

PRACTICAL GUIDE OF PUBLIC POLICIES.

FOOD SAFETY

BACKGROUND



In 2016, on average, 1 out of 5 Mexicans expressed concern about the quality and quantity of available food, and even manifested that they have had experiences of hunger in the development of their daily lives.

CAUSES



Limited access to food (economic and structural)



Low food variety and poor dietary quality



Inadequate food intake



Instability in access to food

WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T? Based on evidence



POSITIVE IMPACT

- Cash transfers complemented with additional components such as talks on nutrition.
- Interventions that include several services and benefits such as: the access to scholarships to acquire assets, training and support for the management of productive assets, temporary cash support for consumption, access to information on savings accounts and health services.
- Large-scale interventions on very poor populations consistently yield positive results.



INCONCLUSIVE IMPACT

- Cash transfers interventions without complementary actions have inconclusive results.



NO IMPACT

- No impact was found from the delivery of discount vouchers.
- Small-scale changes are not enough to allow the population to exit their poverty status.



This Guide aims to show an overview of the consensus on what works or not in terms of evidence for food security and contribute to decision-making and the improvement of the country's public policy mechanisms based on evidence.

