



Growth is Good, but is not Enough to Improve Nutrition

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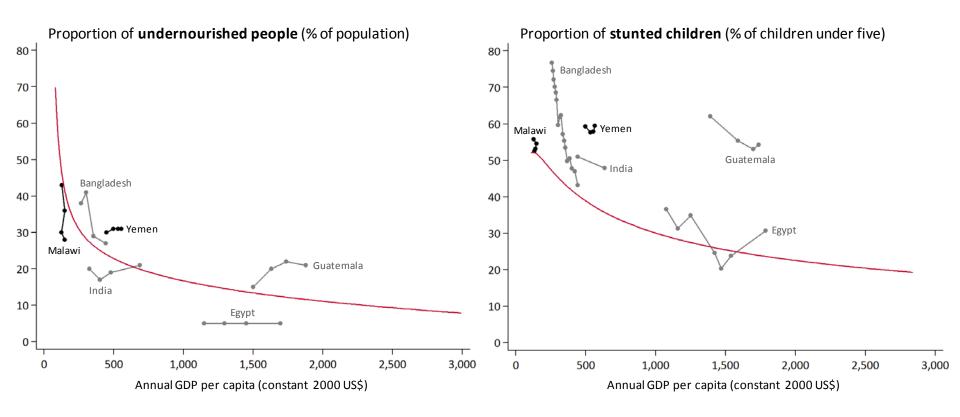
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The Dis(Connection) of Growth to Nutrition

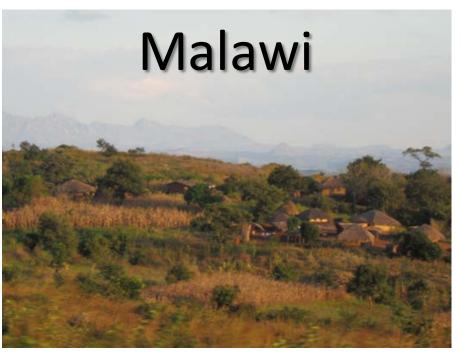
- Growth is generally good for nutrition, but some countries have seen nutrition deteriorate despite growth.
- In what way and to what extent does growth contribute to nutrition outcomes, and how can policies be designed to better leverage growth for nutrition improvements?



Complementary Case Studies



- Oil-based economy with a small agricultural sector
- Extremely widespread child malnutrition

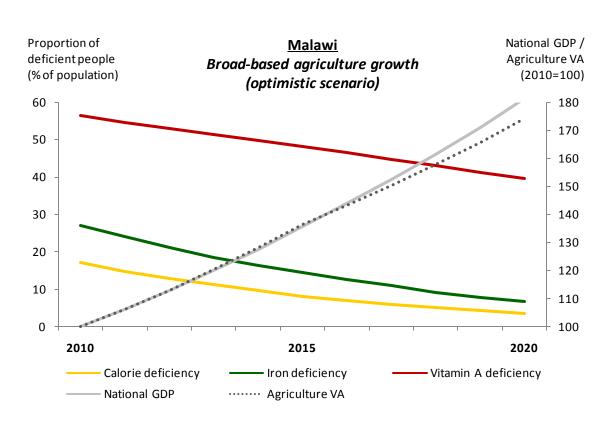


- Agriculture-based economy with limited diversity
- High risk of chronic micronutrient malnutrition

<u>Policy simulations</u>: Agr. vs. non-agr. growth; staple-based agr. growth vs. broad-based agr. growth

Results and Policy Implications (1)

- Growth leads to reduced calorie deficiency.
- Depending on a country's economic structure and the characteristics of the malnourished population, agriculture or non-agricultural growth can be better for improving nutrition.
- The role of growth in improving nutrition shifts during the development process: At early stages of development agricultural growth is critical, then economic diversification gains in importance.



Results and Policy Implications (2)

- Neither agricultural growth nor non-agricultural growth is sufficient to improve child nutrition and reduce micronutrient malnutrition.
- Any policy reform needs to be accompanied by strategic investments and targeted programs to tackle child malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies effectively.
- Investments in the health and education sectors, nutrition and health information and education campaigns, and programs focused on child and maternal health and nutrition are needed.

