



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Session 1:

**Advocacy: why do we need accurate
livestock statistics?**

Objectives of the presentation

- Indicate the scope of the livestock production and productivity in the context of the Global Strategy
- Discuss the relevance and needs of accurate livestock data

Outline

Introduction

- 1) Scope of animal production activities and livestock statistics**
- 2) Livestock contribution in poverty reduction and development**
- 3) Livestock statistics in policy agendas**

Introduction

- **Accurate livestock production data are essential:**
 - For government to monitor and evaluate the impact of its policy and investments
 - To monitor growth trend in the livestock sector
- **Quality of livestock data:**
 - Depends to high extent on the data collection system
 - Needs an integrated functional agricultural statistical system
- **To have better estimate, we need:**
 - Regular data collection on the sector
 - An appropriate methodology that is agreed with all the stakeholders

Introduction

- **Important aspects about the methodology**

- Budget constraints
- Many developing countries are facing challenges to fund livestock data collection

- **The Global Strategy:**

- Line of research to propose methodology to better assess or produce livestock statistics at lower cost
- Have common definitions of variables and indicators that are needed to be compiled by countries



Scope of animal production activities and livestock statistics

1. Scope of livestock production activities and livestock statistics

World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) 2020 defines three types of livestock system:

- Grazing system
 - Nomadic or totally pastoral
 - Semi-nomadic, semi-pastoral or transhumant
 - Sedentary pastoral or ranching
- Mixed system
- Industrial system

1. Scope of livestock production activities and livestock statistics

- **Livestock (WCA 2020)**

- All animals, birds and insects kept or reared by the agricultural holdings mainly for agricultural purposes
- Includes cattle, buffaloes, horses and other equine animals, camels, sheep, goats and pigs, as well as poultry, bees, silkworms etc .
- Aquatic animals are excluded
- Domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, are excluded unless they are being raised for food or other agricultural purposes

1. Scope of livestock production activities and livestock statistics

- **The ISIC group 014 Animal production consists of seven ISIC classes:**
 - 0141: Raising of cattle and buffaloes
 - 0142: Raising of horses and other equines
 - 0143: Raising of camel and camelids
 - 0144: Raising of sheep and goats
 - 0145: Raising of swine/pigs
 - 0146: Raising of poultry
 - 0149: Raising of other animals

1. Scope of livestock production activities and livestock statistics

- **The scope of livestock statistics broadly covers:**
 - Livestock numbers and weight
 - Herd dynamics
 - Livestock production
 - Inputs and production costs
 - Imports and exports
 - Prices
- The scope varies per country related to the priorities

1. Scope of livestock production activities and livestock statistics

- **Some of the main indicators:**

- Total production indicators (production per farming enterprise, egg production etc.)
- Production density indicators (quantity of milk per size of the herd etc.)
- Production per animal indicators
- Number of animals slaughtered
- Livestock health indicators
- Efficiency indicators (productivity per unit of input, etc.)



Livestock contribution in poverty reduction and development

2. Livestock contribution in poverty reduction and development

- Livestock production contributes approximately one-third of the value-added of agricultural operations in developing countries (FAO, 2013)
- Expected to increase due to population growth, urbanisation etc.
- Increase of consumption of meat, eggs, milk as animal proteins
- The development of the sector could have a significant contribution in poverty reduction and global human health

2. Livestock contribution in poverty reduction and development

- 60% of rural households in developing countries are partially dependent on livestock for their livelihoods
- Seven out of ten of the world's poor still live in rural areas
- Many of them working directly in the agricultural sector as smallholders or farm labourers

2. Livestock contribution in poverty reduction and development

- Growing the agriculture sector will (FAO 2002, World Bank 2011):
 - Boost the income of the rural poor
 - Increase demand for non-farm products and services
- The livestock sector contributes to household income, food, fertilizer, draft power and capital
- With more accurate data on livestock production and productivity, countries can:
 - Develop and implement food security programs
 - Develop, promote and monitor economic growth, agricultural development and poverty reduction policy
 - Develop livestock sector investment strategies



Livestock statistics in policy agendas

3.1. Users of livestock statistics

- Livestock production and productivity data are used by:
 - Local and national government ministries and agencies
 - Commodity-specific or statistical agencies and authorities
 - Private sector actors (farmers, input suppliers, traders, consumers)
 - Researchers and scientists
 - Civil society actors
 - International organizations and foreign donors

3.2. Livestock statistics in policy agendas: National level

- The livestock sector occupies a minor place in most countries policy agenda
- The trend should change because it interacts with many other sector within the economy:
 - Water and soil management
 - Land use and greenhouse gas management
 - Food and financial security
 - Public health (animal diseases)

3.2. Livestock statistics in policy agendas: International level

- The United Nations achieved a consensus on the SDGs (economic, social and environmental dimensions)
- It includes quantifiable indicators of goals achievement:
 - Livestock expected to directly and partially contributes to the calculation of some indicators
- **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**
 - Directly focusing on agricultural sector

3.2. Livestock statistics in policy agendas: International level

- Livestock production data are expected to be used for the calculation of indicators such as:
 - 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
 - 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
 - 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
 - 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
 - 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
- Other indicators related to food insecurity, sustainable agriculture are also expected to have a livestock component

3.2. Livestock statistics in policy agendas: International level

- The Agriculture Integrated Survey (AGRIS) contributes to 15 additional SDG indicators, on the sub-population of the population associated with agricultural holdings only
- The calculation and comparability of livestock related SDGs indicators require good quality data in terms of:
 - Completeness
 - Accuracy
 - Timeliness
 - Comprehensive methodology

Conclusion

- This session presented the needs for accurate data on livestock and these data can be used
- Livestock occupies an important role in people livelihoods, particular in developing countries
- Decisions are being taken at national and international levels based on the data available:
 - Wrong statistical data will lead to wrong policy
- The scope of the indicators needed has to be customized based on country's priorities in terms of livestock statistics and international agendas

Thank You