THE SEVEN KEY PATHWAYS FROM AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION (IFPRI)
NARRATIVE EXPLANATION

Pathway 1: Own production → food consumption
Own agricultural production—food consumption—nutrient intake—child nutrition outcomes
  - Agriculture as a source of food, the most direct pathway by which household agricultural production translates into consumption (via crops or livestock cultivated by the household)

Pathway 2: Income → food purchase
Income (agricultural or non-agricultural)—food expenditure—food consumption—nutrient intake—child nutrition outcomes
  - Agriculture as a source of income spent on purchasing diverse nutritious foods, either through wages earned by agricultural workers or through the sale of agricultural goods

Pathway 3: Income → healthcare purchase
Income (agricultural or non-agricultural)—nonfood expenditure—healthcare expenditure (cost)—health status—child nutrition outcomes
  - Agriculture as a source of income spent on non-food items, particularly health, either through wages earned by agricultural workers or through the sale of agricultural goods

Pathway 4: Food prices → food purchase
Supply and demand factors (policies, taste, incomes)—relative prices of various food items—food expenditure
  - The link between agricultural policy and food prices, involving a range of supply-and-demand factors that affect the prices of various food and nonfood crops, which, in turn, affect the incomes of net sellers and the ability to ensure household food security (including diet quality) of net buyers

Pathway 5: Women’s time use → care capacity
Female employment in agriculture—time use/caring capacity—child nutrition outcomes
  - Women’s time use, and subsequent ability to manage the care, feeding, and health of young children alongside agricultural work

Pathway 6: Women’s workload → maternal energy use
Female employment in agriculture—energy expenditure—maternal and child nutrition outcomes
  - Women’s workload and work-related energy expenditure, and subsequent effects on child nutrition and health through the lifecycle, including during pregnancy

Pathway 7: Women’s control of income → resource allocation
Female employment / resources—female socioeconomic power—household expenditure (food/health)—intrahousehold allocation—maternal and child nutrition outcomes
  - Women’s control of household income and their ability to influence household decision-making and household allocation of resources for food, health, and care

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Text and Image Adapted from: Stuart Gillespie, Jody Harris, and Suneetha Kadiyala, 2012
The Agriculture-Nutrition Disconnect in India, What Do We Know? IFPRI Discussion Paper 01187