Critical Steps for Enrollment, Participation, and Success in a Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Intervention in Rural Ghana

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Context

Upper Manya Krobo District

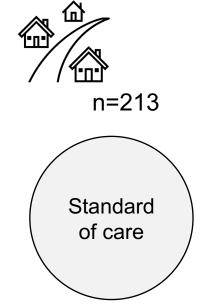
- Underserved mainly rural (>80%)
- 100 km from the capital

Ghana Statistical Service (2014). 2010 Population and housing census.



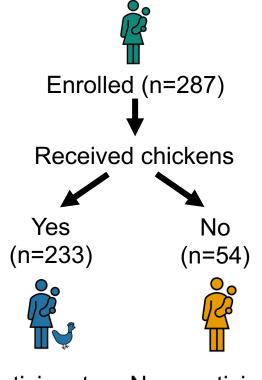
Nutrition Links 12-mo cRCT design





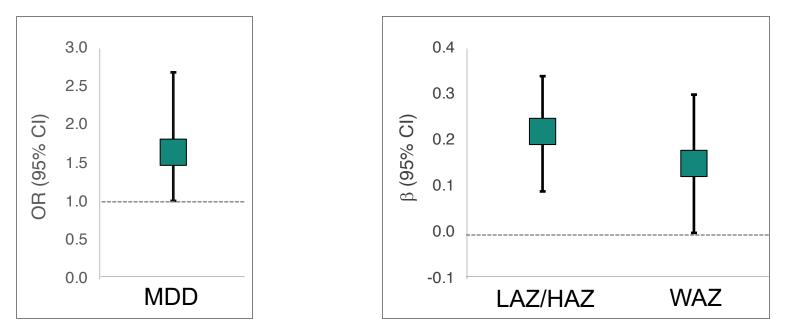
Nutrition Links intervention arm





Participants Non-participants

Nutrition Links impact on child outcomes



Reference: Control

MDD: Minimum Diverse Diet; LAZ/HAZ: length-for-age /height-for-age z-scores; WAZ: weight-for-age z-scores

Marquis et al. Matern Child Nutr. 2018;14(S3):e12677

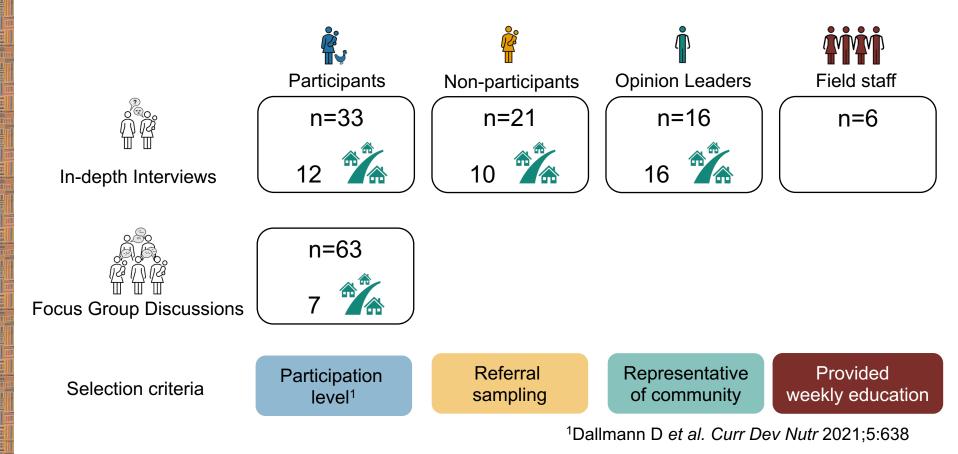
This qualitative study

Objective:

To understand barriers and facilitators to enroll, participate, and succeed in Nutrition Links (NL)



Methods and participants of this study



Characteristics of women at baseline

Characteristics	Participants	Non-participants
Age (y)	27.8 ± 7.1	24.9 ± 6.7
Married/cohabiting	54 (78.3)	18 (85.7)
Education		
No school	14 (18.9)	7 (33.3)
Primary	52 (70.3)	11 (52.4)
Secondary or higher	8 (10.8)	3 (14.3)
Occupation*		
No occupation	5 (6.8)	7 (33.3)
Farmer	43 (58.1)	5 (23.8)
Trader	23 (31.1)	7 (33.3)
Others	3 (4.1)	2 (9.5)
n	78	21

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Mean ± standard deviation or # (%) / *p<0.01

Methods

Data analysis:

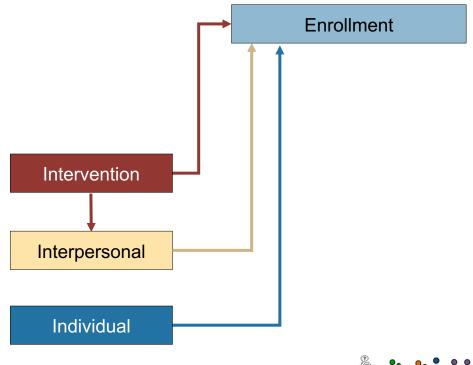
- Recorded interviews were translated verbatim and transcribed
- IDI coded in MaxQDA 2020; FGD in NVivo 12
- Thematic analysis
- Systematized using the socio-ecological model of behavior¹



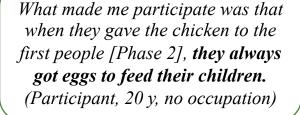
The poultry component was central to women's participation



Framework of Enrollment in Nutrition Links







Enrollment



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Interpersonal

Intervention

ntervention

Interpersonal

ndividual

Enrollment

They [participants] are serious. **They have a helper**. Their **husbands** built the coop for them and did the garden for them. So, they told the workers to come and check and give them the birds. (Non-participant, 20 y, no occupation)





Intervention

Interpersonal

Individual

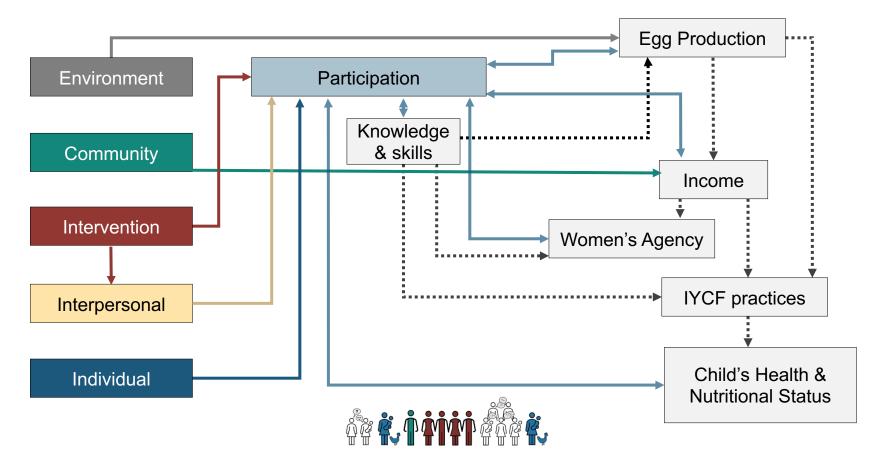
Enrollment

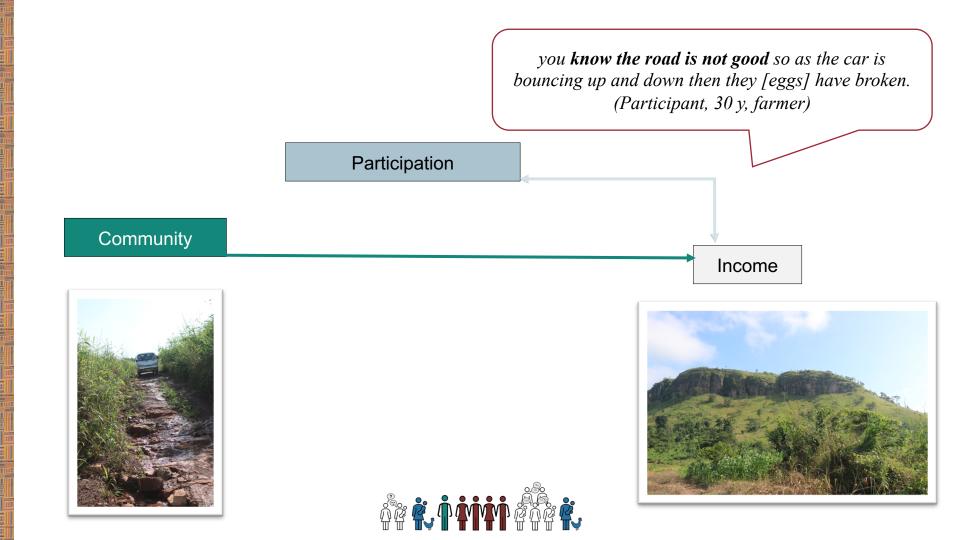
Even the time I started with the coop; they [community] were saying that I can't do it because I am a lady, **but I did the coop myself.** I cut the sticks and everything before I **hired a carpenter** to nail it for me. (Participant, 38 y, farmer)





Framework of Participation in Nutrition Links





Buying the feed was a problem and that is why I asked them to come for the birds. The feed is expensive, and the birds were not laying enough. (Participant, 20 y, farmer) Participation It's about how they have been bringing the feed *into our village* for us, it's very good. They make Intervention sure that we always have feed for the birds. (Participant, 21 y, farmer)



Participation



My siblings, parents, everyone in the house helped when my husband and I were not around. They gave them feed because I taught them [how], and they have also been collecting the eggs for me. (Participant, 22 y, farmer)







Individual

Participation

Not following the normal routine or itinerary that they are supposed to. If they don't follow the procedures, at the end of it all it leads to a problem. (NL field staff)





Participation

When they have eggs then they feel proud; they will come to meetings so that they show what they have. But if they don't, you will see them say 'there's no need for me going, let me go to my farm'. Even, they are hiding. (NL field staff)

Egg Production





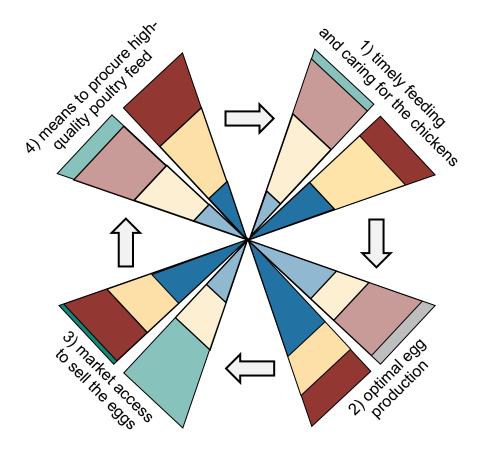
Successful participants

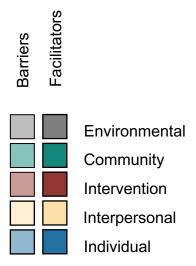
- Invested \$
- Has financial skills
- Children looked healthier and went to school
- Women & their children dressed better
- Improved their communication skills
- Respected by the community





Critical steps for success







Conclusions

- Perceived and observed benefits increase the adoption of nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) interventions.
- Environmental, physical conditions, and interpersonal relationships influence participation in NSA interventions.
- Programs need to understand and support the critical steps of participation in NSA to increase the likelihood of success.

To remember:

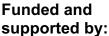
NSA interventions need to address the evolving local barriers and facilitators experienced by rural households to support effective program participation that leads to participants' success.



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