

# PoSHAN Community Studies in Nepal

## Rationale, Design, Achievements and Lessons



*Photo credit: PoSHAN Study Team*



*Photo Credit: LUANAR*



**Keith P. West, Jr., Dr.P.H., R.D.** Professor and Director, Center for Human Nutrition, Dept of International Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health  
Baltimore, MD on behalf of JHU and Nepal-based Nutrition Innovation Lab Teams



## AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION PATHWAYS

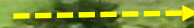
...Inform Policies and Programs

Crops, Gardens and Markets lead to

...Household Food Security & Wealth


... Dietary Intake, Quality of Life & Services

... Nutritional Status of Women & Children



## AGRICULTURE TO NUTRITION PATHWAYS SYMPOSIA: 2013-2019

**PROCEEDINGS**



**JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Nepal-Taking Stock and Defining Priorities**

NUTRITION COLLABORATIVE SUPPORT RESEARCH PROGRAM:  
SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM



**March 21-22, 2012**

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Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program

Geoffrey B. and Dorothy B. Frickman School of Nutrition Science and Policy

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**SCIENCE AND POLICY FOR HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION & ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**2<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM**

August 13-14, 2013

**NUTRITION INNOVATION LAB**

**PROCEEDINGS**



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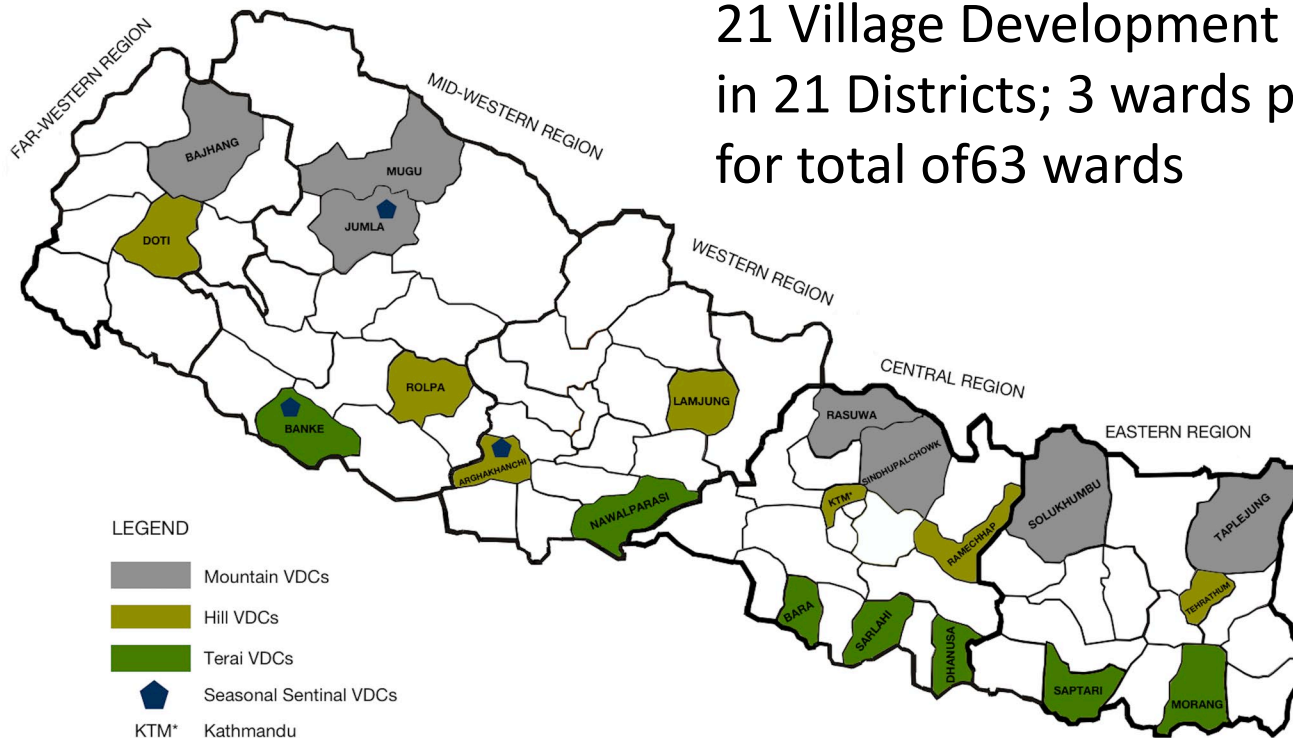
## POSHAN COMMUNITY STUDIES: A NATIONAL SURVEY SYSTEM TO -

**Assess** – June to early Sept, 2013-2016, in a nationally representative sample of VDCs, including seasonally in “centroid” subset of sites:

- **Agricultural Practices:** types, amounts and disposition of foods grown (marketed and purchased); annual trends and seasonal patterns; programs reaching rural households
- **Household Food Security:** indexed, plus measures of SES
- **Diet:** dietary patterns of mothers and young children
- **Nutritional Status:** anthropometry, anemia, and morbidity among preschoolers & mothers
- **Pathways:** that may be improved in future via agricultural, marketing, nutrition and other public health programs

## POSHAN COMMUNITY SURVEY SITES

21 Village Development Committees (VDCs),  
in 21 Districts; 3 wards per VDC,  
for total of 63 wards



Klemm RDW et al. Pathways from Agriculture-to-Nutrition: Design and Conduct of the National PoSHAN Surveys of Nepal. *Journal of Food Security* 2018;6:79–89.



## TIERS OF DATA COLLECTION

### Community

- Food prices
- Infrastructure
- Market Availability & Prices
- Outreach Services
  - Health
  - Nutrition
  - Crop extension
  - Husbandry
  - Microcredit

### Household

- Assets owned
- Food Security
- Income
- Expenditure
- Farming Practices
- Food grown, sold & stored
  - Crops
  - Gardens
  - Animals
- Program participation

### Individual

- Diet
- Nutritional Status
- Health
- Access to Services
  - Health
  - Nutrition
  - Growth Monitoring
- Health Knowledge
- Hygiene Practices





## POSHAN COMMUNITY STUDIES NOVEL CHARACTERISTICS

- Repeated mid-year (monsoon) assessments
- Balance across agro-ecological zones
- Proportionate to population self-weighting
- Control for seasonal and geographic influences
- Year-to year continuity in protocol execution
- Mixed cross-sectional & longitudinal database
- Capacity to examine stability vs change in prevalence, patterns and risk factors
- Survey databases are in public domain





## ACHIEVED SAMPLE SIZES PER YEAR

| Annual National Surveys |      |       |       |       |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total                   | 2013 | 2014  | 2015* | 2016  |
| Households screened     | 9316 | 10689 | 6687  | 12143 |
| Eligible households     | 4379 | 5096  | 3256  | 5173  |
| Households interviewed  | 4286 | 4947  | 3199  | 5097  |
| Women interviewed       | 4509 | 5202  | 3436  | 5458  |
| Children interviewed    | 5401 | 6418  | 4417  | 6706  |

\* Survey limited to Terai VDCs and seasonal sites due to the 2015 Nepal earthquake

| Seasonal "Centroid Site" Surveys (beyond mid-year survey) |          |              |              |              |
|---|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total   | Sep 2013 | Jan-Feb 2014 | Aug-Sep 2014 | Jan-Mar 2015 |
| Households interviewed                                    | 507      | 457          | 580          | 535          |
| Women interviewed   | 518      | 458          | 606          | 560          |
| Children interviewed                                      | 571      | 490          | 708          | 628          |





## DIET, MALNUTRITION & THE NUTRITION TRANSITION

- Maternal dietary intakes
  - Infrequent consumption of nutritious foods
  - Low nutrient density, likely micronutrient deficiencies
- Food market purchase patterns
  - Vegetable oils, sugar, noodles and snacks
- Maternal body mass index trends
  - Higher BMI rising amidst persistent undernutrition



## MEDIAN (IQR) MATERNAL WEEKLY INTAKE FREQUENCIES IN NEPAL, MAY-AUGUST 2013-16

| Foods                              | 2013            | 2014            | 2016            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Rice                               | 14 (14,18)      | 14 (14, 18)     | 14 (14, 18)     |
| Daal                               | 7 (4, 14)       | 7 (4, 14)       | 8 (4, 14)       |
| Vegetable Oil                      | 16 (14, 21)     | 21 (14, 21)     | 21 (14, 21)     |
| Meat/Poultry                       | 1 (0, 2)        | 1 (0, 2)        | 1 (0, 2)        |
| Dairy                              | 2 (0, 7)        | 1 (0, 7)        | 2 (0, 7)        |
| Egg                                | 0 (0, 1)        | 0 (0, 1)        | 0 (0, 1)        |
| DGLV                               | 2 (1, 4)        | 2 (0, 4)        | 3 (1, 5)        |
| <b>Carotenoid Veg &amp; Fruits</b> | <b>1 (0, 4)</b> | <b>1 (0, 3)</b> | <b>0 (0, 3)</b> |
| Carrot                             | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        |
| Pumpkin, ripe                      | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        |
| Mango, ripe                        | 0 (0, 3)        | 0 (0, 2)        | 0 (0, 2)        |
| Papaya, ripe                       | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        |
| Jackfruit, ripe                    | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)        |

- N~5000 per year
- Same season (Monsoon)
- Same subdistrict, ward & household samples
- 7-day FFQ
- 42 food items
- Same protocol & training procedures



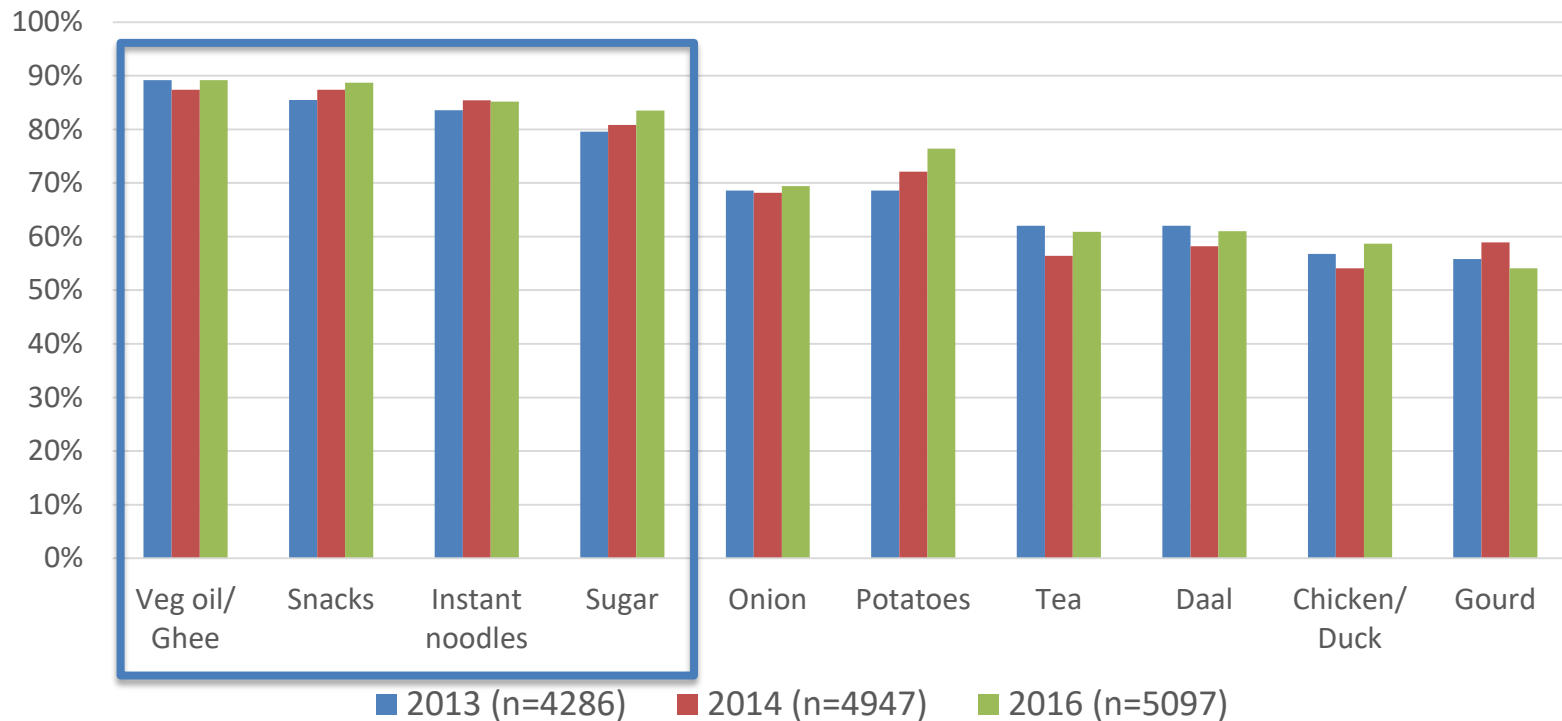
## MEDIAN (IQR) MATERNAL WEEKLY INTAKE FREQUENCIES IN NEPAL, MAY-AUGUST 2013-16

| Foods                   | 2013             | 2014            | 2016             |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <b>Other Vegetables</b> | <b>5 (2, 10)</b> | <b>5 (2, 9)</b> | <b>5 (2, 9)</b>  |
| Gundruk                 | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)         |
| Green Beans             | 1 (0, 3)         | 0 (0, 2)        | 0 (0, 2)         |
| Green Peas              | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)         |
| Gourd                   | 1 (0, 4)         | 1 (0, 4)        | 1 (0, 4)         |
| Okra                    | 0 (0, 2)         | 0 (0, 2)        | 0 (0, 2)         |
| Eggplant                | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 1)         |
| Cauliflower             | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)         |
| <b>Other Fruits</b>     | <b>2 (0, 7)</b>  | <b>2 (0, 8)</b> | <b>3 (0, 11)</b> |
| Guava                   | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)         |
| Orange                  | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 0)         |
| Apple                   | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 1)         |
| Banana                  | 0 (0, 0)         | 0 (0, 0)        | 0 (0, 1)         |
| Tomato                  | 0 (0, 4)         | 0 (0, 6)        | 0 (0, 7)         |
| <b>Snacks</b>           | <b>2 (0, 4)</b>  | <b>2 (0, 4)</b> | <b>2 (0, 5)</b>  |



## MARKET SURVEY FINDINGS 2013, 2014 & 2016

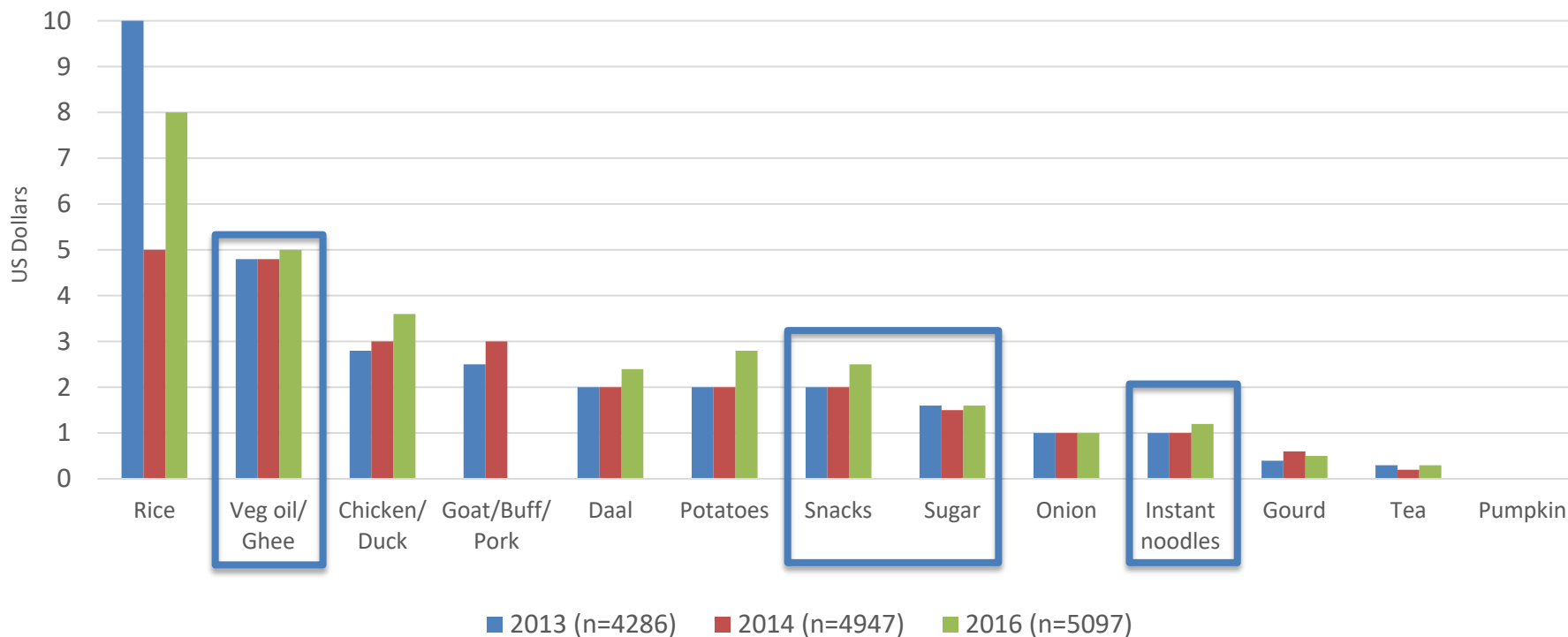
### Percent of Households Purchasing Foods in Past Month





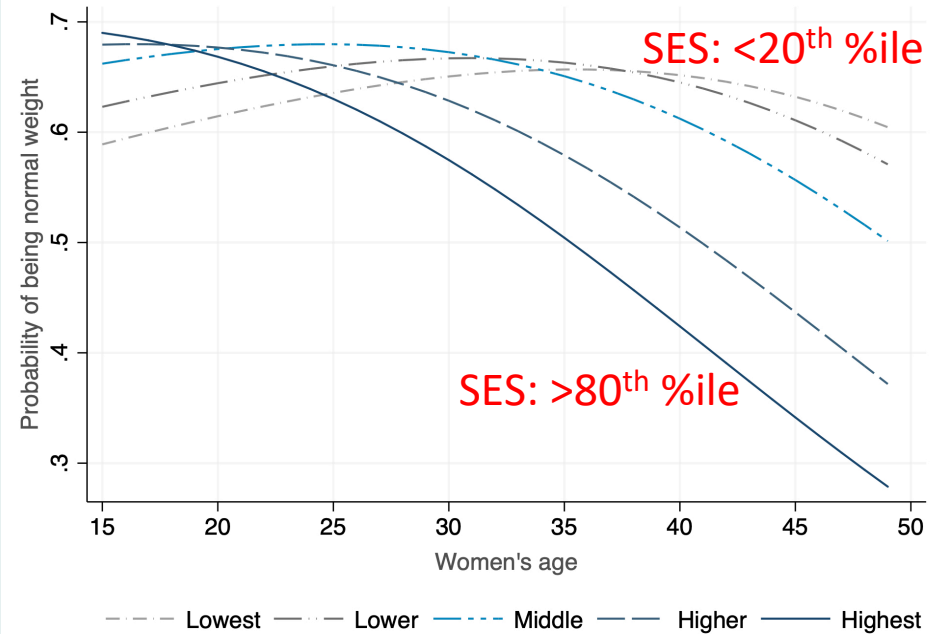
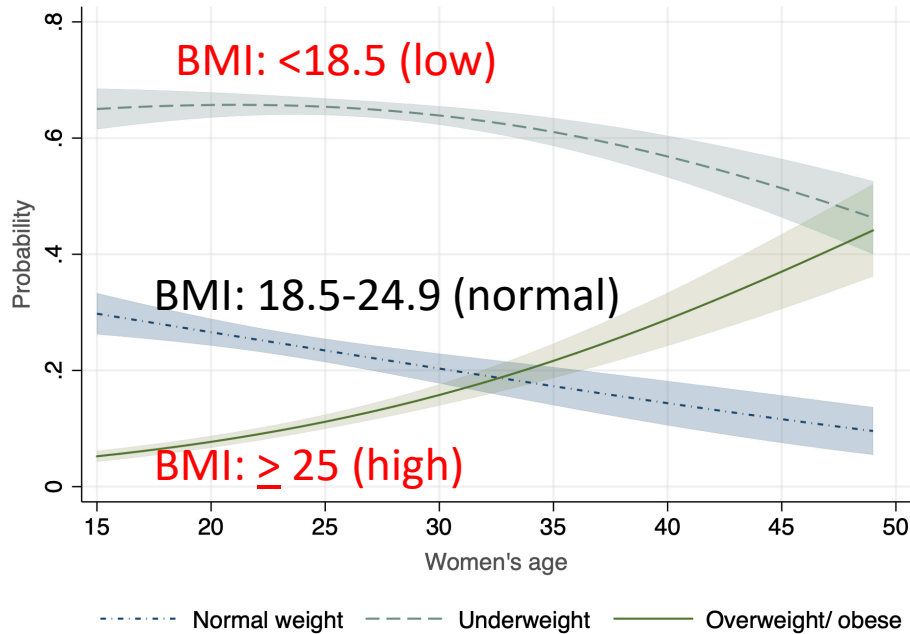
## MARKET SURVEY FINDINGS 2013, 2014 & 2016

### Median Monthly Household Expenditure on Foods





## UNDERWEIGHT/OVERWEIGHT IN WOMEN BY AGE AND SES



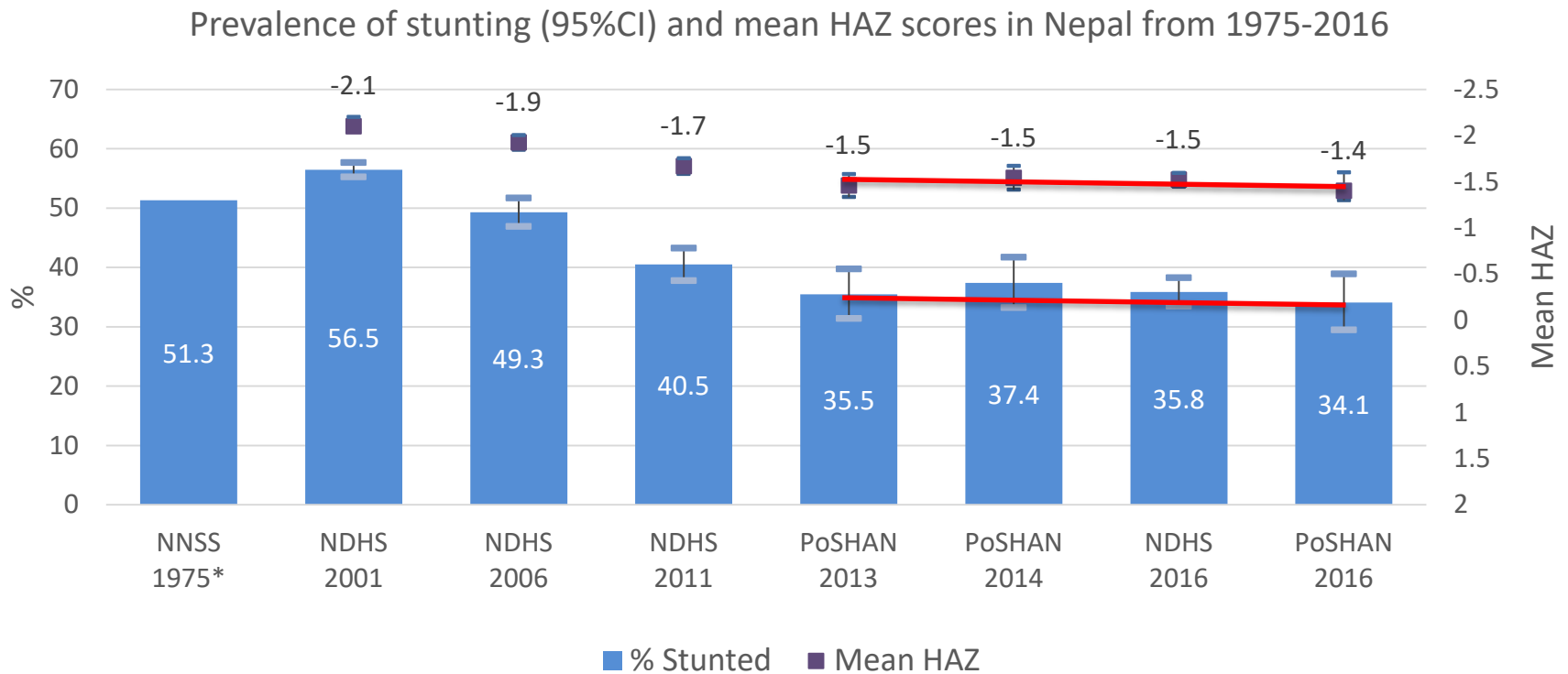
- Normal BMI decreases with age
- Underweight and overweight “exchange” with age, but –
- Overweight is rising faster than underweight is decreasing

Household SES strongly affects probability of having a **normal** BMI by age

## STATUS AND TRENDS IN UNDERNUTRITION AND ANEMIA

- Preschool stunting has decreased, plateaued
  - Steady decrease from turn of millennium to ~2013
  - Low HAZ remaining ~35%, even however post-earthquake
- Preschool wasting has remained at 10-15% for 40 years; less prominent is severe wasting
- Preschool child anemia is high, declined, rose again

## TRENDS IN PRESCHOOL CHILD STUNTING IN NEPAL

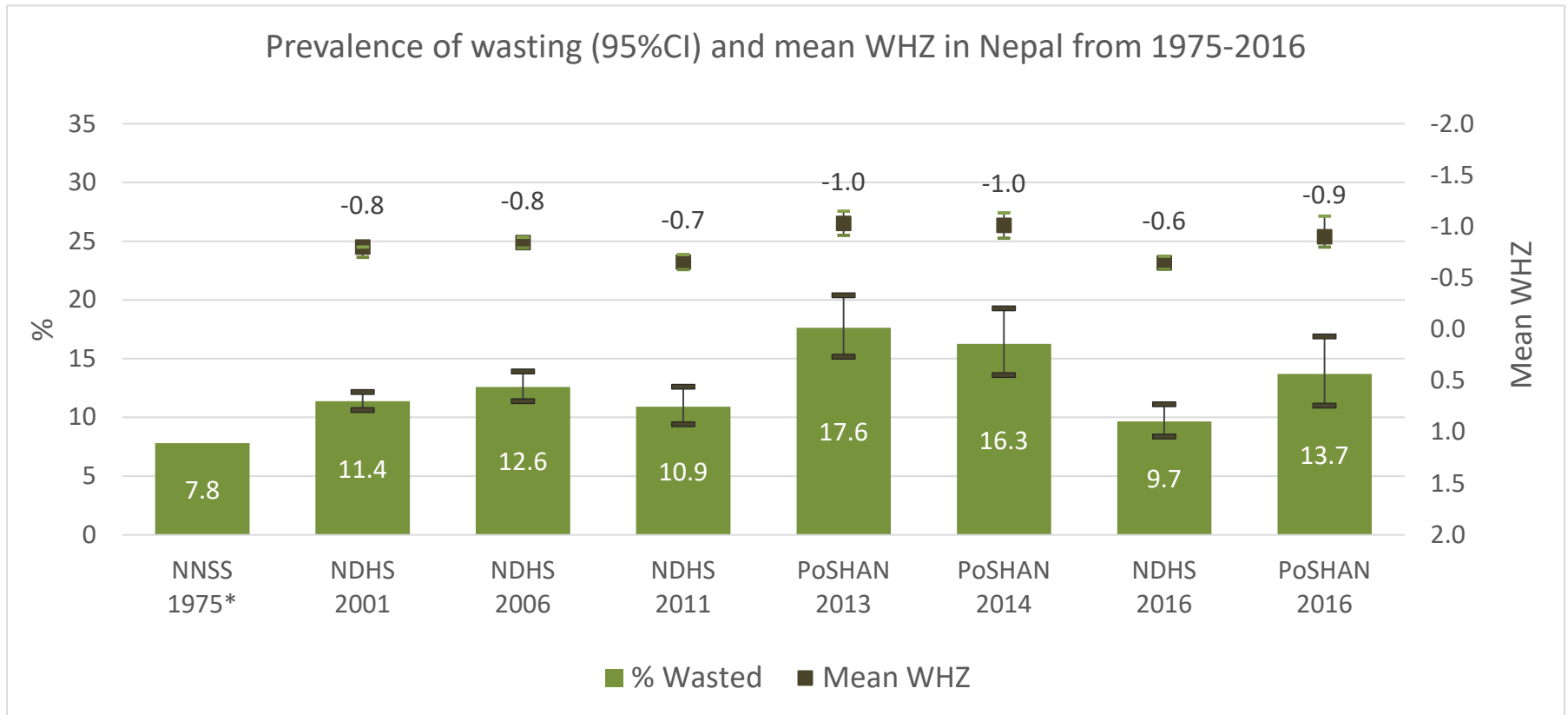


After a decade of steady decline, the prevalence of stunting leveled off from 2013 to 2016, remaining at ~35%

Shrestha S et al. Pre-earthquake national patterns of preschool child undernutrition and household food insecurity in Nepal in 2013 and 2014. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2018; Also, KC A et al., ms in final edits, 2019



## TRENDS IN PRESCHOOL CHILD WASTING IN NEPAL

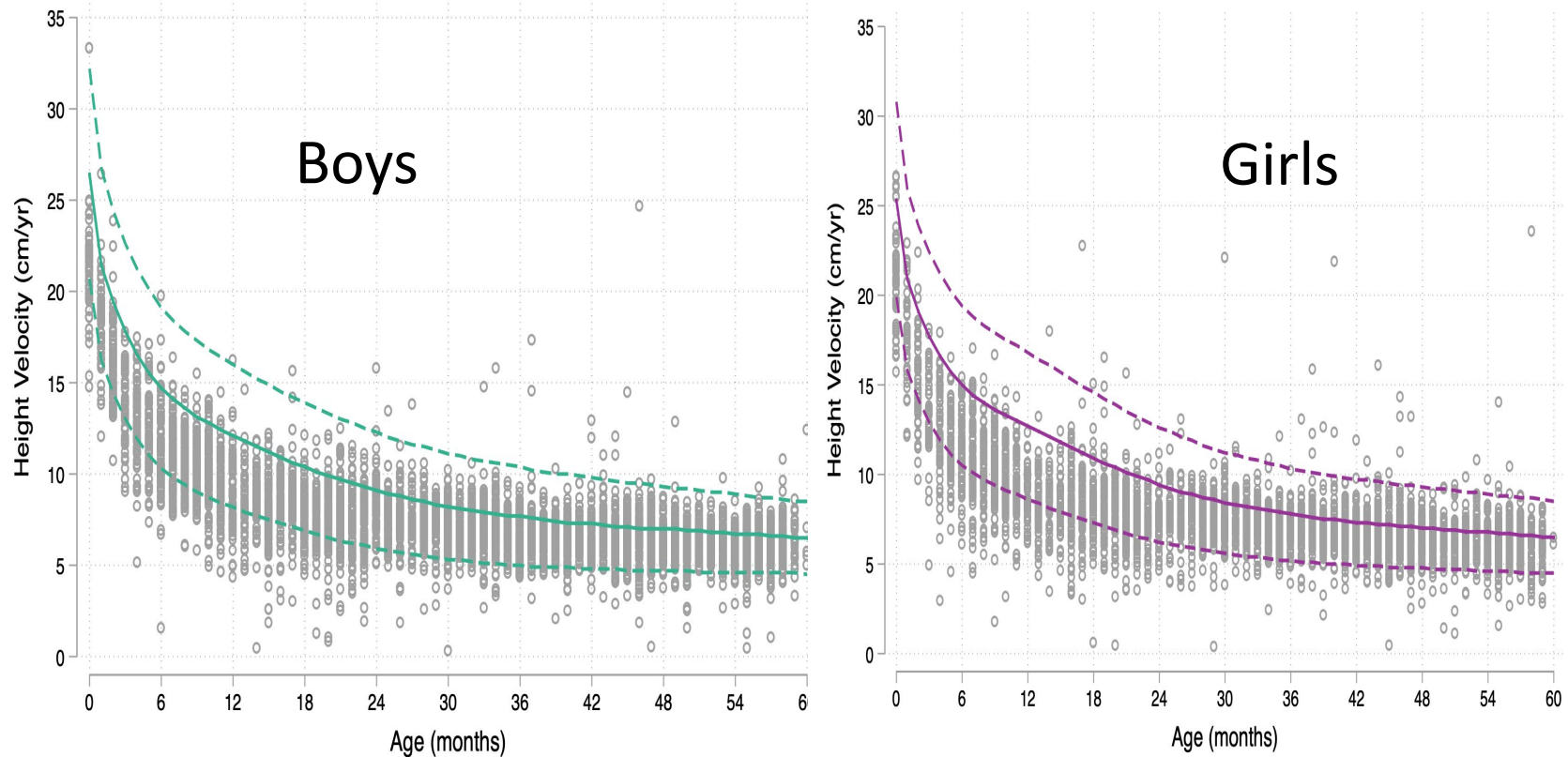


Wasting has been variable, at  $\geq 10\%$ , without a trend. PoSHAN surveys have shown higher rates of wasting than the NDHS.

Shrestha S et al. Pre-earthquake national patterns of preschool child undernutrition and household food insecurity in Nepal in 2013 and 2014. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2018; Also, KC A et al., ms in final edits, 2019



### Annualized linear velocity of Nepali pre-school aged children compared to a derived linear growth velocity reference curve\*



\* Based on merged Tanner & Whitehouse (1966) and WHO Growth Reference

## RISK FACTORS OF ANEMIA IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

|                          | 2013        | 2014        | 2016        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total children (6-59 mo) | 786         | 757         | 834         |
| % anemic (<11.0 g/dL)    | <b>63.6</b> | <b>52.5</b> | <b>59.8</b> |

Adjusted odds ratio of anemia among children 6-59 months

|                                   | 2013        | 2014        | 2016        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Child age <24 months              | <b>0.26</b> | <b>0.20</b> | <b>0.31</b> |
| Having diarrhea                   | <b>1.59</b> | 1.05        | <b>1.77</b> |
| Having high fever                 | 1.13        | <b>1.73</b> | <b>1.33</b> |
| No goat or buff intake            | <b>1.64</b> | <b>1.49</b> | 0.82        |
| No deworming treatment            | 1.02        | <b>1.50</b> | <b>1.97</b> |
| Presence of animal feces/ rubbish | <b>1.40</b> | <b>1.33</b> | 1.11        |
| Open defecation                   | <b>1.38</b> | 1.26        | <b>1.36</b> |

## RISK FACTORS OF ANEMIA: MOTHER-CHILD DYADS

| Total mother child pairs | % Concordant Anemia |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 3684                     | <b>34.4</b>         |

### Adjusted odds ratio of anemia concordance in mother-child dyads

|  | Odds of anemia concordance |
|--|----------------------------|
| Severe household food insecurity       | <b>1.99</b>                |
| Household's receipt of remittance      | <b>1.17 (?)</b>            |
| Mother's participation ANC visits      | <b>1.57</b>                |
| Child's febrile illness                | <b>1.33</b>                |
| Mothers having normal MUAC             | <b>0.78</b>                |
| Child's receipt of deworming treatment | <b>0.73</b>                |
| Child's increased consumption of ASF   | <b>0.64</b>                |
| Mother's increased consumption of ASF  | <b>0.68</b>                |
| Residence in the Terai                 | <b>3.95</b>                |



## SEASONALITY OF CONSUMPTION OF NON-STAPLE MICRONUTRIENT-RICH FOODS AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN

### Non-Staple Foods: Vitamin A-Rich Fruits & Vegetables



**Mango**



**Pumpkin**



**Papaya**

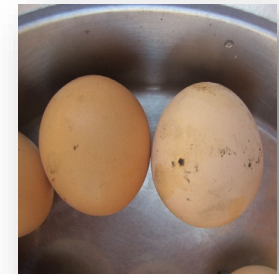


**Leafy Greens**

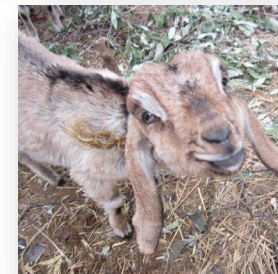
### Non-Staple Foods: Animal Source Foods



**Dairy**



**Eggs**



**Meat**

Broaddus-Shea, E. T., Thorne-Lyman, A. L., Manohar, S., Nonyane, B., Winch, P. J., & West, K. P., Jr (2018). Seasonality of Consumption of Nonstaple Nutritious Foods among Young Children from Nepal's 3 Agroecological Zones. *Current developments in nutrition*, 2(9), nzy058.

Photo credit: Elena Broaddus



## LESSONS: IMPLEMENTATION

- There exists a steadily increasing capacity to conduct agricultural, public health, food security and nutrition research in Nepal.
- High passion and participation is the norm for symposium
- Formal linkages with national/local universities should be formalized in future research and provided for in budgets.
- Single time-point surveys allow comparisons across years; limited inter-season capability
- Multiple annual time points reveal findings that are stable or vary by year





## LESSONS: PATTERNS & TRENDS

- Undernutrition persists amidst rising overweight
- Dietary diversity largely has not yet been achieved
- Low quality diet likely underlying micronutrient deficiencies
- Stunting has decreased. Leveling off may be reflecting a saltatory pause in decline
- New approaches are needed to assess growth deceleration and potentially modifiable risk factors
- More comprehensive, year-round assessment of agriculture and food system dynamic needed
- Expand nutrition and health assessment to omics biomarkers (incl inflammation), cognition and function





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Respondents and their families across the Mountains, Hills and Terai
- District Offices and officials in 21 districts across Nepal
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- Nepal Technical Advisory Group (NTAG), Kathmandu Nepal
- Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Research Team (JHU)
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- UNICEF, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Child Health Division, Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal
- National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal
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- USAID Bureau for Food Security, Wash DC
- USAID Mission, Kathmandu Nepal







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