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Livestock Related Data items in WCA2010

Outline

- ❑ Concept and Definition
- ❑ Importance of livestock statistics
- ❑ Methodology on livestock numbers and livestock characteristics
- ❑ Livestock in Agriculture census
- ❑ Core items



Concept & Definition

- The term livestock covers all Animals kept or reared mainly for agricultural purpose including cattle, sheep, goats, etc;
- Livestock farming is recognized as economic activity distinct from crop production;
- According to The International Standard Industrial classification (ISIC) crops and livestock are in different groups;
- Livestock farming combined with growing of crops is treated as a class, separate from farming livestock alone;



Importance of Statistics of Livestock & livestock products

- Importance of livestock & livestock products is increasing;
- Livestock products in the form of meat, milk, and eggs, supply much needed protein thus contribute to the improvement nutritional status of under- nourished population;
- In developing countries draught animals provide power for cultivation;
- Livestock provide manure for enrichment of soil;
- Is a mode of transport;
- Contributes cash income, employment, and earnings of exchange through export.



Methodology on livestock numbers and livestock characteristics

- Data on livestock numbers need special techniques due to their nature;
- Livestock census is costly and it is carried out quinquennially but some countries do yearly;



Core items

- *Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type,*
- *Type of livestock production system (for holding)*
- *Use of veterinary services (for holding)*
- *Number of animals: Age and sex (for each livestock type)*
- *Number of animals according to purpose (for each livestock type)*



Core items: continued

- *Number of milking machines animals according to milk status (for each livestock type),*
- *NUMBER OF ANIMALS BORN (for each livestock type),*
- *NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED (for each livestock type),*
- *NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED (for each livestock type),*
- *NUMBER OF ANIMALS DISPOSED of (for each livestock type)*
 - *– Sold or otherwise disposed of for slaughter,*
 - *– Other disposals, Number of animals died from natural causes - for each livestock type),*
- *Types of feed.*



Number Of Animals On The Holding For Each Livestock Type

- The number of livestock is one of the fundamental items in the core module of the agricultural census, and is especially useful as a means of providing sampling frames for livestock surveys,
- Livestock refers to all animals, birds and insects kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats and pigs, as well as poultry, bees and silkworms. But domestic animals, such as cats and dogs, are excluded unless they are being raised for food or other agricultural purposes,
- This item should cover all livestock of any type being raised on the holding,
- The number of animals is the animal population on the holding at a specific point of time, usually the day of enumeration,
- A holding is raising an animal if it has primary responsibility for looking after the animal on a long-term basis and making day-to-day decisions about its use. Most holders own and raise their own animals, but sometimes they raise animals belonging to someone else,



Type Of Livestock Production System - For Holding

The livestock production system refers to the general characteristics and practices of raising livestock on the holding.

- *Nomadic or totally pastoral* - refers to livestock raised in a situation where the agricultural holder has no permanent place of residence and does not practise regular cultivation. Livestock move from place to place with the agricultural holder and his/her household, depending on the season and availability of feed or water.
- *Semi-nomadic or semi-pastoral*- refers to livestock raised by holders who live a semi-nomadic life. Typically, the holder has a permanent residence to which he/she returns for several *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010*
- – *Sedentary pastoral*- refers to livestock raised by holders who have a permanent residence , often, livestock are raised in combination with growing crops.
- – *Ranching* refers to large-scale livestock activities carried out on large areas of land set aside for extensive grazing.



Use of Veterinary Services-For Holding

- Veterinary services cover all professional veterinary services used to protect animal health for the livestock kept on the holding, including treatment of diseases, artificial insemination, vaccination, and surgical procedures. It includes services provided by government organizations, such as through veterinary field workers, as well as by the private sector.
- Data on the use of veterinary services may be collected in two ways.
Data for the holding
- as a whole can be useful as an indicator of whether such services are generally available to the holding.
- Data for each major livestock type can help in assessing the animal health situation of each livestock type. Countries collect data in the form suited to their needs.



Number of animals: Age and sex - for each livestock type

- Age of livestock data are collected in suitable age groupings, depending on the livestock type and sometimes the breed of the animal. Typical age groupings are:
 - – Cattle, buffaloes: less than 1 year; 1 year or more to less than 2 years; 2 years or more.
 - – Sheep, goats, pigs: less than 1 year; 1 year or more.
 - – Horses, camels, mules/hinnies, asses: less than 1 year; 1 year or more to less than 2 years; 2 years or more to less than 4 years; more than 4 years.
 - – Poultry: young birds (for example, aged less than three weeks); adult birds.
 - – Other animals: according to circumstances.
- Countries often collect age and sex data only for the major livestock types. For poultry, it is often not necessary to distinguish between male and female young birds; for example, chickens may be divided into: adult males; adult females; chicks.
- The reference period for the collection of all data on animal numbers is a single point of time, usually the day of enumeration. For more information on the measurement of livestock numbers, see paragraphs.



Number of animals according to purpose- for each livestock type

- Purpose refers to the main reason for the animals being kept. This is usually clear-cut, as
- specific breeds of animal are used for certain purposes. The specific purposes shown will depend on the type of livestock and local conditions. Normally, the following main purposes are identified:
 - – Cattle, buffaloes: milk; meat; draught power; breeding.
 - – Sheep, goats: milk; meat; wool; breeding.
 - – Pigs: meat; breeding.
 - – Horses, camels, mules/hinnies, asses: milk; meat; draught power; breeding.
 - – Poultry: meat; eggs; breeding.
 - – Other animals: according to circumstances.
- The time reference for animal numbers by purpose is the day of enumeration. To assess the main purpose, reference should be made to the main use of the animals during the census reference year or the intended main use in the future. Countries usually collect data on purpose for the major livestock types only.



Number of milking machines animals according to milk status-for each livestock type

- In milk
- Dry

This item relates to the livestock types raised for milking. For the purposes of the agricultural census, a milking animal is defined as an animal present on the day of enumeration, that has been milked at some time during the census reference year. Milk status refers to whether the milking animal is in milk or dry on the day of enumeration.



Number Of Animals Born-for each livestock type

- Number of animals born refers to births during the reference period to animals that were part of the holding at the time of the birth. Births to animals belonging to another holding should not be included.



NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED -for each livestock

- **type** Number of animals acquired refers to purchases or other livestock acquisitions by the holding during the reference period. This includes animals received as gifts or as payment for work.



Number Of Animals Slaughtered - for each livestock type

- Number of animals slaughtered refers to the number of slaughtering during the reference period of animals that were being raised on the holding. This includes slaughtering carried out on the holding, as well as slaughtering carried out by someone else on behalf of the holding. Sales of live animals for slaughtering – for example, to an abattoir – should be shown as disposals. Slaughtering of other people's animals on the holding should not be included.



Number of Animals Disposed of-for each livestock type

- Number of animals disposed of refers to sales or other disposals during the reference year of animals being raised on the holding. It includes animals sold, as well as animals given as a gift, for payment for services, or for other reasons. Two types of disposal are shown. Sold or otherwise disposed of for slaughter includes all disposals of animals for the purpose of slaughtering. This is usually in abattoirs, meat packing plants or butchers' shops, but also includes donations of animals for slaughter for festivals and other community events. Slaughtering carried out on a fee basis by, for example, a butcher on behalf of the holding should be included under slaughtering. Other disposals include sales and other disposals that do not involve slaughtering.



Other disposals, Number of animals died from natural causes -for each livestock type

- Number of animals died from natural causes refers to deaths from natural causes during the reference year of animals that were being raised on the holding at the time of their death.



Types of Feed - for each livestock type

- *Primary products*
 - *Produced on the holding*
 - *Purchased*
 - *Processed products*
- *Countries should decide on the livestock types to be covered by this item, according to national conditions. Type of feed refers to the source of feed for the livestock type for a given reference period, usually the census reference year. More than one type of feed may be used for a specific livestock type during the reference year; for example, animals may be grazed during the summer but need to be hand-fed during the winter.*
- *Primary products include green fodder such as pasture grasses, forage crops, other crops and tree leaves, as well as harvested by-products and hay. This is sub-divided into whether it was produced on the holding or purchased. Processed products include concentrates and compound feeds.*

