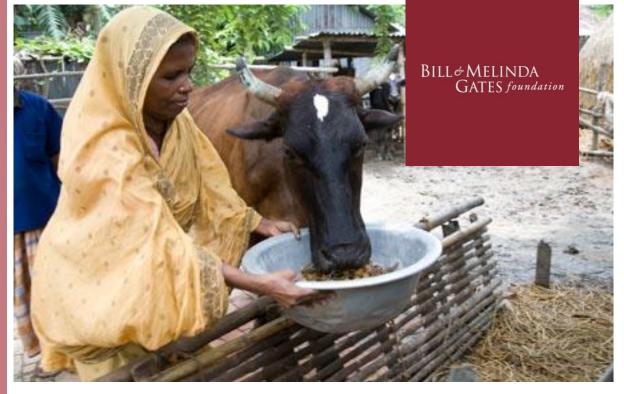
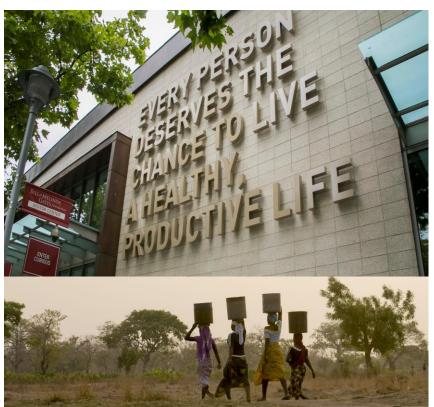
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Donald Nkrumah, PhD/MBA



LIVESTOCK BIOTECH IN INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION





Bill and Melinda read about rotavirus.

Foundation Officially Created

Warren Buffett gives BH stock

Bill joins Melinda at the foundation

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT:

Delivering health and development solutions

- Agricultural Development
- Financial Services for the Poor
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- Gender Equality
- Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health
- Family Planning
- Nutrition
- Polio Eradication

GLOBAL HEALTH:

Discovering and developing affordable vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics

- Enteric and Diarrheal Diseases
- HIV
- Malaria
- Neglected Infectious Diseases
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis

THEORY OF INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Subsistence Agriculture

Critical mass of farm production is subsistence-oriented and geared towards staples for consumption

1 Getting agriculture moving

Agricultural productivity increases, diversifies and creates an income surplus for farmers Agriculture as a contributor to growth

The surplus from enhanced productivity is utilized to develop the non-agricultural sector

Integrating agriculture into the macro-economy

Labor starts to migrate out of agriculture as rural factor and product markets become better integrated with those in the rest of the economy

Agriculture in industrial economies

Rural economy is urbanized and integrated rural-urban development occurs

We see our role primarily as catalyzing country-led inclusive agricultural transformation in stages 1 through 2

COUNTRY-LED INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

productivity ||| income growth ||| better household nutrition ||| economic empowerment of women



LIVESTOCK IN INCLUSIVE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

OVER 700 MILLION POOR (<\$2/DAY) LIVESTOCK KEEPERS IN SSA AND SA.



LIVESTOCK: OFTEN THE MOST IMPORTANT ASSET FOR THE POOR













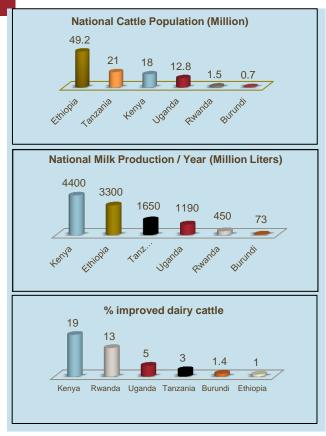
SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION CONSTRAINTS

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES AND PESTS

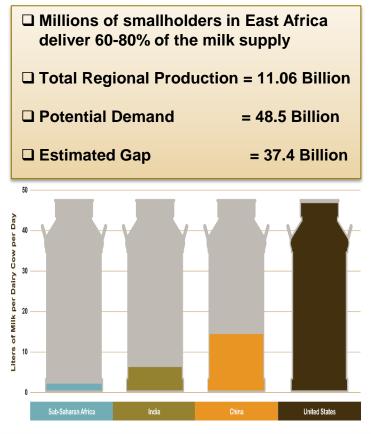
significant losses to poor livestock keepers

	Disease/Pest	Total Annual SH Loss (Africa)	Total Annual SH Loss (SA)	Total Annual SH Loss	Cattle	Small Ruminant s	Poultry
		Millions USD					
High	Endoparasites	3,332	1,659	4,992	\checkmark	✓	✓
	Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	3,611	-	3,611		✓	
	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)	3,274	-	3,274	✓		
	Ectoparasites	1,851	922	2,773	✓	✓	✓
Medium	Foot and Mouth Disease	8,68	573	1,441	✓	✓	
	Trypanosomes ^ξ (T. congolense, T. vivax and T. brucei)	1,166	242	1,409	✓	✓	
	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP)	1,027	NA	1,027		✓	
	Newcastle disease‡	415	313	728			✓
	Goat Pox and Sheep Pox	479	234	714		✓	
	Brucellosis (B. Abortus, B. Melitensis)*	344	314	659	✓	✓	
Low	Lumpy Skin Disease	487	NA	487	✓		
	Rift Valley Fever (RVF)*	477	NA	477	✓	✓	
	Bovine Tuberculosis (TB)*	201	205	407	✓		
	East Coast Fever†	286	NA	286	\checkmark		

LOW-PRODUCING COWS, WORSENED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

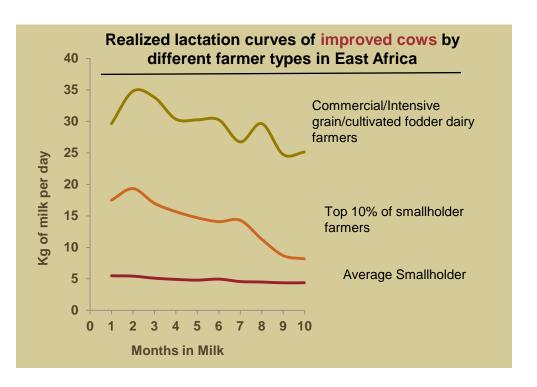


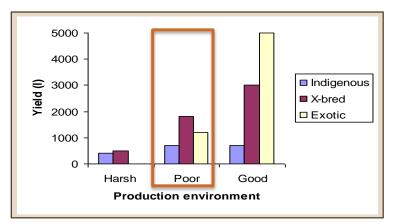




SEASONALITY IN PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

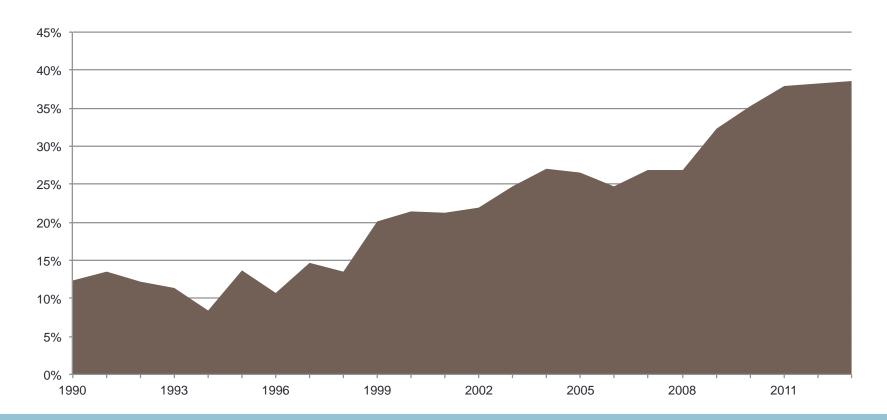
Inadequate feed and fodder in the dry season







THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA ACCOUNT FOR ALMOST 40% OF THE GLOBAL CHICKEN TRADE



LOW-PRODUCING BIRDS, MADE WORSE BY CLIMATE CHANGE



Non-descript Chicken -African - 20-50



Improved local Horro (Ethiopia – 80)



Improved local chicken (Nigeria – 96)





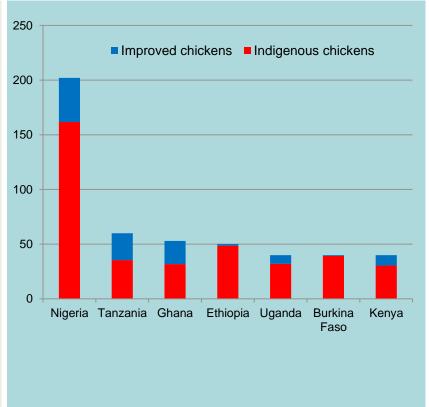
Kuroiler Chicken India – 180



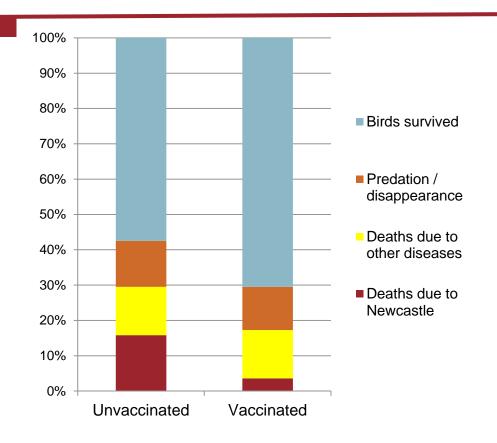
Fayoumi Chicken Egypt – 146



Koekoek Chicken South Africa – 204



NEWCASTLE DISEASE ALONE CAN KILL >80% OF CHICKENS



Age	Vaccination
1 day	IB (H120) - beak dipping
1 day	Mareks – subcutaneous injection
7 day	Newcastle (Lasota) – eye drop
10 day	Mareks – subcutaneous injection in the neck
14 day	Gumboro (IBD) – eye drop
3 week	Newcastle-IB – eye drop
4 week	Gumboro (IBD) – water or eye drop
6 week	Fowl pox – wing stab
10 week	Fowl typhoid – injection
Thereafter	Booster doses of Newcastle-IB

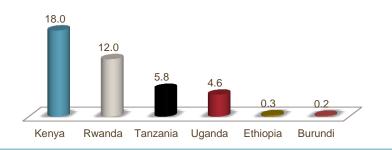
SCALING BIOTECH TO ADDRESS SMALLHOLDER LIVESTOCK CONSTRAINTS

SCALING DOORSTEP AI DELIVERY FOR SMALLHOLDERS

A financially sustainable and effective private doorstep Al delivery system

Parameter	Kenya	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Nigeria
National Cattle herd, million	18	54	23	20
Improved dairy herd, million	3.5	0.8	0.7	<0.1
Current productivity, L/cow/d	5.40	1.70	2.00	0.75
Current production, million L/yr	4,500	3,800	1,600	450
Target improved herd, million	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.00
Target productivity, L/cow/d	7.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
Target annual production, million	8,750	10,000	4,500	1,000

Annual Al as % of National Herd



- **□** 1,000,000 Als annually
- Strengthen local capacity for doorstep delivery of reliable AI services
- Performance-based compensation of ~800 welltrained public and private
 Al technicians
- Better logistics for liquid nitrogen supply
- Appropriate bulls for the production and distribution of quality frozen semen



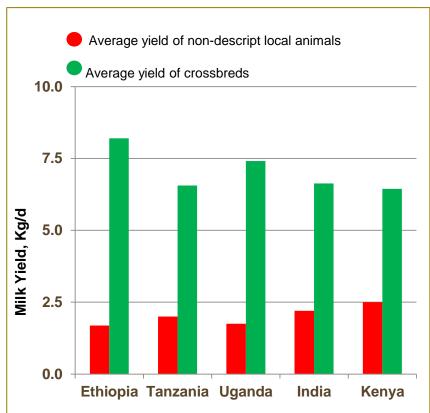


CROSSBREEDING WORKS.... BUT....





- ☐ High crossbred cow-calf mortality rates in smallholder systems - as high as 40%
- We don't know what is the ideal exotic blood level that is appropriate for different agroecologies Mortality can be as high as 270% depending on the breed composition.
- Unwanted traits The crossbred daughters of some exotic bulls barely survive and produce in some agro-ecologies.



- Establish National Dairy Performance Recording Centres (DPRCs) for milk yield, health, and reproduction records
- ☐ ICT platform for analysing information to provide cow-management training and timely feedback to farmers --- iCow System
- Combine performance and genomic information for farmers and National AI
 Center to select better bulls and cows to increase genetic gain

PROCESSOR-LED SMALLHOLDER DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Targeting Smallholders

- Dairy production has a big impact on household income, nutrition, and employment of women
- > >6 million smallholder households in East Africa engaged in dairying
- > >95% of local milk supply in Nigeria comes from Fulani women
- women mostly manage the cows; often short-changed on benefiting



Processor organizes and supports community-based milk hubs/coops and regional unions



Access to technologies

Processor scales and helps farmers finance productivityenhancing cow-genetics, feed/fodder, & cow-health technologies









Genetics & Al Services

Vet and AH Services

Quality Feed/Fodder

Finance & Training

Quality Milk

Processor strengthens producer hubs/coops to access funds and establish quality milk procurement systems & supply to processing









Milk and Income

Increased production & income for ~3 million dairying households; improved nutrition & empowerment of rural & Fulani women







Production and Productivity



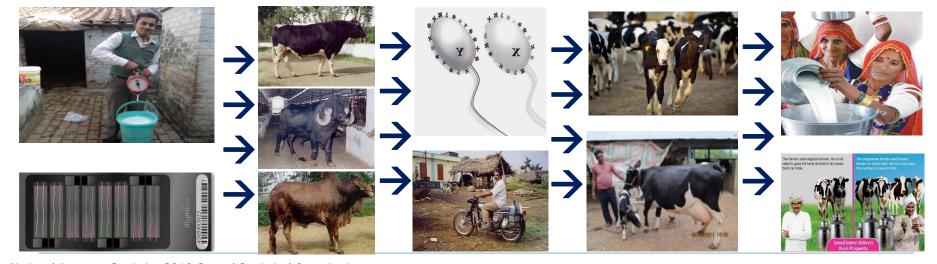


INDIA: BIOTECH TOOLS TO SUPPORT NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN

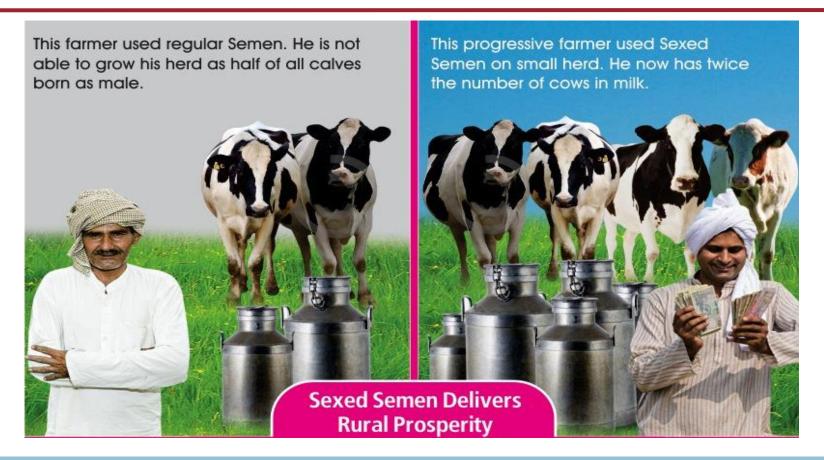
Targeting smallholders

- ☐ Milk production in India must increase from 156 to >200 billion Liters by 2022 to meet its demand
- ☐ Most of the projected increase must come from ~70 million poor and marginal farmers
- ☐ Smallholders own most of the low-productivity, non-descript cows
- ☐ Multi-state US \$362 million National Dairy Plan (NDP)
- ☐ Traditionally no cow slaughter, thus aggressive selection and culling is impossible

Production and Productivity			
Paramter	Value		
Adult bovine females (2012), million	133.3		
Annual milk production, million MT	155.5		
Target annual production (2022), million MT	210		
Productivity - crossbred cows, L/d	6.78		
Productivity - buffalo cows, L/d	4.9		
Productivity - indigenous cows, L/d	2.5		
Global ranking on per-cow productivity	59th		
Frozen semen production, doses	81		
Target frozen semen production, doses	140		



THE VALUE OF SORTED SEMEN



FAMILY POULTRY: PRODUCTIVITY, INCOME, NUTRITION, AND EMPOWERING WOMEN (ETHIOPIA, TANZANIA, NIGERIA)

Gender

- 75% target women brooding agents
- 85% target women beneficiaries

Integrated delivery model for genetics, vaccines, feed, digital training



2016 2021

Scale Hatcheries and Feed mills in TZ





Productivity

	Traditional	Improved
Egg Production	30	150
Market Weight	1.5kg	3.0kg
ime to Market Weight	~250 Days	~120 Days

Gross Revenue = ~\$350

	Traditional	Improved
uction	30	150
Veight	1.5kg	3.0kg
Veight	~250 Days	~120 Days



Day Old Chicks

Train and Support Women Brooder Units - ~10,000

20 Day Vaccinated

Nutrition

Target population (number of households that are direct beneficiaries)	10,000,000 rural households		
Total beneficiaries in those households:	~60 million		
Baseline: estimate that per capita consumption	3.5kg		
Endline: 150% increase over baseline	~8.7kg		
Assumptions: Torget populations have an average rural havesheld size			

Assumptions: Target populations have an average rural household size of 6.1 in Tanzania, Household egg consumption Bangladesh increased by 160% (FAO), ILRI survey indicates >80% of households consume more than 30% of the eggs. Train and Support Household Producers (85% women) . B. B. B. B. B. B. B. B.

Meat and Eggs

Increase flock size to ~30 birds per household for 10 million homes

BIOTECH TO INCREASE OR TRANSFORM THE RATE OF LIVESTOCK GENETIC GAIN

100 YEARS OF SUSTAINED GENETIC GAIN SEPARATES AFRICA CATTLE FROM DEVELOPED WORLD DAIRY CATTLE



1,500 L 1900 to 2013 12,000 L



USA



1,000 L 1975 to 2013 4,000 L



BRAZIL

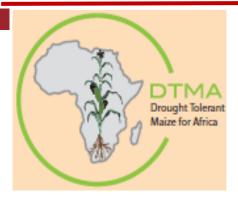


350 L 1972 to 2013 1,200 L



KENYA

DROUGHT TOLERANT MAIZE FOR AFRICA (DTMA)









- 60 drought tolerant hybrids
- 57 open pollinated varieties to
- Match or exceed the yields of widely sown commercial seed when rains are good
- Yield 20 to 30% more under moderate drought conditions
- Possess such desirable traits as
 - resistance to major diseases (e.g. maize streak virus, leaf blight, and gray leaf spot)
 - superior milling and cooking quality



..... (DTMA) aims to mitigate drought and other constraints to maize production in sub-Saharan Africa, increasing maize yields by at least one ton per hectare under moderate drought and with a 20 to 30% increase over farmers' current yields, benefiting 30-40 million people in 13 African countries....

DROUGHT AND DISEASE TOLERANT LIVESTOCK FOR AFRICA (DDTLA)

