

Goal - 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

By 2030,

2.1	End hunger and ensure access by all people, particularly in poor and vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
2.2	End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
2.3	Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
2.4	Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
2.5	Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. National Food Security Mission (Core)	1. Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	Target 2.1	Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution, Tribal Affairs
2. Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture	2. National Nutrition Mission (NNM) (Core)	Target 2.2	Health & Family Welfare, Ayush, Women & Child Development
3. National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture	3. National Food Security Act (NFSA), passed in 2013	Target 2.3	Agriculture & Cooperation, Chemicals & Fertilisers, Tribal Affairs
4. National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission	4. Mid-Day Meal Scheme	Target 2.4	Agriculture & Cooperation
5. National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology		Target 2.5	Agriculture & Cooperation Tribal Affairs
6. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA) (Core)		Target 2.a	Commerce External Affairs
7. National Livestock Mission (Core)		Target 2.b	Commerce
8. Livestock Health and Disease Control (Core)		Target 2.c	Agriculture & Cooperation
9. National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development			

Source: - http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The MDG2015 report paints a very dismal picture of the status of food intake in this country. Based on the estimates of per capita calorie intake prepared from the National Sample Survey data, in the rural areas the intake has gone down from 2153 kcal/day in 1993 to 2020kcal/day in 2009-10, which is 16 per cent below the norm of 2400. Similarly in urban areas the intake has gone down from 2071 kcal/day to 1946 kcal/day which is 7.3 per cent below the norm of 2100. The statewise data in 2009-10 only Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Maharashtra were above the national average with regard to calorie intake in rural areas. In urban areas the states of Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal were below the national average in 2009-10 in calorie intake.

National Family Health Survey III conducted in 2005

The national average of underweight children in 2005-06 was 40% with Madhya Pradesh at 57.9 percent and Mizoram at 14.2 percent. The proportion of underweight children in 1992 at the time of NHFS I was 53 percent and so the reduction in under nutrition had been only 13% till 2005 with some states severely affected.

Among children less than five years of age, 56% of ST, 51 per cent of SC, and 45 per cent of OBC children were underweight while for other children (non-SC/ST/OBC), the prevalence of underweight was 36 per cent. Moreover, the decline in child malnutrition levels of SC and ST over the three rounds of NFHS: 1992 to 2006 had been slower than that seen in the case of the general category. The rate of decline in malnourishment was slower for the SC (-0.9 per cent) and ST (-0.8 per cent) children as compared to children from 'others' category (2.3 per cent).

The under nutrition problem is particularly serious for women from the ST, SC, and OBCs as 49 per cent of ST women, 45 per cent of SC women, and 40 per cent of OBC women had a BMI below 18.5 kg/m², as compared to 36 per cent of non-SC/ST/OBC women. Moreover, about 69 per cent of ST and 58 per cent of SC women suffered from anaemia as compared to 51 per cent in the case of 'others' (non-SC/ST/OBC) women. The trend is similar for men with 43.3 per cent of ST men, 42.3 per cent of SC men, and 38 per cent of OBC men suffering from chronic energy deficiency, as compared to 33 per cent of 'other' (non-SC/ST/OBC) men.



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RECOMMENDATION

1. Public investment in agriculture has to be increased and it has to be in improving the productivity, diversity and sustainability of agriculture with special emphasis on small holder agriculture and adequate funding for research in dry land agriculture which is pursued on 70 per cent of the agricultural land.
2. Land availability for the landless poor has to be ensured and conversion and alienation of agricultural land for non-food crops and industrial and urban development should be done only after a rigorous participatory social and environmental impact assessment process validates it.
3. The provisions under the Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas (PESA) need to be strictly implemented ensuring the right of the local community to decide on the land use in their panchayat.
4. The crisis with regard to the lack of water, both surface and ground, has to be addressed in a two pronged manner - the consumption and production of water intensive crops has to be changed and newer technologies such as systemic intensification of cultivation have to be adopted and water harvesting and recharging has to be initiated to increase the in situ availability of water and soil moisture. The funding of MGNREGS has to be increased considerably and used creatively to make this possible.
5. The processing, consumption and marketing of agricultural products too has to be changed drastically to support a more sustainable agricultural paradigm with the provision of subsidised cold storage and cold chain services and road and rail connectivity. Small-holder farmers should have greater control over purchase of inputs and sale of produce.
6. At the international level, India's insistence so far has only been for the maintaining of subsidies in consumption and production in agriculture in the ongoing Doha Round of the WTO but it must extend to research support and the creation of markets for the products of sustainable agriculture and the promotion of these with subsidies.
7. There has to be a policy to ensure food sovereignty wherein small farmers and the country as a whole are in control of their seeds and there is a strict regime in place to regulate genetic modification of agricultural land races.
8. Food security related Acts and provisions need to be implemented rigorously in rural and urban areas, gender and social inclusion ensured through proper planning and monitoring.



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Holding the Government Accountable to its Promise to
End Poverty, Social Exclusion & Discrimination

info.wadanatodo@gmail.com | www.wadanatodo.net