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- Graduates from colleges of agriculture need to demonstrate depth and breadth of knowledge in their field as well as ability to analyze, synthesize, and integrate knowledge and methods from several disciplines
- How do we facilitate interdisciplinary learning of our students?

- Some universities emphasize the importance of programmatic interdisciplinary curriculum and offer university/college-wide problem-based interdisciplinary programs
- Others shift to the instructors the responsibility for student interdisciplinary learning
- Others shift the responsibility to the students
- Others "know" that the "real" world will take care of it

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 Instructors should include interdisciplinary learning objectives in their courses and modify course structure, content, and pedagogy accordingly

# Objective of the presentation

 Discuss how visuals may be used to facilitate student interdisciplinary learning

- Examples
  - > Teacher-centered
  - Student-centered

### If teacher-centered focus

 Non-interdisciplinary focus: Continue to deliver information in linear, separate, units of information even when teaching "interdisicplinary" topics



Goal 1
Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty



Goal 2
Achieve Universal Primary Education



Goal 3
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Goal 4 Reduce Child Mortality



Goal 5 Improve Maternal Health



Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases



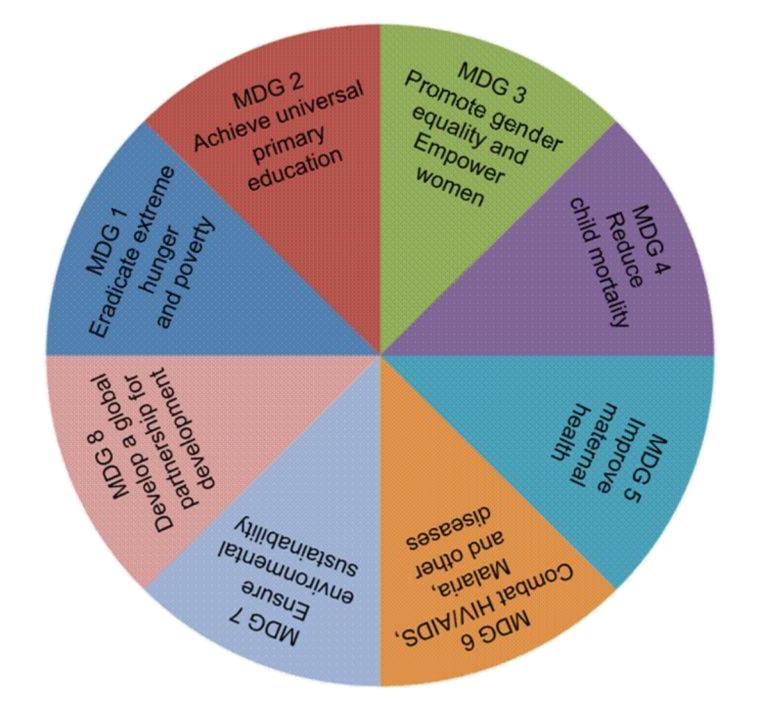
Goal 7
Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Goal 8
Develop a Global Partnership for Development

### If teacher-centered focus

 Express them from an interdisciplinary, interconnected, dynamic, and transferable perspective













## If student-centered focus



- Guide them through a visual and interdisciplinary process first
  - -In class
  - Explore, plan, design, and evaluate their papers
- Ask them to connect with and bring their passion to their work- Be surprised!





Presentation on IRISH Presentation on MDG: 7 lack of access Malana pototo Environmental Tuberculosis to safe divinking commines sustainability MDG: 6 water Combat HIV/AIDS Paper on Human 4 other diseases Presentation BUNDA Trafficking on Water Agriculture conservation Sachs on AIDS in Africa. Paper on Safe in Chapter 16 presentation on Drinking Water Oil effects - lack of Green MDG: 1: Eradicativa Results in Revolution resources, time, labor reduction of Presentation on in agriculture Extreme Poverty & MDG8: Develop land use Global Poutnership Hunger Nofta women's Alex Hill Geography: water Tobi West Gilobal Trade Route Chelsie Rooks Presentation on Souns on Education Research Muterial Health chapter 13 and Technology 70% Wamen Presentation IMportance MDG: 5: of women in on Gender MDG-2: Education IMProve Equipping in East Agriculture Maternal Women Health sach's on Gender Equality presentation MDG: 3 lack Chapter 4 on Education Gender Equality education edirated WOMEN lack of access Touget 4:A Paper on to "nights" women are Using Rwounda's achieve MDG: 4 excluded from successful approach reduce child mortality to conquer MOG Extension sorvices 445

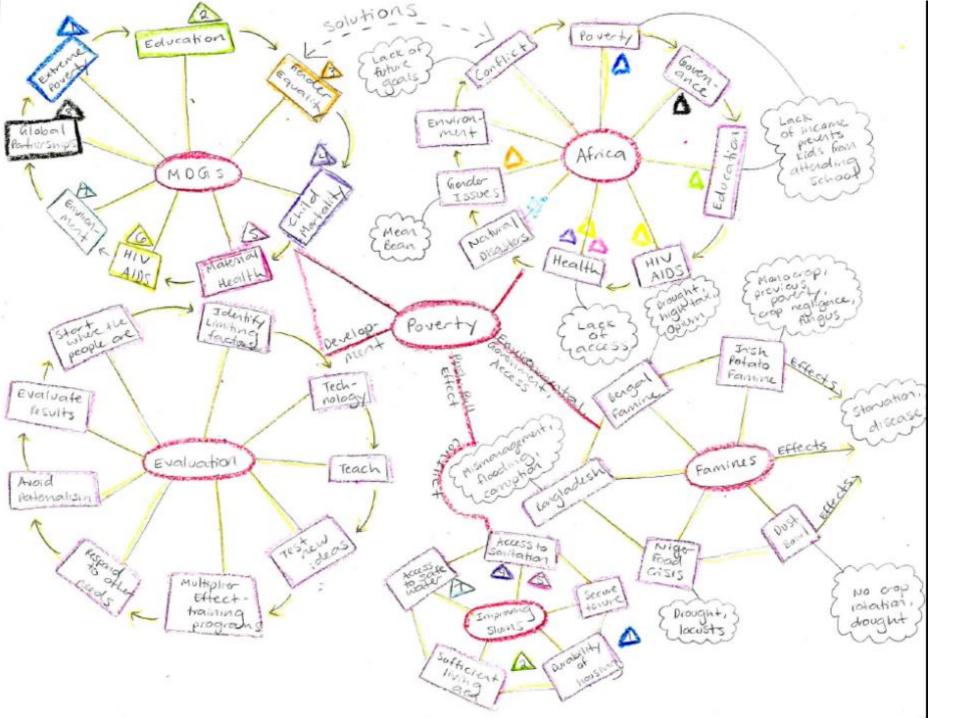
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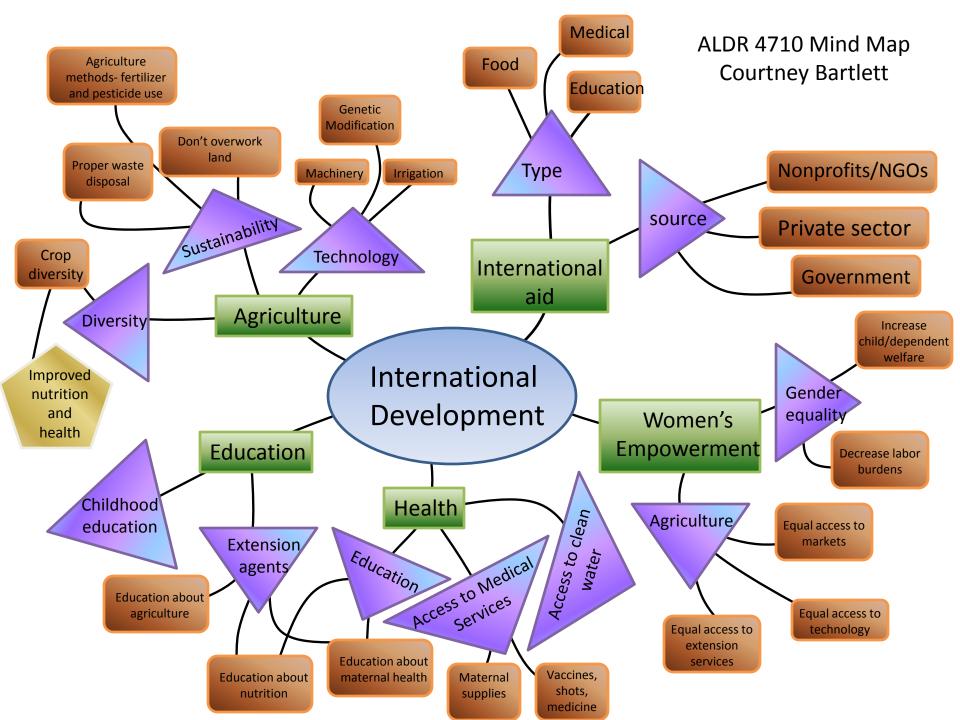
Fristyn Stochel Reflections tighting Hunger Michael Percock on conflict ? Scott COVY is Poli Reduction in Pornety State of the hads to more access puri Poor lecture Grun Perolution Farming Africa education Good of Bad? Presentation on Francis Case Studies Sac's TED talk 1. Erralicate Hunger & Extrem Pornety Danger of Single Story 8. himlope global Partmiship Z. Unimersial Primary For divilopming + Assessing 7 than Lys Education Evaluating Policies liston Gran Zevolution Phisony locals 3. Gender Equality & 7. ensure enviro Emponerment of Women Sustainability Access to Hungry For Oil Clum student Flyer the 4. Pedra Child 6. Combat Montality Sanitation in diseases S. Imphr Slums Matural Halth Malaria Nuts ATDS: HIV Student Presentation Condom Use in Gender Equality Waiting longer Reducing Malnutrition Tanzania to have children Imp Snnitation Issus

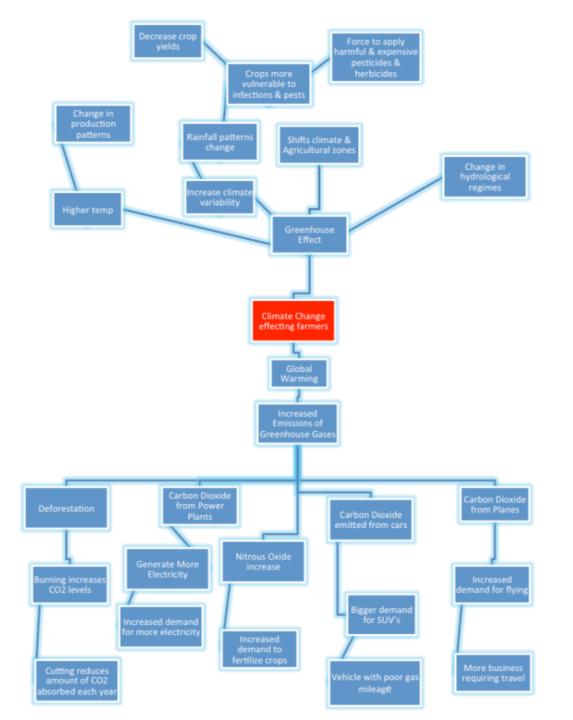
achieve universal Goals 2-6 may Terimary education hunga By State of the St Chaliake be improved with Leging. pright a register & supply adequate access resources. Face Show the need access 4 caused by encourage interest populo famire sand dam project MOGI MOGE mean promote urban MDG 3 gender equality peans ag impacts and empower women MOSH previous parsones 4064 MD 68 low from glossai reduce partnership MANAGER Child provality \* towards MDGS principles MD67 for Mary MOSE development Start Small, but Seed Seeds Diversification: move egional - main crops are wheat, rice, and corn. brean only 22 crops feed Revolution improve address the world. maternal evaluate can't afford risk health 9+ processes Of Now each step combat sustainability HIV materia, disease envionmental

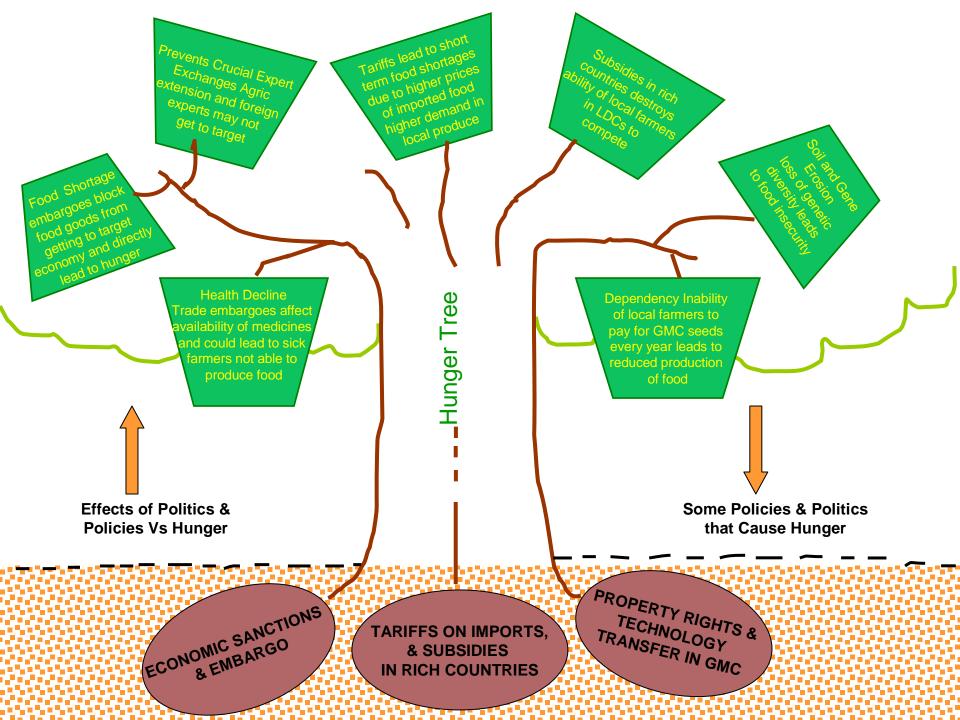


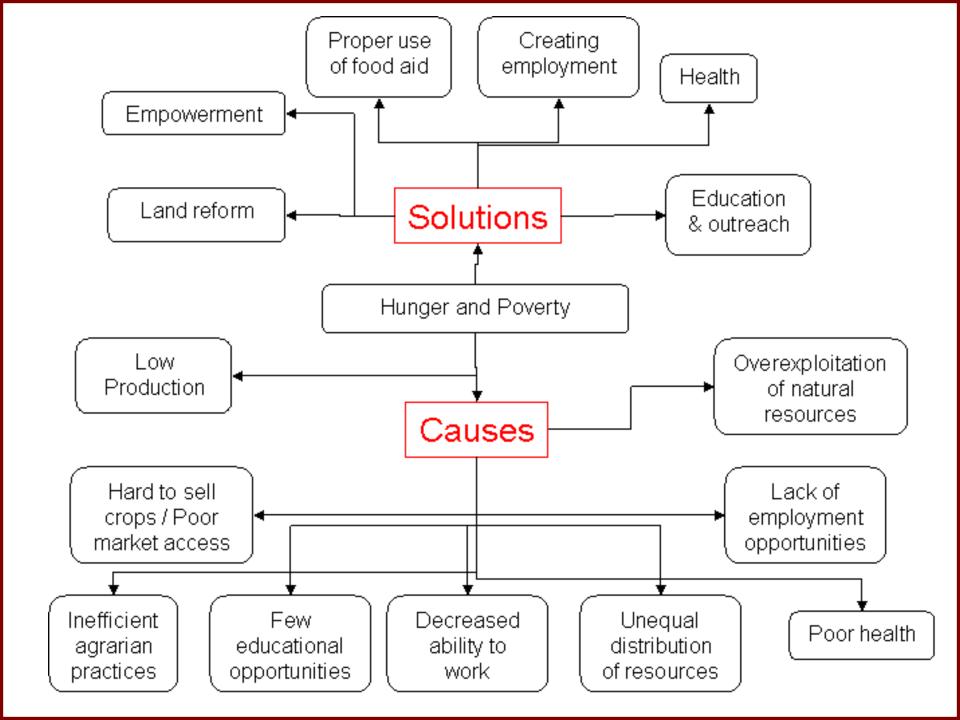
DISEASE CORRUPT GOVERNMENT · LACK OF SANTATION AUTOCHATIC GOVT CORRUPTION, MILITARY CONTROL WAR & CONFLICT WEATHER BUERTY TRAP DISPLACED PEOPLE CLIMATE CHANGE LITTLE ACCESS TO GOOD EDU. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGLEDATION HEALTHCARE DROUGHTS CREDIT NO INVESTMENT IN LONG-TERM FAMINE 300 million people LIVE on LESS THAN RESOURCE CONSERVATION IRISH POTATO \$1 DAILY FAMINE LAND DEGREDATION IN 65 % OF DUST BOWL -75% of income spent on Food APRICAN FARMLANDS GENDER ISSUES REFLECTIONS ON FIGHTING > NATURAL DISASTERS POVERTY LCAOS TO GENDER INEQUALITY HUN GER CAUSE WORLD DEATH, FURTHER DISPLACEMENT WOMEN WHO PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL LABOR, IN HIGHERT NUMBERS, BECOME SUBSECUENT TO MEN DISPUPTED MARKETS, FLOODED FIELDS DUTTON KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN DISCOUNTED Policy & Eferns Constraint 2550 NE WILLIAM MOUNT MEAN BEAN STORY of. 47% 40 e80ex. 2012 MILLENIUM DEVELOPM 64 GOALS HEALTHCARE Derkene poton DIEME INCREMEN IN MOST REESS 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY/ HUNGER . · ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTHKARE 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION -DIMINISHED PROPARION ALLESS AND RULES, A HALF MATERNAL HEALTH COMPROMISED 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY/EMPOWER WIMEN. 4. REDUCING CHILD MORTALITY RATES 5. IMPROVE MATERIAL HEALTH -6. COMBAT MALARIA, HIV/AIDS, & OTHER DISEASES . 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY NONPROFITS SHARED LEADERSHIP 8. DEVELOP GLOBAL PARTNESSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT -> COLLABORATION ENGAGE INDIVIDUALS ADVOCATE TO GOVERNMENT

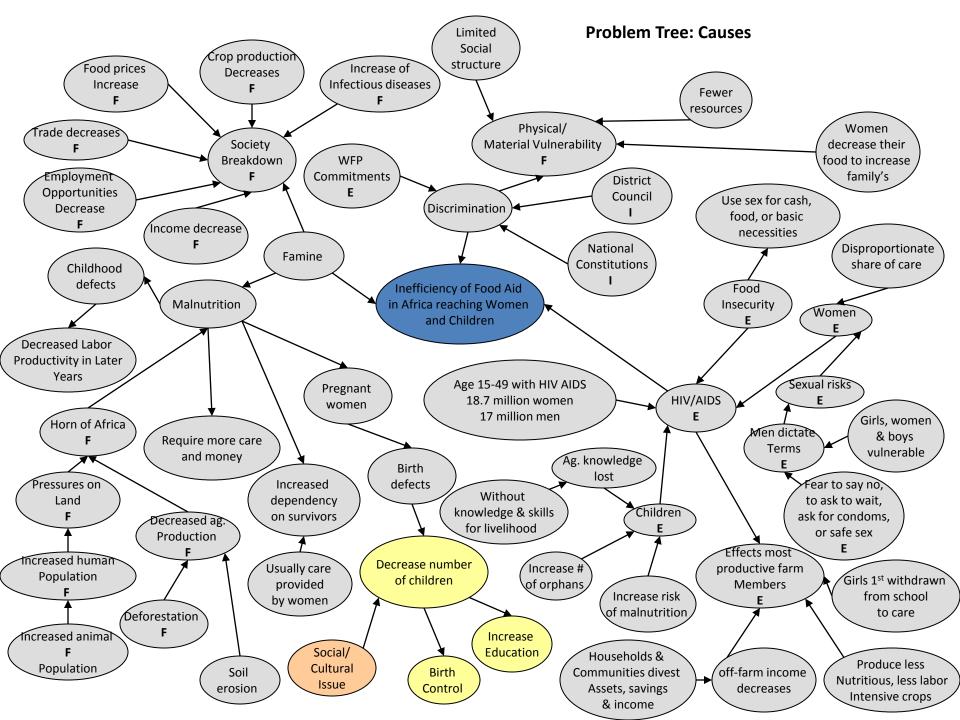




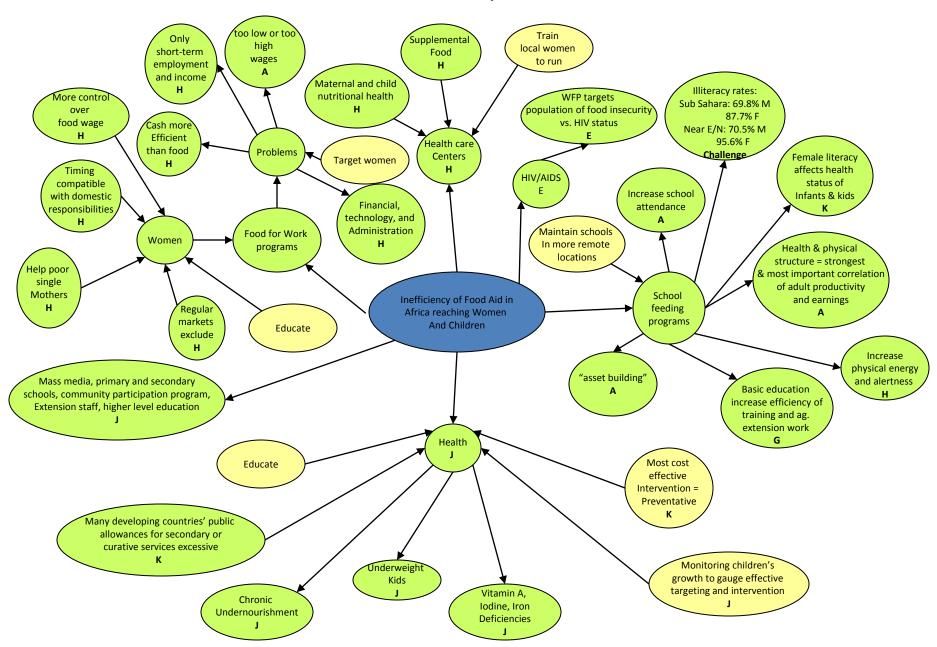


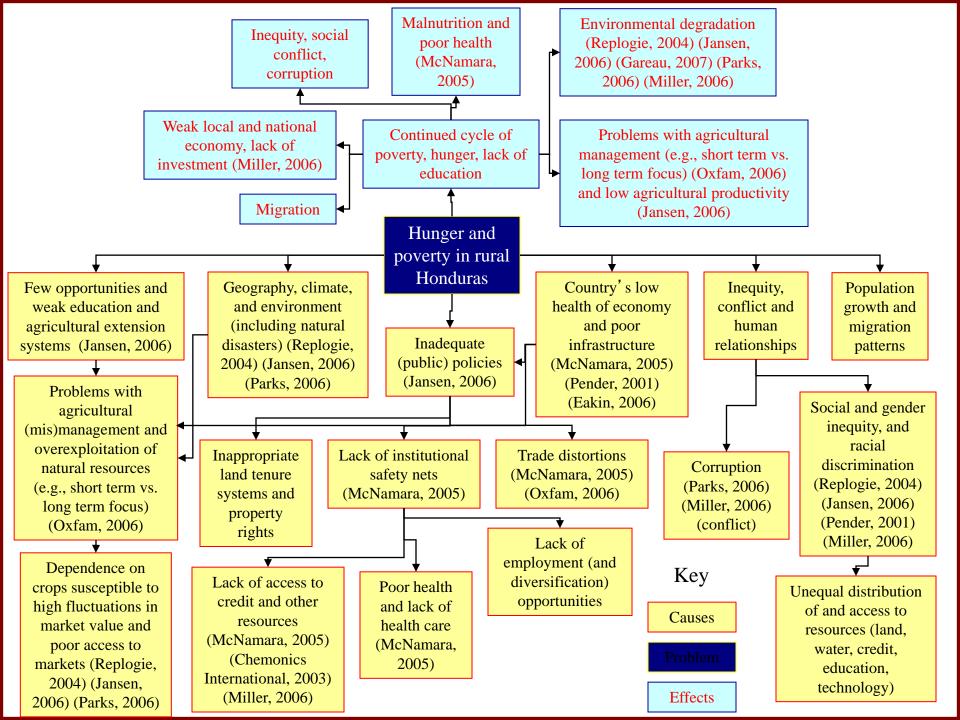






#### **Problem tree: Current Efforts/ Effects**



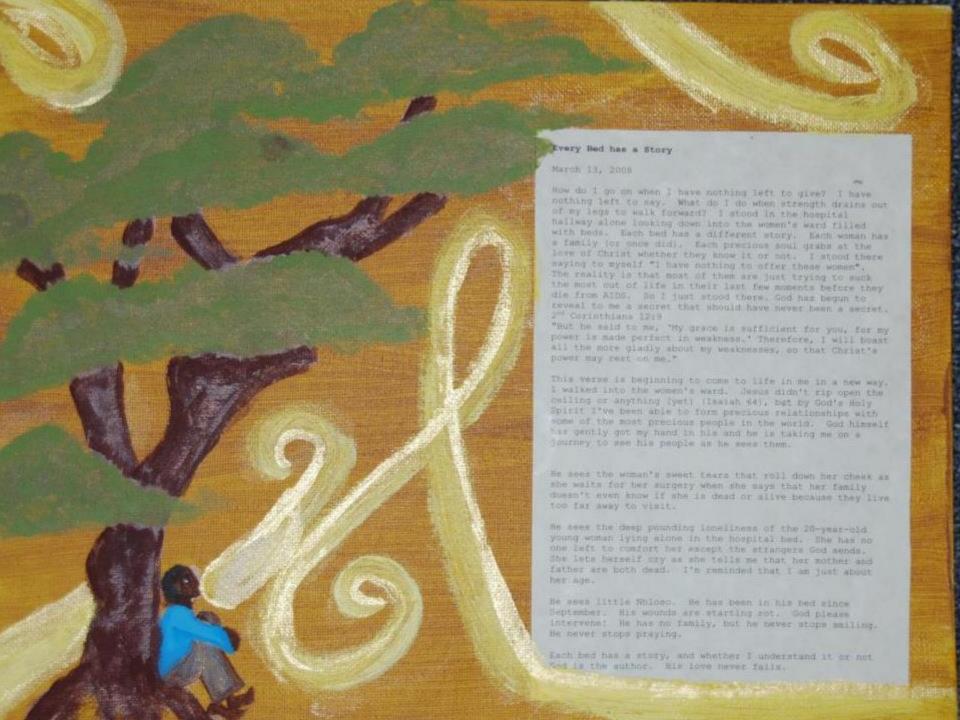


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#### Child Labor





Child Labor Defined:

The International Labour Organization and the United Nations
Convention on Eights of the Child drive child labor as not presented by a
point which is darked to know the child drive child labor as not presented by a
profession which is darked to know the child content for all physicals.

Jeopardizing the physical, mental, or moral well-being of a child can occur through

- project later

Groups of children that are particularly at risk

- tadinomen, titlad or minacan children
- obligate inferred affected by BELLEDA
- clickers being in the present communicate

However, the vast majority of child laborers work in the agricultural sector, many on family farms. These children face numerous dangers, namely

#### still prevalent...



Although they may receive short term gains, children who work instead of going to school are not likely to have access to the developing economy and will be marginalized. They are more likely to choose work over school for their own children, and the cycle of poverty will





tack of food, political instability, and low commodity prices are all factors, that have been shown to increase the occurrence on child labor in a region.

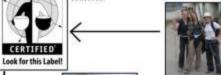


Community organizing and participation in cooperatives contributes to strengthening local economies (that reduce their dependency on child labor) as well as a forum to raise awareness of issues such as child trafficking.

#### ...but increasingly preventable



Fair trade labeling campaigns are a form of ethical branding and have become popular as a tool for combating child labor as well as addressing other social and environmental



Semi-ethicials are the target consumers for fair trade products in wealthier nations in addition to creating stable prices and local economies in the producer regions, fair trade initiatives also strive to raise awareness among this group of consumers



These children attend school and work in the fields after school, an acceptable compromise that allows for economic gain while essairing, a future. Allowing enough time for rest and study are further concerns.

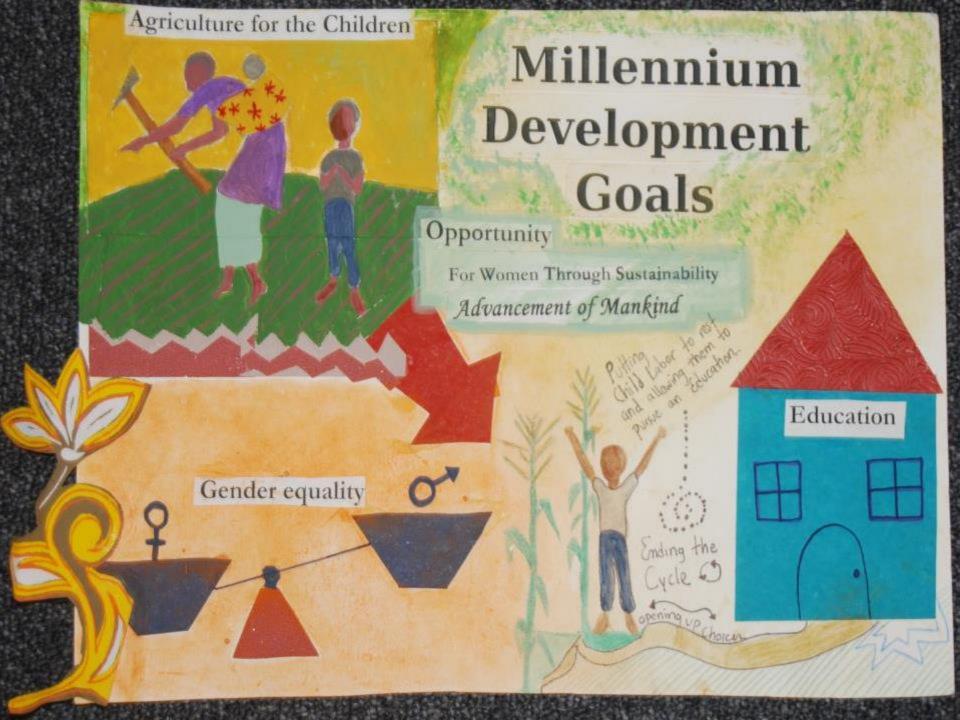


shown that when women have discretionary income, children are sent to school and not to work.









#### An Agricultural Perspective of Cameroon's Progression → Toward the UN Millennium Development Goals

#### Jeremy Akin

UGA Dept. of Agricultural Leadership. Education, and Communication Dr. Maria Navarro, Instructor

#### MDG 1: Reducing Hunger and Poverty

- . Increased food production -> increased local food availability-> food security-> increased consumption
- . More diverse food production -> higher quality fliets
- · Agriculture employs more than half of Cameroon's economically active population
- \*Improving agricultural sector creates jobs, raises wages 4
- \*Economic growth-> frees up household resources from food to other expenditures like school fees. health services, and productive investments
- · Attainable by initiatives like microfinance, and by enhancing staple food crop and livestock production

#### MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality,

- . Agriculture-led growth ... higher demand for skilled labor with high-value, high specification cash crops 4
- . Increases the reward for investment in the schooling of children -> these children can become trained farmers -> incentives for parents to send their children to school
- \*Economic growth also enables farmers to buy tools that replace the labor of children
- · Achievable through programs that aim to increase incentives and decrease opportunity costs of sending kids to school

#### Empower Women

- · Increasingly profitable agriculture 68% of employed women in Cameroon work in agriculture-> economic empowerment of women
- . Women have more income to take care of their family's needs -> household betterment
- . Obtainable via: development of/access to agricultural technology that reduces labor burden so women can adequately provide for their families
- . Involving women in decision making process
- · Subsidizing childcare for working parents

#### MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

- · Higher employment and higher wages leads to reliable household food security
- Improved food and nutrition security-> less malnutrition of children
- . Empowering of women allows mothers to more adequately care for the survival needs of children
- · Improved agricultural sector makes more funding available for public provision of medical services, healthcare facilities, and sanitation to prevent child deaths.
- · Possible with a growing agricultural sector and investment in public health initiatives, especially in rural areas

#### CAMEROON TODAY:









#### MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

- . Improved diets of rural women and their households -> less instance of fatal Iron Deficiency Anemia in women → reduced child mortality
- Efficient irrigation -> safe local\_water supply -> improved sanitation-> reduced maternal fatality
- · Feasible through:
- \*Increased micronutrient content of food crops
- . Economic empowerment of women
- · improved education of women and girls

#### MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other Diseases

- . Increased production -> Greater household income -> families can afford medicines and other healthcare services
- · Improved agricultural sector-) more resources to devote to public health services -> healthier, more productive workforce for Cameroon
- · A Realistic possibility through ag-extension services that help farmers prevent breeding grounds for malaria mosquitoes, as well as other prevention techniques

#### MDG 7: Ensure Environmental

#### Sustainability

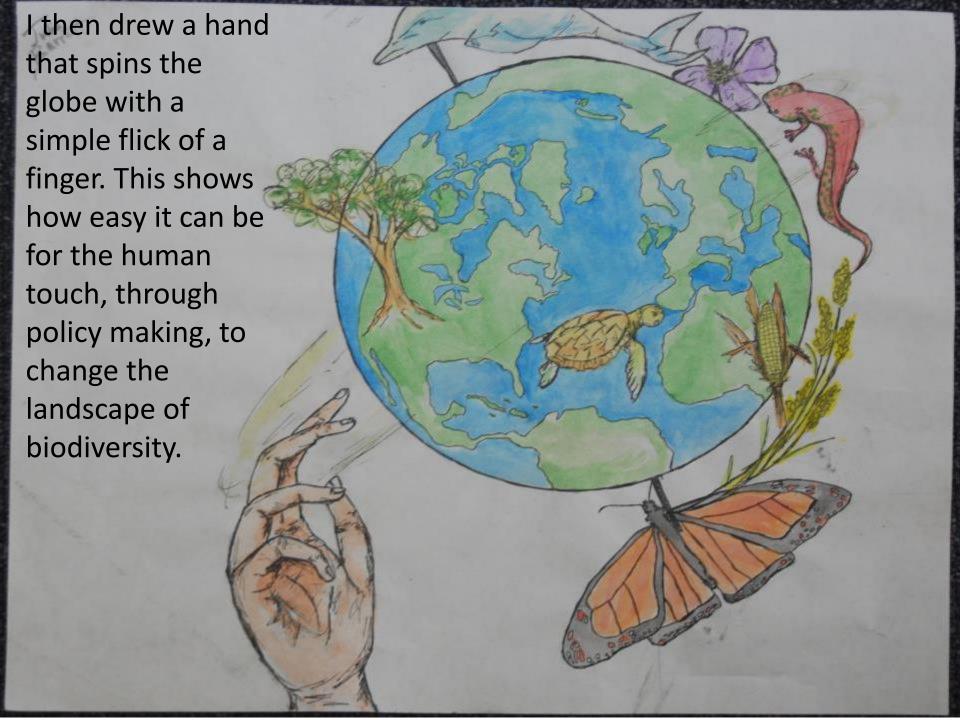
- Sustainable cultivation practices -> less land per unit yield -> less clearing of forests -> less erosion -> less environmental degradation
- Improved irrigation-> improved household water access
- · Reduced carbon emissions from unsustainable farming practices (manure, fertilizer, etc)
- . Within Reach with accompanying incentives for efficient energy and water use
- · Regulations on farming practices and logging
- \*Reduced migration to urban slums

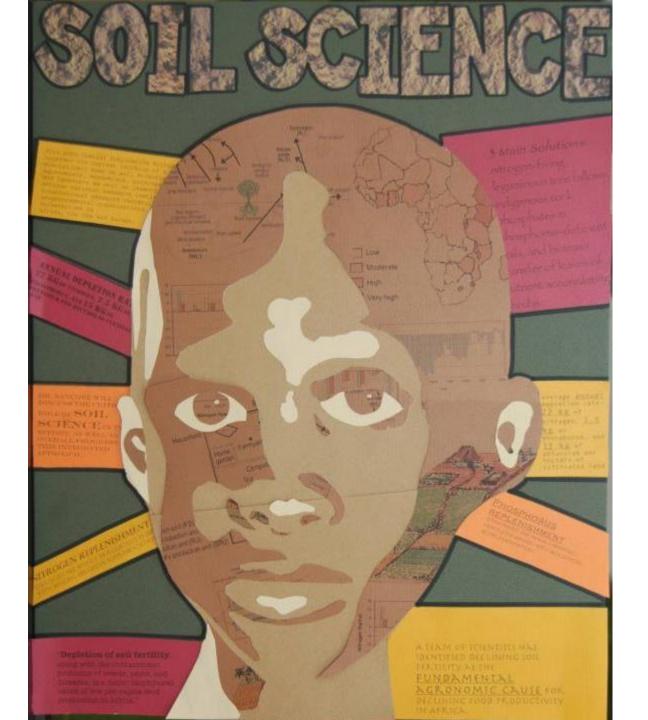
#### MDG 8: Develop a Global

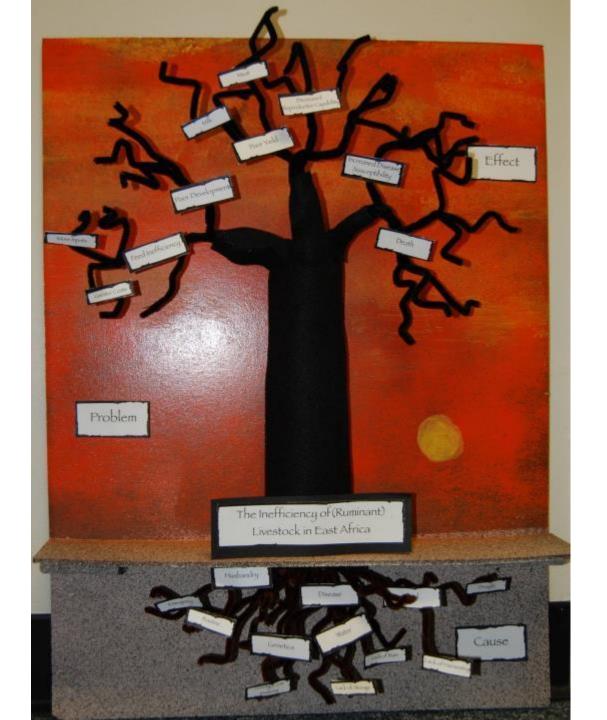
#### Partnership for Development

- . More incentives for international investment. development assistance in Cameroon
- · Prioritize agriculture as a key economic sector, and can be used to channel funds freed by debt relief leto poverty-reduction measures.
- . Double via Cameroon's revised strategy, PRSP 2, which focuses on reducing poverty. Righting corruption, and creating jobs.
- . Reconfiguration of power relationships within and putside of Camproon-support policies and border protection measures in developed countries burt developing countries' economies and reduce prices of Ag exports

- witness "Agreement and Actioning the Millerman Secretaries Classic "Aspect for \$2724-\$18.
- 100, County Report Common Mortin Report for 2005 con though war . The Exercise Intelligence and County Forting Commons 2007 con appear
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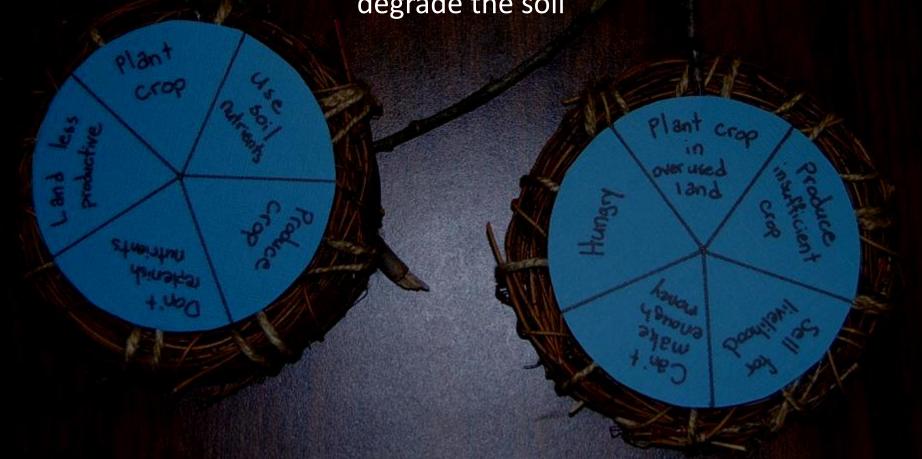






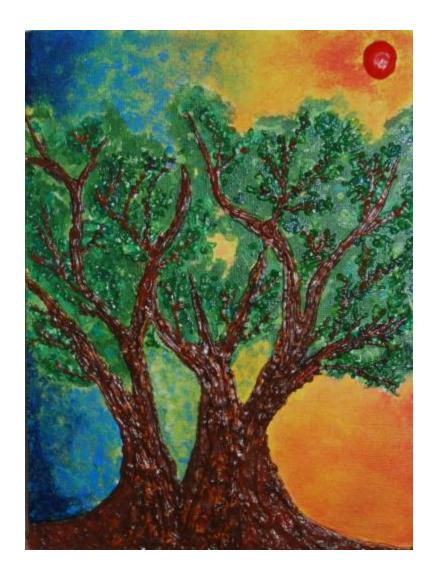


The bicycle represents the cycle of poverty. The back wheel shows the cycle of land degradation. The front wheel represents the actions of a poor farmer. While each cycle is separate, they are undoubtedly connected. As on a bicycle, each wheel propels the other. As the farmer's actions become more desperate, so does the impact on the soil, and as the soil becomes more degraded, the famers further degrade the soil



### My example: Two different stories of development

























# ECIPE Solvetion Salad INGREDIENTS

- LETTUCE

MONEY



TOMATO

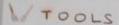
CULTURE & RELIGION -



DNIDN

CARROT DRESSING

CREDIBILITY & OBSERVABILITY



WOMEN & CHILDREN &



COMMUNICATION & COOPERATION

NEEDS ASSESMENT

## DIRECTIONS

MIX sales -

# Mecessify Makes the Best Recipe

