Managing the health risks associated with agriculture: An overview of research by the International Livestock Research Institute

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ILRI’s research on agriculture-associated diseases

Food safety
Neglected zoonoses
Emerging infectious diseases

Agriculture for Nutrition and Health
Research into use
A CGIAR Research Program led by IFPRI; ILRI leads the flagship on agriculture-associated diseases

Outputs
:: Research (knowledge, technology and evidence)
:: Capacity (improvements in knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviours)
:: Engagement (advocacy and collaboration based on evidence and systematic learning)

Medium-term outcomes
:: Value chains that deliver safe and nutritious food
:: Integrated agriculture, nutrition and health programs for more nourished and healthy people
:: Cross-sectoral policies and investments that improve nutrition and health

Ultimate impact
:: Improved nutrition and health, especially among women and young children

Some research highlights

The first global mapping of poverty, livestock-keeping and zoonotic disease identified four countries as hotspots: India, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Risk profiles of foodborne disease in livestock and fish value chains. For the first time, Trichinella was reported in Uganda. In Vietnam, wet market pork was found to be less contaminated than supermarket pork. In Tanzania and Ethiopia, traditional fermentation of milk was found to be risk-mitigating.

A series of 20 policy briefs by experts to provide cutting-edge recommendations on managing aflatoxins to decision-makers. Aflatoxin is produced by fungi and contaminates 25% of the world’s cereals as well as being widespread in milk in developing countries.