
Supplementary information

Sustained intake of animal-sourced foods is associated with less stunting in young children

In the format provided by the
authors and unedited

Supplementary Appendix for *Sustained Intake of Animal Sourced Foods is Associated with Less Stunting in Young Children*

Corresponding author: Sonia Zaharia. Tufts University, United States.

Email: Sonia.Zaharia@tufts.edu

Note: The material contained herein is supplementary to the article named in the title

Table of contents

- Table S1: Summary statistics for Nepal
- Table S2: Summary statistics for Bangladesh
- Table S3: Summary statistics for Uganda
- Table S4: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)
- Table S5: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)
- Table S6: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)
- Table S7: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)
- Table S8: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)
- Table S9: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)
- Table S10: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)
- Table S11: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)
- Table S12: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)
- Table S13: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)
- Table S14: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)
- Table S15: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)
- Table S16: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)
- Table S17: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)
- Table S18: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)
- Table S19: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)
- Table S20: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)

- Table S21: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)
- Table S22: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)
- Table S23: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)
- Table S24: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Uganda)
- Table S25: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Uganda)
- Table S26: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Uganda)
- Table S27: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Uganda)
- Table S28: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)
- Table S29: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)
- Table S30: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)
- Table S31: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)
- Table S32: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Uganda)
- Table S33: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Uganda)

Table S1: Summary statistics Nepal

Variable	6 to 24 months			6 to 12 months			13 to 24 months		
	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N
Length-for-age z-score (LAZ)	-1.413	1.189	1,564	-0.988	1.120	771	-1.826	1.107	791
Child is stunted	0.295	0.456	1,564	0.157	0.364	771	0.429	0.495	791
Consumed any ASF	0.567	0.496	1,564	0.449	0.498	771	0.681	0.466	791
Consumed 1 type of ASF	0.446	0.497	1,564	0.383	0.486	771	0.507	0.500	791
Consumed 2 or more types of ASF	0.121	0.326	1,564	0.066	0.249	771	0.174	0.380	791
Consumed flesh foods (excluding fish)	0.109	0.311	1,564	0.061	0.239	771	0.155	0.363	791
Consumed eggs	0.072	0.259	1,564	0.049	0.217	771	0.095	0.293	791
Consumed dairy	0.483	0.500	1,564	0.399	0.490	771	0.564	0.496	791
Consumed fish or other aquatic products	0.042	0.200	1,564	0.012	0.107	771	0.071	0.257	791
Consumed starchy staples	0.885	0.319	1,564	0.777	0.417	771	0.990	0.100	791
Consumed dark green leafy vegetables	0.189	0.391	1,564	0.132	0.339	771	0.243	0.429	791
Consumed vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.315	0.465	1,564	0.218	0.413	771	0.410	0.492	791
Consumed other fruits and vegetables	0.483	0.500	1,564	0.214	0.410	771	0.745	0.436	791
Consumed legumes nuts and seeds	0.691	0.462	1,564	0.610	0.488	771	0.770	0.421	791
Child is currently breastfed	0.931	0.254	1,564	0.992	0.088	771	0.872	0.334	791
Child's age in months	14.983	6.538	1,564	8.626	1.757	771	21.183	1.902	791
Child is a girl	0.476	0.500	1,564	0.477	0.500	771	0.473	0.500	791
Child had diarrhea	0.288	0.453	1,564	0.374	0.484	771	0.205	0.404	791
Mother's height	150.737	5.218	1,564	150.670	5.276	771	150.813	5.167	791
Mother can read and/or write	0.463	0.499	1,564	0.464	0.499	771	0.463	0.499	791
Household has an improved latrine	0.409	0.492	1,564	0.392	0.488	771	0.426	0.495	791

Notes: The table reports summary statistics of the variables used in the analysis for the Nepal sample derived from the PoSHAN study. The unit of the data is a child-survey wave pair. The dataset is an unbalanced panel consisting of three annual surveys (2014-2016). The variable 'Length-for-age z-score (LAZ)' was computed from recumbent length (all children are under 2 years of age) and expressed as the number of standard deviations below or above the median of a reference population, adjusted for child age and sex using the WHO defined protocols. We excluded children with missing LAZ scores or with LAZ scores that had biologically implausible values ($LAZ < -5$ or $LAZ > 5$). Stunting was computed using a binary variable: a child was classified as stunted if her $LAZ < -2$ and not stunted if her $LAZ \geq -2$, as per WHO 2006 guidelines. 'Consumed any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) or not in the past 24h, where we aggregated meat and meat products, fish, eggs and dairy in the category ASF. 'Consumed 1 type of ASF' and 'Consumed 2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Similar binary variables were created for the separate food categories eggs, dairy, flesh foods, fish and other aquatic products, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, and legumes, nuts and seeds. 'Child is currently breastfed' is a binary variable that indicates if the child was breastfed at the time of the interview. 'Child is a girl' is a binary variable that indicates if the child is a girl. 'Child had diarrhea' is a binary variable equal to one if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks. 'Mother's height' is reported in cm. 'Mother can read and/or write' is a binary variable that indicates if the mother can read and/or write. 'Household has an improved latrine' is a dummy equal to one if the household had an improved latrine.

Table S2: Summary statistics Bangladesh

Variable	6 to 24 months			6 to 12 months			13 to 24 months		
	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N
Length-for-age z-score (LAZ)	-1.283	1.138	2,413	-0.988	1.165	764	-1.418	1.098	1,646
Child is stunted	0.255	0.436	2,413	0.185	0.388	764	0.287	0.453	1,646
Consumed any ASF	0.758	0.428	2,413	0.649	0.478	764	0.808	0.394	1,646
Consumed 1 type of ASF	0.403	0.491	2,413	0.419	0.494	764	0.396	0.489	1,646
Consumed 2 or more types of ASF	0.355	0.479	2,413	0.230	0.421	764	0.413	0.492	1,646
Consumed flesh foods (excluding fish)	0.140	0.347	2,413	0.118	0.323	764	0.150	0.357	1,646
Consumed eggs	0.339	0.473	2,413	0.247	0.432	764	0.380	0.485	1,646
Consumed dairy	0.364	0.481	2,413	0.331	0.471	764	0.378	0.485	1,646
Consumed fish or other aquatic products	0.417	0.493	2,413	0.270	0.444	764	0.486	0.500	1,646
Consumed starchy staples	0.916	0.278	2,413	0.789	0.408	764	0.974	0.158	1,646
Consumed legumes nuts and seeds	0.266	0.442	2,413	0.166	0.373	764	0.312	0.464	1,646
Consumed any fruit and vegetables	0.844	0.363	2,413	0.654	0.476	764	0.932	0.252	1,646
Child is currently breastfed	0.970	0.171	2,413	0.984	0.124	764	0.964	0.187	1,646
Child's age in months	15.126	5.017	2,413	9.241	2.006	764	17.864	3.382	1,646
Child is a girl	0.494	0.500	2,413	0.495	0.500	764	0.495	0.500	1,646
Child had diarrhea	0.079	0.270	2,413	0.063	0.243	764	0.087	0.282	1,646
Mother's height in cm	151.746	5.311	2,413	151.738	5.344	764	151.755	5.298	1,646
Caregiver's years of education	7.458	3.493	2,413	7.458	3.501	764	7.461	3.485	1,646
Household has an improved latrine	0.393	0.489	2,413	0.390	0.488	764	0.396	0.489	1,646

Notes: The table reports summary statistics of the variables used in the analysis for the Bangladesh sample derived from the BAHNR study. The unit of the data is a child-survey wave pair. The dataset is an unbalanced panel consisting of three bi-annual surveys (2016-2017). The variable 'Length-for-age z-score' was computed from recumbent length (all children are under 2 years of age) and expressed as the number of standard deviations below or above the median of a reference population, adjusted for child age and sex using the WHO defined protocols. We excluded children with missing LAZ scores or with LAZ scores that had biologically implausible values ($LAZ < -5$ or $LAZ > 5$). Stunting was computed using a binary variable: a child was classified as stunted if her $LAZ < -2$ and not stunted if her $LAZ \geq -2$, as per WHO 2006 guidelines. 'Consumed any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) or not in the past 24h, where we aggregated meat and meat products, fish, eggs and dairy in the category ASF. 'Consumed 1 type of ASF' and 'Consumed 2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Similar binary variables were created for the separate food categories eggs, dairy, flesh foods, fish and other aquatic products, starchy staples, fruits and vegetables, and legumes, nuts and seeds. 'Child is currently breastfed' is a binary variable that indicates if the child was breastfed at the time of the interview. 'Child is a girl' is a binary variable that indicates if the child is a girl. 'Child had diarrhea' is a binary variable equal to one if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks. 'Mother's height' is reported in cm. 'Household has an improved latrine' is a dummy equal to one if the household had an improved latrine.

Table S3: Summary statistics Uganda

Variable	6 to 24 months			6 to 12 months			13 to 24 months		
	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N	Mean	Sd	N
Length-for-age z-score (LAZ)	-1.146	1.452	2,348	-0.656	1.425	790	-1.455	1.366	1,431
Child is stunted	0.263	0.440	2,348	0.163	0.370	790	0.326	0.469	1,431
Consumed any ASF	0.228	0.420	2,348	0.206	0.405	790	0.234	0.424	1,431
Consumed 1 type of ASF	0.203	0.402	2,348	0.178	0.383	790	0.211	0.408	1,431
Consumed 2 or more types of ASF	0.025	0.157	2,348	0.028	0.165	790	0.023	0.150	1,431
Consumed flesh foods (excluding fish)	0.065	0.247	2,348	0.049	0.217	790	0.071	0.257	1,431
Consumed eggs	0.021	0.143	2,253	0.020	0.139	760	0.021	0.144	1,375
Consumed dairy	0.115	0.319	2,348	0.104	0.305	790	0.116	0.320	1,431
Consumed fish or other aquatic products	0.058	0.234	2,316	0.067	0.249	781	0.055	0.227	1,409
Consumed starchy staples	0.819	0.385	2,348	0.754	0.431	790	0.862	0.345	1,431
Consumed dark green leafy vegetables	0.282	0.450	2,348	0.256	0.437	790	0.310	0.462	1,431
Consumed vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.200	0.400	2,348	0.154	0.362	790	0.228	0.420	1,431
Consumed other fruits and vegetables	0.076	0.265	2,348	0.070	0.255	790	0.078	0.269	1,431
Consumed legumes nuts and seeds	0.628	0.483	2,348	0.567	0.496	790	0.655	0.475	1,431
Child is currently breastfed	0.868	0.339	2,348	0.978	0.145	790	0.802	0.398	1,431
Child's age in months	14.519	4.935	2,348	9.278	1.959	790	17.691	3.143	1,431
Child is a girl	0.499	0.500	2,348	0.518	0.500	790	0.487	0.500	1,431
Child had diarrhea	0.225	0.418	2,348	0.276	0.447	790	0.197	0.398	1,431
Mother's height	160.355	6.671	2,348	160.162	6.380	790	160.408	6.883	1,431
Caregiver's years of education	4.281	3.028	2,348	4.246	3.054	790	4.270	3.046	1,431
Household has an improved latrine	0.024	0.154	2,348	0.025	0.157	790	0.022	0.146	1,431

Notes: The table reports summary statistics of the variables used in the analysis for the Uganda sample derived from the Uganda panel study. The unit of the data is a child-survey wave pair. The dataset is an unbalanced panel consisting of three biennial surveys (2012-2016). The variable 'Length-for-age z-score' was computed from recumbent length (all children are under 2 years of age) and expressed as the number of standard deviations below or above the median of a reference population, adjusted for child age and sex using the WHO defined protocols. We excluded children with missing LAZ scores or with LAZ scores that had biologically implausible values ($LAZ < -5$ or $LAZ > 5$). Stunting was computed using a binary variable: a child was classified as stunted if her $LAZ < -2$ and not stunted if her $LAZ \geq -2$, as per WHO 2006 guidelines. 'Consumed any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) or not in the past 24h, where we aggregated meat and meat products, fish, eggs and dairy in the category ASF. 'Consumed 1 type of ASF' and 'Consumed 2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Similar binary variables were created for the separate food categories eggs, dairy, flesh foods, fish and other aquatic products, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, and legumes, nuts and seeds. 'Child is currently breastfed' is a binary variable that indicates if the child was breastfed at the time of the interview. 'Child is a girl' is a binary variable that indicates if the child is a girl. 'Child had diarrhea' is a binary variable equal to one if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks. 'Mother's height' is reported in cm. 'Household has an improved latrine' is a dummy equal to one if the household had an improved latrine.

Table S4: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)

	Lagged consumption		Lagged and contemporaneous consumption	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	0.258** (0.094)		0.243** (0.094)	
Any ASF			-0.019 (0.092)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		0.255** (0.102)		0.241** (0.104)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		0.284 (0.163)		0.269 (0.165)
1 type of ASF				-0.068 (0.093)
2 or more types of ASF				0.148 (0.106)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.018 (0.106)	0.019 (0.106)	0.017 (0.113)	0.021 (0.112)
Starchy staples			-0.323 (0.180)	-0.311 (0.205)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	0.097 (0.098)	0.095 (0.092)	0.067 (0.092)	0.059 (0.086)
Dark green leafy vegetables			0.143 (0.080)	0.136 (0.084)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.040 (0.064)	0.039 (0.062)	0.023 (0.057)	0.026 (0.056)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables			0.168** (0.053)	0.152** (0.050)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.099 (0.099)	0.096 (0.101)	0.103 (0.080)	0.088 (0.074)
Other fruits and vegetables			0.138 (0.122)	0.138 (0.115)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.089 (0.073)	0.088 (0.075)	0.066 (0.073)	0.063 (0.075)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			0.094 (0.088)	0.092 (0.083)
Child is currently breastfed	0.010 (0.065)	0.010 (0.064)	-0.013 (0.069)	-0.007 (0.063)
Age	0.367 (2.818)	0.356 (2.815)	1.368 (2.359)	1.608 (2.357)
Age ²	-0.027 (0.142)	-0.027 (0.142)	-0.075 (0.117)	-0.087 (0.118)
Age ³	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
Child is a girl	-0.065 (0.078)	-0.065 (0.078)	-0.069 (0.076)	-0.071 (0.078)
Mother's height	0.056*** (0.004)	0.056*** (0.004)	0.056*** (0.003)	0.055*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.098 (0.067)	-0.098 (0.069)	-0.113* (0.059)	-0.116* (0.062)
Mother can read and/or write	0.288*** (0.059)	0.288*** (0.058)	0.272*** (0.060)	0.273*** (0.059)
Household has an improved latrine	0.137* (0.059)	0.137** (0.059)	0.114 (0.064)	0.104 (0.064)
Adj. R ²	0.206	0.205	0.213	0.216
N	787	787	787	787
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, one year earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, a binary variable indicating whether the mother can read and/or write, the mother's height (in cm), a dummy variable equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S5: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)

	Lagged consumption		Lagged and contemporaneous consumption	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	-0.099** (0.031)		-0.092** (0.029)	
Any ASF			0.005 (0.041)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		-0.092** (0.036)		-0.085** (0.034)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		-0.159*** (0.035)		-0.151*** (0.032)
1 type of ASF				0.022 (0.036)
2 or more types of ASF				-0.047 (0.065)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.016 (0.027)	0.015 (0.027)	0.016 (0.025)	0.015 (0.029)
Starchy staples			0.020 (0.153)	0.021 (0.145)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	-0.040 (0.052)	-0.036 (0.053)	-0.033 (0.051)	-0.027 (0.051)
Dark green leafy vegetables			-0.047 (0.049)	-0.044 (0.051)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	-0.041 (0.030)	-0.040 (0.028)	-0.033 (0.025)	-0.033 (0.025)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables			-0.083* (0.039)	-0.076* (0.037)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.026 (0.030)	0.033 (0.033)	0.027 (0.025)	0.038 (0.025)
Other fruits and vegetables			-0.040 (0.068)	-0.042 (0.065)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.028 (0.044)	-0.025 (0.044)	-0.016 (0.044)	-0.013 (0.044)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			-0.069 (0.050)	-0.069 (0.047)
Child is currently breastfed	0.008 (0.065)	0.009 (0.064)	0.018 (0.068)	0.017 (0.064)
Age	3.800** (1.433)	3.825** (1.466)	3.418** (1.245)	3.358** (1.303)
Age ²	-0.180** (0.074)	-0.181** (0.075)	-0.162** (0.063)	-0.159** (0.067)
Age ³	0.003* (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)	0.003** (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.049 (0.050)	0.048 (0.050)	0.049 (0.049)	0.050 (0.050)
Mother's height	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.018*** (0.003)
Child had diarrhea	0.034 (0.042)	0.032 (0.042)	0.039 (0.039)	0.038 (0.040)
Mother can read and/or write	-0.076** (0.024)	-0.077** (0.025)	-0.067** (0.028)	-0.068* (0.031)
Household has an improved latrine	-0.045 (0.039)	-0.045 (0.038)	-0.034 (0.043)	-0.032 (0.041)
Adj. R ²	0.115	0.115	0.121	0.122
N	787	787	787	787
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, one year earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, a binary variable indicating whether the mother can read and/or write, the mother's height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S6: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)

	Lagged		Lagged and contemporaneous	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	0.246** (0.089)		0.234** (0.089)	
Any ASF			-0.042 (0.090)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		0.247** (0.096)		0.237** (0.098)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		0.237 (0.166)		0.226 (0.169)
1 type of ASF				-0.081 (0.089)
2 or more types of ASF				0.107 (0.113)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.023 (0.112)	0.023 (0.111)	0.019 (0.117)	0.021 (0.117)
Starchy staples			-0.289* (0.139)	-0.275 (0.163)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	0.092 (0.100)	0.093 (0.097)	0.063 (0.094)	0.063 (0.091)
Dark green leafy vegetables			0.152* (0.081)	0.146 (0.084)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.006 (0.066)	0.006 (0.065)	-0.012 (0.060)	-0.009 (0.061)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables			0.175*** (0.051)	0.161** (0.050)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.084 (0.103)	0.085 (0.102)	0.093 (0.086)	0.085 (0.079)
Other fruits and vegetables			0.110 (0.119)	0.108 (0.114)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.106 (0.084)	0.107 (0.084)	0.088 (0.086)	0.088 (0.088)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			0.081 (0.099)	0.081 (0.095)
Child is currently breastfed	0.024 (0.067)	0.024 (0.068)	0.000 (0.071)	0.007 (0.067)
Age	0.217 (3.539)	0.223 (3.537)	0.910 (3.038)	1.217 (3.000)
Age ²	-0.021 (0.174)	-0.021 (0.174)	-0.054 (0.147)	-0.069 (0.146)
Age ³	0.000 (0.003)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)
Child is a girl	-0.044 (0.082)	-0.044 (0.082)	-0.050 (0.085)	-0.053 (0.086)
Mother's height	0.059*** (0.004)	0.059*** (0.004)	0.058*** (0.004)	0.058*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.089 (0.070)	-0.090 (0.072)	-0.104 (0.060)	-0.109 (0.064)
Lower wealth quintile	0.065 (0.152)	0.065 (0.152)	0.062 (0.147)	0.050 (0.145)
Middle wealth quintile	0.139 (0.105)	0.139 (0.105)	0.123 (0.094)	0.116 (0.100)
Higher wealth quintile	0.294*** (0.055)	0.294*** (0.053)	0.258*** (0.076)	0.244*** (0.072)
Highest wealth quintile	0.498*** (0.074)	0.498*** (0.074)	0.468*** (0.074)	0.436*** (0.068)
Adj. R^2	0.203	0.202	0.209	0.210
N	775	775	775	775
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, one year earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, the mothers height (in cm), and wealth quintiles (reference is the lowest quintile), constructed based on information about household ownership of assets and aggregated into an index using principal components analysis. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S7: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)

	Lagged		Lagged and contemporaneous	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	-0.087** (0.030)		-0.082** (0.028)	
Any ASF			0.020 (0.042)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		-0.083** (0.034)		-0.079** (0.032)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		-0.125*** (0.031)		-0.119*** (0.029)
1 type of ASF				0.034 (0.035)
2 or more types of ASF				-0.032 (0.074)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.012 (0.027)	0.011 (0.027)	0.013 (0.028)	0.012 (0.031)
Starchy staples			-0.009 (0.163)	-0.010 (0.153)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	-0.040 (0.057)	-0.037 (0.058)	-0.034 (0.057)	-0.030 (0.057)
Dark green leafy vegetables			-0.052 (0.050)	-0.050 (0.052)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	-0.029 (0.034)	-0.029 (0.034)	-0.020 (0.028)	-0.021 (0.029)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables			-0.079* (0.036)	-0.073* (0.034)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.033 (0.032)	0.037 (0.035)	0.033 (0.027)	0.040 (0.027)
Other fruits and vegetables			-0.033 (0.067)	-0.034 (0.065)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.032 (0.045)	-0.030 (0.044)	-0.023 (0.046)	-0.021 (0.046)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			-0.060 (0.052)	-0.061 (0.050)
Child is currently breastfed	0.013 (0.056)	0.013 (0.055)	0.023 (0.060)	0.021 (0.057)
Age	3.752* (1.762)	3.775* (1.775)	3.502* (1.552)	3.416* (1.571)
Age ²	-0.178* (0.087)	-0.179* (0.088)	-0.167* (0.076)	-0.162* (0.077)
Age ³	0.003* (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)	0.003* (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.038 (0.051)	0.038 (0.051)	0.039 (0.053)	0.040 (0.053)
Mother's height	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.003)	-0.018*** (0.004)	-0.019*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	0.034 (0.044)	0.033 (0.043)	0.040 (0.040)	0.040 (0.041)
Lower wealth quintile	0.020 (0.075)	0.019 (0.074)	0.021 (0.071)	0.025 (0.068)
Middle wealth quintile	-0.040 (0.039)	-0.040 (0.039)	-0.033 (0.036)	-0.030 (0.036)
Higher wealth quintile	-0.073 (0.041)	-0.071 (0.040)	-0.057 (0.042)	-0.050 (0.042)
Highest wealth quintile	-0.170*** (0.045)	-0.170*** (0.045)	-0.156** (0.048)	-0.145** (0.050)
Adj. R^2	0.116	0.115	0.120	0.121
N	775	775	775	775
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, one year earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, the mothers height (in cm), and wealth quintiles (reference is the lowest quintile), constructed based on information about household ownership of assets and aggregated into an index using principal components analysis. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S8: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)

	Lagged consumption				Lagged and contemporaneous consumption			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF (lagged)	0.140*** (0.049)	0.123* (0.060)			0.129** (0.047)	0.123 (0.077)		
Any ASF					0.132*** (0.045)	0.023 (0.086)		
1 type of ASF (lagged)			0.095 (0.061)	0.113 (0.073)			0.083 (0.062)	0.117 (0.083)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)			0.231*** (0.048)	0.144*** (0.045)			0.192*** (0.052)	0.138 (0.084)
1 type of ASF							0.054 (0.055)	0.034 (0.089)
2 or more types of ASF							0.215*** (0.068)	0.016 (0.106)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.100 (0.067)	0.017 (0.081)	0.102 (0.065)	0.019 (0.083)	0.099 (0.067)	0.040 (0.091)	0.107 (0.065)	0.043 (0.092)
Starchy staples					0.039 (0.125)	0.118 (0.144)	0.040 (0.125)	0.122 (0.148)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	0.075 (0.070)	-0.106* (0.057)	0.064 (0.067)	-0.105* (0.056)	0.074 (0.066)	-0.092 (0.077)	0.058 (0.062)	-0.090 (0.076)
Any fruit and vegetables					0.047 (0.066)	0.025 (0.061)	0.048 (0.065)	0.024 (0.060)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.117 (0.104)	-0.118* (0.063)	0.102 (0.106)	-0.124* (0.068)	0.112 (0.105)	-0.126 (0.073)	0.098 (0.104)	-0.132 (0.081)
Legumes, nuts and seeds					0.056 (0.125)	-0.004 (0.081)	0.041 (0.127)	-0.008 (0.087)
Age	0.139 (0.668)	-0.223 (0.381)	0.155 (0.641)	-0.206 (0.377)	0.190 (0.683)	-0.203 (0.368)	0.112 (0.660)	-0.166 (0.373)
Age ²	-0.017 (0.037)	-0.001 (0.021)	-0.018 (0.035)	-0.002 (0.021)	-0.020 (0.038)	-0.002 (0.020)	-0.016 (0.036)	-0.004 (0.021)
Age ³	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)
Child is a girl	0.058 (0.060)		0.060 (0.059)		0.062 (0.060)		0.065 (0.057)	
Mother's height	0.066*** (0.004)	0.099* (0.055)	0.066*** (0.004)	0.102* (0.053)	0.067*** (0.004)	0.094 (0.056)	0.066*** (0.004)	0.099* (0.052)
Child had diarrhea	-0.094 (0.130)	-0.018 (0.060)	-0.102 (0.128)	-0.018 (0.059)	-0.095 (0.126)	-0.009 (0.062)	-0.102 (0.127)	-0.009 (0.062)
Caregiver's years of education	0.029*** (0.010)		0.027** (0.010)		0.027** (0.010)		0.023** (0.009)	
Household has an improved latrine	0.045 (0.068)		0.044 (0.068)		0.037 (0.067)		0.025 (0.067)	
Adj. R^2	0.170	0.870	0.172	0.870	0.170	0.869	0.176	0.869
N	1,381	688	1,381	688	1,381	688	1,381	688
District×Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, six months earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds, in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S9: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)

	Lagged consumption				Lagged and contemporaneous consumption			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF (lagged)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.016 (0.023)			-0.030 (0.024)	-0.017 (0.036)		
Any ASF					-0.041 (0.030)	0.009 (0.038)		
1 type of ASF (lagged)			-0.001 (0.029)	-0.002 (0.028)			0.003 (0.030)	-0.011 (0.038)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)			-0.099*** (0.019)	-0.047 (0.030)			-0.087*** (0.021)	-0.027 (0.046)
1 type of ASF							-0.015 (0.035)	-0.015 (0.036)
2 or more types of ASF							-0.066* (0.033)	0.039 (0.046)
Starchy staples (lagged)	-0.053* (0.031)	-0.004 (0.050)	-0.055* (0.030)	-0.006 (0.050)	-0.053 (0.031)	0.041 (0.055)	-0.057* (0.030)	0.035 (0.056)
Starchy staples					0.041 (0.085)	0.154 (0.129)	0.038 (0.084)	0.142 (0.129)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	-0.021 (0.030)	0.045 (0.045)	-0.013 (0.029)	0.043 (0.044)	-0.021 (0.030)	0.043 (0.048)	-0.012 (0.028)	0.039 (0.046)
Any fruit and vegetables					-0.004 (0.028)	-0.004 (0.030)	-0.005 (0.027)	-0.003 (0.029)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.023 (0.043)	0.041 (0.045)	-0.012 (0.042)	0.050 (0.047)	-0.022 (0.043)	-0.007 (0.048)	-0.012 (0.041)	0.002 (0.052)
Legumes, nuts and seeds					-0.022 (0.077)	-0.109* (0.061)	-0.014 (0.076)	-0.101 (0.060)
Age	-0.184 (0.344)	-0.108 (0.248)	-0.196 (0.326)	-0.133 (0.243)	-0.199 (0.348)	-0.103 (0.248)	-0.180 (0.332)	-0.186 (0.247)
Age ²	0.013 (0.019)	0.006 (0.015)	0.013 (0.018)	0.007 (0.014)	0.013 (0.020)	0.005 (0.015)	0.012 (0.019)	0.010 (0.015)
Age ³	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Child is a girl	-0.047 (0.030)		-0.049 (0.029)		-0.048 (0.030)		-0.050* (0.028)	
Mother's height	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.092 (0.055)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.096* (0.054)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.095 (0.055)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.105* (0.052)
Child had diarrhea	0.028 (0.052)	0.011 (0.052)	0.034 (0.052)	0.012 (0.052)	0.030 (0.051)	0.017 (0.052)	0.035 (0.053)	0.018 (0.052)
Caregiver's years of education	-0.015*** (0.004)		-0.013*** (0.004)		-0.014*** (0.005)		-0.012** (0.004)	
Household has an improved latrine	-0.011 (0.027)		-0.010 (0.026)		-0.009 (0.026)		-0.005 (0.027)	
Adj. R^2	0.112	0.712	0.119	0.713	0.111	0.712	0.120	0.713
N	1,381	688	1,381	688	1,381	688	1,381	688
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, six months earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds, in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S10: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)

	Lagged		Lagged and contemporaneous	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	0.135** (0.063)		0.126** (0.060)	
Any ASF			0.094* (0.047)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		0.088 (0.074)		0.078 (0.073)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		0.231*** (0.061)		0.195*** (0.060)
1 type of ASF				0.021 (0.061)
2 or more types of ASF				0.177** (0.065)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.099 (0.079)	0.101 (0.078)	0.094 (0.079)	0.100 (0.077)
Starchy staples			0.067 (0.136)	0.057 (0.133)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	0.095 (0.074)	0.084 (0.072)	0.094 (0.071)	0.080 (0.068)
Any fruit and vegetables			0.034 (0.074)	0.035 (0.074)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.116 (0.105)	0.101 (0.109)	0.112 (0.105)	0.098 (0.104)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			0.079 (0.120)	0.063 (0.121)
Age	0.080 (0.714)	0.126 (0.695)	0.105 (0.736)	0.053 (0.709)
Age ²	-0.014 (0.039)	-0.017 (0.038)	-0.016 (0.040)	-0.013 (0.039)
Age ³	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.038 (0.058)	0.041 (0.057)	0.042 (0.058)	0.048 (0.055)
Mother's height	0.067*** (0.004)	0.067*** (0.004)	0.067*** (0.004)	0.066*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.122 (0.127)	-0.130 (0.124)	-0.124 (0.122)	-0.129 (0.122)
Lower wealth quintile	-0.025 (0.141)	-0.032 (0.142)	-0.034 (0.141)	-0.046 (0.141)
Middle wealth quintile	0.141 (0.109)	0.136 (0.110)	0.132 (0.108)	0.122 (0.109)
Higher wealth quintile	0.196 (0.114)	0.178 (0.112)	0.185* (0.106)	0.136 (0.095)
Highest wealth quintile	0.493*** (0.117)	0.471*** (0.115)	0.473*** (0.112)	0.420*** (0.107)
Adj. R^2	0.185	0.187	0.184	0.190
N	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, six months earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds, in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the mothers height (in cm), and wealth quintiles (reference is the lowest quintile), constructed based on information about household ownership of assets and aggregated into an index using principal components analysis. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S11: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)

	Lagged		Lagged and contemporaneous	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Any ASF (lagged)	-0.033 (0.025)		-0.030 (0.026)	
Any ASF			-0.028 (0.028)	
1 type of ASF (lagged)		-0.002 (0.030)		0.001 (0.031)
2 or more types of ASF (lagged)		-0.097*** (0.020)		-0.085*** (0.020)
1 type of ASF				-0.001 (0.035)
2 or more types of ASF				-0.057 (0.033)
Starchy staples (lagged)	-0.062 (0.038)	-0.063 (0.037)	-0.061 (0.037)	-0.064* (0.036)
Starchy staples			0.009 (0.095)	0.013 (0.094)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	-0.028 (0.031)	-0.021 (0.031)	-0.029 (0.031)	-0.020 (0.030)
Any fruit and vegetables			0.000 (0.030)	-0.001 (0.030)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.007 (0.046)	0.003 (0.046)	-0.007 (0.046)	0.003 (0.044)
Legumes, nuts and seeds			-0.034 (0.073)	-0.025 (0.073)
Age	-0.166 (0.338)	-0.196 (0.324)	-0.168 (0.347)	-0.164 (0.343)
Age ²	0.011 (0.019)	0.013 (0.018)	0.011 (0.019)	0.011 (0.019)
Age ³	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Child is a girl	-0.037 (0.030)	-0.039 (0.029)	-0.038 (0.030)	-0.041 (0.028)
Mother's height	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.022*** (0.002)
Child had diarrhea	0.035 (0.058)	0.040 (0.058)	0.036 (0.057)	0.040 (0.059)
Lower wealth quintile	0.029 (0.065)	0.033 (0.066)	0.031 (0.065)	0.038 (0.066)
Middle wealth quintile	-0.054 (0.050)	-0.050 (0.050)	-0.051 (0.050)	-0.046 (0.050)
Higher wealth quintile	-0.107** (0.045)	-0.095* (0.046)	-0.104** (0.045)	-0.081* (0.045)
Highest wealth quintile	-0.182*** (0.052)	-0.167*** (0.053)	-0.177*** (0.052)	-0.151** (0.053)
Adj. R^2	0.119	0.126	0.117	0.126
N	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($\text{LAZ} < -2$). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. The lagged variables 'Any ASF (lagged)', '1 type of ASF (lagged)' and '2 or more types of ASF (lagged)' refer to the responses from the previous survey wave, six months earlier. Co-variables (lagged and contemporaneous): binary variables indicating whether the child consumed starchy staples, fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds, in their daily diet. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement: the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the mothers height (in cm), and wealth quintiles (reference is the lowest quintile), constructed based on information about household ownership of assets and aggregated into an index using principal components analysis. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S12: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)

	Lagged (1)	Lagged and contemporaneous (2)
Meat (lagged)	0.019 (0.101)	0.006 (0.116)
Meat		0.139** (0.060)
Eggs (lagged)	0.002 (0.236)	-0.027 (0.250)
Eggs		0.010 (0.117)
Dairy (lagged)	0.232** (0.080)	0.228** (0.086)
Dairy		-0.014 (0.082)
Fish (lagged)	0.773 (0.599)	0.729 (0.613)
Fish		-0.010 (0.092)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.022 (0.110)	0.015 (0.120)
Starchy staples		-0.353* (0.185)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	0.069 (0.095)	0.037 (0.094)
Dark green leafy vegetables		0.152* (0.070)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.044 (0.057)	0.032 (0.050)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables		0.154** (0.053)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.094 (0.101)	0.099 (0.077)
Other fruits and vegetables		0.143 (0.123)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.098 (0.072)	0.079 (0.074)
Legumes, nuts and seeds		0.093 (0.088)
Adj. R^2	0.207	0.213
N	787	787
District×Wave FE	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). For all food groups, binary variables are constructed to indicate whether a child consumed meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in her daily diet. Each of these variables are also lagged, indicating, for each food group, whether the child consumed foods from that group in her daily diet one year prior to LAZ measurement. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, a binary variable indicating whether the mother can read and/or write, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S13: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)

	Lagged (1)	Lagged and contemporaneous (2)
Meat (lagged)	-0.098 (0.064)	-0.094 (0.061)
Meat		-0.043 (0.044)
Eggs (lagged)	-0.101 (0.110)	-0.087 (0.113)
Eggs		-0.015 (0.048)
Dairy (lagged)	-0.076*** (0.021)	-0.070** (0.024)
Dairy		-0.007 (0.029)
Fish (lagged)	-0.129 (0.139)	-0.107 (0.119)
Fish		0.015 (0.056)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.013 (0.027)	0.015 (0.027)
Starchy staples		0.034 (0.147)
Dark green leafy vegetables (lagged)	-0.034 (0.051)	-0.028 (0.049)
Dark green leafy vegetables		-0.047 (0.048)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (lagged)	-0.039 (0.026)	-0.033 (0.021)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables		-0.078* (0.038)
Other fruits and vegetables (lagged)	0.035 (0.034)	0.036 (0.027)
Other fruits and vegetables		-0.042 (0.066)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.024 (0.044)	-0.014 (0.046)
Legumes, nuts and seeds		-0.071 (0.048)
Adj. R^2	0.113	0.117
N	787	787
District×Wave FE	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($LAZ < -2$). For all food groups, binary variables are constructed to indicate whether a child consumed meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in her daily diet. Each of these variables are also lagged, indicating, for each food group, whether the child consumed foods from that group in her daily diet one year prior to LAZ measurement. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child was breastfed, the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, a binary variable indicating whether the mother can read and/or write, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S14: Association of LAZ with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)

	Lagged	Lagged and contemporaneous
	(1)	(2)
Meat (lagged)	0.097 (0.094)	0.082 (0.094)
Meat		0.065 (0.061)
Eggs (lagged)	0.149** (0.064)	0.138** (0.059)
Eggs		0.105 (0.077)
Dairy (lagged)	0.152*** (0.046)	0.124** (0.048)
Dairy		0.092 (0.064)
Fish (lagged)	-0.025 (0.065)	-0.035 (0.067)
Fish		0.036 (0.040)
Starchy staples (lagged)	0.113* (0.063)	0.117* (0.065)
Starchy staples		0.068 (0.124)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	0.051 (0.068)	0.043 (0.064)
Any fruit and vegetables		0.040 (0.060)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	0.116 (0.102)	0.112 (0.101)
Legumes, nuts and seeds		0.048 (0.122)
Adj. R^2	0.175	0.176
N	1,381	1,381
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). For all food groups, binary variables are constructed to indicate whether a child consumed meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in her daily diet. Each of these variables are also lagged, indicating, for each food group, whether the child consumed foods from that group in her daily diet six months prior to LAZ measurement. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement (not shown): the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S15: Association of stunting with lagged and contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)

	Lagged	Lagged and contemporaneous
	(1)	(2)
Meat (lagged)	-0.033	-0.028
	(0.045)	(0.045)
Meat		-0.037
		(0.025)
Eggs (lagged)	-0.082***	-0.078***
	(0.021)	(0.020)
Eggs		-0.039
		(0.029)
Dairy (lagged)	-0.057**	-0.049*
	(0.026)	(0.028)
Dairy		-0.027
		(0.031)
Fish (lagged)	0.000	0.002
	(0.030)	(0.029)
Fish		0.005
		(0.022)
Starchy staples (lagged)	-0.053*	-0.057*
	(0.031)	(0.033)
Starchy staples		0.028
		(0.084)
Any fruit and vegetables (lagged)	-0.009	-0.007
	(0.030)	(0.029)
Any fruit and vegetables		-0.000
		(0.026)
Legumes, nuts and seeds (lagged)	-0.014	-0.014
	(0.041)	(0.039)
Legumes, nuts and seeds		-0.017
		(0.072)
Adj. R^2	0.120	0.120
N	1,381	1,381
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($LAZ < -2$). For all food groups, binary variables are constructed to indicate whether a child consumed meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds in her daily diet. Each of these variables are also lagged, indicating, for each food group, whether the child consumed foods from that group in her daily diet six months prior to LAZ measurement. Control variables measured at the time of LAZ measurement (not shown): the child's age, age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses.

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S16: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)

	6 to 24 months				6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF	0.118*	0.114**			0.233**		0.015	
	(0.063)	(0.039)			(0.070)		(0.098)	
1 type of ASF			0.091	0.095**		0.229**		-0.036
			(0.066)	(0.041)		(0.079)		(0.101)
2 or more types of ASF			0.255***	0.219**		0.266**		0.189
			(0.069)	(0.076)		(0.103)		(0.108)
Starchy staples	0.036	0.009	0.041	0.015	0.039	0.039	-0.380*	-0.363*
	(0.149)	(0.068)	(0.152)	(0.073)	(0.181)	(0.180)	(0.167)	(0.186)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.187**	0.062	0.180**	0.059	0.236	0.233	0.165*	0.157*
	(0.075)	(0.050)	(0.074)	(0.048)	(0.148)	(0.143)	(0.082)	(0.084)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.118**	-0.024	0.110**	-0.030	0.007	0.006	0.176**	0.159**
	(0.038)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.031)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.067)	(0.065)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.146	0.013	0.140	0.008	0.119	0.115	0.154	0.151
	(0.115)	(0.058)	(0.115)	(0.057)	(0.096)	(0.107)	(0.141)	(0.137)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.144**	0.034	0.140**	0.031	0.176*	0.175*	0.118	0.115
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.053)	(0.076)	(0.078)	(0.096)	(0.091)
Child is currently breastfed	-0.079	0.102	-0.075	0.106			-0.070	-0.063
	(0.066)	(0.123)	(0.064)	(0.120)			(0.064)	(0.058)
Age	0.031	-0.474***	0.031	-0.475***	0.584	0.577	-2.538	-2.500
	(0.115)	(0.134)	(0.116)	(0.137)	(1.014)	(1.012)	(1.457)	(1.525)
Age ²	-0.014*	0.014	-0.014*	0.014	-0.087	-0.087	0.113	0.111
	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.118)	(0.118)	(0.074)	(0.077)
Age ³	0.000**	-0.000	0.000**	-0.000	0.003	0.003	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Child is a girl	-0.003		-0.003		0.043	0.044	-0.063	-0.066
	(0.052)		(0.053)		(0.053)	(0.054)	(0.071)	(0.072)
Mother's height	0.056***	0.007	0.056***	0.008	0.052***	0.052***	0.058***	0.058***
	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.058	-0.042	-0.061	-0.044	-0.006	-0.007	-0.133	-0.138
	(0.061)	(0.034)	(0.062)	(0.035)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.081)	(0.082)
Mother can read and/or write	0.240***	0.807***	0.239***	0.792***	0.145*	0.145*	0.319***	0.318***
	(0.058)	(0.102)	(0.058)	(0.103)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.058)	(0.057)
Household has an improved latrine	0.124***	-0.106	0.119***	-0.105	0.111	0.110	0.141**	0.131**
	(0.034)	(0.106)	(0.035)	(0.107)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.054)	(0.055)
Adj. R^2	0.288	0.787	0.289	0.787	0.163	0.162	0.206	0.211
N	1,564	1,554	1,564	1,554	771	771	791	791
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any animal sourced foods (ASFs) in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children were breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, whether the mother can read and/or write, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S17: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Nepal)

	6 to 24 months				6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF	-0.021 (0.020)	0.008 (0.022)			-0.052** (0.016)		-0.003 (0.044)	
1 type of ASF			-0.013 (0.018)	0.019 (0.025)		-0.055** (0.017)		0.014 (0.040)
2 or more types of ASF			-0.058 (0.039)	-0.052 (0.042)		-0.029 (0.036)		-0.058 (0.067)
Starchy staples	0.008 (0.034)	0.010 (0.034)	0.007 (0.035)	0.007 (0.037)	-0.008 (0.057)	-0.007 (0.057)	0.042 (0.146)	0.037 (0.140)
Dark green leafy vegetables	-0.058 (0.034)	-0.004 (0.039)	-0.056 (0.035)	-0.003 (0.037)	-0.059* (0.030)	-0.061* (0.032)	-0.057 (0.048)	-0.055 (0.049)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.049* (0.022)	0.015 (0.020)	-0.047* (0.021)	0.018 (0.020)	0.018 (0.023)	0.018 (0.023)	-0.088* (0.043)	-0.083* (0.042)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.027 (0.037)	-0.053 (0.029)	-0.025 (0.036)	-0.050 (0.029)	0.008 (0.044)	0.005 (0.045)	-0.044 (0.073)	-0.043 (0.071)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.056* (0.027)	-0.038 (0.039)	-0.055* (0.026)	-0.036 (0.038)	-0.037 (0.043)	-0.038 (0.043)	-0.078 (0.050)	-0.077 (0.048)
Child is currently breastfed	0.027 (0.056)	-0.029 (0.074)	0.026 (0.055)	-0.031 (0.073)			0.035 (0.068)	0.033 (0.066)
Age	-0.012 (0.033)	0.126 (0.140)	-0.012 (0.032)	0.126 (0.138)	-0.222 (0.507)	-0.227 (0.513)	1.459 (1.158)	1.447 (1.141)
Age ²	0.004 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.012)	0.004 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.011)	0.024 (0.059)	0.025 (0.060)	-0.069 (0.064)	-0.069 (0.063)
Age ³	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.003 (0.030)		0.003 (0.030)		-0.038 (0.031)	-0.038 (0.031)	0.051 (0.046)	0.052 (0.046)
Mother's height	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.005 (0.010)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.006 (0.010)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.018*** (0.003)
Child had diarrhea	0.003 (0.029)	0.037 (0.036)	0.004 (0.029)	0.038 (0.036)	-0.021 (0.028)	-0.021 (0.029)	0.043 (0.045)	0.045 (0.046)
Mother can read and/or write	-0.070*** (0.020)	0.309*** (0.054)	-0.070*** (0.021)	0.317*** (0.054)	-0.062*** (0.018)	-0.062*** (0.018)	-0.077** (0.028)	-0.077** (0.030)
Household has an improved latrine	-0.031 (0.021)	0.026 (0.071)	-0.030 (0.020)	0.026 (0.071)	-0.020 (0.027)	-0.020 (0.027)	-0.044 (0.044)	-0.041 (0.043)
Adj. R^2	0.175	0.439	0.176	0.440	0.062	0.061	0.120	0.121
N	1,564	1,554	1,564	1,554	771	771	791	791
District×Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, whether the mother can read and/or write, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S18: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF	0.097 (0.062)	0.110** (0.040)			0.222** (0.071)		-0.013 (0.096)	
1 type of ASF			0.073 (0.062)	0.097* (0.043)		0.219** (0.075)		-0.053 (0.096)
2 or more types of ASF			0.226** (0.073)	0.182* (0.084)		0.252** (0.100)		0.135 (0.117)
Starchy staples	0.042 (0.141)	0.029 (0.063)	0.046 (0.145)	0.032 (0.068)	0.032 (0.184)	0.032 (0.183)	-0.349** (0.105)	-0.335** (0.127)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.183** (0.079)	0.077 (0.056)	0.176* (0.078)	0.073 (0.055)	0.228 (0.169)	0.225 (0.166)	0.167* (0.083)	0.161* (0.086)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.110** (0.036)	-0.038 (0.032)	0.103** (0.033)	-0.042 (0.032)	-0.006 (0.067)	-0.007 (0.067)	0.186** (0.061)	0.173** (0.060)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.135 (0.111)	0.008 (0.059)	0.129 (0.110)	0.005 (0.057)	0.117 (0.107)	0.114 (0.116)	0.122 (0.133)	0.120 (0.130)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.138** (0.052)	0.027 (0.052)	0.135** (0.051)	0.024 (0.052)	0.175* (0.084)	0.174* (0.084)	0.102 (0.107)	0.101 (0.103)
Child is currently breastfed	-0.071 (0.059)	0.119 (0.119)	-0.066 (0.056)	0.121 (0.116)			-0.054 (0.062)	-0.047 (0.058)
Age	0.012 (0.100)	-0.535*** (0.116)	0.012 (0.101)	-0.534*** (0.119)	0.830 (1.135)	0.824 (1.130)	-2.480* (1.113)	-2.445* (1.202)
Age ²	-0.013** (0.005)	0.018 (0.010)	-0.013** (0.005)	0.018 (0.010)	-0.118 (0.132)	-0.117 (0.132)	0.111* (0.055)	0.108* (0.058)
Age ³	0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.005 (0.005)	0.005 (0.005)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.000 (0.056)		-0.000 (0.057)		0.033 (0.056)	0.034 (0.056)	-0.042 (0.077)	-0.045 (0.079)
Mother's height	0.058*** (0.004)	0.006 (0.008)	0.058*** (0.003)	0.007 (0.008)	0.053*** (0.004)	0.053*** (0.004)	0.062*** (0.004)	0.061*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.052 (0.065)	-0.040 (0.030)	-0.054 (0.066)	-0.041 (0.030)	0.008 (0.071)	0.007 (0.072)	-0.123 (0.080)	-0.128 (0.081)
Lower wealth quintile	-0.029 (0.102)	-0.008 (0.079)	-0.035 (0.101)	-0.013 (0.077)	-0.183* (0.087)	-0.183* (0.088)	0.099 (0.135)	0.088 (0.134)
Middle wealth quintile	0.129 (0.073)	-0.031 (0.107)	0.125 (0.075)	-0.033 (0.108)	0.062 (0.069)	0.061 (0.071)	0.172* (0.091)	0.165 (0.096)
Higher wealth quintile	0.271*** (0.046)	-0.065 (0.164)	0.263*** (0.045)	-0.068 (0.166)	0.211** (0.080)	0.210** (0.080)	0.302*** (0.073)	0.287*** (0.072)
Highest wealth quintile	0.381*** (0.056)	0.097 (0.135)	0.366*** (0.053)	0.086 (0.137)	0.173* (0.081)	0.172* (0.080)	0.578*** (0.061)	0.547*** (0.052)
Adj. R^2	0.284	0.788	0.285	0.789	0.161	0.160	0.203	0.206
N	1,534	1,498	1,534	1,498	753	753	779	779
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, and whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks; the mothers height (in cm); and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S19: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Nepal)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Any ASF	-0.013 (0.017)	0.008 (0.021)			-0.055*** (0.016)		0.014 (0.043)	
1 type of ASF			-0.005 (0.015)	0.019 (0.025)		-0.055** (0.017)		0.028 (0.037)
2 or more types of ASF			-0.058 (0.047)	-0.050 (0.044)		-0.050 (0.044)		-0.040 (0.075)
Starchy staples	0.008 (0.030)	-0.000 (0.032)	0.007 (0.031)	-0.003 (0.034)	0.000 (0.056)	0.000 (0.056)	0.015 (0.160)	0.010 (0.151)
Dark green leafy vegetables	-0.062 (0.033)	-0.010 (0.038)	-0.060 (0.034)	-0.007 (0.038)	-0.065* (0.031)	-0.066* (0.033)	-0.060 (0.049)	-0.058 (0.050)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.045** (0.019)	0.019 (0.020)	-0.043** (0.018)	0.022 (0.020)	0.021 (0.022)	0.021 (0.023)	-0.085* (0.038)	-0.080* (0.038)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.022 (0.036)	-0.045 (0.025)	-0.020 (0.035)	-0.042 (0.024)	0.015 (0.042)	0.014 (0.043)	-0.036 (0.070)	-0.036 (0.069)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.052* (0.025)	-0.028 (0.042)	-0.051* (0.024)	-0.026 (0.039)	-0.044 (0.045)	-0.044 (0.045)	-0.068 (0.052)	-0.068 (0.050)
Child is currently breastfed	0.030 (0.048)	-0.025 (0.066)	0.029 (0.046)	-0.027 (0.065)			0.037 (0.058)	0.035 (0.056)
Age	-0.009 (0.029)	0.181 (0.123)	-0.009 (0.028)	0.180 (0.123)	-0.184 (0.529)	-0.185 (0.534)	1.454 (1.064)	1.441 (1.039)
Age ²	0.003 (0.002)	-0.008 (0.010)	0.004 (0.002)	-0.008 (0.010)	0.021 (0.062)	0.021 (0.062)	-0.070 (0.058)	-0.069 (0.057)
Age ³	-0.000* (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.001 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Child is a girl	-0.000 (0.032)		0.000 (0.032)		-0.036 (0.034)	-0.036 (0.034)	0.041 (0.048)	0.042 (0.049)
Mother's height	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.008 (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.004)	-0.019*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	0.002 (0.028)	0.033 (0.035)	0.002 (0.029)	0.034 (0.035)	-0.027 (0.026)	-0.027 (0.026)	0.043 (0.045)	0.045 (0.046)
Lower wealth quintile	0.045 (0.054)	0.051 (0.040)	0.047 (0.052)	0.055 (0.039)	0.082* (0.041)	0.082* (0.041)	0.011 (0.070)	0.015 (0.068)
Middle wealth quintile	-0.022 (0.027)	0.019 (0.049)	-0.020 (0.027)	0.021 (0.047)	0.012 (0.038)	0.012 (0.039)	-0.048 (0.038)	-0.046 (0.038)
Higher wealth quintile	-0.026 (0.027)	0.056 (0.066)	-0.024 (0.026)	0.058 (0.066)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	-0.071 (0.044)	-0.065 (0.044)
Highest wealth quintile	-0.114*** (0.024)	-0.038 (0.101)	-0.109*** (0.022)	-0.029 (0.103)	-0.037 (0.027)	-0.037 (0.027)	-0.184*** (0.045)	-0.173*** (0.045)
Adj. R^2	0.172	0.441	0.173	0.442	0.059	0.058	0.121	0.122
N	1,534	1,498	1,534	1,498	753	753	779	779
District×Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, and whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks; the mothers height (in cm); and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S20: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months			6 to 12 months			13 to 24 months		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Any ASF	0.116*** (0.033)	-0.036 (0.035)			0.104 (0.085)		0.142** (0.052)	-0.053 (0.060)	
1 type of ASF			0.039 (0.041)	-0.048 (0.036)		0.052 (0.089)			0.050 (0.067)
2 or more types of ASF			0.241*** (0.048)	-0.010 (0.037)		0.234 (0.136)		0.257*** (0.057)	-0.052 (0.062)
Starchy staples	0.154* (0.078)	0.035 (0.076)	0.155* (0.078)	0.033 (0.076)	0.115 (0.088)	0.111 (0.090)	0.210 (0.182)	0.138 (0.090)	0.211 (0.173)
Any fruit and vegetables	0.025 (0.054)	-0.012 (0.025)	0.016 (0.053)	-0.013 (0.026)	0.033 (0.116)	0.010 (0.111)	0.041 (0.074)	-0.003 (0.034)	0.035 (0.073)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.076 (0.093)	0.057 (0.057)	0.058 (0.092)	0.055 (0.056)	0.157 (0.116)	0.139 (0.121)	0.004 (0.109)	0.023 (0.056)	-0.010 (0.107)
Age	0.029 (0.094)	-0.206*** (0.065)	0.019 (0.090)	-0.209*** (0.064)	0.316 (2.450)	0.339 (2.418)	0.256 (0.626)	-0.029 (0.636)	0.147 (0.626)
Age ²	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.009** (0.004)	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.009** (0.004)	-0.027 (0.272)	-0.029 (0.269)	-0.022 (0.034)	-0.014 (0.034)	-0.016 (0.034)
Age ³	0.000** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.000 (0.010)	0.000 (0.010)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.055 (0.058)		0.059 (0.057)		0.066 (0.096)	0.074 (0.097)	0.041 (0.056)		0.043 (0.053)
Mother's height	0.064*** (0.004)	0.001 (0.019)	0.064*** (0.004)	0.002 (0.019)	0.060*** (0.007)	0.061*** (0.007)	0.067*** (0.004)	0.114** (0.043)	0.067*** (0.004)
Child had diarrhea	-0.086 (0.087)	0.041 (0.051)	-0.083 (0.089)	0.044 (0.051)	0.020 (0.128)	0.033 (0.131)	-0.154 (0.114)	-0.002 (0.070)	-0.156 (0.119)
Caregiver's years of education	0.029** (0.010)		0.025** (0.010)		0.012 (0.014)	0.011 (0.014)	0.036*** (0.010)		0.031*** (0.009)
Household has an improved latrine	0.043 (0.067)		0.035 (0.066)		0.110 (0.081)	0.107 (0.078)	-0.008 (0.071)		-0.018 (0.072)
Adj. R ²	0.169	0.798	0.174	0.798	0.116	0.119	0.161	0.862	0.167
N	2,413	2,408	2,413	2,408	764	764	1,646	1,236	1,646
District × Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; the caregiver's years of education; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data a source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S21: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months			6 to 12 months			13 to 24 months			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Any ASF	-0.027 (0.020)	0.015 (0.022)			-0.019 (0.034)		-0.040 (0.028)	0.003 (0.031)		
1 type of ASF			0.000 (0.021)	0.013 (0.020)		-0.006 (0.033)			-0.004 (0.034)	-0.008 (0.031)
2 or more types of ASF			-0.070*** (0.023)	0.021 (0.026)		-0.051 (0.046)			-0.084*** (0.025)	0.020 (0.035)
Starchy staples	-0.016 (0.032)	0.046 (0.033)	-0.016 (0.032)	0.046 (0.033)	-0.011 (0.039)	-0.010 (0.039)	-0.029 (0.117)	0.060 (0.109)	-0.029 (0.115)	0.060 (0.107)
Any fruit and vegetables	-0.000 (0.023)	0.006 (0.015)	0.003 (0.022)	0.006 (0.015)	0.025 (0.042)	0.031 (0.041)	-0.009 (0.028)	-0.016 (0.021)	-0.006 (0.028)	-0.016 (0.021)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.010 (0.046)	-0.026 (0.028)	-0.004 (0.045)	-0.027 (0.028)	-0.010 (0.045)	-0.005 (0.045)	-0.019 (0.060)	-0.007 (0.039)	-0.014 (0.059)	-0.007 (0.039)
Age	-0.030 (0.044)	-0.004 (0.030)	-0.027 (0.042)	-0.004 (0.029)	-0.547 (0.914)	-0.553 (0.910)	-0.274 (0.322)	-0.120 (0.382)	-0.232 (0.311)	-0.160 (0.387)
Age ²	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.004 (0.003)	0.003 (0.002)	0.056 (0.103)	0.057 (0.102)	0.017 (0.018)	0.009 (0.020)	0.015 (0.017)	0.011 (0.021)
Age ³	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000* (0.000)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Child is a girl	-0.047* (0.026)		-0.049* (0.026)		-0.040 (0.034)	-0.042 (0.034)	-0.049 (0.029)		-0.050* (0.028)	
Mother's height	-0.020*** (0.002)	-0.012 (0.024)	-0.020*** (0.002)	-0.012 (0.024)	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.067** (0.029)	-0.022*** (0.002)	-0.067*** (0.029)
Child had diarrhea	0.018 (0.030)	-0.007 (0.036)	0.016 (0.032)	-0.007 (0.036)	-0.032 (0.044)	-0.036 (0.045)	0.038 (0.045)	-0.021 (0.065)	0.039 (0.049)	-0.021 (0.063)
Caregiver's years of education	-0.012*** (0.004)		-0.010** (0.004)		-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.015*** (0.005)		-0.013*** (0.004)	
Household has an improved latrine	-0.009 (0.024)		-0.006 (0.024)		-0.028 (0.024)	-0.028 (0.024)	0.006 (0.030)	0.010 (0.031)	0.010 (0.031)	
Adj. R ²	0.110	0.611	0.115	0.610	0.059	0.059	0.107	0.689	0.112	0.689
N	2,413	2,408	2,413	2,408	764	764	1,646	1,236	1,646	1,236
District×Wave FE	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
Child FE	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; the caregiver's years of education; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S22: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	0.101** (0.043)		0.123 (0.103)		0.104 (0.061)	
1 type of ASF		0.025 (0.047)		0.065 (0.108)		0.018 (0.078)
2 or more types of ASF		0.227*** (0.059)		0.278* (0.153)		0.212*** (0.060)
Starchy staples	0.148 (0.089)	0.146 (0.090)	0.096 (0.091)	0.088 (0.094)	0.238 (0.197)	0.235 (0.190)
Any fruit and vegetables	0.026 (0.060)	0.018 (0.060)	0.053 (0.115)	0.026 (0.110)	0.037 (0.081)	0.033 (0.079)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.064 (0.092)	0.048 (0.091)	0.146 (0.118)	0.125 (0.123)	0.004 (0.107)	-0.006 (0.104)
Age	0.070 (0.101)	0.063 (0.097)	0.171 (2.385)	0.157 (2.333)	0.290 (0.653)	0.187 (0.645)
Age ²	-0.013* (0.007)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.008 (0.265)	-0.006 (0.259)	-0.024 (0.035)	-0.018 (0.035)
Age ³	0.000** (0.000)	0.000** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.009)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.038 (0.061)	0.044 (0.059)	0.068 (0.108)	0.081 (0.108)	0.023 (0.055)	0.026 (0.053)
Mother's height	0.065*** (0.004)	0.065*** (0.004)	0.063*** (0.007)	0.063*** (0.007)	0.067*** (0.005)	0.067*** (0.005)
Child had diarrhea	-0.111 (0.086)	-0.109 (0.088)	0.017 (0.127)	0.034 (0.126)	-0.192* (0.109)	-0.194 (0.114)
Lower wealth quintile	0.012 (0.121)	-0.000 (0.121)	-0.016 (0.181)	-0.025 (0.181)	-0.000 (0.127)	-0.012 (0.128)
Middle wealth quintile	0.177* (0.093)	0.166* (0.093)	0.166 (0.164)	0.150 (0.163)	0.184* (0.102)	0.176 (0.102)
Higher wealth quintile	0.235** (0.099)	0.197** (0.094)	0.032 (0.149)	0.007 (0.152)	0.307** (0.111)	0.265** (0.100)
Highest wealth quintile	0.507*** (0.089)	0.462*** (0.086)	0.350** (0.129)	0.324** (0.128)	0.549*** (0.104)	0.499*** (0.097)
Adj. R^2	0.179	0.184	0.122	0.125	0.170	0.175
N	2,276	2,276	716	716	1,558	1,558
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl and whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks; the mothers height (in cm); and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S23: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	-0.020 (0.019)		-0.019 (0.037)		-0.026 (0.031)	
1 type of ASF		0.007 (0.021)		-0.003 (0.035)		0.009 (0.038)
2 or more types of ASF		-0.066** (0.025)		-0.062 (0.051)		-0.070** (0.028)
Starchy staples	-0.029 (0.033)	-0.028 (0.033)	-0.017 (0.037)	-0.015 (0.038)	-0.051 (0.119)	-0.049 (0.118)
Any fruit and vegetables	0.004 (0.025)	0.007 (0.025)	0.029 (0.043)	0.036 (0.042)	-0.008 (0.030)	-0.007 (0.030)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.008 (0.048)	-0.002 (0.048)	-0.002 (0.047)	0.003 (0.047)	-0.027 (0.061)	-0.023 (0.061)
Age	-0.035 (0.048)	-0.032 (0.046)	-0.573 (0.924)	-0.569 (0.914)	-0.304 (0.329)	-0.262 (0.322)
Age ²	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.059 (0.103)	0.058 (0.102)	0.018 (0.018)	0.016 (0.018)
Age ³	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Child is a girl	-0.038 (0.029)	-0.040 (0.028)	-0.041 (0.037)	-0.045 (0.037)	-0.038 (0.030)	-0.039 (0.029)
Mother's height	-0.021*** (0.002)	-0.021*** (0.002)	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)
Child had diarrhea	0.020 (0.033)	0.019 (0.035)	-0.047 (0.056)	-0.051 (0.056)	0.047 (0.051)	0.048 (0.054)
Lower wealth quintile	0.022 (0.056)	0.026 (0.056)	0.031 (0.076)	0.034 (0.076)	0.021 (0.057)	0.026 (0.058)
Middle wealth quintile	-0.074* (0.037)	-0.070* (0.037)	-0.090** (0.037)	-0.085** (0.037)	-0.068 (0.044)	-0.064 (0.044)
Higher wealth quintile	-0.106** (0.039)	-0.093** (0.039)	-0.072 (0.048)	-0.066 (0.049)	-0.122*** (0.041)	-0.105** (0.041)
Highest wealth quintile	-0.165*** (0.040)	-0.149*** (0.042)	-0.117** (0.043)	-0.110** (0.044)	-0.184*** (0.044)	-0.164*** (0.045)
Adj. R^2	0.118	0.123	0.074	0.076	0.110	0.115
N	2,276	2,276	716	716	1,558	1,558
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($LAZ < -2$). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl and whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks; the mothers height (in cm); and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S24: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	0.096 (0.071)		0.141 (0.124)		0.158* (0.081)	
1 type of ASF		0.056 (0.075)		0.077 (0.139)		0.143* (0.084)
2 or more types of ASF		0.442*** (0.153)		0.537* (0.276)		0.309 (0.215)
Starchy staples	-0.095 (0.081)	-0.097 (0.081)	-0.203 (0.125)	-0.196 (0.125)	-0.193* (0.114)	-0.193* (0.114)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.103 (0.068)	0.104 (0.067)	0.282** (0.123)	0.282** (0.124)	0.029 (0.087)	0.029 (0.088)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.063 (0.066)	0.066 (0.065)	0.253* (0.152)	0.256* (0.151)	-0.075 (0.081)	-0.073 (0.081)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.058 (0.094)	0.050 (0.094)	0.117 (0.254)	0.107 (0.248)	0.018 (0.131)	0.014 (0.130)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.076 (0.062)	0.078 (0.062)	-0.006 (0.108)	-0.015 (0.110)	0.128 (0.082)	0.132 (0.082)
Child is currently breastfed	-0.453*** (0.120)	-0.457*** (0.120)			-0.229** (0.105)	-0.230** (0.104)
Age	0.146 (0.180)	0.151 (0.179)	-4.307* (2.199)	-4.153* (2.193)	-1.895 (1.231)	-1.891 (1.226)
Age ²	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.019 (0.013)	0.458* (0.249)	0.441* (0.248)	0.097 (0.069)	0.097 (0.069)
Age ³	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.015* (0.009)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.520*** (0.059)	0.517*** (0.059)	0.565*** (0.114)	0.557*** (0.114)	0.528*** (0.067)	0.528*** (0.067)
Mother's height	0.044*** (0.006)	0.044*** (0.006)	0.045*** (0.011)	0.045*** (0.011)	0.040*** (0.010)	0.040*** (0.010)
Child had diarrhea	-0.142* (0.075)	-0.142* (0.075)	0.010 (0.128)	0.015 (0.129)	-0.251** (0.106)	-0.253** (0.106)
Mother's number of school years	0.012 (0.009)	0.011 (0.009)	0.008 (0.020)	0.005 (0.021)	0.012 (0.009)	0.011 (0.009)
Household has an improved latrine	0.188 (0.212)	0.189 (0.211)	-0.378 (0.283)	-0.384 (0.274)	0.780*** (0.274)	0.781*** (0.274)
Adj. R^2	0.240	0.241	0.160	0.160	0.223	0.222
N	2,348	2,348	796	796	1,431	1,431
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and years of school. Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S25: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	-0.021 (0.018)		-0.093*** (0.028)		-0.020 (0.025)	
1 type of ASF		-0.009 (0.019)		-0.091*** (0.032)		-0.007 (0.027)
2 or more types of ASF		-0.130*** (0.040)		-0.109** (0.052)		-0.156** (0.071)
Starchy staples	0.003 (0.028)	0.003 (0.028)	-0.014 (0.033)	-0.015 (0.033)	0.045 (0.041)	0.044 (0.041)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.007 (0.025)	0.007 (0.025)	-0.043 (0.033)	-0.043 (0.033)	0.018 (0.035)	0.018 (0.034)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.012 (0.020)	-0.013 (0.020)	-0.020 (0.035)	-0.020 (0.035)	0.011 (0.029)	0.010 (0.029)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.023 (0.032)	-0.020 (0.031)	-0.047 (0.044)	-0.047 (0.044)	0.002 (0.047)	0.005 (0.047)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.018 (0.020)	-0.018 (0.020)	-0.006 (0.024)	-0.006 (0.024)	-0.032 (0.026)	-0.035 (0.026)
Child is currently breastfed	0.061** (0.030)	0.062** (0.030)			0.049 (0.031)	0.051 (0.031)
Age	0.036 (0.054)	0.035 (0.054)	0.350 (0.541)	0.344 (0.542)	0.554 (0.484)	0.551 (0.480)
Age ²	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.037 (0.061)	-0.037 (0.061)	-0.032 (0.027)	-0.032 (0.027)
Age ³	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)
Child is a girl	-0.158*** (0.020)	-0.157*** (0.020)	-0.123*** (0.029)	-0.122*** (0.029)	-0.176*** (0.027)	-0.176*** (0.027)
Mother's height	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.003)
Child had diarrhea	0.018 (0.023)	0.019 (0.023)	-0.041 (0.032)	-0.041 (0.032)	0.053 (0.033)	0.055* (0.032)
Mother's number of school years	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.005 (0.005)	0.006 (0.005)	-0.007* (0.004)	-0.007* (0.004)
Household has an improved latrine	-0.007 (0.053)	-0.007 (0.053)	0.086 (0.081)	0.086 (0.081)	-0.125* (0.066)	-0.126* (0.066)
Adj. R^2	0.156	0.158	0.105	0.103	0.162	0.163
N	2,348	2,348	796	796	1,431	1,431
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($LAZ < -2$). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and years of school. Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S26: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	0.102 (0.068)		0.092 (0.129)		0.116 (0.076)	
1 type of ASF		0.059 (0.072)		0.006 (0.143)		0.099 (0.078)
2 or more types of ASF		0.458*** (0.158)		0.654** (0.280)		0.281 (0.201)
Starchy staples	-0.079 (0.077)	-0.080 (0.076)	-0.240* (0.124)	-0.230* (0.124)	-0.135 (0.106)	-0.135 (0.106)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.118* (0.060)	0.118* (0.060)	0.241* (0.122)	0.241* (0.124)	0.042 (0.081)	0.041 (0.081)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.075 (0.063)	0.076 (0.063)	0.231 (0.145)	0.232 (0.145)	-0.062 (0.077)	-0.061 (0.077)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.059 (0.095)	0.051 (0.095)	0.105 (0.217)	0.089 (0.211)	-0.005 (0.128)	-0.010 (0.128)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.054 (0.058)	0.057 (0.058)	-0.070 (0.110)	-0.083 (0.113)	0.083 (0.076)	0.088 (0.077)
Child is currently breastfed	-0.418*** (0.104)	-0.421*** (0.104)			-0.210** (0.094)	-0.212** (0.094)
Age	0.152 (0.170)	0.157 (0.169)	-4.852** (2.035)	-4.609** (2.023)	-1.135 (1.162)	-1.121 (1.159)
Age ²	-0.020 (0.012)	-0.020 (0.012)	0.517** (0.229)	0.491** (0.227)	0.053 (0.065)	0.053 (0.065)
Age ³	0.000* (0.000)	0.000* (0.000)	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Child is a girl	0.503*** (0.056)	0.501*** (0.056)	0.543*** (0.112)	0.531*** (0.113)	0.506*** (0.062)	0.508*** (0.062)
Mother's height	0.043*** (0.006)	0.043*** (0.006)	0.043*** (0.010)	0.043*** (0.010)	0.041*** (0.010)	0.041*** (0.010)
Child had diarrhea	-0.131* (0.073)	-0.133* (0.073)	0.033 (0.128)	0.037 (0.128)	-0.234** (0.096)	-0.236** (0.096)
Lower wealth quintile	0.081 (0.085)	0.081 (0.085)	0.187 (0.175)	0.183 (0.175)	0.151 (0.107)	0.151 (0.107)
Middle wealth quintile	0.061 (0.101)	0.061 (0.100)	0.040 (0.169)	0.039 (0.171)	0.185 (0.114)	0.184 (0.114)
Higher wealth quintile	0.097 (0.095)	0.098 (0.095)	0.089 (0.215)	0.080 (0.215)	0.194 (0.129)	0.195 (0.129)
Highest wealth quintile	0.310*** (0.090)	0.304*** (0.089)	0.321 (0.203)	0.302 (0.203)	0.473*** (0.121)	0.471*** (0.121)
Adj. R^2	0.240	0.242	0.165	0.168	0.209	0.209
N	2,563	2,563	869	869	1,578	1,578
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, and whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S27: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, controlling for wealth (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months		6 to 12 months		13 to 24 months	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Any ASF	-0.020 (0.017)		-0.073*** (0.027)		-0.008 (0.024)	
1 type of ASF		-0.008 (0.019)		-0.065** (0.030)		0.004 (0.026)
2 or more types of ASF		-0.124*** (0.039)		-0.123** (0.057)		-0.124* (0.064)
Starchy staples	0.002 (0.026)	0.002 (0.026)	0.003 (0.030)	0.002 (0.030)	0.026 (0.037)	0.026 (0.038)
Dark green leafy vegetables	-0.000 (0.022)	-0.000 (0.022)	-0.044 (0.029)	-0.044 (0.029)	0.016 (0.033)	0.016 (0.033)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.022 (0.018)	-0.023 (0.018)	-0.052 (0.037)	-0.052 (0.037)	0.004 (0.027)	0.003 (0.027)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.027 (0.030)	-0.024 (0.030)	-0.040 (0.040)	-0.039 (0.040)	0.006 (0.045)	0.009 (0.044)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.005 (0.019)	-0.006 (0.019)	0.015 (0.023)	0.016 (0.024)	-0.010 (0.025)	-0.013 (0.025)
Child is currently breastfed	0.044 (0.028)	0.045 (0.028)			0.037 (0.031)	0.038 (0.031)
Age	0.028 (0.051)	0.027 (0.051)	0.247 (0.508)	0.225 (0.508)	0.451 (0.473)	0.441 (0.470)
Age ²	-0.000 (0.004)	-0.000 (0.004)	-0.025 (0.057)	-0.023 (0.057)	-0.026 (0.027)	-0.026 (0.027)
Age ³	0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.000)
Child is a girl	-0.155*** (0.018)	-0.155*** (0.018)	-0.123*** (0.028)	-0.121*** (0.028)	-0.174*** (0.025)	-0.175*** (0.025)
Mother's height	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.011*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.013*** (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.003)
Child had diarrhea	0.022 (0.022)	0.022 (0.022)	-0.041 (0.028)	-0.041 (0.028)	0.057* (0.031)	0.058* (0.031)
Lower wealth quintile	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.033 (0.024)	-0.125*** (0.045)	-0.125*** (0.045)	-0.027 (0.035)	-0.027 (0.035)
Middle wealth quintile	-0.001 (0.032)	-0.001 (0.032)	-0.018 (0.043)	-0.018 (0.043)	-0.011 (0.045)	-0.010 (0.045)
Higher wealth quintile	-0.013 (0.031)	-0.014 (0.031)	-0.081* (0.043)	-0.080* (0.043)	-0.018 (0.043)	-0.019 (0.043)
Highest wealth quintile	-0.066** (0.031)	-0.064** (0.030)	-0.072 (0.051)	-0.071 (0.052)	-0.110** (0.043)	-0.109** (0.043)
Adj. R^2	0.157	0.158	0.125	0.124	0.155	0.156
N	2,563	2,563	869	869	1,578	1,578
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using fixed effects (FE) panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). 'Any ASF' is a binary variable that indicates whether a child consumed any ASFs or not in the past 24h. '1 type of ASF' and '2 or more types of ASF' are binary variables that indicate whether a child consumed one type of ASF, or two or more types of ASFs in the past 24h. Co-variables and control variables: binary variables indicating whether the child consumed in the past 24h starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds; a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, and whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and wealth quintiles derived using principal components analysis based on the household's assets (reference group is the lowest wealth quintile). Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S28: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	0.128** (0.047)	0.079 (0.062)	0.135* (0.060)
Eggs	0.016 (0.093)	0.014 (0.213)	0.020 (0.105)
Dairy	0.116* (0.050)	0.214** (0.068)	0.034 (0.083)
Fish	0.020 (0.116)	0.139 (0.373)	-0.009 (0.100)
Starchy staples	0.035 (0.150)	0.041 (0.183)	-0.393* (0.173)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.184** (0.075)	0.237 (0.153)	0.164* (0.079)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.112** (0.037)	0.009 (0.060)	0.166** (0.067)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.144 (0.115)	0.122 (0.106)	0.152 (0.137)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.146** (0.055)	0.181* (0.079)	0.121 (0.093)
Adj. R^2	0.288	0.159	0.206
N	1,564	771	791
District $\times$ Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, whether the mother can read and/or write, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S29: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Nepal)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	-0.033 (0.039)	0.006 (0.029)	-0.042 (0.046)
Eggs	-0.029 (0.020)	-0.039 (0.051)	-0.028 (0.044)
Dairy	-0.026* (0.013)	-0.046*** (0.013)	-0.019 (0.028)
Fish	0.010 (0.059)	-0.049 (0.091)	0.014 (0.063)
Starchy staples	0.009 (0.033)	-0.009 (0.057)	0.045 (0.140)
Dark green leafy vegetables	-0.057 (0.033)	-0.057* (0.030)	-0.055 (0.046)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.047* (0.021)	0.018 (0.025)	-0.085* (0.043)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.024 (0.036)	0.008 (0.044)	-0.043 (0.071)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.054* (0.027)	-0.039 (0.043)	-0.077 (0.048)
Adj. R^2	0.175	0.058	0.118
N	1,564	771	791
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted (LAZ < -2). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past four weeks, whether the mother can read and/or write, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm). Data source is the PoSHAN panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S30: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	0.089 (0.076)	0.177 (0.144)	0.044 (0.065)
Eggs	0.135* (0.067)	0.113 (0.094)	0.141* (0.070)
Dairy	0.133** (0.049)	0.042 (0.092)	0.177*** (0.058)
Fish	0.037 (0.040)	0.077 (0.117)	0.028 (0.048)
Starchy staples	0.157* (0.076)	0.108 (0.085)	0.237 (0.176)
Any fruit and vegetables	0.008 (0.052)	0.006 (0.115)	0.024 (0.070)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.063 (0.090)	0.138 (0.112)	-0.001 (0.106)
Adj. R^2	0.174	0.116	0.167
N	2,413	764	1,646
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is a child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S31: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Bangladesh)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	-0.019 (0.022)	0.025 (0.051)	-0.030 (0.023)
Eggs	-0.044* (0.023)	-0.030 (0.032)	-0.054** (0.025)
Dairy	-0.039* (0.021)	-0.010 (0.038)	-0.055** (0.025)
Fish	-0.003 (0.021)	-0.028 (0.039)	0.004 (0.022)
Starchy staples	-0.016 (0.031)	-0.010 (0.038)	-0.038 (0.115)
Any fruit and vegetables	0.005 (0.021)	0.030 (0.041)	-0.001 (0.027)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.007 (0.043)	-0.005 (0.046)	-0.018 (0.057)
Adj. R^2	0.113	0.057	0.112
N	2,413	764	1,646
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($LAZ < -2$). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, any fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube, a dummy variable equal to 1 if the child is a girl, a dummy variable equal 1 if the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, the caregiver's years of education, the mothers height (in cm), a dummy equal to 1 if the household has an improved latrine. Data source is the BAHNR panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S32: Association of LAZ with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	0.105 (0.111)	0.240 (0.228)	0.058 (0.156)
Eggs	-0.545*** (0.190)	-0.472 (0.359)	-0.811*** (0.241)
Dairy	0.153 (0.102)	0.277* (0.156)	0.187* (0.108)
Fish	0.147 (0.133)	-0.234 (0.243)	0.436** (0.175)
Starchy staples	-0.101 (0.088)	-0.129 (0.137)	-0.242** (0.117)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.114* (0.068)	0.304** (0.124)	0.023 (0.090)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	0.069 (0.068)	0.229 (0.150)	-0.081 (0.081)
Other fruits and vegetables	0.047 (0.098)	0.082 (0.239)	0.003 (0.136)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	0.065 (0.065)	-0.075 (0.117)	0.121 (0.082)
Adj. R^2	0.250	0.163	0.240
N	2,217	749	1,347
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is the child's length-for-age z-score (LAZ). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and years of school. Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table S33: Association of stunting with contemporaneous ASF consumption, disaggregated by ASF types (Uganda)

	6 to 24 months (1)	6 to 12 months (2)	13 to 24 months (3)
Meat	-0.048 (0.034)	-0.113** (0.046)	-0.061 (0.053)
Eggs	0.103* (0.057)	0.118 (0.071)	0.168** (0.081)
Dairy	-0.037 (0.029)	-0.106*** (0.036)	-0.026 (0.036)
Fish	-0.039 (0.039)	0.027 (0.051)	-0.092 (0.058)
Starchy staples	0.007 (0.030)	-0.032 (0.035)	0.060 (0.043)
Dark green leafy vegetables	0.004 (0.025)	-0.036 (0.032)	0.011 (0.035)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	-0.020 (0.020)	-0.038 (0.036)	0.011 (0.029)
Other fruits and vegetables	-0.019 (0.034)	-0.046 (0.046)	0.010 (0.051)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	-0.020 (0.020)	0.006 (0.024)	-0.036 (0.027)
Adj. R^2	0.159	0.107	0.158
N	2,217	749	1,347
District×Wave FE	yes	yes	yes

Notes: The table reports estimation results using FE panel regressions. The outcome variable is a binary variable indicating if the child is stunted ($\text{LAZ} < -2$). Binary variables indicate whether the child consumed, in the past 24h: meat, eggs, dairy, fish, starchy staples, dark green leafy vegetables, vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, other fruits and vegetables, legumes, nuts and seeds. Co-variables and control variables (not shown): a binary variable indicating whether the child is breastfed at the time of the interview (not included in the regressions for the 6 to 12 months age category because almost all children are breastfed); the child's age (in months), age squared, age cube; binary variables indicating whether the child is a girl, whether the child had diarrhea in the past two weeks, and if the household has an improved latrine; as well as the mothers height (in cm) and years of school. Data source is the Uganda panel. Standard errors clustered by district are reported in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.