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**Eighth Nutricia-Cow and Gate Symposium**

**Child Nutrition in South East Asia** - H.K.A. Visser - 2012-12-06
Eighth Nutricia-Cow and Gate Symposium

**Child Nutrition in South East Asia** - H.K.A. Visser - 2012-12-06

**Child Health, Nutrition, and Development Issues in Southeast Asia Materials** - - 1979

**Child Health, Nutrition, and Development Issues in Southeast Asia Materials** - -
More children born today will survive to adulthood than at any time in history. It is now time to emphasize health and development in middle childhood and adolescence—developmental phases that are critical to health in adulthood and the next generation. Child and Adolescent Health and Development explores the benefits that accrue from sustained and targeted interventions across the first two decades of life. The volume outlines the investment case for effective, costed, and scalable interventions for low-resource settings, emphasizing the cross-sectoral role of education. This evidence base can guide policy makers in prioritizing actions to promote survival, health, cognition, and physical growth throughout childhood and adolescence.

Investing in Child Nutrition in Asia - Joseph M.
During the last three years, progress at reducing undernourishment has slowed tremendously in Asia and the Pacific. After years of gains in combatting hunger, progress has stagnated in all parts of this vast region. Despite decades of economic growth, nearly half a billion people remain undernourished. Children, in particular, continue to face the burden of malnutrition – this region is home to more than half of the world’s malnourished children – with one child in every four below the age of five suffering from stunting. This is a colossal human loss, given the association between undernutrition and poor cognitive development, with severe lifelong consequences for these children. At the same time, and almost paradoxically, Asia and the Pacific has witnessed rapid growth in the number of overweight children and the serious consequences that entails for their future health and well-being. This double burden of malnutrition sees undernourished and overweight children living in the same communities and households and it can even occur within the same child. Efforts to fight hunger and malnutrition must go hand in hand with those to build and sustain peace and there is an urgent need to accelerate and scale up actions that strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of people and their livelihoods to climate variability and extremes. As migration from rural to urban areas continues apace, particularly involving poorer families, urban malnutrition is another challenge facing many countries. In summary, what is becoming increasingly clear is that the world cannot meet the 2030 target of zero hunger if Asia and the Pacific
this vast region. Despite region – is not leading the way. It is a hard reality but one that must be faced with a united determination to turn things around. For the first time, four UN agencies have come together to jointly assess the state of food security and nutrition in Asia and the Pacific. Together, we hope that the findings of this report will contribute to a more informed dialogue. Without doubt, all stakeholders must make much greater efforts to accelerate progress toward the goals of a healthy and hunger-free Asia and the Pacific. Action is needed now. The sense of urgency cannot be overstated.

Asia and the Pacific
Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition
2018 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - 2018-11-02
During the last three years, progress at reducing undernourishment has slowed tremendously in Asia and the Pacific. After years of gains in combatting hunger, progress has stagnated in all parts of decades of economic growth, nearly half a billion people remain undernourished. Children, in particular, continue to face the burden of malnutrition – this region is home to more than half of the world’s malnourished children – with one child in every four below the age of five suffering from stunting. This is a colossal human loss, given the association between undernutrition and poor cognitive development, with severe lifelong consequences for these children. At the same time, and almost paradoxically, Asia and the Pacific has witnessed rapid growth in the number of overweight children and the serious consequences that entails for their future health and well-being. This double burden of malnutrition sees undernourished and overweight children living in the same communities and households and it can even occur within the same child. Efforts to fight hunger and malnutrition must go hand in hand with those to build and sustain peace and there is an
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**Diversity and change in food wellbeing** - Anke Niehof
- 2018-04-01

This volume presents recent research on food and nutrition in Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam and Nepal. The overall theme is food wellbeing, which is seen as having two key components: food and nutrition security, and food sovereignty. The cases cover a diversity of contexts, ranging from indigenous communities and rural villages to the urban environment. The studies highlight the subjective dimensions of food wellbeing, such as values attached to certain foods and emic meanings of food security and nutrition, and show how these may divert from objective assessments of food and nutrition security. Another pervasive theme is the relational dimension of food wellbeing, visible in the importance of social capital for access to food and the role of gender relations in intra-
While change is an integral factor in all studies, three deal specifically with the outcomes of interventions aimed at improving food and nutrition security at the local level. It shows how outcomes may be different than expected and how an intervention may have a positive spill-over effect on others than the targeted beneficiaries, in this way contributing to food sovereignty. Together the studies reveal the meanings and feelings behind food data in various contexts.

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**Nutrition in Developmental Transition in South-East Asia** - C. Gopalan - 1992

**Current Catalog** - National Library of Medicine (U.S.) - 1993
First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

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First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

**Infant and Child Nutrition Worldwide** - Frank Falkner - 1991-10-02
This volume provides a contemporary and historical overview of infant nutrition in Europe, North America, and the Third World. It emphasizes the important role that good nutrition, appropriate health care, and a caring environment play in promoting healthy physical and social growth in children. Issues covered include breast feeding, maternal undernutrition and reproductive performance, weaning, and the social and psychological factors of breast feeding. The book will serve as an excellent guide for nutritionists, pediatricians, health professionals and others involved in child welfare worldwide.

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Explaining Child Malnutrition in Developing Countries - Lisa C. Smith - 2000
One in three preschool children in developing countries is undernourished. Consequently, they are likely to have impaired immune systems, poor cognitive development, low productivity as adults, and susceptibility to diet-related chronic diseases such as hypertension and coronary heart disease later in life. Undernourished female preschoolers are likely to grow into undernourished young women who are more

who are undernourished even before they are born, thus perpetuating the intergenerational transmission of deprivation. This report sheds light on some of the main causes of child malnutrition, projects how many children are likely to be malnourished in the year 2020 given current trends, and identifies priority actions for reducing malnutrition most quickly in the coming decades.

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**Nutritional Status of Children** - Altrena G. Mukuria - 2005

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**IFPRI in Asia** - International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) - 2019-11-11
Highlights of IFPRI’s current cutting-edge, policy-relevant research in Central, East, South, and Southeast Asia are featured in this brochure. IFPRI works with partners throughout Asia to contribute to effective policies, programs, and investments that help ensure all people have access to safe, sufficient, nutritious, and sustainably grown food across the continent.

New evidence this year corroborates the rise in world hunger observed in this report last year, sending a warning that more action is needed if we aspire to end world
hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Updated estimates show the number of people who suffer from hunger has been growing over the past three years, returning to prevailing levels from almost a decade ago. Although progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting, over 22 percent of children under five years of age are still affected. Other forms of malnutrition are also growing: adult obesity continues to increase in countries irrespective of their income levels, and many countries are coping with multiple forms of malnutrition at the same time – overweight and obesity, as well as anaemia in women, and child stunting and wasting.

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - 2018-09-14
New evidence this year corroborates the rise in world hunger observed in this report last year, sending a warning that more action is needed if we aspire to end world hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Updated estimates show the number of people who suffer from hunger has been growing over the past three years, returning to prevailing levels from almost a decade ago. Although progress continues to be made in reducing child stunting, over 22 percent of children under five years of age are still affected. Other forms of malnutrition are also growing: adult obesity continues to increase in countries irrespective of their income levels, and many countries are coping with multiple forms of malnutrition at the same time – overweight and obesity, as well as anaemia in women, and child stunting and wasting.

Food Programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture - United States. Food and Nutrition Service - 1977

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Estado mundial de la...
Por primera vez en 20 años, el Estado Mundial de la Infancia de UNICEF examina la cuestión de los niños, los alimentos y la nutrición, aportando una nueva perspectiva sobre un problema que evoluciona rápidamente. A pesar de los progresos realizados en las dos últimas décadas, una tercera parte de los niños menores de 5 años están malnutridos (con retraso en el crecimiento, emaciación o sobrepeso), mientras que dos terceras partes corren el riesgo de padecer emaciación y hambre oculta a causa de la deficiente calidad de su alimentación. Estos patrones reflejan una profunda triple carga de malnutrición - desnutrición (retraso en el crecimiento y emaciación), hambre oculta y sobrepeso - que amenaza la supervivencia, el crecimiento y el desarrollo de los niños y de los países. En el núcleo de este desafío se encuentra un sistema alimentario deficiente que no proporciona a los niños los alimentos que necesitan para crecer sanos.

Este informe ofrece datos y análisis exclusivos sobre la malnutrición en el siglo XXI y ofrece recomendaciones para situar los derechos de la infancia en el centro de los sistemas alimentarios.

**Estado mundial de la infancia 2019 - UNICEF - 2020-03-17**

Por primera vez en 20 años, el Estado Mundial de la Infancia de UNICEF examina la cuestión de los niños, los alimentos y la nutrición, aportando una nueva perspectiva sobre un problema que evoluciona rápidamente. A pesar de los progresos realizados en las dos últimas décadas, una tercera parte de los niños menores de 5 años están malnutridos (con retraso en el crecimiento, emaciación o sobrepeso), mientras que dos terceras partes corren el riesgo de padecer emaciación y hambre oculta a causa de la deficiente calidad de su alimentación. Estos patrones reflejan una profunda triple carga de malnutrición - desnutrición (retraso en el crecimiento y emaciación), hambre oculta y sobrepeso - que amenaza la supervivencia, el crecimiento y el desarrollo de los niños y de los países. En el núcleo de este desafío se encuentra un sistema alimentario deficiente que no proporciona a los niños los alimentos que
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**Ensuring a Square Meal**
Devasahayam Theresa W - 2018-08-20
Research on women and food security in Southeast Asia has been limited. The collection of chapters in Ensuring a Square Meal: Women and Food Security in Southeast Asia is one of the first attempts at providing a lens into the linkages between women and food security at the household, community, national, and transnational levels. More broadly, the chapters examine women's resource distribution to produce food, and the purchasing power to buy food. In analysing the various facets of food security in relation to gender, the analyses focus on the meanings of 'private' and 'public', and the extent to which the effects of the two spheres spill over into each other. Given women's critical role in food production and provision, the book assesses the structural forces enabling women to access productive resources and, in turn, ensure sustainable strategies for food security; as well as it evaluates how governments might address the constraints women face in this vital role.

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Improving Child Nutrition - UNICEF. - 2013
"UNICEF's 2009 report Tracking Progress on Child and Maternal Nutrition drew attention to the impact of high levels of undernutrition on child survival, growth and development and their social and economic toll on nations. It described the state of nutrition programmes worldwide and argued for improving and expanding delivery of key nutrition interventions during the critical 1,000-day window covering a woman's pregnancy and the first two years of her child's life, when rapid physical and mental development occurs. This report builds on those earlier findings by highlighting new developments and demonstrating that efforts to scale up nutrition programmes are working, benefiting children in many countries."--P. 1.

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POSHAN’s abstract digest on maternal and child nutrition research – Issue 16 - Avula, Rasmi - 2017-03-16
This issue of the Abstract Digest features our new Policy Note, summarizing costs of delivering a set of essential nutrition interventions at scale in India. We also bring to you the new WHO guidelines for improving the quality of maternal and newborn health and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, two Alive & Thrive studies on IYCF, work on the performance of anganwadis under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), models for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and studies on ICDS and health programs that deliver the essential nutrition interventions in India.
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<td>United States. Food and Nutrition Service</td>
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Until recently the role of women's social status in determining their children's nutritional health went largely...
Until recently the role of women's social status in determining their children's nutritional health went largely unnoticed. That is, until researchers began to ponder the Asian Enigma - the question of why malnutrition is much more prevalent among children in South Asia than in Sub-Saharan Africa, even though South Asia surpasses Sub-Saharan Africa in most of the principal determinants of child nutrition. This report uses data from 36 countries in three developing regions to establish empirically that women's status, defined as women's power relative to men's, is an important determinant of children's nutritional status. It finds that the pathways through which status influences child nutrition and the strength of that influence differ considerably from one region to another. Where women's status is low, this research proves unequivocally that policies to eradicate gender discrimination not only benefit women but also their children.

The Importance of Women's Status for Child Nutrition in Developing Countries

Lisa C. Smith

2003
benefit women but also their children.

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - 2020-07-01
Updates for many countries have made it possible to estimate hunger in the world with greater accuracy this year. In particular, newly accessible data enabled the revision of the entire series of undernourishment estimates for China back to 2000, resulting in a substantial downward shift of the series of the number of undernourished in the world. Nevertheless, the revision confirms the trend reported in past editions: the number of people affected by hunger globally has been slowly on the rise since 2014. The report also shows that the burden of malnutrition in all its forms continues to be a challenge. There has been some progress for child stunting, low birthweight and exclusive breastfeeding, but at a pace that is still too slow. Childhood overweight is not on the rise in all regions. The report complements the usual assessment of food security and nutrition with projections of what the world may look like in 2030, if trends of the last decade continue. Projections show that the world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 and, despite some progress, most indicators are also not on track to meet global nutrition targets. The food security and nutritional status of the most vulnerable population groups is likely to deteriorate further due to the health and socio economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The report puts a spotlight on diet quality as a critical link between food security and nutrition. Meeting SDG 2 targets will only be possible if people have enough food to eat and if what they are eating is nutritious and affordable. The report also introduces new analysis of the cost and affordability of healthy diets around the world, by region and in different development contexts. It presents
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The state of the world's children. 1998 - 1994

Nutrition Research in South-East Asia - C. Gopalan - 1994

Maternal and Child Nutrition - Jatinder Bhatia - 2013

How to prevent and manage low birth weight. Growth and nutrition during the fetal period and the first 24 months after birth are important determinants of development in early childhood. Optimal nutrition and health care of both the mother and infant during these first 1000 days of an infant's life are closely linked to growth, learning potential and neurodevelopment, in turn affecting long-term outcomes. Children with low birth weight do not only include premature babies, but also those with intrauterine growth restrictions who consequently have a very high risk of developing metabolic...

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Maternal and Child Nutrition - Jatinder Bhatia - 2013
How to prevent and manage low birth weight Growth and nutrition during the fetal period and the first 24 months after birth are important determinants of development in early childhood. Optimal nutrition and health care of both the mother and infant during these first 1000 days...
This year’s report presents evidence that the absolute number of people who suffer from hunger continues to slowly increase. The report also highlights that food insecurity is more than just hunger. For the first time, the report provides evidence that many people in the world, even if not hungry, experience moderate food insecurity as they face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food and are forced to compromise on the quality and/or quantity of the food they consume. This phenomenon is observed globally, not only in low- and middle-income countries but also in high income countries. The report also shows that the world is not on track to meet global nutrition targets, including those on low birthweight and on reducing stunting among children under five years. Moreover, overweight and obesity continue to increase in all regions, particularly among school-age children and adults. The report stresses

that no region is exempt from the epidemic of overweight and obesity, underscoring the necessity of multifaceted, multisectoral approaches to halt and reverse these worrying trends. In light of the fragile state of the world economy, the report presents new evidence confirming that hunger has been on the rise for many countries where the economy has slowed down or contracted. Unpacking the links between economic slowdowns and downturns and food insecurity and malnutrition, the report contends that the effects of the former on the latter can only be offset by addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition: poverty, inequality and marginalization.


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**Food Security and Child Malnutrition** - Areej Hassan - 2016-12-08

This title includes a number of Open Access chapters. Food security and child malnutrition are at the forefront of our attention, both nationally and internationally. The chapters contained in this compendium include a range of methodologies—literature review, cross-sectional study, longitudinal study, case-control, and even a focus group!—all of which examine
children and families, and new perspectives and facets of information. The international roster of contributors present a nuanced look at food security and child malnutrition with research into food security measures in many nations around the world. The Children's HealthWatch has been a leader in the work being done in this area, and some of their work is included here. The book is broken into several parts, covering defining food security food security, nutrition, and growth and development food security and mental and physical health food security and child obesity conclusion, with an information study from The Children's Healthwatch on household hardships, public programs, and their associations with the health and development of very young children The range of topics and information presented here will be valuable for those involved with food security advocacy, policymakers, researchers, social service professionals working others.

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2006 Global Hunger Index - Doris Wiesmann - 2006

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Care and Nutrition - Patrice L. Engle - 1997-01-01
List of tables; Education of caregiver; Knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of caregiver; Physical health and nutritional status of caregiver; confidence, and lack of stress of caregiver; Autonomy and control of resources in the household by caregiver; Workload and time availability of caregiver; Social support for caregiver; Estimates of time spent on child care from observation and recall; Feeding practices: caregiver-child interactions; Feeding practices: child variables; Psychosocial care: child and caregiver interactions; Psychosocial care: child variables; Illustrations; The unicef conceptual model; The extended model of care; The transactional model of care; Pathways of interaction of education with caregiving; Possible pathways of interaction of maternal health and caregiving; Summary; Introduction; Developments in conceptualizing care; Resources for care; Care practices.

Care and Nutrition - Patrice L. Engle - 1997-01-01
List of tables; Education of caregiver; Knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs of caregiver; Physical health and
Health and Development - Mental health, self-confidence, and lack of stress of caregiver; Autonomy and control of resources in the household by caregiver; Workload and time availability of caregiver; Social support for caregiver; Estimates of time spent on child care from observation and recall; Feeding practices: caregiver-child interactions; Feeding practices: child variables; Psychosocial care: child and caregiver interactions; Psychosocial care: child variables; Illustrations; The unicef conceptual model; The extended model of care; The transactional model of care; Pathways of interaction of education with caregiving; Possible pathways of interaction of maternal health and caregiving; Summary; Introduction; Developments in conceptualizing care; Resources for care; Care practices.

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