



NATIONAL NUTRITION CONFERENCE ETHIOPIA 2021

GENERATION AND MOBILIZATION OF NUTRITION
EVIDENCE TO TACKLE MALNUTRITION: FROM DATA TO ACTION

Camel milk is associated with less childhood stunting and underweight in pastoral community, Somali, Ethiopia

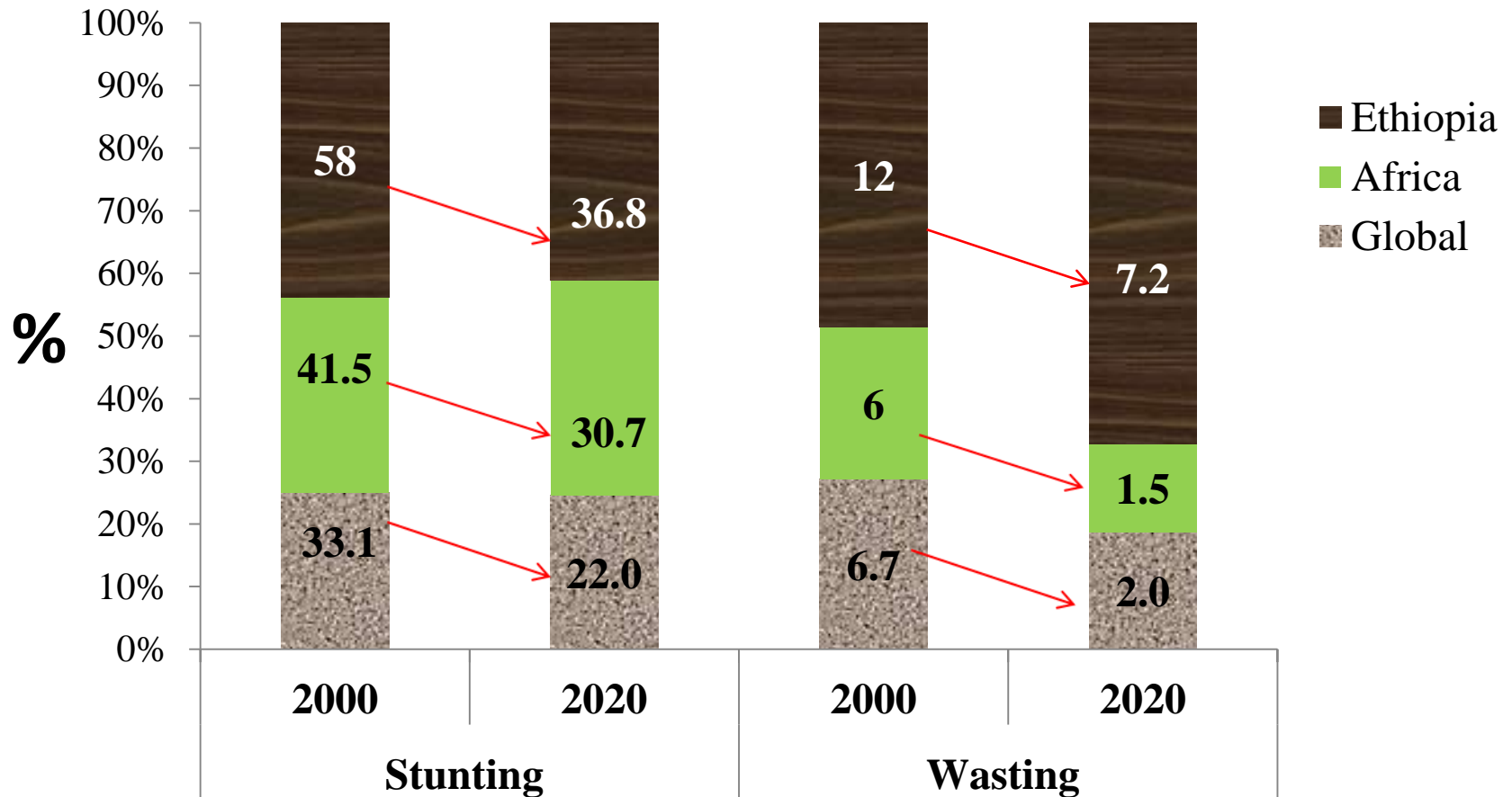
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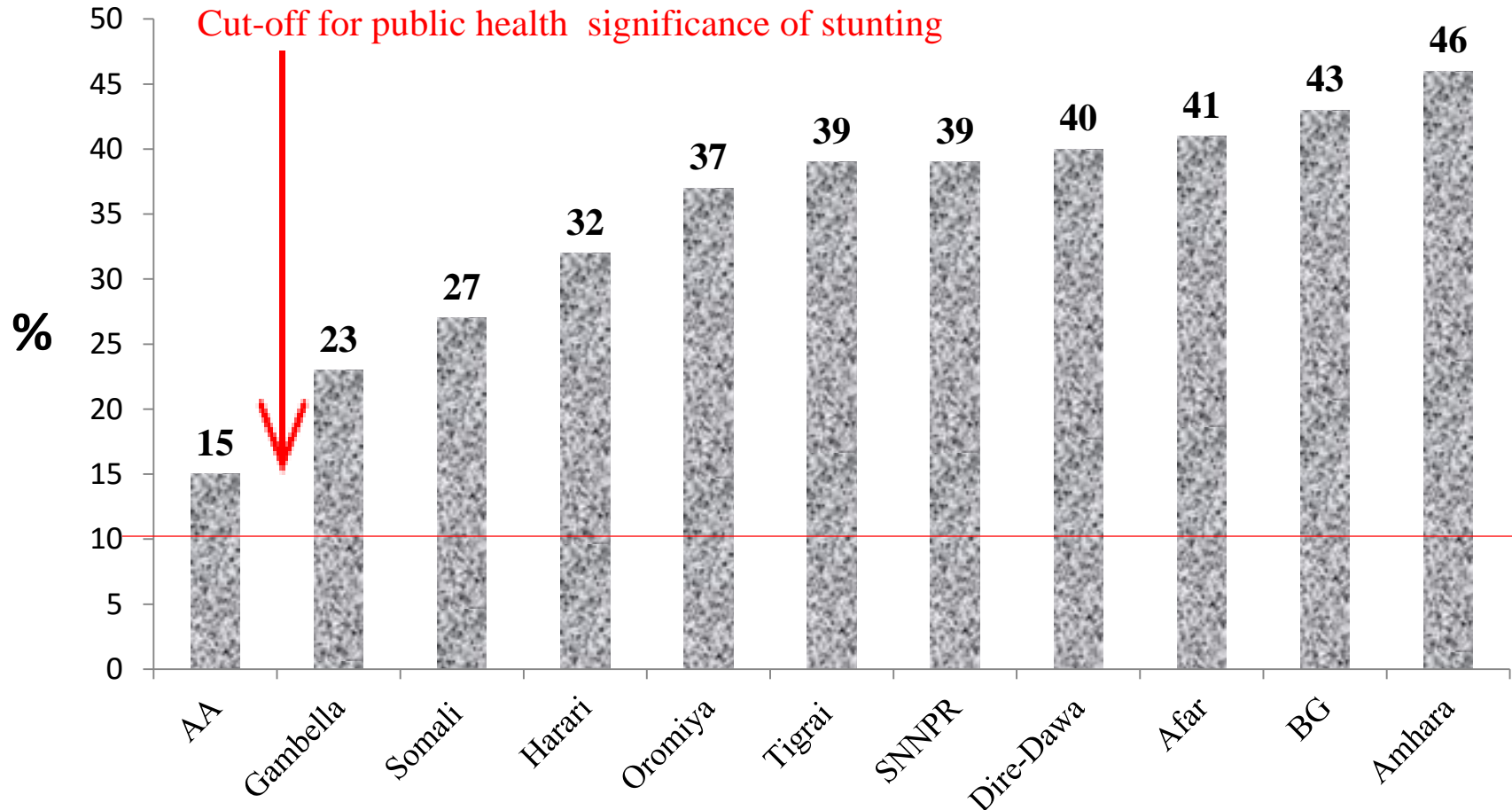
Addis Ababa, Dec 8-10, 2021

Introduction



Prevalence of <5 years children affected by stunting and wasting from 2000 and 2020

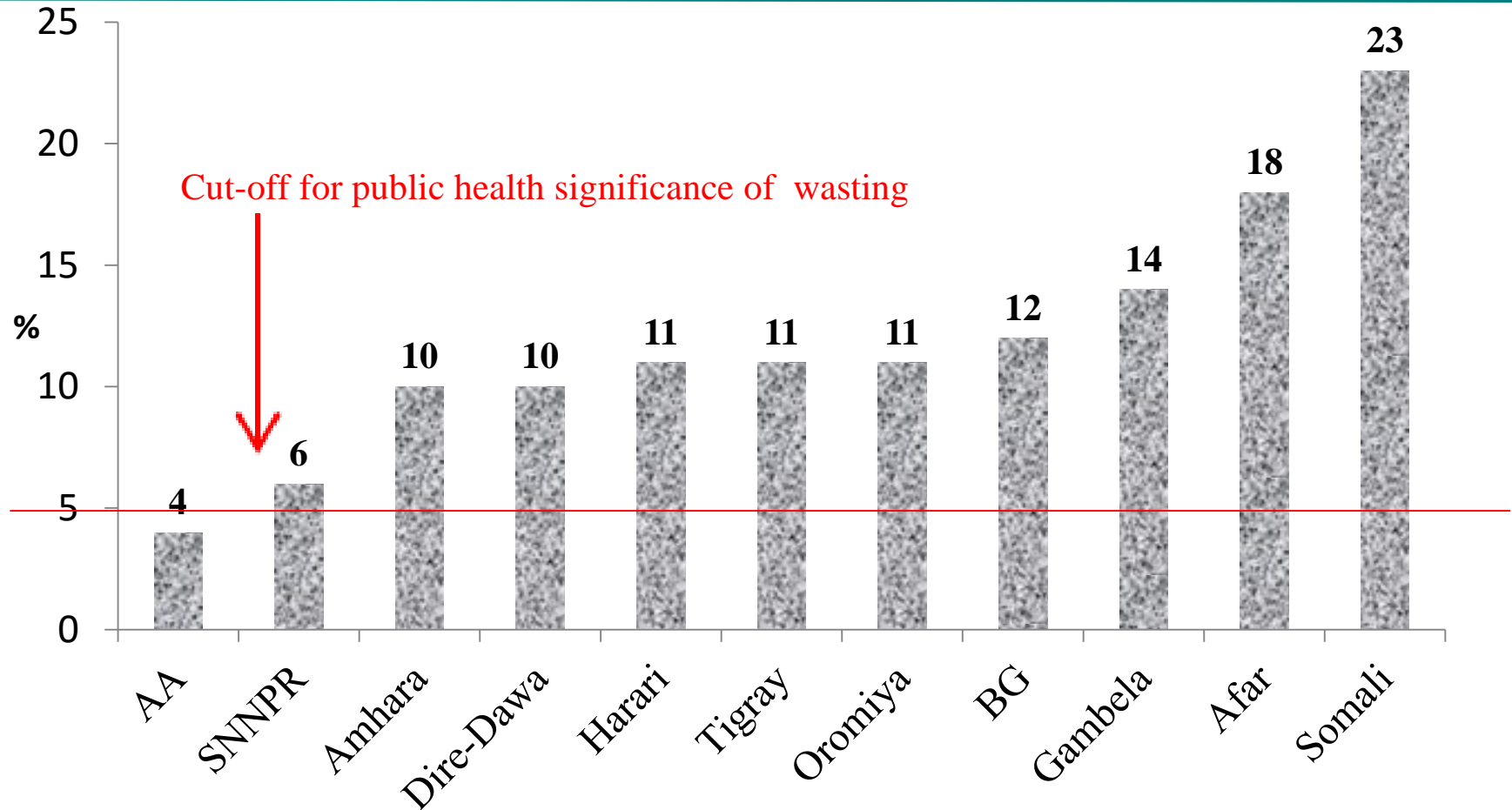
Cut-off values for public health significance



Childhood stunting in Ethiopia by region

Source: EDHS, 2016

Childhood wasting in Ethiopia by regions



Source: EDHS, 2016

Why CaM as focus of study?

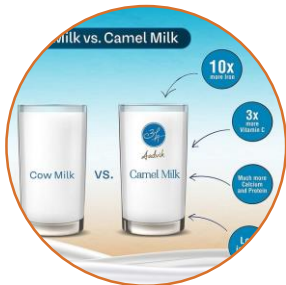


CaM is easily digestible and absorbable in the human body like breast-milk for children

(Khatoon and Najam, 2017)



CaM is easily available & accessible for pastoralists



CaM is staple beverage and rich in Fe-absorbing enhancers (i.e Vit C, whey ...)

What is the gap?

CaM: Rich in
nutrients
Anthelmintic
Antimicrobial

Staple diet
Good
production
by
pastoralist



No or limited
evidences on
relations with
childhood growth
failures and policy
inputs

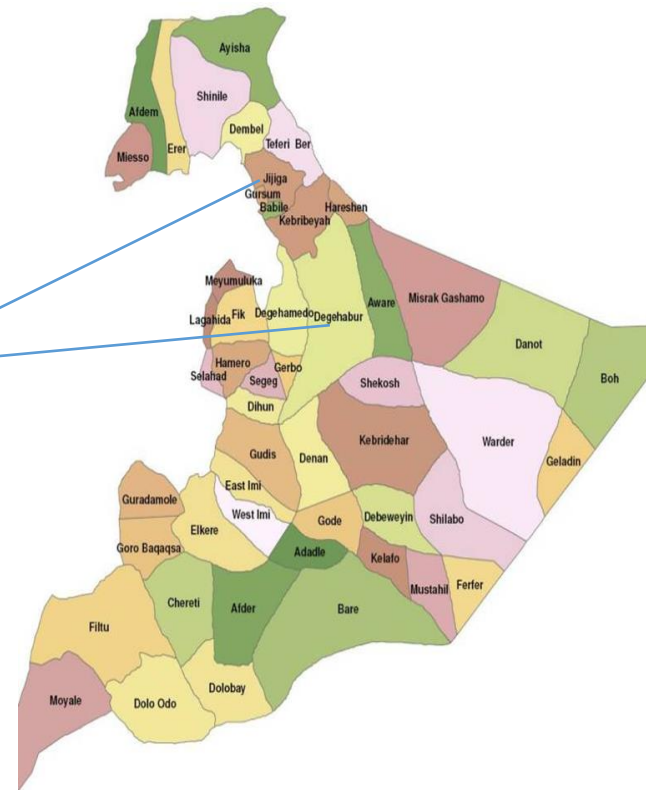
Objectives

- Determine the prevalence of childhood growth failures
- Compare anthropometric measurements of pre-schoolers consuming camel and bovine milk
- Identify predictors of childhood growth failures among pre-schoolers

Method: Study setting

The study was conducted at Fafan and Jerar zones

Degahabour and Harorays districts

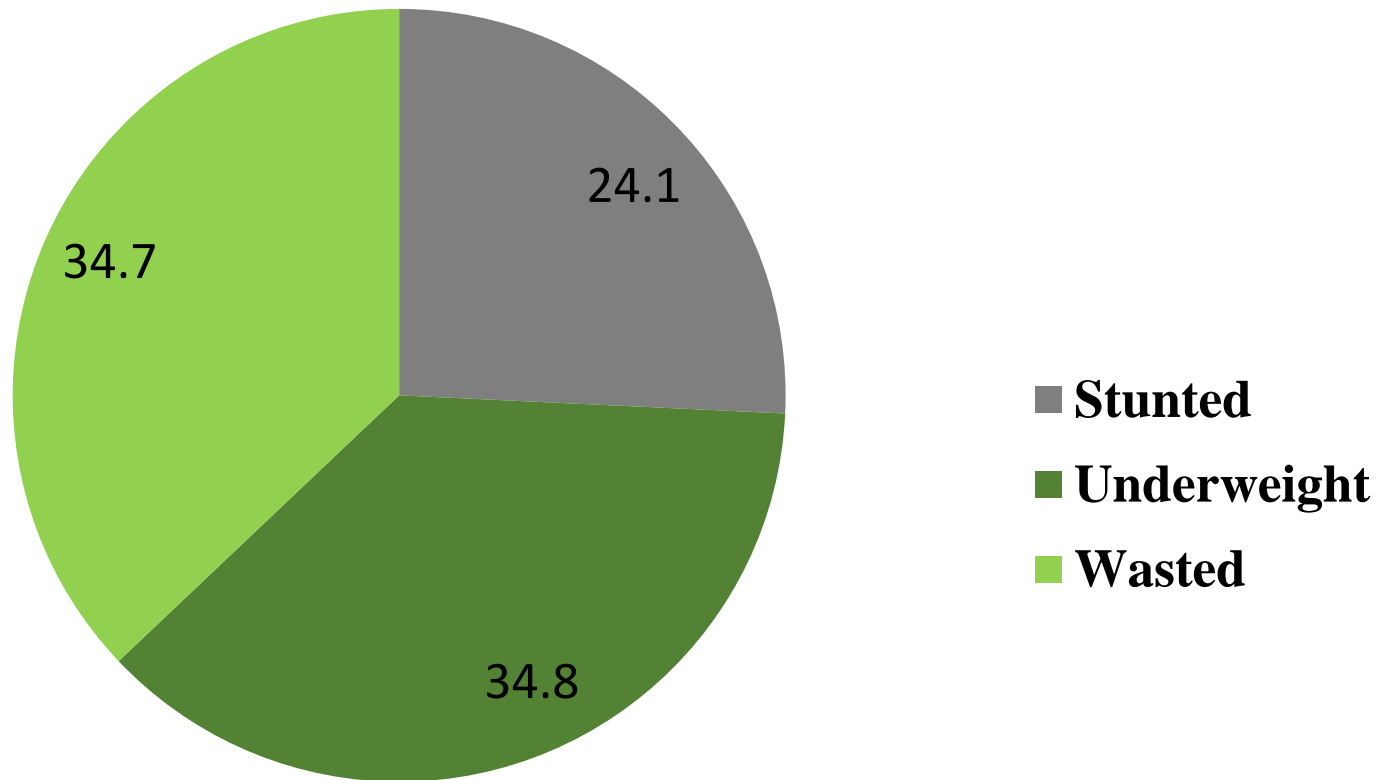


Method: Study design

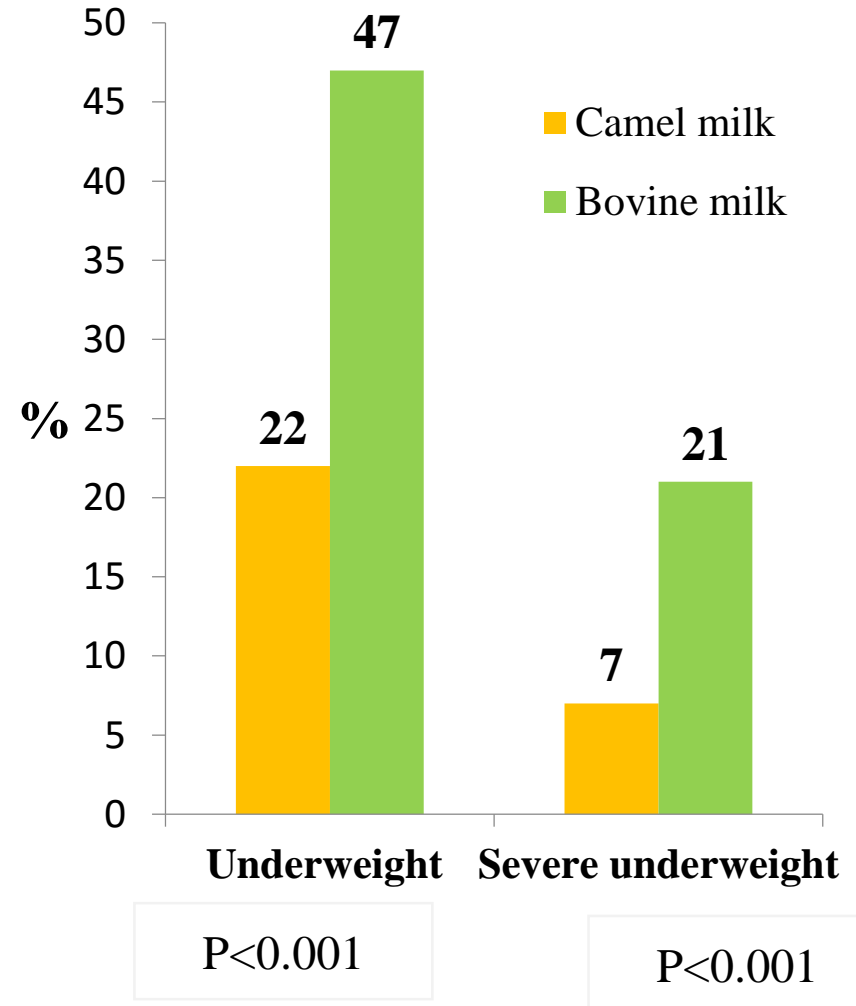
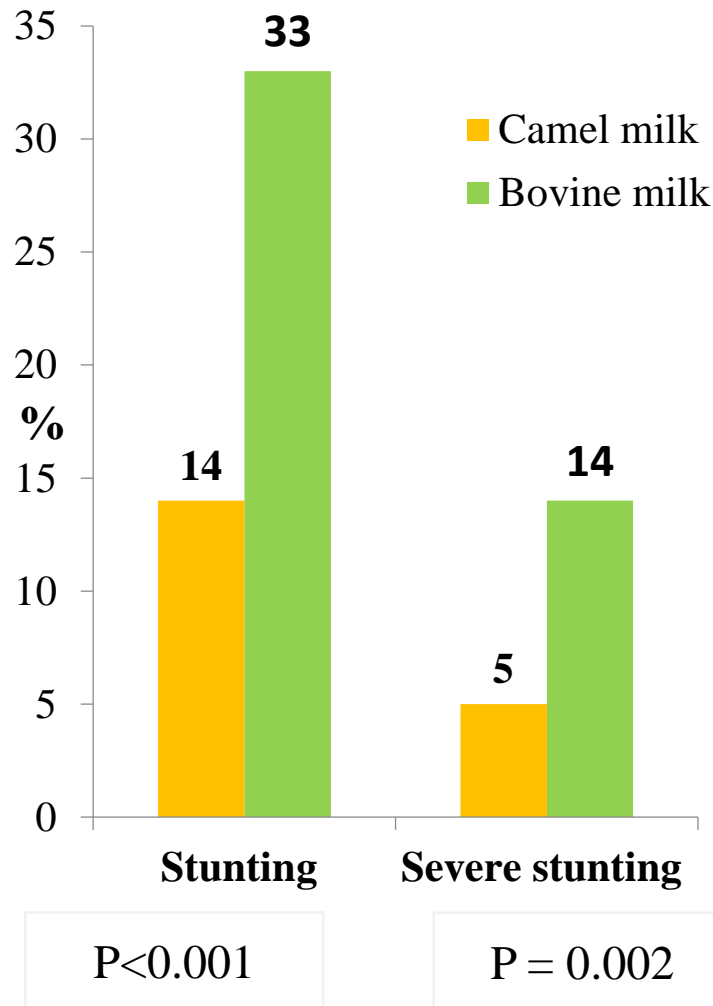
- Cross-sectional study used
- Data collection period: Nov-Dec, 2018
- Estimated sample size
 - CaM households [n = 203 children]
 - BM households [n = 203 children]
- Actual sample – 388 children aged 24-59 months
 - CaM household [n = 185]
 - BM household [n = 203]

Results

Prevalence of childhood growth failures



Prevalence of stunting and underweight by milk type



Predictors of childhood growth failures

Characteristics

Stunting	<i>Predictor category</i>	AOR	95%CI	P-value
Factors remaining in model				
Anaemia status	Anaemic	4.22	2.23, 7.98	≤0.0001
Sex of child	Female	0.57	0.34, 0.94	0.03
Milk source consumed	BM	2.10	1.22, 3.61	0.007

Underweight

Factors remaining in model				
Milk source consumed	BM	1.97	1.20, 3.24	0.008
Anaemia status	Anaemic	2.27	1.38, 3.72	0.001
Drinking water source	Unimproved water	1.91	1.19, 3.07	0.007

Conclusions

1

- Children who consumed CaM had lower prevalence of stunting and underweight than BM consumers

2

- Children who consumed BM and anemic had higher odds of being stunted and underweight than those who were CaM consumers and non-anemic children

3

- Children who drank unimproved water source were more likely to be underweight than those who drinking improved water sources

Recommendation

1

- Promoting and enhancing the consumption of CaM in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to improve growth

2

- Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders and parents on the importance of CaM feeding for children

3

- Strengthening a collaborative work with governmental & NGOs to promote CaM in pastoralist area

Acknowledgement



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SNFST

Families

Friends