Normal harvest

However, failure to rotate crops has lowered your yield. Cassava is very filling, easy to grow and does not require much water, but it depletes soil.

Your village reduces units by 60 if you grew 2 or more fields of cassava.

Normal harvest

However, "rust," a plant disease, affects your village, reducing maize yields to 50 units for a wet year and 30 units for a dry year.

Your village calculates the loss of maize yield.

Normal harvest

However, your village's food storage has become damp, causing rot in 25% of your yams.

Your village calculates the loss in yam yield.

Flood

River bursts its banks and since your village is located close to the river, your fields are flooded.

Your village loses 50 units.

Normal harvest

However, there has been political corruption in your village and a local government official has demanded you pay him with food units.

Your village loses 40 units.

Global warming

Temperatures have been rising steadily. Many seeds are temperature sensitive and will not germinate at higher temperatures.

Each village loses 50 units.

AIDS

Several working-age villagers have contracted HIV/AIDS, reducing the number of villagers available to grow crops.

Your village loses 70 units.

Population growth

More children were born in your village this year, requiring extra food to survive.

Your village increases the "next year's loss from malnutrition" line by 40 units.

Normal harvest

However, the amount of food you have been producing allows you to sell some to other villages. However, there is not a road to take you to the nearest village.

Your village loses 50 units that it could not sell.

Normal harvest

However, the amount of food you have been producing allows you to sell some to other villages. You take your extra food to the market shared by your neighboring villages, but no one likes the flavor of the maize you grew. They prefer the flavor of an imported variety.

Your village loses 30 units if you grew maize.

Community well

After several years of drought, a non-governmental organization (NGO) offers to work with your village to construct a well.

Your village's yield increases by 60 units.

Biofortification

Your village gets new seed that when grown provides more vitamins and minerals than what your current seed provides.

Only 400 food units are now needed to prevent malnutrition.

Experimental field

You plant a field of maize using compost and drip irrigation. The irrigation water is from a rooftop catchment system, since rain is your only water source.

Your village gains 20 units for each maize field planted.

Digging ditches

You spend several weeks digging contour ditches, which help conserve water and prevent soil erosion.

Your village's yield increases by 30 units.

Rotate crops

Your village decides to rotate maize and groundnut crops. Groundnuts enrich the soil with nitrogen, doubling the yield of your maize crops.

Your village doubles its maize crop units.

Composting

Your village decides to start using compost and can thus reduce the buying of expensive fertilizers.

Your village saves money and is able to increase crop yield by 20 units

Literacy class

Several people in your village join a literacy class and, now able to read the directions on a natural pesticide sack, they find you need less than you have been using.

Your village gains 10 units because of the money saved on pesticides.

Health center

A regional health center opens, providing primary and reproductive healthcare to all villages. The health center teaches reproductive health classes. After time, birth rates begin to stabilize and all villages require less food to survive.

All villages revise the malnutrition chart so only 400 food units are needed to prevent malnutrition.

Farming collective

All the villages form a collective to learn and share sustainable farming practices.

Each village's yield increases by 50 units.

Agroforestry

Your village has begun to plant trees to help provide fertilizer, fodder, firewood and fruit.

Your village's yield increases by 40 units.