



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



What's for dinner tonight?





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Food, livestock development, emergencies and risks: challenges of the next decade

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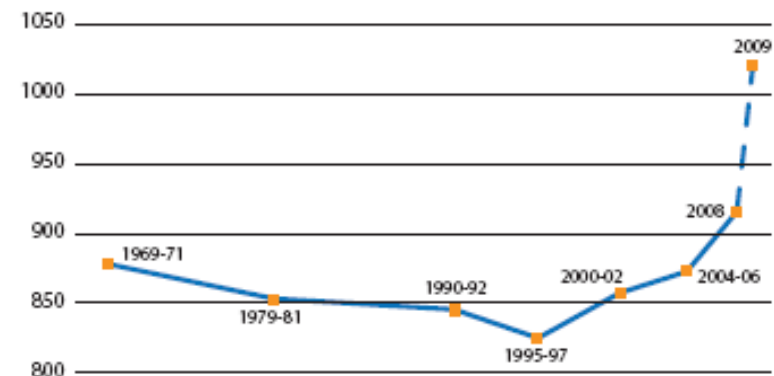




Hunger in the face of Crisis

- More than one billion people undernourished worldwide
- Global economic slowdown at the core of the recent increase. But hunger remains a major longer term challenge.
- Fundamental changes are needed

Figure 1: Number of Hungry People in the World (in Millions)



Source: FAO (value for 2009 is a projection).





Hunger in the face of Crisis

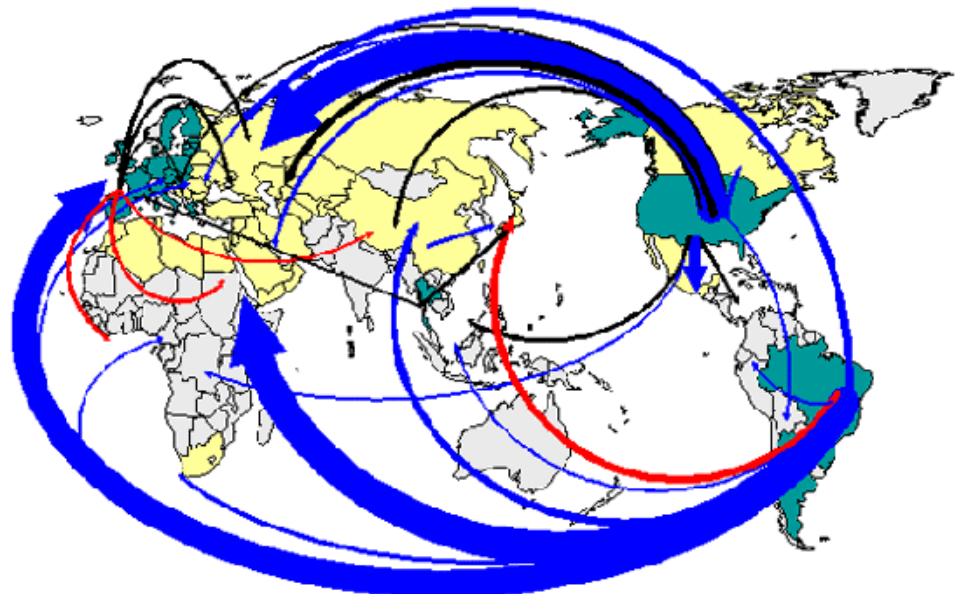
- One fourth of the world cereal consumption is used directly for human consumption





The livestock sector is changing

- Growing rapidly
- Major changes in some livestock production systems
- Changes in spatial distribution of livestock plants
- Growth in trade



Poultry trade flows
(© FAO, 2004. Courtesy of Cargill)

(Source: Presentation from François G. Le Gai of The World Bank to the 74th General Assembly of the OIE, Paris, 21-26 Mar 2006)





The livestock sector contributes to food security / poverty reduction

- Important to the livelihood of a large part of the rural poor
- Smallholders have different capacities to respond to change.
- Smallholders need support to take advantages of new opportunities.





Livestock and Health

- Threat of a human pandemic
 - 70% of emerging diseases over past ten years originate from animals/animal products
- Economic threat
 - Losses in production and productivity
 - Disruption to markets
 - Livelihood threats to the poor





Options: Meet the growing risks of human pandemics

- Move from “disease control” to tackling “disease problem”
 - **FAO adhered to the One World One Health Initiative**
- Relocate production to less densely populated areas
- Promote biosecurity



1500 broilers production unit in Cairo, 2008





Options: Control endemic diseases

- Investments in national animal health and food safety infrastructures in developing countries
- Engage producers in animal disease and food control programmes
- Strengthened participation of poorer countries in design of standards and codes





Environmental Performance

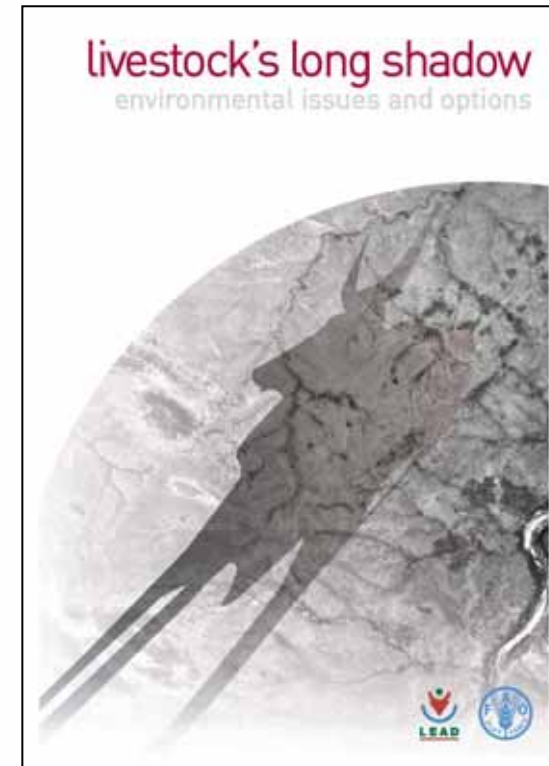
- Agriculture and natural resources
 - largest user
 - largest steward
- changes in livestock sector
 - relation between livestock and NR changing
 - competition with other sectors (e.g. bioenergy) increases





Livestock's Long Shadow

- comprehensive study on relevant topics
- 18% of anthropogenic GHG emissions allocated to Livestock
- pointing out policy options





Livestock and its Environmental Performance

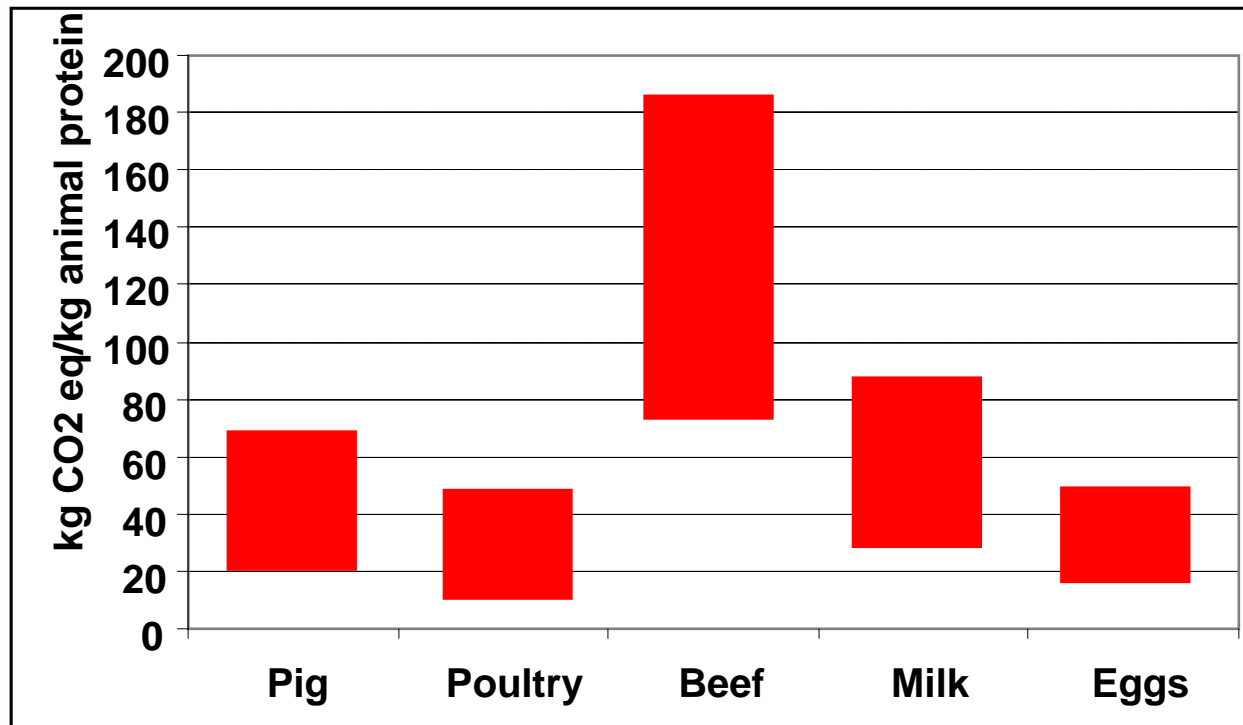
- Sustainable contribution to food security only if environmental impact is reduced
- Key issues to deal with
 - Land degradation
 - Climate
 - Water
 - Biodiversity





Range between commodities

Range of GHG for commodities in OECD-countries



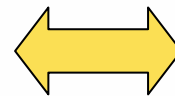
Source: DeVries & DeBoer (Submitted)





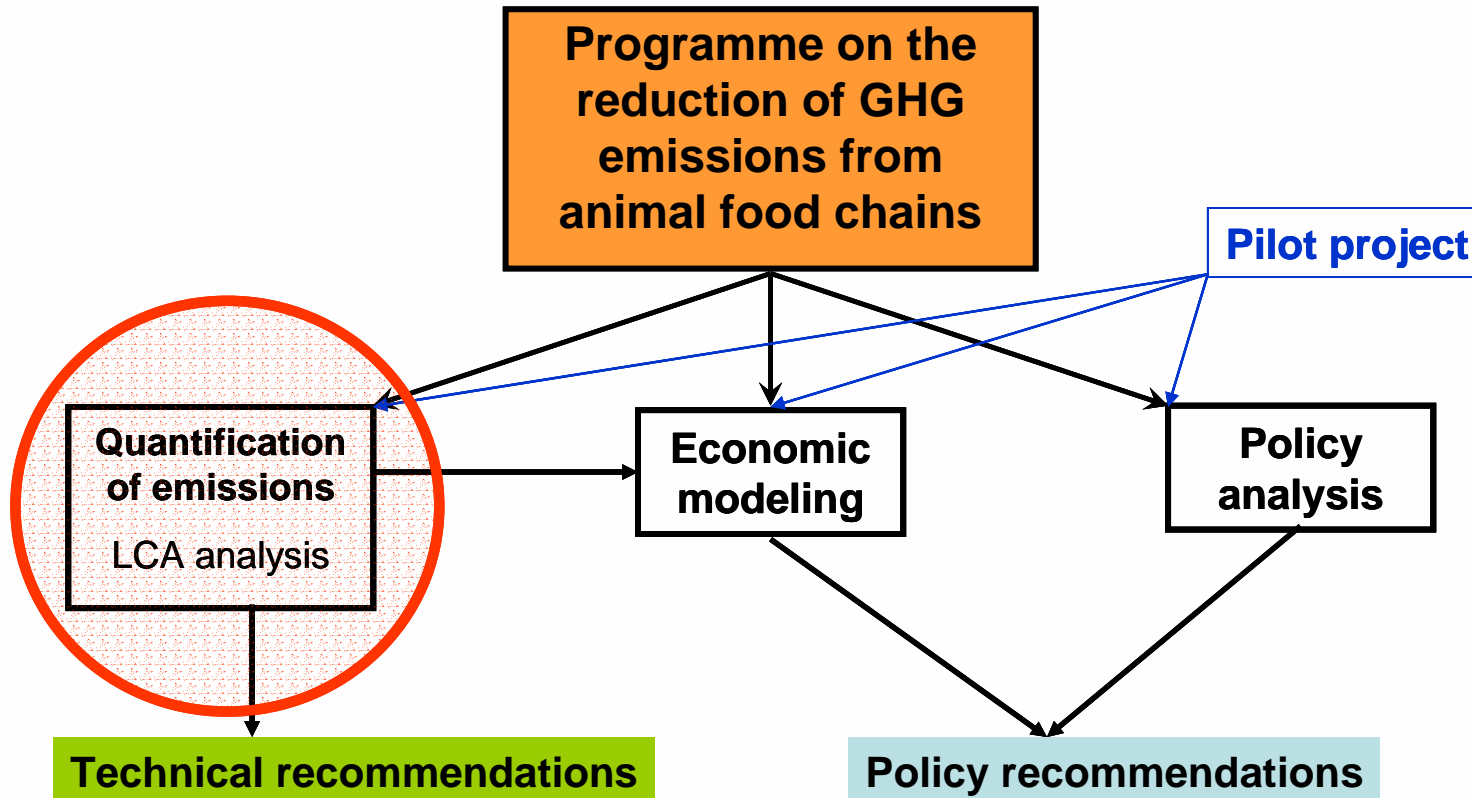
Follow-up project for a detailed view

- “breaking up the 18%”
- balanced look at differences for commodities and production systems





Working on recommendations





Options to Improve Environmental Performance

- Increase resource efficiency within production systems
- Recapture waste generated and turn it into resources
- Externalities must be internalized (make the producer and consumer pay for impact on NR and environment)





Conclusion: Balancing opportunities against risks

- The livestock sector requires a delicate balance of policy interventions and institutional and technological innovations
- This is necessary to meet the multiple, often competing objectives of society





Thank you for your attention

