This presentation is part of the

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For additional presentations and related event materials, visit: http://spring-nutrition.org/nglee-africa
Benefits of Diversity in Agriculture and Nutrition
Programmatic Context: Realities and Challenges

Agriculture and Nutrition Global Learning and Evidence Exchange, Kampala, Dec. 10-12, 2012

Robert Mwadime
USAID | Community Connector
Kampala, Uganda
CC Result Framework

**CC project Goal:** Improve nutrition and achieve food and livelihood security through integrated nutrition and agriculture interventions

**IR1:** Improve nutritional status of women and children

1.1: Households adopt improved nutrition behaviors

1.2: Households adopt improved hygiene behaviors

1.3: Households increase access to more diverse and quality diets

1.4: Increase demand for later timing and spacing of pregnancies
CC Result Framework

**CC project Goal:** Improve nutrition and achieve food and livelihood security through integrated nutrition and agriculture interventions

**IR2: Livelihoods of vulnerable populations improved in equitable and sustainable manner**

1. **2.1:** Household’s assets, income and consumption increased

2. **2.2:** Appropriate technologies to improve productivity and post-harvest handling and decrease women’s workload

3. **2.3:** Hhds and communities adopt improved risk management techniques to mitigate shock

4. **2.4:** Vulnerable hhds linked to FtF economic growth activities

5. **2.5:** Gender based constraints around household decision making are reduced
Group Sessions
Farmer Field Schools
The poor and malnourished children live in [poor] households that are in more remote areas:

- poorer roads/infrastructure
- poorer quality of health and education services
- lower prices for agriculture produce
- higher prices for procured goods (foods and inputs)
- Lower daily wages [in agriculture]
- Poorer tel. communication
Can we meet the cost of reaching households with malnourished households?
Land size (and quality) → key definer of wealth
Land size by “wealth ranking”

- Poorer
  - <1 acre
  - 1-3 acres
  - >3 acres

- Less Poor
  - <1 acre
  - 1-3 acres
  - >3 acres

- Better-off
  - <1 acre
  - 1-3 acres
  - >3 acres
Main crops for the “poor” are roots and beans
Livestock (per hhd) ownership by “wealth ranking”

Poorest | Poor | Less poor | Better-off

- Chicken
- Goats
- Cows
Is diversity (type and purpose) for families with limited resources different from that of families with more resources?
The poor have less diversification:
Kabale
Chicken.

Goats.
Better-off households will hire labor from poorer households: Dokolo
Even in same livelihood zone households are different: Kabale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>POOR 50-65%</th>
<th>LESS POOR 20-30%</th>
<th>BETTER-OFF 5-10%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Most men at home</td>
<td>• Most men/older children away</td>
<td>• More educated (or in livestock)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Larger family sizes</td>
<td>• Women have more control</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• More alcoholism, teenage preg.</td>
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How do we promote use of income earned outside own farm to increase household food diversity? [when knowledge is already high]

Wage-earnings per day
Family sizes
[basic] non-food needs
Most of the poor are not in “Formal Groups”
Functional farmer groups easily increase coverage, follow-up and message-enforcement

- Most are made of men and women (40-60%)
- Most are used to organize farmers for linkage with inputs, extension and/or markets
- Most agriculture support systems are found closer to trading centers/roads
What are the options [other than formal groups] for reaching poor families at scale?