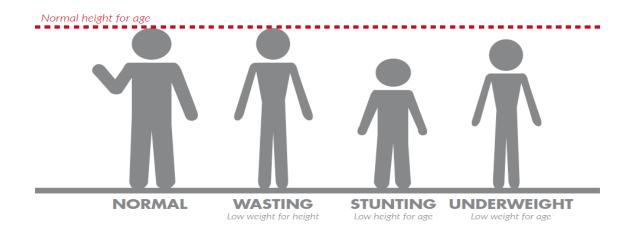


Stunting! Too Short for Age!!



Stunting is defined as children having low height for age. It indicates that children haven't developed as they should, physically or cognitively.

Stunting is irreversible after 24 months of child's life.

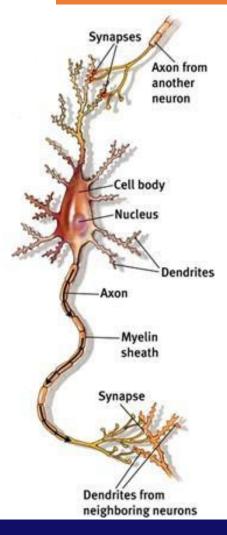


Telangana, Andhra
Pradesh &
Karnataka

35 Lakh

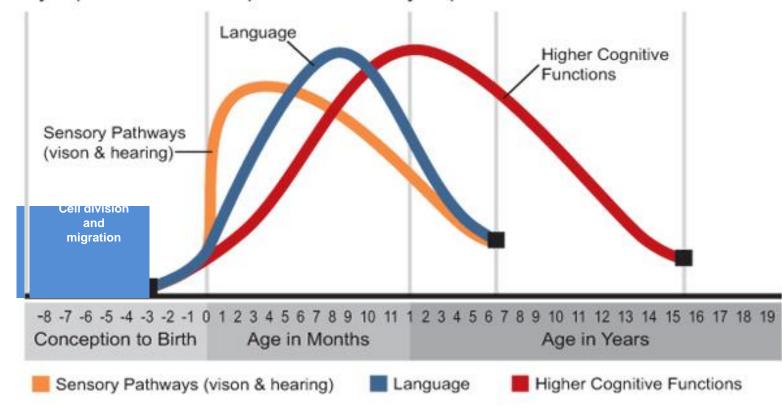
under-fives are stunted

"Why" Phase: Sensitive periods and the developing brain



Human Brain Development

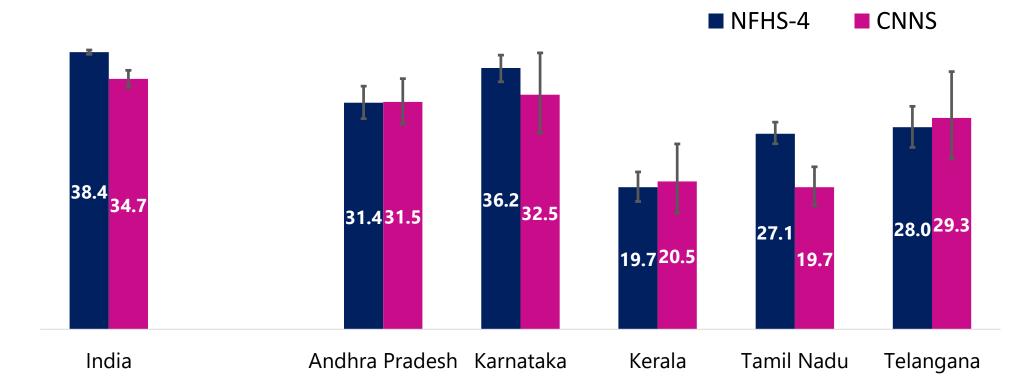
Synapse formation dependent on early experiences



No change in stunting among children under five



Among all southern states decline in stunting was observed only in Tamil Nadu

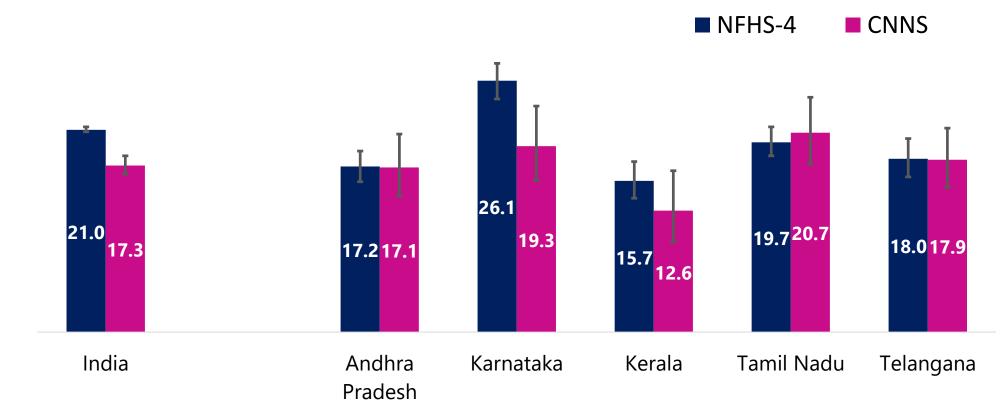




Wasting among children under five did not change



Wasting did not change significantly in any of the southern states





Prevalence of Anaemia among children and adolescents



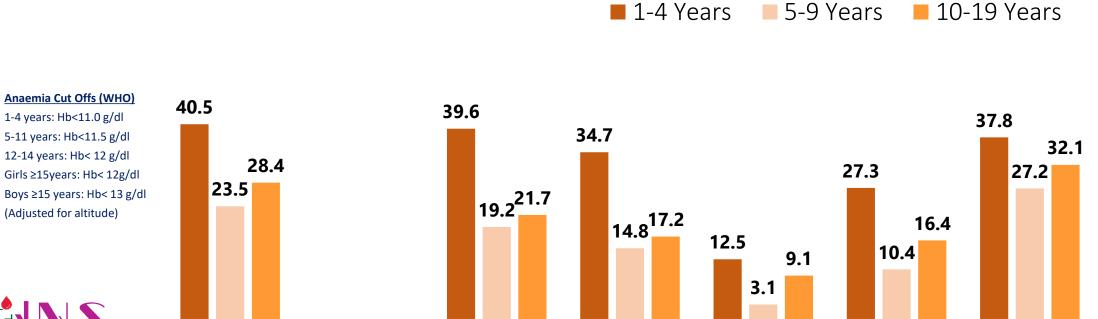
Telangana

Tamil Nadu

Kerala

2/5 children aged 1-4 years were anaemic in most southern states, similar to national average (41%)

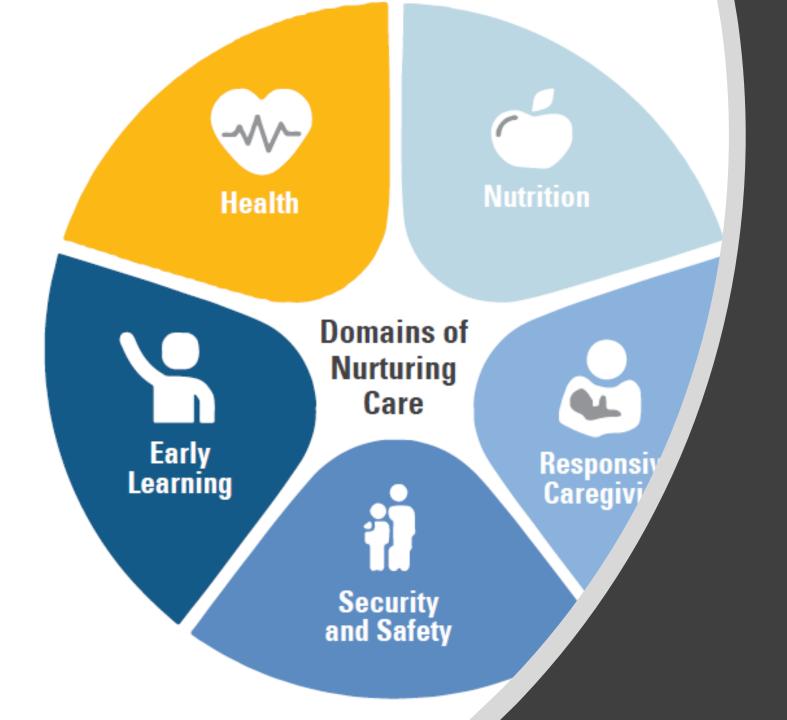
Prevalence of anaemia was highest among children aged 1-4 years, increased slightly again in adolescence



Andhra Pradesh Karnataka

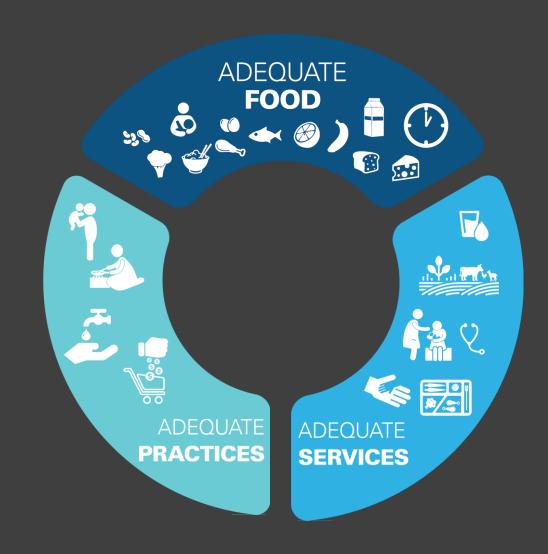


India



Framework for action for Early Childhood
Development

Framework for action for Early Childhood Development



Adolescents
 Pre-conception, pregnancy, childbirth
 Menstrual Hygiene Management

Postnatal & newborn

Infant & toddler (up to 3 years old)

Young child (3-6 years old)

Menstrual
 Hygiene
 Management
 (MHM)

 Increased access

to WASH in

Schools

- Menstrual Hygiene
 Management
 (MHM) including
 counseling on
 harmful gendered
 tabees
- Access to WASH services at health facilities, in particular in OB&GYN wards; and in anganwadi centres

- Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)
- Access to WASH services at healthcare facilities, in particular in OB&GYN wards
- Access to sanitation in anganwadis
- Access to WASH services at healthcare facilities
- WASH services in anganwadis
- WASH messaging and awareness in primary schools

Cross-cutting interventions

WASH

- Hygiene promotion (handwashing with soap) and practice at critical times
- Awareness about importance of access and usage of household toilets (i.e. living in an ODF environment)
- Safe disposal of faeces, including child faeces
- Access to and safe storage of safe drinking water



