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# Measuring Micronutrient Productivity in Integrated Aquatic Farming Systems for Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

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Previously titled: *Productivity of Micronutrients from Integrated Aquaculture-agriculture Systems: Evidence from Bangladesh*



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# Background

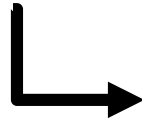
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**Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA)**: Programs to address the underlying causes of malnutrition

## **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

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Bangladesh: IAA is common

→ limited research on whether these practices improve productivity of micronutrients

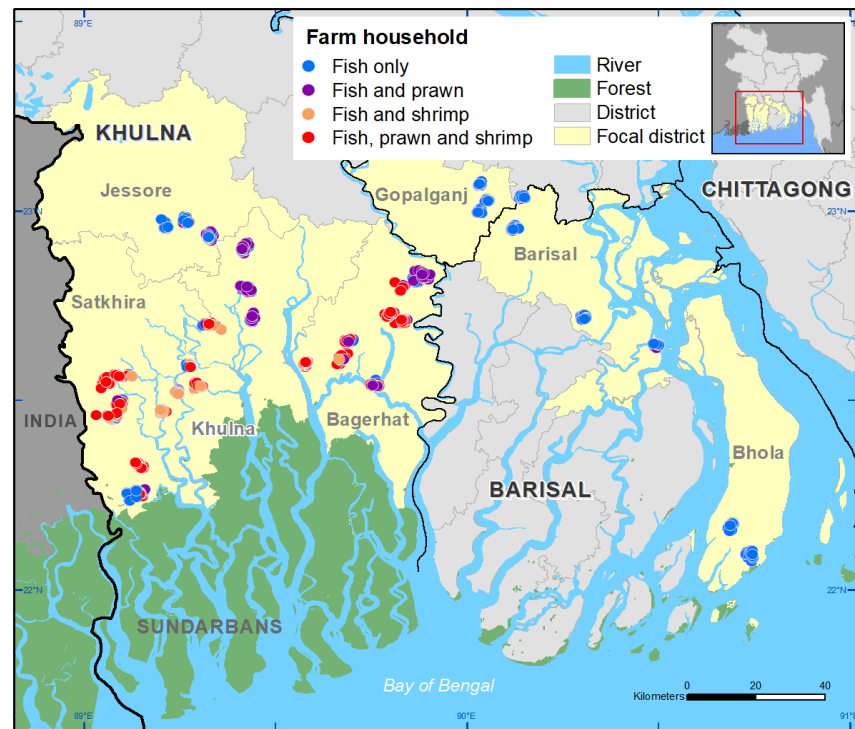
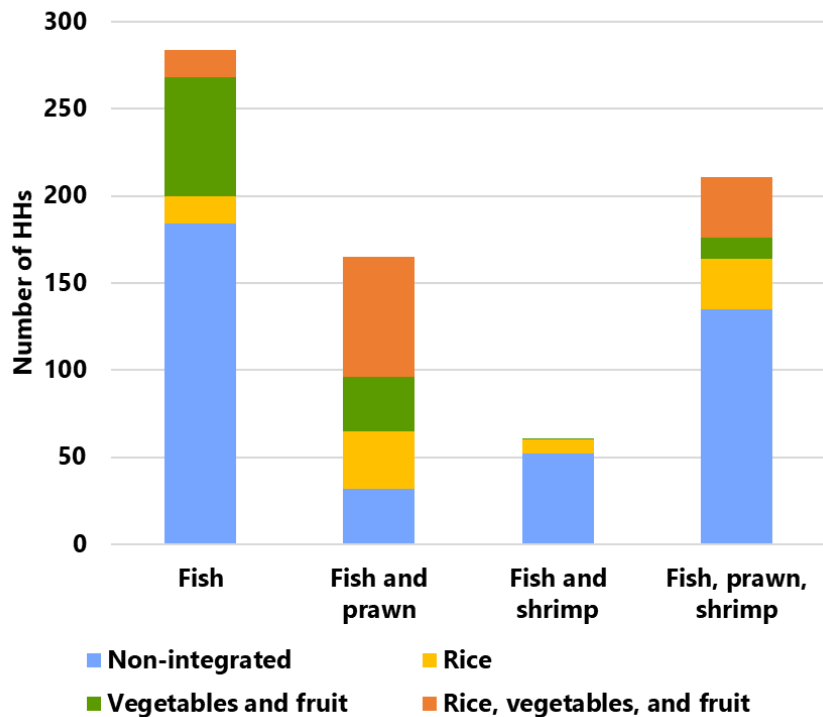
RQ: What is the nutritional productivity of different integrated farming systems?

## Data sets:

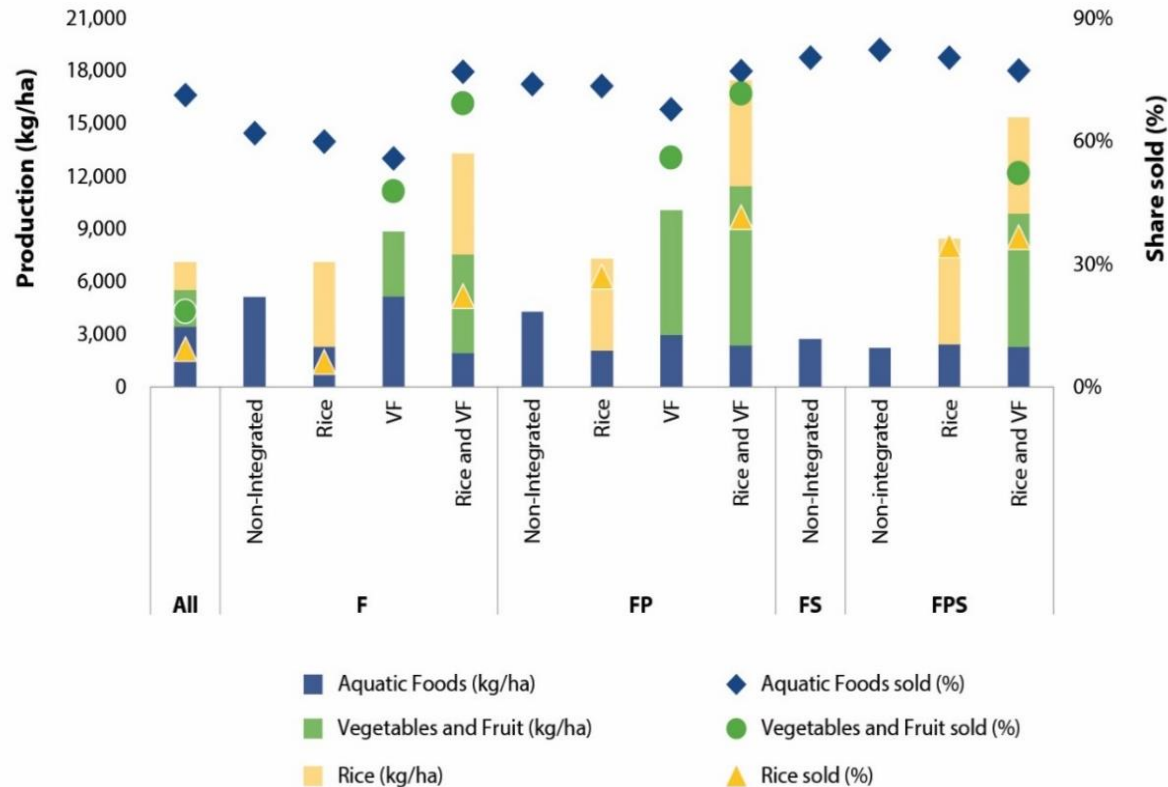
- Fish Innovation Lab, collected December 2020 and January 2021
  - Production amounts and value per sample pond
- Bangladesh Food Composition Tables
- Bangladesh Department of Fisheries report 2020
- Bangladesh Housing and Population Census 2022

# Survey sample

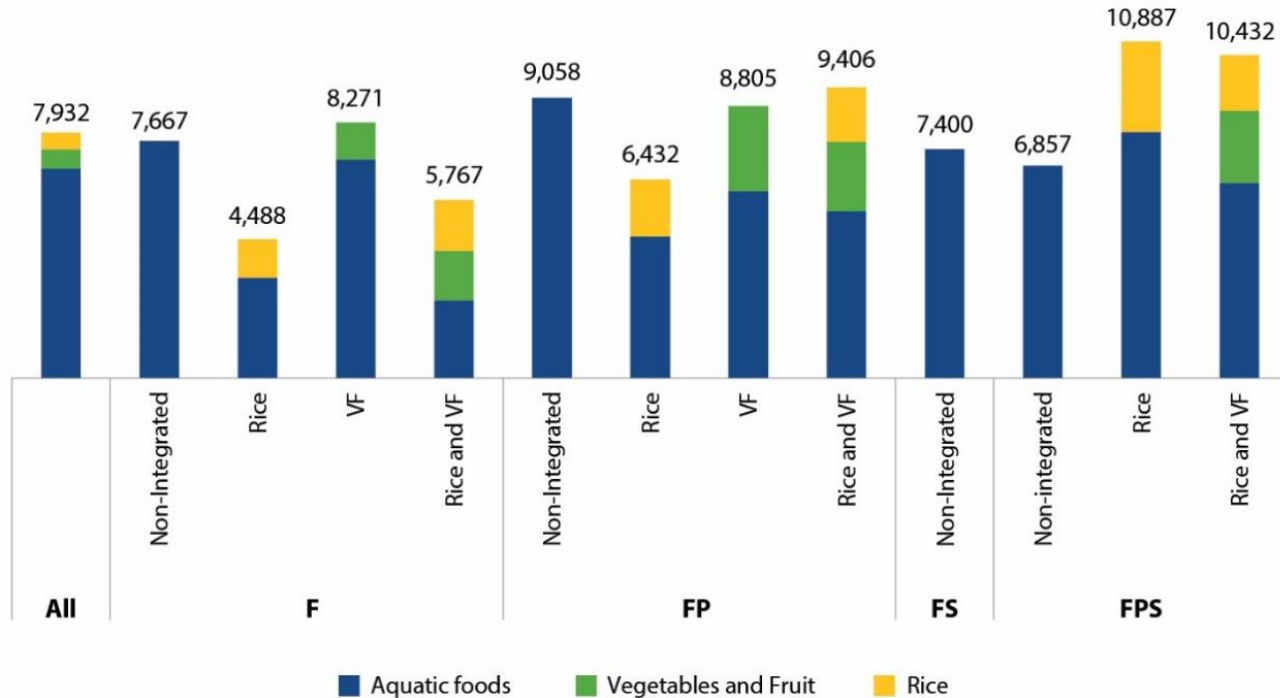
Survey sample by form of integration



# Quantities of aquatic foods, rice, and vegetables and fruit produced (kg/ha) and shares sold (%), by farming system



# Average gross revenue (USD/ha) by farming system and crop group

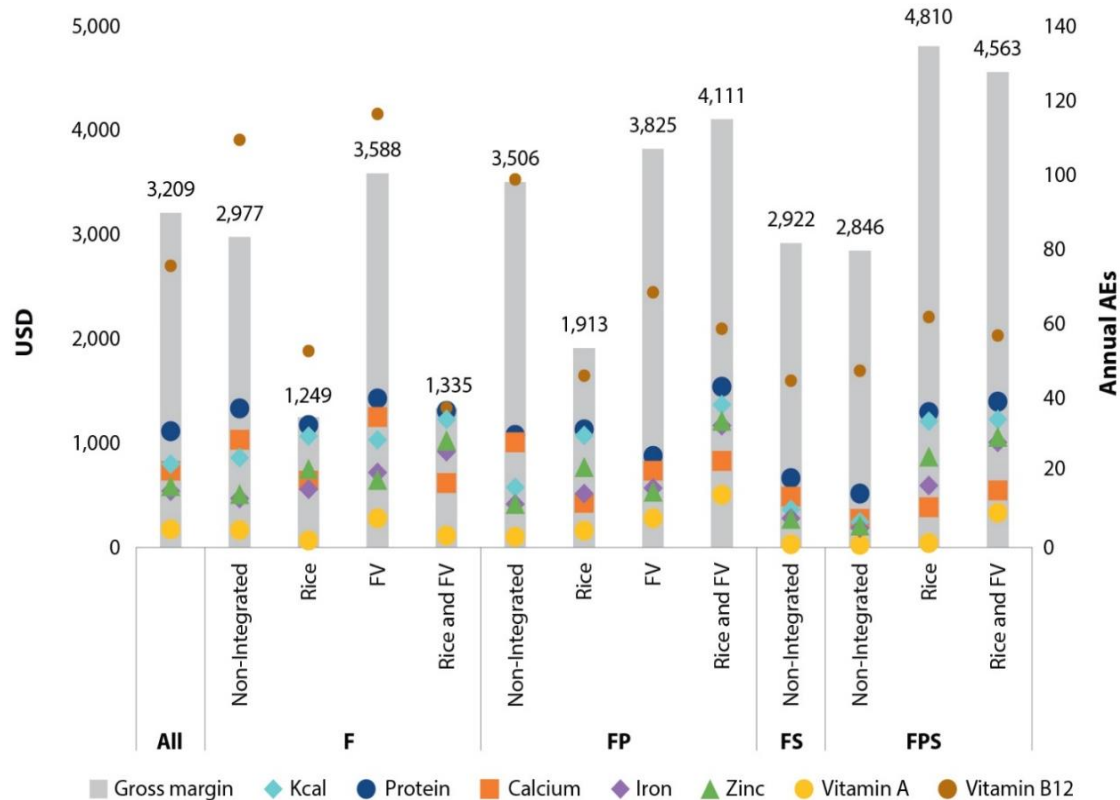


# Nutrient productivity

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- Measured by annual Adult Equivalents (AEs) per Ha
- An AE is the minimum nutrient intake needed for the average adult
  - Recommended Daily Allowances (RDAs) used in this analysis are **2,200 kcal, 55 g protein, 1000mg calcium, 13mg iron, 10mg zinc, 900µg RAE vitamin A, and 2.5mg vitamin B12**
- We multiply AE by 365 to calculate annual AEs
  - Example, average HH in our sample produced enough kcal/Ha for 22 adults to meet their energy requirements for a year

# Economic productivity (gross margin, USD/ha) and nutrient productivity (AE/ha of energy, protein, and selected minerals and vitamins), by farming system





# OLS regression analysis: correlates of economic and nutritional productivity

	Production (t/ha)	Gross margin (USD/ha)	Kcal (AEs/ha)	Protein (AEs/ha)	Calcium (AEs/ha)	Iron (AEs/ha)	Zinc (AEs/ha)	Vitamin A (AEs/ha)	Vitamin B12 (AEs/ha)
<b>Carp</b>	<u>1410.3***</u> (66.4)	<u>3.6***</u> (0.1)	<u>7.3***</u> (0.0)	<u>6.5***</u> (0.3)	2.6*** (0.1)	2.9*** (0.1)	0.2* (0.1)	<u>24.9***</u> (1.2)	
<b>Oth. stocked fish</b>	<u>460.2***</u> (48.8)	<u>7.2***</u> (0.1)	<u>7.1***</u> (0.0)	2.3*** (0.2)	1.8*** (0.1)	2.0*** (0.0)	1.1*** (0.1)	<u>21.6***</u> (0.9)	
<b>Unstocked fish</b>	-209.9 (395.6)	<u>4.6***</u> (0.8)	<u>7.7***</u> (0.3)	<u>12.5***</u> (1.7)	<u>5.0***</u> (0.7)	<u>4.2***</u> (0.4)	<u>3.7***</u> (0.7)	-1.2 (7.3)	
<b>Crustaceans</b>	<u>3899.6***</u> (180.1)	0.5 (0.4)	5.0*** (0.1)	1.2 (0.8)	2.3*** (0.3)	2.5*** (0.2)	-0.3 (0.3)	<u>31.1***</u> (3.3)	
<b>Rice</b>	<u>553.2***</u> (42.0)	<u>4.3***</u> (0.1)	3.3*** (0.0)	-0.2 (0.2)	1.7*** (0.1)	3.0*** (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0.2 (0.8)	
<b>Leafy vegetables</b>	-26 (604.1)	-0.2 (1.3)	1.8*** (0.4)	3.3 (2.5)	<u>3.4***</u> (1.0)	<u>3.3***</u> (0.5)	<u>10.5***</u> (1.0)	0.8 (11.2)	
<b>Vit. A-rich veg</b>	351.0*** (114.6)	0.1 (0.2)	0.6*** (0.1)	1.2** (0.5)	1.1*** (0.2)	0.2** (0.1)	<u>8.9***</u> (0.2)	-0.5 (2.1)	
<b>Root crops</b>	-3222.9 (2236.1)	-0.7 (4.7)	-1.1 (1.6)	5.8 (9.4)	-1.6 (3.7)	<u>4.0**</u> (2.0)	-3.2 (3.7)	3.8 (41.3)	
<b>Nuts/oilseeds</b>	384.1** (174.0)	3.9*** (0.4)	2.0*** (0.1)	<u>5.5***</u> (0.7)	<u>6.7***</u> (0.3)	1.6*** (0.2)	1.5*** (0.3)	2.6 (3.2)	

# OLS regression analysis: correlates of economic and nutritional productivity

Production (t/ha)	Gross margin (USD/Ha)	Kcal (AEs/ha)	Protein (AEs/ha)	Calcium (AEs/ha)	Iron (AEs/ha)	Zinc (AEs/ha)	Vitamin A (AEs/ha)	Vitamin B12 (AEs/ha)
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<b>Oth. stocked fish</b>	<u>460.2***</u> (48.8)	<u>7.2***</u> (0.1)	<u>7.1***</u> (0.0)	2.3*** (0.2)	1.8*** (0.1)	2.0*** (0.0)	1.1*** (0.1)	<u>21.6***</u> (0.9)
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<b>Crustaceans</b>	<u>3899.6***</u> (180.1)	0.5 (0.4)	5.0*** (0.1)	1.2 (0.8)	2.3*** (0.3)	2.5*** (0.2)	-0.3 (0.3)	<u>31.1***</u> (3.3)
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# Do the households in our sample produce enough food from aquaculture to feed themselves a healthy diet?

<u>All ponds on farm</u>	All farms	Fish				Fish/prawn				Fish/shrimp	Fish/prawn/shrimp		
		NI	R	VF	RVF	NI	R	VF	RVF	NI	NI	R	RVF
<b>Avg. AEs per HH</b>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<b>Pond area (Ha)</b>	<i>0.58</i>	<i>0.31</i>	<i>0.36</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>0.94</i>
<b><u>Share of HH AE's produced (%)</u></b>													
<b>Kcal</b>	293	189	282	196	441	113	875	194	499	110	172	726	572
<b>Protein</b>	386	267	295	273	441	216	878	310	538	203	374	784	656
<b>Calcium</b>	199	173	125	245	179	165	240	248	261	96	200	228	244
<b>Iron</b>	188	87	137	135	292	72	400	202	394	79	135	357	448
<b>Zinc</b>	217	96	199	119	351	83	612	196	428	86	150	520	475
<b>Vitamin A</b>	49	29	9	56	28	30	69	107	133	7	17	19	147
<b>Vitamin B12</b>	920	757	441	1043	371	794	1169	825	706	412	1384	1423	1106

# What is total amount of nutrients produced by aquaculture in this region?

District	Kcal (%)	Protein (%)	Ca (%)	Fe (%)	Zn (%)	Vit A (%)	Vit B12 (%)
<b>Bagerhat</b>	176	214	103	129	145	42	409
<b>Barisal</b>	15	21	16	9	9	4	74
<b>Bhola</b>	18	23	13	8	9	2	52
<b>Gopalganj</b>	7	11	10	5	5	1	26
<b>Jessore</b>	37	54	58	30	28	14	146
<b>Khulna</b>	58	75	41	41	47	7	157
<b>Satkhira</b>	51	90	58	35	38	5	232
<b>All district total</b>	49	68	44	33	36	10	166

Estimated 521,892 HHs practice aquaculture  $\approx$  16% of population

# Conclusion

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- Supply side approach to estimate the nutrient productivity of diverse farming systems in Southwest Bangladesh
- Include nutrition sensitive metric for agricultural productivity, expressed as production of kcals, protein, and micronutrients, relative to human nutritional requirements (AEs/ha)

**Main finding:** IAA can be beneficial for both economic and nutritional productivity

- We use this finding to identify and promote crop combinations to optimize both outcomes

# Thank You



This work was undertaken

In partnership with



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