

Governance and malnutrition: exploring the contribution of "good governance" to malnutrition reduction in developing countries

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Stellingen

Behorend bij proefschrift Governance and Malnutrition

1. 'Good Governance' is among the latest dominant international development policies but success depends on the strength of civil (and government) institutions and systems. (related to this dissertation)

2. Good Governance can be used as a condition to development assistance; this risks leaving the poorest countries, who often also have the poorest governance, even further behind. (related to this dissertation)

3. National governments are responsible for the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategies; they sit in the so-called drivers-seat. However, it is often a taxi-driver seat with the international donor community determining the directions to take. (related to this dissertation)

4. Debt relief is hailed as a solidarity measure; unless it is part and parcel of the Poverty Reduction Strategy the poor will not benefit. (related to this dissertation)

5. It is unlikely that rapid economic growth, such as experienced in India and China, will result in achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving underweight by 2015.

6. Malnutrition can be prevented to a large extent by feasible and cost-effective interventions but lack of consensus among nutritionists on strategy and programs is an important constraint.

7. Results of nutrition policies and programs in the past 50 years would have been more positive if there had been more collaboration between and among the international donor community.

8. Children born in 2020 from mothers who participated as young children in the Madagascar Community Nutrition program between 1998 and 2004 are more likely to have an adequate birth-weight than those of mothers who never participated in the program and are of the same socio-economic quintile.

9. Madagascar's flora and fauna is the most unique in the world and visiting the lemur population reduces stress levels among promovendi.

10. The concept of OPEN UNIVERSITY serves the equity in education and career development. The current IT (internet communication) allows the introduction of OU's and has the potential for a fruitful North-South collaboration in the social sector.

11. Considering the Millennium Development Goals, it is doubtful that liberalization of trade will be the best investment by third world governments to reach the goals.