THE LIVESTOCK REVOLUTION:
Making livestock value chains work better for the poor

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BY 2050.....

The global population will reach 9.6 billion

In developing countries GDP will grow at 5.5%
The demand for livestock products will grow.

Meat consumption will increase by 77%.

Dairy consumption will increase by 81%.
This phenomenon has been known as: THE LIVESTOCK REVOLUTION
In many developing countries households are Producers and Consumers of livestock products. Close to 1 billion of the poorest depend upon livestock.
In many developing countries households are Producers and Consumers of livestock products. .... and spend 30% of their income to purchase livestock products.
But.....ensuring Efficient Value Chains is a fundamental precondition. The livestock revolution is an unique opportunity to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction and inequality.
Price is the main instrument by which different actors of the value chain are linked. Therefore, an adequate transmission of prices is fundamental to increase the level of efficiency.
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However, in many countries the transmission of prices in livestock value chains is inefficient.
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Vertical Transmission of Milk Prices: Are Small Dairy Producers Efficiently Integrated into Markets?

An increase of 1.83%

17% per month

13% per month

An increase of 1%
Producers and consumers are not benefiting from price changes as much as they would under a more efficient market scenario.
Conclusion

If price signals are not transmitted efficiently to producers and consumers, the livestock revolution might not yield the expected results to reduce poverty and inequality.
Recommendation

Stakeholders trying to increase the contribution of the livestock sector to poverty reduction and inequality should pay close attention to measures aimed at increasing the efficiency level of livestock value chains.
Making livestock markets work better for the poor:

THE LIVESTOCK REVOLUTION

Thank you