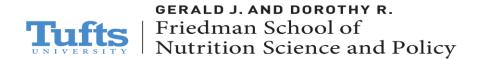


Role of agriculture in achieving human nutrition outcomes: Focus on livestock and animal source foods

Shibani Ghosh, PhD
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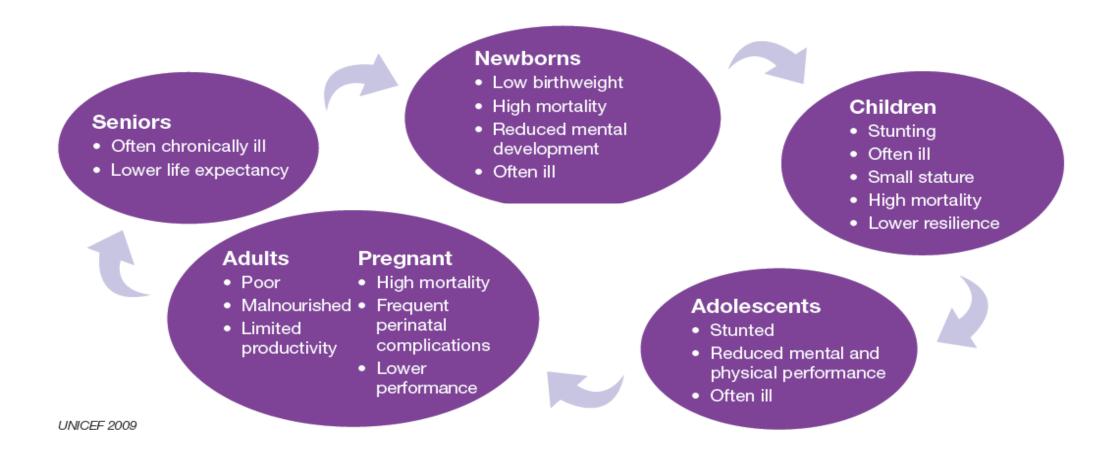






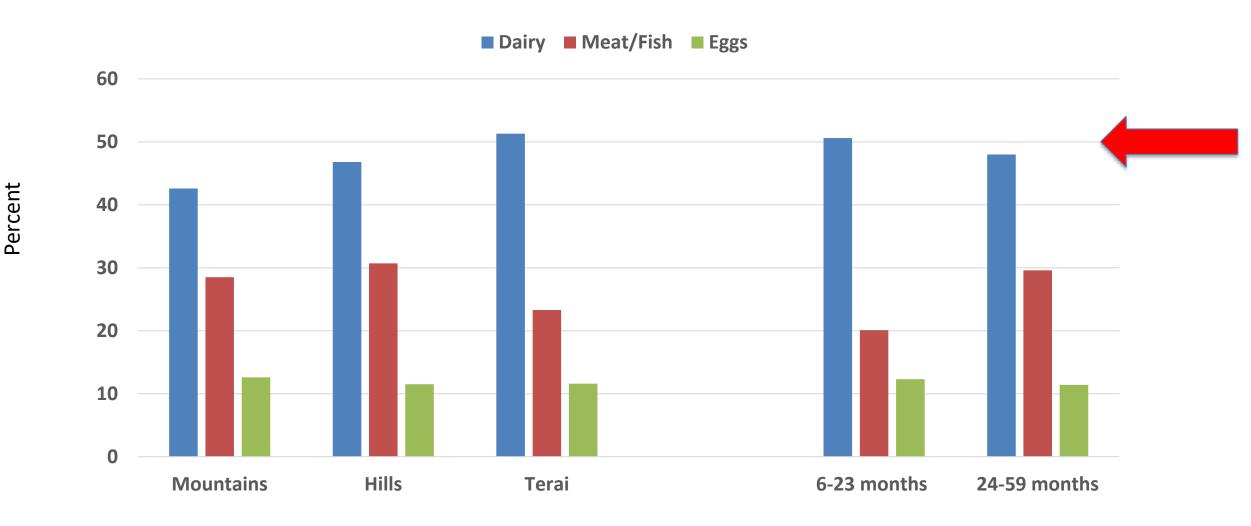
ANIMAL SOURCE FOODS

Sources of high quality protein, micronutrients (iron, zinc, vitamin A, B12, choline, essential amino acids, fatty acids).



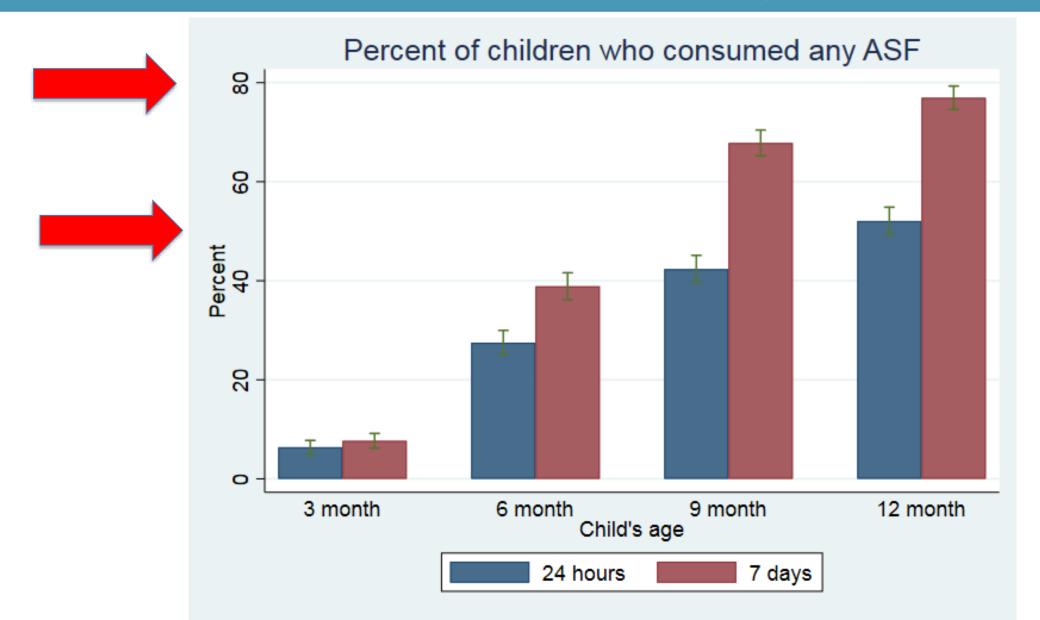
NEPAL MICRONUTRIENT SURVEY 2016

PERCENT CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS CONSUMING ANIMAL SOURCE FOODS





Consumption of animal source foods by young children in Banke, Nepal



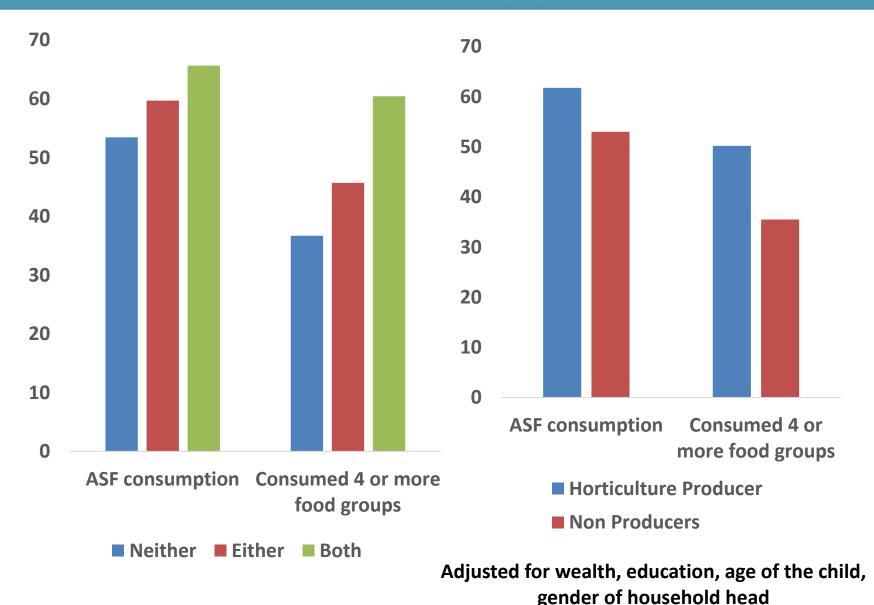
N=1500 infants

Longitudinal follow-ups every three months



Infant Diet By Aquaculture-Horticulture Engagement

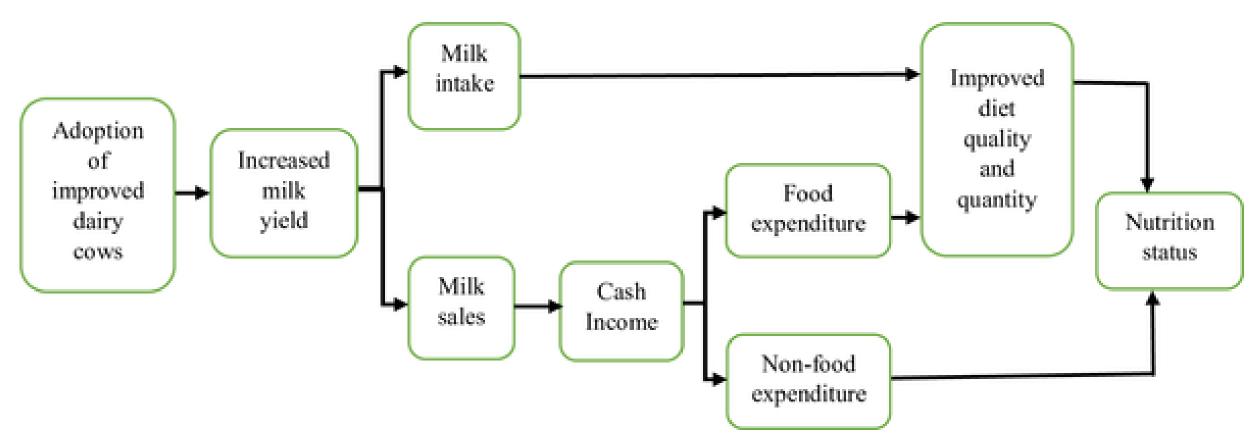
Question: What systemic effect does USAID's support for aquaculture and horticulture had on production of nutrient-dense foods, and their marketing, diets and nutrition?





Nationwide data from Uganda's National Panel Survey, propensity score matching is used to create an unbiased counterfactual, based on observed characteristics, to assess the net impacts of improved dairy cow adoption

N=900 households



Kabunga NS, Ghosh S, Webb P (2017) Does ownership of improved dairy cow breeds improve child nutrition? A pathway analysis for Uganda. PLOS ONE 12(11): e0187816. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0187816

https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0187816





Outcome	Mean		Average Treatment Effects	Average Treatment Number of Observations Effects		
	Adopters	Non Adopt	ers	Adopters	Non Adopters	
Annual Milk Yield (liters/cow) Annual Milk Intake	232.32	63.59	168.73*** (60.23)	149	700	
(liters/person)	66.2	27.04	39.16** (17.66)	1 <mark>4</mark> 9	700	
Annuial Milk Sales (%)	28.65	10.51	18.14*** (3.84)	1 <mark>49</mark>	700	
Food PCE (UGX, monthly)	10.17	10.02	0.15** (0.08)	149	700	
Non Food PCE (log)						
(Monthly)	9.71	9.58	0.13 (0.07)	145	668	
Height for Age Z score	-0.95	-1.43	0.48* (0.26)	108	572	
Weight for Age Z score	-0.55	-0.65	0.10 (0.18)	108	572	
Weight for height Z score	0.01	0.11	-0.1 (0.10)	102	564	



Cattle Ownership and Increased Risk of Childhood Malaria and Anemia in Uganda

Nassul Kabunga, ^{a,b} Christopher P. Duggan, ^{a,c} Bernard Bashaasha, ^{a,d} Edgar Agaba, ^{a,e} Patrick Webb, ^a Shibani Ghosh, ^{a,} Jeffrey K. Griffiths^{a,f}

Table 3. (a) Cattle Ownership and Child Malaria in Selected Districts (b) Malaria and Child Anemia in Selected Districts

	Results excluding. Kisoro District	
A: Impact of cattle ownership on child malaria outcomes		
Own Cattle	0.112 (0.056)**	0.102 (0.060)*
Constant	-0.088 (0.877)	0.775 (1.005)
Insig2u Constant	-1.168 (0.156)***	-1.277 (0.176)***
Probability > chi-square	0.000	0.000
Number of child observations	6,078	4,959
B: Malaria impact on child anemia outcomes		
Child has malaria	0.736 (0.045)***	0.693 (0.048)***
Constant	1.091 (0.540)**	2.252 (0.715)***
Insig2u Constant	-2.005 (0.229)***	-2.059 (0.264)***
Probability > chi-square	0.000	0.000
Number of child observations	6,013	4,906

Notes: *p<0.1; ** p<0.05; *** p<0.01. Figures in parenthesis are standard errors clustered at household level. All other covariates are omitted for brevity. Equation (4) (CRE with control function) was used for this analysis.



SESSION

- What do we know about nutrition and cognition?
- What are the considerations around food safety with respect to livestock products at household, community and value chain level?
- What are the considerations around human-animal interactions at the household, community level
- What is the role of agricultural extension?
- What is the role of private sector?



