

Integrated aquatic and terrestrial food production enhances micronutrient and economic productivity for nutrition-sensitive food systems

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Background

- **Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA)**: Programs to address the underlying causes of malnutrition
- **Why the recent push for NSA programs?**
- Triple burden of malnutrition persisted even after green revolution
- A key component of NSA is *crop diversification*
 - ↳ *Improved diets and nutrition*
- NSA within **aquaculture** → Integrated aquaculture-agriculture (IAA)

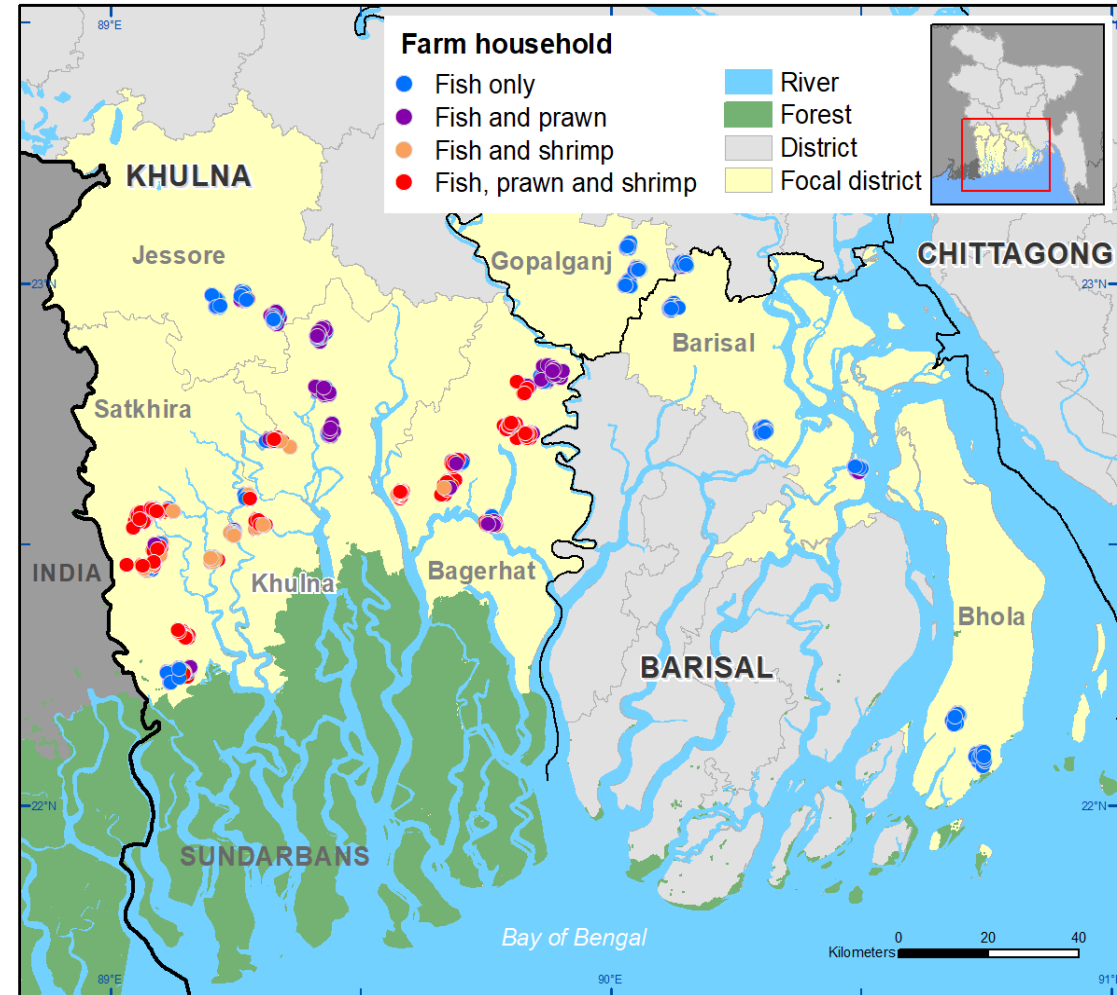
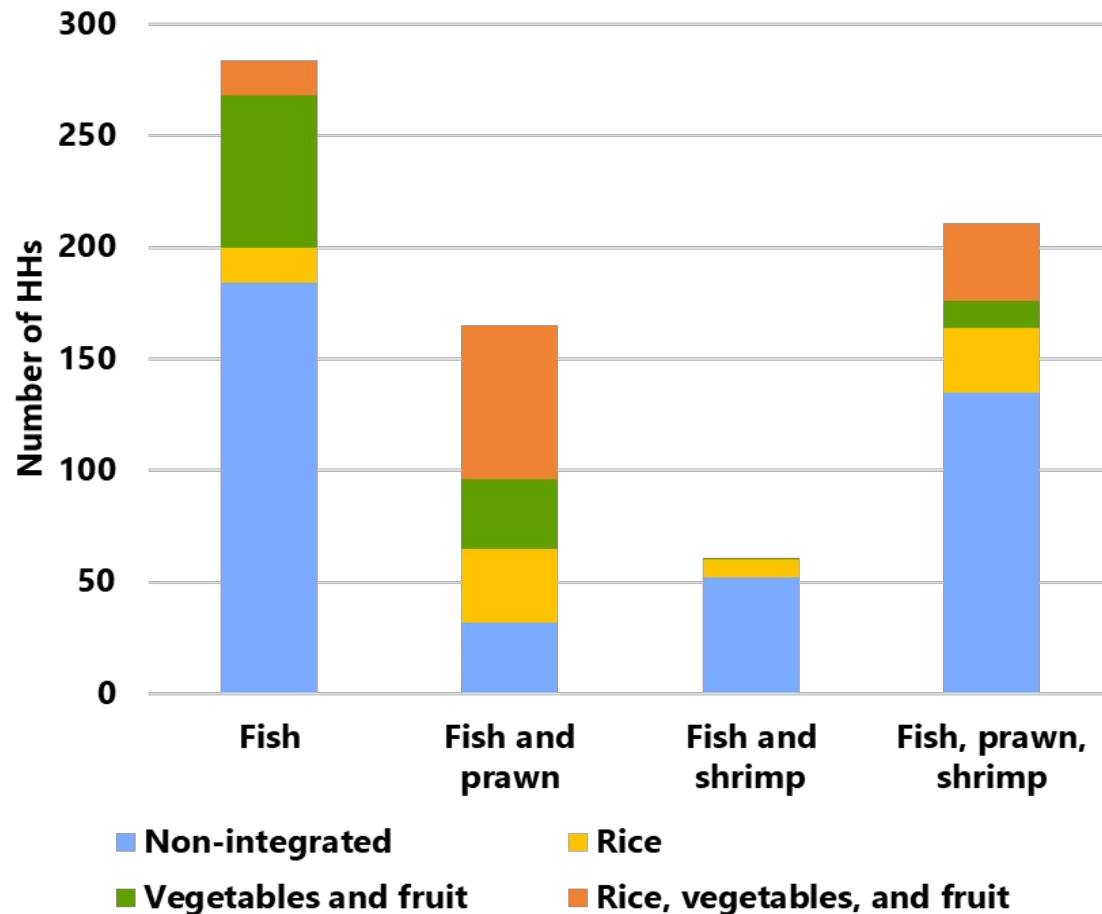
Setting

- Bangladesh: IAA is common
- → limited research on whether these practices improve productivity of micronutrients
- RQ: What is the nutritional and economic productivity of different integrated farming systems?
- **Data sets:**
 - Fish Innovation Lab, collected December 2020 and January 2021
 - Production amounts and value per sample pond
 - Bangladesh Food Composition Tables

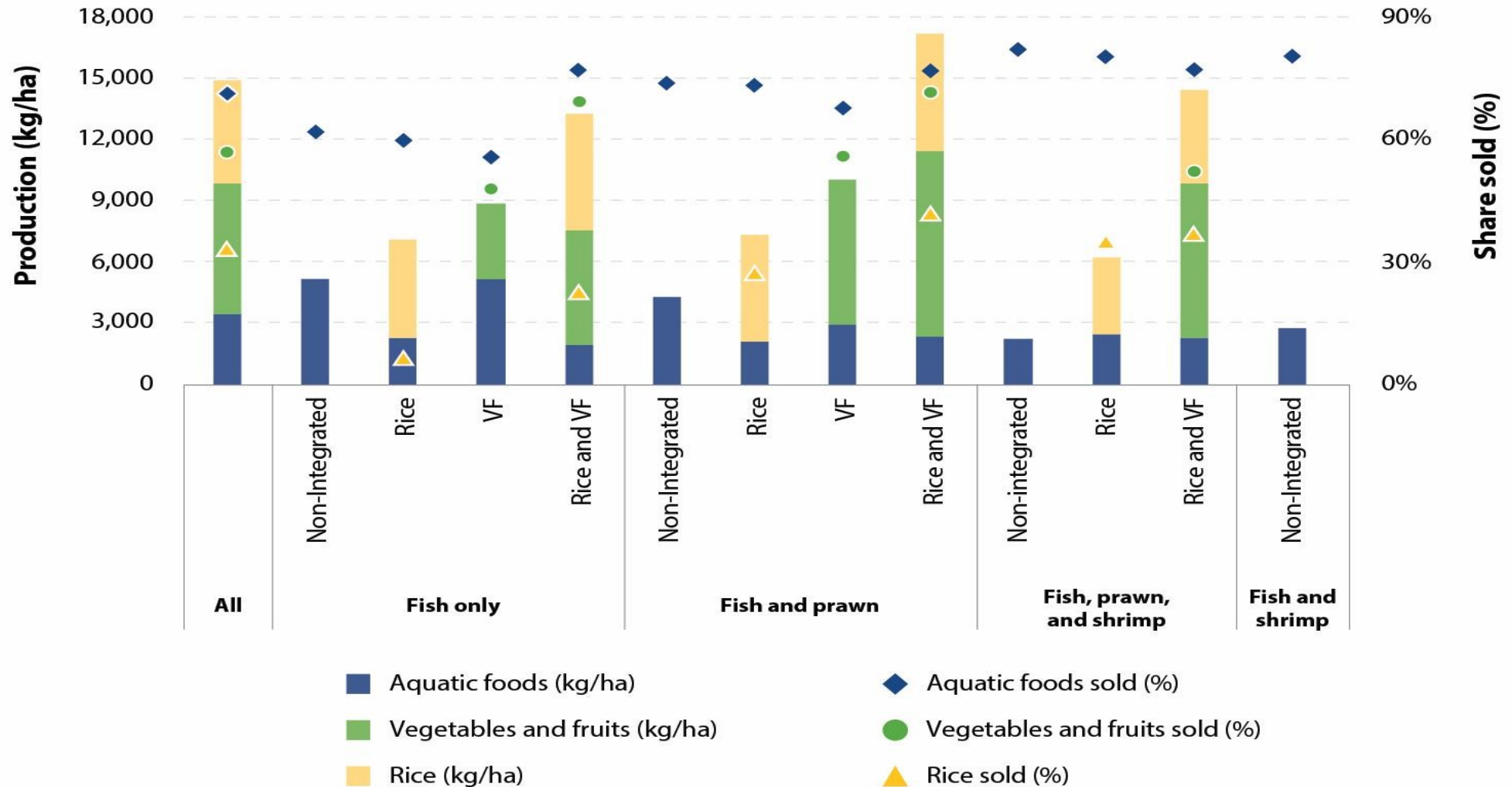


Survey sample

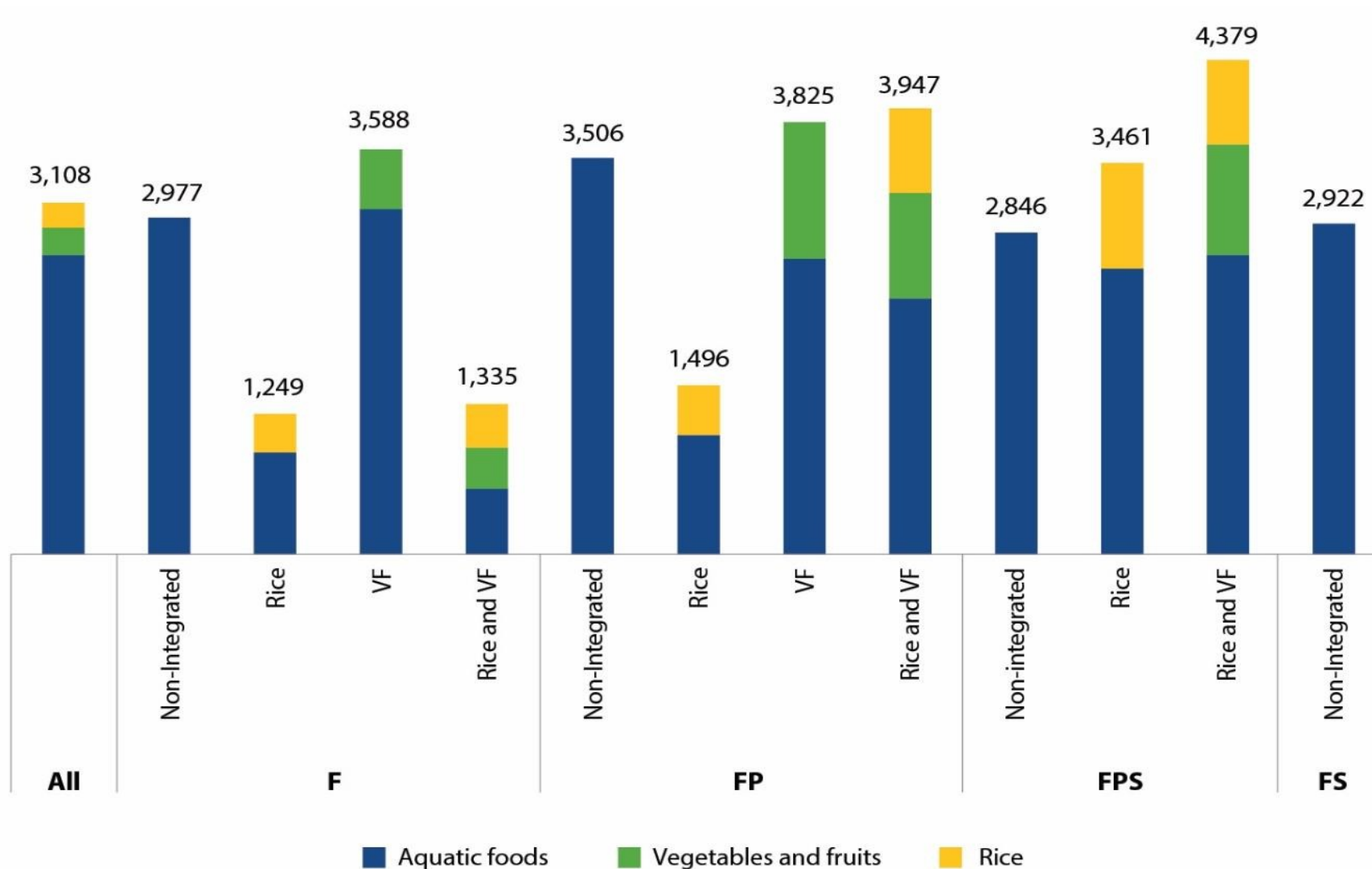
Survey sample by form of integration



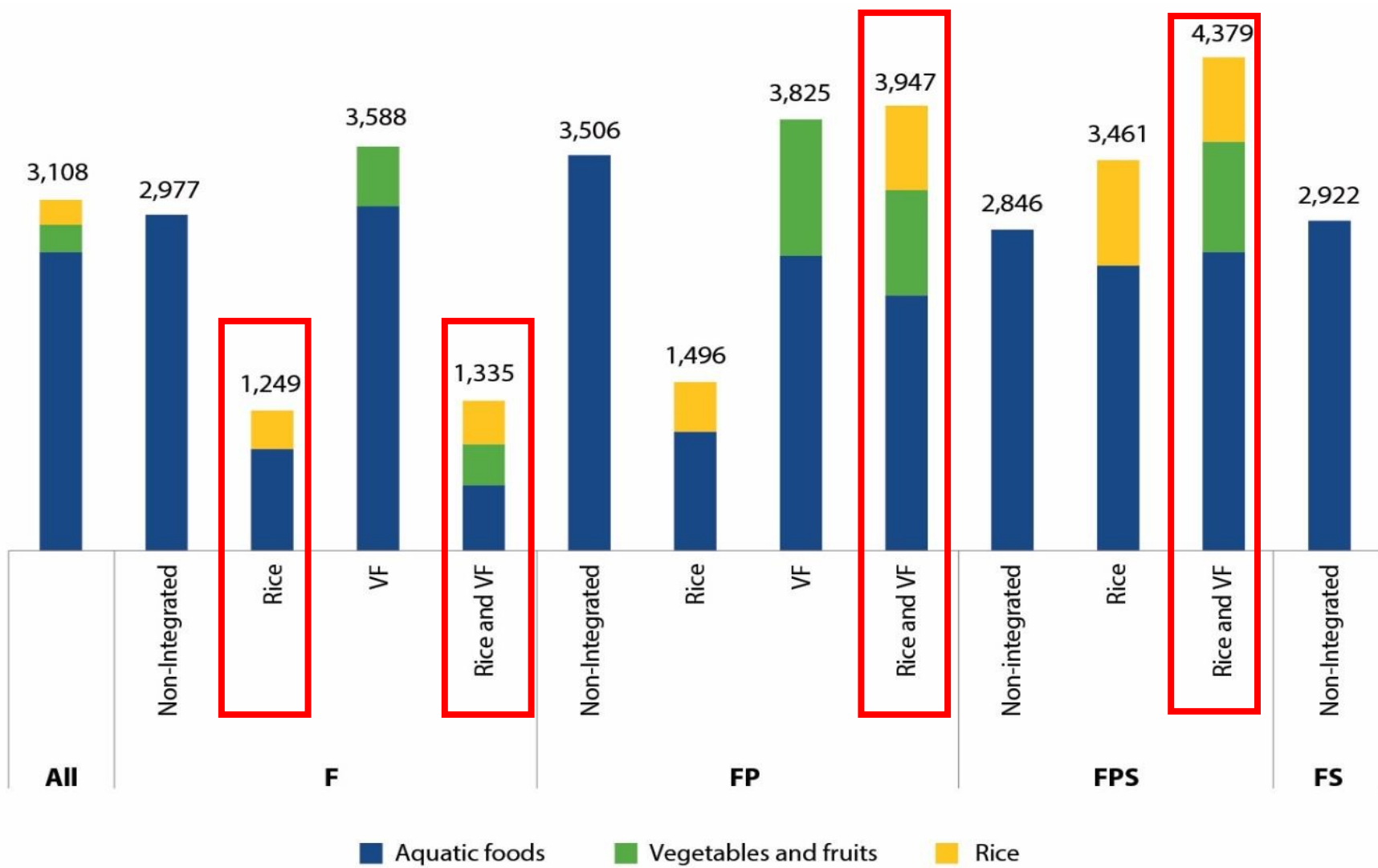
Average quantities of foods produced/ha and shares sold for each food group in each farming system



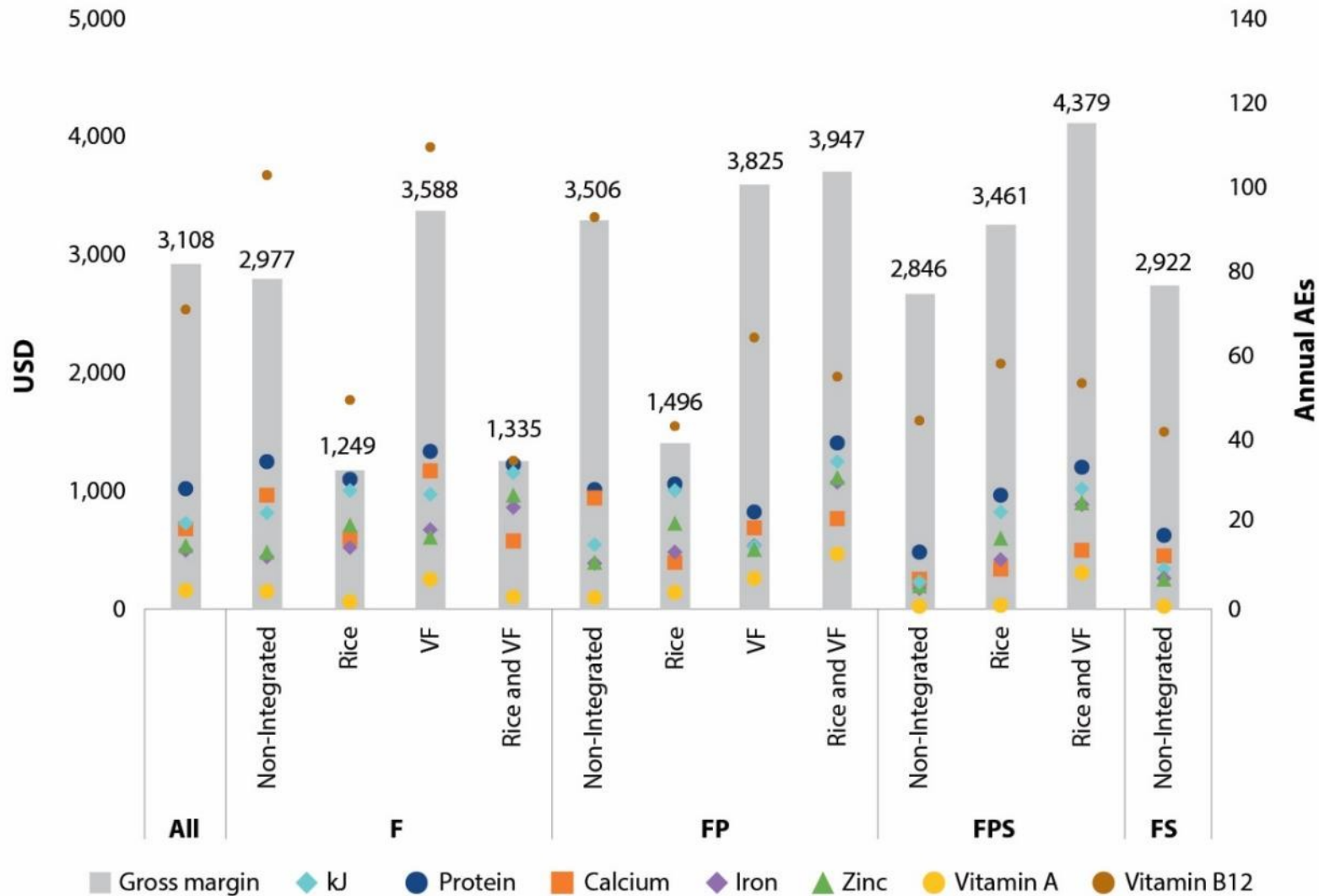
Economic productivity (USD/ha) by farming system



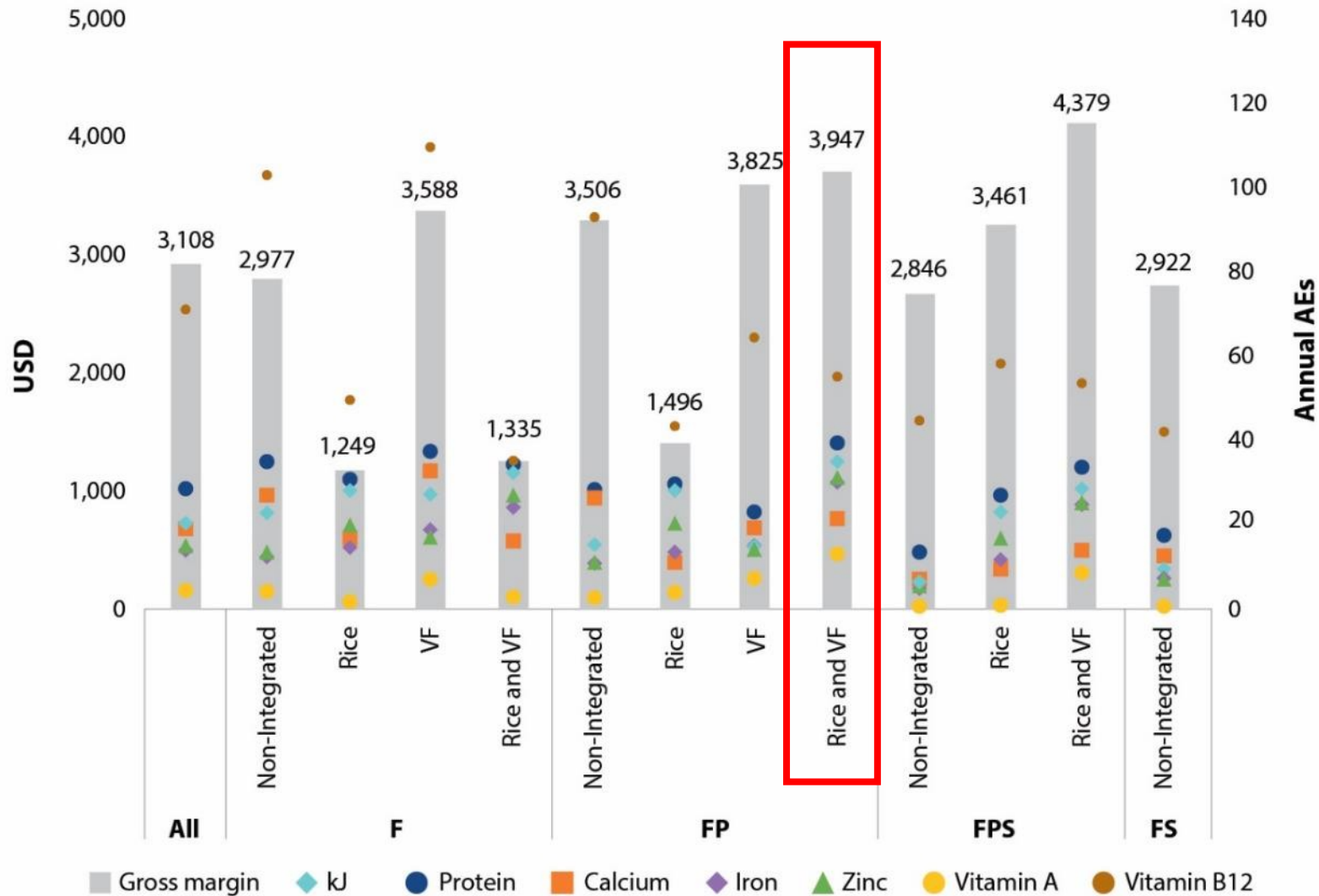
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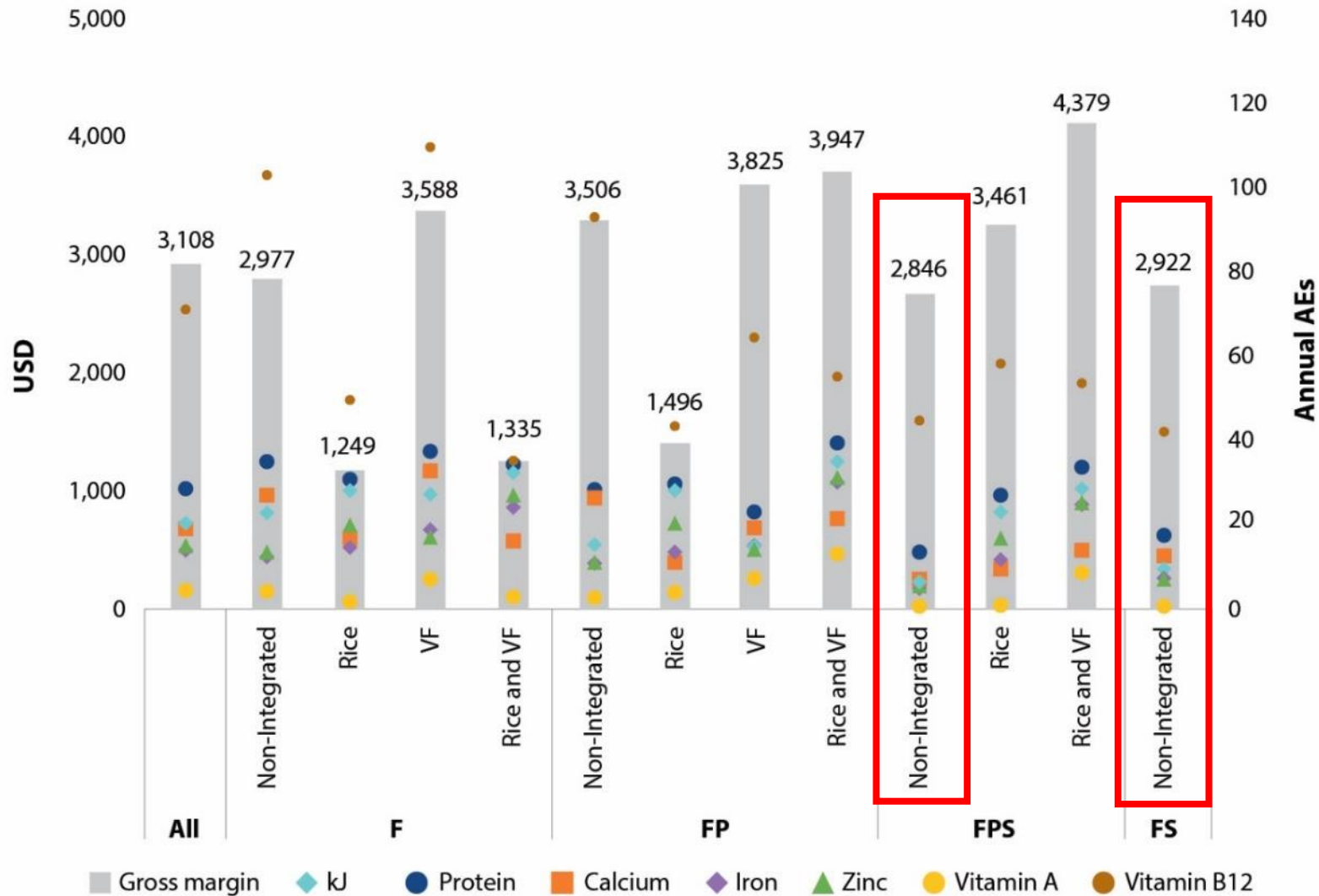
Economic productivity and estimates of nutrient productivity by farming system



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Economic productivity and estimates of nutrient productivity by farming system



OLS regression analysis: correlates of economic and nutrient productivity

	Production (t/ha)	Economic productivity (USD/ha)	<i>kJ</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Protein</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Calcium</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Iron</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Zinc</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Vitamin A</i> (AEs/ha)	<i>Vitamin B12</i> (AEs/ha)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Carp	<u>1387.3***</u>	3.5***	<u>7.3***</u>	<u>6.5***</u>	2.6***	2.9***	0.2*	<u>25.6***</u>	
	(60.8)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.2)	
Other stocked fish	<u>438.1***</u>	<u>7.2***</u>	<u>7.1***</u>	2.4***	1.8***	2.0***	1.1***	<u>21.9***</u>	
	(45.3)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.9)	
Unstocked fish	-66.5	<u>4.6***</u>	<u>7.7***</u>	<u>12.5***</u>	<u>5.0***</u>	<u>4.2***</u>	<u>3.7***</u>	-1.3	
	(369.4)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(7.4)	
Crustaceans	<u>3944.3***</u>	0.8**	5.0***	0.8	2.2***	2.4***	-0.3	<u>30.1***</u>	
	(166.7)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(3.3)	
Rice	47.7	<u>4.4***</u>	3.4***	0.4	2.0***	3.1***	0	0.4	
	(80.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.6)	
Leafy vegetables	64.6	-0.3	1.8***	3.3	<u>3.4***</u>	<u>3.3***</u>	<u>10.4***</u>	0.9	
	(563.5)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(2.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(11.2)	
Vit. A-rich vegetables	336.1***	0	0.6***	1.3***	1.1***	0.2**	<u>8.9***</u>	0	
	(106.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(2.1)	
Other vegetables	142.7***	0.3***	0.6***	0.3**	1.3***	0.9***	0.3***	-0.1	
	(26.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	
Nuts/oilseeds	414.1**	3.8***	2.0***	<u>5.7***</u>	<u>6.7***</u>	1.6***	1.5***	3.4	
	(161.7)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(3.2)	

OLS regression analysis: correlates of economic and nutrient productivity

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Conclusion

- Production of specific combinations of aquatic foods and vegetables can simultaneously improve nutrient productivity and economic productivity, thereby promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA)
- Increasing production diversity is not necessarily the most effective path to improving diet diversity
 - Income is another pathway (esp. for HHs affected by salinity)

Future research

- Identify and promote specific crop combinations that maximize economic and nutrient output for a given level of salinity

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