

Evidence from Farming System for Nutrition Study

Farming System for Nutrition involves the introduction of agricultural remedies for addressing undernutrition in a population dependent on agriculture, by mainstreaming the nutrition dimension in crop, animal husbandry and fishery, supported by nutrition awareness initiatives.

Impact of FSN interventions

94% of targeted households have greater understanding of nutrition sensitive agriculture

69% of households are practicing the interventions



Koraput
(Odisha)

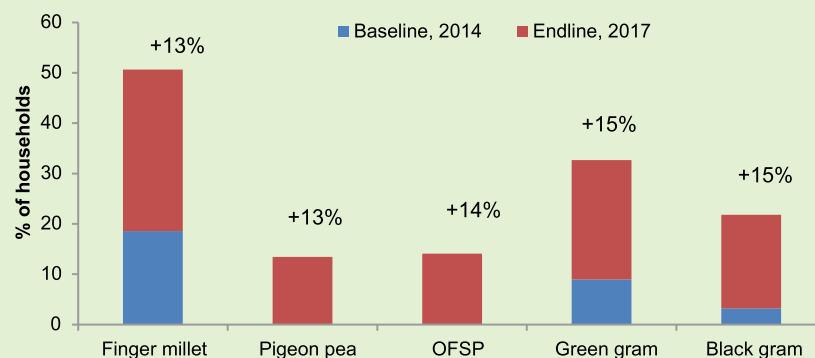


Wardha
(Maharashtra)

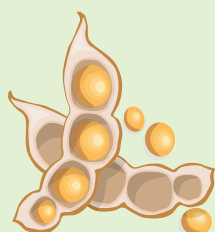
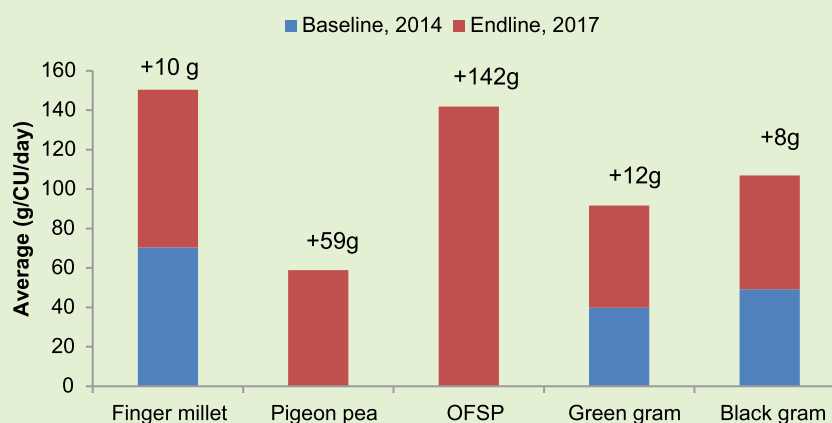
FSN Study sites

Koraput (156 sample households)

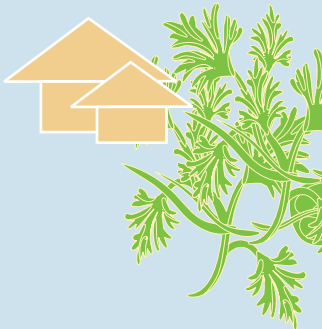
Cultivation of nutrient-rich crops increased



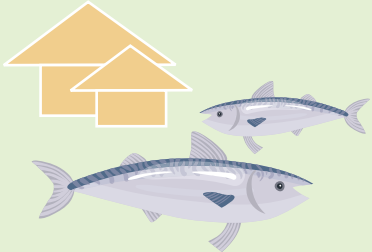
Consumption of crops promoted increased



Household nutrition garden increased from 120 to **141**; vegetable consumption from household nutrition garden increased from 269 to **488** g/cu/day; fruits consumed increased from 52 to **139** g/cu/day

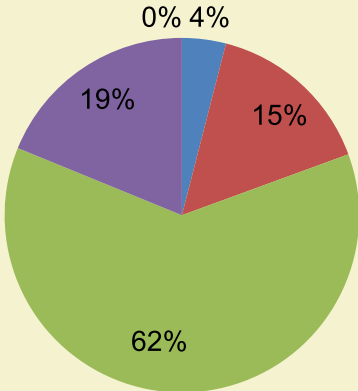


Overall practice of fishery in the community increased from 36 to **131** households (out of 658 households); consumption of fish increased from 9 to **25** g/cu/day

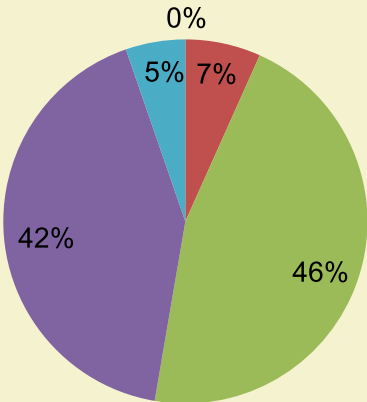


Improvement in dietary diversity

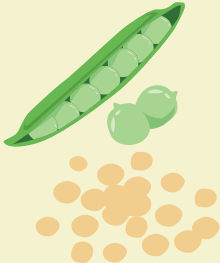
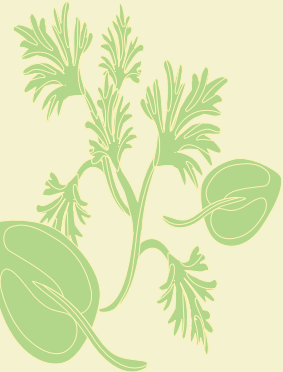
Before intervention, 2014



After Intervention, 2017

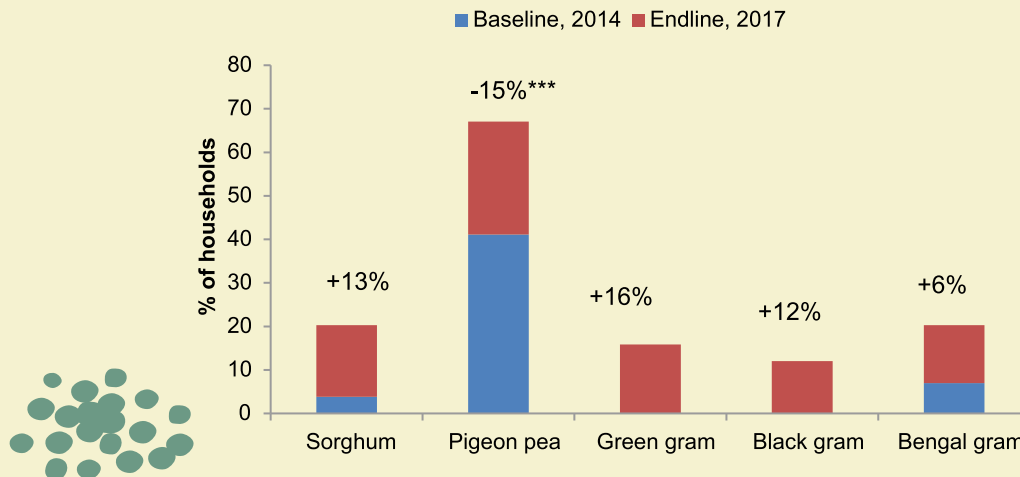


■ 3 food groups ■ 4 food groups ■ 5 food groups
■ 6 food groups ■ 7 food groups



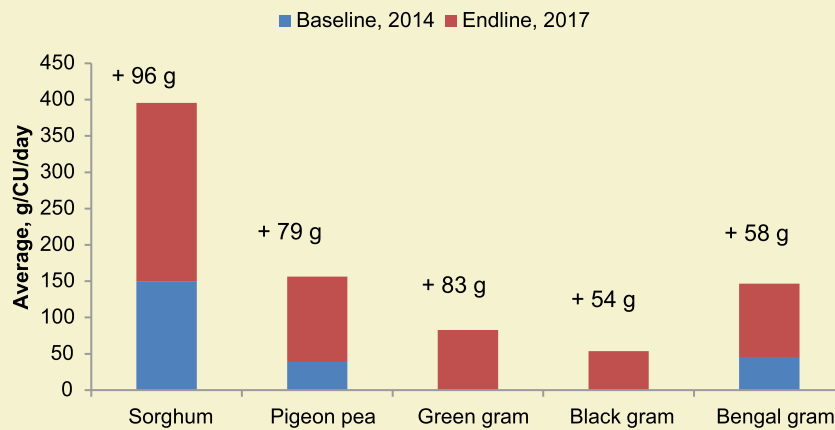
Wardha (158 sample households)

Cultivation of nutrient-rich crops increased



***The introduction of green gram and black gram led to decrease in percentage of households cultivating pigeon pea but overall pulse diversity increased.

Consumption of crops promoted increased



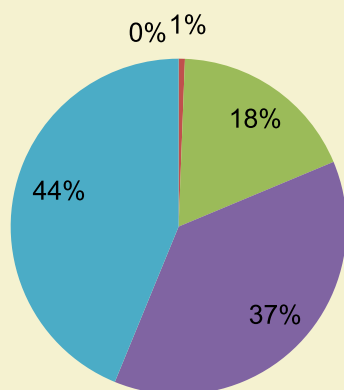
Note: CU-Consumption Unit: One consumption unit is defined as the calorie consumption of an average adult man weighing 60kg, doing sedentary type of work.

Household nutrition garden increased from 32 to **138**;
vegetable consumption from household nutrition garden
increased from 163 to **306** g/cu/day; fruits consumed
increased from 16 to **91** g/cu/day

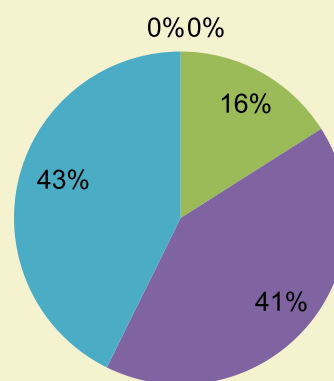
Poultry introduced in **25** landless households resulted in
production of **50** eggs and **25** kg meat per household
per annum against nil at baseline

Improvement in dietary diversity

Before Intervention, 2014



After Intervention, 2017



■ 3 food groups ■ 4 food groups ■ 5 food groups
■ 6 food groups ■ 7 food groups

Lessons learned

- Higher production and greater crop diversity leads to more and different food groups consumed, thereby improving household dietary diversity
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions coupled with nutrition awareness enhances food and nutrition security among small farmer households
- Agriculture policies, programmes and initiatives must be nutrition sensitive to tackle malnutrition
- Location-specific policy design to meet agro-ecological demands must for success of Farming System for Nutrition approach

Credits: Concept and product development – Sangeetha Rajeesh, Communications Consultant, MSSRF
Content – DJ Nithya, S Raju and RV Bhavani Agriculture, Nutrition and Health programme, MSSRF

LANSAs is an international research partnership, exploring how agriculture and agri-food systems can be better designed to advance nutrition in South Asia. Led by MS Swaminathan Foundation, members include BRAC, Collective for Social Science Research, Institute of Development Studies, International Food Policy Research Institute and Leverhulme Centre for Integrative Research for Action on Health. LANSAs is funded by the UK Government. The views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the UK Government's official policies.

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