**Supplementary table 1:** Child, maternal and household characteristics of study participants included in the body composition sub-study, compared with study participants not included in the body composition sub-study

|                                      | In subgroup combined | Not in subgroup | p-value<sup>1,2</sup> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| N (children with 9 and 18 mo values) | 275                  | 2945            |                        |
| Child age (mo)                       | 9.4 ± 0.33           | 9.4 ± 0.35      | 0.204                  |
| N boys (%)                           | 141 (51.1)           | 1479 (50.2)     | 0.803                  |
| Baseline weight (kg)                 | 7.54 ± 1.02          | 7.42 ± 1.00     | 0.043                  |
| Baseline length (cm)                 | 69.0 ± 2.7           | 68.8 ± 2.7      | 0.161                  |
| Baseline child LAZ (SD)              | -1.15 ± 1.11         | -1.21 ± 1.10    | 0.245                  |
| Baseline child WAZ (SD)              | -1.30 ± 1.14         | -1.43 ± 1.14    | 0.057                  |
| Baseline child WLZ (SD)              | -0.87 ± 1.03         | -1.00 ± 1.05    | 0.054                  |
| Hemoglobin concentration (g/L)       | 89.2 ± 14.9          | 89.3 ± 15.3     | 0.926                  |
| N Baseline iron supplementation (%)<sup>3</sup> | 74 (26.8)          | 779 (26.5)     | 0.840                  |
| N Baseline RDT positive (%)          | 169 (61.2)           | 1809 (61.4)     | 0.992                  |
| Maternal body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) | 20.9 ± 2.3         | 20.9 ± 2.5      | 0.804                  |
| Maternal education                  |                      |                 | 0.669                  |
| No formal or informal education      | 173 (62.7)           | 1746 (59.9)     |                        |
| Any informal education and/or less than one year of formal education | 73 (26.4)           | 854 (29.3)      |                        |
| At least one year of formal education | 30 (10.9)           | 313 (10.7)      |                        |
| Baseline child feeding practices     |                      |                 |                        |
| Child still breastfed (%)            | 276 (100)            | 2940 (99.97)    | 0.980                  |
| Animal source food<sup>4</sup>       | 69 (25.0)            | 646 (21.9)      | 0.303                  |
| Child morbidity during the intervention<sup>5</sup> |                  |                 |                        |
| Child malaria incidence (episodes per 100 child days at risk)<sup>6</sup> | 0.61 ± 0.50         | 0.53 ± 0.50     | 0.843                  |
| Child fever incidence (episodes / 100 child-days at risk)<sup>7</sup> | 1.46 ± 1.00         | 1.49 ± 1.13     | 0.465                  |
| Child diarrhea incidence (episodes per 100 child days at risk)<sup>8</sup> | 0.96 ± 0.91         | 1.11 ± 1.04     | 0.076                  |

LAZ, length-for-age z-score; WAZ, weight-for-age z-score; WLZ, weight-for-length z-score.

<sup>1</sup>Values presented are means ± SD, n (%).
P-values are from mixed model for continuous variables, logistic regression for binary variables and Chi square for polychotomous variables. All analyses were adjusted for the random effect of village, and in morbidity outcomes, were controlled for over-dispersion.

Children with Hb <80 g/L received ferrous sulfate, 2–6 mg iron/kg body weight/d for 30 days, depending on the anemia severity, and 200 mg mebendazole/d for three days to treat possible helminthic infections.

Child consumed at least one animal-source food during the previous 24 hours.

Morbidity outcomes include children in the IC who provided data on ≥30 days.

An episode of malaria was defined as the presence of a new episode of reported or confirmed fever and a positive malaria RDT obtained >21 days after a previous treated malaria episode.

An episode of fever was defined as the period starting the day the child first had fever preceded and followed by two days when the child did not have fever.

An episode of diarrhea was defined as the period starting the day the child first had diarrhea preceded and followed by two diarrhea-free days.