

# Livestock and fish

More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor



## CGIAR Research Program 3.7

### About the program

The research program *More meat, milk and fish by and for the poor* is an initiative of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) aimed at sustainably increasing productivity of small-scale livestock and fish systems so as to increase the availability and affordability of meat, milk and fish for poor consumers across the developing world.

### Vision

The vision of this research program is for the health, livelihoods and future prospects of the poor and vulnerable, especially women and children, to be improved through consumption of adequate amounts of meat, milk and/or fish and deriving better livelihoods from animal-source food value chains.

### Goal

The goal of this program is to sustainably increase productivity of small-scale livestock and fish production and marketing systems and their benefits to the poor.

### The challenge

- The poor, especially women and children, have very little meat, milk and fish in their diet, and this contributes to nutrient deficiencies, poor physical and cognitive development for children, and poor health and livelihood outcomes for adults.
- The productivity of small-scale livestock and fish production and marketing systems in the poorest countries lags far behind that of the rest of the world.

### The opportunity

- The increasing demand for animal-source foods in developing countries is a big opportunity for smallholders, who can raise their incomes by meeting that rising demand.
- Animal-source foods are critical for malnourished people, especially women and children.
- Meat, milk and fish are among the highest value agricultural products globally.
- Nearly 1 billion (70%) of the world's 1.4 billion extremely poor people depend on livestock.
- Two-thirds of the world's livestock keepers are rural women.
- Over 100 million landless people keep livestock.
- 400 million people in Africa and South Asia depend on fish for most of their animal protein.

# What's new about this research program?

## Adopting a 'value chain' approach

Stimulating uptake of solutions to increase productivity and 'grow' small-scale production and marketing systems requires addressing the whole value chain, ensuring there is sufficient 'pull' from the market for the product and 'push' from the market for inputs and services, as well as an enabling policy environment.

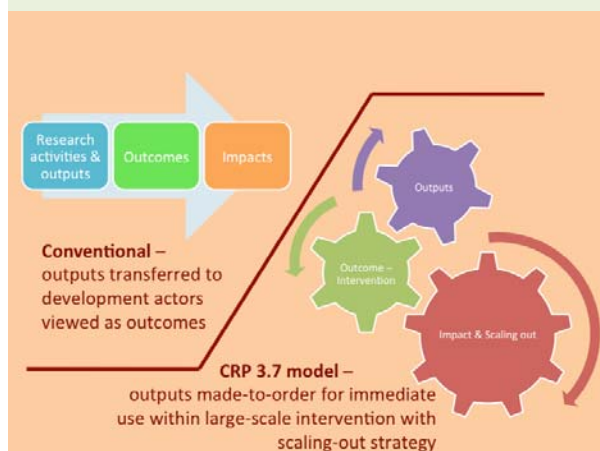
## Focus, focus, focus...

All of our R4D efforts will be concentrated on transforming only a few value chains in selected countries, chosen based on their potential for pro-poor growth and extension more widely. The target value chains are:

- Smallholder pigs in Vietnam and Uganda
- Goats and sheep in Mali and Ethiopia
- Small-scale aquaculture in Uganda and Egypt
- Dairying in Tanzania, India and Nicaragua

## Working more closely with development partners to achieve quick impact at scale

We seek to accelerate recent experiences in which research generates solutions and evidence to stimulate large development investments, allowing those solutions to go quickly to scale for impact and research to continue playing a strategic knowledge partner role. This is a new model for directly embedding our impact pathways into our research strategy:



## Continuing to ensure global public goods and future productivity growth

Our efforts on the front line to transform selected pro-poor value chains will be supported by cross-cutting research platforms to provide the needed methodologies, capture the lessons, and ensure future breakthroughs are already in the pipeline.

## Partnerships

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is leading this CGIAR Research Program in collaboration with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) and the WorldFish Center as the core CGIAR partners. Various other strategic and value chain partners, both locally and internationally, will play key roles in the implementation of the program.

# Research themes and components

## Technology development

- Animal health
- Livestock and fish genetics
- Feeds

## Value chain development

- Sectoral and policy analysis
- Value chain assessment
- Value chain innovation

## Targeting, gender and impact

- Spatial systems, and household analysis and targeting
- Gender and equity
- Monitoring, evaluation, impact assessment and learning

# Expected impact over the next 10 years

## Dairy and pigs for better incomes

High potential: We can double productivity and livestock incomes of 100,000 households in each country (50,000 in Central America).

## Aquaculture for better nutrition

High potential: We can increase the supply of fish by 615,000 tonnes per year in Egypt, 11,000 tonnes per year in Uganda (doubling supplies there).

## Goats and sheep for better livelihoods

Medium potential: We can increase national meat production by 5,000 tonnes per year, doubling livestock incomes in 70,000 households in each country.

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