

Direct Interventions Against Hunger *A Right to Food* The Wider Relevance of India's Experience



IF YOU THINK MID DAY MEALS ARE A WASTE OF RESOURCES? YOU ARE NOT ALONE! BUT I INVITE YOU TO THINK AGAIN...

Hunger and Malnutrition: Key Trends

- Nearly 2/3 of the world's hungry people live in the Asia and the Pacific (FAO)
- More than 70% of the world's underweight children live in just 10 countries, with more than 50% located in South Asia alone (UNICEF)
- South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have the highest hunger levels (IFPRI)
- Malnutrition—an NCD closely interlinked with infectious diseases

The pressing concern of access in South Asia

- Aggregate food availability hides distribution issues, especially food availability among the poor
- Hunger trends are alarming, despite gains in poverty reduction
- Malnutrition seen as a largely rural issue, but increasingly becoming an urban problem

Some policy responses for access

- Food-for-work programmes that target vulnerable populations
 - Bangladesh
- PDS to manage available foodgrains through procurement and distribution
 - China: manage food scarcity, grain prices, no special poverty targeting
 - India: direct grain to disadvantaged groups, control prices
- Mid-day meals today's focus
 - Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka

From a state to the country

The case of India



Argument

- Nutritional deprivation overlaps with material poverty, but is quite distinct – needs to be separately addressed
- Developed countries also rediscovering this, most recent being Scotland 2006-07
- Example of India--TN since 1982 feeding at preschool and school levels (self-targeting, free, nutritious, publicly visible) and expansion nationally
- The experience potential enormous but benefits not automatic
- Costs, financing fiscal implications
- Messages



Consider our meetings: which get better participation?

With or without refreshments?

Relevance of India: a state is like a country



•Population of individual states in India compares with country populations

- -Andhra Pradesh 76 m; Tamil Nadu 62 m
- Philippines 88 m; RoK
 48 m
- Nepal 28 m; Malaysia
 24 m; Sri Lanka 20 m



Extreme contrasts: India shining...

- High savings, high investment -
- FDI growing
- Corporate entrepreneurial stories plenty – world class
- High stock of human capital can unshackle country's strengths

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7740

