



Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2018

How can livestock production contribute to global food security?
Farms and industries of the future in Asia and Eastern Europe.

Organisers:

German Agribusiness Alliance/Arbeitsgruppe Agrarwirtschaft
German Livestock Association (BRS)
OAV – German Asia-Pacific Business Association
Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations

In collaboration with:

Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO)
German-Sino Agricultural Center (DCZ)

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Greeting

Dr. Arnd Nenstiel

Chairman German Agribusiness Alliance, OAV – German Asia-Pacific Business Association

Inaugural address

Dr. Hermann Onko Aeikens

State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture

Speakers

Dr. Shenggen Fan

Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Dr. Jean-Louis Peyraud

President Animal Task Force (atf) and Deputy Scientific Director for Agriculture at the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)

Dr. Olga Trofimtseva

Vice Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine

Ralf Strassemeyer

Managing Director, Masterrind GmbH

Moderator

Prof. Dr. Martin Petrick, Deputy Head of the Department External Environment for Agriculture and Policy Analysis, Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO)

The German Foundation for World Population (DSW) predicts that the world's population will grow to almost 10 billion by 2050. At the same time trends of the recent years show that the demand for animal proteins, in particular milk, will further grow. This leads to the prediction that the total global food supply needs to be almost doubled. At once, 40% of global agricultural production value is generated by livestock farming and makes a decisive contribution to securing the livelihood of 1.3 billion people. In Asia, where 60% of the world's population lives, these developments are specifically clear. Here, against the background of a growing population with a greater disposable income, mostly the demand for products of animal origin has increased enormously over recent years. According to estimates of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), around 30% of the agricultural GDP in South Asia is generated by livestock farming – this includes small and large scale farms as well as the subsistence economy.

At the same time, the rapid pace of urbanisation is leading to a continual reduction in available agricultural land. This requires new strategies for protecting resources. According to the FAO, the goal must therefore be the sustainable intensification of livestock farming in order to meet the increasing demand from a growing world population. This statement was confirmed in a study by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, according to which green-house gas emissions could be reduced by 23% by the year of 2030 if in future livestock farmers worldwide were also to feed their animals with grain, instead of putting them exclusively out

to pasture. In combination with improved genetics this effect would be even greater. At the same time the authors came to the conclusion that investment in more effective and resource-friendly livestock production would be more effective than cutting the consumption of animal products, especially as animal protein significantly improves the nutrition situation in emerging and developing countries.¹ That livestock farming improves livelihoods and generates economic growth and income in the agricultural economy worldwide was one of the core messages from Helena Semedo, FAO Deputy Director-General, in her speech held on the occasion of the International Green Week in Berlin in 2017.

But what do countries do that lack the resources to provide animal food products for a balanced mixed diet? What role can trade play? According to studies by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, open agricultural markets have the potential to better absorb the impact of climate change as countries with a lack of resources (e.g. water) are spared. In contrast, according to predictions, restrictive trade policies could lead to annual climate-related losses in agriculture to the value of 2.5 trillion dollars globally annually. Countries which are excluded from free trade are also decoupled from technical progress. This holds the risk to lead to stagnation and growing unrest.

¹ <http://www.pnas.org/content/111/10/3709>



“ Our food system faces multiple challenges. The livestock sector plays a critical role in addressing these challenges. Livestock production is critical for smallholder livelihoods and for improved nutrition outcomes, especially on child stunting in developing countries. For developed countries, the livestock sector must take into consideration mitigating GHGs; for developing countries, livestock sector should focus on improving nutrition and smallholders livelihoods and on both climate adaptation and mitigation. Policies should be put in place to ensure that livestock practices help improve human nutrition, particularly in reducing child stunting, mitigate climate change and support environmental sustainability—there have been many innovations, but more research is needed.

Dr. Shenggen Fan

Director General, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Shenggen Fan has been director general of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) since 2009. He serves as a member of the Lead Group for the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement appointed by UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon. He serves as advisor to many national governments (including China and Vietnam) on agriculture, food security and nutrition.

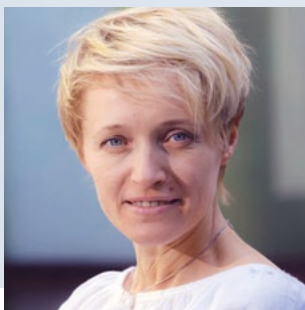


“ Efficient use of resource with neutral carbon livestock: Livestock are able to recycle biomass that is not directly usable for human food to produce food of high nutritional quality and this ability must be developed to avoid feed vs food competition and promote an efficient use of agri land with the full exploitation of various locally available raw biomaterial resources and new protein sources. The counter part is, the livestock sector contributes significantly to the emission of greenhouse gases but numerous mitigation options are available and should be implemented.

Dr. Jean-Louis Peyraud

President of Animal Task Force and Deputy Scientific Director for Agriculture at the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA)

Dr. Peyraud is an agronomist with specialization on animal production. Since 2015 he is President of the Animal Task Force, a European Public-Private Platform, representing key stakeholders from industry, farmers and research from across Europe, which promotes a sustainable and competitive livestock sector in Europe.

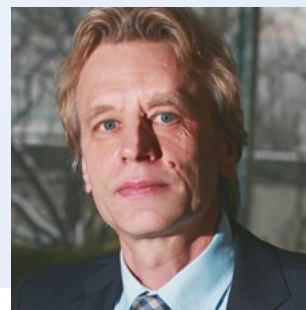


“ Ukrainian agricultural policy in livestock sector is going through transformation: taking already leading positions in the world in production and exports of some plant products, Ukraine is keen to give the impulse for the development of dairy and cattle breeding with the purpose to diversify agricultural production and exports structures, considering our naturally favorable conditions for these sectors. Our key goal is to keep the balance between the sector growth and our obligations within the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine, which are setting ambitious standards for our producers. But I am sure that we are ready for meeting this challenge.

Dr. Olga Trofimtseva

Vice Minister of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine

Dr. Trofimtseva holds the position of Vice Minister since September 2016, she is responsible for all topics relevant to European Integration.



“ Education, advanced technologies and services are opening new chances and perspectives for agricultural production in rural areas. The combination of tradition and adapted innovation in animal production systems is increasing the economical efficiency and is saving natural resources. Successful farming systems could be the key for growth and prosperity for rural development in the countries of Eastern Europe and Asia.

Ralf Strassemeyer

Managing Director of MASTERRIND GmbH

MASTERRIND GmbH is a leading enterprise in the European bovine breeding industry. As a international supplier of outstanding genetic quality products of different breeds and innovations in biotechnology the company is cooperating successfully in several regions worldwide.



Prof. Dr. Martin Petrick

Deputy Head of the Department of External Environment for Agriculture and Policy Analysis at the Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies (IAMO) and professor at Martin Luther University in Halle (Saale), Germany

He has worked in senior positions as a researcher and policy advisor for activities funded by the European Commission, Federal and State Ministries, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, GIZ, and other institutions. Major fields of expertise include structural change in agriculture, agricultural transition in former Soviet countries, the evaluation of agricultural policy measures, and public action in rural development.

He currently leads the research project ANICANET – Revitalising animal husbandry in Central Asia: A five-country analysis funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF).

Imprint

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