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Mobilization of the social, economic and cultural capital of the households against malnutrition

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The Malagasy households had not the same resilience capacity facing cyclic crises arisen in Madagascar. The purpose of the study is to check if the strategy against malnutrition of the households is different according to the mastering of their goods. The hypothesis is that the populations supported by the project developed their own strategies against the malnutrition and poverty. The variables taken into account are declined in range of variables known and recognized by the household and/or the population. They concern cultural, economic and social variables. For the cultural variable, the size of the household, the marital status, the highest level of study of the household, the practice of cultural activity and the transmitted ambition are considered for the economic one, the regularity of the income, the source of income, the number of anybody taking part in the income of households, the heritage/housing and the heritage/land, for the social one, the professional, friendly and family relationships. Three steps have been led during the study: the codification and consolidation of data for statistical analysis, the hierarchical cluster Analysis, and discriminant analysis. The results showed three different strategies related to the cultural capital, the economic capital, and social capital. The cultural impact strength is decisive in a united family among which both present parents have a high level of study and that the cultural activities belong to everyday life. The economic impact strength is characterized by the small size of the household whose the source and the number of income are varied; The social impact strength is favored by the transmission of the ambitions in the family, the regularity of the incomes and the ownership of a heritage ground. The friendly and professional relations are strongly put at profit and the household is an owner of its habitat. The Malagasy households have been able to adapt themselves to the various jolts of their ecosystem and develop their specific strategy.

Biography

Christian Ranaivoson is the National Director of unity "National Program of community Nutrition" and "fights against malnutrition, stunting and food insecurity in Madagascar", projects financed by the world Bank. His research is oriented on three axes: human design centered on the communication field, early child development (ECD) of child between 6 to 30 months and study on micronutrient supplementation.

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