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The objective is to understand the processes leading to dietary diversity.

We look at the interactions among household members, create a multiagent toy model and simulate various scenarios

## The model is composed of:

- Food products from 10 nutritional groups,
- Three food sources (fields, nature, and market). Availability depends on production decisions and market and nature seasonality.
- One granary where cereals are stocked,
- Two agents.

The first agent's (A1) objective is to secure cereals supply through agricultural production.

The second agent's (A2) objective is to secure nutritional diversity through agricultural production, market access and natural products gathering.

### A1 controls A2 access to:

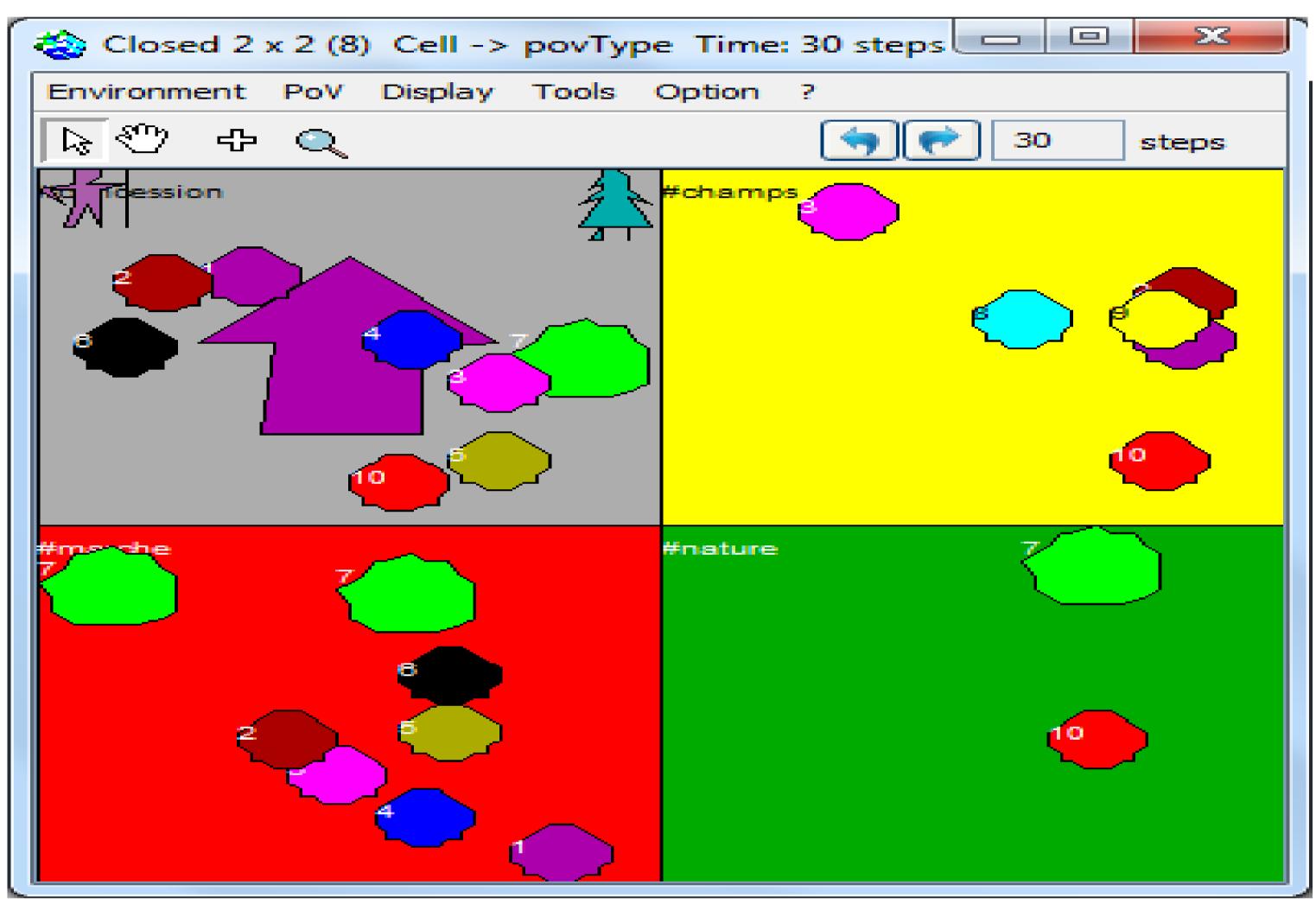
- the granary to withdraw cereals, sell them and go to the market to purchase food products
- the fields to grow food products

# Cooperation or negociation for dietary diversity within the farm household

Promoting resilience in the African rural households: food systems at a crossroads (RELAX project).



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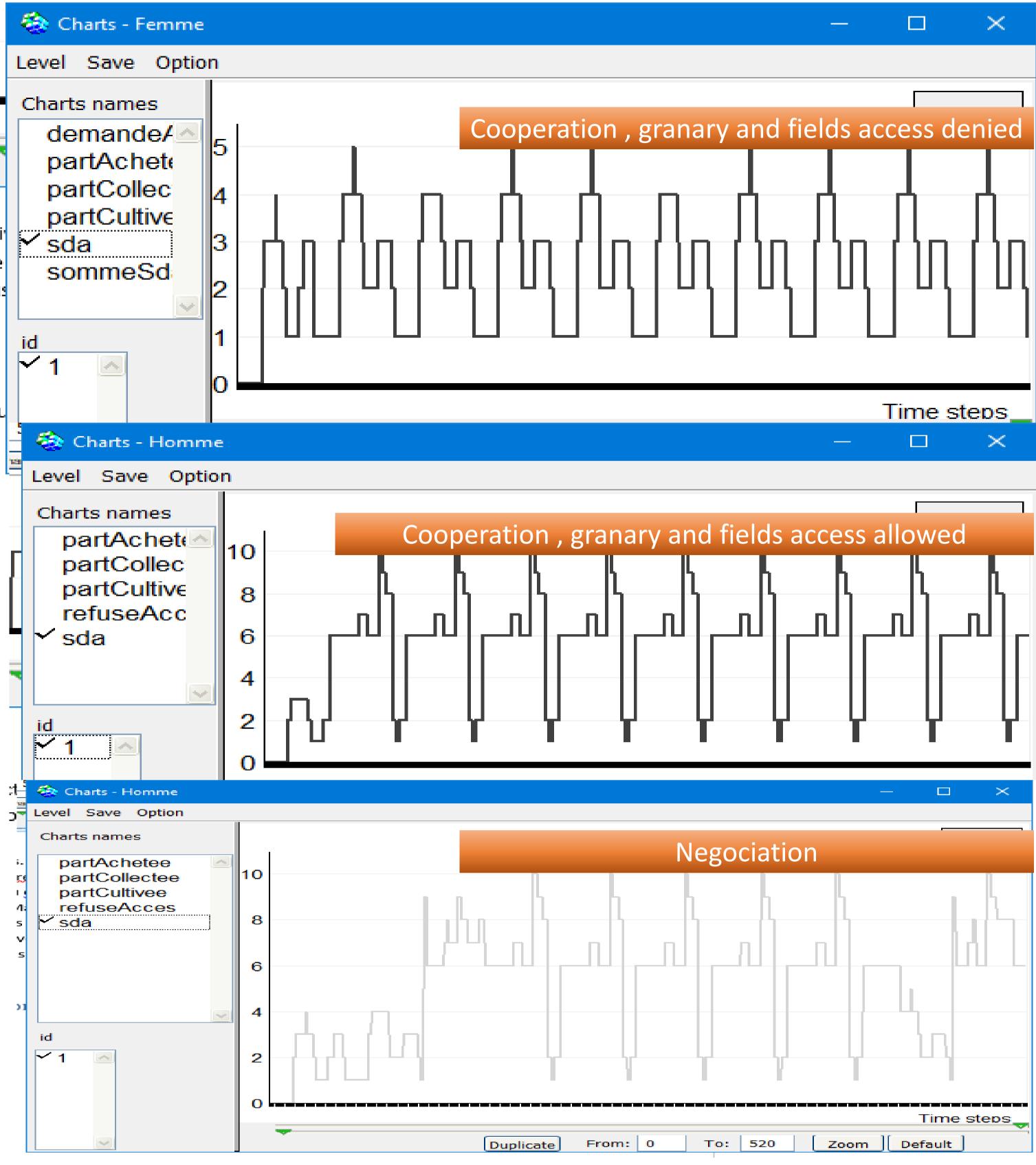


<u>Cooperation processes</u> (based on empirical observations from the Relax project in Burkina Faso).

- Both agents produce cereals, A2 purchases at market and collect in nature
- 2. A1 produces cereals, A2 produces food products, purchases at market and collect in nature

Negociation process (based on A. Sen cooperative conflict model).

A2 granary and fields access depends on relative power of A1 and A2. Each power variable is updated according to agent objective satisfaction.



Simulated evolution of nutritional diversity score over 10 years

#### Lessons:

- Dietary patterns vary with cooperation and negociation among household members for access to production and market
- Negociation theoretical model is more dynamic but does not fit with observed processes

## Future research:

Look at the sensitivity of cooperation models to market, production or natural hazards