

# GLOBAL LIVESTOCK CRSP



## Global Livestock CRSP SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS 1998 - 2010



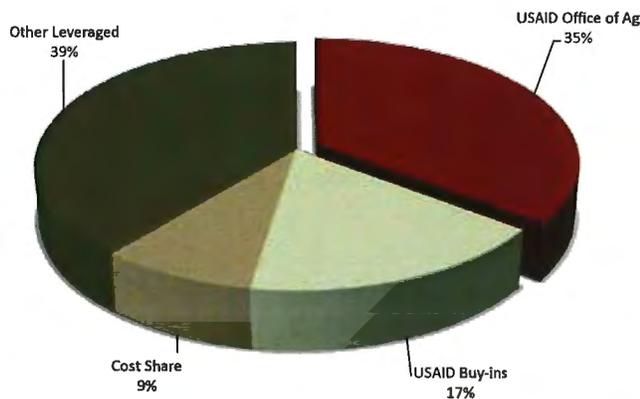
The Global Livestock CRSP (1998 – 2010) focused on human nutrition, economic growth, environment and policy related to animal agriculture and linked by a **global theme of managing risk** in a changing environment. The GL-CRSP was active in **four regions** of the world (West Africa, East Africa, Latin America and Central Asia), funded **33 projects** and partnered with over **300 collaborating institutions** including universities, government and non-government organizations, national research institutes, CGIARs, UN organizations and the private sector.

The Global Livestock CRSP led efforts to **evolve and change** the structure of the CRSPs. The **innovative** process established by the GL-CRSP was **problem-driven** and produced **results-oriented** projects. Technologies developed by the GL-CRSP in East Africa are **now in use** from Mali to Afghanistan. Host country national **policies** on avian influenza, land use, water, nutrition and environment have been **implemented with GL-CRSP** project input. **Findings** of the Global Livestock CRSP have been used to **initiate new projects** funded by the World Bank, USAID Missions and other donors. The achievements and management structure of the Global Livestock CRSP has been **recognized** by both BIFAD and USAID's Administrative Management Reviews.

Between 1998 - 2009,  
the Global Livestock CRSP  
**leveraged**  
**\$49 Million US Dollars.**

Approximately  
**Two-Thirds** of total funding  
for projects was supported  
through leveraged funds.

Percentages of Total Funding for Projects



## Food Security & Child Nutrition

The Global Livestock CRSP **Child Nutrition Project (CNP)** was the first randomized controlled intervention study in a developing country to test the **impact of animal source foods** on the growth, cognitive function and development of school children. Results of the study show that students receiving meat supplementation had:

- Up to 1.5 times higher school grades
- Increased cognitive and school performance
- Increased initiative and leadership behaviors
- Increased high levels of physical activity
- Increased lean body mass (upper-arm muscle area)
- Decreased frequent causes of morbidity.

The Global Livestock CRSP ENAM project research **in Ghana** initially established **six Women's Credit Savings Associations (WCSA)** in six communities reaching a total of 184 women through the distribution of \$12,000 after four loan cycles. By 2009, as a result of partnering with an NGO, Freedom from Hunger Ghana, and local rural banks, **96 Women's Savings Associations** were established in **32 communities** reaching 2,257 women through the distribution of **\$900,000**, and resulting in **women's savings** of approximately

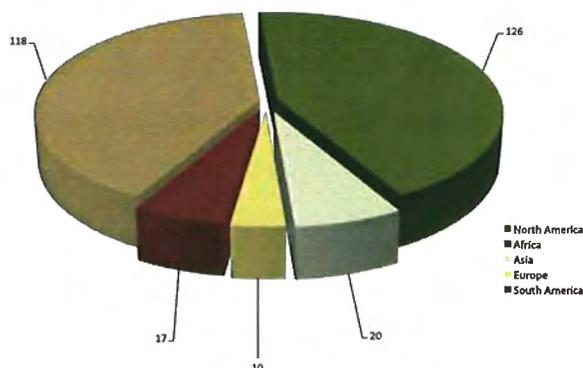


**\$57,000** from an initial base of \$0. Since the conclusion of the project, the **rural banks** have implemented WCSAs across Ghana and have adopted the ENAM microfinance model including the education component.

The Global Livestock CRSP ENAM poultry **income generating activities** resulted in a drastic improvement in household food security for participant households. Household income increased to \$48 per month, an **83% increase** in the average household monthly income. In addition, consumption averaged **12 eggs** per month (previous consumption was zero).

**In Afghanistan**, the Global Livestock CRSP and PEACE project developed a **conflict resolution and peace-building** training program focused on the village and district level. In the pilot project, **ten Peace Ambassadors** (5 Kuchi, 5 Hazara) were selected to work at the community level to seek common ground to **resolve** the Kuchi/Hazara **conflict over access to rangelands**. Since the conclusion of the GLCRSP, the program has been expanded to **50 Peace Ambassadors** and is **supported by USAID's** Office of Democracy and Governance in Afghanistan.

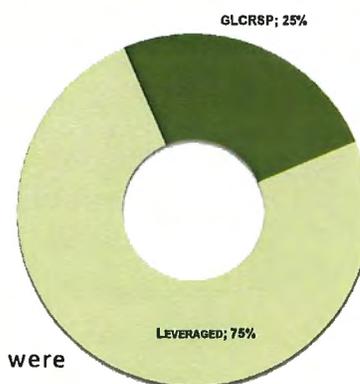
**Training** was a key component of the GL-CRSP portfolio with **289 degree students** from **31 countries** being supported, **40.5%** of the degree trainees



*Degree Training, by Region*

were women.

**75%** of degree training funds were leveraged.



Approximately **35,898** individuals from **45 countries** received non-degree training through the GL-CRSP, **59%** women.

**The GL-CRSP Avian Flu School** developed a multi-disciplinary, three-tiered training of trainers program. Courses were conducted in Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Djibouti and the United States. The training program has been extended to USAID STOP-AI which uses the GL-CRSP-developed curriculum worldwide. The GL-CRSP Poultry Health and Development component completed a reference book, **"Poultry Disease Handbook for Africa,"** and training course for animal health professionals. The Handbook has been **widely distributed** and is being utilized at universities across Africa. A follow-up study on the Training of Trainers model used by the GL-CRSP Avian Flu School project revealed that AFS trainees (those directly trained by the Global Livestock CRSP) have provided over **150 formal trainings** to others, reaching more than **5,700 people**. In addition, **over 9,000** additional people were reached through the sharing of course materials or informal training.

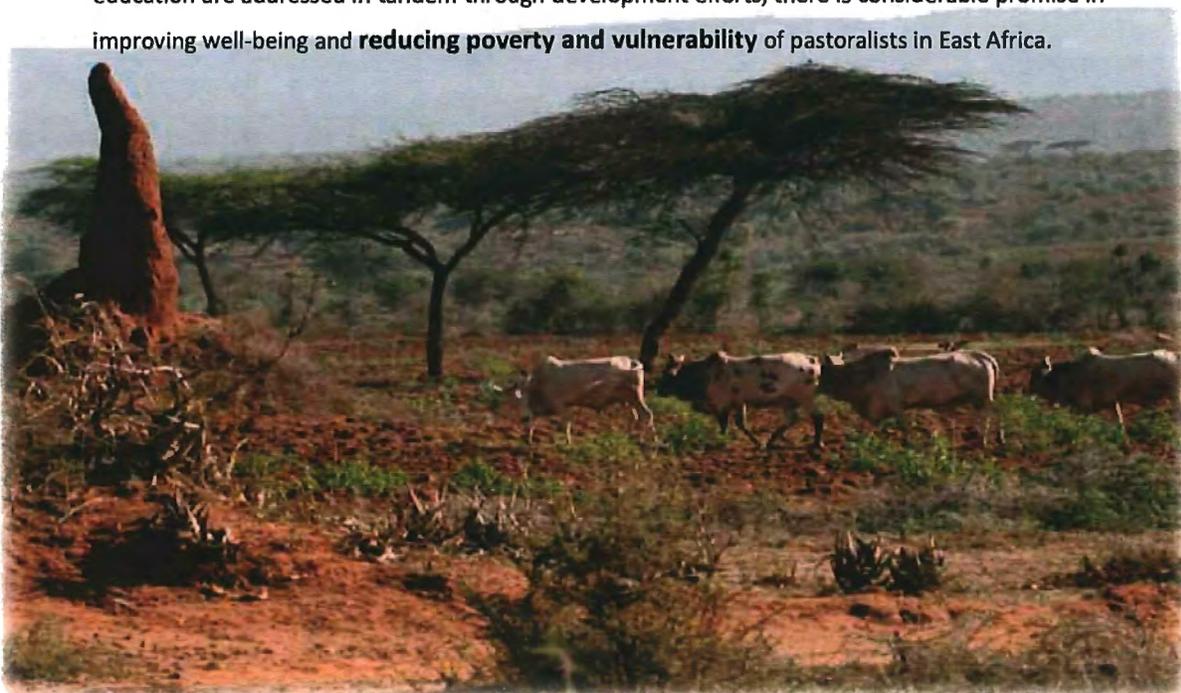
## Managing Risk

Over **13,800 pastoralists** were directly impacted by the Global Livestock CRSP's "action research" in southern Ethiopia. The PARIMA project's **59 collective-action groups** accumulated cash savings of approximately **US\$93,000** from an initial base of zero. Of the 2,300 founding group members, 76% were women. The project estimates monthly implementation costs were **\$1/per person**.

An **independent evaluation** of the Global Livestock CRSP GOBI Forage project showed that the Livestock Early Warning System has been well received in **Mongolia**. An overwhelming majority (**93%**) of government officials found the Gobi Forage products to be very useful in advising herders on grazing management and livestock movement. The project now covers over **75 million hectares**.

The Global Livestock CRSP Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) and Livestock Information Network and Knowledge System (LINKS) developed through research in **East Africa** has successfully been **adapted** for Mongolia, Mali and Afghanistan. LINKS has been **adopted** in the National Livestock Marketing Information systems of **Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia**. The GLCRSP developed system has been incorporated into the **Conflict Early Warning System (CEWARN)** operated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In **Mongolia**, the World Bank is supporting the expansion of the Livestock Early Warning System through their Sustainable Livelihoods Program. USAID Missions are funding further research to adapt the systems to **Mali and Afghanistan**.

A Global Livestock CRSP synthesis report on the **nature of risk** for pastoralists found that when livestock production, marketing and **access to the cash economy** coupled with training and education are addressed in tandem through development efforts, there is considerable promise in improving well-being and **reducing poverty and vulnerability** of pastoralists in East Africa.



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As of March 2010, GL-CRSP Principal Investigators reported producing over **1280** publications, abstracts and presentations including **180** articles in peer-reviewed journals, **48** books or book chapters, and **165** Global Livestock CRSP Research Briefs.

### Laying a Foundation with Research

A Global Livestock CRSP partnership with Colorado State University MBA students has led to the formation of a **new business**, Running Water International – Maji Salama (Safe Water), to manufacture and sell **BioSand Filters in Kenya**. The Household BioSand Filters were **tested and developed** by GL-CRSP scientists following research that found multiple uses of the Njoro river were contributing to high levels of pollution and water-borne diseases.

The GL-CRSP Livestock Development and Rangeland Conservation Tools for Central Asia (LDRCT) **project research** led to the development of the Drylands Management Project of the **World Bank's** effort to rehabilitate the rangelands of Kazakhstan. The GL-CRSP produced a scientific volume for the Rangeland Ecology and Management Journal in January 2010. The issue provides the **first unified scientific basis** for incorporating rangelands in the voluntary **carbon-credit markets**, as well as guidelines for how such credits can be applied to rangeland conservation and **poverty alleviation** projects.

The community-driven research focus of the SUMAWA project has resulted in **important contributions** to the understanding of the hydrological and ecological systems of East African watersheds as well as sustainable interventions targeting **livelihood enhancement** and ecological restoration. The GLCRSP-supported formation of the Njoro Water Resource Users Association has led to **sustainable** support of watershed management and surveillance.

The involvement of policymakers and government officials in the development and implementation of PARIMA research ensured that at the conclusion of the PARIMA project, the collective-action groups became **37 registered** savings and credit cooperatives. The groups continue to operate under the local Ethiopian government cooperative office.

The Global Livestock CRSP Health for Animals and Livelihood Improvement (HALI) research laid the foundation and formed a key component of the **\$75 million award** for USAID's Emerging Pandemic Threats program entitled "PREDICT: Building a global early warning system for emerging diseases that move between wildlife and people."



*The Global Livestock CRSP was comprised of multidisciplinary, collaborative projects focused on human nutrition, economic growth, environment and policy related to animal agriculture and linked by a global theme of risk in a changing environment. The GL-CRSP was directed by Dr. Montague W. Demment. The project activities ended in September 2009 and the program closed in March 2010.*

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