



Meeting Minutes
First Steering Committee Meeting
Coalition for Sustainable Nutrition Security in India
November 6, 2007

Executive Summary

Background

Mahatma Gandhi had a vision that the newly independent India would focus on eliminating hunger. Yet, sixty years after independence, only half of India has achieved this vision. Almost 50 per cent of Indian children are still underweight and more than half suffer from nutritional deficiencies like anemia.

With this in mind, a group of over 100 committed professionals convened to answer a critical question: *A Nutrition Secure India: How do we get there?* They met from August 12-14, 2007, in Chennai in a meeting called the National Nutrition Conclave (NNC), sponsored by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) with support from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW) and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India (GoI). In addition, the sponsors asked senior leaders for their inputs on how to achieve a nutrition secure India, which were collected in a short but powerful documentary film (available from the sponsor agencies).

Following a creative participatory process, this group produced the Chennai Declaration and a "Book of Proceedings", which was released by the Honorable Minister of Women and Child Development, Smt. Renuka Chowdhary, in an event marking the International Day of Peace on October 3, 2007 in Delhi. In order to transform the NNC recommendations into action, Professor Swaminathan is leading a Coalition for Sustainable Nutrition Security in India, which includes pan-political leadership, key Ministers, senior representatives from the Planning Commission, Government research bodies, media, the corporate sector, UN bodies and others.

First Meeting of the Coalition

This Coalition held its first Steering Committee meeting in Delhi on November 6, 2007 under the chairmanship of Professor Swaminathan with the following objectives:

- Consider the mission statement of the Coalition for Sustainable Nutrition Security in India (**Annexure 1**)
- Discuss the formation of task forces



Following a brief presentation on current Government programming in the area of nutrition, Professor Swaminathan briefly reviewed the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Coalition and the proposed task forces. The five task forces proposed the following:

- Drafting a Pan Political Party Manifesto on Nutritional Security
- Establishing a Nutrition Security Facilitation Centre for the involvement of the corporate sector under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for nutrition education and other efforts
- Developing a unified strategy for the elimination of childhood malnutrition with a particular focus on 0-2 years age group
- Developing a White Paper and action plan for achieving National Nutrition Security taking in account the global best practices (e.g. Zero Hunger Program of Brazil)
- Achieving the UN [Millennium Development Goals related to nutrition, including](#) the integrated nutrition and drug approach for communicable diseases such as TB, HIV and malaria

Professor Swaminathan then invited comments and discussion from the Coalition members. The members present wanted to seek additional inputs from other invited members who were not able to attend the meeting. Therefore, these minutes were circulated with a request for inputs from all members (Please see below for further inputs from those who were not able to attend the meeting).

Two task forces namely 'White Paper on Nutrition' and 'Comprehensive Nutrition Strategy for Children Under Two' have been formed.

Proceedings

The first meeting of the Steering Committee of Coalition for Sustainable Nutrition Security in India was held on November 6, 2007 at India International Centre (IIC) New Delhi from 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan. The list of Steering Committee members and meeting participants is Attached (**Annex 2**).

Prof. M.S. Swaminathan welcomed the members present and started the meeting with a presentation which provided an overview of Government Nutrition Programmes. Ms. Shashi Prabha Gupta, Consultant to the USAID-funded the Vistaar Project and Ex-Technical Adviser of the Food and Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, made a presentation that highlighted important gaps in nutrition programming in India. The gap analysis was informed by the work done by over 100 experts at the NNC held in Chennai in the month of August, 2007, as well as by the Working Group Report on integrating Nutrition with Health prepared for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The key gaps that need to be addressed are:

- Articulate malnutrition as a national problem
- Need a high level Inter-agency coordination mechanism

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Prof. M S Swaminathan
Chair

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- Need to address nutrition security in a holistic manner
- Establish a nutrition Information system
- Launch an effective nutrition education, awareness and communication campaign
- Ensure a comprehensive nutrition strategy for children under two years
- Improve content and implementation of existing Government interventions

Prof. Swaminathan reviewed the TORs and the five proposed task forces for the Coalition. He noted that nutrition security should be a priority for all political parties as well as for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), grassroots level institutions, and the corporate sector as a part of their CSR. Professor Swaminathan mentioned that we can take learnings from the success stories of Zero Hunger Program in Brazil and programs in Thailand and Kerala. He emphasized the importance of nutrition in combating infectious diseases and that nutrition programming should be combined with programs to reduce HIV, TB and malaria. He then invited the leaders present in the meeting to share their inputs.

Statements from Coalition Members and Other Participants

Shri M. Venkaih Naidu, National Vice President, BJP, complimented Prof. Swaminathan for this important and timely initiative and stressed that malnutrition control should be a national program and all political parties should endorse it. He noted that malnutrition in India is a “grey area” and poses a big challenge to all of us. He expressed a desire for a genuine involvement of corporate sectors for an added impact to improve the condition of the villages. He suggested opening a dialogue with the corporate sector to discuss this proposition.

Shri Naidu emphasized the need for a massive Awareness and Education Programme, through radio, other television channels and newspapers and in all languages. He recommended involving NGO’s and cited the good work being done by ISCON and Nandi Foundation in the Mid Day Meal Program. He cautioned against the present day community attitude where the people look to the Government to provide for all of their needs. He emphasized that nutrition and health are the responsibilities of the family and the community and that an awareness campaign should stress this responsibility. The problem of malnutrition first needs to be visible to the people and families and it is only then that the Government programs could be built into it, he said. Finally he offered BJP’s full support in achieving nutrition secure India as soon as possible.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, highlighted the need for making nutrition a national priority and having a national statement on this important issue. He mentioned that a group of young parliamentarians (called the Ginger Group) is visiting different areas and highlighting the problem of malnutrition. Shri Ramesh expressed concerns about the data on malnutrition from the recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) and said that he believed the situation was not as bad as this survey seemed to indicate.



He recommended a decentralized approach including decentralized procurement of food for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and other programs, quoting successes in Andhra Pradesh and other southern states. He suggested utilizing women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) to improve the village food security situation and cited the example of women SHGs establishing Grain Banks. He felt that women's groups had worked harder and had more impact than the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Shri Ramesh expressed that there were two key programmes that had great potential to contribute to nutrition security and these were the ICDS and the Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes. He recommended that the Government focus on these two to make them more effective, expand them and provide greater funding.

He also recommended increasing public awareness of nutrition through media and cited the successful examples of *Akshay Patra* in Bangalore and Nandi Foundation in Andhra Pradesh and other states. He said that he hoped the recommendations of this Coalition would find a place in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Smt. Renuka Chowdhary, Minister of State (Independent charge) for Women and Child Development, expressed that the major problem was a fundamental lack of nutritional awareness cutting across all economic strata. She noted that one could find osteoporosis in adults and rickets in children even in economically well to do households. She highlighted the need for awareness about micronutrients as well as energy and protein malnutrition, because even those with enough food to each can have micronutrient deficiencies.

Smt Chowdhary expressed that India needed a stronger national nutrition information system. The nutrition needs to be dealt with in a National Mission mode and that should be integrated into Government programs and considered a collective responsibility.

She highlighted the link between food practices and crop production patterns and noted that certain crops that are important for nutrition are not grown and used locally now, such as millets. She stressed the need for education and improved crop planning so that people would return to the beneficial traditional foods and cooking methods, such as using drumsticks and tamarind in cooking.

She highlighted some ways to strengthen the ICDS program, such as extending the timing of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to help women who work all day, providing nutrient dense, ready to eat food or snacks to children in the ICDS. She stated that it was not feasible or advisable for the AWCs to provide hot cooked meals as the centers are not equipped for this and that these meals would become a "substitute" and not a "supplement" for the family meals.



She highlighted the need for programs to address the mother–child diet to control malnutrition in children under two years. She emphasized the need for education on different aspects of nutrition such as creating awareness of excess fluoride in drinking water, which causes both dental and skeletal fluorosis, malaria related anemia, hookworm infestation, problems with cooking in aluminum vessels, and the special nutrition needs of people who are sick or have chronic diseases. She stressed the need for nutrition awareness campaigns on a national scale using proven marketing techniques.

She emphasized that nutrition is a multi-faceted issue and requires a comprehensive approach to looking at both macro and micro issues, including crop planning, special regional needs, food fortification, horticultural interventions, and social marketing. She highlighted the need for an intersectoral forum or collaboration mechanism. She agreed that there was a need for closer monitoring of nutrition and collection of nutrition data and for a National Nutrition Programme in a mission mode under the Eleventh five year plan.

Dr. N.K. Ganguly, Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), agreed with the importance of involving all stakeholders and creating a coordinating mechanism or “meeting ground” for them. He suggested that a system be created to generate information on nutrition situation in the country on a regular basis - a Nutrition Information System. He commented that surveys generally only indicate the “hot spots” and that India needs a more comprehensive nutrition surveillance system.

He also noted that there is a need for more epidemiological studies on topics such as fluoride, lead, pregnancy and malaria, giardiasis, and using micronutrients effectively. He stressed on the importance of using the data on what works to improve nutrition and recommended zinc supplementation strongly. He highlighted the importance of food fortification particularly double fortified salt with iron and Iodine (DFS) and fortified wheat flour with iron and folate. He quoted the EU laws which make presence of folate in all breads mandatory. He also explained that fortified foods are much cheaper than procuring micronutrients from natural foods. He recommended providing folic acid fortified *atta* (wheat flour) to all adolescent girls and women in particular.

Dr Ganguly noted that gender discrimination was also a nutrition issue and in Haryana this was leading to poor breastfeeding of the girl child as well as poor medical care, food and education for girls. He concluded by noting that addressing social causes of malnutrition would be very important in improving nutrition security.

Mr. Gianpietro Bordignon, Representative and Country Director, World Food Program, highlighted the problem of micronutrient malnutrition, the “hidden hunger”, which is an important aspect of malnutrition. He emphasized the need for feasible and effective strategies for fortifying local food staples. He said the challenge of addressing malnutrition in six to 24 months children could be met through ready to eat supplementary food, and could be fortified with micronutrients. He gave examples of fortified products such as fortified biscuits, which have been used successfully in primary schools.



He mentioned that it was also possible to fortify cooked meals as was being tested in selected schools of Uttarakhand. He stressed the need to comply with WHO and CODEX standards. He added that awareness and nutrition education were the best ways to promote better nutrition and suggested that nutrition education should be provided to all adolescent girls.

Dr. B. Sesikeran, Director, National Institute of Nutrition, stated that India has some of the best designed nutrition programmes in the world, but they have inadequate monitoring. He recommended setting aside 10-20 per cent of the budget of the programmes for monitoring purposes. He also emphasized the related need for improved “accountability” in the programmes. He also recommended improved “political accountability” for improving nutrition.

Ms. Suman Sahai, Director, Gene Campaign, highlighted the need for creating public nutritional awareness on various nutritional issues such as importance of green leafy vegetables and underutilized crops, such as *channa*, *sattu* and *gur*. She recommended a daily programme on radio and television for creating nutritional awareness.

Dr. T. Ramaswami, Secretary Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), stated that nutrition is a community level issue and hence, empowerment of the people is the key to a sustainable solution. He expressed that different population groups have different priority needs for addressing the problem of malnutrition. It is, therefore, important to define nutritional issues of importance for different target groups. It is, also essential to have a benchmark for diverse Indian base. He highlighted the need for introducing nutritional competition in the country. Nutrition Mission was also recommended by him. He strongly advocated the need for introducing “Nutrition Education” as a part of educational curriculum at all levels. Discussing the issue of CSR, he suggested linking CSR with nutrition in schools. He also expressed the need for selecting suitable foods for supplementary feeding programmes.

Ms. Deepika Shrivastav, Project Officer, UNICEF, drew attention to the first UN Millennium Development Goal which calls for reducing the prevalence of underweight in children under five years by half. She advocated replication of successful community based models from the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar to address the problem of malnutrition in children. She noted that evaluation studies revealed a ten per cent reduction in underweight in children in these projects and that there are proven approaches such as the Role Model and positive deviance approach, which can be used to improve nutrition in young children. She conveyed that UNICEF would like to participate in the task forces.

Dr. Minnie Mathew, Senior Programme Adviser, World Food Program, mentioned the Tamil Nadu experience of linking nutrition with treatment of People Living with HIV/AIDs (PLHIV), which found that nutrition interventions made a positive impact on their nutrition and health status. She shared some of the successes of working at the village level, such as building capacities of the village level *chakki* millers in fortifying wheat flour with micronutrients and small scale salt producers to form SHGs



to successfully iodize the salt they produce meeting all quality standards, brand, and sell their product in the market.

Dr. Mangala Rai, Director General, [Indian Council of Agricultural Research \(ICAR\)](#), advocated the need for traditional blends, food diversification and value addition of staple food to improve Indian diets. He highlighted the importance of skill development for all field functionaries and for the communities, possibly led by home science experts. He informed that *Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)* has successfully utilized home science graduates to provide comprehensive training to villagers on various human development issues.

Dr. M.L. Dewan, Chairman Trustee, HIMCON, highlighted the importance of growing more fruits and vegetables, noting that Lord Buddha advocated that each person should plant five trees. He emphasized the need for fruit trees to rehabilitate wastelands and the importance of home gardens both in rural and urban areas.

Dr. N. Rasul Siddiqui, Ex-Industrial Advisor, Govt. of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, emphasized food safety and hygiene issues stating that safe drinking water and a hygienic cooking environment were important. He recommended programs to reduce the use of synthetic pesticides and synthetic fertilizers and advocated instead the use of traditional approaches such as using “*neem*” as pesticide and worm culture as fertilizer. He recommended improved monitoring of food safety issues.

Ms. Shashi Prabha Gupta, Consultant to the USAID-funded Vistaar Project, advocated for integrating a nutrition focus into the policies and programmes of all concerned sectors and appropriate missions. She recommended a high level interagency coordination mechanism at centre and state level under the chairpersonship of a national leader. She suggested nutritional outcomes should be the explicit objectives of relevant Ministries and Departments and the import and export of food grains should consider national nutrition objectives.

Mr George Deikun, Mission Director, USAID/India expressed that we are proud of more than 50 years collaboration between U.S. and India. USAID is also working closely with NRHM to improve the health and nutrition. In Uttar Pradesh, USAID is developing district level plans, looking at the needs of people’s health with a development prospective to work with village level committees, SHGs and PRIs. He emphasized the need for improved convergence and accountability in the system, especially in Public Distribution Scheme (PDS), ICDS, and MDM. He also advocated uniting these programs more at the community or ground level. He suggested using district level planning to improve nutrition security, as advocated by NRHM. He noted that additional resources and a new mission may or may not be needed—we probably can improve nutrition just by strengthening and coordinating the existing Government programmes in the country. He said “USAID is pleased to continue to support the efforts of Nutrition Conclave”.



Dr. Rajiv Tandon, Senior Advisor, Child Survival, USAID/ India, stated that he felt next steps for the Coalition were 1) sharing the minutes of this meeting with members who were not able to attend, 2) forming a small drafting committee to prepare the pan-political manifesto and a White Paper to propose specific interventions to achieve sustainable nutrition security in India and 3) forming task forces to work on the priority issues identified by the Coalition, through an inclusive process and with clear TOR.

Professor Swaminathan addressed the issue of whether we needed a “Nutrition Mission” and suggested that there were already a number of missions and what was really needed was better coordination between programs and missions, and that the Nutrition Coalition could work to fill this gap. He felt that the Coalition could stress convergence and synergy and undertake key initiatives like advocating for a holistic approach to nutrition and creating a Facilitation Centre to involve corporate sector in improving nutrition. He summed up the discussions of the first Steering Committee Meeting by reviewing the ideas suggested for the Coalition and discussed by the members:

- The Coalition should take on the silent emergency of malnutrition from a “war footing” and involve all political parties, academia, corporate sector, international partners, and civil society, including community and SHGs
- The Coalition should consider nutrition in a comprehensive manner, considering dietary diversification, supplementation, food fortification, horticultural interventions and public health measures
- The Coalition should advocate for nutrition as a national priority and seek to integrate nutrition into all existing Govt. programmes and missions
- The Coalition should draft a White Paper with an action plan as well as a manifesto for consideration by all political parties
- The Coalition should promote a focus on malnutrition of children under two
- The Coalition should undertake nutrition education on a mass scale and include nutrition as a topic in the education system
- The Coalition should promote a CSR Facilitation Centre to involve the corporate sector
- The Coalition should advocate for nutrition to be a part of the treatment and rehabilitation of those suffering from chronic and infectious diseases such as HIV, TB, leprosy and malaria

Professor Swaminathan also noted that it would be important to get the inputs of other members who could not attend this meeting,

Mr George Deikun, Mission Director, USAID offered the Vote of Thanks

Feedback from Participants who could not attend the meeting:

B.D.Virdi, Director (P&P), Ministry of Rural Development: “A large number of our population, especially in the rural areas, lives in abject poverty. It is estimated that more than 73 per cent of a 307



million BPL persons live in the rural areas. These rural poor who cannot even have a hand to mouth existence have to struggle to have a one time meal. For them, nutritious diet is beyond reach. A skewed distribution of purchasing power is one of the main causes for malnutrition. The poverty alleviation programs of this Ministry, especially the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, have therefore a significant role in increasing the purchase power of the rural poor so as to give them access to more nutritious food.

The Total Sanitation Campaign ensures a healthy environment by construction of individual household toilets, community sanitary complex, school sanitation and hygiene education and awareness generation through Information, Education and Communication (IEC). Potable drinking water is an essential ingredient for healthy living. Providing quality drinking water in the rural areas has been taken up in a major scale by the Department of Drinking Water Supply. Three of the six components of Bharat Nirman (Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Housing and Rural Roads) which has been conceived as a plan to build rural infrastructure within four year period from 2005-09, are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Ministry of Rural Development conducts the BPL census for the purpose of identifying BPL households in rural areas for implementation of various programs. The introduction of Multi Application Smart Cards would be a positive step in rectifying the problems that may be created by following different BPL list by the states. The poverty alleviation and infrastructure development programs being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development plays an important role in improving the living conditions of the rural people and thereby providing them access to nutritious food and hygienic surroundings.”

Mr. Habil Khorakiwala, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI): “While FICCI broadly agrees with the committee recommendations, we would also like to point to the various central, state and private initiatives that have been taken to promote sustainable nutrition to all like mid day meal, ICDS, GAIN, MI etc. Since the proposed initiatives also seem to address similar issues, FICCI is of the view that:

- A repository of all programs in this domain be made.
- A comprehensive study be made on various aspects of these programs including geographical area covered, methodology, areas of malnutrition addressed, efficacy of programs etc.
- Based on the results of the study, lessons learnt and gaps identified-coalition for Sustainable Nutrition could identify suitable initiatives, which will be far more effective.”



Annex 1:

TOR
Coalition for Sustainable Nutrition Security in India

- I. **Members:** Government (Central and State Government agencies), Local Bodies (Panchayats and Nagarpalikas), Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Financial institutions, Media representatives, bilateral, multilateral and UN agencies.
- II. **Mission:** The Coalition will lead in policy and program decisions at the national and state level to achieve sustainable nutrition security in India.
 - (a) To assist Central and State Governments to accelerate progress in achieving Mahatma Gandhi's goal of a hunger-free India through a decentralized and community managed sustainable nutrition security system (including nutrition practices), which will ensure that every child, woman and man has access to balanced diet, clean drinking water, environmental hygiene, sanitation and primary health care.
 - (b) To promote a nutrition Behavior change communication movement through a Grameen Gyan Abhiyan (Village Knowledge Centers, Gyan Chaupals and other approaches)
 - (c) To train one woman and one male member of every Panchayat selected by gramsabha and Nagarpalika (numbering 240,000) in the science and art of ensuring adequate and appropriate diet, and health practices, essential for a healthy and productive life. The training will be designed to empower them, to help local communities in overcoming endemic (protein-energy malnutrition), hidden (micro-nutrient malnutrition) and transient (seasonal hunger) hunger in their respective villages/towns, thereby serving as Hunger Fighters. Home Science Colleagues will take the lead in Organizing Trainer Training Programs.
 - (d) To assist local bodies, civil society organizations, NSS, NYKs and other volunteers from educational institutions with knowledge and information relevant to promoting nutrition security, based on local foods, and affordable and replicable nutrition and health interventions.
 - (e) To serve as a Resource centre for financial institutions, mass media, business and industry, wishing to take up nutrition support Programs including under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.
 - (f) To mainstream nutrition considerations in all National Missions like the Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Health Mission, National Urban Health Mission etc. and to link nutrition support with the administration of additional necessary medical management in the case of disease like HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, etc.



III. Composition and Function of the Coalition: The Coalition will consist of a Steering Committee and Task Forces. The task forces will work on specific issues and report to the Coalition Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will meet twice in a year. The Task Forces will meet as needed. The USAID supported Vistaar Project will serve as the Secretariat for the Coalition.

IV. Steering Committee

1. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, M.P – Chair
2. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Minister for Panchyati Raj
3. Dr. Ambumani Ramdoss, Minister of Health and Family Welfare
4. Smt. Renuka Choudhary, Minister of State (Independent charge)
Women and Child Development
5. Shri Subodh Kant Sahay –Ministry of State (Independent Charge), Food Processing Industry
6. Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
7. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of state, Commerce
8. Smt. Purandeshwari, Minister of State for Human Resource Development
9. Chief Minister, Chattisgarh
10. Smt. Brinda Karat, M.P
11. Shri Venkaiah Naidu, M.P
12. Shri Dig Vijay Singh, General Secretary, AICC
13. Ms. Sayeeda Hameed, Member, Planning Commission
14. Shri T.K. Nair, Principal Secretary to Prime Minister of India
15. Secretary, Department of Science & Technology
16. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development
17. D.G, ICAR
18. D.G, ICMR
19. D.G, CSIR
20. Director, National Institute of Nutrition
21. President, CII
22. President, FICCI
23. Mr.Sainath, Media representative
24. Shobana Bhartia, Media representative
25. Rita Sarin, Country Director, Hunger Project
26. Cecilio Adorna, Country Director, UNICEF India
27. Mr. Gianpietro Bordinon, Country Director, World Food Program
28. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Planning Commission, GOI
29. Meenakshi Datta Ghosh, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
30. Dr. B.K.Jhanwar, Chairman, Usha Martin Limited
31. Dr. S.K.Chopra, Chair of Sustainable Development, IGNOU
32. George Deikun, Mission Director, USAID India (Dr. Rajiv Tandon, Senior Advisor, Child Survival, USAID India to accompany)
33. Laurie Noto Parker, Country Director, VISTAAR (as secretariat only)



Annex 2:

The list of Steering Committee members and meeting participants

A. Steering Committee members

Name	Participation Status
1. Prof M. S. Swaminathan Chairman, M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, Third Cross Street, Taramani Institutional Area Chennai - 600 113 Tel: 0091 44 2254 2790 / 2254 1229; Fax: 0091 44 2254 1319	Attended
2. Dr. Anbumani Ramdoss Minister of Health & Family Welfare Room No-348, A wing Nirman Bhawan New Delhi-110003 Ph: 23306166	Regretted
3. Sh. Mani Shankar Aiyar Minister for Panchayati Raj Krishi Bhavan, Dr. Rajendar Prasad Road New Delhi-110001 Ph: 23386622	Regretted
4. Smt. Renuka Chowdhury Minister of State (Independent Charge) Ministry of Women and Child Development Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi Ph: 23074052	Attended
5. Mr. Jairam Ramesh Minister of State Ministry of Commerce & Industry Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-11 Ph: 23061194, 23062166	Attended

COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION SECURITY IN INDIA



6. Shri Subodh Kant Sahai
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- Represented by :**
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Regretted
7. Sh. G.K.Vasan
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8. Smt. D. Purandeshwari
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9. Dr. Raman Singh
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10. **Sh.M.Venkaih Naidu**
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14. Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
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15. Ms. Sayeeda Hameed
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16. Sh. T.K.A. Nair
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17. Meenakshi Datta Ghosh
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18. Sh. Subhash Pani
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COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION SECURITY IN INDIA



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COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION SECURITY IN INDIA



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Regretted
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Represented by :
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28. **Mr. Gian Pietro Bordinon**
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29. Mr. George Deikun
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30. Dr. Rajiv Tandon
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COALITION FOR SUSTAINABLE NUTRITION SECURITY IN INDIA



31. **Dr. S.K.Chopra** **Attended**
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32. Ms. Rita Sarin **Regretted**
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B. Nutrition Coalition Secretariat members

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- 38. Dr. M.L.Dewan** **Attended**
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