STUDY PROTOCOL

Impact of livestock interventions on maternal and child nutrition outcomes in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis protocol [version 1; peer review: 1 approved with reservations]

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Abstract
The challenge of undernutrition (stunting and wasting) still remains a major health concern in children below 5 years of age in Africa, with the continent accounting for more than one third of all stunted children and more than one quarter of all wasted children globally. Despite the growing evidence on the role of agriculture interventions in improving nutrition, empirical evidence on the impact of livestock intervention on nutrition in Africa is scant. This review is aimed at determining whether livestock interventions are effective in reducing undernutrition in children below five years of age and in pregnant and lactating women in Africa. The review will be conducted according to PRISMA guidelines. Major electronic databases will be searched and complemented with grey and non-indexed literature from google and google scholar, and expert consultation for additional articles and reports. PICO criteria will be used while employing search strategies including MeSH, Boolean search operators and truncation/wildcard symbol to narrow or broaden the search. Articles on effect of livestock interventions on maternal and child nutrition conducted in Africa that meet the set inclusion criteria will be included in the review after critical appraisal.

Open Peer Review

Invited Reviewers

1

version 1
08 Jan 2021

1. Nazia Binte Ali, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), Dhaka, Bangladesh

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.
by two independent reviewers. A standardized form will be used to
extract data from included studies. The extracted data will be
summarized and synthesized both qualitatively and quantitatively and
key outcomes presented. Evidence generated from the systematic
review and meta-analysis will be important for guiding nutrition
sensitive livestock interventions and policies on nutrition
programming, specifically on how to leverage on livestock
interventions to reduce the burden of undernutrition.

**Keywords**
Livestock interventions, Malnutrition, Under-five children, Systematic
review, Africa

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**Competing interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

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Introduction
Undernutrition (stunting and wasting) remains a serious public health concern in Africa. Globally, the continent accounted for more than one third of stunted children (58.7 million, 39%) and more than one quarter of wasted children (13.8 million, 27%) in 2018. To combat and address the challenge of undernutrition and contribute to the progress of attaining Sustainable Development Goal 2 of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, holistic, multifaceted strategies employing both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions are required. Additionally, more efforts are needed in building more resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems for improved nutrition.

Agriculture including livestock plays a key role as a source of food and nutrition security and livelihoods for a majority of rural households in sub-Saharan Africa. In the last two decades, several reviews have been conducted to assess the contribution/impact of general agriculture interventions (home gardening for fruits and vegetables, aquaculture, livestock production, cash crops and biofortified crops) on nutrition. These reviews have documented the growing evidence on the role of agriculture interventions in improving nutrition and identified some of the pathways through which agriculture interventions can contribute to nutrition. Animal-source foods (ASF) are a rich source of bioavailable nutrients that play an important role in reducing risk of protein malnutrition. In the context of arid and semi-arid areas with limited potential for crop agriculture, the role of livestock and ASF in supporting the livelihood and nutrition of pastoralist communities is especially critical.

The impact pathways through which livestock interventions may influence human nutrition include: (1) Increased production and consumption of animal source foods and hence dietary diversity at household and individual level (2) Increased household level income through sale of livestock products which in turn translates into increased access to dietary diversity. Livestock interventions such as dairy programs, small livestock rearing, backyard poultry production, breed improvement, fisheries, livestock transfer programs, livestock feeds improvement and livestock value chains programs have a potential to positively influence improved dietary diversity at household level and possibly impacting the individual nutritional outcomes. However, empirical data on the net contribution of livestock intervention on nutrition in Africa is scant.

This review is aimed at collating, synthesizing and documenting all available evidence on the linkages between livestock interventions and nutrition outcomes in Africa. Evidence generated from the systematic review and meta-analysis will be important for guiding nutrition sensitive livestock interventions and policies on nutrition programming, specifically on how to leverage on livestock interventions to reduce the burden of undernutrition.

Review question
Are livestock interventions effective in reducing undernutrition in children below five years of age and in pregnant and lactating women in Africa?

Objectives of this review are to
1. Assess the available evidence on impact of livestock interventions on maternal and child nutrition outcomes in Africa and identify data gaps
2. Determine the characteristics of livestock interventions that improve nutrition outcomes
3. Estimate the pooled effect of livestock interventions to improve nutrition outcomes
4. Evaluate the type of livestock interventions more effective in improving nutrition outcomes

Methods
The systematic review will be conducted following the guidelines suggested in the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) statement. The review protocol has been registered in the international prospective register of systematic reviews (PROSPERO), protocol registration number CRD42020203843 on 14th September 2020.

Definitions
Livestock interventions – all livestock related interventions or programmes with an objective of increasing production diversity, access and consumption of animal source foods (ASFs) and income generation to the households. Such interventions include provision of livestock feed, provision of animal health care, provision of water, provision of shelter, and training/extension services.

Livestock – all domesticated animals such as cattle, camels, goats, sheep, pigs, other small ruminants, poultry/chicken, fish and bees

Literature search and study selection
Major electronic databases including PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science will be searched by two independent reviewers to identify relevant peer-reviewed publications and reports. Grey and non-indexed literature from Google and Google Scholar will also be included. All the reference lists of all papers identified through the database searches and relevant papers and reports considered will be reviewed and “forward citation” tool in Google Scholar will be applied to find papers that cited these studies to complement the search. Reference lists of previous systematic reviews conducted on similar study themes will also be reviewed. Experts in this field and study investigators will also be consulted for any additional papers or reports which may not have been captured through the online search.

Search strategy will be based on key words formulated according to the population/patient/problem, intervention/indicator/
exposure, comparison/control, outcome (PICO) format. These key words will be generated through a preliminary general search in major electronic databases to identify most used key words in the publications. Boolean operators’ terms “AND”, “OR” and “NOT” will be used to connect the search terms to either narrow or broaden the search. Truncation/wildcard symbol (*) will also be used for words where variations may be possible (Table 1).

Inclusion and exclusion criteria
Studies will be screened against a set inclusion and exclusion criteria to determine and assess their relevance for inclusion in the systematic review (Table 2).

Data management
The search results will be uploaded to Rayyan QCRI a web and mobile app for systematic reviews that facilitates collaboration.

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**Table 1. Key words and search terms to be used in database searches.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Child OR Infant OR Pediatric OR “young adult” OR Preschool OR Pregnant OR Woman OR Women OR Lactating OR Breastfeeding OR Adolescent OR toddler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Trial OR Programme OR Intervention OR Experiment OR Supplementation OR Implementation OR Feed OR Consumption OR “Livestock production” OR “livestock ownership” OR Pastoral OR Livestock OR Cattle OR Camel OR Goat OR Sheep OR Small ruminant OR Poultry OR Chicken OR Fish OR Aquaculture OR fish pod OR Pig OR Meat OR Beef OR mutton OR Pork OR dairy OR egg OR honey OR “animal source food” OR “animal products” OR “foods of animal origin” OR “nutrition sensitive agriculture” OR value chain OR Beekeeping OR “animal health care” OR water OR shelter OR training OR extension services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Nutrition OR nutrition status OR nutrition outcome OR Growth OR Linear Growth OR Malnutrition OR Undernutrition OR Stunting OR Wasting OR underweight OR Micronutrient OR micronutrient status OR anemia OR hemoglobin OR hemoglobin OR folate OR vitamin OR Vitamin A OR Vitamin B12 OR iron OR Ferritin OR zinc OR calcium OR MUAC OR anthropometric OR Height-for-age OR Weight-for-height OR Weight-for-age OR dietary diversity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical location</td>
<td>Developing Countries OR Africa OR Africa, Northern OR Africa South of the Sahara OR Sub-Saharan Africa OR Africa, Central OR Africa, Eastern OR Africa, Southern OR Africa, Western OR Algeria OR Angola OR Benin OR Botswana OR Burkina Faso OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR Cape Verde OR Central African Republic OR Chad OR Comoros OR Congo OR “Cote d’Ivoire” OR Djibouti OR “Democratic Republic of the Congo” OR Egypt OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Gabon OR Gambia OR Ghana OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Kenya OR Lesotho OR Liberia OR Libya OR Madagascar OR Malawi OR Mali OR Mauritania OR Mauritius OR Morocco OR Mozambique OR Namibia OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Rwanda OR Senegal OR Seychelles OR Sierra Leone OR Somalia OR South Africa OR Sudan OR Swaziland OR Tanzania OR Togo OR Tunisia OR Uganda OR Zambia OR Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUAC – mid-upper arm circumference

**Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria to be used to assess study eligibility.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Include</th>
<th>Exclude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Studies conducted in Africa</td>
<td>Studies conducted in other continents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Children below 5 years, OR pregnant women OR Lactating women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Livestock interventions contributing to production and consumption of animal source foods (milk, meat, eggs and fish) and livestock value chains</td>
<td>Crop agriculture Biofortification Home gardening Irrigation programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Nutrition outcomes including; anthropometry (weight-for-age z-score, height-for-age z-score, weigh-for-height z-score, MUAC, micronutrient status and health related outcomes</td>
<td>Health outcomes not directly related to nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication date</td>
<td>Any date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication type</td>
<td>Peer reviewed articles and online reports</td>
<td>Unpublished reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study designs</td>
<td>Experimental, quasi-experimental and observational studies, cross-sectional longitudinal intervention-control comparisons and randomized field trials</td>
<td>Literature reviews Feasibility studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication language</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Other languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUAC – mid-upper arm circumference
among reviewers during the study selection process. Screening questions will be developed and tested based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria prior to the start of the screening process.

A two-stage screening process will be employed in all the retrieved articles from the database searches;

i. Titles/abstracts will be screened by two independent reviewers for relevance to the review question

ii. Full texts of possible relevant articles will be reviewed by two independent reviewers to ascertain if the methods used in the studies selected at stage one adheres to the set methodological standards for the review and exclude those that do not meet the criteria. Only articles where there is concurrence between the two reviewers will be included in the review and will qualify for data extraction. Disagreements between the two reviewers will be discussed with a third reviewer and consensus reached.

Data abstraction and synthesis
For those articles found relevant after full text review, data will be extracted using a pre-prepared excel spreadsheet template (extended data). Variables to be extracted are described in Table 3.

The data extracted will be summarized and synthesized both qualitatively and quantitatively and key outcomes presented. For the qualitative data, a summary of key outcomes will be provided using Excel. For the quantitative synthesis statistical software RevMan 5.1 will be used. The primary outcome measure will be the nutrition status of children below five years and women of child bearing age and will be measured through micronutrient status or anthropometry (stunting, wasting and underweight). The intermediate outcome measure will be dietary diversity, incomes and morbidity.

Homogeneity in reporting metrics of the included studies will be assessed. If a sufficient number of studies reporting on effect of livestock interventions on nutrition are identified and there is consistency in reporting metrics, a meta-analysis will be conducted on this subset of studies. Pooled/summary effect estimate of livestock interventions will be calculated using relative risk ratios (RR) and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals. The percentage of variations across the studies and their impact on the meta-analysis will be quantified by calculating and reporting the statistical measure of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>The lead author of the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>The year the study was published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Study geographical location</td>
<td>The country study was done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Full title of the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Publication type</td>
<td>Peer reviewed journal article, report or student thesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Study design</td>
<td>Experimental, quasi-experimental or observational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Study participants</td>
<td>Study population characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Overall sample size</td>
<td>Number of study participants included in the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Exposure measure</td>
<td>For observational studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Intervention type</td>
<td>For experimental studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Outcome measured</td>
<td>Micronutrient status and anthropometry – height-for-age(stunting), weight-for-height(wasting) and weight-for-age(underweight) Dietary diversity, income and morbidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Intermediate outcome measured</td>
<td>The difference in nutrition outcomes between intervention and control groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>Measures of statistical significance used and their corresponding values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Study findings</td>
<td>Summary of key study findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Study limitations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
heterogeneity ($I^2$ statistic) and obtaining a summary estimate of the effect of livestock interventions on nutrition. For the studies included in the quantitative synthesis, a fixed and random effect models will be used to calculate the RR and 95% CI based on the level of heterogeneity ($I^2$ statistic)\cite{21,22}. If high levels of heterogeneity are detected ($I^2>=50\%$ or $P<0.1$) we will perform a sub-group analysis to determine and explain the source of heterogeneity. If heterogeneity is substantial, a meta-analysis will not be performed but rather a narrative, qualitative summary will be carried out with the information presented in text and tables to explain the study characteristic.

Validity/risk of bias assessment
Individual studies will be assessed for both internal and external validity. The Grades of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) guidelines\cite{27} will be used to assess study validity/risk of bias. Studies will be scored as either low, medium and high quality based on five criteria; counterfactual analysis, sample size and power calculations, nutrition outcome assessment, intermediate outcome assessment and confounding bias assessment. Overall assessment of risk of bias for each study will be determined through weighted judgement of the established criteria.

Presentation of results
Data summarized and synthesized using qualitative methods will be presented inform of summary tables of key outcomes together with a narrative description of the studies using excel.

For the quantitative analysis (meta-analysis) statistical software RevMan 5.1 will be used for analysis and the output will be presented graphically using a forest plot indicating point estimate and 95% confidence interval of observed effect for each individual study together with summary estimate and its confidence interval.

Dissemination of information
The review findings will be disseminated through open access publication of the results, as well as dissemination in seminars and workshops

Study status
We are currently piloting the study selection process

Data availability
Underlying data
No data are associated with this article

Extended data
Open Science Framework: Impact of livestock interventions on maternal and child nutrition outcomes in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis protocol. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7GMHC

This project contains the following extended data:
- Data Abstraction sheet.xlsx (Study data extraction sheet)

Reporting guidelines
Open Science Framework: PRISMA-P checklist for ‘Impact of livestock interventions on maternal and child nutrition outcomes in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis protocol’ https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/7GMHC

Data are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Zero “No rights reserved” data waiver (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

References

   Reference Source
   Reference Source
   Reference Source
   PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text
   Reference Source
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Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: ?

Version 1

Reviewer Report 12 April 2021

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Nazia Binte Ali

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Many congratulations to the authors for selecting such a timely and important topic for review. The evidence generated by this paper will be important to the policymakers and researchers to identify effective modalities of livestock interventions for improving maternal and child nutrition statuses. Overall the paper is well written with well-established rationales. I have few comments on the methodology which may improve the manuscript;

1. For selecting keywords for literature search, I would suggest including MeSH terms. This will help identify all the potential keywords and will reduce the chance of missing.

2. Although it was mentioned in table 2 that any publication date will be considered, it is better to cite that in the method write up.

3. Table 2 is contradictory to the method write-up in terms of literature exclusion criteria. In the table exclusion criteria it was mentioned that unpublished reports will be excluded while in the method section it was mentioned that grey literature will be included. I suggest to clarify the inconsistencies.

4. Table 2: mentioned that feasibility studies will be excluded from this review. Feasibility studies encompass a wide range starting from pilot projects to effectiveness studies. What was the rationale behind this exclusion?

5. There is mention about using multiple search engines. In that case, the first step will be the identification and removal of duplicate literature. I suggest including duplicate identification and removal methods.

Is the rationale for, and objectives of, the study clearly described?
Yes

Is the study design appropriate for the research question?
Yes

**Are sufficient details of the methods provided to allow replication by others?**
Partly

**Are the datasets clearly presented in a useable and accessible format?**
Not applicable

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Maternal and child health and nutrition in the context of low and middle income countries

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.