

Qualitative Analysis of a Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Intervention in India

Social and Behavior Change in the Context of Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

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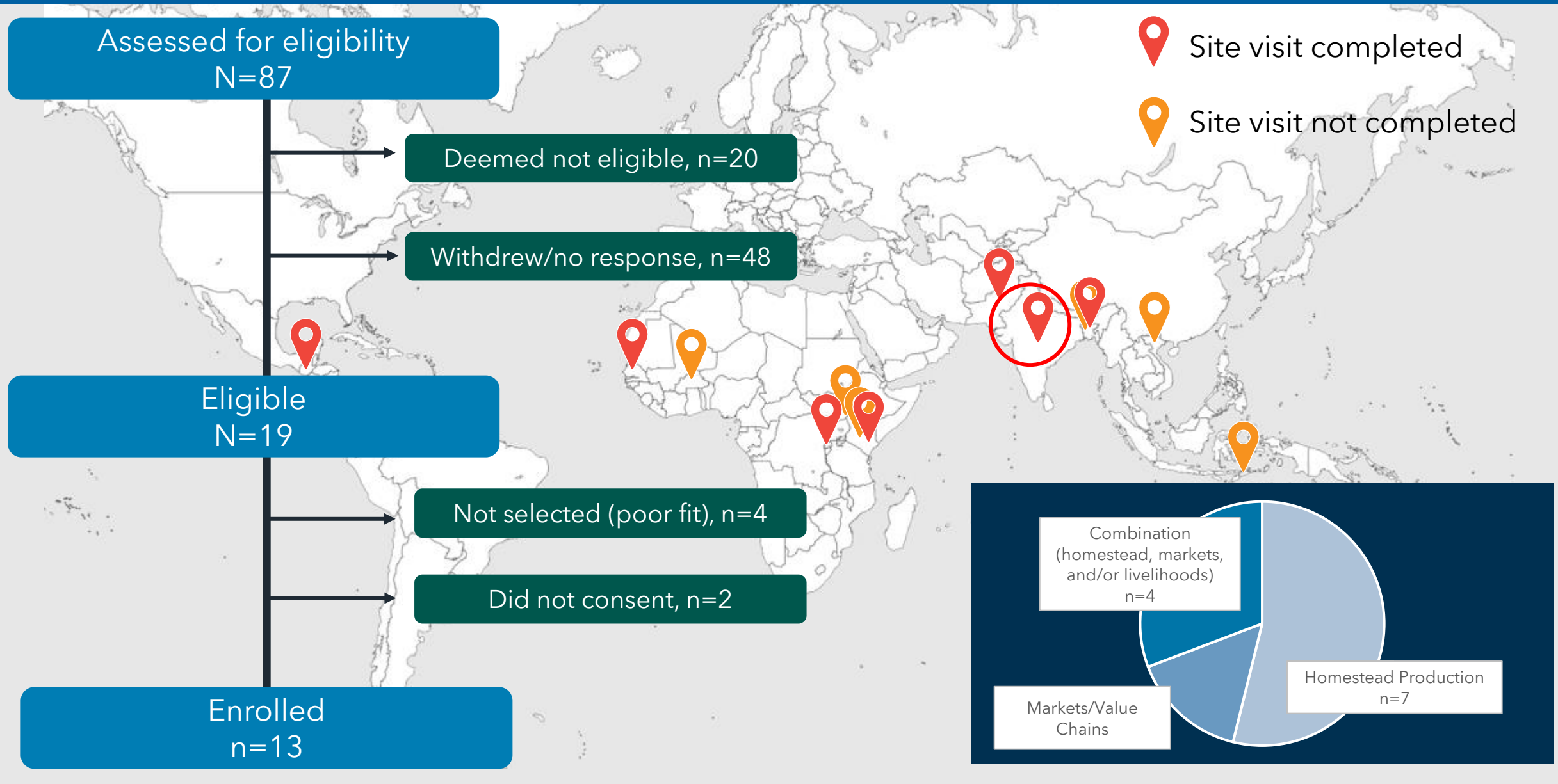


Aim 2: GLOBAL LANDSCAPING OF ONGOING NUTRITION-SENSITIVE AGRICULTURE PROJECTS/PROGRAMS

GOALS:

- 1) Characterize program experiences** with the design, implementation and monitoring of nutrition social and behavior change strategies, including challenges, successes, and lessons learned
- 2) Describe the current state of practice in nutrition SBC** in the context of agriculture programs as it relates to the content, behavior change approaches, techniques, dose and delivery platforms.
- 3) Identify the relationship** between existing best practices and those used in agriculture projects for nutrition SBC
- 4) Classify features of SBC implementation associated with better outcomes** (e.g., scale, duration, donor, diversity of SBC approaches used, level of integration with indigenous, ongoing systems, etc.)

Enrollment of Eligible Projects and their Profile



Methods and Analysis: INDIA PROJECT

Data Collection and Analysis:

Phase 1. Review of program documents

Phase 2. In-person site visit

Conducted staff and stakeholder IDIs
Observed key activities

Conducted FGDs with community members

Phase 3. Qualitative data analysis

Coded transcripts in MaxQDA

Developed thick descriptions for analysis of key themes

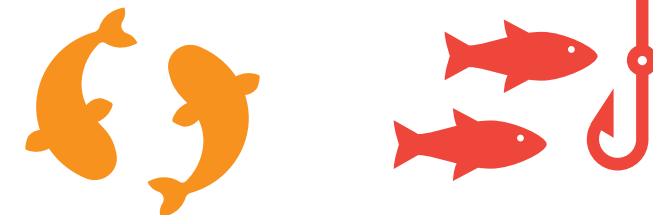
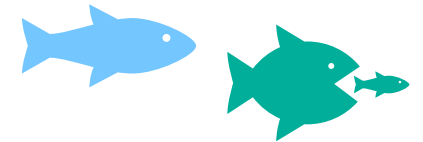
Project of India Objectives:

➤ The goal of the project is improving food and nutrition security in Southeast India using fish products and production

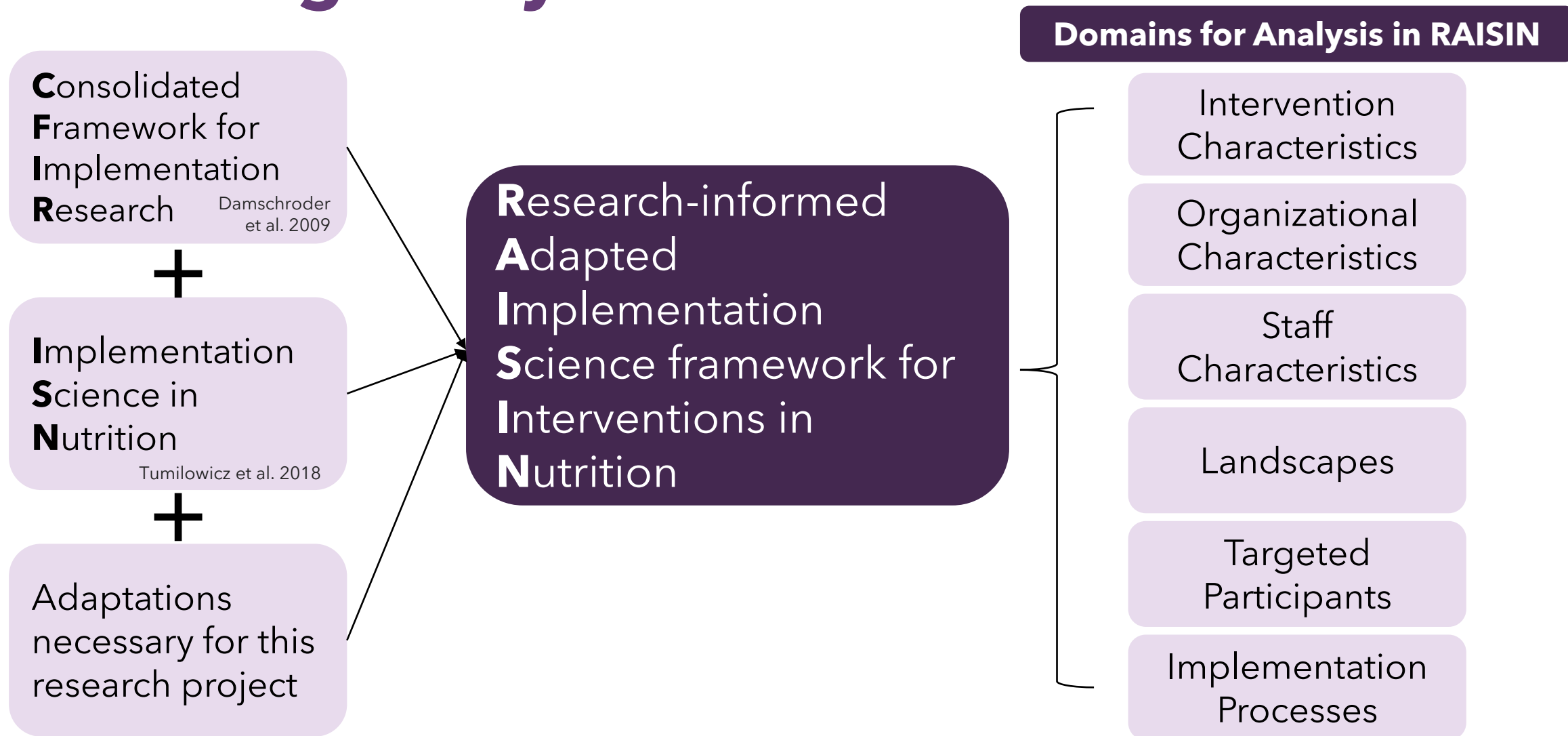
➤ Objectives:

1. Increase availability
2. Increase accessibility
3. Increase consumption

➤ The project interventions were based in three districts in Southeast India



Guiding Analytical Framework: RAISIN



Results Framed within RAISIN Framework

Domains for Analysis

Findings from Project in India

Intervention Characteristics

SBC strategies use communication materials; key messages of nutritional and economic benefits of fish; Project activities included giving dry fish rations, training on hygienic practices, and management of backyard ponds.

Organizational Characteristics

The project in India was based structurally within the government; Multi-sectoral approach; Precursor project was funded by external donors and is to be scaled up by the government in the near future.

Staff Characteristics

Many stakeholders- AWCs, ICDS, Dept. Of Fisheries, WSHGs, and external donors; Job description and capacity is training and distribution of goods.

Landscapes

Close government collaboration; High prices for buying fish from market; Difficulty catching fish; Population growth; Men catch the fish and Women prepare, clean, and sell the fish.

Targeted Participants

Malnutrition is high in the target area; After intervention, target populations are practicing the key behaviors (e.g., preparing, eating, cultivating, and selling fish); Using kitchen gardens and solar dryers.

Implementation Processes

Baseline/Endline surveys; Learning and adaption of fish recipes; Training stakeholders on best practices; Monthly review meetings; Home and AWC visits.