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On the importance of small ruminant production and PPR control and eradication
The Small Ruminants and people:

- Livestock plays a major role in the agriculture and contributes a global average of **40 percent** to the national agriculture gross domestic product (GDP).

- Over 75 percent of the world’s **1 billion people** living on less than USD 2 a day rely on crop and livestock farming for their survival.

- Livestock, a rich source of protein and micronutrients, is often the only **insurance against crop failure**. Small ruminants, such as sheep and goats, represent a significant part of the global livestock industry, particularly in developing countries. They contribute to food security and nutrition, livelihoods, national economic development and the overall well-being of people.
Cont.....

- Over **330 million poor farmers** in Africa and Asia directly rely on sheep and goats for their livelihoods.

- Out of the global 2.1 billion sheep and goats population – over 80 percent (1.7 billion) are in **Africa and Asia**.

- **Women**, particularly from poor farming communities, are dependent of small ruminant production, making it an important resource for them to invest in improved nutrition and their children's education.
Meat production is growing / regional differences

- East and Southeast Asia
- Latin America and Caribbean
- Sub-Saharan Africa

- Million tonnes

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Consumption of livestock products is growing rapidly...

Index number: 1961 = 100

- Eggs
- Meat
- Milk
- Cereals
- Roots and tubers
Importance and growth of small ruminant production in selected regions (1993-2013)

Growth of sheep and goat population in the last 20 years
(Source: FAOSTAT, 2015)

- Northern Africa: 59% increase, 53% decrease
- Western Africa: 123% increase, 120% decrease
- Eastern Africa: 103% increase, 79% decrease
- Central Asia: 243% increase, 13% decrease
- Southern Asia: 34% increase, 10% decrease
- Eastern Asia: 100% increase, 59% decrease

WORLD: 60% increase, 4% decrease
Importance and growth of small ruminant production in selected regions (1993-2013)

Distribution of sheep and goat population in 2013
(Source: FAOSTAT, 2015)

- 30.1% Southern Asia
- 15.8% Rest of the World
- 13.6% Central Asia
- 11.9% Southern Asia
- 16.8% Eastern Asia
- 8.6% Western Africa
- 10.2% Eastern Africa
- 4.4% Central Asia
- 6.1% Northern Africa
- 21.1% Eastern Asia
- 13.5% Western Africa
- 1.1% Central Asia
The demand for livestock particularly for small ruminant products is growing fast.

FAO projections indicate that, between 2000 and 2030, mutton consumption will increase by over **7 million tonnes per year worldwide**, with fast growth in developing countries.

Between 2000 and 2030, mutton consumption is projected to increase by **1.7 million tonnes per year in South Asia**, a net increase of 115 percent.

Over the same period, the annual increase in mutton consumption in **sub-Saharan is projected to reach 1.8 million tonnes**, a net increase of 137 percent.

Second only to poultry, the fast growing demand for meat and milk from small ruminants represents an important growth area.

Achieving the production increases will require coordinated efforts including the removal of major constraints for increased production.
Supply

- Production is growing but not keeping pace
- 70% of growth is poultry, ruminants lagging due to lack of focus and diseases
- High feed prices act as a curb
- Supply infrastructure/chains deficient
- High production costs (despite low labour costs)
- Inadequate or obsolete livestock policies.
Small ruminant production systems and livelihoods

Poor rural households typically keep between two to ten goats or sheep which provide a multitude of benefits.

• The sale of sheep, goats and their products contribute to household cash income.
  – In arid and semi-arid areas and in sub-humid and humid areas they can contribute up to 80 and 60 percent of household income respectively.

• Goat meat, mutton and small ruminant milk are nutritious foods, which directly contribute to household food intake.
  – Goat milk is particularly valuable for the children, the malnourished, pregnant mothers and the elderly.
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- Small ruminants are a readily available source of cash to meet social and financial obligations, and to deal with emergencies.
  - These services often represent a first rung in a ladder out of poverty when, for example, animals are sold to pay for school or doctor’s fees.
Livestock Revolution
What happened so far?

• LR in the US (1950s): hybrid maize, nitrogen fertilizer

• LR in Europe (1960-70s): like US, plus protectionism

• LR in Asia (from 1980, still on-going): rapid economic growth, affordability leading to giving focus to the sector.

• LR in Latin America (slow moving): low production costs

• LR in Africa ? Such programmes may lead to the best of its revolution.
Share of milk and meat production from goats and sheep in selected regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Meat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td><strong>42.1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td><strong>3.8%</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FAOSTAT, 2015
Infectious diseases are among the important constraints that hamper small ruminant producers from making full benefit of their livestock.

- In monetary terms the disease causes an estimated USD 1.45 billion to USD 2.1 billion in losses each year.

Removing the threat of PPR will be an important contribution to the livelihoods of poor people and the small ruminant production in general.
PPR Eradication – Important factors for success

- The eradication goes beyond PPR i.e. improving the production and productivity of small ruminants.
- Presence of dedicated vaccine quality control and assuring centre, PANVAC.
- High-level commitment and compliance for PPR vaccination expected from farmers and extension workers.
- Growing political will from international/regional institutions and countries.
- Existence of ongoing formal and informal partnerships with key ministries in governments through FAO and OIE member countries and regional economic Organizations.
Intervention approach: National, Regional and Global

- The **Country level intervention** is the key and critical one, where the lion’s share of the battle against the disease takes place.

- Transboundary Animal Diseases can’t be tackled at national level in silo. Country programmes without **Regional and Global dimension** can’t be achievable.
Intervention approach: National, Regional and Global

At global level

• The existing GF-TADs governing bodies;

• The Global PPR Control and Eradication Programme (PPR-GCEP) to be implemented soon; the programme has fully been approved by FAO governing bodies, where you are all invited to join us this week to witness the launching of this programme.

• The joint FAO/IAEA Division plays an important role in supporting laboratories at national and regional levels contributing to the global approach.
Conclusion

• Based on the knowledge and experience gained from rinderpest eradication, as well as from other large-scale PPR control programmes in a harsh situations such as in Somalia, the control and eradication of PPR is an achievable goal in half the time took to eradicate rinderpest.

• Partnerships with and among our two international organizations, Member States, resource partners, other Regional and International communities, research institution, the academia, public veterinary services and other public and private sectors are crucial for the successful control and eradication of PPR.

• Africa needs to conduct a Livestock Revolution based on the nearby, particularly Asian experiences as part of South-South cooperation. This programme we will be discussing the next three days may pave the way to such a revolution and gradually to fight hunger and poverty globally.
Thank you for your kind attention
Merci beaucoup
Shukran