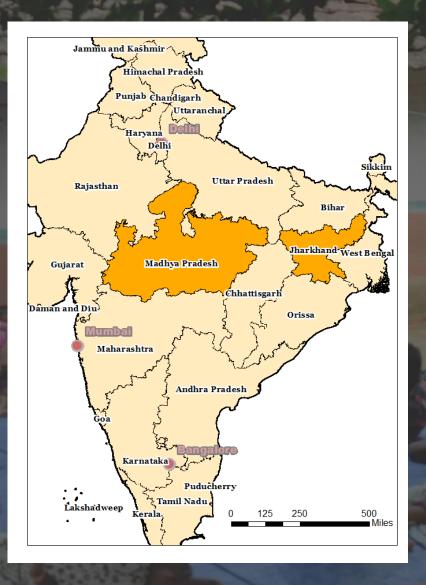
Equity Concerns in Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Promotion: A Case from Central India

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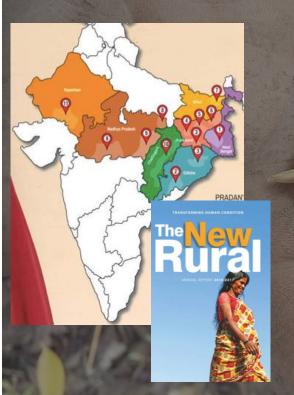
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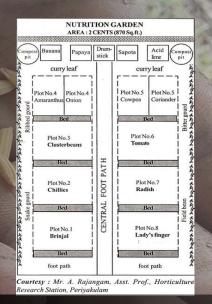


Making agriculture "nutrition-sensitive"









Kitchen Garden

How does a particular nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) program actually work, and how does it impact people's decision-making processes on what food to eat, and what crops to grow?

Data Collection, Ethnography

Interviews (N=156)	Women farmers	Community nutrition workers	Development Professionals	Government workers
Jharkhand (n=59)	44	The affect the	5	3
Madhya Pradesh (n=60)	38	8	5	12
New Delhi (n=37)	0	0	37	0

Participant observation (trainings and meetings)

Behavior change communication

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Gender Issues

Body Mass Index (BMI) Camps

Jharkhand	10	8	4	3
Madhya Pradesh	12	6	3	9

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA)



Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture and the Green Revolution

- Green revolution increased rice/wheat production
- Malnutrition, environment, inequality still problems¹
- Nutrition-sensitive agriculture: rectify cereal-centric agriculture systems
- Less focused on equity than impact

Rawlsian Equity Framework

Distributive:

sharing of benefits/costs, who is targeted and is it based on efficiency or needs of most marginalized

Procedural:

whether there is participation and representation in decision-making processes, including giving positive bias to most marginalized

Recognition:

placing different values, beliefs, knowledge systems on equal footing

Karlsson, L., Naess, L. O., Nightingale, A., & Thompson, J. (2018). 'Triple wins' or 'triple faults'? Analysing the equity implications of policy discourses on climate-smart agriculture (CSA). Journal of Peasant Studies, 45(1), 1–25. http://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2017.1351433

Main Findings

Program could be more effective by leading with a strong equity focus

- 1. Main barrier to NSA is labor demands of paddy
- Most marginalized have not benefitted from improved paddy
- Need recognitional equity to remedy low project participation

Main barrier to NSA is paddy

- NSA seen as additive element to paddy-centric agriculture
- Millets
 - Land converted to paddy bunds: "50% of uplands converted"
 - No time: "everyone is weeding paddy, who will do the millets" (10/15/17)
 - Changing food preferences: "if I grow it nobody will eat it"
 (7/11/17, interview)
- Vegetable gardens
 - WATER, flooding and scarcity, time, open grazing (winter)

Marginalized have not benefitted

"I do not have the right land" (6/24/17, interview)

• "we don't know the rules" (7/1/17, interview)

"too much ego" (3/23/17, interview)

• "we are farmers, we like indigenous rice" (7/6/17, interview)

Marginalized not actively engaged

Reliant on existing social relations to implement projects

Pressure to meet quantitative targets

"Triangle of participation"

No time

Imagining Equity-centered Nutrition sensitive agriculture

- Lead with an equity approach that starts from <u>recognitional</u> equity
 - Education, aspirations, language
- Acknowledges and honors those who are less entrepreneurial (cognitive justice^{1,2,3})
 - Engage their knowledge/aspirations with tools for improving diverse food system

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