The Livestock CRP:
A program to translate livestock research into impact

Tom Randolph

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CGIAR on the ground:
15 research centres; over 70 countries
What’s a CGIAR Research Program or CRP?

• **Genesis**
  – Feature of CGIAR reform to increase efficiency and improve impact
  – Donor funding channeled to CRPs rather than Centres
    • Program model attractive
    • Focus
    • Accountability

• **Features**
  – High-level themes
  – Constitute CG portfolio
  – Multi-centre + external partners
  – Led by a centre
  – A combination of funding from 4 different windows
  – CRP proposal reviewed and approved for 3-6 years, but funding allocated annually

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**8 Agri-Food System programs**

- Dryland Cereals and Legumes systems
- Fish agri-food systems
- Forest and Agroforestry landscapes
- Livestock agri-food systems
- Maize agri-food systems
- Rice agri-food systems
- Roots, tubers and bananas agri-food systems
- Wheat agri-food systems

**4 Global Integrating programs**

- NUTRITION
- HEALTH
- PIM (Policies, Institutions and Markets)
- WLE (Water, Land and Ecosystems)
- CLIMATE CHANGE
- EXCELLENCE OF BREEDING
- BIG DATA & ICT

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*PIM = Policies, Institutions and Markets
**WLE = Water, Land and Ecosystems*
The Livestock & Agri-Food Systems CRP

• Rationale:
  Rapid increase in demand for animal-source foods in lower-income countries currently supplied mainly by smallholder farmers offers opportunity to:
  – Increase productivity and supply sustainably of especially nutritious food
  – Increase productivity and income for low-income smallholders
  – Strengthen resilience of vulnerable rural populations

• Goal and Objectives:
  A well-nourished, equitable and environmentally healthy world through livestock research for development
  – Appropriate breeds available, affordable and widely used
  – Improve livestock health and health service delivery
  – Increase livestock nutrition
  – Reduce environmental footprint of livestock production
  – Maximize livestock-mediated livelihoods and resilience to risk among smallholder and pastoral producers and their communities, and enhance availability and access to animal-source food for consumers
Working hypothesis

- Challenge of showing impact of livestock research partly because it is difficult to get uptake of piecemeal improvements
- Requires more step-wise changes in livestock systems, e.g. improved genetics in dairy cattle requires improved health, feeding

➤ New focus on working with development partners to combine livestock research into integrated evidence-based interventions in selected systems and sites ready for scaling up and out by those same and other development partners

- Two targets:

  1. **Animal-source food value chain development**: facilitating the transition from smallholder livestock keeping and informal markets to more productive and higher-value professional agri-business opportunities for both women and men

  2. **Strengthening resilience of livestock-based livelihoods**: Protecting and enhancing other critical roles that livestock play where intensification may not be possible, including as part of crop-livestock and backyard systems
Brings together 5 partners

Covers all livestock research areas; forage genebank

Forage research, esp. breeding; forage-mediated environmental impacts; value chain development; forage genebank

Small ruminants; dryland feed & forages; pastoralist systems; forage genebank

All livestock research areas, with initial focus on herd health

Improving the research-development interface
Demonstrating how livestock research can catalyze change in selected countries

Structured as 5 Flagship Projects:

- Livestock genetics
- Livestock health
- Feeds and forages
- Livestock and the environment
- Livestock livelihoods and agri-food systems

Sites pending assessment and resources: Burkina Faso, Tunisia, India and sites in Central Asia, southern Africa.

Targeting 4 priority countries:

- Inclusive sustainable intensification (value chains): Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Vietnam
- Resilience: building on the systems work in Vietnam
Uganda pork value chain

• Starting point:
  – Unorganized, low priority
  – But important: 3 million pigs kept by 1 million households

• Organized multi-stakeholder platform
  – Increasing recognition, government support
  – Stimulated SME business development

• Joint research agenda established
  – Value chain assessment
  – Testing farm management best-bets
  – Pork health, esp. African Swine fever
  – Pork safety and zoonoses/EIDs (with Agriculture for Nutrition & Health CRP)
The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock aims to increase the productivity and profitability of livestock agri-food systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and eggs more available and affordable across the developing world.

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