Amaranth Evaluation Highlights (1998-2014)



April-May 2014



The Starting Year: 1999



Dr. Mwangi's Teaching on Amaranth: Start: Selected Seeds, Eating, & Promise of Market

Ngaamba Village Where We Started : 8/21 Still Growing Amaranth





Early Results Promising: Amaranth Health & Happiness





Stories Start Coming

CRWRC Classis Report by Anja Buwalda November, 2001

- Development: Enoch is a healthy 9 month-old. But it was not that long ago, that
 he was a malnourished boy with an extended belly, thin arms and a reddish tinge
 to his otherwise beautiful, black, curly hair. Severe drought had destroyed crops in
 Kenya for two years in a row, and Enoch's family could not afford to feed him
 better.
- Then CRWRC and its Kenyan partner organization, the Maasai Rural Training Center, introduced a new, highly nutritious and drought resistant crop - called amaranth - to Enoch's community.
- Enoch's mother planted amaranth on her small plot of land and harvested 5 kg!
 She was able to use some of it in Enoch's morning porridge. When Enoch's mom took him back to the clinic two months later, the nurse could not believe her eyes.
 "What have you been feeding this child?" she asked. She weighed Enoch and found he had gained nearly 1.5 kg in the previous two months!

2006 - 2009 : Special Volunteer Amaranth Teachers





Sid Kramer and his wife, Audrey Kramer, Teaching Amaranth Cooking & Nutrition



Leaf Vegetable Amaranth in Bangladesh



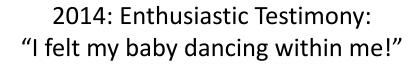
Amaranth Type in Cambodia



2014: Tanzania Farmer Continuing After Minimal Training



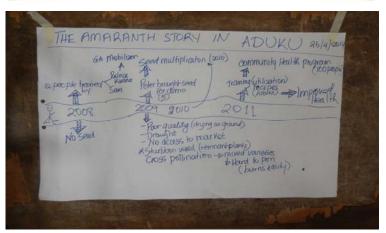








Focus Group Dynamic: Timeline Story Telling For Lessons Learned





Peter & Friend: Introducers of Amaranth in Ugandan Village

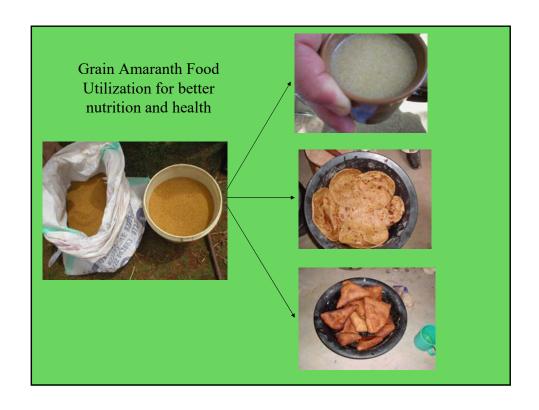




How to Eat Amaranth 1:3 or 1:4 Mix











Marketing Step: Collecting Center in W. Kenya



Popularizing Amaranth Flour in Kenya Western Super Market



Western Kenya: 2 or 3 Crops Per Year





East Africa Agricultural Environment

- Most of the farmers surveyed are working within an elevation range of 1,000m -1,500m above sea level.
- East Africa region lies at the equator and has two rainy seasons, with one longer than the other, separated by two dry seasons.
- Hunger years are frequent, due to erratic rains and failure of maize crops.
- Farmers in both Uganda and Kenya long for cash crops to replace cotton.
- Many people are living with AIDS and/or malnutrition



Study Methods

- April 2014: Census Survey Sampling of 480 farmers from 3
 Countries & 6 Focus Groups: All but six claimed to have grown amaranth at some point, with 366 claiming to be growing it currently.
- In addition Participatory Learning Action focus group activities were done in 6 villages in Kenya and Uganda in late April and early May, 2014 Approximately 100 farmers participated.
- "10 Seed" Voting on Relative Importance of Amaranth to Well Being, 7-Day Dietary Recall of Amaranth Consumption, and Village History Timeline of Amaranth Development



Results: Sustainability Indicators

- 300/480 of the farmers reported not having stopped growing amaranth since the time they started. 380/480 growing it now.
 Main reason for dropping out: Lack of Market.
- Approx ½ of those currently growing amaranth have done so for between 3 and 10 years. 80% of farmers have taught others.
- 66 % consume leaves and/or grain between 2 to 7 days/wk
- Amaranth ranked highest ag activity for well-being impact by all focus groups.
- Grain amaranth is now a cash crop in parts of Kenya and seed is available from the government ag dept.



Lessons Learned & Recommendations

- Those without marketing experience should introduce amaranth as a nutrition supplement for home consumption before raising expectations about cash cropping.
- For marketing: The collection point facilitation of Anglican Dev. Services offers promise.
- Amaranth shows excellent promise as a nutritional supplement for mothers and for post-weaned children.
- Soil fertility restoration methods--- legume cover crops, fertilizing trees, micro-dosing of chemical fertilizer, etc.---should be taught simultaneously or before amaranth introduction.
- The many testimonies of benefit from people living with AIDS merits further research.



Lessons Learned & Recommendations Con't

- Crossing with wild types is observed in Uganda, and there is a need for sourcing reliable seed & for farmers to be taught seed selection methods.
- There is more potential for farmer to farmer and NGO to NGO exchange learning.



Kids Like The Porridge!

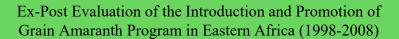




Latin American Version of Porridge: "Atole"









Lead Evaluators: Thomas Post (Ph.D.) and Dorothy Nakimbugwe (Ph.D.)

Nutrition in Amaranth Leaves

Cook lightly in Oil for Vit A absorption; Eat Vit C to help Iron absorption

One cup (28 grams= 1 oz. of raw amaranth leaves contain) Vit A (16% of daily requirement), Calcium (6%) and Iron (4%). These are all fairly high in the leaves of amaranth and are so essential for life. To enhance the absorption of Vit A it is recommended that the leaves be cooked lightly in oil. To enhance iron absorption it is recommended that vitamin C, i.e., from eating citrus, accompany or succeed the intake of the leaves. Jason Avent, an amaranth scientist, says that the varieties with red leaves are even better for nutrition than the green leaf types. Note that plant sources of Vit C, iron, and calcium are less easily absorbed by the human body than are these same nutrients from animal sources such as milk, eggs, etc.



Thank You!

Try to get some amaranth seed from ECHO!

