



Mixed crop-livestock systems in Egypt
Photo V. Alary

Context

- Different studies show the importance of livestock activities for a sustainable agricultural development, either for poverty reduction at the household level or for resilience at the farm or local level.
- Our research in Egypt examined the multifunctional roles of the livestock sector, especially regarding vulnerability reduction. It provides an overall approach to assess the impacts of technological or management improvements on economic growth and poverty reduction by using the LSIPT toolkit.

Our innovative approach

- The household perspective is essential to assess the roles of livestock in providing monetary and non-monetary resources to sustain livelihoods (Fig.1).



Fig. 1
Livestock contributions to livelihoods in a multi-dimensional approach



POVERTY REDUCTION, LIVELIHOODS & JOBS

Using the LSIPT toolkit in Egypt to assess different livestock technology and management improvement interventions at farm and household level

- The Livestock Sector Investment and Policies (LSIPT) Toolkit is a good way to assess national indicators of economic growth and poverty from livestock and household systems.
- The two units of analysis are complementary and necessary to conduct a full diagnosis of the livestock sector's contributions to the economy.



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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

V. Alary, A. Aboulnaga, M.A. Osman, T. Hosni, 2018. Adapt the LSITP tool on existing databases and discuss different scenarios of technologies or management improvement at the farm and household level using three livestock systems' areas in Egypt as a case study , Draft Working paper, CRP Livestock.

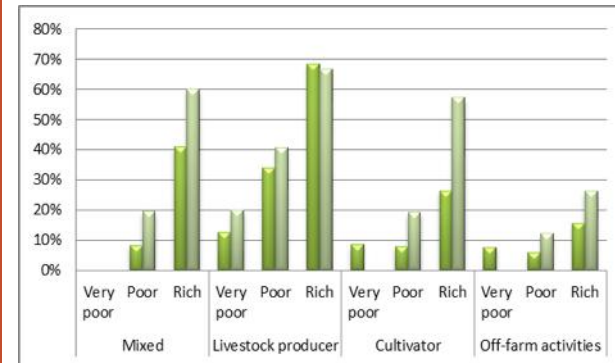


Fig. 2. Effect of the intervention (in light green) on the contribution of livestock income to achieve the poverty line in the mixed irrigated zone (baseline in dark green)

Insights

- The indicators in the baseline confirm the importance of livestock in terms of income contribution for the first tercile of income distribution in the three zones (47% to 73%). Household cash flows are mainly provided by small livestock like poultry and goats.
- Impact assessment of technology changes from research activities indicate the importance of two domains of intervention: feed improvement in irrigated lands and selection of drought-resistant breeds of sheep and goats in rainfed zones. The overall results clearly show that the major impacts of these interventions reach the highest income groups (Fig. 2).

Future steps

- Research continues to understand the multiple and complex social and economic contributions of livestock activities to the household economy, beyond the income and nutritional components.

Partners: ARC Animal Production Research Institute



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