



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES

**2ND YEAR 1ST SEMESTER UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN FOOD SECURITY**

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

REGULAR

COURSE CODE: AFB 3211

COURSE TITLE: FOOD SECURITY AND COMMUNITY NUTRITION

EXAM VENUE: ----- STREAM: BSc. (Food Security)

DATE: -----

EXAM SESSION: -----

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions:

- 1. Answer ALL questions in section A and ANY other 2 Questions in section B.**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Define the following terms in community nutrition:
 - a). Community diagnosis of malnutrition. (3marks)
 - b). Vulnerability. (3marks)
2. State five strategic objectives for the Kenya National Food Security and Nutrition Policy. (5marks)
3. Briefly explain one of the best ways a mother can keep her child healthy.(2marks)
4. Briefly explain the causes of vitamin A deficiency and nutritional blindness.(6marks)
5. Why is it important to conduct an assessment of malnutrition and its causes in a community? (6marks)
6. Briefly explain the impact to community members being forced to eat only Public Distribution System foods. (4marks)

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Answer ANY TWO questions from this section

7. a). Locally sourced food is one of the cornerstones of green living. Explain what living green means. (8marks)
 - b). Give four reasons for nutritional assessment. (6marks)
 - c). Distinguish, giving examples of their natural sources, between haem and non-haem iron. (6marks)
8. a). Discuss the type of malnutrition suffered as a result of excess calories and non-nutritious carbohydrates. (8marks)
 - b). How does malnutrition impede development? (12marks)
9. a). Why is 'clinical method' a most preferred option for assessment of malnutrition? (7marks)
 - b). Explain how malnutrition and poverty often exacerbate problems of unsustainable agricultural practices thereby denying communities realization of the goal of food security. (7marks)
 - c). Briefly explain the advantages of home and school gardens and rearing of small livestock can help boost community nutrition initiatives. (6marks)