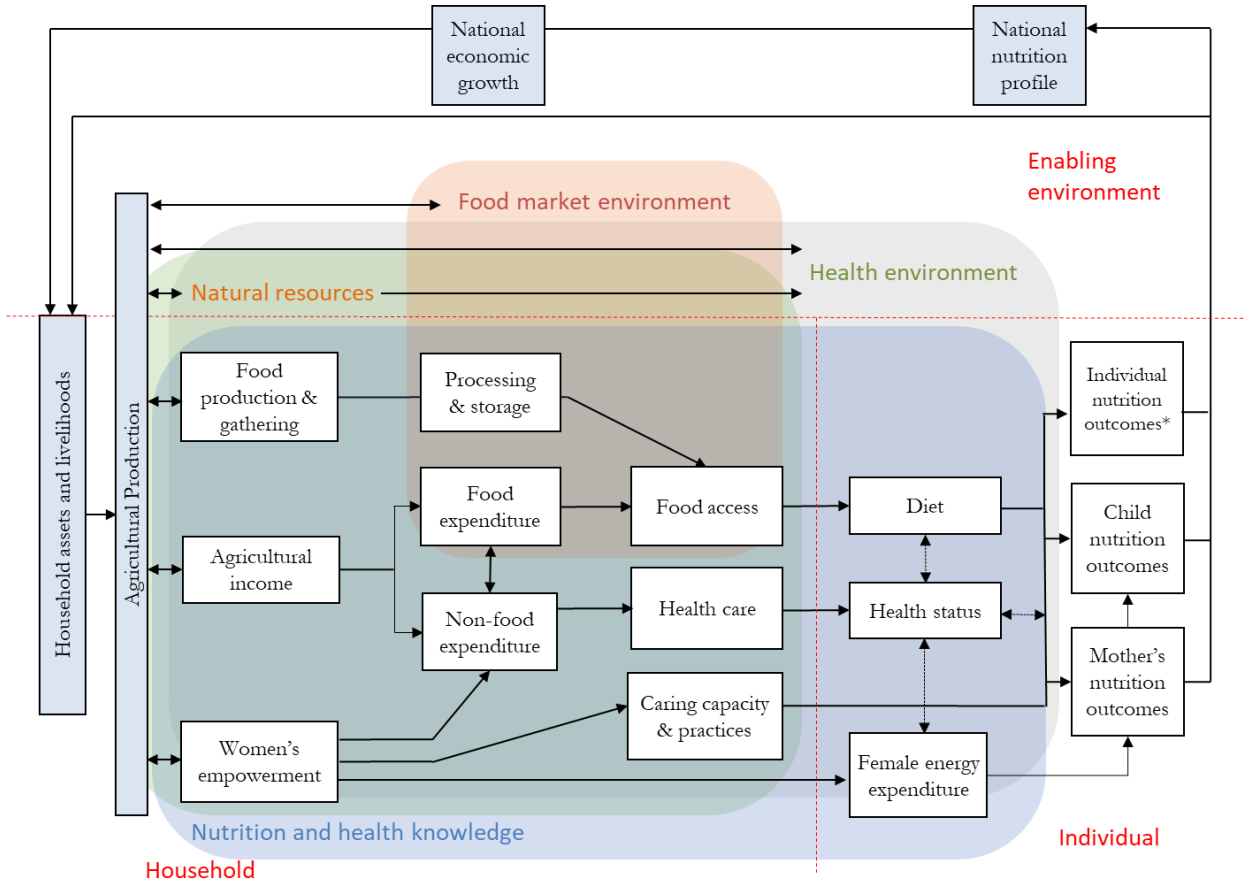
Agriculture-Nutrition-Health Pathways

This framework illustrates the pathways through which agriculture influences nutrition (Headey, Chiu, & Kadiyala, 2012; Harris and Kennedy, 2013) and expands upon the Herforth & Harris (2014) framework to include linkages with health. Health status influences nutrition outcomes, by mediating a person's ability to utilize nutrients and lead a healthy life, while at the same time, health status is itself influenced by nutrition status, by mediating a person's vulnerability to various illnesses. Health status refers to a wide range of health outcomes, including occupational health risks, water-associated vector-borne diseases, chronic diseases, foodborne illnesses, HIV/AIDS, and livestock-related illnesses (Hawkes & Ruel, 2006). Health status can be directly affected by agricultural labor, such as malaria or exposure to environmental toxins, as well as by a laborer's energy expenditure. Furthermore, women's empowerment is a crucial mediator of women's access to health care, both through her own self-valuation and through her ability to get permission from her husband to seek health goods and services that may be costly, distant, and/or carry some social stigma. Female energy expenditure in agricultural and domestic work affects her health status and vice versa.



*Individual nutrition outcomes refer to the general population, including women, men, and adolescents (not just mothers & children).

Source: Adapted from Kadiyala et al (2014), Herforth and Harris (2014), Gillespie et al (2012) and Headey et al (2012).

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