

LIVESTOCK SECTOR BRIEF

PERU

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations • **FAO**

Livestock Information, Sector Analysis
and Policy Branch • **AGAL**



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Data contained in this Livestock Sector Brief are taken from official sources. Official sources are no guarantee for data accuracy and the figures reported in this brief should be taken as indicative and not be used for official purposes. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assumes no responsibility for its accuracy, completeness and coherence.

PREFACE

The Livestock Sector Briefs (LSB) are intended to provide a quick overview and an approximate outlook for the livestock sector of the respective country using figures and quantitative indicators originating from official sources. The LSBs are complemented by a synthesis of policy documents available in the public domain.

The majority of the data in the LSBs refer to the country as a whole and come from FAOSTAT, which is available on the internet (<http://faostat.external.fao.org/default.jsp>). FAO, as part of its mandate, compiles information and data on various aspects of food and agriculture from all countries. The data are analysed and interpreted to support FAO's programmes and activities and, in accordance with the basic functions of the Organization, they are disseminated to the public through publications, CD-ROM, diskettes and the Internet. The country level data are officially submitted to the Division for Statistics of FAO (ESS) by various ministries of the respective countries. For details of data collection procedures see <http://faostat.fao.org/abcdq/about.htm>. The figures submitted often display inconsistencies across ministries, for example reported meat production does not always match reported meat consumption when taking into account imports and exports. FAO tries to reconcile the figures, to the effect that FAO statistics may differ from those originally submitted.

The LSBs utilise FAOSTAT data from the following domains: human population, land use, agriculture production, food supply and agricultural and food trade. These are used to derive a standard set of indicators that can quickly be compared across the countries.

Data on the economy are from the World Bank's World Development Indicators CD-Rom, which is also available online <http://www.worldbank.org/data/> and is updated every year. Animal health data are taken from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) HANDISTATUS II <http://www.oie.int/hs2/>. These are official data supplied by member nations.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Human population, land and socio-economics

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Human population | 26.8 million |
| Population density on total land | 20.9 persons/sqkm |
| Annual growth rate (1990-2000) | 1.7 % |
| Population in agriculture | 7.8 million |
| As proportion of total population | 29.1 % |
| | |
| Total land area | 1,280,000 sqkm |
| Agricultural land | 314,100 sqkm |
| As proportion of total land | 24.5 % |
| Land under pasture | 271,000 sqkm |
| As proportion of total land | 86.3 % |
| Irrigated area | 11,950 ha |
| Agricultural land per 100 people | 117.3 ha |
| Agricultural land per 100 people in agriculture | 402.7 ha |
| Agricultural population density on agricultural land | 24.8 persons/sqkm |
| | |
| GDP ¹ | 63,651 million US\$ |
| GDP annual growth rate (1990-2000) | 4.3 % |
| GDP per capita/year ¹ | 2,380 US\$ |
| GDP per capita annual growth rate (1990-2000) | 2.5 % |
| Agriculture, GDP | 5,804 million US\$ |
| As proportion of total GDP | 9.1 % |
| Livestock, GDP ¹ | 1,971 million US\$ |
| As proportion of agricultural GDP | 34.0 % |
| Human development Rank | 85 Ranking ² |
| Human development index | 0.752 |
| | |
| Poverty incidence ³ | |
| Total | 49.0 % |
| Urban | 40.4 % |
| Rural | 64.7 % |

¹Constant 1995 US\$ ²The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point – from 177 countries, as compiled by the UNDP; ³National poverty line; na: not available

Source: World Bank (2002); UNDP (2004); FAO (2005a)

Human population trends

Values expressed in 1,000

| Population segment | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Total | 17,324 | 21,753 | 25,952 | 26,767 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 6,137 | 6,765 | 7,067 | 7,087 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Urban | 11,187 | 14,988 | 18,885 | 19,680 | 3.0 | 2.3 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Peru is a lower middle income country with livestock contributing 3.1 percent to GDP. The poverty rate stands at 49 percent. Since the early 1990s, the country has been implementing 'orthodox' macro-economic policies which came to a halt in 1998, because of the century's strongest "El Niño". In 2001 the government began a recovery program which includes continuation of fiscal reform, strengthening the financial system, support to local governments to attain financial independence, a process of privatization and political decentralisation, reform of the pension system, and trade reforms to ensure integration into the Free Trade of the Americas Agreement (FTAA).

Trends in agricultural¹ land

Values expressed in sqkm

| Land type | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Total | 306,700 | 310,400 | 313,850 | 314,100 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Cropped ² | 35,500 | 39,200 | 42,850 | 43,100 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Pastures | 271,200 | 271,200 | 271,000 | 271,000 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

¹The sum of area under arable land, permanent crops and permanent pastures

²Arable and permanent crops

Source: FAO (2005a)

- In 1969 Peru went through a sweeping agrarian reform program that established large Agricultural Production Cooperatives. During the 1980s, however, most of the land was informally divided among individual members and in the early 1990s the government liberalized the sale and lease of land and implemented the Special Project of Land Titling. According to the latest agricultural census (1994) a significant number of farmers have not yet been given a registered valid land property title, and almost 85 percent of farms are between 0 to 10 ha and accounting merely for around 9 percent of agricultural area.

2. LIVESTOCK RESOURCES

Livestock populations

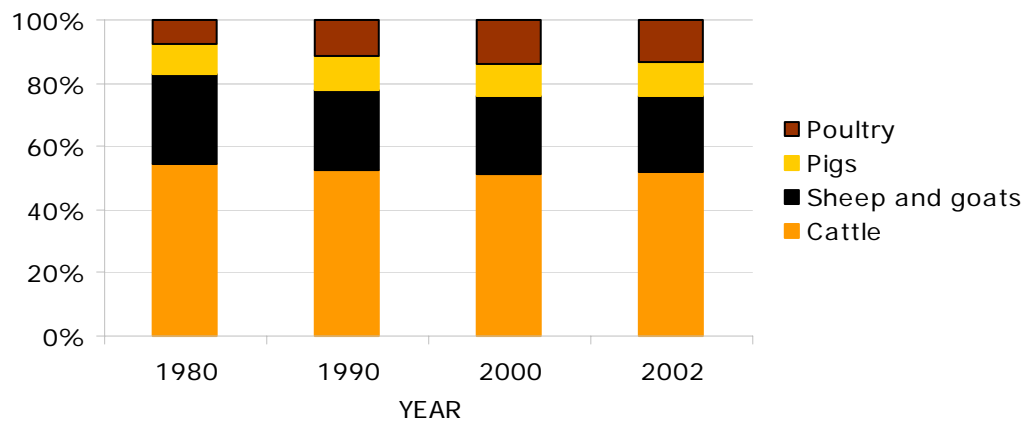
Values expressed in 1,000

| Species | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Cattle | 4,239 | 4,102 | 4,927 | 4,990 | -0.3 | 1.8 |
| Sheep and goats | 15,271 | 13,979 | 16,709 | 15,968 | -0.9 | 1.8 |
| Pigs | 2,108 | 2,400 | 2,819 | 2,849 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Poultry | 39,950 | 62,204 | 92,610 | 90,685 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Total LUs | 5,421 | 5,492 | 6,750 | 6,709 | 0.1 | 2.1 |

LU: Livestock unit; **conversion factors:** cattle (0.70), sheep and goats (0.10), pigs (0.25) and poultry (0.01)

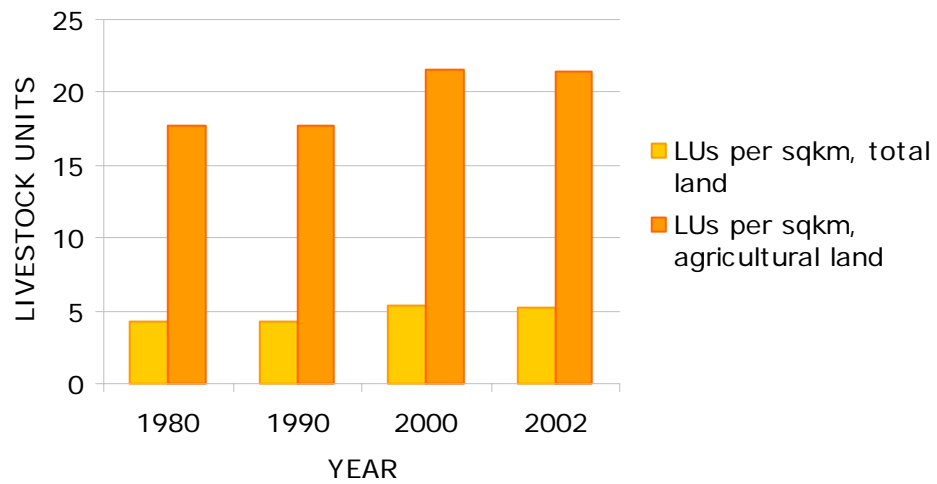
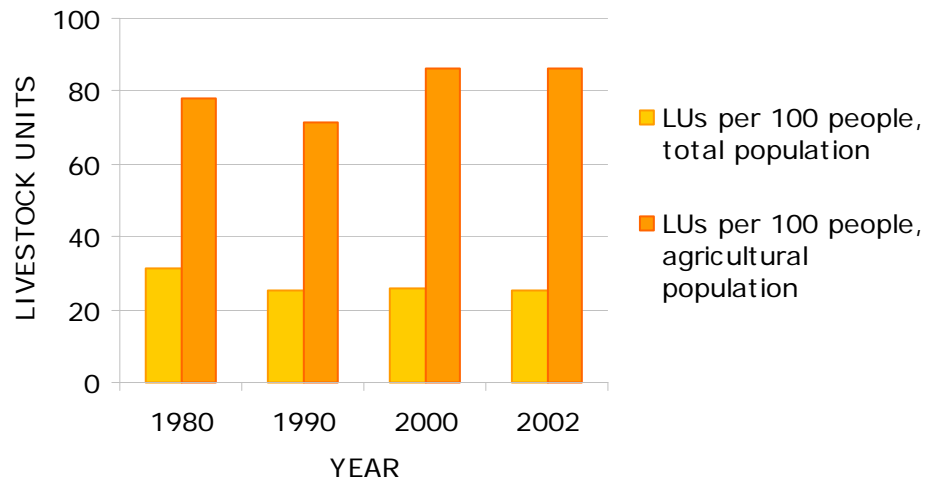
Source: FAO (2005a)

Contribution of different species to total livestock units



Source: FAO (2005a)

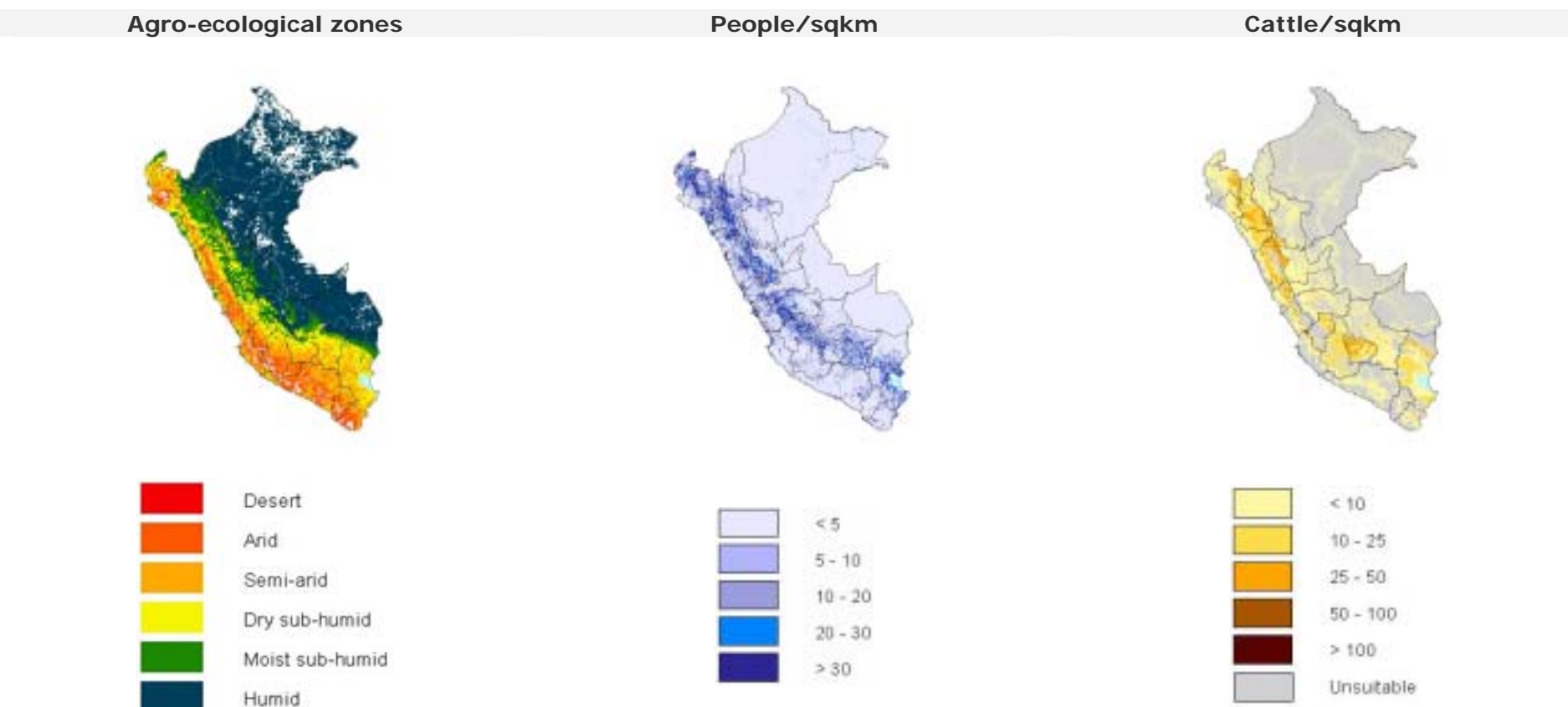
Selected indicators of livestock resources



Source: FAO (2005a)

Agro-ecological zones and densities of livestock species (2000)

Density calculated on total land area¹

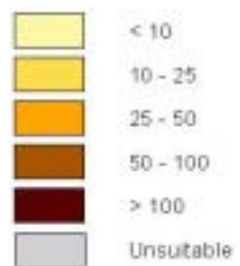


¹Densities for livestock populations and production is based on total land suitable for livestock production

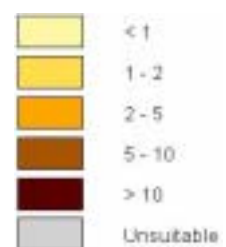
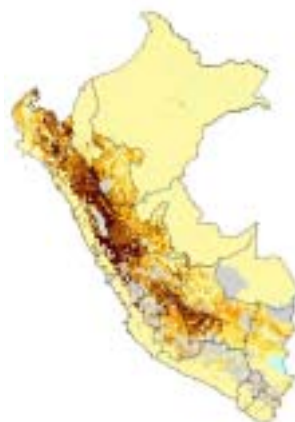
Source: FAO (2001); LandScan (2002); FAO (2005b)

- Livestock is mostly in the hands of small-scale farmers. Household-based grassland livestock production systems are pervasive in the highlands (especially cattle, llama and alpaca) and livestock constitutes the main source of income for pastoral communities. In the coastal and Andean valleys mixed livestock production systems dominate. Some intensive production units have been established, especially for poultry and milk, in the coastal region.

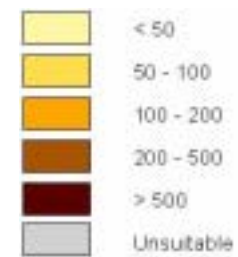
Sheep/sqkm



Pigs/sqkm



Poultry/sqkm



Source: FAO (2005b)

3. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

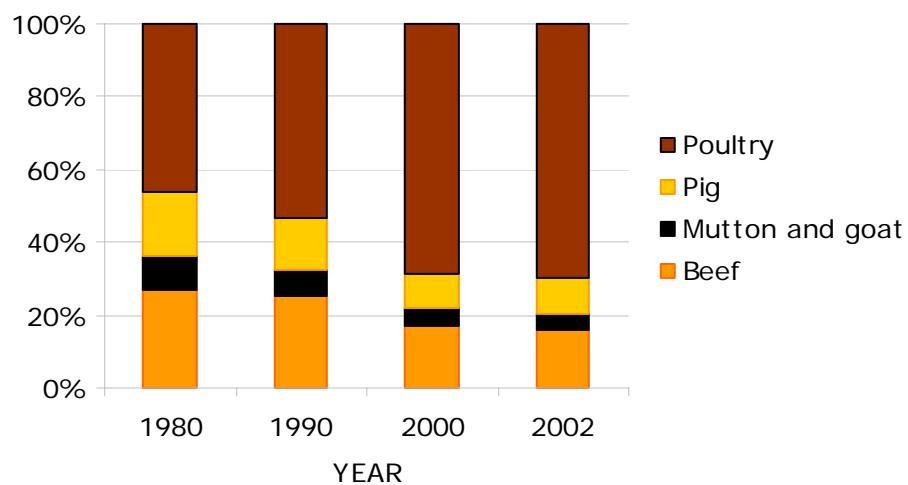
Trends in annual production of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Meat, total | 349 | 500 | 821 | 907 | 3.7 | 5.1 |
| Beef | 84 | 117 | 136 | 142 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| Mutton and goat | 30 | 33 | 38 | 38 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Pig | 55 | 67 | 72 | 85 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Poultry | 144 | 246 | 543 | 609 | 5.5 | 8.2 |
| Milk, total | 799 | 796 | 1,087 | 1,214 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Eggs, total | 60 | 99 | 148 | 182 | 5.1 | 4.1 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

Composition of total meat production



Source: FAO (2005a)

Carcass weights and percentage slaughtered by species

| Species/year | Carcass weight (kg/animal) | | | | Percentage slaughtered/year | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Cattle | 121.5 | 136.9 | 149.0 | 141.8 | 16.3 | 20.9 | 18.6 | 20.0 |
| Sheep | | | | | | | | |
| Goat | 10.7 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 20.6 | 17.1 | 18.2 |
| Pigs | 12.3 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 26.8 | 25.8 |
| Poultry | 46.4 | 48.6 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 51.2 | 58.0 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

Milk yields and proportion of dairy animals

| Species/year | Milk yield (kg/year) | | | | Percentage milked | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Cattle | 1,298 | 1,312 | 2,082 | 1,901 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 10.4 | 12.6 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

Egg yields and proportion of laying birds

| Species/year | Eggs (kg/year) | | | | Percentage laying | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Chicken | 8.7 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 16 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 10.1 | 12.5 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

- In the last two decades growth in the livestock sector has stemmed from both increased numbers of animals and productivity (as measured by carcass weight), particularly in the poultry sector. There has been in fact a shift in domestic production from red towards white meat, and currently poultry accounts for almost 67% of all meat production.
- The government supports livestock production primarily through a four-pronged strategy: 1) investment in livestock research and development; 2) establishment of rural cooperatives to ensure that small livestock keepers benefit from the expected growth of the sector; 3) supporting and monitoring contract-growing agreements between small livestock keepers and large agribusiness enterprises; 4) encouraging the private sector to supply private goods to the livestock keepers.

Estimated feed used for livestock production

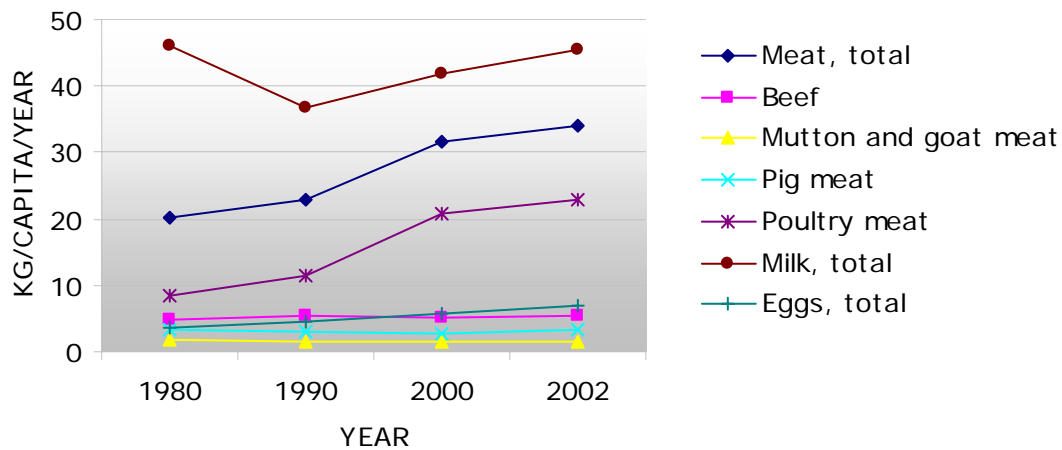
1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Maize | 696.2 | 882.3 | 1,662.9 | 1,761.2 | 2.4 | 6.5 |
| Barley | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Sorghum | 35.1 | 12.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -9.7 | -28.8 |
| Millet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | |
| Wheat | | | | | | |
| Brans | 151.7 | 178.6 | 321.9 | 330.9 | 1.6 | 6.1 |
| Rice Paddy, equivalent | | | | | | |
| Roots and Tuber, dry equivalent | 3.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | -100.0 |
| Pulses | | | | | | |
| Oil crops | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 42.9 | -32.4 | 142.9 |

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita production of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

4. CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, MILK AND EGGS

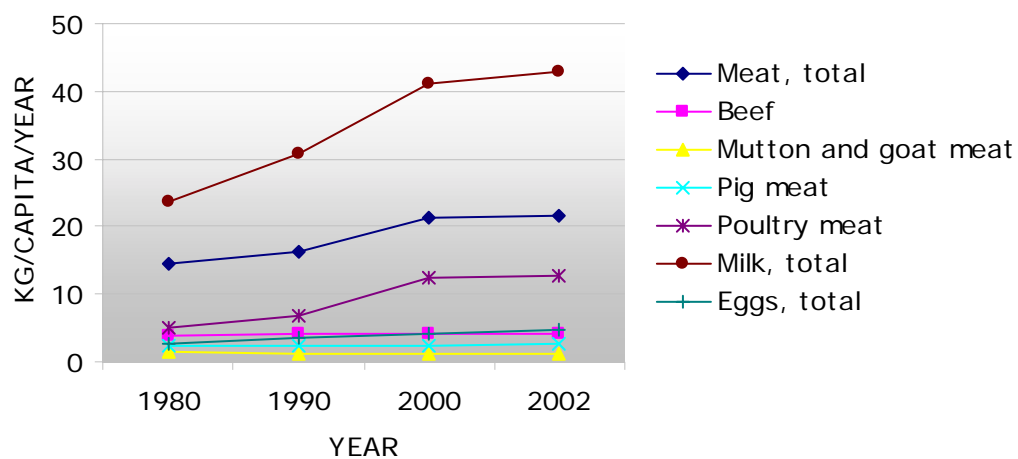
Trends in annual consumption of meat, milk and eggs

1,000 metric tonnes

| Product | Year | | | | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|----------------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980-1990 | 1990-2000 |
| Meat, total | 249 | 353 | 552 | 580 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| Beef | 65 | 91 | 105 | 111 | 3.5 | 1.4 |
| Sheep and goat | 24 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Pig | 44 | 53 | 65 | 71 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Poultry | 84 | 147 | 322 | 337 | 5.7 | 8.2 |
| Milk, total | 412 | 669 | 1,066 | 1,147 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Eggs, total | 45 | 76 | 104 | 122 | 5.4 | 3.2 |

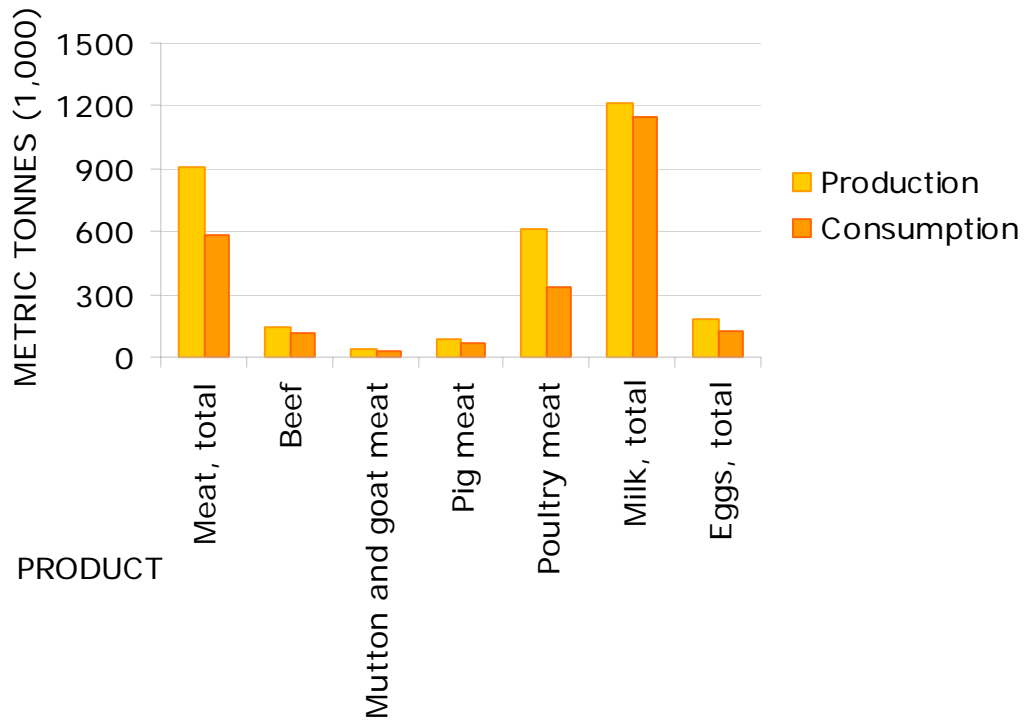
Source: FAO (2005a)

Trends in annual per capita consumption of meat, milk and eggs



Source: FAO (2005a)

Production versus consumption for meat, milk and eggs (2002)



Source: FAO (2005a)

5. TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Trade in agricultural and livestock¹ products

Values in million US\$

| Product | Exports | | | | Imports | | | |
|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Total | 4,629 | 4,145 | 8,546 | 9,288 | 4,012 | 3,638 | 9,561 | 9,798 |
| Agricultural | 322 | 275 | 685 | 773 | 584 | 651 | 921 | 1,055 |
| % agricultural | 7.0 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 9.6 | 10.8 |
| Livestock | 5.2 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 21.8 | 56.0 | 73.6 | 91.2 | 78.3 |
| % livestock | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 |

¹Total trade in goods and services expressed in current US\$. Source: World Bank (2002)
Agricultural trade refers to all agricultural products, while livestock trade refers to trade in livestock products and live animals. Source: FAO (2005b)

Export/import 'dependency' for livestock products

| Product | Exports as percentage of production | | | | Imports as percentage of consumption | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Meat, total | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 2.31 | 3.51 | 2.79 | 2.79 |
| Beef | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.11 | 6.99 | 4.59 | 6.86 |
| Sheep and goat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.97 | 9.99 | 0.92 | 0.11 |
| Pig | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.68 | 0.52 |
| Poultry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 3.06 | 2.40 |
| Milk, equivalent | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 2.08 | 67.08 | 26.21 | 26.39 | 19.32 |
| Eggs, total | 0.36 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.22 | 0.11 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

| Product | Net exports as percentage of production | | | | Net imports as percentage of consumption | | | |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2002 |
| Meat, total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.75 | 3.51 | 2.76 | 2.69 |
| Beef | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.07 | 6.99 | 4.59 | 6.85 |
| Sheep and goat | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.97 | 9.99 | 0.92 | 0.11 |
| Pig | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.65 | 0.41 |
| Poultry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 3.01 | 2.26 |
| Milk, equivalent | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.91 | 26.21 | 25.75 | 17.12 |
| Eggs, total | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.00 |

Source: FAO (2005a)

- Peru runs a deficit in its agricultural trade. Main export commodities in the early 1990s were coffee, sugar and cotton, later substituted by non-traditional exports such as fruits (mangoes, grapes) and vegetables (onions, asparagus). Main imports are grains (wheat, maize, rice, barley), oils, milk products and meat. Livestock

production, in fact, is not able to meet domestic demand; in particular almost 19 percent of milk consumed is imported.

- The Peruvian government promotes the general elimination of export and domestic subsidies so as to favour its agricultural export products; on the other hand, it intends to protect strategic agricultural staples so as to reach an adequate level of self sufficiency.
- Peru is member of WTO (World Trade Organization) since January 1996, and member of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) since 1998. It is working, together with other countries towards the establishment of the FTAA (Free Trade of the Americas) Agreement.

Trade in live animals

| Species | 1980 | | | 1990 | | | 2000 | | | 2002 | | |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade |
| Quantities (count) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 0 | 50 | -50 | 17 | 2,758 | -2,741 | 0 | 640 | -640 | 0 | 2,503 | -2,503 |
| Sheep and goats | 0 | 5,000 | -5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 150 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry (1,000) | 80 | 192 | -112 | 5 | 572 | -567 | 496 | 1,080 | -585 | 1,490 | 474 | 1,016 |
| Value (1,000 US\$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 0 | 88 | -88 | 43 | 3,971 | -3,928 | 0 | 520 | -520 | 0 | 696 | -696 |
| Sheep and goats | 0 | 209 | -209 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 200 | -177 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poultry (1,000) | 515 | 1,185 | -670 | 11 | 2,102 | -2,091 | 1,152 | 5,595 | -4,442 | 1,974 | 3,533 | -1,559 |
| Total | 515 | 1,482 | -967 | 77 | 6,273 | -6,196 | 1,162 | 6,114 | -4,952 | 1,974 | 4,229 | -2,255 |

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

Trade in livestock products

| Product | 1980 | | | 1990 | | | 2000 | | | 2002 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade | Export | Import | Net trade |
| Quantities (metric tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat, total | 1,409 | 5,761 | -4,352 | 0 | 12,376 | -12,376 | 178 | 15,420 | -15,242 | 561 | 16,169 | -15,609 |
| Beef | 26 | 3,947 | -3,921 | 0 | 6,373 | -6,373 | 0 | 4,824 | -4,824 | 6 | 7,617 | -7,611 |
| Mutton and goat | 0 | 1,666 | -1,666 | 0 | 2,674 | -2,674 | 0 | 276 | -276 | 0 | 33 | -33 |
| Pig | 0 | 141 | -141 | 0 | 23 | -23 | 23 | 446 | -423 | 81 | 374 | -293 |
| Poultry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,305 | -3,305 | 158 | 9,851 | -9,693 | 480 | 8,093 | -7,613 |
| Other | 1,383 | 7 | -1,390 | 0 | 1 | -1 | -2 | 23 | -21 | -7 | 53 | -46 |
| Milk, equivalent | 672 | 276,317 | -275,645 | 0 | 175,414 | -175,414 | 6,827 | 281,288 | -274,461 | 25,230 | 221,673 | -196,443 |
| Eggs, total | 218 | 2 | 216 | 8 | 154 | -146 | 187 | 224 | -37 | 622 | 135 | 487 |
| Hides and skins | 493 | 2,605 | -2,112 | 12 | 650 | -638 | 1,980 | 11 | 1,969 | 2,663 | 0 | 2,663 |
| Value (1,000 US\$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Meat, total | 2,450 | 9,066 | -6,616 | 0 | 22,678 | -22,678 | 339 | 15,985 | -15,646 | 1,021 | 18,746 | -17,725 |
| Beef | 56 | 7,089 | -7,033 | 0 | 13,195 | -13,195 | 0 | 8,708 | -8,708 | 7 | 12,479 | -12,472 |
| Mutton and goat | 0 | 1,600 | -1,600 | 0 | 4,591 | -4,591 | 0 | 379 | -379 | 0 | 44 | -44 |
| Pig | 0 | 377 | -377 | 0 | 62 | -62 | 29 | 1,124 | -1,095 | 140 | 1,256 | -1,116 |
| Poultry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,830 | -4,830 | 308 | 5,760 | -5,452 | 861 | 4,859 | -3,998 |
| Other | 2,394 | 0 | -2,394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | -14 | 13 | 108 | -121 |
| Milk, equivalent | 630 | 42,063 | -41,433 | 0 | 42,285 | -42,285 | 3,005 | 68,203 | -65,197 | 10,990 | 54,672 | -43,682 |
| Eggs, total | 805 | 26 | 779 | 16 | 836 | -820 | 434 | 630 | -196 | 1,656 | 561 | 1,095 |
| Hides and skins | 201 | 3,008 | -2,807 | 6 | 1,198 | -1,192 | 2,324 | 6 | 2,318 | 5,818 | 0 | 5,818 |
| Total | 4,086 | 54,163 | -50,077 | 22 | 66,997 | -66,975 | 6,102 | 84,823 | -78,721 | 19,485 | 73,979 | -54,494 |

Net trade: Exports less Imports

Blanks represent no data

Source: FAO (2005a)

6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH

Total number of cases/outbreaks of selected diseases reported in all susceptible species

| Disease | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| African swine fever | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Avian Influenza ¹ | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Bluetongue | | | - | | | | |
| BSE ² | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| CBPP ³ | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Classical swine fever | 586/7 | 273/16 | .../7 | 30/6 | 82/9 | 37/6 | 236/19 |
| Foot and mouth disease | 3/1 | (04/1997) | .../... | 1,049/56 | (10/2000) | (10/2000) | (10/2000) |
| Lumpy skin disease | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Newcastle disease | (12/1995) | (12/1995) | (12/1995) | (12/1995) | (12/1995) | (12/1995) | (12/1995) |
| Peste des petits ruminants | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Rift Valley fever | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Rinderpest | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Sheep and goat pox | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Swine vesicular disease | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| Vesicular stomatitis | 64/15 | 189/44 | .../28 | 30/30 | 140/26 | 63/14 | 19/14 |

¹ Highly pathogenic avian influenza

² Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

³ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

no/ no number of cases/outbreaks, ... no information available, - disease not reported, 000 disease never reported; (month/year) date of the last reported occurrence of the disease in previous years

Source: OIE (2004)

- Peru plans to meet international sanitary and phytosanitary standard requirements for animal health. The National Agricultural Sanitary Services (SENASA) are in charge of planning sanitary programmes, involving the private sector in their implementation. SENASA has recently upgraded two national laboratories in order to better identify animal health problems and undertake control and eradication programmes for specific diseases that affect the livestock sector.

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