
UNIT 12 GENDER AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY– CASE STUDIES

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12.1 INTRODUCTION

This Unit brings the Case Studies of food and nutritional security in India. We drew these case studies from the field by international organizations and non-governmental organizations. The Case Studies also contain secondary data to justify the field reality. Documenting women's food and nutritional security, with reference to the marginalized, Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled tribes are significant processes to formulate appropriate policies to address the same.

Indeed, the cases mentioned in this Unit will open up new realities among the learners. After completing the Certificate Programme, learners may opt for a different career. Some may become gender trainers. During the training workshop, they can share these cases for broader discussion and addressing the same.

12.2 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this, you would be able to

- discuss case studies related to food and nutritional security of women and marginalized;

- examine the factors contributing to food and nutritional insecurity of women and marginalized; and
- analyze the role of government development organizations to address food and nutritional security.

12.3 CASE NARRATIVE 1

This case study explains the contribution of agroecological schools in changing communities for a better future in Colombia. An agroecological school is helping to address food and nutritional security in a gender-equitable way in the neighbouring communities in the rural Santander region of Colombia. The School is a network of organizations that provides a community-led, flexible way of learning and exchanging information on agricultural practices. We can draw the help of women's organizations from the experience of Norma Henriquez. She set up a small farm to enable her family to be self-sufficient in food and water. She moved to rural areas with her husband to practice agriculture like her family members. Her families had been farmers, and they wanted to carry on the tradition of producing their food. However, changes in the surrounding land and the weather conditions made farming more difficult. In this situation, the School came forward and supported her. She got support from women's organizations. The support received from the women's organization (It is a single organization) instilled confidence in her to construct a specialized capacity water tank on her roof. This has enabled her to maximize the collection of precious rainfall. The water helps to support her diverse and nutritious crops, including mangoes, coconuts, avocados, beans, pumpkins and maize. She has also become a proud custodian of agro-biodiversity and ensures that seed exchanges occur at every community meeting. (Source: Aboud 2012)

Source: (Mention the name of the article)

https://genderinsite.net/sites/default/files/IDS_Bridge_Food_Security_Report_Online.pdf

12.4 CASE NARRATIVES 2

The Government of Mali has been implementing a countrywide programme to distribute various machinery to reduce the struggle of the women farmers, with support from UNDP since 1991. This Programme/Project aimed to promote women's productivity, advance their economic status and promote their well-being and empowerment. In this regard, the Mali government provided various instruments with diesel-powered engines to women within communities to make them carry out functions mechanically. Women usually performed functions related to agriculture, such as husking rice and grinding and extracting oil from shea nuts. The rationale for installing the platforms was to free up time for the women to engage in agricultural production and commercial activities such as selling their surplus produce. A study found that there were benefits for women and girls, including increased disposable income, increased time and increased education for girls – who no longer had to help their mothers at home. Women also reported they had more of a role

in community decision-making. (Source: Bridge Overview report 2014. Gender and Food Security Towards Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security)

12.5 CASE NARRATIVE 3

The National level Midday Meal Scheme (MDM) was launched in 1995 in India. The Government of India designed the MDM programme from the experience of implementing the same programme by the Government of Tamil Nadu in India. The programme aims to provide every child in all government and government-assisted primary schools to receive a nutritious hot meal for a minimum of 200 days during school hours. Various studies point out that the programme could reduce malnourishment among children, especially among girls in the age group of five to 13 years. The scheme also appointed women as cooks, mostly women from disadvantaged backgrounds. Single women, deserted women and women from disadvantaged caste can get employment in the Mid Day Meal scheme as cooks and helpers. This could address the food and nutritional security of the women and children of a disadvantaged background. The scheme has contributed to increased attendance of children in schools in rural and urban districts, especially girls (Kattumuri 2013).

The following study will give you further importance of providing cooked meals in the school. The recent longitudinal study showed the lower stunting among children with mothers who had access to free school lunches shows data from 1993-2016. The study was published in *Nature Communication*. The paper was authored by a researcher from the University of Washington and economists and nutrition experts at the International Food Policy Research Institute. The study found that the midday meal scheme was associated with 13-32% of India's improvement in height-for-age z-scores (HAZ) between 2006 and 2016. The linkages between midday meals and lower stunting in the next generation were stronger in lower socio-economic strata and likely work through women's education, fertility, and use of health services, said the paper as reported in *The Hindu* on 19th July 2021 titled as "Midday meals leave a long-lasting impact: Study."

Girls who had access to the free lunches provided at government schools had children with a higher height-to-age ratio than those who did not, says a new study on the intergenerational benefits of India's midday meal scheme published in *Nature Communications*.

The study used nationally representative data on cohorts of mothers and their children spanning 23 years. The present study showed that by 2016, the prevalence of stunting was significantly lower in areas where the government implemented a mid-day meal scheme in 2005. More than one in three Indian children is stunted or too short for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition. The fight against stunting has often focussed on boosting nutrition for young children, but nutritionists have long argued that maternal health and well-being is the key to reduce stunting in their offspring. The study has attempted a first-of-its-kind inter-generational analysis of the impacts of a mass feeding programme. The study tracked nationally representative cohorts of mothers

by birth year and socio-economic status to show how exposure to the scheme reduced stunting in their children. IFPRI researcher Purnima Menon, one of the authors of the study, said the key takeaway is to "expand and improve school meals now for inter-generational pay-offs not too far down in time." Tweeting about the study, she said, "Girls in India finish school, get married and have children all in just a few years — so school-based interventions can help." The government cannot provide a cooked meal for the children due to the closure of schools from March 2020 because of Covid. Instead, dry foodgrains or cash transfers are done. The present study talked about the significance of cooked meals at school premises. There are existing patriarchy operated against women and girl children. Most of the time, they end up receiving less share of food. Sometimes girls and women sacrifice their food for the sake of male members of the family. Thus cooked meal in school premises certainly creates a positive impact on girl children.

(Source: Bridge Overview report 2014. Gender and Food Security Towards Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security and The Hindu July 19, 2021. Midday meals leave a long lasting impact: Study)

12.6 CASE NARRATIVE 4

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in India are intended to provide supplementary nutrition, health care, childcare and preschool education to children below six.

The ICDS is implemented through National Rural Health Mission which was launched in 2005 with the special focus on 18 States of India. NRHM aims to provide affordable, accessible health care to rural population by addressing their overall wellbeing.

The services extend to adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. The schemes are implemented through Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), located in local communities, and run by women workers from the local village. Some of Anganwadi centres resemble the friendly and lively settings of household courtyards, a hub of activity for women and children. For example, Kanchipuram district in Tamil Nadu state, considered among the best in maintaining centres and services, paints a different picture (Naandi Foundation 2011). AWCs operate from permanent structures; children below two years are given a fortified powder. Those aged between two and five years old receive hot cooked meals consisting of pulses, cereals and vegetables, and one egg per week. In addition, nutrition education sessions are organized for pregnant and lactating mothers in most districts in Tamil Nadu (NIPCCD 2009). Pregnant women are immunized, and

iron and folic acid tablets are given to adolescent girls. A village-level monitoring committee (VLMC) actively enrolls children up to five years of age and women in the schemes. Also, it educates them about hygiene and the adverse effects of early marriage and female infanticide. Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY), a programme to empower young girls, is also run by the AWCs to improve literacy and provide vocational training in nutrition and health. The ICDS scheme is based on well-considered principles and a clear

mandate of providing an integrated service to address health, nutrition, education and childcare. There is a need to learn from positive examples such as Kanchipuram. (Based on a case study by Priya Bhagowalia, 2014 as mentioned in the report Bridge Overview report 2014. Gender and Food Security Towards Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security)

Source: Bridge Overview report 2014. Gender and Food Security Towards Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security)

12.7 CASE NARRATIVE 5

The Right to Food (RTF) Campaign is an informal network of organizations and individuals committed to realising the right to food in India. It has called for the Indian Government to recognize food as a legal entitlement and has stressed the need for food security policy and related laws to be gender just. The campaign has demanded that India's excessive food stocks protect people from hunger and starvation. The government must be accountable for delivering food to the poorest through national programmes such as the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services, and the Targeted Public Distribution System. All these programmes aim to reach around 600 million target families below the poverty line, ensuring they receive 20 grams of grains per month (Kattamuri 2011).

The RTF Campaign could achieve this by bringing a parliament act for food entitlements and universalising food security. An improved National Food Security Act was finally passed in 2013. It establishes the legislative framework for one of the largest public provisioning systems in the world. The Act provides an allocation of 549.26 lakh tonnes of food grain to 75 per cent of the rural population and 50 per cent of the country's urban population. The family could get their share of dry ration through ration cards issued at the household level. Responding to a commitment to empowering women, the Act designates the oldest female household member as the head of household named on these cards. First time in the history of India, the Act has recognized Indian women as heads of households. However, the Act has been criticized for not going far enough in recognizing women's multiple roles in food production and unpaid productive and care work. (Case study source: Sejal Dand)

Source: Bridge Overview report 2014. Gender and Food Security Towards Gender Just Food and Nutrition Security)

12.8 CASE NARRATIVE 6

The government is implementing several schemes and programmes under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address malnutrition in the country. All these schemes address one or other aspects related to nutrition and can improve nutritional outcomes in the country. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. There are several causes of death of children: prematurity, low birth weight,

pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases, non-communicable diseases, birth asphyxia & birth trauma, injuries, congenital anomalies, acute bacterial sepsis, and severe infections etc. POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, which ensures convergence with various programmes i.e., Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) of MWCD Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), National Health Mission (NHM), Swachh-Bharat Mission, Public Distribution System (PDS), Department Food & Public Distribution, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation. The goals of NNM are to achieve improvement in the nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time-bound manner during the next three years, beginning 2017-18.

The National Nutrition Mission (NNM) has been set up with a three year budget of Rs.9046.17 crore commencing from 2017-18. The NNM is a comprehensive approach towards raising the nutrition level in the country on a war footing. It will comprise mapping of various schemes contributing towards addressing malnutrition, including a very robust convergence mechanism, ICT based Real-Time Monitoring system, incentivizing States/UTs for meeting the targets, incentivizing Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) for using IT-based tools, eliminating registers used by AWWs, introducing measurement of the height of children at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), Social Audits, setting-up Nutrition Resource Centres, involving masses through Jan Andolan for their participation on nutrition through various activities, among others.

The programme, through the targets, will strive to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies.

NNM targets to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia (among young children, women, and adolescent girls) and reduce low birth weight by 2%, 2%, 3% and 2% per annum, respectively. Although the target to reduce Stunting is at least 2% p.a., Mission would strive to reduce stunting from 38.4% (NFHS-4) to 25% by 2022 (Mission 25 by 2022). It will create synergy, ensure better monitoring, issue alerts for timely action, and encourage States/UT s to perform, guide and supervise the line Ministries and States/UT s to achieve the targeted goals. So far, the government was able to target more than ten crore people for this programme.

12.9 CASE NARRATIVE 7

The Philippine government launched the conditional cash transfer program, namely, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (Pantawid Pamilya), in 2008 with Asian Development Bank (ADB) support. It lent \$400 million loans since 2010. The programme demonstrated that gender components could be incorporated to bring changes in the existing gender roles. The programme was designed to address the issues related to the income of poor women. It

also envisioned to improve maternal and child care by improving poor women's income. It intended to address the education of girls from low-income families. As part of the programme, bank accounts have been opened in the name of women. Women have been trained to address their rights. They were sensitized about gender-based violence in public and private spaces, trained in child care, nutrition of the mother and child. The programme included males to bring changes in the family to make families gender-responsive. As part of the Programme, Non Governmental organisations are invited to be part of the process. The following activities were conducted as part of the programme.

1. Participatory Gender Audit
2. Trained the staff on gender issues
3. Gender-based indicators included in Monitoring and Evaluation
4. Integration of media to publicise women's rights.

All these activities helped to implement a conditional cash transfer scheme in a gender-sensitive manner. (ADB 2010c, p. 10). This Programme helped to reverse the gender roles in the family. Male members in the family started involving in care activities to take care of the children.

Source: ADB (2010c). (more evidence of food and nutrition security can be discussed)

12.10 CASE NARRATIVE 8

Welthungerhilfe has been working in India since 1965. As part of its current efforts, it is increasingly focusing on mobilizing and raising awareness among the marginalized and poor rural communities to help them access their rights and entitlements concerning hunger and poverty.

Welthungerhilfe's approaches address the four pillars of food and nutrition security, namely ensuring the availability of food of sufficient quantity and quality, guaranteeing that people have physical and economic access to this food, providing health and sanitation conditions that enable them to truly benefit from this food, and ensuring that these factors are stable all year round.

Welthungerhilfe works with a number of civil society partners across the country implementing a rights-based approach that addresses these four aspects of food and nutrition security. Many of these projects are established in states and regions suffering from extremely high levels of malnutrition.

Living Farms, a partner NGO of Welthungerhilfe, works with landless, small and marginalized farmers in the dry, hilly region of the state of Odisha in Eastern India to help them assert their food sovereignty and improve their well-being by means of an ecological and sustainable approach to agriculture. To this end, Living Farms is working to re-establish the control of these farmers over food and farming systems through the conservation, renewal and rejuvenation of biodiversity. Availability of food is improved at

household level by initiating a series of interventions to enhance productivity on the limited land they have.

In the Kerandiguda village of Rayagada, Living Farms is working with Loknath Nauri, a farmer in his sixties (is this presently happening or is it some work from archives that is 10 or 20 years old?, not clear) who draws inspiration from how tribal people practised agriculture decades ago. Loknath is a repository of wisdom. For example, he can tell the direction the yearly rains will come from based on how a local bird's nest is positioned. He can also predict when it will rain purely using the beans in the pods of a local creeping plant. These are just two of the many lessons he shares with other farmers. Although Loknath owns just 2.5 acres (1ha) of land, his food stocks at home are plentiful. He grows 72 different varieties of crops on his farm:

Living Farms has an extensive list of small land-holding farmers who grow over 50 different varieties on their farms. Thousands more cultivate over 20 crop varieties and no longer have to endure the type of crisis faced by farmers in other rain-fed agricultural regions around the country. This stability is important, as farmers can otherwise become lured into growing cash crops instead, such as cotton, cashew, palm oil, sugarcane and eucalyptus, which reduces food availability.

Debjeet Sarangi from Living Farms explains that the NGO is working with researchers to rediscover the virtues of traditional local crop varieties that can withstand erratic rainfall and soaring temperatures and still produce bountiful yields. Debjeet says that the Adivasis avoid using chemicals on their farms and make their own compost instead.

In Jharkhand, Pravah, another Welthungerhilfe partner, encourages landless families to set up kitchen gardens in their homesteads and harness common fallows to grow food for the family. On the farmlands, diversity is returning through the 'Sustainable Integrated Farming Systems' approach, which functions according to the principle of farm planning and the use of all available resources, including time and space, as efficiently as possible. Hardy, drought-resilient millet crops are now being reintroduced to the cropping cycle. Waste from livestock, poultry and aquaculture is recycled through a bio-digester in order to provide rich farm manure, and agroforestry is practised to provide fodder for animals.

Space on the homestead as well as on the farm is used to grow different crops, sometimes in multiple tiers. Crops are planned in such a way that food is available throughout the year, thereby resulting in different food products for the market. In addition, this directly addresses micronutrient deficiency and leads to diet diversity among the population.

Pravah has worked closely with farmers like Nandlal Singh, who owns 2.5 acres of land. Nandlal's story was similar to any other farmer's in the region, namely one of debt, crop failure, migration and mortgages. His situation has now changed. Thanks to farm planning and integrated farming, Nandlal has cleared his old debts and has money in the bank. Pravah's training on vermicomposting, organic farming, and integrated pest and nutrient

management techniques have proven successful and led to reduced production costs on Nandlal's farm.

The family has a diverse diet which incorporates up to eight food groups, including cereals, lentils, fruits and vegetables. Nandlal grows these vegetables throughout the year while also rearing cattle, fish and ducks on what was once a patch of wasteland.

A striking feature of the work of both organizations is the low incidence of indebted households among the farmers involved in the programme. Small and marginal farmers like Nandlal Singh and Loknath are not short of their resources for this kind of farming. This reduces their reliance on loans and avoids the problems associated with debt. Debjcet Sarangi from Living Farms cites examples of how farmers who used to be impoverished now grow multiple crops per year and how, together with poultry and animal husbandry, they are able to safeguard their families against food and nutrition insecurity. But, most importantly, Debjcet says, they depend on forests. ..explains Debjcet. Debjcet alludes to evidence that vast swathes of forests are being acquired fraudulently: This diversity offered by the forests is now under threat, and entire species have disappeared, thus depriving families of a varied diet.

Women in Rayagada are now resisting the forest department's attempts to plant commercial trees, demanding that multipurpose trees are planted instead. The move has led to the protection of forest cover and the revival of over 275 varieties of wild foods that provide food rich in micronutrients.

Rua Alaska, a farmer from the village of Lanji, Rayagada, is part of this active citizenship movement, as evidenced by the level of care that she shows for her forests and its ecosystem. By working together, the Adivasis are able to ensure that this asset is not commercialized. Ultimately, the work carried out by Living Farms and Pravah has shown that families with very small landholdings and continued access to the forest are more than able to survive another year. With dignity.

As well as working to ensure the availability of sufficient and nutritious food, both organizations promote awareness and changes in behaviour at the community level in terms of health care and infant and young child feeding practices.

A promising approach introduced by Pravah in the villages of Jharkhand consists of 'Positive Deviance Sessions', whose aim is to improve the health of moderately malnourished children. With 15% of children below five years of age being classified as underweight for their height, India's acute malnutrition rate is at the international threshold that indicates a nutrition emergency. The 'Positive Deviance Camps' have also implemented deworming programmes and helped change young parents' behaviour in various villages. The process taught the village communities to link nutrition with good agriculture practices and proper management of natural resources.

As she states, "We realized it was not a coincidence that these children came from families that were either landless or owned land uphill that was not

irrigated. As such, the nutrition programme had to be amended to benefit them."

One key breakthrough was that women were able to grasp how the nutrition chain between generations could be broken by paying attention to the nutritional needs of different age and gender groups and by including adolescent girls, expectant mothers and women nursing children. The Pravah team noted that close to half of the households in the villages in which they were working have since improved their food and diet practices. There have also been visible changes in personal hygiene practices at the household level. Combined, these actions will have a lasting impact on the health of the people living in these villages.

The *Fight Hunger First Initiative* implemented by Welthungerhilfe in cooperation with several Indian partner organizations, including Living Farms and Pravah, is based on the premise that it is only possible for people to break out of the cycle of inequality and discrimination permanently if adequate welfare systems are in place and basic rights are fulfilled.

This includes access to proper education, sufficient and adequate access to food and income, better health services and treatment as equal citizens by the state.

The right to food guaranteed by the Food Security Act is translated into a number of entitlements ensured through different programs. Examples include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which provides health and nutrition services to pregnant women and young children, and the Mid-Day Meals (MDM) scheme, which is aimed at providing free lunches and thereby improving the nutritional status and attendance of school children.

Meanwhile, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) guarantees the provision of paid employment to rural families. In some cases, it has reduced reliance on the Public Distribution System (PDS), which distributes subsidized food rations to those who are most in need.

Enforcement of the National Food Security Act is a challenge, especially in far-flung villages. In addition, many families have little access to work for wages that could be used to buy food, educate children and cover other household expenses.

At the national level, for example, households covered by the Rural Employment Act, on average, only received 41 days of work per year between 2011/12 and 2013/14 (Desai et al 2015). This equates to less than half the amount set out in the constitutional provisions. The situation is similar in Jharkhand. Rather ironically, the Government has increased the minimum number of days of work to which the households are entitled under the law to 150.

As part of the Fight Hunger First Initiative, community-based organizations are formed or strengthened, and social accountability mechanisms such as community scorecards are introduced as a means of empowering community members to access various forms of entitlements and holding service

providers accountable. In the state of Jharkhand, Pravah successfully campaigned with 13 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the inclusion of eggs in the Mid-Day-Meals at schools three times a week. Likewise, Living Farms has persuaded government authorities to include millets in the ICDS programme, especially in take-home rations for pregnant women. Persuading ICDS officials to appreciate community inputs has been a lesson in advocacy.

"Community members feel the services do not make sense. On the other hand, service providers also feel disabled. The gap is evident and the community participation tools we have employed help to bridge this gap," says Babita Sinha.

A federation of self-help groups promoted by Pravah offers numerous examples of how leadership has been nurtured among women, who are now able to confront agents working at public distribution system outlets or others charged with managing governmental service provision agencies. At the same time, workers at the Anganwadi centres are now on equal terms with the village women. Rua Ulaka is now aware of her rights and entitlements as a citizen, what she can expect from the village's own self-governance institution, the Panchayat, and of her right to participate in the Gramsabha (village assembly).

Awareness of these aspects of governance ensures that Adivasi women can demand accountability from those governing them. As a result of the work carried out by Pravah and Living Farms, more households are now receiving work. Furthermore, community access to an array of welfare schemes run by the Government has vastly improved, thereby breaking the cycle of poverty and building the community's resilience.

By engaging with the Village Health and Nutrition Days and working with institutions like the Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committees, the project also strengthens the government health service delivery mechanisms regarding its coverage and quality. Sharmishta Raj and her colleagues from the Anganwadi child care centre in Lakhimpur highlight the difference that working with Living Farms has made thanks to effective communication between the centre and the community.

"Not a single child has died in this village over the past five years," she says, her face brimming with pride. This is a reflection of how much a small group of front-line government functionaries has achieved through a partnership with a civil society organization in a remote corner of the country.

India's agricultural growth rate increased phenomenally in the decades following the green revolution that turned the country from a "ship-to-mouth economy" into a land able to provide food security.

This growth was propelled by technological changes, major investment in infrastructure such as irrigation, markets and roads, the development of credit institutions, auxiliary services and the facilitation of pricing policies. However, the revolution has come with several significant limitations. As a

result, a more ecologically and socially sustainable ‘evergreen revolution’ is needed.

India still faces a long road ahead in its quest to achieve Zero Hunger. Over 25 years since India ushered in its economic reforms, the country's economy has undergone significant structural transformations, encouraging planners to turn their focus away from agriculture instead of the service and manufacturing sectors.

The priority now is to return attention to agriculture and its central role of providing food security, reducing poverty and generating employment. Turning one's back on agriculture, particularly when the climate is changing considerably, will put the food security of the 1.25 billion people living in India in jeopardy.

The Government has recently set an ambitious target to double farmers' income by 2022 (The Economic Times 2016). This corresponds to targeted annual agricultural growth of more than 14% per year. More needs to be done to enhance the role that agriculture can play in improving nutrition outcomes, for example, via the implementation of cross-sector policies and programmes at national and sub-national levels.

Efforts must also be made to ensure that small-scale, marginal and landless farmers are the true beneficiaries of these policies, as too many people are being left behind in India's efforts to reach Zero Hunger. This goal can only be achieved when the people who are most excluded are placed at the centre of all action and thinking.

Indian civil society, including Welthungerhilfe's partners, has been working with these communities to enable them to take control of their own lives and demand their right to food. It has also been working in close cooperation with the Government to implement a range of innovative ideas that address issues of food insecurity and malnutrition in remote corners of the country.

Above all, in this land of plenty, it will only become possible to overcome the national nutrition paradox by challenging the social, economic and political structures that lead to the discrimination of the most vulnerable people in India.

<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/case-studies/2016-india.html>

Check Your Progress Exercise I

- Note: i. Use the space given below to answer the questions
ii. Compare your answer with the one given at the end of this Unit

1. What is undernutrition?

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12.11 LET US SUM UP

In this Unit, we have seen case studies of women's food and nutritional security and marginalized communities. Case studies further discussed National Food Security Act, 2013, food sustainable development goals. Now, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The tangible outcomes will be to eradicate stunting instances among children and guarantee every citizen with access to adequate food throughout the year through sustainable food systems, doubling smallholder productivity and income, and zero food loss or waste. The Case Studies in this Unit stresses that food security is providing accessible, affordable food. It is essential to diversify the foods as well as it needs to address nutritional security.

12.12 UNIT END QUESTIONS

1. Discuss Case Studies of food and Nutritional Security?
2. Examine the case of Philippines given in this Unit from gender perspectives.

12.13 ANSWER TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISE

Check Your Progress Exercise 1

1. Micro nutritional deficiency.

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