasting:** Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%.

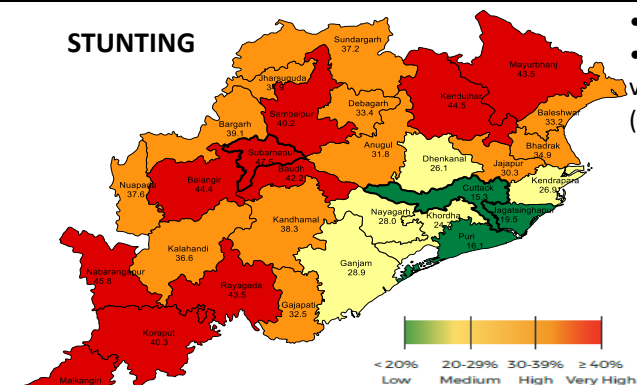
STATUS OF MATERNAL, INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION OUTCOMES

Source: NFHS 2015-16

Even though Odisha has performed better than India in nutrition outcome indicators, the districts in Odisha exhibit an alarming situation for prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children (as per World Health Organization's cut-off values for public health significance) that needs immediate attention.

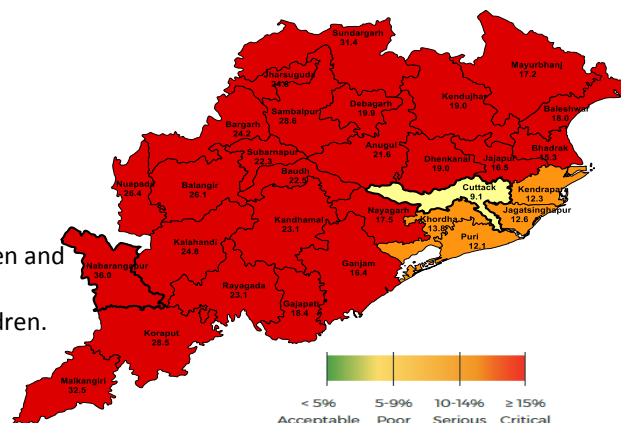


STUNTING



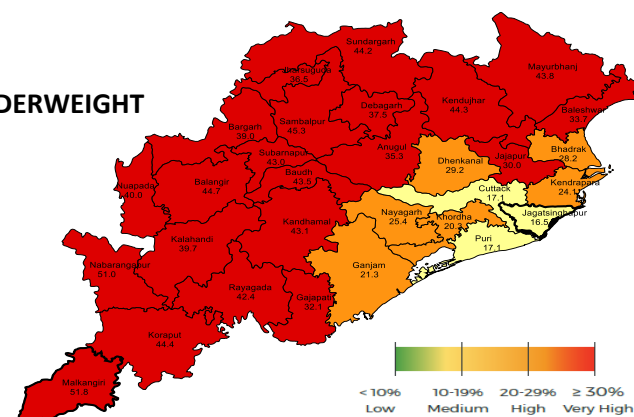
- In 22 districts prevalence of stunting is either high or very high.
- In 10 districts of Odisha, the prevalence of stunting is more than 40%, which is very high as per the WHO cut off value and in 12 districts the prevalence is high (30-39%).

WASTING



- As per WHO's cut off values, less than 5% wasting is acceptable in children and wasting greater than equal to 15% is taken as critical value.
- In Odisha none of the districts report acceptable limits of wasting in children. 25 districts report wasting above critical limit.

UNDERWEIGHT

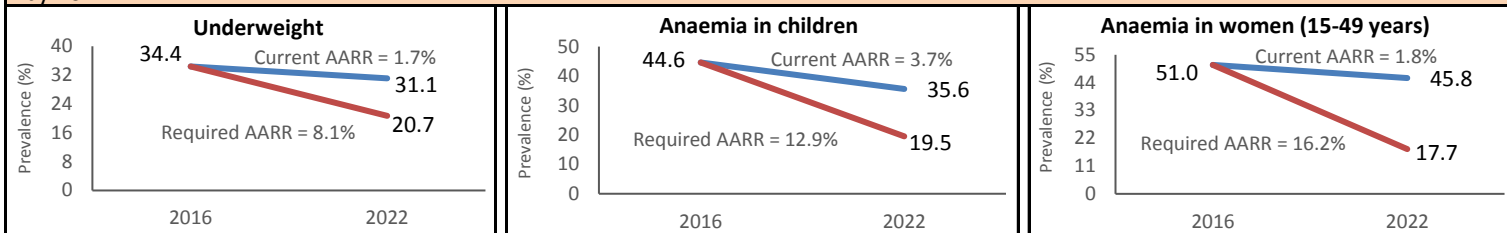


- Prevalence of underweight in 27 districts is either high or very high—21 districts in Odisha are in the red zone meaning very high prevalence of underweight in these districts and the remaining six have high underweight prevalence.
- None of the districts feature in green zone.

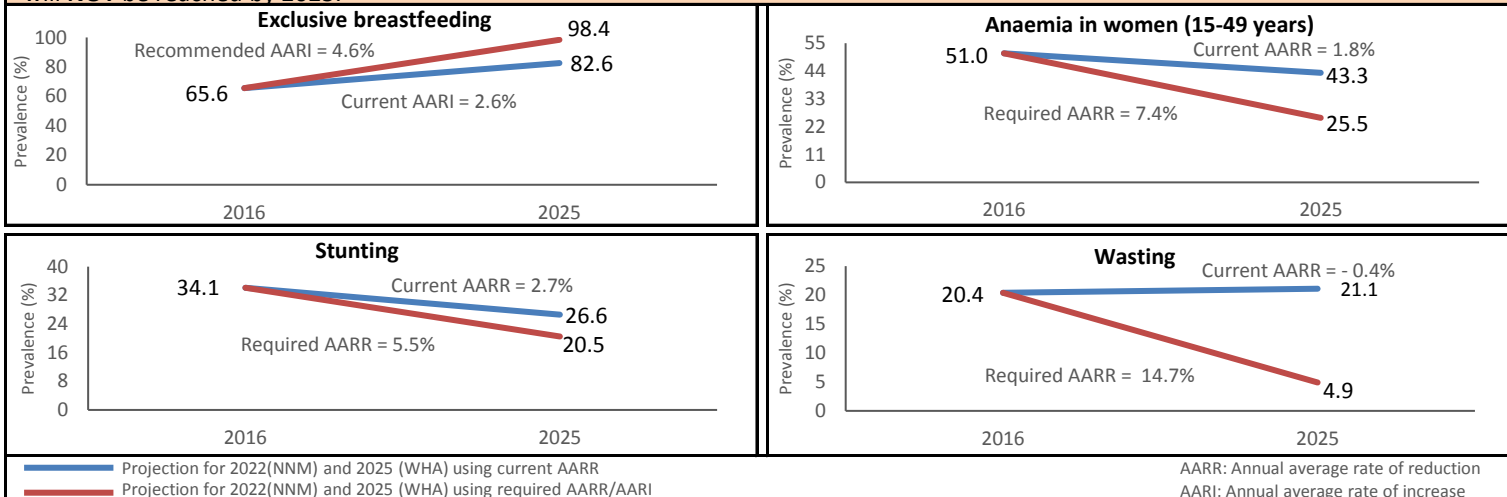
RATES OF IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (NNM) TARGETS FOR 2022 AND WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY (WHA) TARGETS FOR 2025

Source: SDRC's analysis

NNM TARGETS: If the current trend continues, NNM targets on underweight, anaemia among children and women will **NOT** be reached by 2022.



WHA TARGETS: If the current trend continues, WHA targets on exclusive breastfeeding, stunting, wasting and anaemia among women will **NOT** be reached by 2025.



PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

Source - OBAC, What does your budget say (2018-19)

Budget Allocation for Programme (Rs. in Crore)	2018-19 (BE)	Gap between Budget Estimate and Budget Actual (for 2017-18, BE and RE) for major schemes (in %)			
National Creche Scheme	5.98	Programme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Supplementary Nutrition Programme	972.30	MAMATA	0.00	-16.50	-21.74
MAMATA	155.00	Public Distribution System	8.70	20.30	-6.54
Scheme for Adolescent Girls	101.53	Mid-Day Meal	17.10	26.50	7.71
Public Distribution System	894.35	National Health Mission	35.70	12.80	2.44
Mid-Day Meals	893.00	Supplementary Nutrition Programme	10.20	10.10	16.92
Total Budget for Nutrition Specific Intervention	3022.16	Integrated Child Development Services	14.89	18.05	32.10
National Food Security Mission	161.53	Over past four years, the budget data for major nutrition schemes reveals a gap between budget estimates and actual expenditure for these schemes.			
Swachh Bharat Mission	1200.00	Declining share of Nutrition budget as a share of the total state budget			
National Health Mission	1347.65		6.33	6.20	6.22
BASUDHA	1350.00		5.54	5.90	
Total Budget for Nutrition Sensitive Intervention	4059.18				
Total Nutrition Budget	7081.34				

KEY CONCERNS

Key Policy Concerns:

- Odisha State Food and Nutrition Security Rules (under NFSA 2013) needs to be notified in order to ensure better access to safe and nutritious food under various schemes.
- Streamline the micro nutrient supplementation programmes. Establish and strengthen institutions like State Public Health Laboratories, State Nutrition Resource Centre, Centre of Excellence for sickle cell anaemia.
- Introduce nutrition surveillance system, with quick response in vulnerable hot spots.
- Odisha may introduce Nutrition Sector Budgeting from the financial year 2018- 19 to emerge as a Nutrition Pioneer in the country. Nutrition should be included as an indicator of development in the State.
- Introduction of community based Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) management programme at the AWC level.
- Formulate Micronutrient Deficiency Control and Prevention policy.
- Nutrition literacy and monitoring should be linked to institutions of local governance and for participatory planning.