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Scaling-up nutrition: Bridging the great Indian hunger divide

Ghosh, Ishani and Nahar, Praveen

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SCALING UP NUTRITION

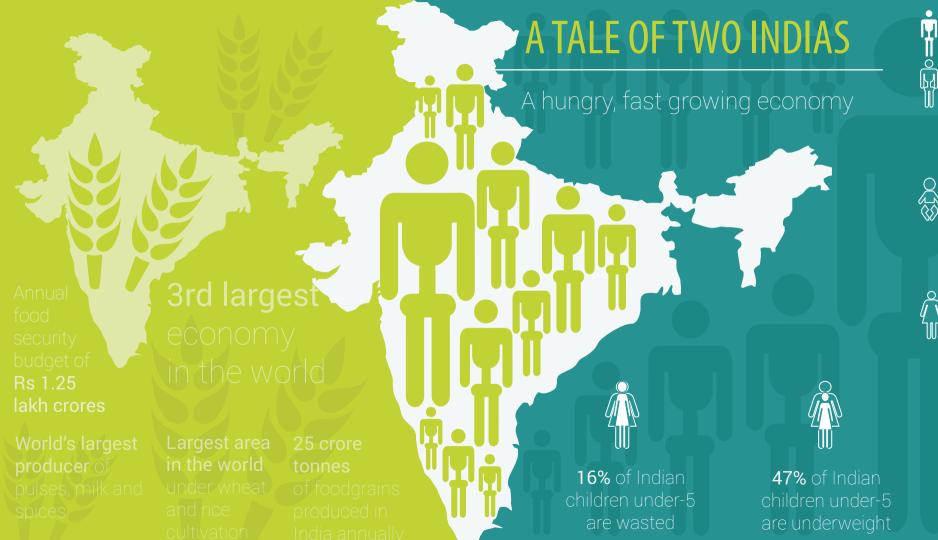
Bridging the great Indian hunger divide through systemic thinking and design





HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, POVERTY & FOOD SECURITY

In India & The National Food Security Act 2013



1 in 4 hungry
people in the
world is in
India



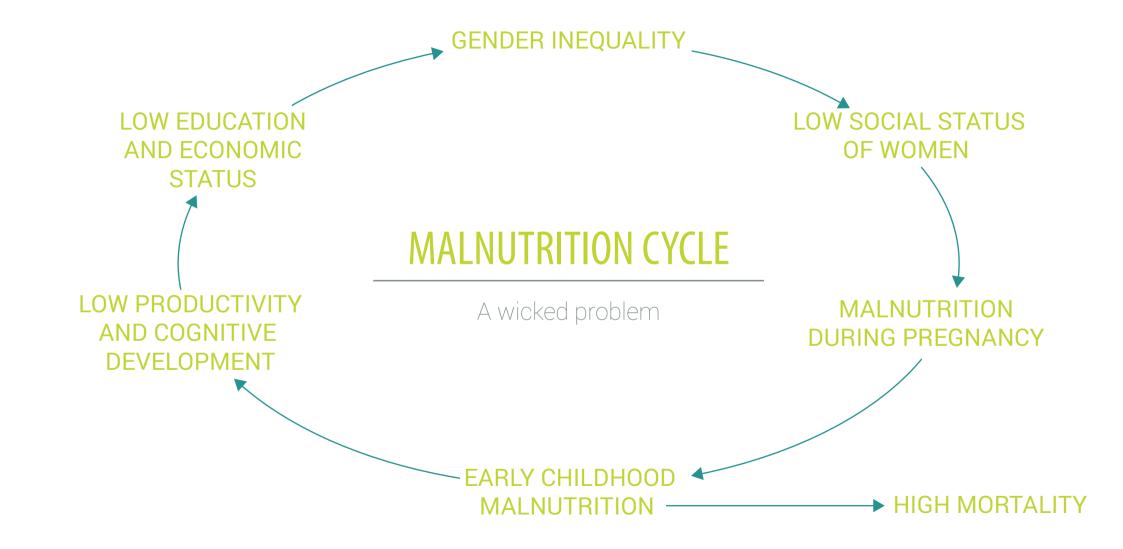
1 in 3 world's malnourished children is an Indian



1 in 3 adult women in India is underweight



45% of Indian children under-5 are stunted



NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT 2013

"An Act to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."



8.1 crore targetted beneficiaries



ICDS
Integrated Child
Development
Scheme

Local
Anganwadi — — — Centre



Free age appropriate meal





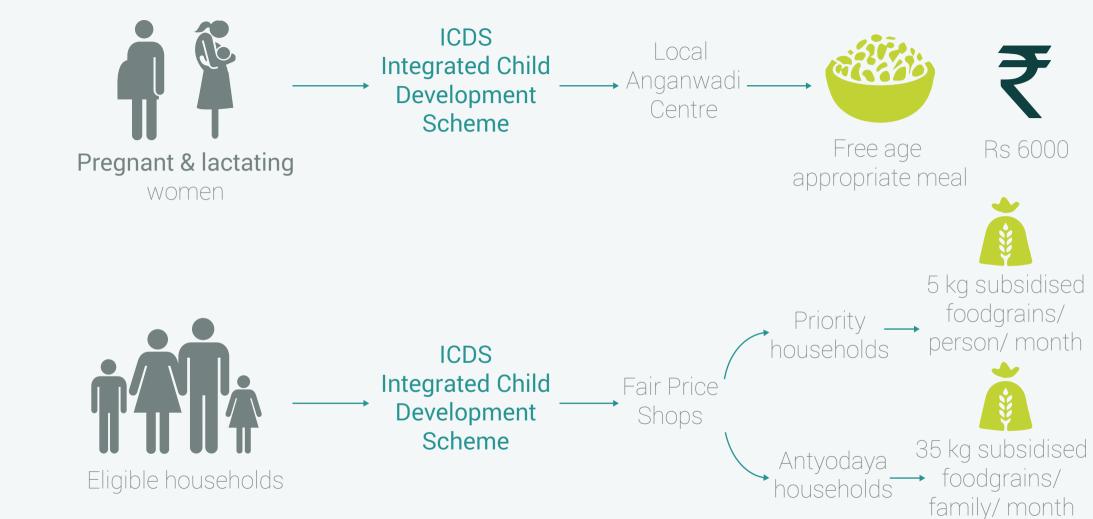
Children
6 years - 14 years
of age

MDMS Mid Day Meal Scheme





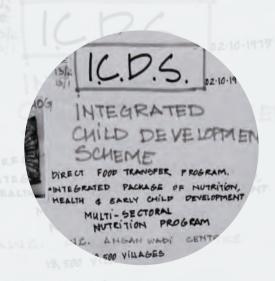
Free hot cooked fresh mid day meal



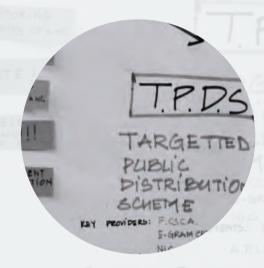
INDIAN FOOD SECURITY SCHEMES



Tackling the caste system with education and nutrition



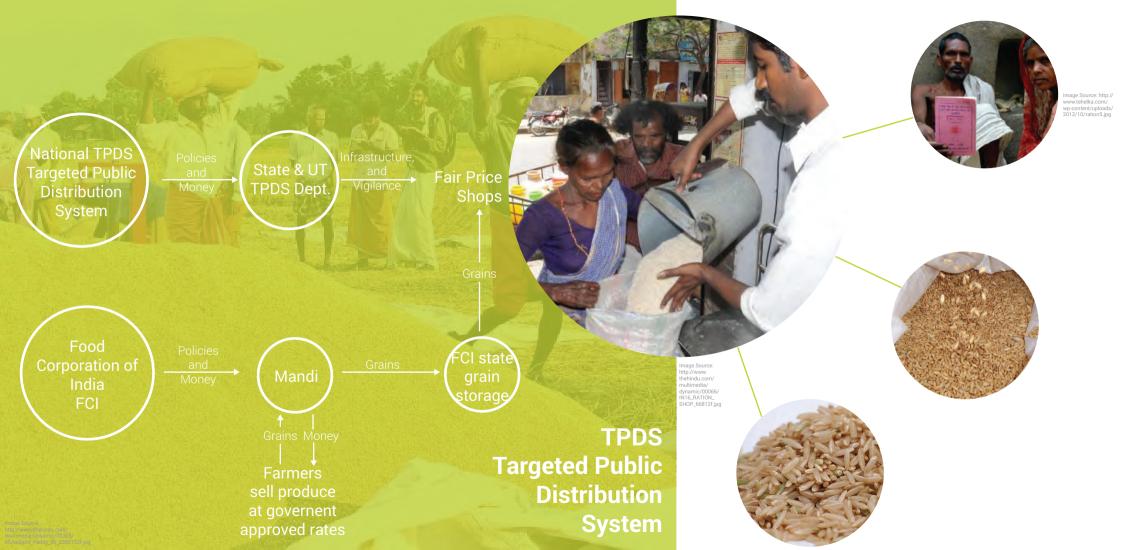
Tackling early childhood malnutrition with women empowerment



Tackling poverty and hunger with subsidies and supporting farmers by controlling minimum support prices of their produce

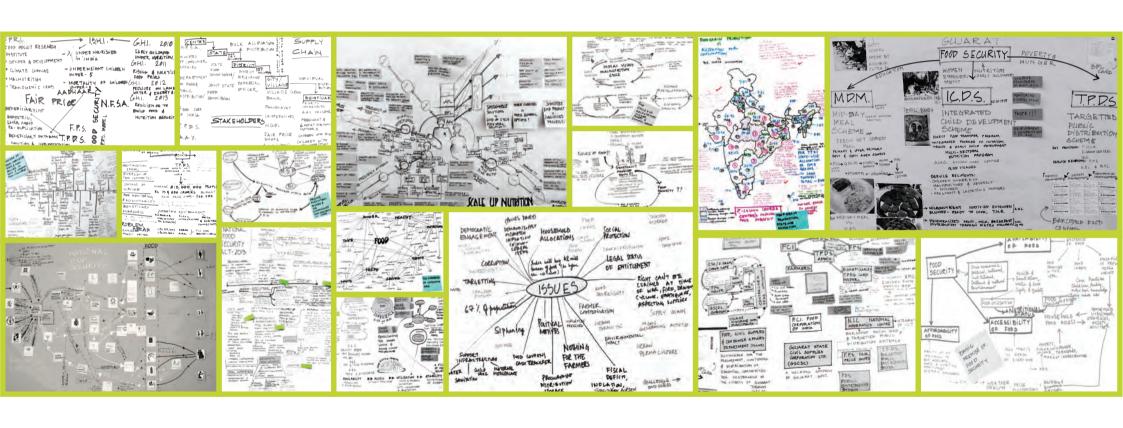


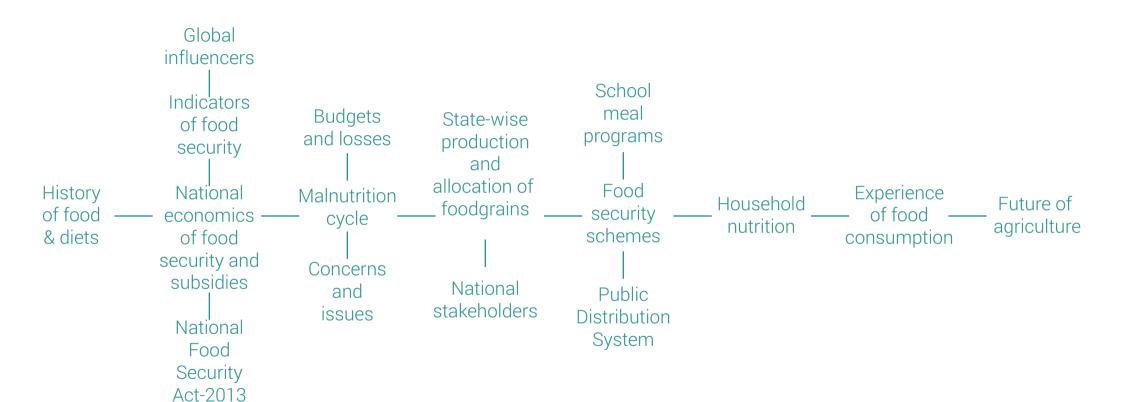




DECODING THE FOOD SYSTEM

Exploring the layers involved





INGREDIENTS OF THE INDIAN FOOD SYSTEM

Ensuring food security with their interactions





disbursement



Money:
budgetary
allocations for
food security
and nourishment
programs, subsidies,
cash transfers
and monetary
allowances



Policies:
regulations
and laws to
ensure and
clarify the
implementation
of the clauses in
the NFSA-2013



Vigilance:
mechanisms
in the system to
monitor it and
for grievance
redressal in case
of wrong-doings



set of services
and facilities that
provide the
supporting
framework for the
system



set of qualititative and quantitative information that helps inform the system's economics and its management



organisational
structure which
delineates the
roles and
jurisdictions
of the various
authorities

DETERMINANTS OF FOOD SECURITY

Ensuring food security with their interactions

Their are various organisations and authorities working at the









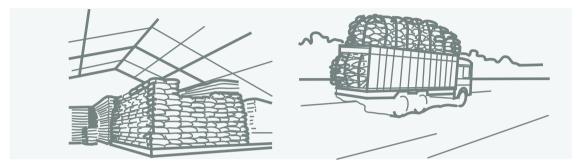
levels with their focus on the following determinants of food security:



1. AVAILABILITY

Existence of Food: Domestic food production capacity, seasonal stock piling of food, import stocks, resilience to climate change and weather fluctuations, market access to farmers to sell at viable prices.

Determinants: agricultural viability and farmer support, rural infrastructure, ecological viability and international and national trade.



2. ACCESSIBILITY

Access to Food: storage and transportation of harvested food items to the open market/ retail with direct access to the consumer.

Determinants: civil infrastructure for storage and transportation, efficient monitoring and management of stocks, unprejudiced food allocation to all.





3. AFFORDABILITY

Ability to Purchase Food: economically viable pricing policies to ensure purchasing power for all. Special incentives and subsidies to economically and geographically fragile consumer groups.

Determinants: economic status, knowledge and access of government policies, absence of the black marketeers.



4. ADEQUACY

Adequate Energy and Nutrition Intake: regularity and frequency of optimum quantities of balanced, hygienic and nutritious age/occupation- appropriate meals.

Determinants: Intra household food distribution, status of women in the family/community, purchasing power of the family, feeding practices, eating habits, food preparation and nutritional knowledge.



5. UTILISATION

Absorption of Food: appropriate utilisation of the nutrients in food in the body.

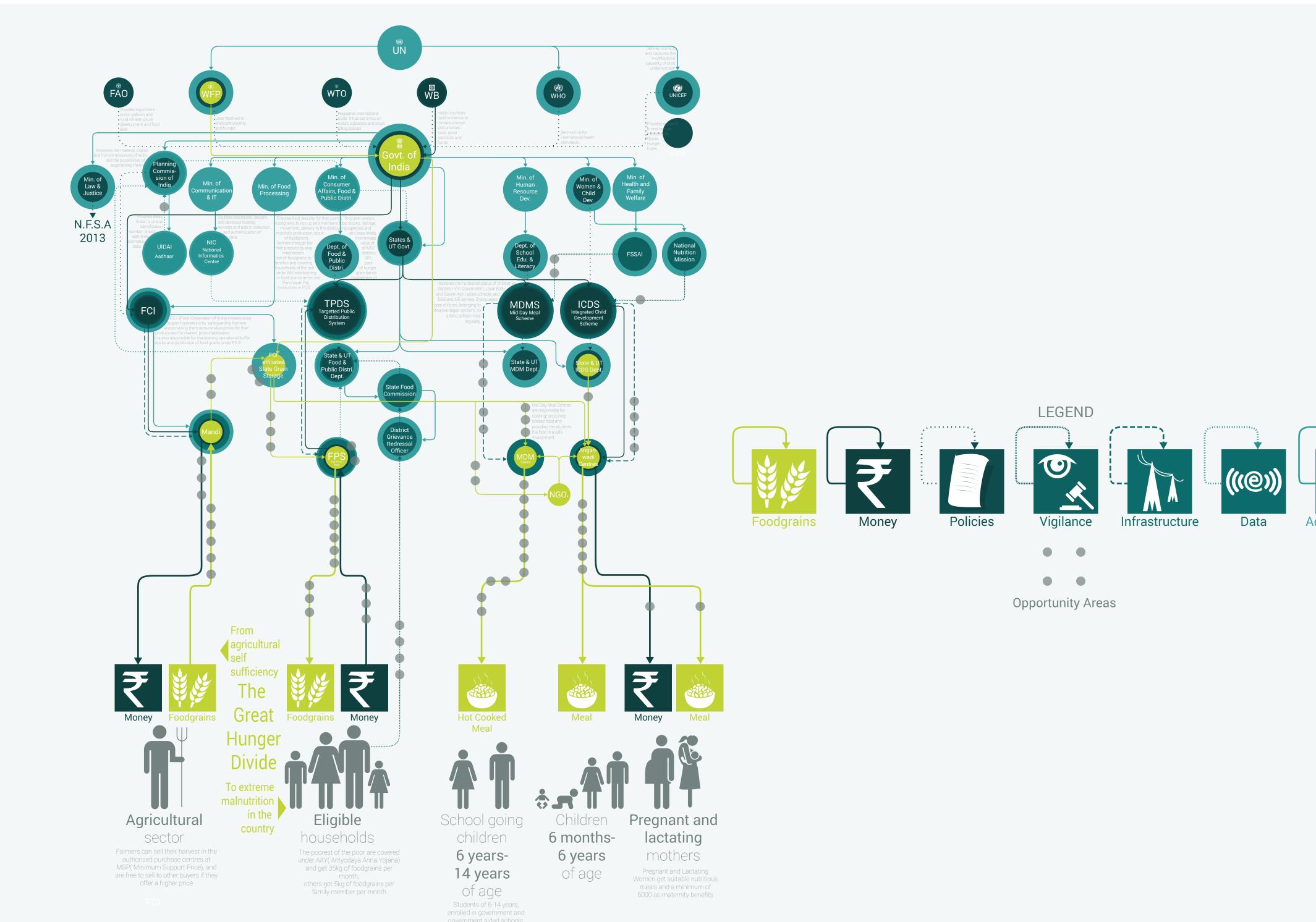
Determinants: community, household and individual hygiene, child care and maternal care, water and sanitation quality, individual health status.

MAPPING THE FOOD SYSTEM

Analysing the various components that back and drive the food network in India



Opportunity Mapping



and EWS students in private

BRIDGING THE HUNGER DIVIDE

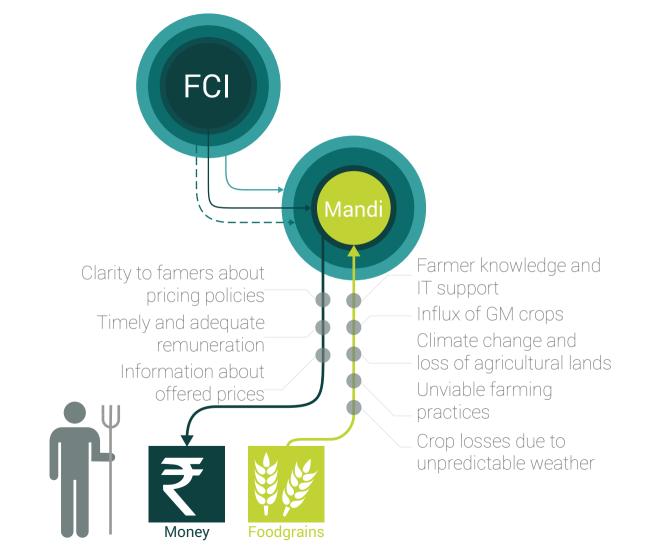
Exploring opportunities of intervention to aid food security in India







Areas of the concern in the existing agricultural sector



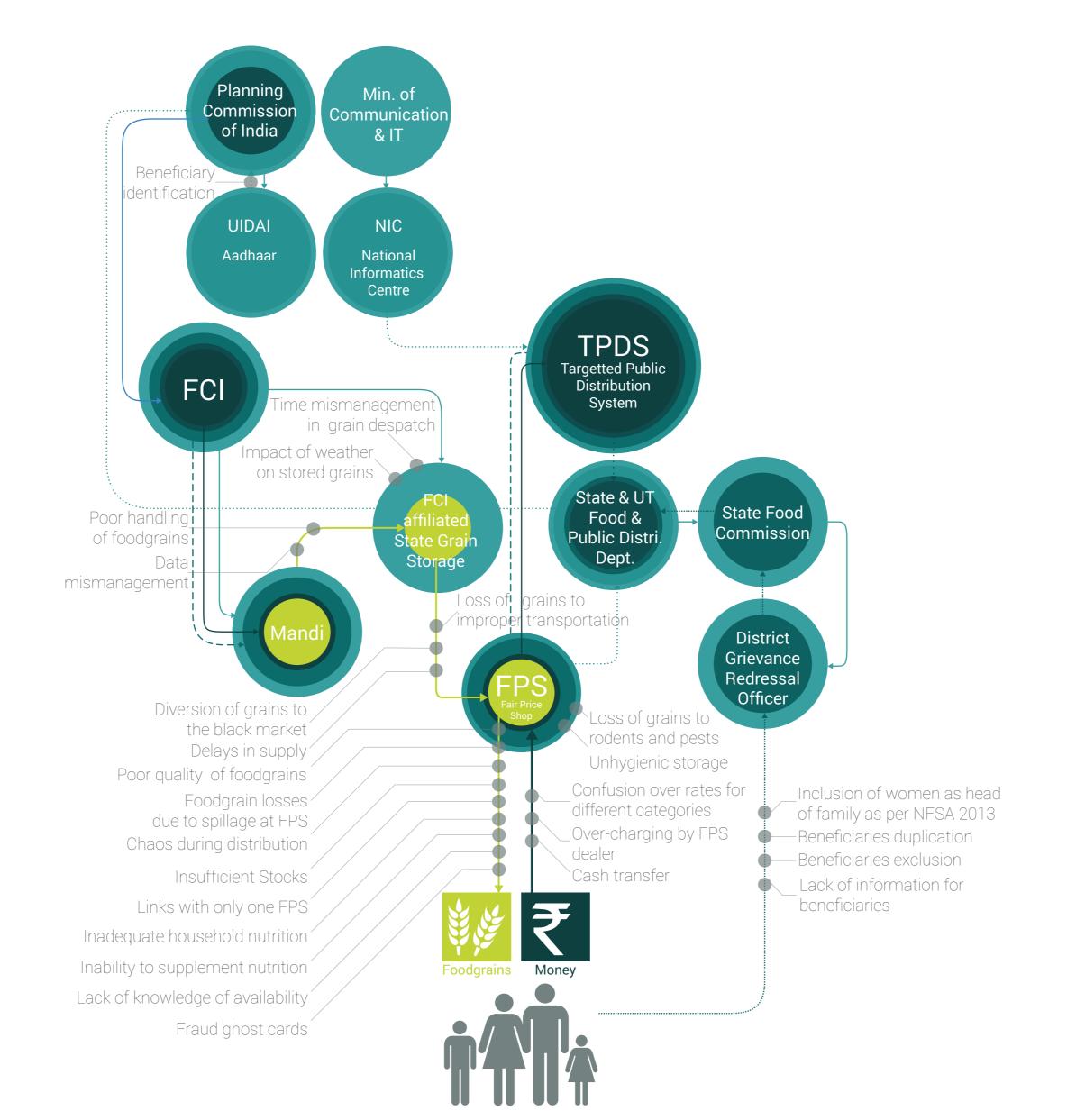








Areas of the concern in the existing
Targetted Public Distribution System

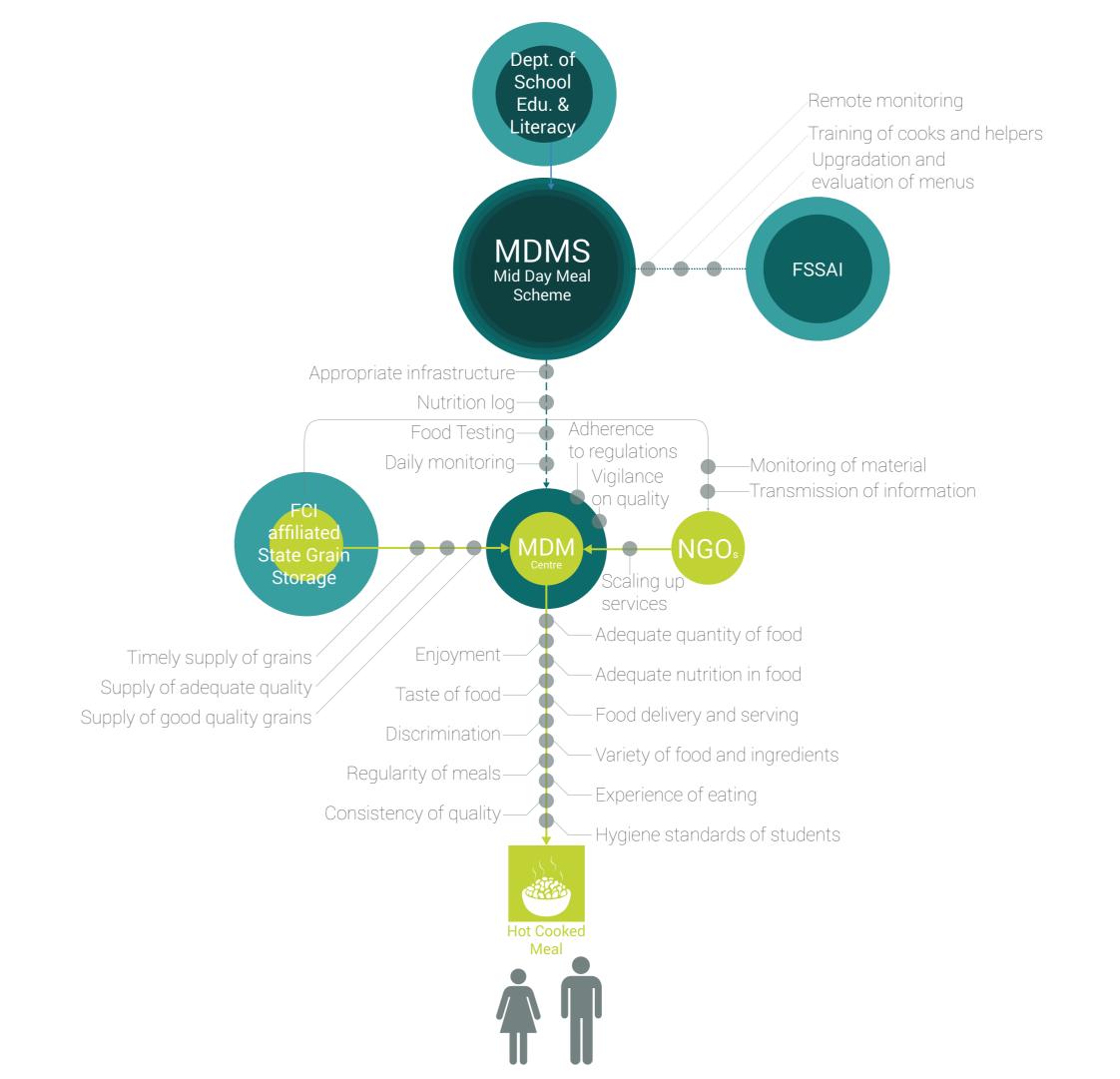








Areas of the concern in the existing Mid Day Meal Scheme



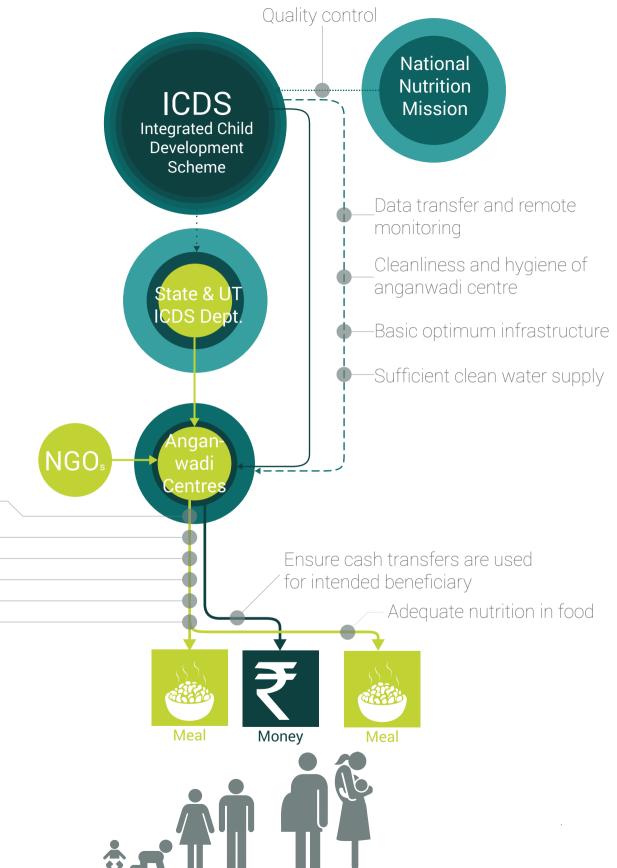






Areas of the concern in the existing Integrated Child Development Scheme

Timely supply of supplements and food packages
Utilisation of rations for intended user
Collection of rations
Appropriate environment for utilisation
Monitoring child developement
Age appropriate nutrition in food



KEY SYSTEM DESIGN QUESTIONS

How can the Indian food system be designed to ensure food security

How nutrition be scaled up?

How can the system evolve from a charity model to a cyclic and/or self sustainable model?

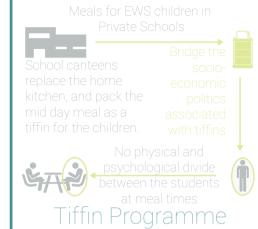
How can the intended beneficiaries be empowered to help themselves to extract maximum benefits from the system?

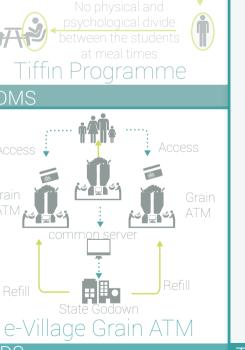
SYSTEMIC INTERVENTION PROPOSALS

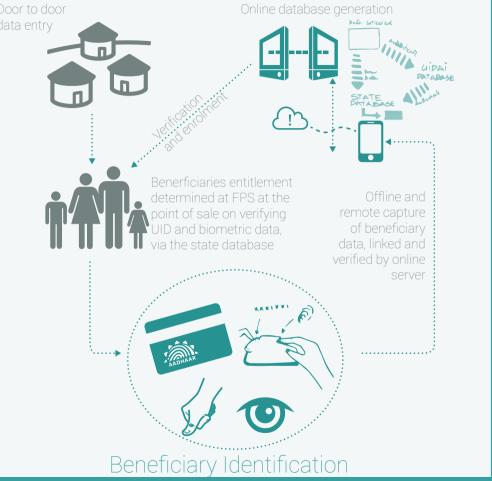
Proposals to address concerns and unmet needs in the existing system











Broadcast test results Food Sampling

TPDS

MDMS

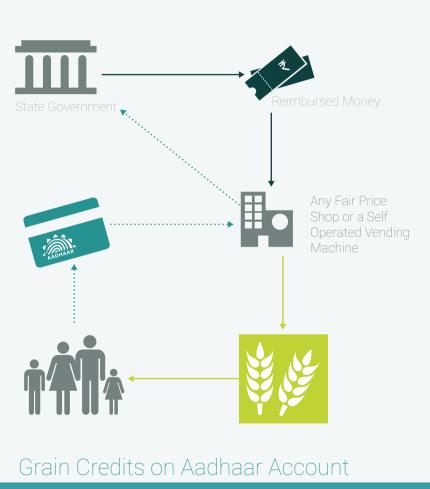
Access 🕹

ATM.

MDMS

MDMS

TPDS



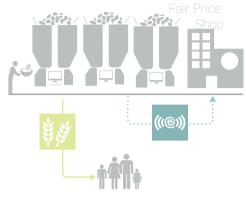


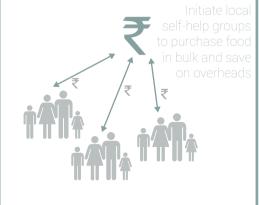
Multimodal FPS Network | Grain Vending Machine

TPDS

Collection Processing Collection and processing of daily fruits

Fruit Preservation





Bulk Food Purchases

SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION COMMUNITY NUTRITION

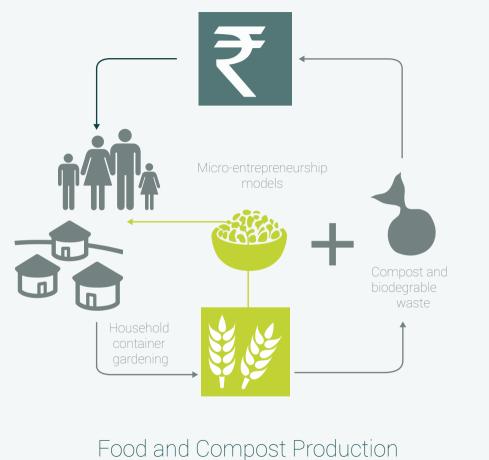












HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION



Moisture, Rodents, Dust, Fungus,

plastic sack. It works as a bag when the double bag opening helps ease out the FPS plastic bag with a drawstring to tighten it,



Grain Storage



Food Pooling



COMMUNITY NUTRITION



Community Mentoring HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION

SYSTEM GIGA-MAP

