

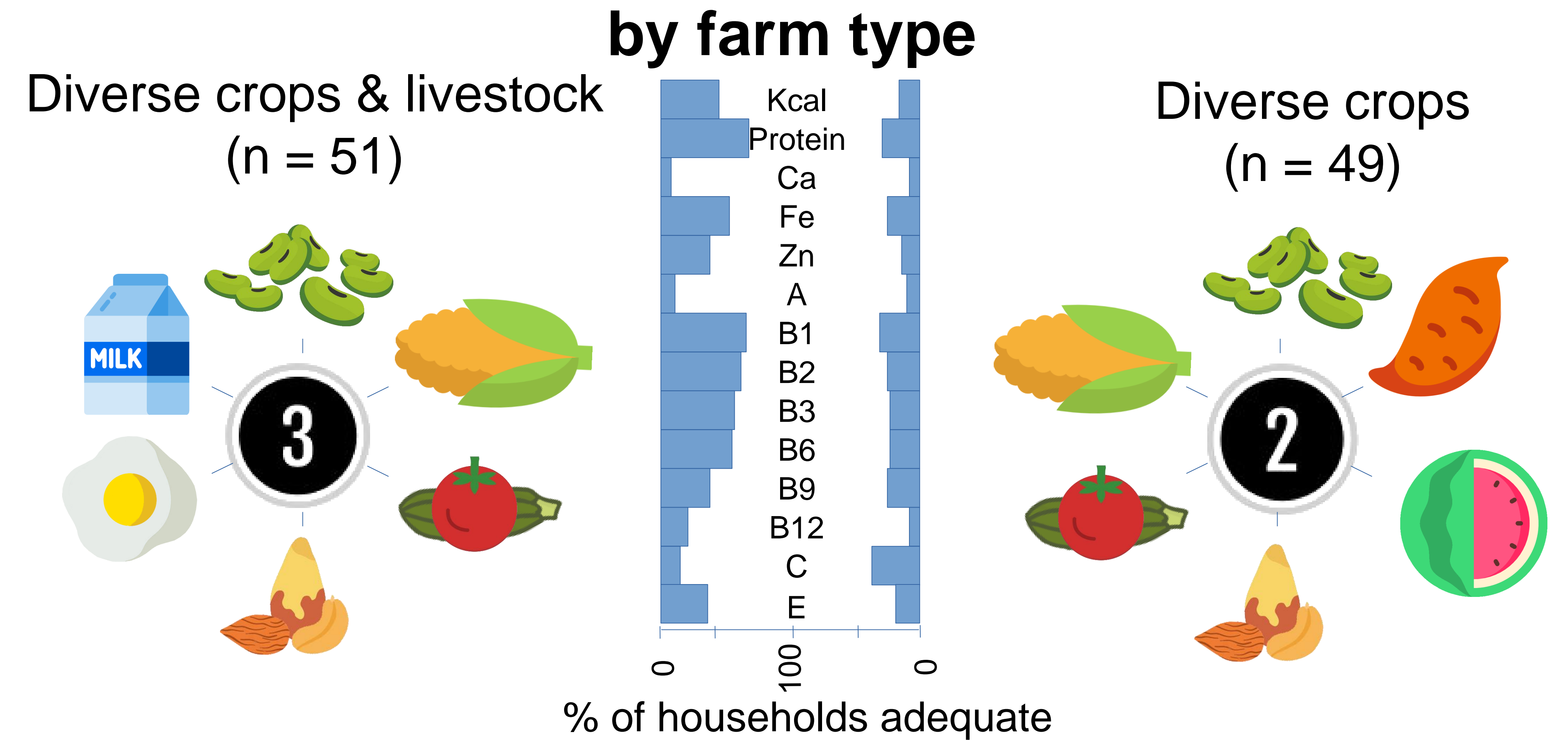
Background and methods

A greater understanding is needed to improve the nutritional status of purely subsistence households.

Data was collected using the RhoMIS tool. We analysed data from almost 8000 households in SSA, of which 266 were subsistence dependent. Just over half of these households lived in humid and sub-humid zones.

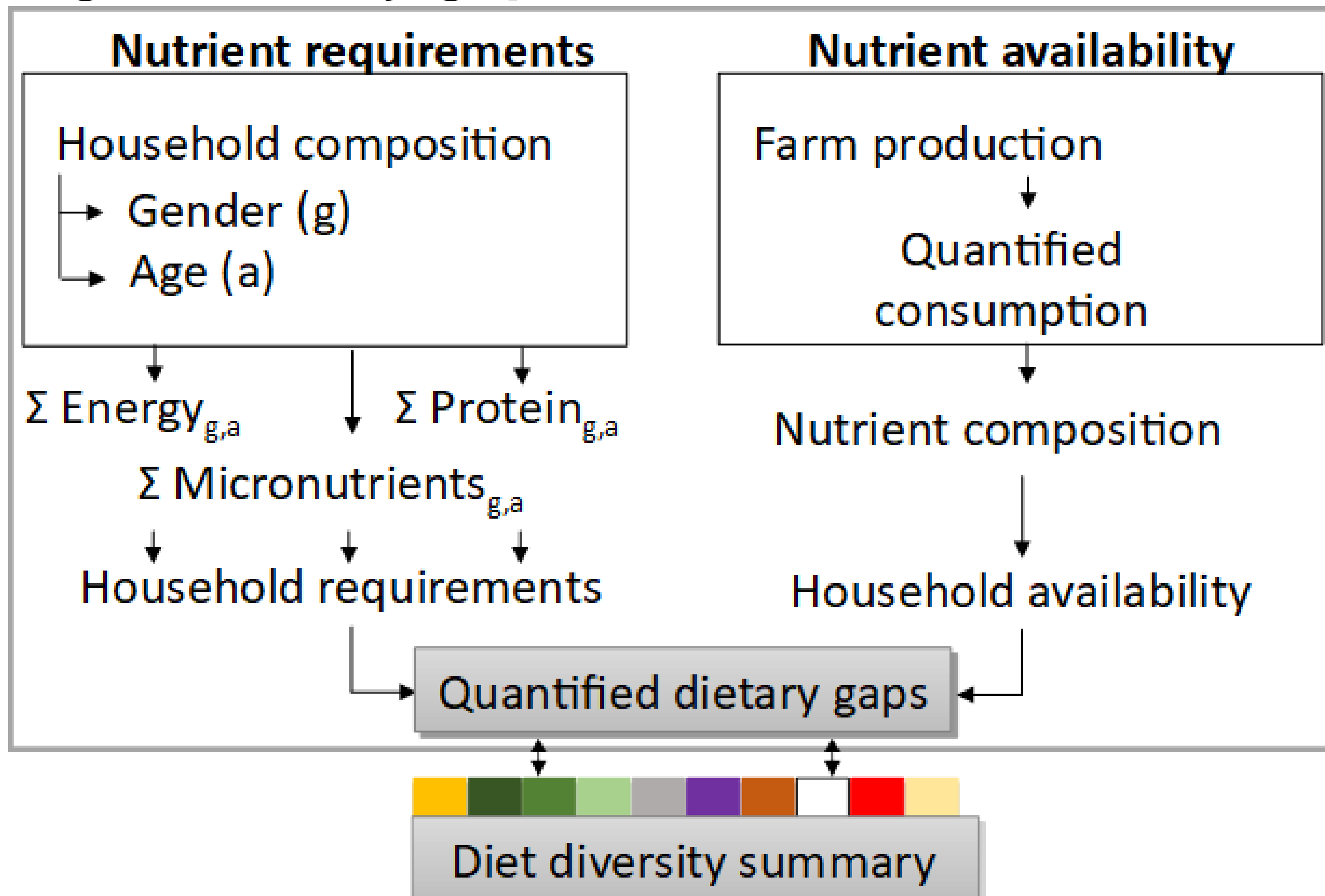
Dietary gap metrics were derived from reported production and consumption practices (Fig. 1). Dietary gaps were analysed in light of socio-economic factors.

Fig 2. Dietary gaps in humid and sub-humid locations by farm type



Diet diversity is represented for two farm types on the left and right with median diet diversity score surrounded by the range of food categories consumed – for the 'lean period' only. Nutritional adequacy is represented for two farm types in the centre of the figure – presenting the percentage of households in the farm type with nutritional adequacy for kilocalories, protein and 12 micronutrients over the whole year.

Fig. 1. Dietary gap metrics



Agro-ecological zone influenced nutritional adequacy. Therefore, we have focused on humid and sub-humid locations in this poster. It should be noted that farm size was not significantly different between farm types.

Livestock keeping was associated with more diverse diets and higher nutritional adequacy for metabolic energy, protein, iron, zinc and B vitamins (Fig.2).

Households without livestock consumed more fruits and vitamin A rich produce. Vitamin C adequacy was substantially better for these households, but vitamin A adequacy was not.

Results

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