Mission:
Develop agricultural solutions to end hunger and poverty in developing countries.

Approach:
Technical assistance and training in good agricultural practices provided directly to smallholder farmers.

Measure:
Selection of indicators on agricultural production, agricultural sales, technology implementation, nutrition, etc.
Cambodia: Select Project Activities

- Household gardens
  - On-site agricultural training
  - On-site nutrition training
- Mobile kitchen
- Community-level nutrition groups
- Community-level savings groups
- School and health center gardens
Cambodia: Lessons Learned

Select Findings:
• 80 percent of income from vegetable sales used to purchase food.
• Women’s dietary diversity improved by 28 percent (from 4.6 to 5.9 food groups).

Lessons Learned:
• Most rural households have cash flow problems.
• Time and financial constraints in preparing diverse and nutritious meals for the family.
• Farmers plant with the intention to sell more than for consumption and dietary diversity.
• Length of project is key, change takes time.
Honduras: Select Project Activities

• Hands-on training focused on child health and nutrition.
• Technical assistance on nutrition education, food preparation, feeding practices, and ingredient selection (focused on children under age of 2).

• Healthy Households Initiative, basic infrastructure construction (eco-stoves, running water installation in kitchens, improved floors).
• Promotion of good agricultural practices and technologies.
Select Findings:
• Women’s dietary diversity improved by 51 percent (from 3.4 to 5.15 food groups).
• Women’s dietary diversity improved because of increased production, sale, and consumption of protein and vitamins from high-value products (vegetables, livestock, dairy).

Lessons Learned:
• Diversification into high-value crops generates more consistent cash flow.
• Income generation alone does not lead to improved nutrition; hands-on training and technical assistance also required.
• Length of project is key, change takes time.
Main Takeaways

Beneficiaries:
- Diversification into higher-value crops with multiple harvests per year generates a more consistent cash flow.
- An increase in income leads to an increase in food purchased but not necessarily to an increase in nutritious food purchases.
- Most beneficiaries have such serious cash flow problems that an increase in income does not guarantee improved nutrition on its own.
- Behavior change at the community and household level is slow.

Implementers:
- Agricultural production (income generation) targets and nutrition activities need to be integrated from the beginning of project design and must be resourced accordingly.
- Need to couple our regular quantitative data collection with more qualitative assessments to better understand household decision making.
- There are other non-tangible, non-measurable benefits of incorporating nutrition into agricultural development projects that go beyond the indicators.
Thank you!