



Preventing farmer – herder conflict and deaths with strategic supplementation and milk collection from pastoralists

MD Abubakar and Gbola Adesogan

L and Z Integrated farms, Kano, Nigeria

Global Food Systems Institutut, IFAS University of Florida



Outline

- Stark farming
- Global undernutrition
- ASF – the brain foods: importance, challenges, interventions
- Preventing farmer-herder conflicts
- Conclusions

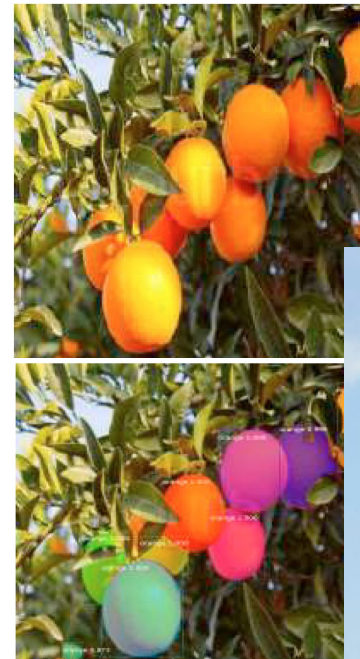


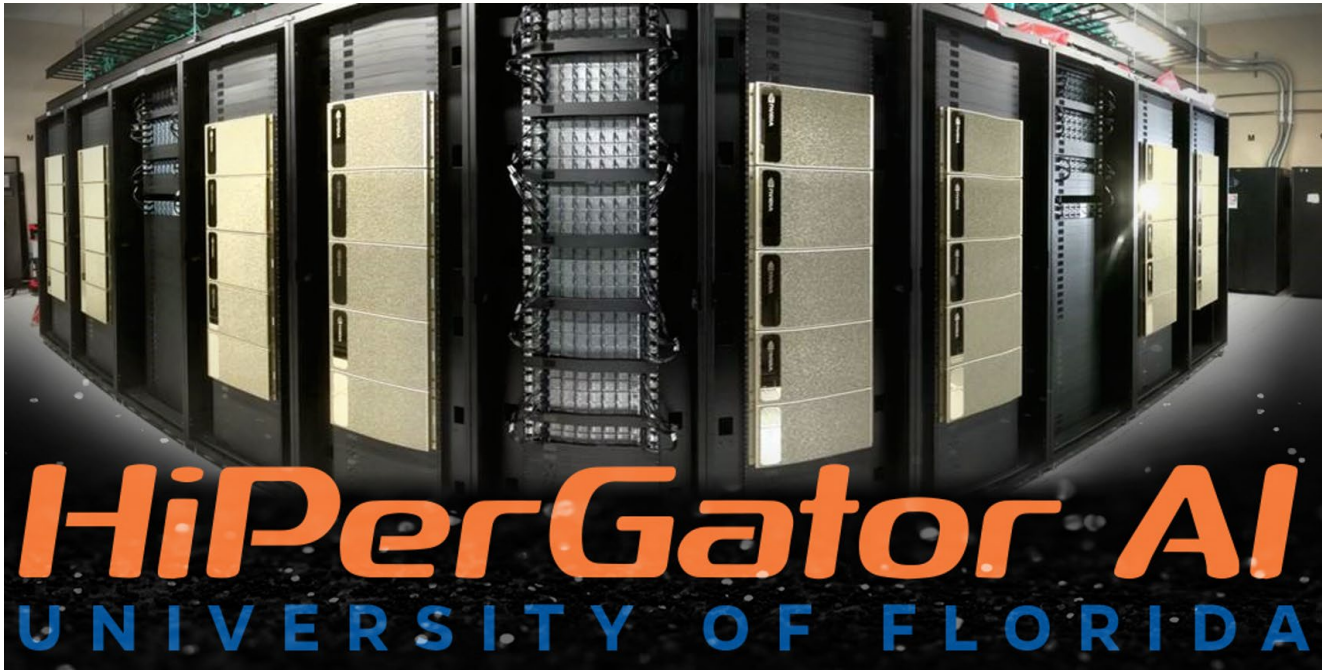
Stark farming; how much longer?

Farming in the Global North



- Stara sprayer with ONE SMART technology





- Fastest supercomputer donation
- 100 new AI profs hired
- 230 AI-related colors
- \$30 million AI for agric. center



Farming in the Global South

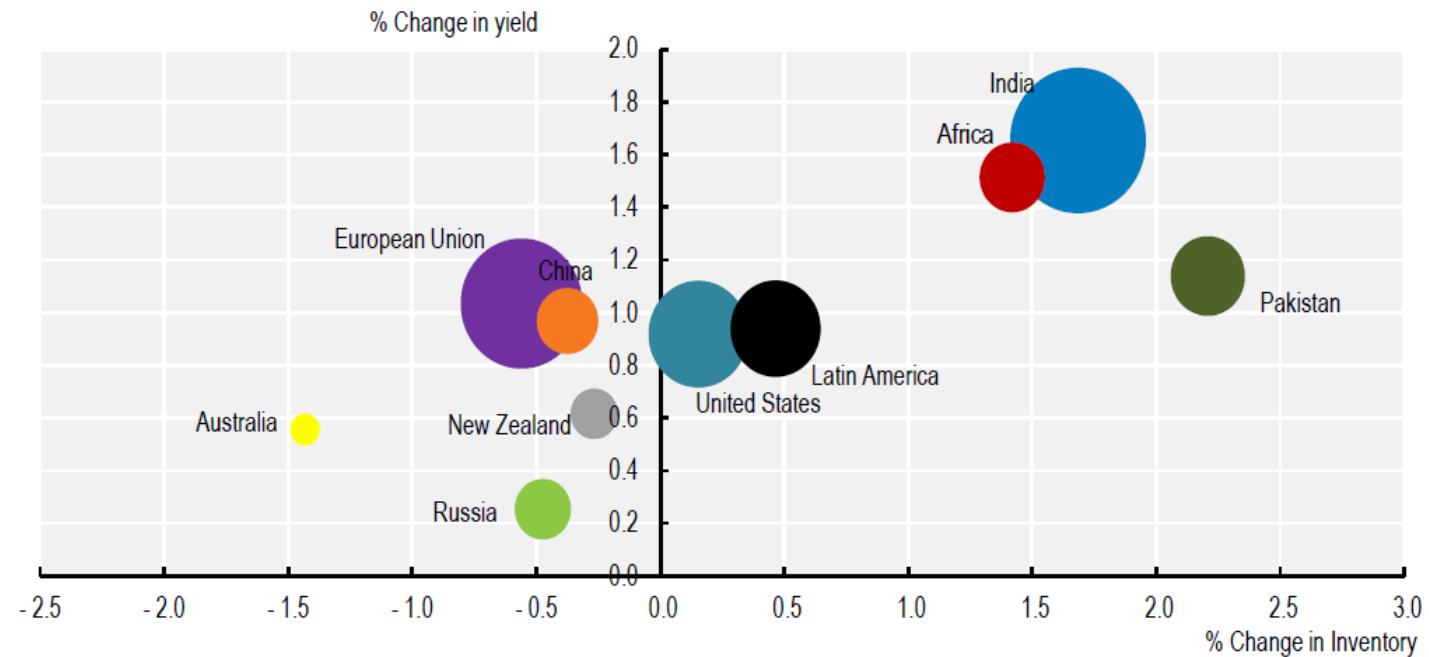


Global milk production growth will be greatest in LMIC

BY 2030,

- Dairy production will grow by +64% in South Asia, +36% in Africa and +33% in Latin America relative to 2019 - 2021.
- 25 to 60% more dairy products will be in demand in emerging countries
- LMIC will consume 67% of the fresh dairy products.

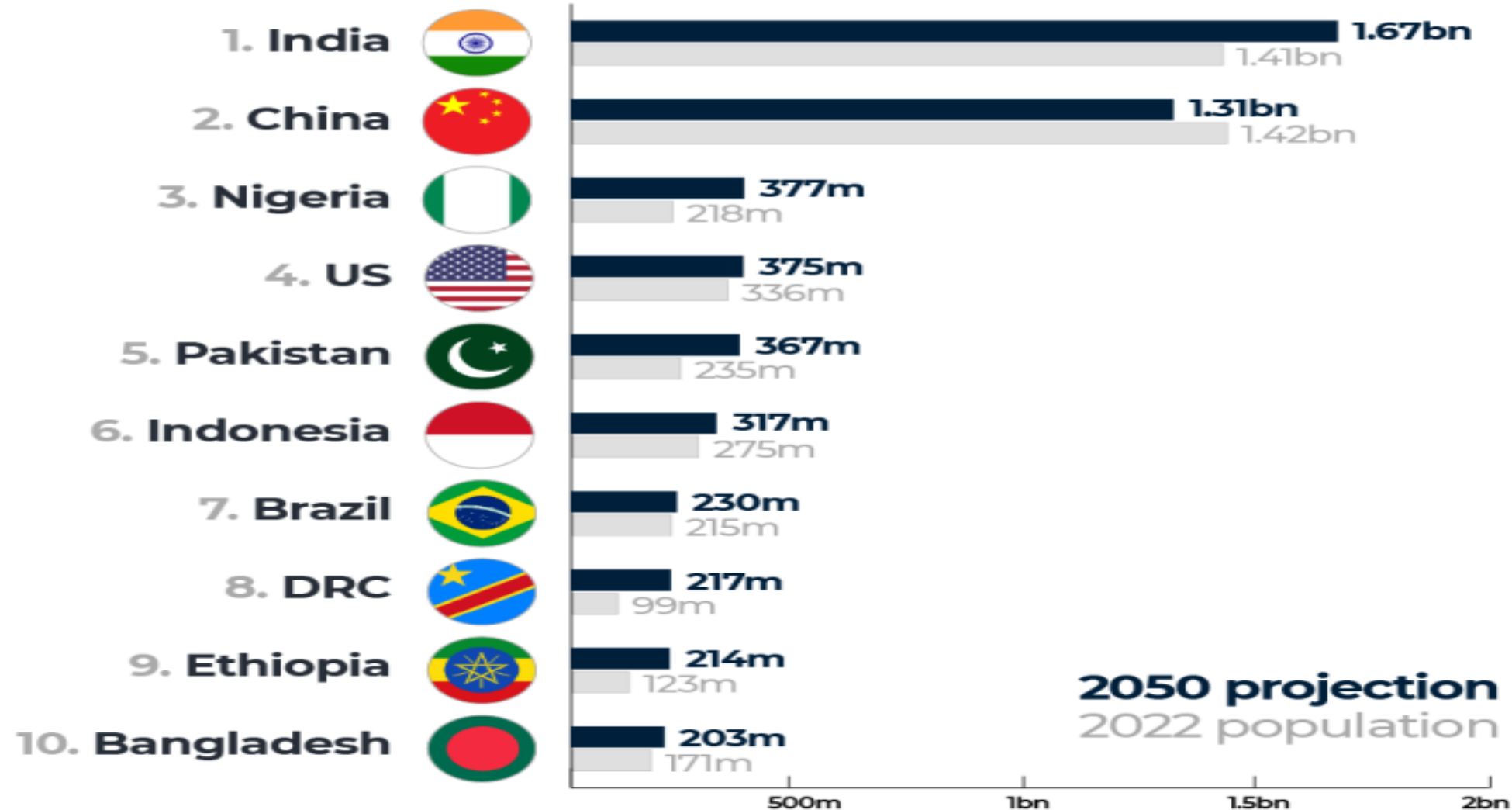
Annual changes in inventories of dairy herds and yields between 2021 and 2031



Bubble size indicates yield in the base period 2019-21.

Most populous countries by 2050

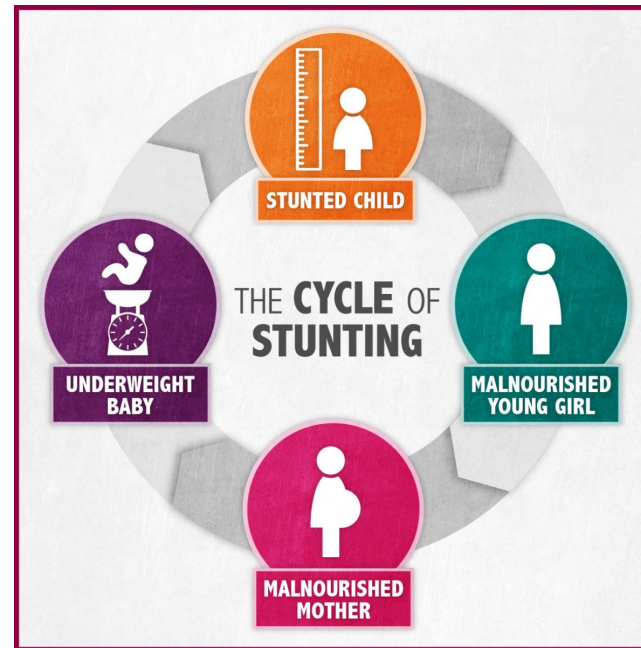
The world's population is expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, as per UN projections.



Global undernutrition

Stunting (hidden hunger): The Preventable Tragedy

- Undernutrition kills **45%** of children under 5; 148 million of them are stunted
- Impairs **cognitive** and motor development and is **intergenerational**
- Increases **incidence of chronic diseases**
- **Reduces national GDP by 7–16%**



www.isotekindo.co.id

1 in 3
children
is stunted in
sub-Saharan
Africa and
South Asia

Childhood malnutrition costs
\$20–30 billion

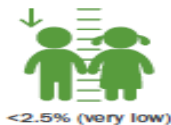
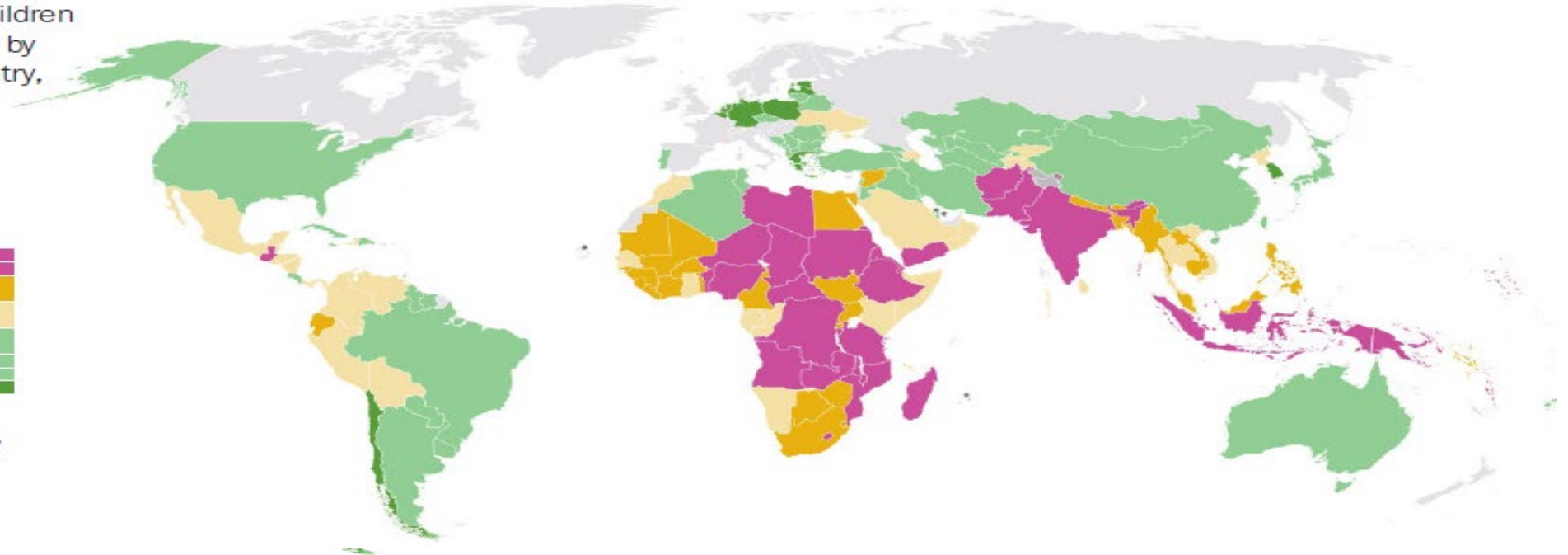
(UNICEF, WHO, World bank, 2019)

Global prevalence of stunting, %

Percentage of children under 5 affected by stunting, by country, 2022



Distribution of stunting prevalence for each country with a modelled estimate presented for 2022



<2.5% (very low)



2.5 - <10% (low)



10 - <20% (medium)



20 - <30% (high)



≥30% (very high)

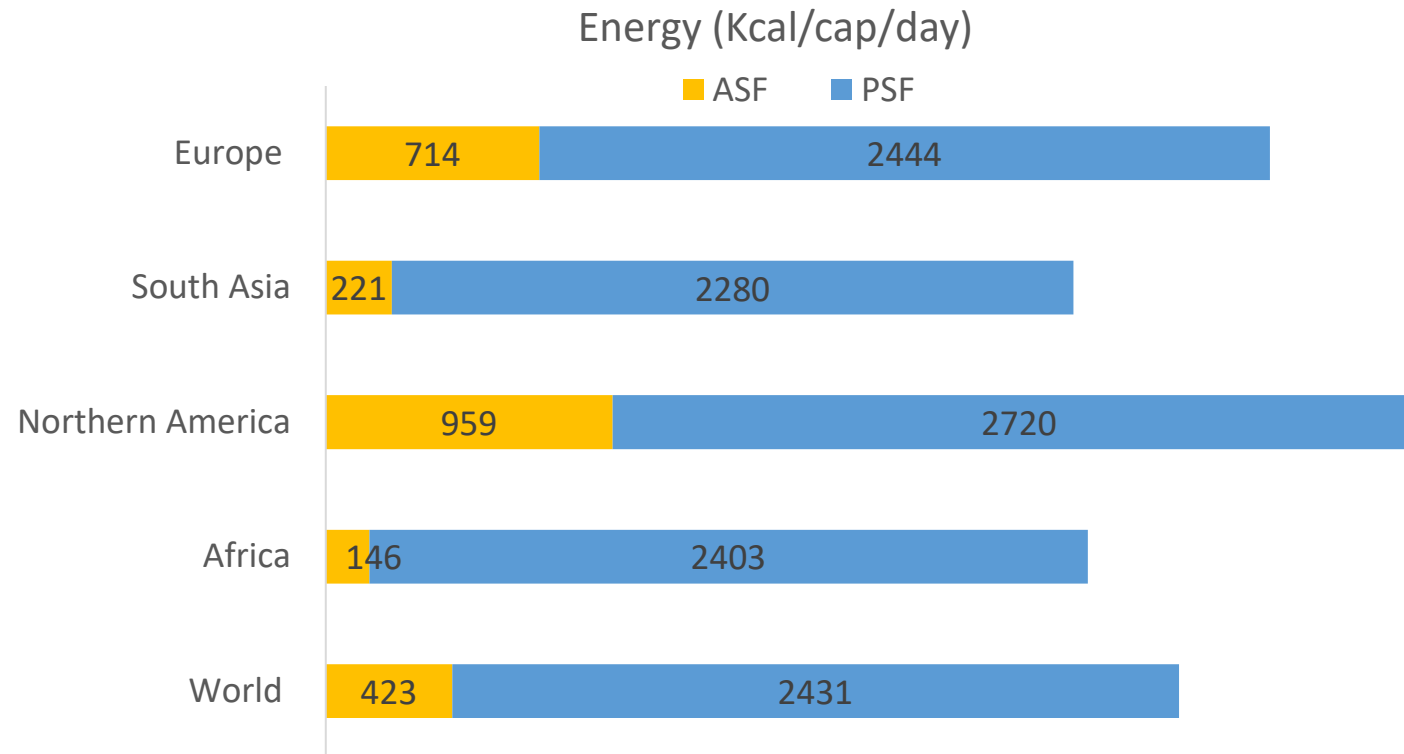


modelled estimate not presented

1 in 3 children was stunted in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia

Risk of child mortality is **eight times** greater in African than Europe (WHO, 2016)

Global plant (PSF) vs. Animal (ASF)-sourced food consumption



Hidden hunger is prevalent in the developing world, where most people are vegetarian (not by choice)

Stark differences in global milk consumption by region/country (kg per person /year)



Scare them!!!

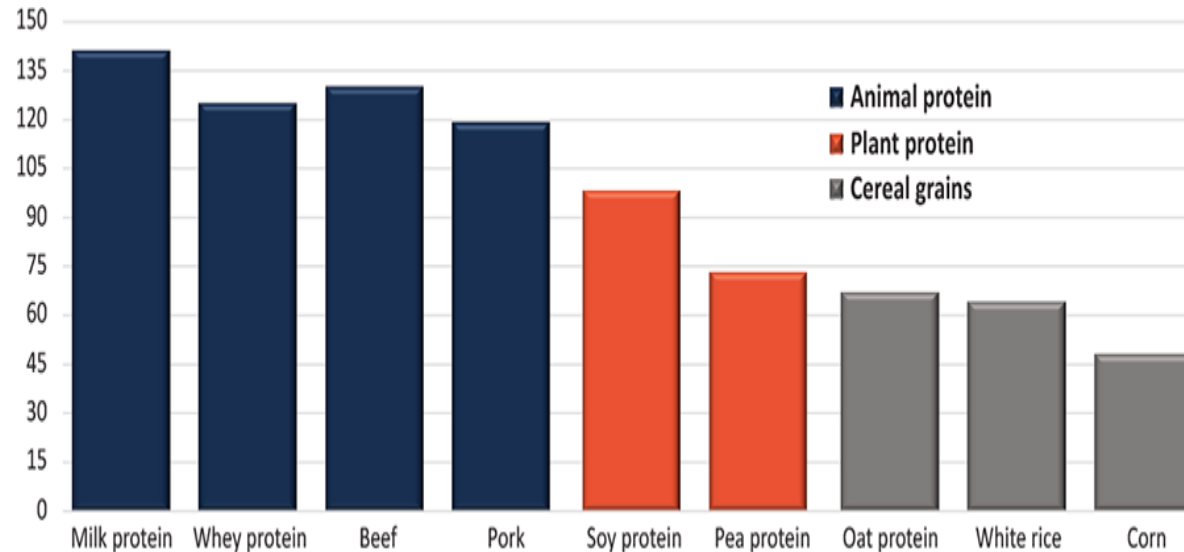
ASF consumption levels by Rwandan children

- Meat 17%
- Eggs 6%
- Milk 2.5%

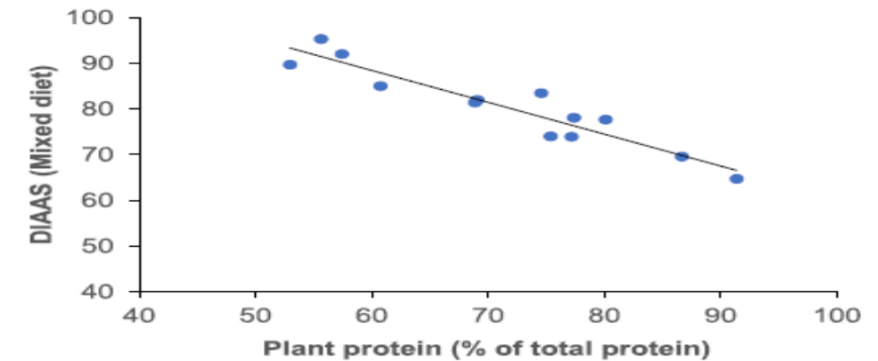


(NCDA, 2025)

Digestible amino acid score of different food items



DIAAS decreases as the proportion of plant protein in a diet increases



Animal-Source Foods: bioavailable nutrient cluster and undernutrition solution

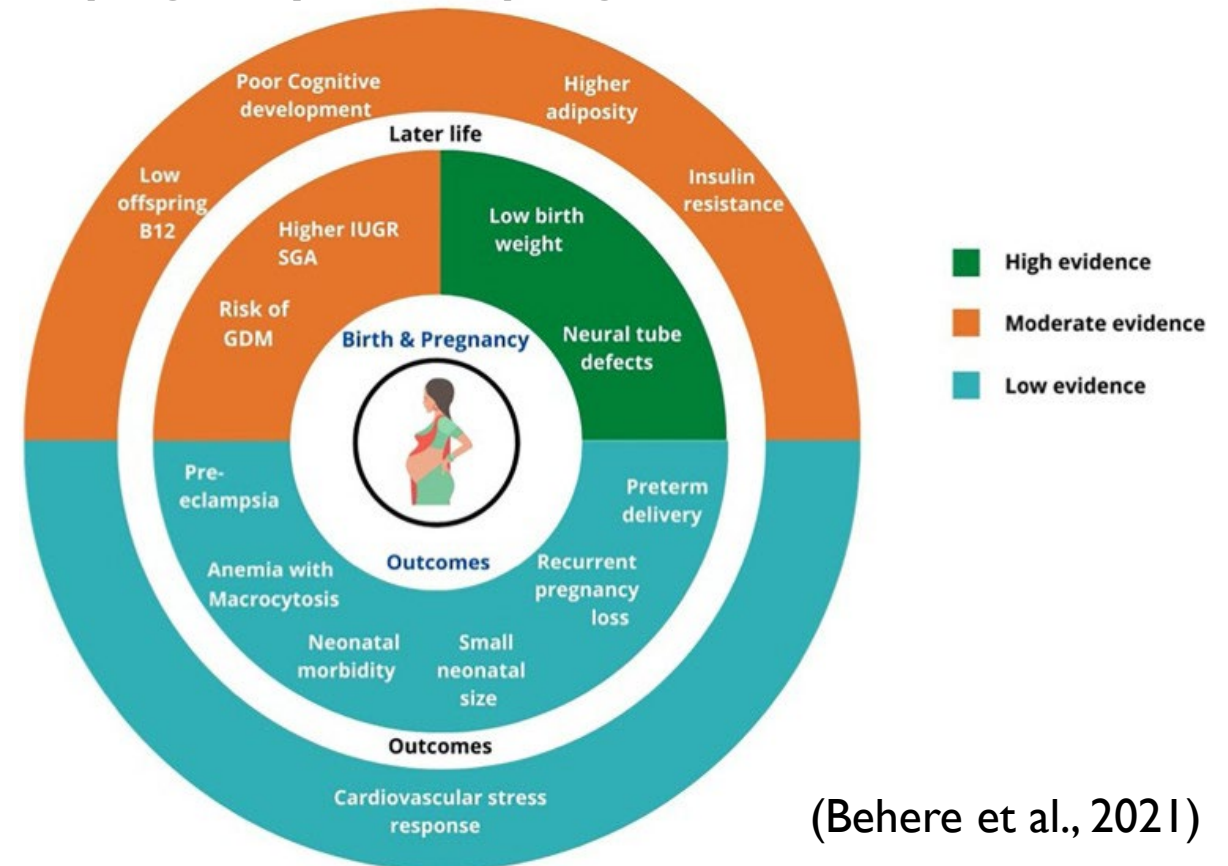
	Nutrient	Advantage vs. plant-source food
Superior-quality (ideal) protein	Protein	Higher quality/complete
	Iron	Only dietary source of bioavailable haem
Higher energy density	Zinc	More bioavailable
	Calcium	More bioavailable
Higher nutrient density and bioavailability	Vitamin B12	Only dietary source
	Vitamin A	Only preformed source (retinol); more bioavailable
	Vitamin D3	Only dietary source; more active and bioavailable than D2
	Choline	Main dietary source
	EPA and DHA	Main dietary source
	Thiamin, riboflavin, Vitamin B6, E	

Importance of ASF in pregnant /lactating women

Pregnant and lactating women

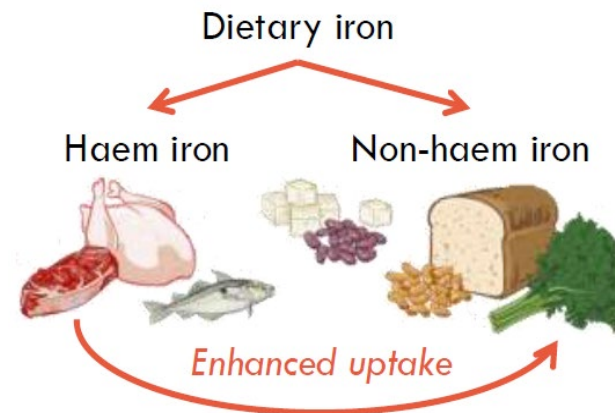
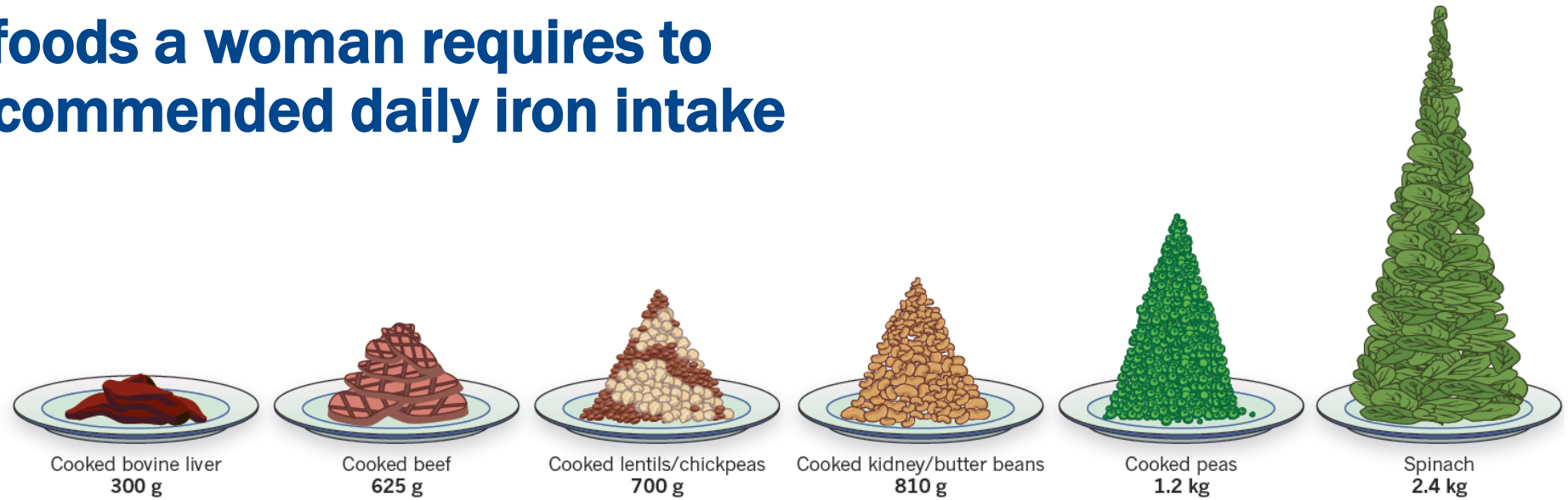
- Prevent anemia
- Prevent birth defects
- Prevent childhood stunting, wasting and underweight
- Prevent childhood cognitive impairment

Associations of low maternal vitamin B12 and pregnancy and offspring health outcomes



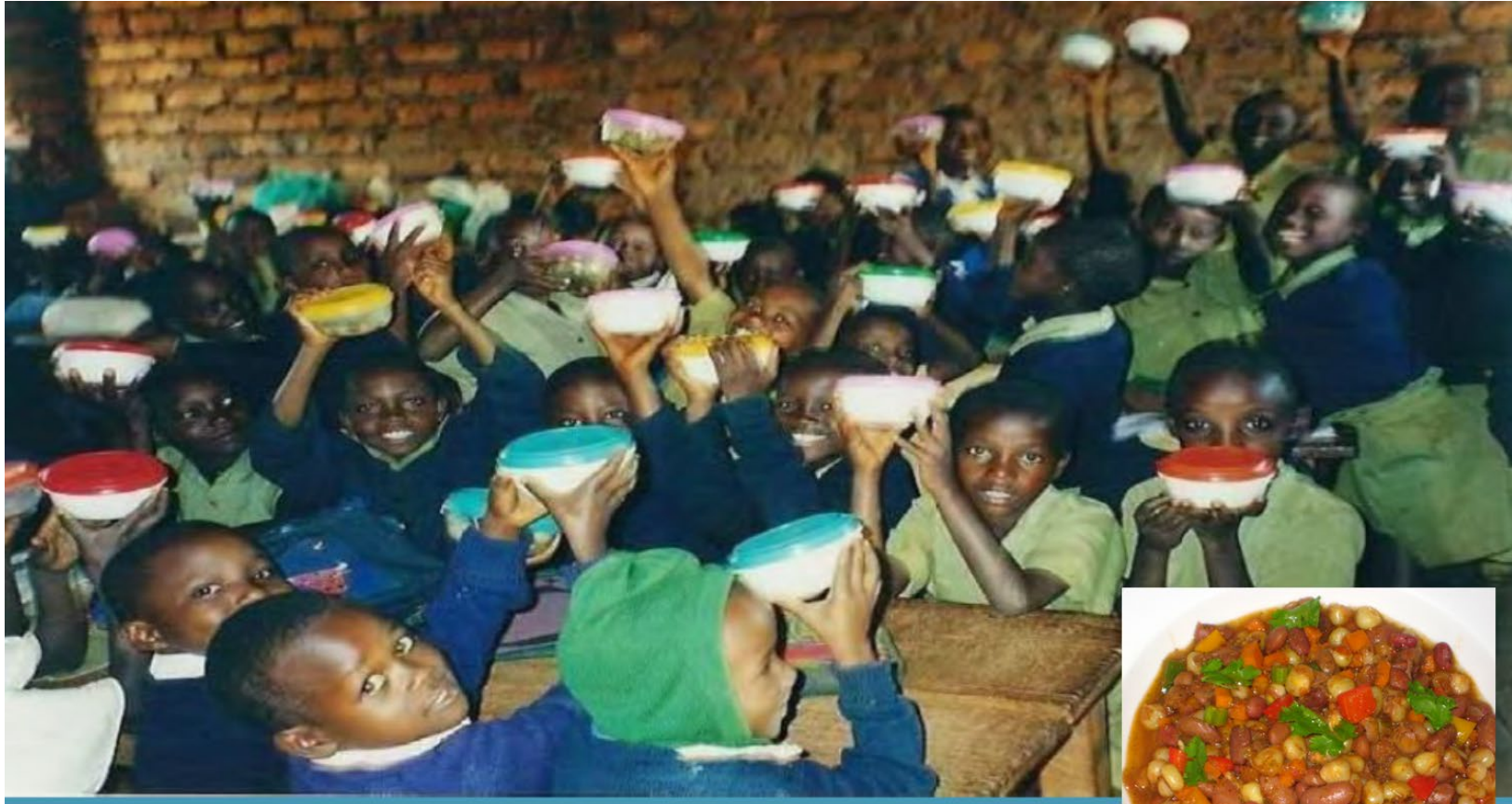
(Behere et al., 2021)

Quantity of foods a woman requires to meet the recommended daily iron intake (18 mg)



(Gupta, 2012; Dominguez-Salas and Bruyn; Beal et al., 2020; Neumann et al., 2002)

Life changing study



- Adapted from Demment, 2013



UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Kenya school feeding study

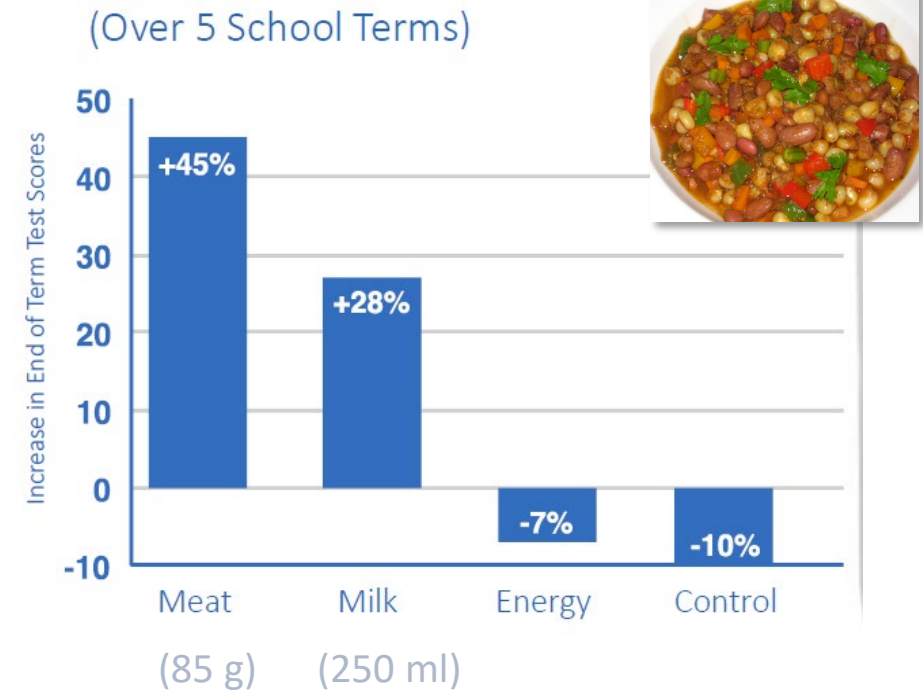
Embu Kenya, 2 years; 7–10-year-olds; n=554.

Meat improved:

- Cognitive performance (Raven's, math)
- School test scores
- Physical activity, initiative and leadership
- Arm muscle mass, B12 status

Milk improved:

- Linear growth if stunted
- B12 status



Dangerous misnomers

~~Animal
protein
industry~~

@peri_adyl

Proteins per 100 g

Animal based



Beef: 210 kcal, 25g protein



Lamb: 215kcal, 20g protein



chicken: 105kcal, 25g protein



Fish: 110 kcal, 20g protein

Plant based



beans: 127 kcal, 8.7 g protein



tofu: 76 kcal, 8g protein



chickpeas: 164kcal, 9g protein



mix nuts: 605 kcal, 20g protein

Brain
super-
foods

(Ensure, 2025)

If it is plant-based, is it milk?



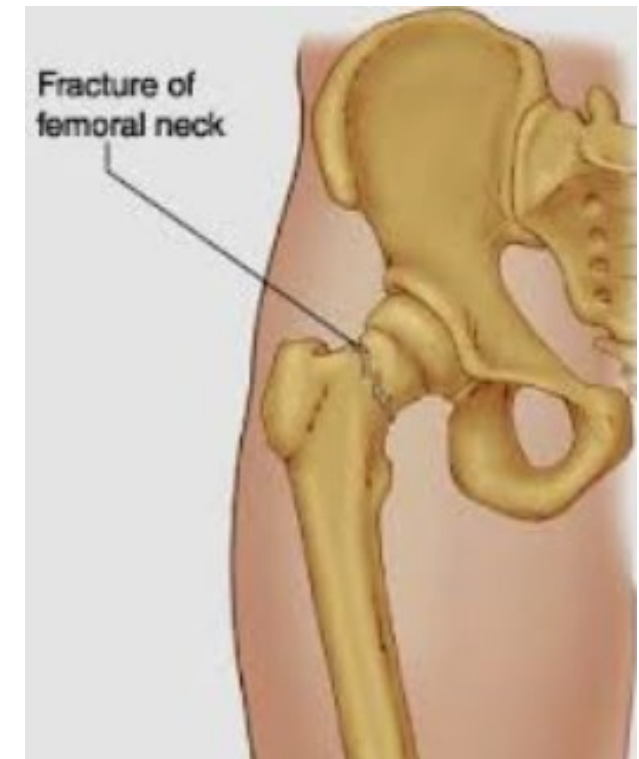
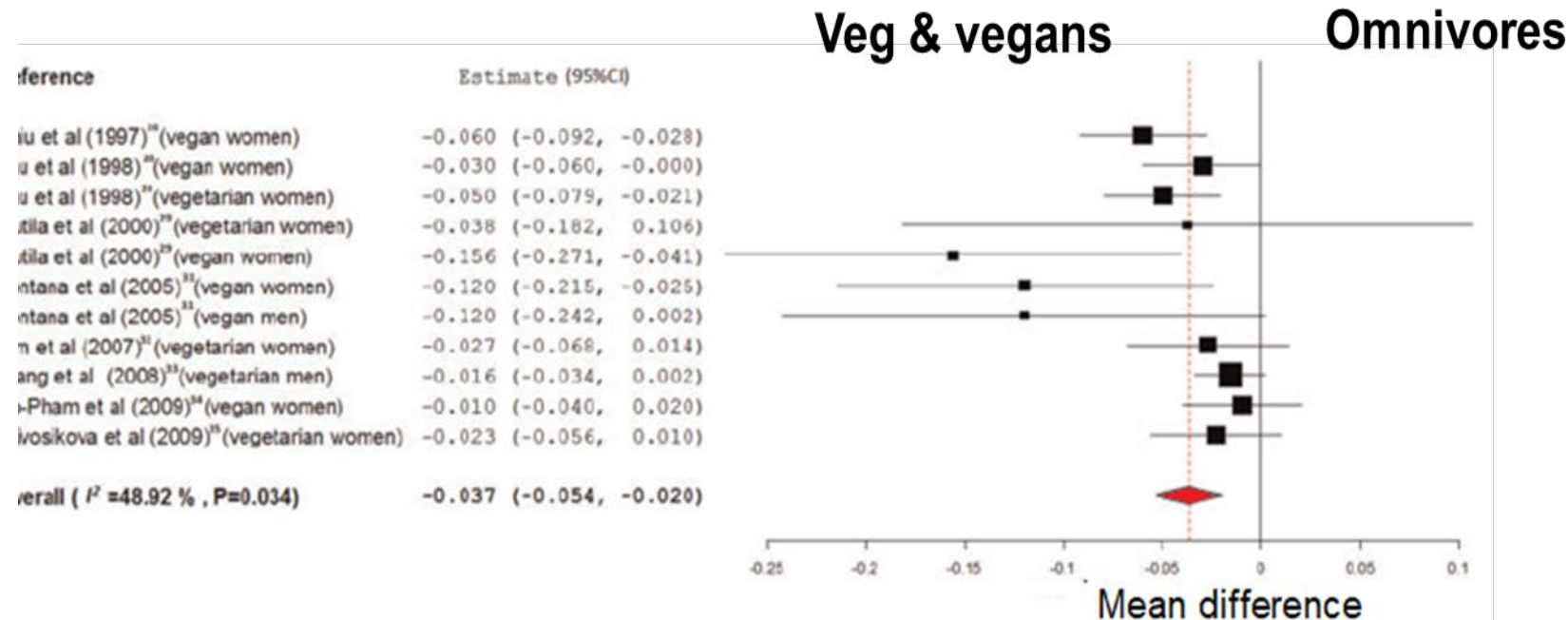
FDA Definition

Milk is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows.

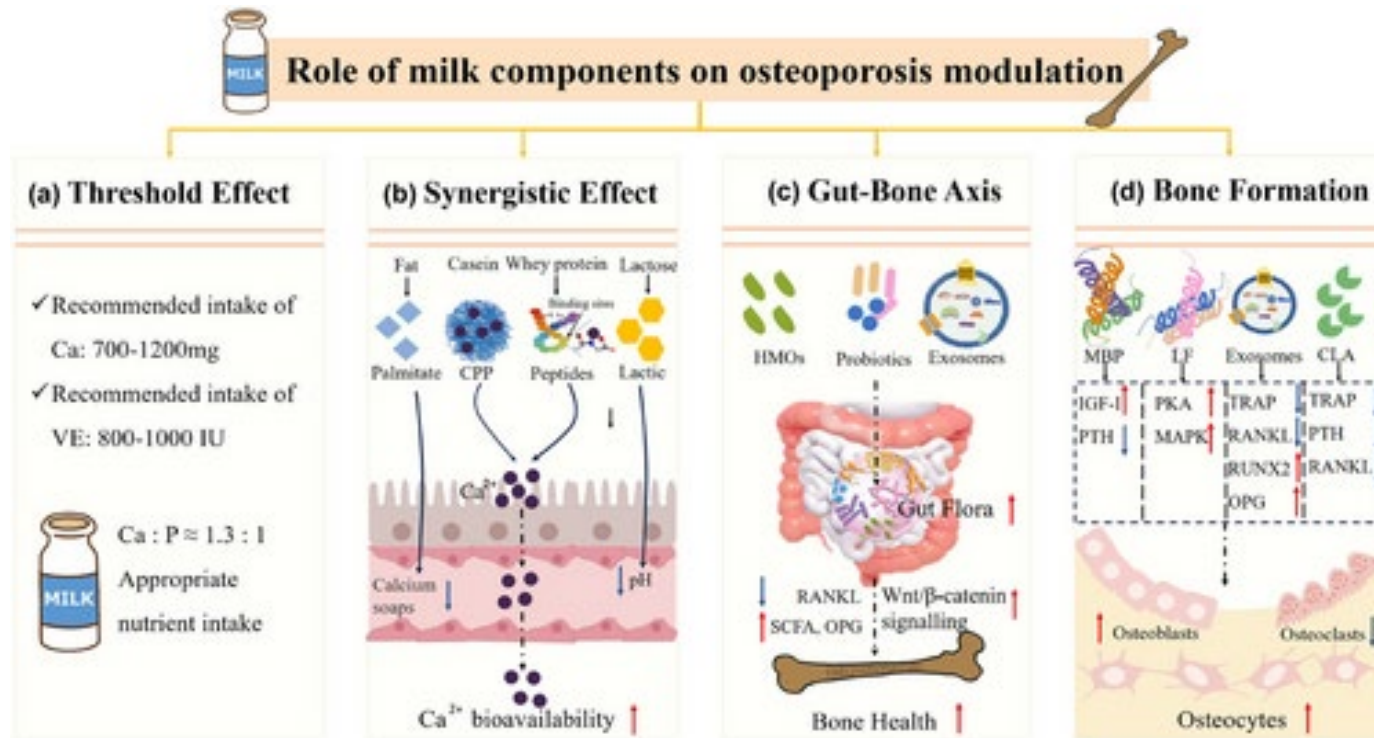
<https://www.veganfoodandliving.com/>

Importance of ASF in the elderly

- Prevent loss of muscle mass / prevent sarcopenia
- Prevent loss of bone mass and density



Multiple milk components aid bone integrity



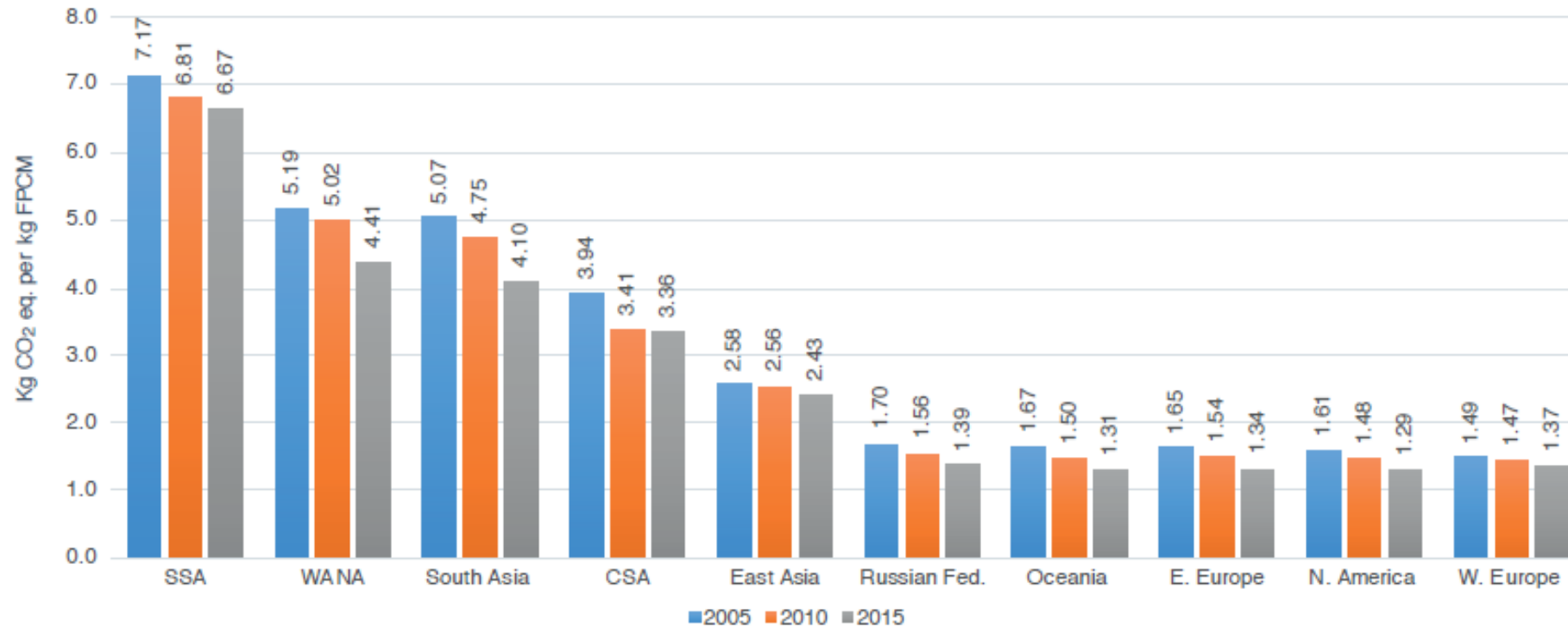
- **Lactose, proteins, and vitamins, fatty acids, oligosaccharides, and exosomes** in milk, all work together with calcium to enhance its bioavailability and utilization
- New emphasis on revisiting and re-examining the clustering effects of such nutrients

Barriers to ASF consumption

- Sociocultural factors
 - Gender
 - Caste
 - Religion
 - Cultural taboos
 - Fads
- Biases (crops, fortificants)
- Perishability
- Availability (low livestock productivity)
- Affordability
- Accessibility
- Conflict



Emissions intensity trend by region



(FAO, GDP, 2019)

Crop residues dominate Global South ruminant diets



Cactus for dryland livestock production and improved livelihoods in Kenya



Jose Dubeux
Professor and Assoc. Dept Head



FEED THE FUTURE INNOVATION LAB FOR LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS

Vision: To sustainably intensify livestock production to improve the nutrition, health, incomes, and livelihoods of vulnerable people

Scope: Have managed over 60 field-to-fork research for development over 7 years

Several focused on addressing prioritized problems in the dairy industry



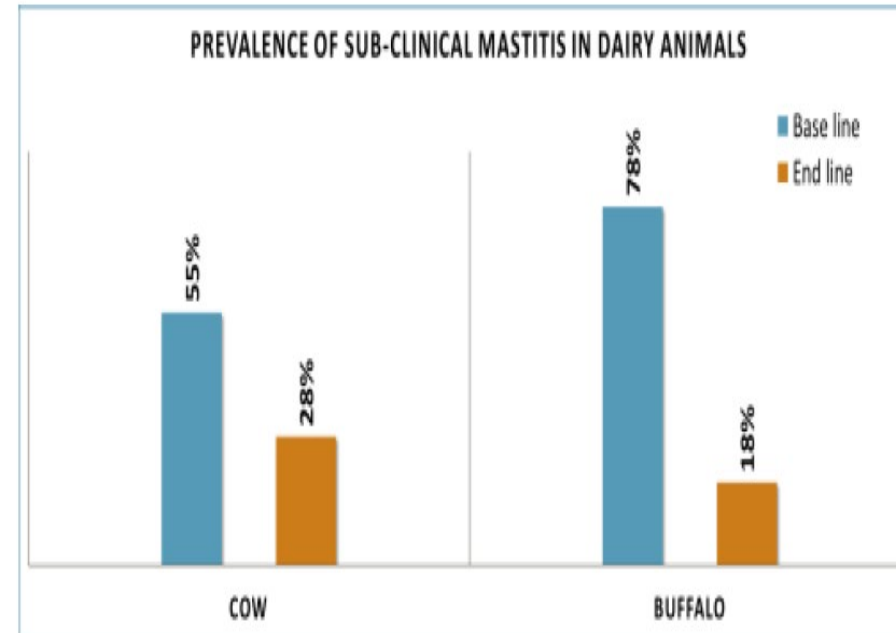
Countries:

- Phase 1 (2015-2020) : Burkina Faso, Niger, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Nepal, Cambodia, Kenya, Uganda
- Phase 2 (2020-2025) : Burkina Faso, Niger, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Nepal, and Nigeria

Reduced mastitis prevalence



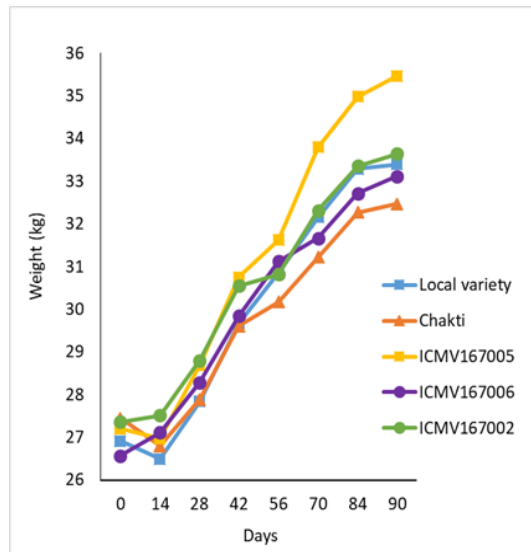
We reduced the prevalence of mastitis (udder inflammation) by **96%** in cows and **333%** in buffalo.



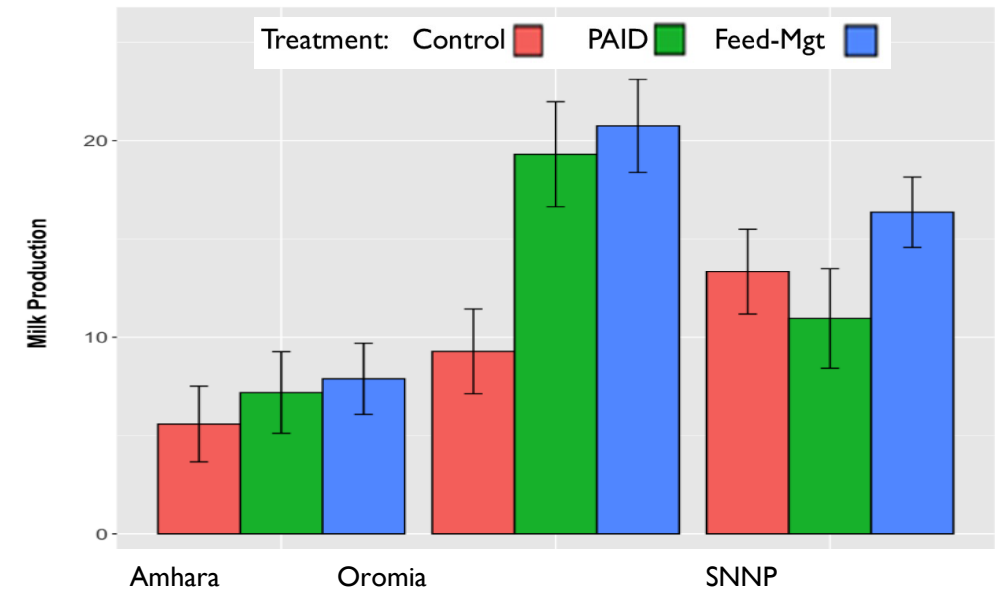
(Sah et al., 2020)

Photo credit@Hieffer Intern

Increased livestock productivity



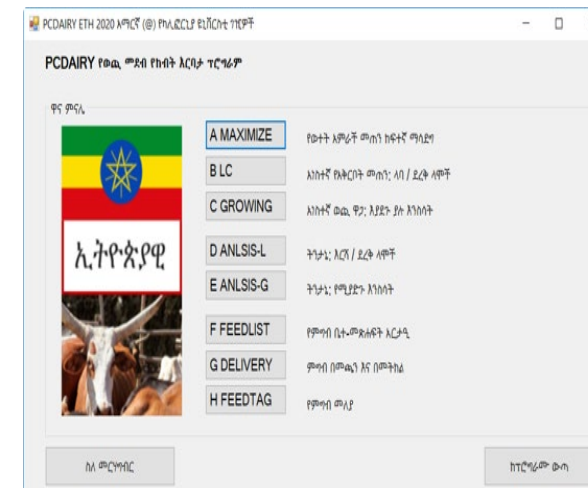
Increased sheep growth with improved forages



Increased milk production by 50% by better feeding and management

Developed and disseminated apps for better feeding, tech for measuring GHG emissions

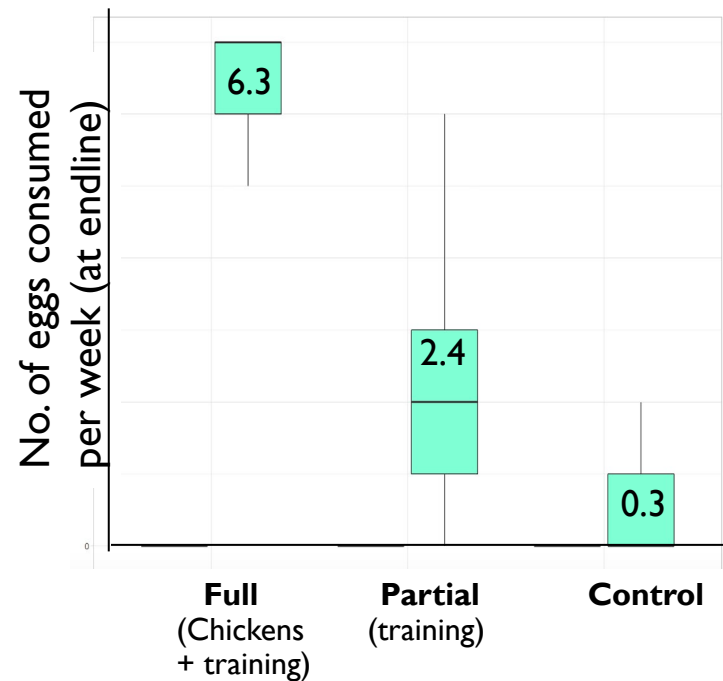
- Introduced state of the art green feed machines to ET & BF for precise emissions measurements
- Trained technicians, researchers, farmers private sector, extensionists to use them
- Creates business opportunities for entrepreneurs



Improved nutrition

Our intervention

- Increased egg intake in children from 0 to 6 per week
- Reduced wasting and underweight
- Increased women's decision-making power



Baseline egg consumption was zero.

Mckune et al., 2020



BURKINA FASO



Milk AFM1 standards have caused milk avoidance, dumping and related challenges

- **Balkans** – High milk AFMI levels led to widespread dumping of milk, closure of dairies
- **Ethiopia**- Social media article about milk AFMI nearly crippled the nascent dairy industry
- **Nepal** – Milk holidays (dumping) are common despite huge neighboring markets
- **Kenya**- if aflatoxin standards were strictly enforced, 3,400,000 Kenyans would be deprived of milk (Sirma et al, 2018).



AFM1 causes 13-32 liver cancer cases/year: 0.0003% of all cases

- Most nations would have no AFM1-related liver cancer cases

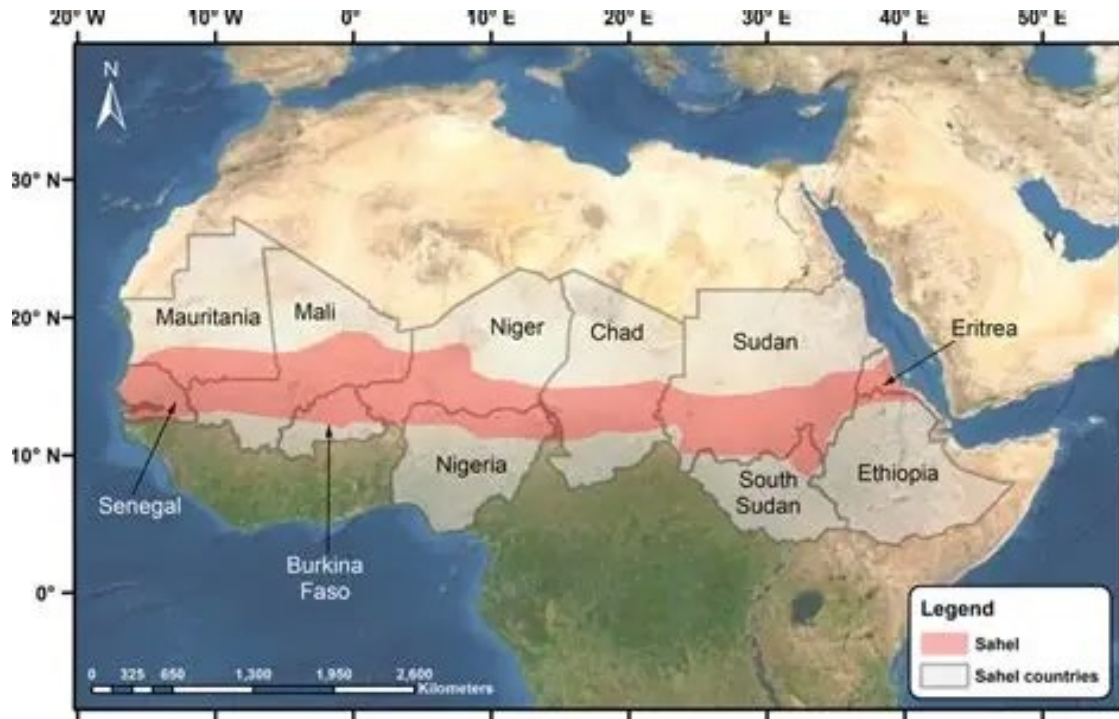
Nation	AFM1-related HCC cases/yr
Brazil	0.5 - 7
India	4 – 9
Indonesia	0.2 – 5.6
Mexico	3 – 5.4
Pakistan	1.6 - 4

Farmer-herder conflicts in Nigeria

- Over 60,000 people have been killed and millions displaced in Nigeria since 2001.
- Caused by farmer-herder conflicts prevalent in over 60% of the states.
- Similar violence and deaths in most West African countries.



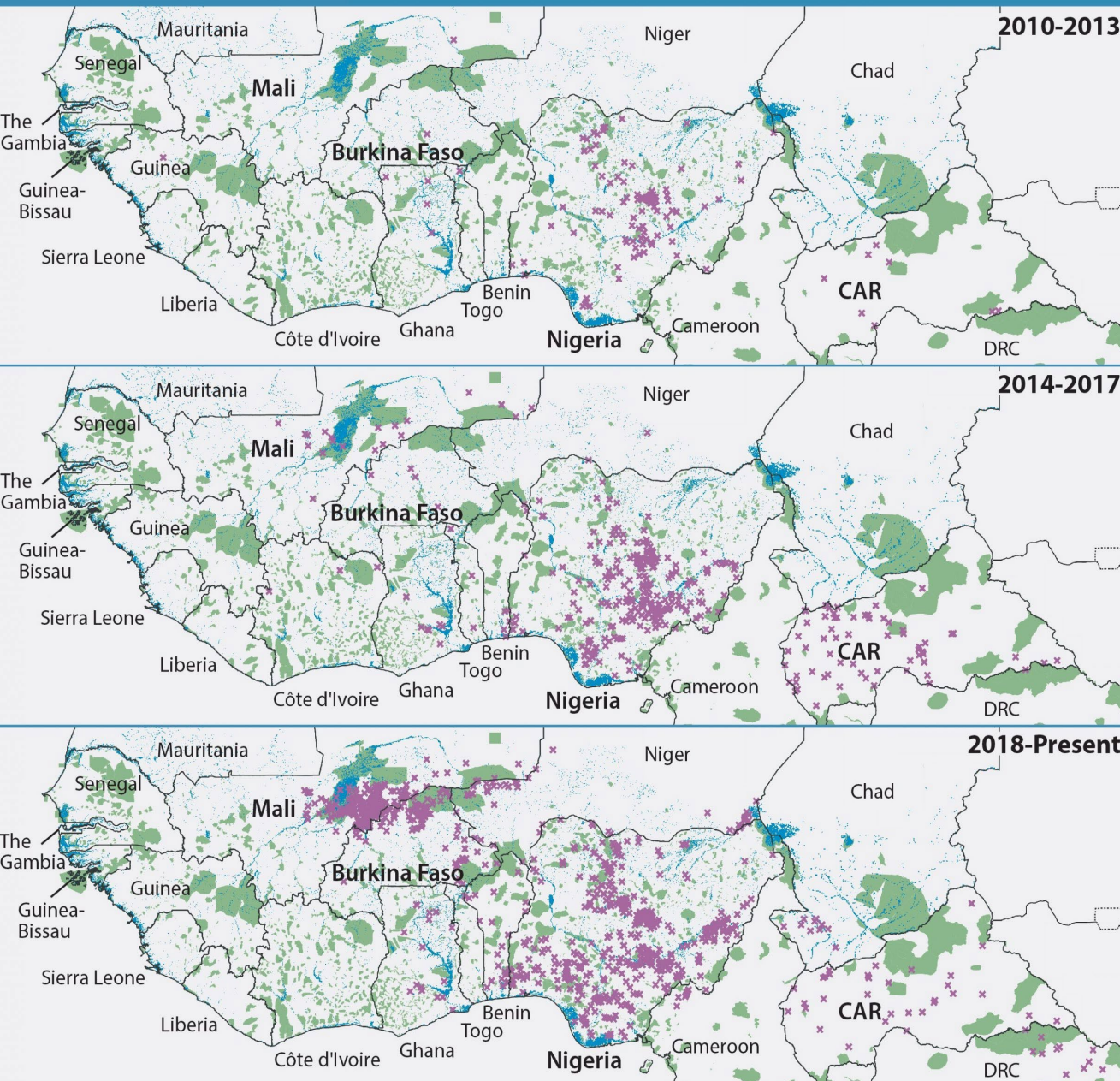
The West African sahel



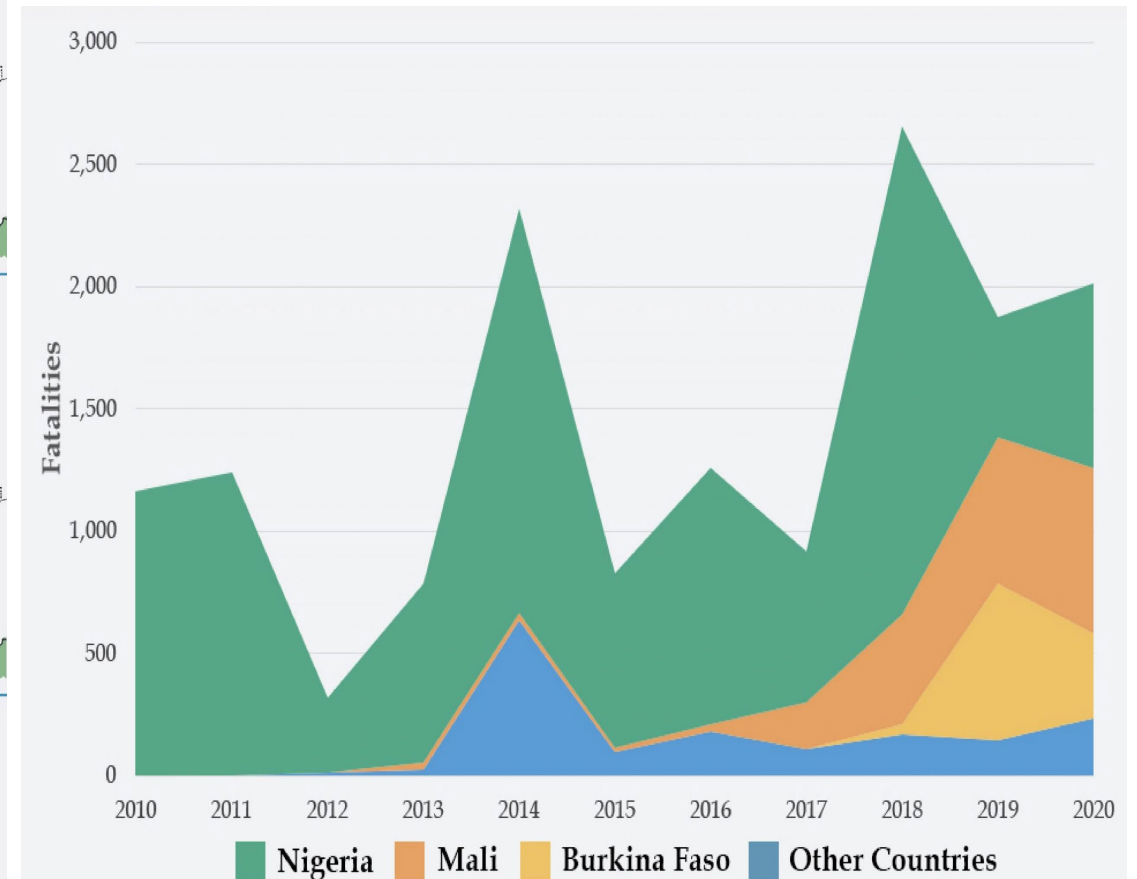
- The climate is arid and hot, with strong seasonal variations in rainfall and temperature.
- Receives about 200-800 mm (8-32 in) of rainfall a year, which falls mostly in the May to September monsoon season.







Note: Maps exclude events attributed to violent extremist groups.
Data Source: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project



Note: Figures exclude events attributed to violent extremist groups.

Data Source: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project

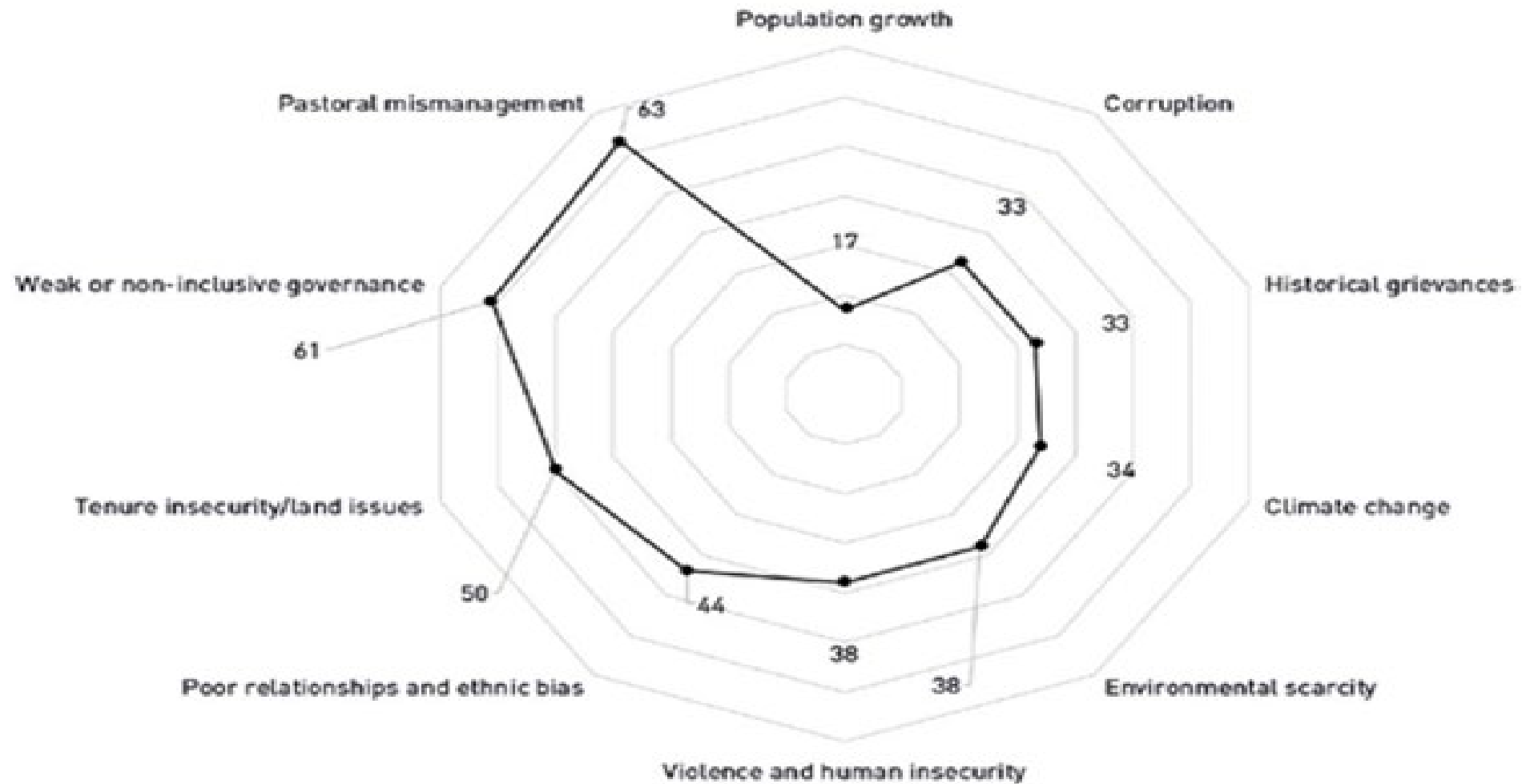


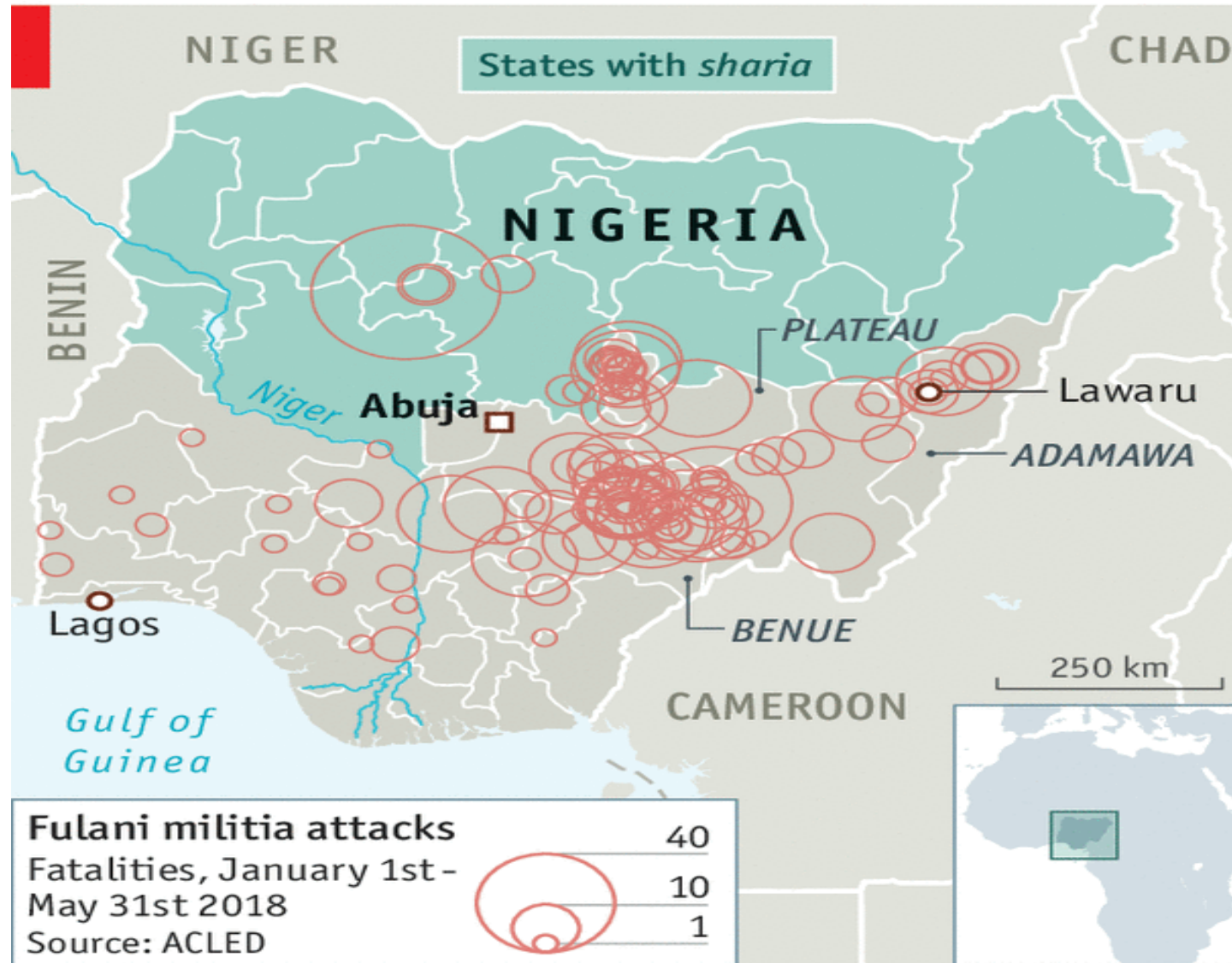
Farmer-herder conflicts in Nigeria



- Deaths are due to seasonal migration by nomadic pastoralists searching for feed and water
- Cattle encroach on crop farms, violence and deaths erupt.
- Worse in the dry season, when pasture is scarce and byproducts and concentrates are costly.
- Some states have banned pastoralists and created their own police force
- Populations and markets have been displaced, violence is rampant, and an ethnic group has been demonized

Causes of farmer-herder conflicts





Climate vulnerability in Nigeria



L&Z INTEGRATED FARMS



**Mrs. Rakiya Damakka
Abubakar**

CO-FOUNDER/DIRECTOR
Co-Founder /Director L&Z
Integrated Farms Nig. Ltd.



**Muhammadu Damakka
Abubakar**

MD/CEO
Muhammadu Damakka
Abubakar is the MD/CEO of L&Z.



**Barr. Zubaida Damakka
Abubakar (1978 – 2023)**

CO-FOUNDER/DIRECTOR
A Lawyer and Executive Director
Strategic Partnership...















Impacts of the L&Z Integrated Farms intervention

- Immediate and higher income for women
- Higher quality milk sold
- Empowered women
- Well-nourished kids and families
- Educated kids
- Pastoralists settled for three years – no farmer-herder conflicts



Go, get and cool the milk!



A potential solution to the farmer-herder conflicts

THE ALTERNATIVE, BETTER FEED:

An alternative for feeding livestock in the wet and dry season.

Higher in nutritional value than hay and crop residues.

Improved livelihoods and incomes in South Omo, Ethiopia (Gates Foundation funding).

Corn silage has improved livelihoods, beef production and rural incomes in Langzhou, China.

THE PROMISING SOLUTION:

Silage is rarely made by nomadic smallholder pastoralists due to lack of technical information, the prohibitive cost of equipment and silos, and seasonal migration of the herders.

This problem could be solved by private sector silage production at and or transportation to, strategic sites along pastoral routes for sale at affordable prices.

Alternatively, the silage can be made and or transported by silage cooperative unions involving semi-nomadic and sedentary pastoralists, who are trained, equipped and resourced.

Life change 2



- There are no fences in your system
- Great to see an end to handouts
- We have money but it is mistargeted

The Dream Team



Ayoola Oduntan
National President,
Feed Industry
Practitioners
Association of
Nigeria (FIPAN)

GMD. Amo Group



Femi Edun
Co-founder
Frontier Capital
Limited
Finance &
Investment professional



Ayo Bajomo
GM & Div Head,
Corporate
Finance and
Advisory Bank of
Industry.



**Bamikole Musibau
Adungbe**
Prof. of Ruminant
Nutrition,
University of
Benin



Bode Olanrewaju
JKIA Ventures,
CAPRO
Ministries



Gbola Adesogan
Assoc. VP and
Director, Global
Food Systems
Inst.,
Prof. of Ruminant
Nutrition,
Univ. of Florida



The Visionary Private Sector Partners



M.D. Abubakar
President Commercial Dairy
Ranchers Association Of
Nigeria (CODARAN)

Founder/CEO L&Z
INTEGRATED FARMS



Ayoola Oduntan
National President,
Feed Industry Practitioners
Association of Nigeria
(FIPAN)

GMD. Amo Group



Tony Jibunoh
CEO Milkin Barn
Limited



Ope Agbato,
E.D. Technical and
Husbandry
operations, Animal
Care Services
Konsult (Nig.) Ltd

The UF (Gator) Profs



Conclusions

- Global undernutrition has decreased in the last 20 years but stunting and wasting are still too high in Africa and Asia.
- More animal-sourced food consumption by the vulnerable is needed in Africa and Asia to improve nutrition, cognition, growth and livelihoods.
- More feeding of silage is critically needed in the Global South to improve livestock productivity, improve ASF consumption, reduce emissions intensity and improve livelihoods.
- Partnerships between med. to high-income countries and developing countries are needed to drive increases in silage production and feeding and improved food security in the Global south.