

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems: The imperative to increase animal-source food (ASF) consumption



Gbola Adesogan

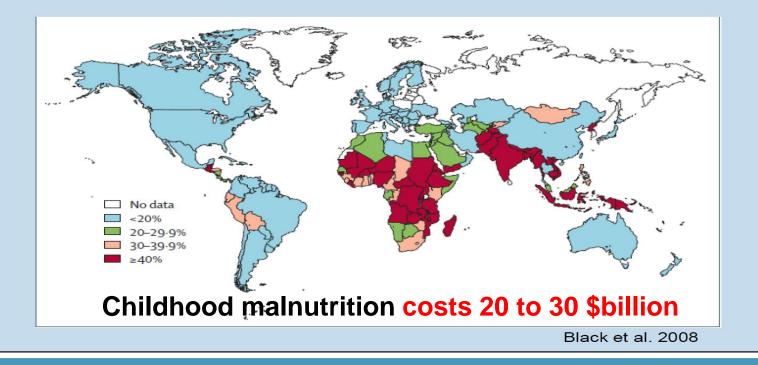
Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida







Global prevalence of stunting (malnutrition)



(Horton and Ross. *Food Policy. 2003;* 28: 51–57. R Martorell et al . *J. Nutrition.* 2010; 140: 348-54. (Adapted from Ianotti, 2014)







Important quotes

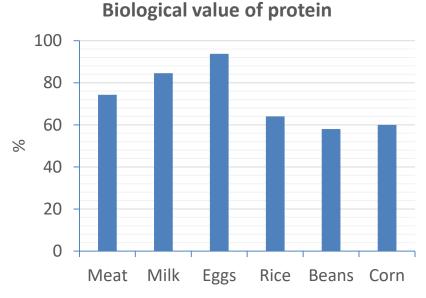
- Stunting in the first 1000 days condemns children to a life time of underachievement and underperformance!!!
 - Roger Thurrow. Former Wall Street Journal Foreign Correspondent
- Stunting in the first 1000 days is associated with nearly irreversible brain damage!!! - Senior nutritionist, World Food Program.
- Some animal-source food consumption is needed for the growth and cognitive development in children and infants – Catherine Woteki, USDA Chief Scientist and Undersecretary for Agriculture





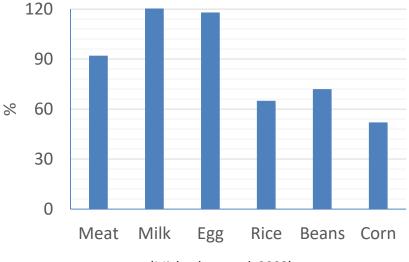


Protein quality of animal and plant-source foods



http://www.food-info.net/uk/protein/bv.htm

Protein digestibility-corrected amino acid scores



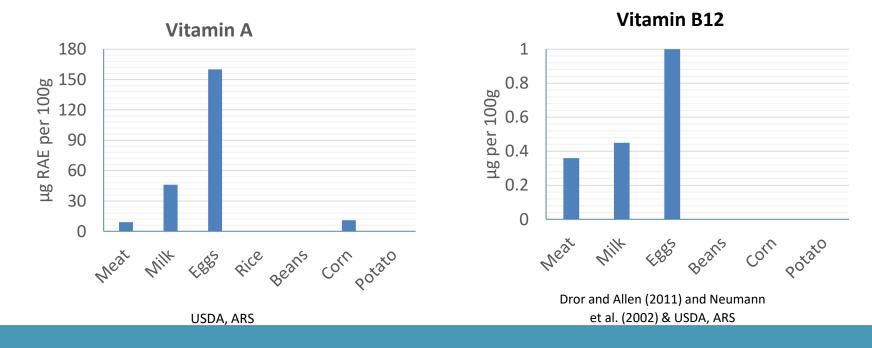
(Michaelsen et al. 2009)







Vitamin concentrations in animal and plant-source foods

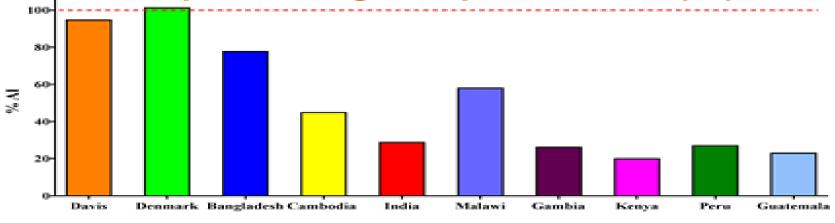








Vitamin B12 in breast milk of women relative to that representing adequate Intake (AI)(Allen, 2016)



Recent Kenyan study (Williams et al. 2016)

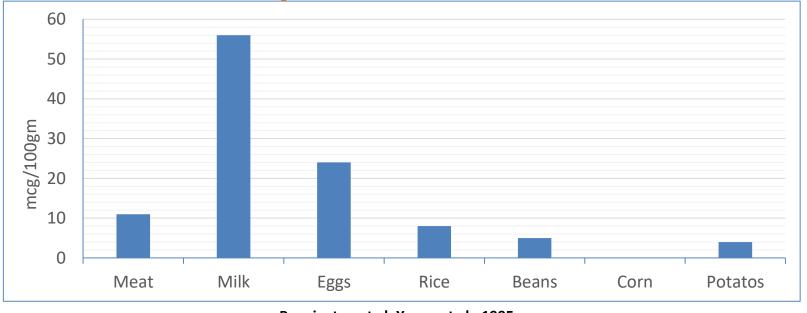
- 286 women 1-6 months postpartum
- 89% had less breast milk B12 than recommended levels







Iodine concentrations of animal and plant-source foods



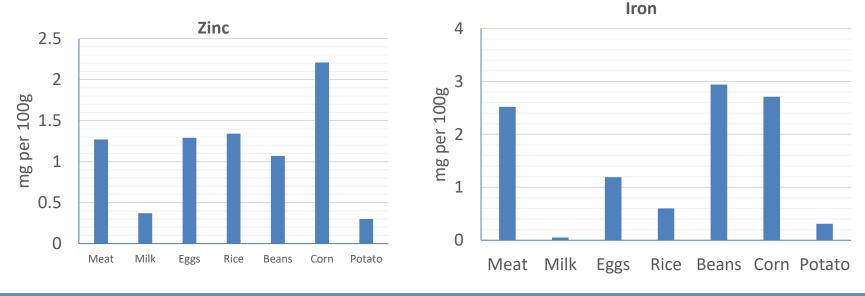
Pennington et al. Young et al., 1995;







Zinc and iron concentrations of animal and plant source foods



USDA, ARS

FROM THE AMERICAN

USDA, ARS

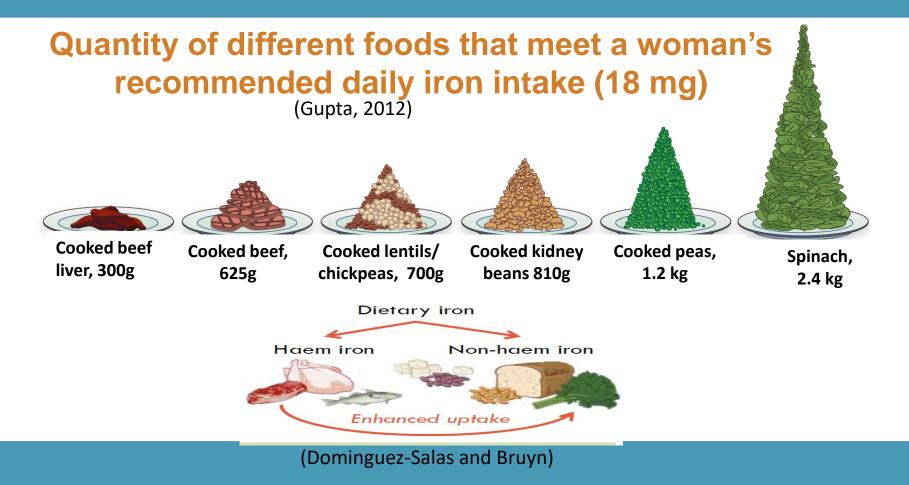
Many plant foods have higher zinc and iron levels but they are

bound to phytate and fiber and therefore less available















Maternal prenatal iron intake (purple) correlates with fetal brain tissue organization

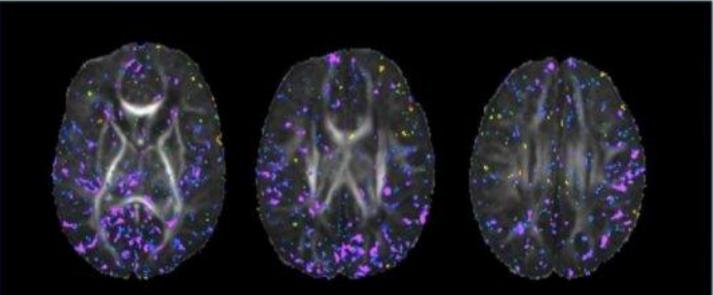


Photo Credit: Bradley Peterson, MD,

(Monk et al., 2015; sciencedaily.com)







Role of Animal Source Foods to Improve Diet Quality and Growth and Development in Kenyan Schoolers

Principal Investigators

Charlotte G. Neumann, MD, MPHUCLANimrod O. Bwibo, MBBS, MPHU of NairobiSuzanne P. Murphy, Ph.D, RDU of Hawaii

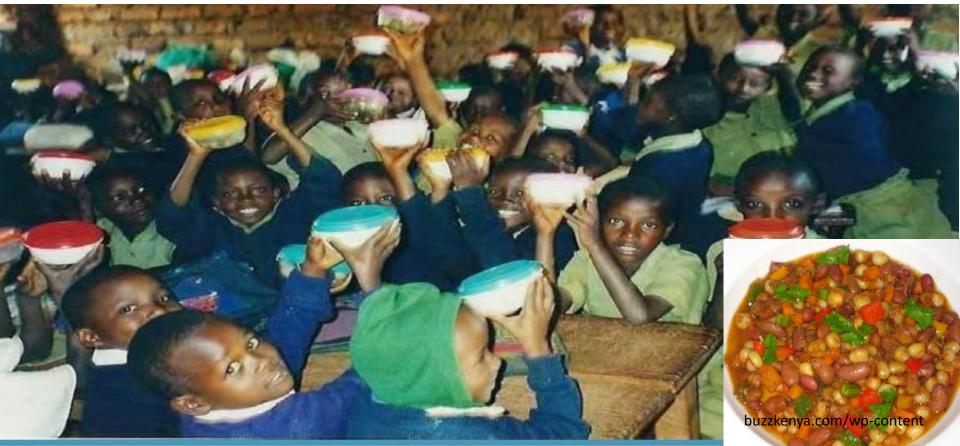
Funded by: USAID Grant #DAN-1328-6-00-0046-00 119-18 Other Support: National Cattlemen's Beef Assoc (NCBA), James Coleman African Study Center (UCLA)







Role of ASF in diets of Kenyan children



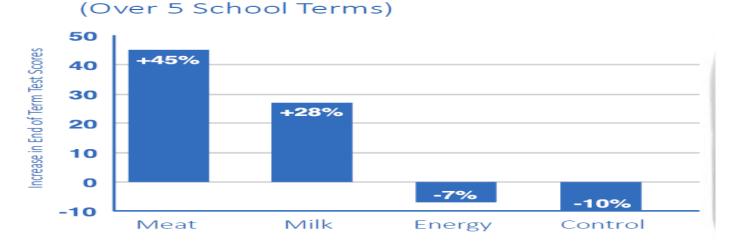
Adapted from Demment, 2013







ASF supplementation effects on children's test scores



Adapted from Demment, 2013; Weldon 2016







Meat group

- Highest Raven scores
- Higher Vit. B12 status
- More physical activity
- More Arm muscle mass
- More leadership
- Higher test scores
- More playful

Milk group

- Improved growth
- Higher test scores
- Higher B12 status



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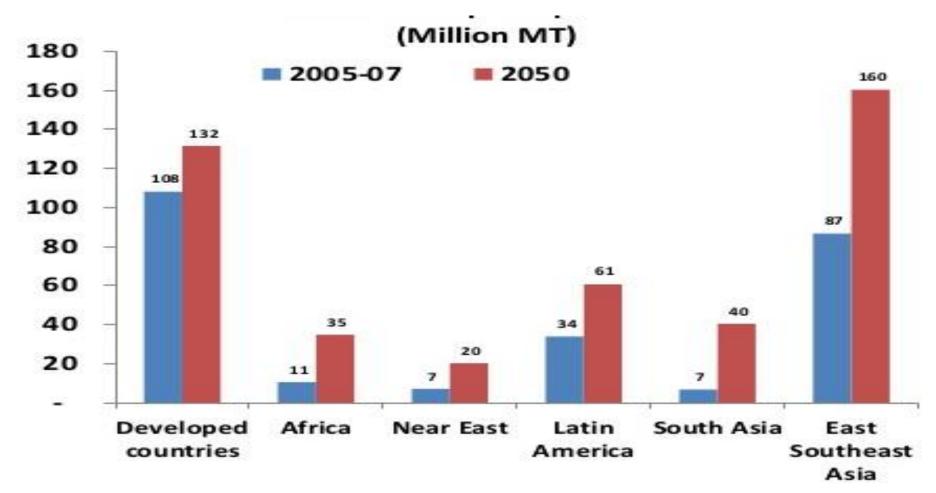
Adapted from Demment, 2013







Global meat consumption in 2005-7 vs. 2050



Data derived from WB, FAO, AU-IBAR, ILRI report, 2013



Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems

Dr. Gbola Adesogan









Vision

To sustainably intensify animal-sourced food production in order to increase the incomes, livelihoods, nutrition and health of vulnerable people.











Photo credit: International Livestock Research Institute

FOCAL COUNTRIES

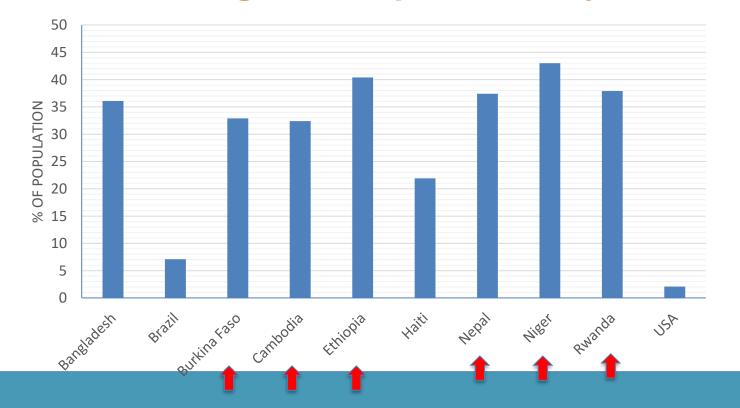
- West Africa –Burkina Faso and Niger
- East Africa Ethiopia, Rwanda & Uganda
- South Asia Nepal and Cambodia







Stunting Levels per Country



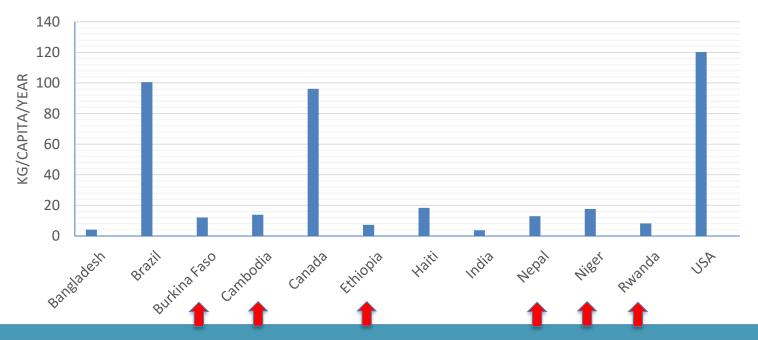
http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/estimates2014/en/







Meat Consumption per Country 2013



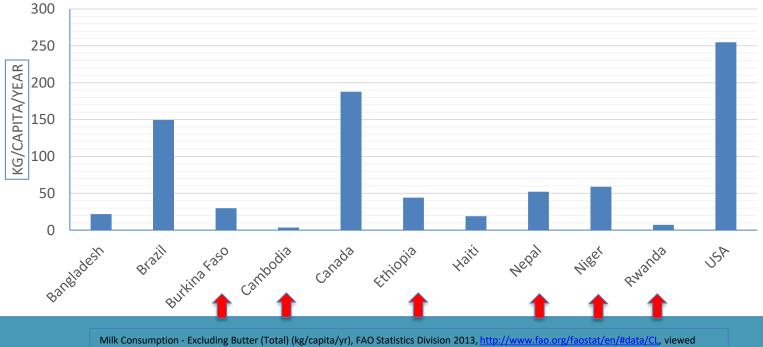
FAO 2013, Current Worldwide Annual Meat Consumption per capita (excluding fish consumption), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, viewed 4/3/17, http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CL.







Milk Consumption Per Country 2013



4/3/17.









Country Innovation Platform workshops







Feed the future initiative

LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS INNOVATION LAB VISION

Sustainably intensify smallholder livestock systems to increase productivity and incomes and improve nutrition and food safety

> I. Future Livestock Systems

- Role of Gender in Livestock Systems Research
- Human & Institutional Capacity Development
- Human Health & Nutrition

2.ASF Production & Marketing 3. Livestock Disease Management & Food Safety 4. Enabling Policies for Livestock









Some LSIL-funded projects

- Improving the quantity, quality and preservation of animal feeds (Nepal and Ethiopia)
- Reducing mycotoxins in feeds and milk (Ethiopia and Rwanda)
- Behavior change messaging to increase ASF consumption (Rwanda)
- Creating evidence for enabling policies for ASF production (Ethiopia, Nepal)
- Apps to improve marketing of ASF and disease surveillance (Nepal)
- Increasing milk quality and safety (Nepal, Rwanda, Ethiopia)
- Reducing diseases and mortality of young livestock (Ethiopia, Nepal, Rwanda)
- Eradication of Peste de petits ruminant (Uganda)







Conclusions

- Infant malnutrition can cause long term growth, developmental and neurological problems
- Animal-source foods should be used to diversify the diets of infants and pregnant and lactating women in resource-poor countries
- Concerted and coordinated efforts are needed to increase access to, affordability and availability of ASF
- LSIL is working at sustainably intensifying ASF production and consumption to improve the nutrition and incomes of the poor







FEEDIFUTURE

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www.feedthefuture.gov



