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Household nutritional resilience against climate variability in the Karamoja border region of Kenya and Uganda

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to assess household nutritional resilience against climate variability in the Karamoja border region of Kenya and Uganda.

There are several specific objectives which are:

- i. To assess the state of household food and nutrition security of households within the Karamoja border region of Kenya and Uganda.
- ii. To determine households' resilience against climate variability in relation to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of households.
- iii. To evaluate the barriers and enablers to household nutritional resilience in the study region.
- iv. To evaluate interventions for nutritional resilience of households in the study region. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods will be used. Quantitative data collection was done in the wet and dry seasons and focused on these key nutritional and food security items: HFIAS (household food insecurity access scale), MAHFP (months of adequate household food provisioning), 24-hr recall and anthropometric measures. Analysis will be done with R. Qualitative data collection will use KIIs and FGDs (with the questioning route designed on the basis of data from the baseline quantitative survey). Analysis for qualitative data will be done using Nvivo.

Expected outcomes are:

- i. Assessment of the state of household food security and nutritional status in the study region.
- ii. Households' resilience against climate variability in relation to socio-economic and demographic characteristics of households, food security and nutrition status in the study region.
 - iii. Effects of climate variability on household nutritional resilience in the study region.
 - iv. Interventions that promote nutritional resilience in the study region

Keywords: Climate variability, Kenya, nutritional resilience, qualitative research, quantitative research, Uganda