



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Livestock Production

Global and Regional Perspectives



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We will be looking at....

- **Food security**
- **Current state of livestock production**
- **Challenges – climate change and TADs**
- **Opportunities**
- **Final thoughts**





FAO's Mandate

- **Improve nutrition - food security**
- **Increase agricultural productivity and growth**
- **Raise the standard of living in rural populations**
- **Contribute to global economic development**





FAO Strategic Objectives



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



Reduce rural poverty



Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable



Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises



Food Security...

Stunting Vs Type 2 diabetes



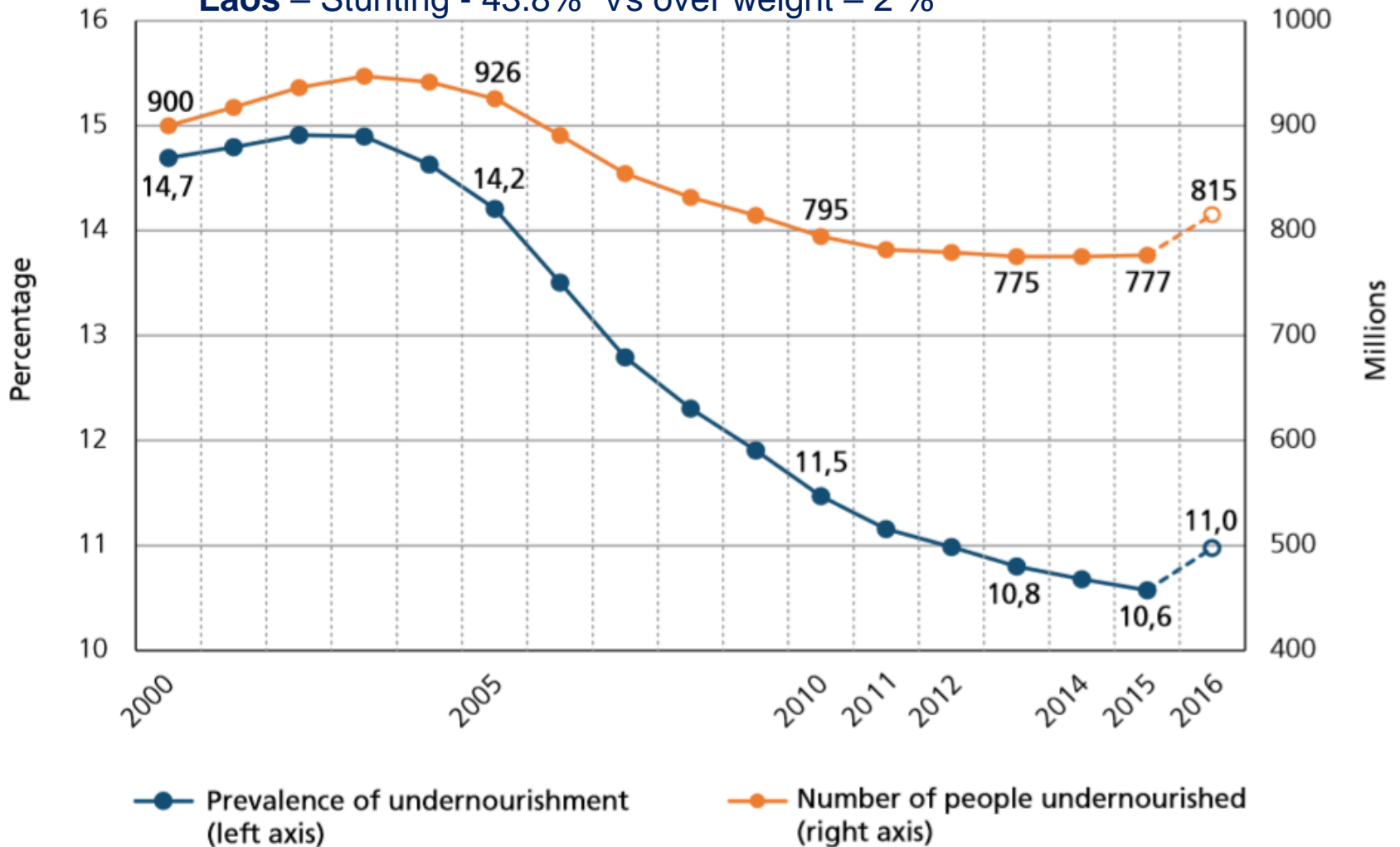
Exists when populations have access on an ongoing basis to sufficient, safe & nutritious food to meet their dietary needs & food preferences for an active & healthy life. (FAO)



The current food security status

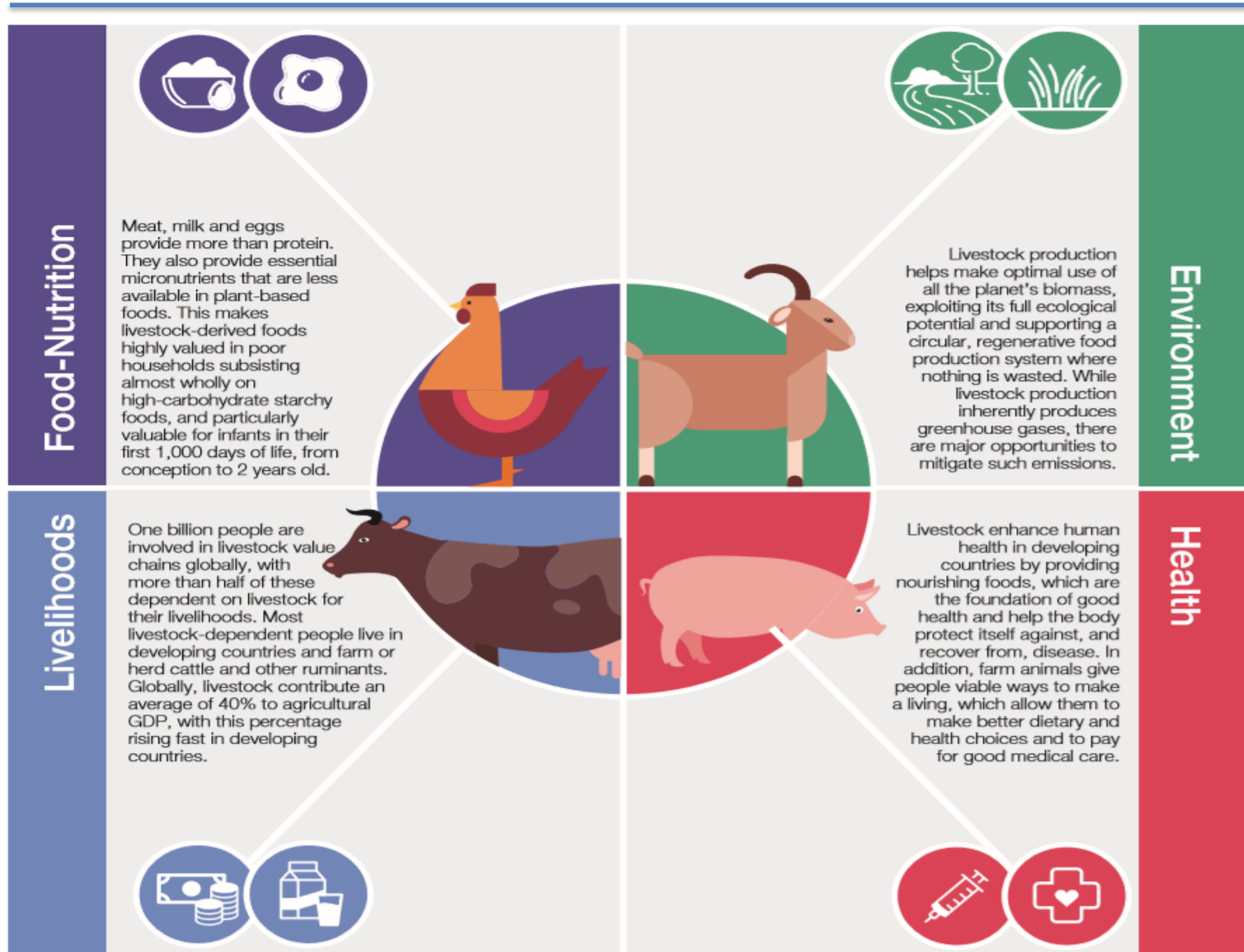
MON – Stunting - 10.8% Vs over weight – 10.5%

Laos – Stunting - 43.8% Vs over weight – 2 %



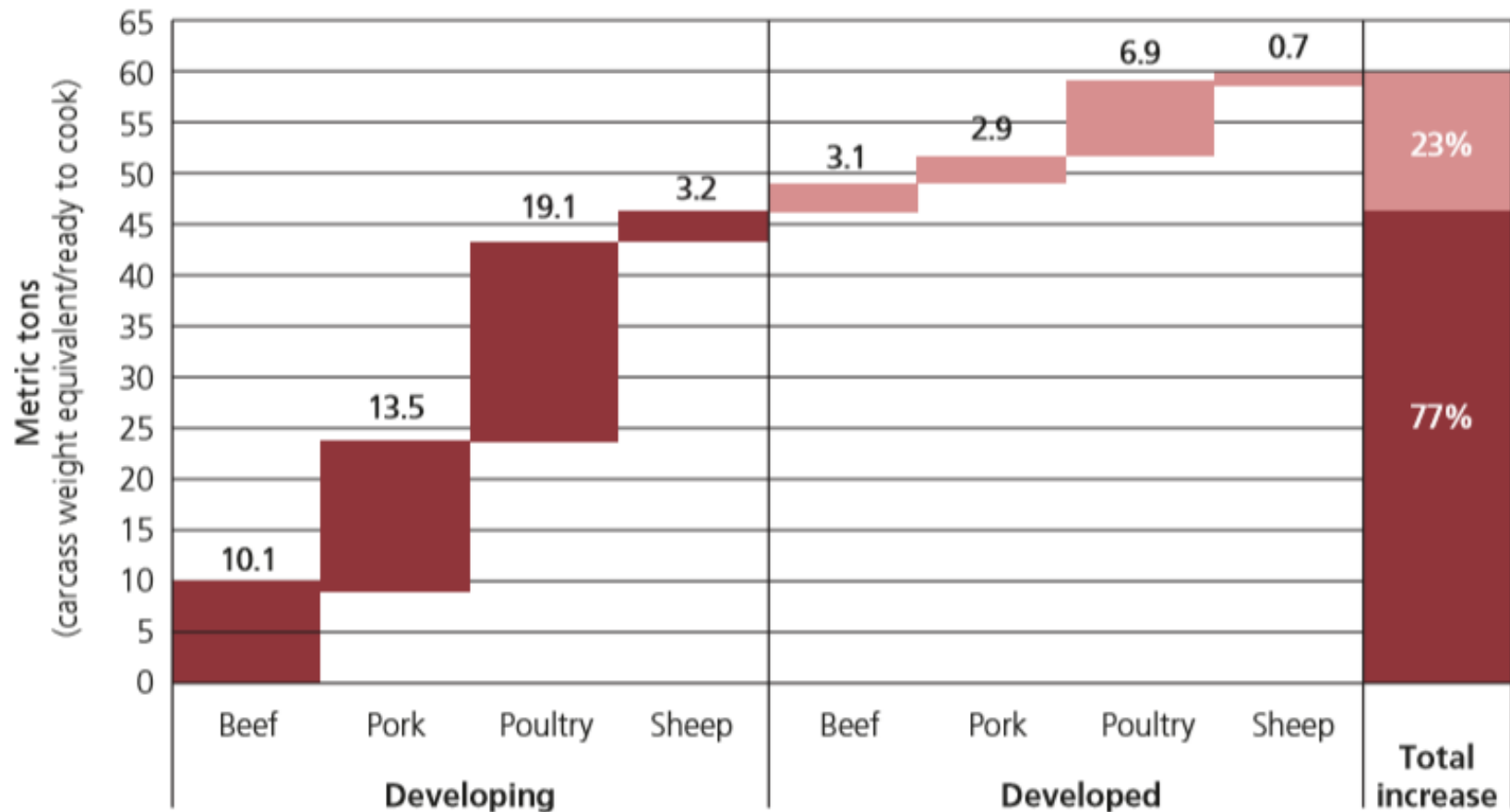
Source: FAO, 2017 The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

Role of livestock and food security





Global meat production



Increase in meat consumption

‘**Livestock revolution**’ = increasing
demand for animal protein

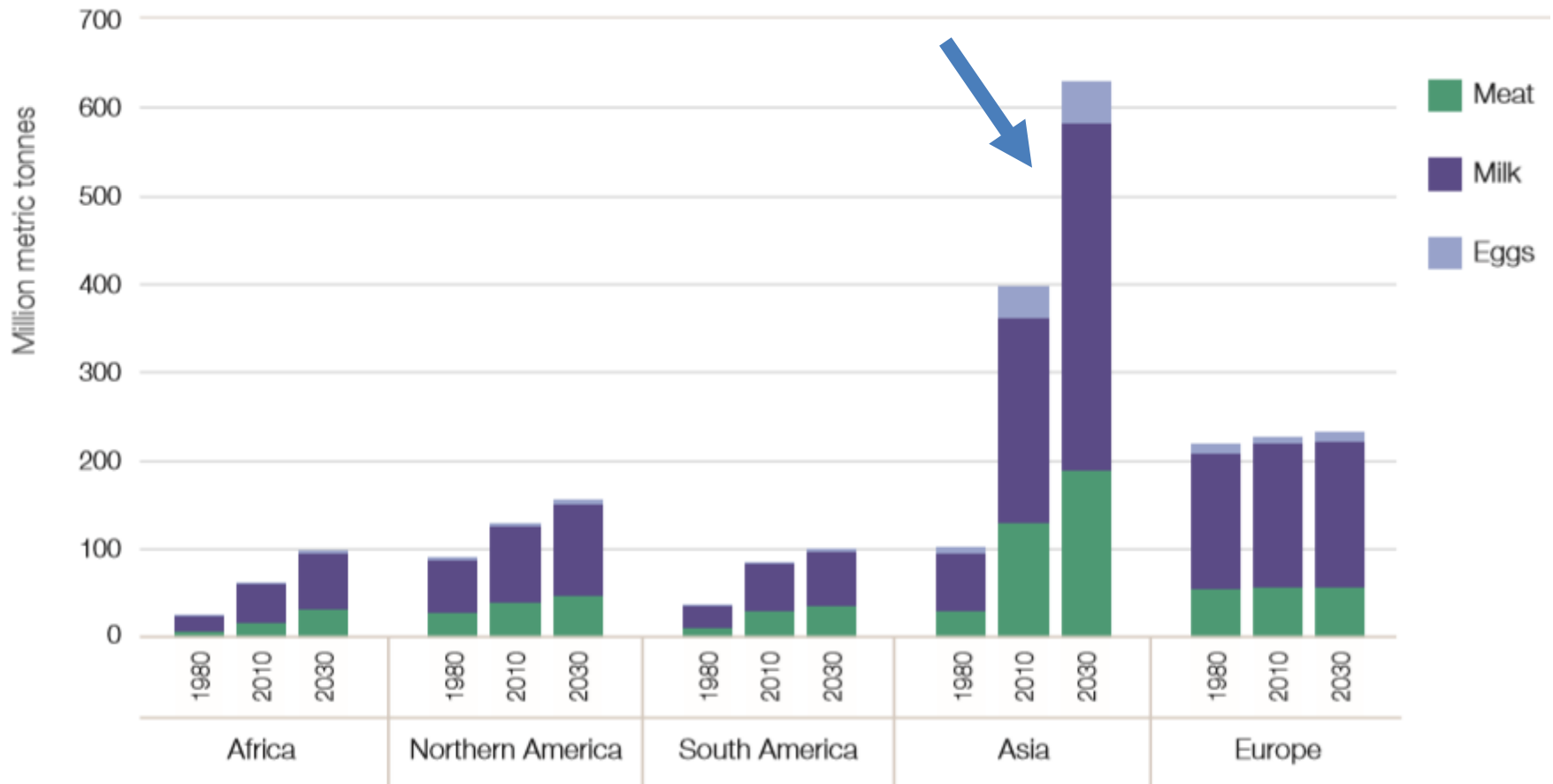
Growth rate: **3.1%** & **3.0%** pa

Total meat consumption kg per capita pa:

	1997	2009	2020 est.
China:	43	58	73
SE Asia:	18	26	30+?



Increase in meat consumption (cont)





What that means to smallholder farmers....

This offers trade opportunities for smallholders to

- Increase livestock income through improving livestock productivity & trade (livestock holders to livestock producers ???)
- Contributing to alleviate rural poverty
- Improve regional food security





What that means livestock Producers and livestock businesses.....

This offers trade opportunities for livestock producers to

- Establish and develop livestock sector (pigs and poultry in Thailand, Vietnam & China as example) for domestic and international market
- Industrialised livestock production:
 - Confinement feeding of animals
 - Separation of feed an livestock production
 - Specialization (breeding, fattening etc)
 - Large size and emergence of big companies
 - Close vertical linkages with buyers





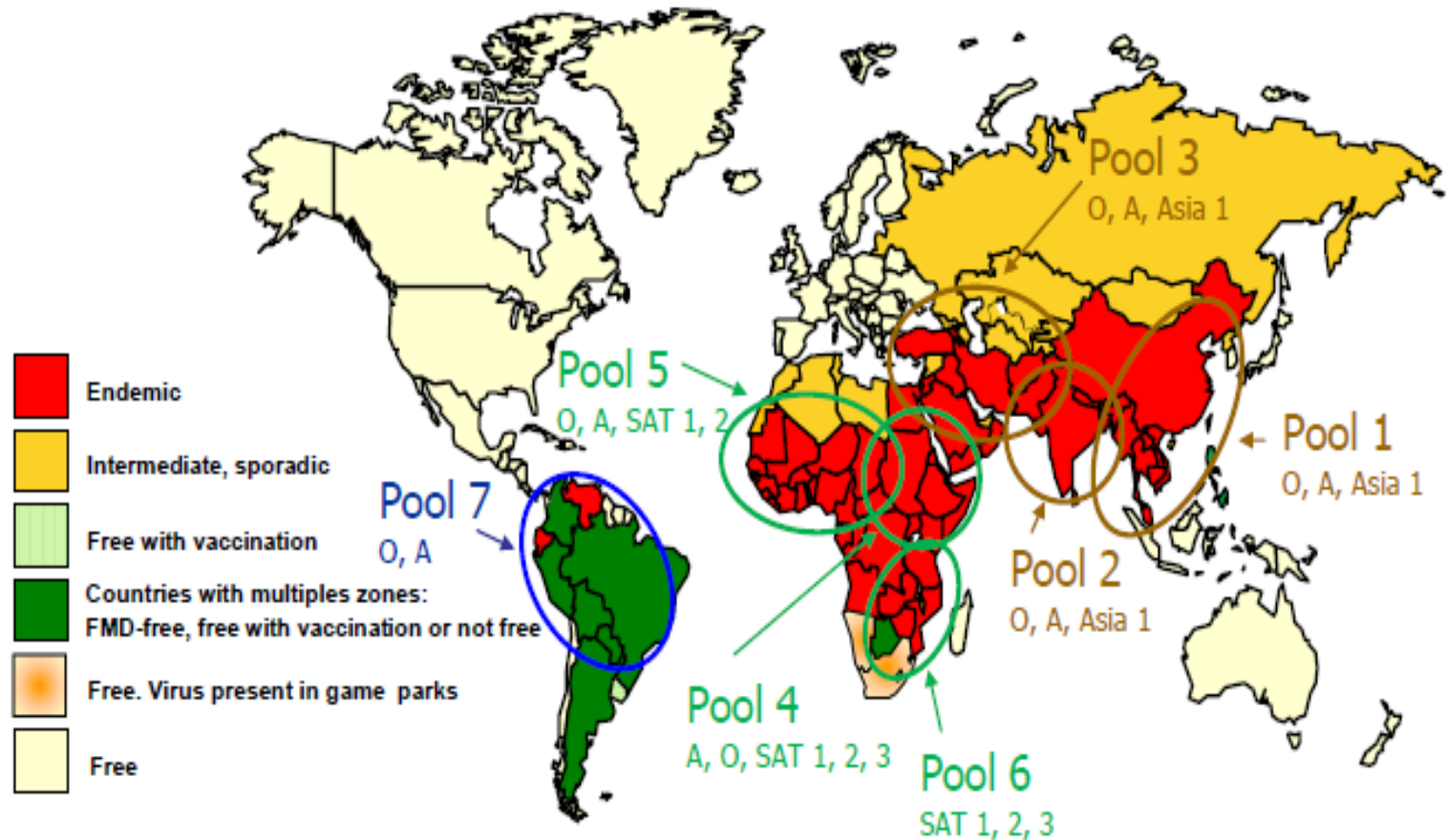
Challenges

- Land resources: 7%; degradation, ownership
- Water resource constraints
- Phosphorus & Energy peaked
- Climate change variability & shocks
- Waste, Loss of biodiversity
- International trade risks: welfare, AMR, emerging and reemerging diseases (FMD, COVID-19)



FMD is a disease of poverty in developing countries = failure of food security system and Trade!

HPAI, PPRS, PPR, ASF to be considered??



Pool positions are approximate and colours indicate that there are three principal pools, two of which can be subdivided into overlapping areas

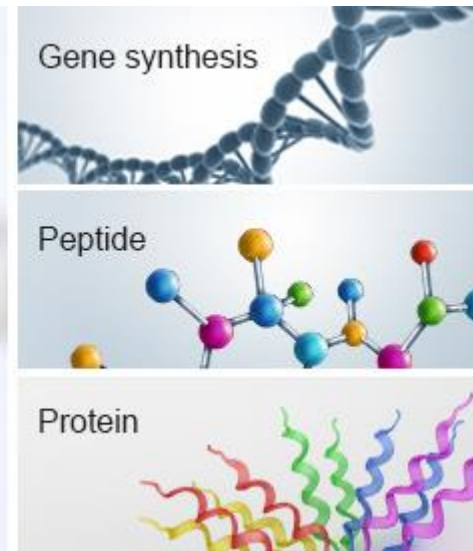
Declining in young people participating in agriculture and livestock





- **Climate Smart Livestock (more productive, less prone to disease, more resilience, and reduce GHGs)**
 - **Improved animal feeding and feeding management, breeding & genetics**
 - **The use of technology and innovation to improve livestock health and production**
 - **Reduce the use of antimicrobials and enhance animal production and health**
 - **Improve quality assurance and traceability system**
-







Final thoughts

- Livestock and livestock development in Asia provide a key role in addressing food security and poverty reduction, also supply increasing meat demand in other regions
- Multiple interventions and approaches for improving health & production & trade development (farm management, quality assurance and traceability, livestock identification system, processing etc)



Final thoughts (cont)

- Livestock farmers cannot only produce quantity livestock products (meat, eggs, milks etc) but they have to ensure that they produce quality and safe livestock products to the region demand and beyond. Farm to plate approach:
 - ✓ Good livestock husbandry practices including animal welfare
 - ✓ Good processing livestock products (farm to consumers-slaughter houses, traceability, livestock identification, quality assurance etc)
 - ✓ Nutritious and safe livestock products
 - ✓ Reasonable and fair price to all stakeholders in the market chain: producers, businesses and consumers
 - ✓ Mitigate / reduce impact of climate change.

Sustainable Livestock Production = Food Security and Healthy & Well-beings Asia



Thank you!

