



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Livestock and Fish

*More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor*

# Refocusing livestock agricultural research for development to address food and nutritional security challenges

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# Overview

- Our approach to date
- Changing context, adapting focus
- Implications for our research



# ILRI's approach to date

- CGIAR livestock research-for-development (AR4D) led and implemented by:
  - ILCA International Livestock Centre for Africa (1974-94)
  - ILRAD International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (1973-94)
  - ILRI International Livestock Research Institute (1994-present)
- Recognition of the complex role of livestock in addressing the challenges of poverty
- Framed as **3 Pathways out of Poverty**
  - **Securing assets** of the poor to reduce vulnerability
  - **Increasing productivity** to improve livelihoods
  - **Improving market access** for the poor to increase incomes

# Achievements supporting the **3 Pathways out of Poverty**

- **Securing assets** of the poor to reduce vulnerability
  - Improving survival of livestock through more knowledge on immunology, especially bovine
  - Enhancing resilience in pastoralist systems, e.g. the livestock-wildlife interface, emerging disease threats to people
- **Increasing productivity** to improve livelihoods
  - Early work on draught power
  - Better use of feed resources, e.g. dual purpose food crops, improved forages
- **Improving market access** for the poor to increase incomes
  - Producer groups to achieve economies of scale
  - Addressing transboundary disease and food safety concerns

# ILRI's Theory of Change

- Improving productivity sustainably on-farm and links to market
- ...increases income, animal-source food available on-farm, and/or assets to manage risk
- ...reduces poverty and improve nutritional well-being of poor livestock-keeping households
- Productivity-driven, focus on poor livestock keepers
- Difficult challenge: how to encourage uptake when there are few or limited incentives

# Changing context

## *More recent*

- 2007 food price scare
- 2050 challenge of feeding 9-10 billion: will it put the poor at risk?

## *Other underlying drivers*

- Rising demand for animal-source foods: the Livestock Revolution
- Decline of command-and-control parastatal systems and the shift to more private sector-oriented provision of services and market channels
- A range of animal-source food supply chains, with many getting longer
- Farming systems morphing into value chain frameworks

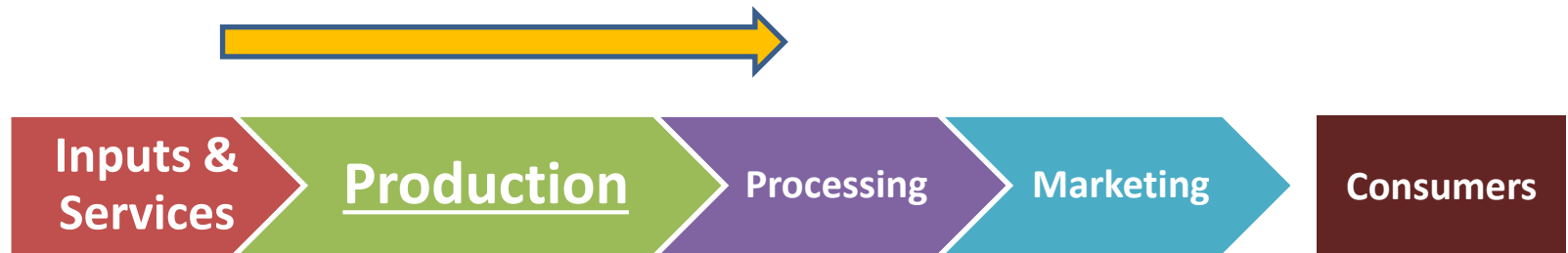
➤ **Increased focus on food security**

# Different Theory of Change emerging

- Evolving Theory of Change
  - Improving productivity sustainably on-farm and in **inclusive and efficient value chains**
  - ...improves access to affordable animal-source food, while creating income opportunities for small-scale operators
  - ...improves **nutritional well-being of poor households generally while** reducing poverty among the poor in the value chain
- Increasing supply for poor consumers becomes important
- Implications for our research?

# Turning around our priorities

From focus on production by poor livestock keepers ...



To designing agri-food systems that improve access to nutritionally critical animal-source foods





# But raises two fundamental questions

*Do the poor feed the poor?*

*Can the poor produce more?*



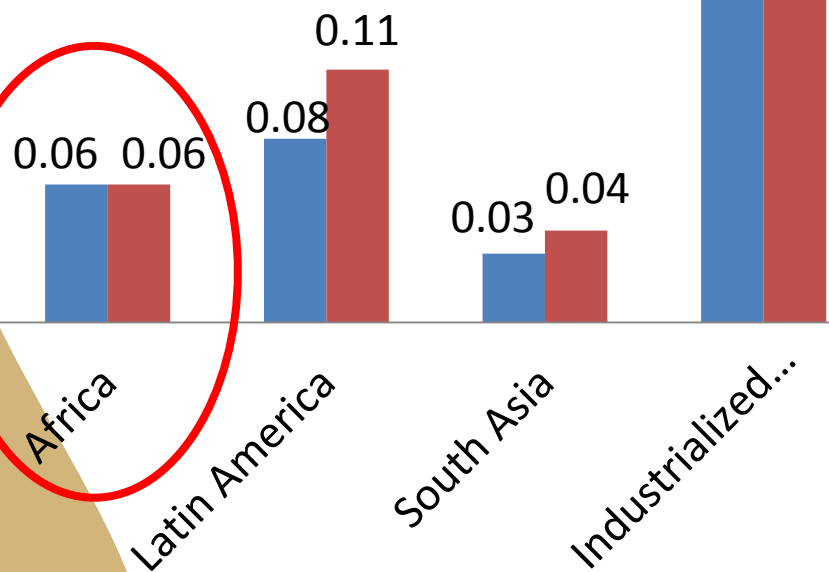
# *Do the poor feed the poor?*

- Yes, varying on commodity and location
  - Milk in Africa and South Asia
    - Low-income consumers in East Africa buy nearly all of their milk raw which comes from smallholders who produce over 85% of milk supplies
  - Pigmeat in South East Asia
    - Over 80% of pork still produced by smallholders in Vietnam, and sold to low-income consumers through wet markets
  - Beef, mutton, goat meat in Africa and South Asia
    - Low-income consumers buy in local wet markets and small butcheries sourced from smallholder or pastoral herds
  - Poultry in Africa, South and South East Asia
    - Industrial systems supplying a large share for urban poor, but rural consumers still relying on local small-scale systems
- But supply chains are becoming diversified and complex

# Can the poor produce more?

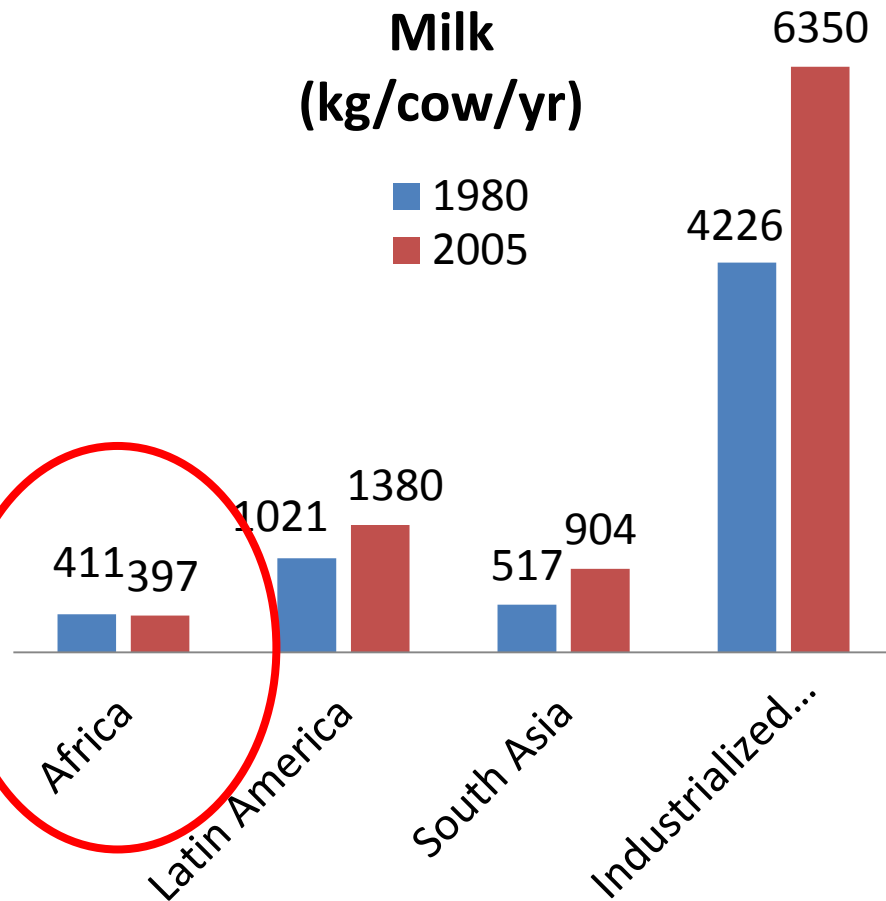
## Meat (kg output/kg biomass/yr)

■ 1980  
■ 2005



## Milk (kg/cow/yr)

■ 1980  
■ 2005



# Looking forward to next 20 years

- Will consumer and value chain perspective sharpen our understanding of:
  - What is needed and appropriate?
  - Incentives to uptake and intensification?
- The experiment has begun!
  - CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish
    - *'More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor'*
- New capacities and new partners



# CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish

[livestockfish.cgiar.org](http://livestockfish.cgiar.org)



CGIAR is a global partnership that unites organizations engaged in research for a food secure future. The **CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish** aims to increase the productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and fish more available and affordable across the developing world.