

# Nutritional study in rural households

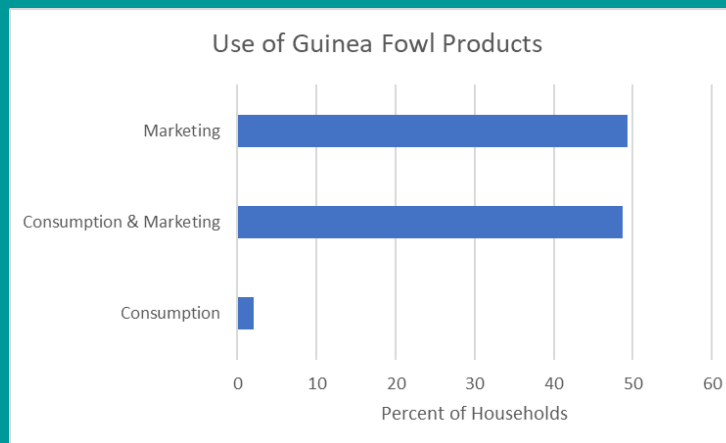
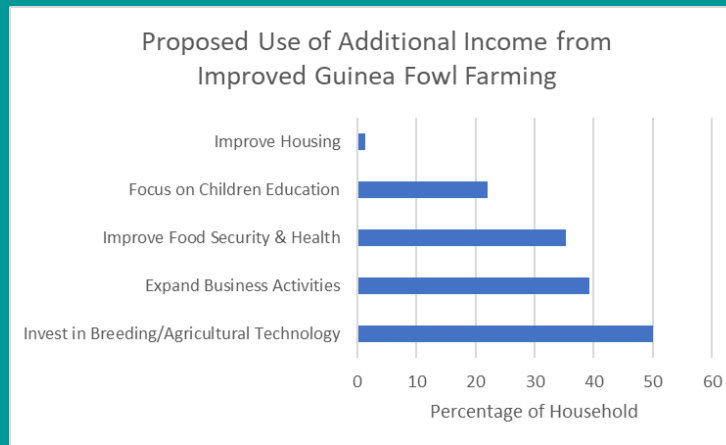
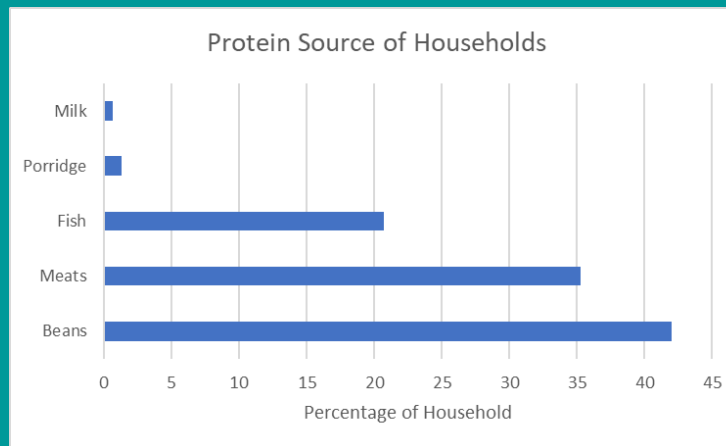
A.K. Anderson, A.J. Nianogo, S. Some, S. Pousga, W.S. Kisaalita

## Introduction

- Wasting and stunting continue to be a public health problem in Africa, while other countries have made important strides reducing their prevalence
- Differences in dietary intake and composition, particularly among children accounts for the disparity
- There is therefore urgent need for innovative ways that improve diet quality, especially intake of animal source protein
- This study was to understand current practices and aspirations for expanded poultry business among mothers involved in smallholder guinea fowl farming

## Methods

1. The survey was administered to women from 150 households from eleven villages in Burkina Faso
2. All women were from households with younger children
3. A structured questionnaire with both closed- and open-ended questions was administered by a research staff



## Results

- 98.7% of the women were either married or cohabiting
- 50% of the households had 1-3 children
- 58.7% of households reported their source of income as agriculture (crops) based, while 8.7% had their income from livestock production
- Main protein source are beans/legumes(42.0%)

## Recommendations

- Encourage animal source protein in the diet, particularly for children
- Education on guinea fowl products effects on child health and development

## Research gaps

- Examine how improved guinea fowl farming affects income and resource transfer within households
- Study how guinea fowl products affect nutritional and health indicators