The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has access to experiences regarding agricultural change across the world. Together with the Japanese Government it was decided to compile experiences from different places in the world, categorized by farming system, to make it easier for interested people to select ideas for their own circumstances. This document presents a sample of such technologies specifically intended for livestock keeping in urban areas. It describes the livestock production system in traditional sectors, and identifies constraints. Suggestions for improving production in the livestock sector are given and a literature list is included for further reference.

**Ostrich Production Systems**

Pastoralists make the most of resources distributed unevenly over space and time to provide a range of goods and services. Operating in a shock-prone environment,
pastoralists deploy endogenous strategies such as mobility, diversification in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, management of social networks, etc. However, accurate and reliable knowledge about the economics of pastoralism is yet to be understood and absorbed at the local, regional and national levels, based on reliable data. In the absence of such knowledge, governments and private firms neglect investment that would allow those systems to better connect to markets, and are unable to provide appropriate services, infrastructure and tenure security. With Argentina, Chad and Mongolia as pilot cases, this study by CIRAD, commissioned by FAO, funded by IFAD and facilitated by pastoralist associations (Fundación Gran Chaco, Réseau Billital Maroobé, and the National Federation of Pasture User Groups), aimed to fulfil this knowledge gap through a multifunctional assessment of pastoral production systems and their economic contribution. Importantly, incorporating self-consumption of pastoralist households’ productions themselves as an key component of gross revenue shows a significant increase in their contribution to national GDPs. The diversified sources of revenue and the importance of self-consumption also indicate that pastoral systems fulfill a range of functions (income, food security, flexible labor, etc.). Further, the study promotes close cooperation between pastoralist associations, research institutions and development partners. Such new partnerships allow strengthening the capacity of those pastoralist associations in collecting and managing their own data, as well as using this data in policy dialogue.

**Small Ruminant Production and the Small Ruminant Genetic Resource in Tropical Africa**

Pastoral systems have evolved to function with the natural environment and therefore with variability. By identifying variability as an entry point, this paper aims at (i) engaging FAO in the mainstreaming of pastoralism by establishing the understanding of pastoralism, and its systematic inclusion in the normal operations of FAO, and at (ii) presenting an evidence based narrative on pastoralism to a specialists’ audience. Two main points are made in this document: First, pastoral systems are emblematic of farming with nature. Second, pastoral systems make use of variability in inputs (the environment) by matching it with variability in their own operational processes (flexibility in movements, animal breeds, labour force, etc.) in such a way as to reduce the variability in outputs (animal production and health, household’s food security, etc). Since 2015, the Pastoralist Knowledge Hub (PKH) has helped creating an institutional space for connecting and coordinating work on pastoralism within FAO. An Inter-Departmental Working Group on Pastoralism has been formed. The conceptual framework of this paper and early versions have benefited from comments and guidance of FAO staff as well as of specialists of pastoralism worldwide.

**Good Practices in Planning and Management of Integrated Commercial Poultry Production in South Asia**

This book presents a concept for implementing a mass balance approach toward developing an effective eco-friendly, livestock farming system independent of external energy input. In this context it describes a modern, integrated farming system, and includes comprehensive technical information explaining the design and evaluation of manure management systems, and modeling and operational tools. It first discusses the mass balance operating process, highlighting the difference between imported and exported mass across the farm boundary. Estimating mass balance can provide critical information for (comprehensive) nutrient management planning and for managing the movement of nutrients and manure. It then explains the estimation of whole-farm P mass balance using a suitable model system. The subsequent chapters provide updated information on management aspects of livestock-farming and generation of multiple job opportunities, and also explore various aspects of livestock farming operational protocols like housing and management; nurture of rams, ewes and lambs, new born calves and heifers; care of buck, doe and kid- nutrition flushing; concept zero grazing-systems; disease control and management; integrated goat farming; and crop-livestock integration. Further, the book addresses crop-livestock integration; energy autonomy in cattle farming; value added biopharmaceuticals from cattle farming; CAPEX for cattle farming; concepts of cattle farming; detrimental effects of the industry; topographic and edaphic factors, and thermal stress on livestock growth and development; socioeconomic development; and water requirements for livestock. The book concludes with the
most important issue in the field of agriculture and veterinary science: “Livestock Farming with Care,” describing sustainable, eco-friendly livestock farming by highlighting issues like animal feed vs. human food; agricultural GDP vs livestock, and factors affecting the sustainability of livestock farming. Given its scope, this book is a valuable resource for researchers and students alike, and will also appeal to practitioners in the field of livestock.

**Pastoralism – Making variability work**

"The poultry production systems of Africa are mainly based on the scavenging indigenous chickens found in virtually all villages and households in rural Africa. These systems are characterized by low output per bird. Nevertheless, over 70 percent of the poultry products and 20 percent of animal protein intake in most African countries come from this sector. Therefore, increased rural poultry production would result in a positive impact on household food security both in increased dietary intake and in income generation. This study coincided with the World Food Summit, held at FAO, Rome, from 13 to 17 November 1996, where delegations committed their governments and civil society to a global attack on food insecurity and poverty. Poultry, like other short-cycle animal stock, is viewed by the FAO Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) as a crucial element in the struggle for sustained food production and poverty alleviation. The guidelines provided in this study are particularly pertinent to those countries participating in the SPFS where village chicken production will have a substantial impact on increased household food security and gender equity."--Foreword.

**Animal nutrition strategies and options to reduce the use of antimicrobials in animal production**

A comprehensive review of all aspects of ostrich production including a series of case histories from some countries that farm ostriches commercially: important countries such as South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe; newly re-emerging industries such as Australia; and countries where production is less developed, such as Kenya, Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

**Proceedings of the FAO Expert Consultation on the Substitution of Imported Concentrate Feeds in Animal Production Systems in Developing Countries**

This book provides an overview of developments in the conservation and sustainable utilisation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources. It is based on presentations given at a conference on this subject co-organised by the British Society of Animal Science, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Rare Breeds Survival Trust and the Sheep Trust.

**The economics of pastoralism in Argentina, Chad and Mongolia**

**Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock in West Africa: Guidelines for documenting plans supporting a breeding program**

This publication aims to provide guidance on sustainable goose production systems that are based on the natural physiological and behaviour advantages of the goose. These advantages include the fact that they can consume and digest large amounts of high fibre and low-quality feed; they are easy to manage; and their rapid growth renders them one of the most efficient sources for meat production. In addition, feathers/down and fatty liver are valuable by-products, while their strong territorial instinct
makes them very effective guards. As selective feeders, geese have been used for weed control in a wide range of crops. All aspects of goose production are discussed in this book, including feeding and nutrition, housing, general husbandry, flock heath and breeding. Regional differences in production practices are also described.

**Farm Animal Genetic Resources**

With the objective of gaining a better insight into the challenges and opportunities of the livestock sub-sector in West Africa, FAO has conducted several studies and held various workshops in recent years. The outcomes of these studies and workshops conducted between 2009 and 2014 were published and distributed as hard copy reports and disseminated as on-line publications. These reports included topics such as value chains, cross-border transhumance, animal feed resources, priority animal diseases, among others, were informative in their own right. Still, the fact that they targeted specific areas of livestock in a fragmented manner did not address the need of readers whose wish was to have a comprehensive understanding of the livestock sector in West Africa. It is in response to this demand for a comprehensive outlook of the West African livestock sub-sector that different reports and studies have been compiled into this one book. The book has twelve chapters, covering almost all aspects of livestock in the region. Attempts were made to enrich the information provided by including eight short case studies focusing on different aspects of the livestock sub-sector in West Africa. The book attempts to fill the gap of a need for comprehensive information on the potential, performance, challenges, and prospects of the livestock sub-sector in West Africa.

**Quality Control Testing of Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Live Attenuated Vaccine**

**Village Chicken Production Systems in Rural Africa**

Previously released in June 2004 and temporarily withdrawn. Now available!) Keeping poultry contributes substantially to household food security throughout the developing world. One of the principal constraints to increasing small-scale poultry production is Newcastle Disease. This acute viral disease can typically kill up to 80 percent of unprotected poultry in rural areas and is found throughout the developing world. This technology review presents the latest understanding of Newcastle Disease, its characteristics, epidemiology, symptoms, and control. It will be of practical value to state and private veterinarians, and to all those involved with rural poultry production who wish to control this disease.

**Sustainability in Ruminant Livestock**

**Manual on Meat Cold Store Operation and Management**

**Feed Supplementation Blocks**

**Manual for the Production of Anthrax and Blackleg Vaccines**
Goose Production

Pastoralism refers to the type of farming system which uses extensive grazing on grasslands for livestock production. This type of farming covers 25 per cent of the world's land area and supports 20 million households. It makes substantial contributions to the economies of developing countries, although agricultural encroachment, conflict and drought continue to erode this way of life. This publication considers key policy issues and trends involved in attempts to improve the livelihoods of pastoralist families and communities.

Maintenance Systems for the Dairy Plant

Infections between animals and humans are truly complex, and health care providers should be aware of the potential role of animals in infectious diseases of HIV-infected patients. The aim of this guideline is to outline the most important zoonoses that play a significant role in the epidemiology of AIDS and to provide a practical and manageable tool for health workers involved in the care of HIV-infected humans.

Crop Residues and Agro-industrial By-products in Animal Feeding

Developing National Emergency Prevention Systems for Transboundary Animal Diseases

Pastoralism in the New Millennium

This document presents a unique and exhaustive review of the state-of-knowledge on the use of probiotics in diverse livestock production systems, and their impact on animal productivity. It focuses specifically on definitions, production, mechanisms of action, applications, effects, safety and potential public health risks of probiotics. In addition the labelling of probiotic products and global regulatory status of probiotics in animal feed is also covered. This publication will inform those that are interested in identifying and designing interventions for increasing animal productivity. It would also give an impetus to the development of new probiotics having consistent long-term effects that could possibly be used in feed in place of antibiotic growth promoters.

Breeding Plans for Ruminant Livestock in the Tropics

This book, 'Fibre production in South American camelids and other fibre animals', covers the latest advances in the main fields of animals producing fibre. It deals with a wide scope of fibre animals and a great variety of subjects and is supported by the Animal Fibre Working Group belonging to the European Association of Animal Production. The book can be considered a valuable attempt to prepare the fibre production sector for rapid changes and innovations arising within a globalised world. The focus lies on fibre animals such as alpacas, llamas, vicunas and guanacos, but recent research on sheep, goats and rabbits is also included. The most important themes addressed are meat and fibre production, breeding and genetics, nutrition, reproduction, management, and health. Finally, the book closes with specialised discussions on fibre production related
topics, which for example provide a more in-depth look at common management denominators between South American camelids and other fibre animals. The book addresses scientists, professionals, technicians, farmers, specialised governmental policy makers and students all around the world who are involved in fibre animal production (such as sheep, camelids, goats, or rabbits). This book will present them with the most current findings in this area.

Olive By-products for Animal Feed

The Technology of Making Cheese from Camel Milk (Camelus Dromedarius)

Livestock Keeping in Urban Areas

The role of livestock in food security, poverty reduction and wealth creation in West Africa

Distribution and Impact of Helminth Diseases of Livestock in Developing Countries

About CBPP vaccines

Biological Control of Gastro-intestinal Nematodes of Ruminants Using Predacious Fungi

Research has shown that the camel is the most efficient domestic animal for converting vegetative matter into work, milk and meat. Camel milk is already used for human consumption, in its fresh or fermented forms or as butter, but only rarely as cheese. Camel milk is more technically difficult to process than milk from other domestic animals and some researchers have even claimed that camel milk cheese would be impossible to produce. However, if normal cheese-making procedures are adapted to camel milk's particular characteristics, satisfactory cheeses can be made. The technology of making cheese from camel milk describes the composition of camel milk, compares it with other milks and explains how it can be used to make cheese.

Manual for the Production of Marek's Disease, Gumboro Disease and Inactivated Newcastle Disease Vaccines

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is an insidious disease that lingers in herds, causing significant morbidity and mortality. The policies to address the control and management of CBPP are in disarray at both the national and international levels. There has not been significant improvement in the efficacies of available vaccines or diagnostic assays for several decades. Classic strategies of mass vaccination and strict movement control that once were perceived as successful in rolling back the disease have largely fallen due to high costs, concerns of declining impact and growing public resistance. Officially, treatment with antibiotics is discouraged or prohibited, yet their use is widespread. CBPP is by all means an enigmatic disease, whose control probably requires a new paradigm or out-of-the-box thinking and executing approach. The purpose of this document is to provide an evidence-based policy for the implementation of sound control of CBPP by all stakeholders at all levels - global, regional and
national. It describes a road map to CBPP control that is cognizant of the situation on the ground. While not being prescriptive, the document includes examples of combinations of interventions and control measures that should offer the opportunity to improve impact and hence offer better livelihoods to livestock producers.

**Small Ruminants in the Near East**

This publication reviews all aspects of poultry production in South Asia, including layer production for eggs and broilers for meat. Information is given on feeding and nutrition, housing and general husbandry, as well as on flock health. Regional specificity always exists but this type of production also shows the many similarities in other parts of the world with regard to potential and constraints.

**A Technology Review**

Antimicrobial resistance is a global and increasing threat. Stewardship campaigns have been established, and policies implemented, to safeguard the appropriate use of antimicrobials in humans, animals, and plants. Restrictions on their use in animal production are on the agenda worldwide. Producers are investing in measures, involving biosecurity, genetics, health care, farm management, animal welfare, and nutrition, to prevent diseases and minimize the use of antimicrobials. Functional animal nutrition to promote animal health is one of the tools available to decrease the need for antimicrobials in animal production. Nutrition affects the critical functions required for host defence and disease resistance. Aimal nutrition strategies should therefore aim to support these host defence systems and reduce the risk of the presence in feed and water of potentially harmful substances, such as mycotoxins, anti-nutritional factors and pathogenic bacteria and other microbes. General dietary measures to promote gastrointestinal tract health include the selective use of a combination of feed additives and feed ingredients to stabilize the intestinal microbiota and support mucosal barrier function. This knowledge, used to establish best practices in animal nutrition, could allow the adoption of strategies to reduce the need for antimicrobials and contain antimicrobial resistance.

**Fibre production in South American camelids and other fibre animals**

In facing ever more limited resources and changing market conditions and in the attempt to enhance productivity for strengthening livelihoods, many technologies have been used to improve feed use and animal performance at the faro level. A particularly successful example, in terms of both geographic range of use and relative simplicity in formulation and preparation, is the urea-molasses multi-nutrient block technology. This publication provides a comprehensive overview of development and use of the block technology in countries around the world and it might be of great practical value to extension workers, students, researchers and those thinking of using such feed supplementation technology or of starting commercial production.--Publisher's description.

**Control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – A policy for coordinated actions**

Mulberry, the feed of silkworm, was one of the first domesticated forages in the world and has been the subject of intensive research over the last few decades. Its intensive cultivation and use specifically for animal production only started during the last two decades. This publication presents a number of articles given at the first electronic conference on mulberry for animal production, held during 2000. This conference was organised in response to the growing interest in the cultivation and use of mulberry to feed various domestic animals. Issues discussed include: germplasm resources in various countries, agronomic aspects, chemical composition, nutritive value and animal performance.
Online Library Breeding Plans For Ruminant Livestock In The Tropics Fao
Animal Production And Health Paper

Food Losses Due to Non-infectious and Production Diseases in Developing Countries

Sustainable Animal Production from Small Farm Systems in South-East Asia

HIV Infections and Zoonoses

FAO Animal Production and Health Paper

Mulberry for Animal Production

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