Watering

Good management of livestock watering is critical to maintaining the quality of the environment and human health. The use of troughs or other dedicated water points that are separate from human water sources can prevent contamination by waterborne diseases. It also conserves riparian vegetation and leaves stream and river sediments undisturbed. Provision of water to dairy cattle in their stalls greatly reduces the stress on them, allowing significant increases in milk production.

CPWF partnerships:

supporting national institutions National research groups and government departments have quickly become committed partners in the project. Many of them were already working on the project’s major research themes.

In Sudan, for example, the Animal Resources Research Corporation has given high priority to developing water points for herders, so that these

“Lack of water has many implications, especially for women farmers who are at the forefront of zero grazing systems for dairy cattle and goats.” –

H.E. Mary Muyenyi, Minister of State for Agriculture–Livestock Industry, Uganda.

Project information

Project title: Increasing water-use efficiency for food production through better livestock management – the Nile River Basin

Partner organizations

• International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)
• International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
• Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
• Animal Agriculture Research Network (AARNET) of the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)
• National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Uganda
• Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Sciences, Makerere University, Uganda
• Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization (EARO)
• CARE – Ethiopia
• Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association

Crop breeding and management research is enabling farmers in Eritrea to develop and grow improved varieties of food crops that are particularly well adapted to the harsh conditions of their land.

More animal per drop: searching for livestock–water productivity gains in the Nile Basin

Research Highlight #2

Don Peden, ILRI
Livestock are essential to life and livelihoods in the Nile River Basin, a vast area stretching from the hinterland of equatorial East Africa’s Lake Victoria all the way to the Mediterranean Sea, 3,500 km to the north. Animals here are raised not only for direct products and services – milk, meat, hides, manure, draft power and transport – but also as a hedge against hard times, a form of capital readily converted to cash.

The livestock typically raised in the Nile Basin are cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, donkeys, pigs and poultry. As demand for, and supply of, such animals and their products grow, this region’s already scarce water supplies are increasingly threatened with depletion and contamination.

The Nile Basin Livestock–Water Productivity Project is finding out how communities and their leaders can improve livestock and water management so as to combat rural poverty and hunger while minimizing the negative effects on water supplies and quality. The project, which operates as part of the CGIAR Challenge Program on Water for Food (CPWF), is conducting case studies in Uganda, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Some of Africa’s longest running conflicts have their roots in competition between farming and pastoral groups over the use of land and water resources. Project leader Don Peden believes the project has great potential to help prevent such conflicts in future. Despite the importance of livestock in the Nile Basin, their impact on the basin’s water resources has never been seriously investigated.

The project is addressing both research and development aspects of the water–livestock nexus. On the one hand, the researchers are filling the large knowledge gap on livestock–water interactions in the Nile Basin, a long-term undertaking. On the other, they are designing practical interventions that will have a positive impact on livestock-related policy and practices in the short term. Changes in these often have implications for both the division of labor and the sharing of the proceeds of that labor among household members. The project therefore takes gender and age into account in all its studies.

Overgrazing compacts soil, reduces plant diversity and increases surface water run-off. Management options are available for countering these problems. Well managed grazing can also make productive use of land ill-suited to food cropping. One widely promoted alternative is zero-grazing, namely replacing extensive livestock herding and grazing with stall feeding based on a cut-and-carry system.

This option, like most others, may have gender-related consequences. For example, animal herding, a typically male task, may be replaced by women’s and girls’ labor in collecting feed.