



INITIATIVE ON  
Sustainable Animal  
Productivity

# Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods, Nutrition and Gender inclusion (SAPLING)

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Presentation to donors, 27<sup>th</sup> February 2023

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Alliance



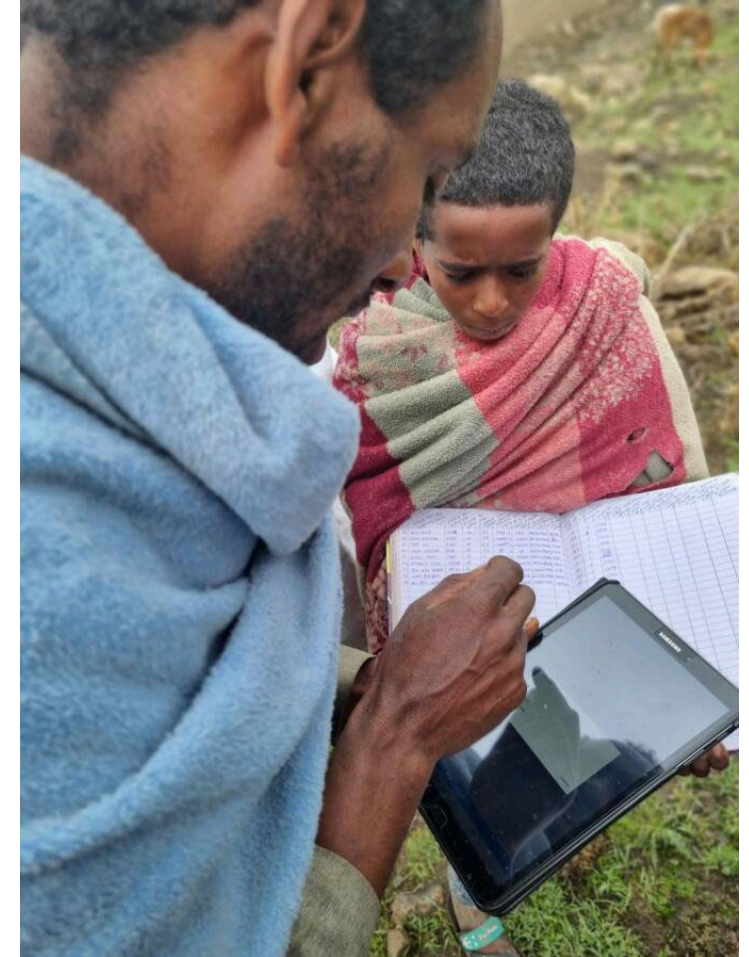
# i. Initiative Overview

Why an Initiative on Sustainable Animal Productivity for Livelihoods Nutrition and Gender Inclusion?

- The animal sector provides income and employment jobs to millions of people. Livestock derived foods (LDFs) - milk, eggs and meat— are needed to fight malnutrition in low and middle income countries
- The demand in LDFs is there and increasing in Africa and Asia, creating market opportunities for small and medium scale livestock keepers
- Animal productivity remains low. The sector also needs to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impacts on the environment

Questions and challenges

- Technologies and practices need to be put into use to increase productivity and new ones are needed. Integration is key to adoption
- Their use by livestock keepers and other value chains actors is low; new business approaches, more responsive extension services are needed
- Livestock also offers a pathway towards women empowerment; what approaches should be promoted?



**BY 2024**

**800,000**

**livestock keepers  
able to engage in  
inclusive value chains**

**50%**

**women**

**30-50%**

**gain in sustainable  
productivity,  
resulting in  
improved livelihoods**

SAPLING aims to fill critical **productivity** and **value-chain competitiveness** gaps by developing a pipeline of new and existing demand-driven, co-delivered **health, genetics, feed** and **market systems innovations** including climate-smart and digital solutions

Working in 5 countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam) with quick wins for scaling, and 2 countries (Mali and Nepal) where relationships will be built and packages co-created to achieve intermediate outcomes by 2024

**7 countries**

7 value chains with high potential for small- and medium-scale producers to capture market growth

Dairy

Beef

Sheep

Goats

Eggs

Poultry  
meat

Pig

# Countries, value chains and work packages



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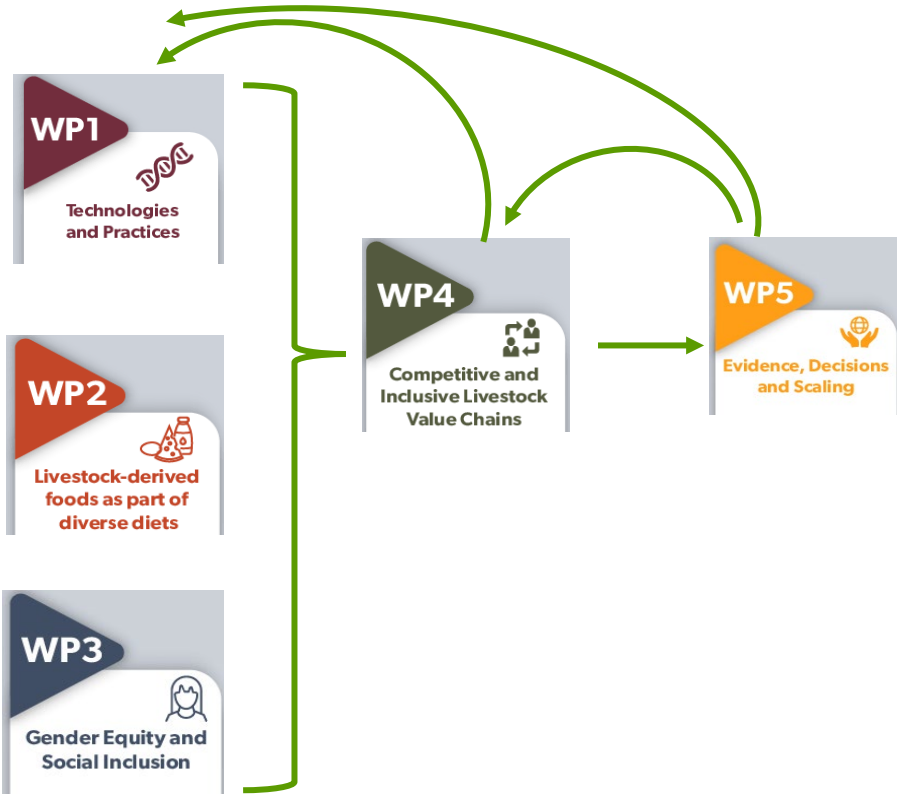
VALUE CHAIN ICONS





# ii. Implementation to date

## Work packages



## Outcomes

- Livestock keepers and other value-chain actors adopting and benefiting from **integrated intervention packages**
- Value-chain actors benefit from **gender-inclusive business models**
- Consumers include safe, affordable and nutritious **animal source-foods in a diverse diet**
- Women, youth and other marginalised social-economic groups have **equitable opportunity to participate in, and benefit from**, strengthened livestock value-chains
- Public and private decision and policy makers consider **initiative results and recommendations** when designing policies and making livestock investment decisions

## End of Initiative Outcomes

- \$30M invested in sustainable and inclusive technologies and practices for genetics, feed-forages, and health
- SAPLING evidence for livestock derived foods
- 800,000 people use SAPLING promoted innovations with a 30-50% increase in livestock productivity
- Decision makers utilize SAPLING innovation packages to inform sustainable and inclusive policies and investments



Primary focus



Secondary focus

Demand, innovation and scaling partners - co-design

Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Impact Assessment

Spheres:

Control (outputs)

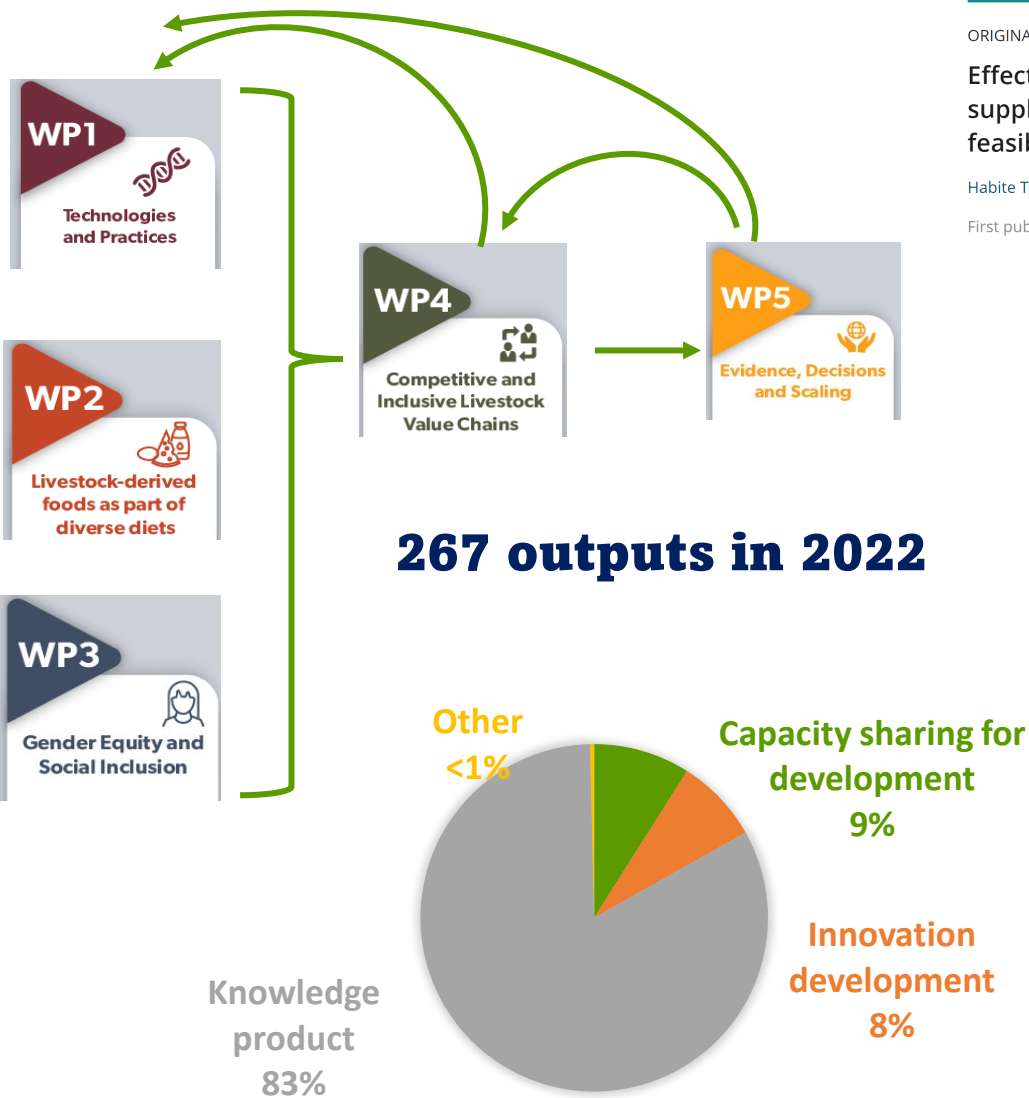
Control - Influence

Influence (outcomes)

Interest (impact)

# ii. Implementation to date- knowledge products

Work packages



ORIGINAL ARTICLE | [Open Access](#) | [CC BY](#)

Effect of processed sweet lupin (*Lupinus angustifolius*) grain supplementation on growth performance and socioeconomic feasibility of Doyogena sheep in Ethiopia

Habite Tilaye, Bimrew Asmare [✉](#), Fentahun Meheret, Melkamu Bezabih, Wamatu Jane

First published: 27 July 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/vms3.883>

> *Animals* (Basel). 2022 Mar 12;12(6):717. doi: 10.3390/ani12060717.

## Women's Empowerment and Livestock Vaccination: Evidence from Peste des Petits Ruminants Vaccination Interventions in Northern Ghana

Immaculate Omondi <sup>1</sup>, Alessandra Galiè <sup>1</sup>, Nils Teufel <sup>1</sup>, Agnes Loriba <sup>2</sup>, Eunice K Isabelle Baltenweck <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations [— collapse](#)

### Affiliations

- 1 Policy, Institutions and Livelihood, International Livestock Research Institute, 00100, Kenya.
- 2 CARE International Ghana, Accra CT 2487, Ghana.

PMID: 35327114 | PMCID: [PMC8944534](#) | DOI: 10.3390/ani12060717

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[James W. Hawkins](#) [✉](#), [Adam M. Komarek](#), [Esther M. Kihoro](#), [Charles F. Nicholson](#), [Amos O. Omore](#), [Gabriel U. Yesuf](#), [Polly J. Ericksen](#), [George C. Schoneveld](#) & [Mariana C. Rufino](#)

57–967 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)

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## Deletion of the CD2v Gene from the Genome of ASFV-Kenya-IX-1033 Partially Reduces Virulence and Induces Protection in Pigs

[Johanneke D Hemmink](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Emmanuel M Khazalwa](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Hussein M Abkallo](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Bernard Oduor](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Jeremiah Khayumbi](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Nicholas Svitek](#) <sup>1</sup>, [Sonal P Henson](#) <sup>1 2</sup>, [Sandra Blome](#) <sup>3</sup>, [Günther Keil](#) <sup>3</sup>, [Richard P Bishop](#) <sup>4</sup>, [Lucilla Steinaa](#) <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations [— collapse](#)

### Affiliations

- 1 Animal and Human Health Program, International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi 00100, Kenya.
- 2 Deep Seq, School of Life Sciences, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2UH, UK.
- 3 Institute of Diagnostic Virology, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Suedufer 10, Insel Riems, 17493 Greifswald, Germany.
- 4 International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi 00100, Kenya.

## ii. Implementation to date- innovations and policy change

**Innovation use-** 113,536 ha planted 2020-2021: CIAT Urochloa hybrid seed sales and adoption among cattle producers in more than 50 tropical countries

**Innovation use-** 2915 females; 1321 males: Users of Women in Business model for chicken and seed dissemination in Tanzania

**Policy change-** Policymakers in two districts of Tanzania used the 'Women in Business: Chicken Dissemination Project (WiB)' business model developed by SAPLING

**Policy change-** The Cow in the Room: the engagement of the CGIAR Livestock and Climate initiative at the UNFCCC COP 27, 2022. (With L&C)

Livestock keepers and other value-chain actors adopting and benefiting from **integrated intervention packages**

Value-chain actors benefit from **gender-inclusive business models**

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Public and private decision and policy makers consider **initiative results and recommendations** when designing policies and making livestock investment decisions

### End of Initiative Outcomes

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SAPLING evidence for livestock derived foods

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Primary focus

Secondary focus

# Highlight! Women in Chicken Business – from productivity to scale



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## The challenge

Chicken raising is an easy and cost-effective way to provide women with household income and nutrition for their families. However, women face challenges related to feed, vaccination, markets and access to services

## Solution

Train recently graduated young women vets to act as vendors and to provide vital services to women farmers

## Social media campaign to transform gender norms

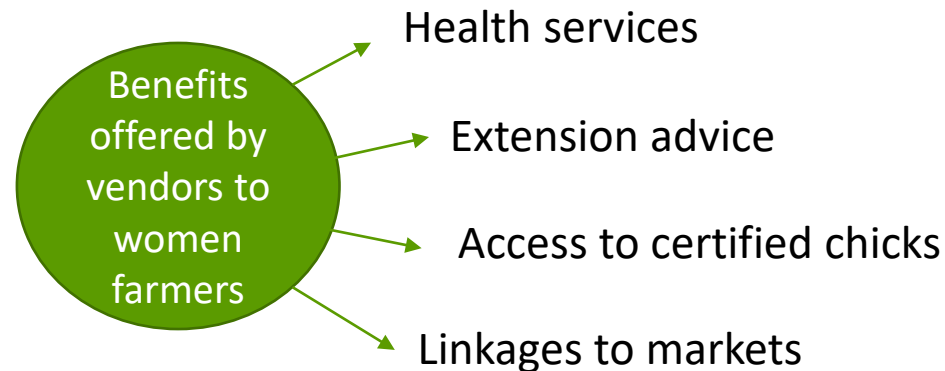
Address negative gender norms by sharing stories of successful women making a living in agribusiness, and of men supporting them

## Results/outcomes

- 20 vendors in business
- 2915 women and 1321 men farmers reached
- Tanzanian government scaled in 2 districts
- AKM glitters (private sector company reproduced the model)
- USAID expressed interest to scale to Zambia and Sudan

## Research questions

1. How can chicken business empower women?
2. How can it support household nutrition?

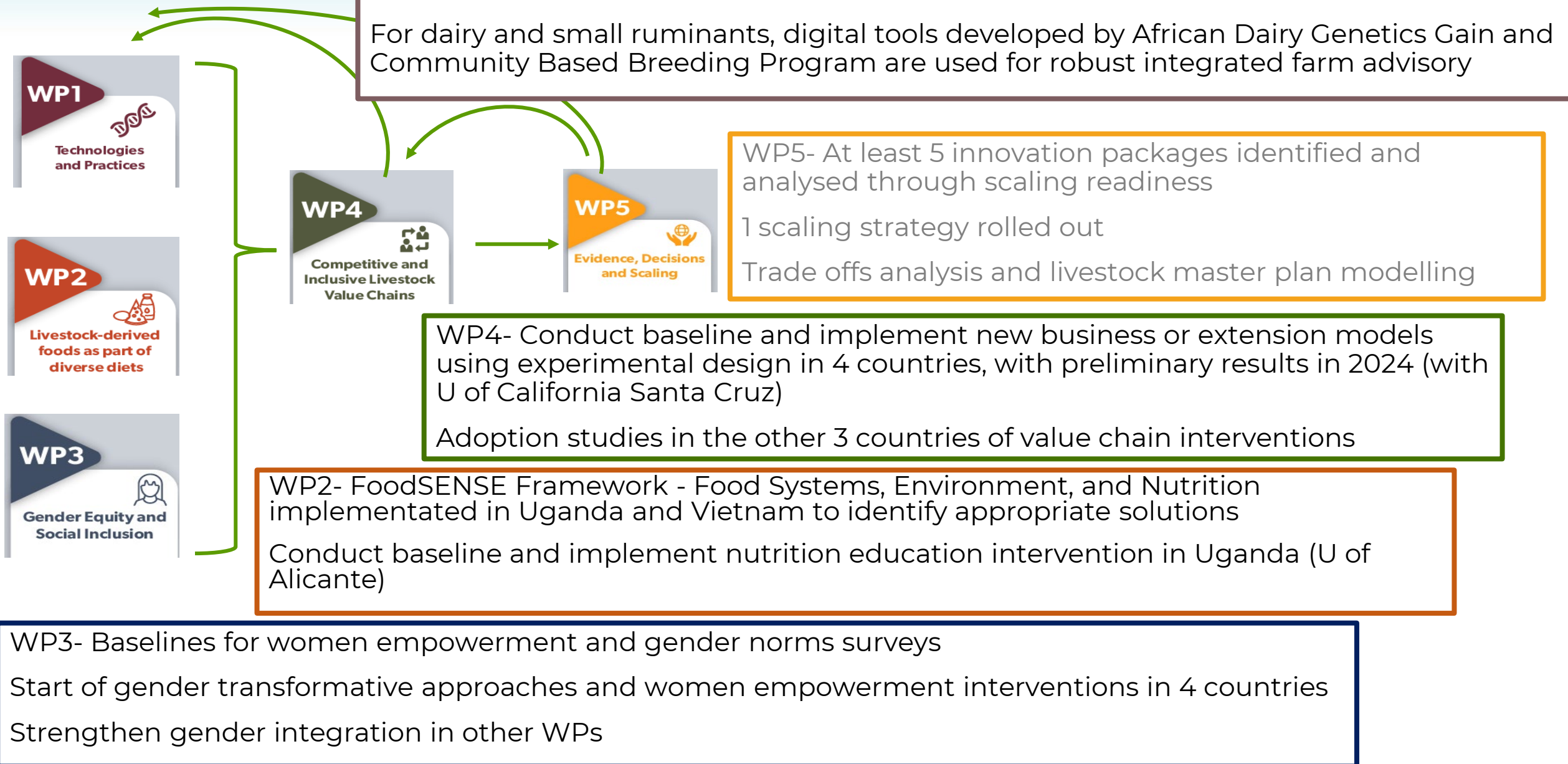


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hjyCy-H1zX4>





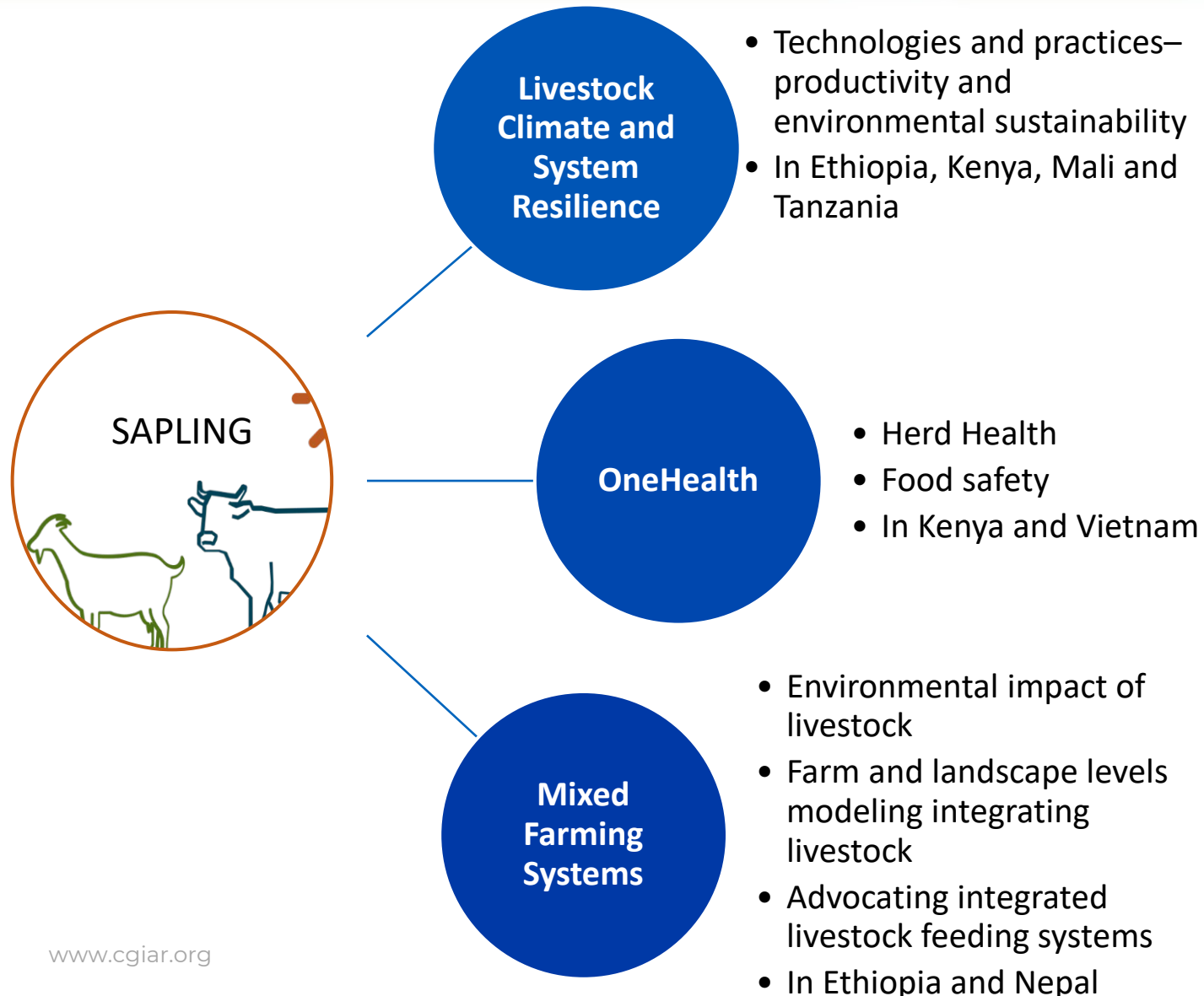
### iii. 2023 Plans



# iv. Collaboration with other Initiatives



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*20% of outputs collaborative with another initiative – mostly SI-MFS and L&C*

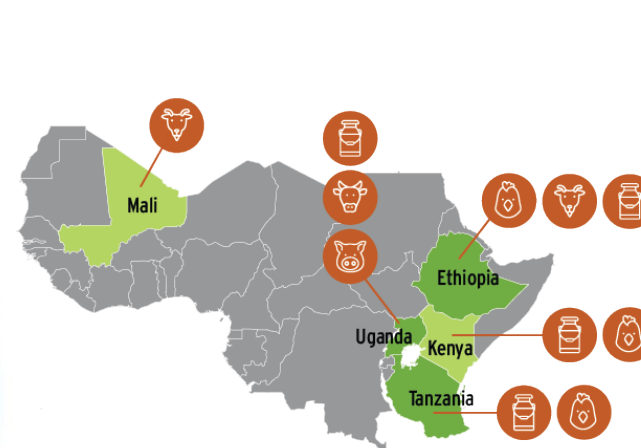
## v. Emerging and evolving challenges/risks and mitigations

Challenges	Risks	Mitigation measures
<b>Extreme climatic, political and health related events (REVISED)</b>	Drought in East Africa; Ebola outbreak in Uganda; insecurity in Mali; delays in project registration in Vietnam	Continue in areas less affected by the events. Having 7 target countries allows work to continue in some countries or sites unless the event is global
<b>Country regulatory complexity, delaying forage germplasm importation, new variety registration (NEW)</b>	Delays in activities	Appoint country focal points as liaison person, including translating such challenges in our research agenda and working on policies
<b>Creators of new technologies (vaccines, etc.) are unable and/or unwilling to invest in innovations for sustainable livestock productivity for LMICs (WP1)</b>	Companies are not willing to take the risk of investing in products for niche markets and/or when the end users have low purchasing power	Explore mechanisms to de-risk private sector investment including co-design and -investment. Cultivate partnerships with smaller regional companies.
<b>Gender and social norms do not allow systems change (WP3)</b>	In all SAPLING countries, there are social norms restricting women, youth and other marginalized groups from participating in and benefiting from livestock systems and markets.	Engage communities, development agencies and government bodies at various levels on gender accommodative and transformative approaches.
<b>Insufficient incentives for livestock producers, value chains actors and policy makers to change behaviors (WP4 and WP5)</b>	SAPLING is working in countries where business is riskier and risk reducing mechanisms (insurance) are less available.	Co-design efforts will support creation of innovation packages that offer appropriate incentives.

# Thank you



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