



Beef production and silvopastoral systems

Opportunities for Colombia



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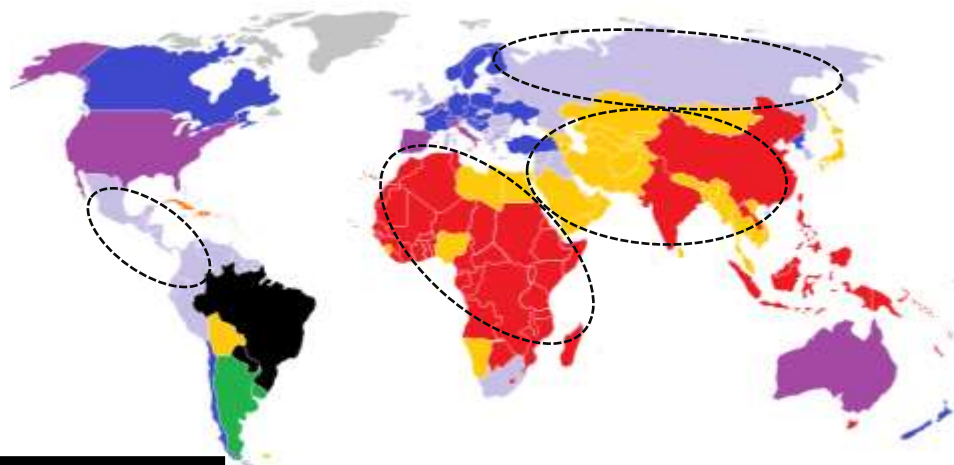
**Agri benchmark Beef and Sheep Conference
2015**



**Beef market has a great
potential**

Great potential around the world to increase meat consumption

Meat growing demand



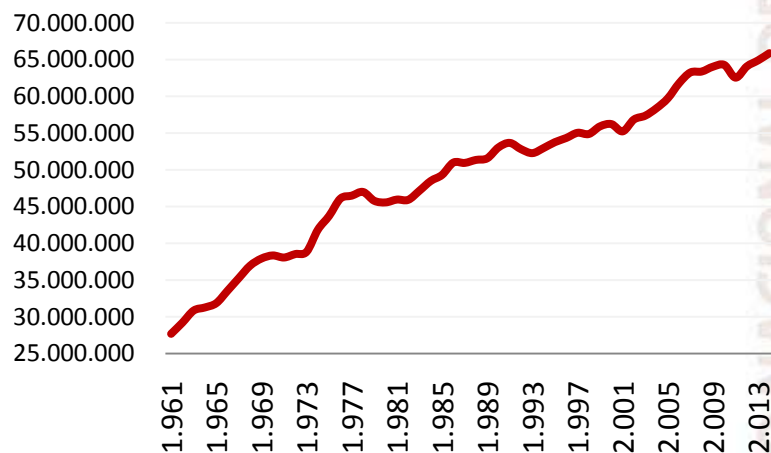
Beef consumption by country
(kilos / year / inhabitant)

Red	Less than 5
Yellow	between 6 - 10
Light purple	between 11 - 20
Blue	between 21 - 30
Dark purple	between 31 - 40
Black	between 41 - 50
Green	More than 50

- FAO recommends annual per capita lean meat consumption to be 33 kg. Currently, world average meat consumption is 10 kg/person/year.
- 62% of world's population still has potential to increase meat consumption.
- Asia and Latin America are the regions with the greatest consumption potential, considering their income growth rates.
- Africa requires global assistance to increase its consumption levels.
- Despite China's protein intake is based on pig meat, bovine meat consumption is expected to growth as influence from western economies become more relevant.

Growing but insufficient production

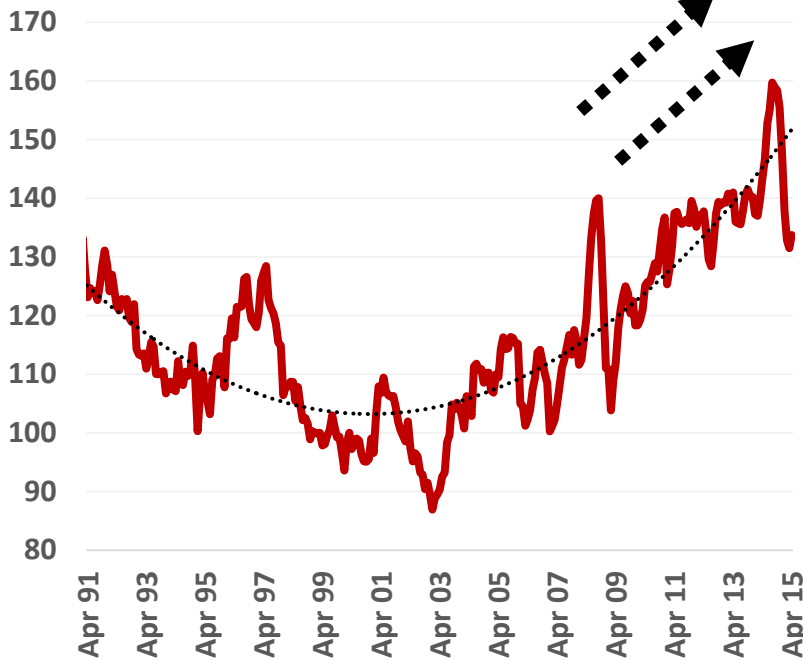
World Meat Production, 1961 - 2014
(tonnes)



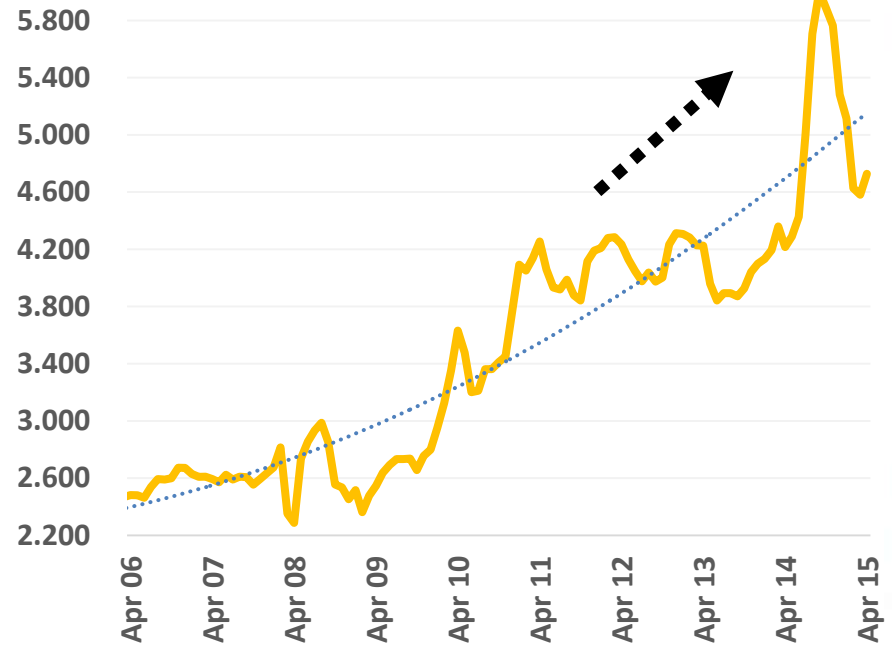
- World bovine meat production was over 65 million tonnes in 2014.
- Between 1961 and 2014 meat production grew 136%.
- Global bovine meat production is projected to be over 84 million tonnes by 2030.

International meat prices have moved upwards, as a result of growing demand and unadjusted supply in global commerce.

**Meat Price Index - FAO
(real terms)**



**Beef Import Price - Australian lean exports to
USA (US\$ CIF/tonne)**

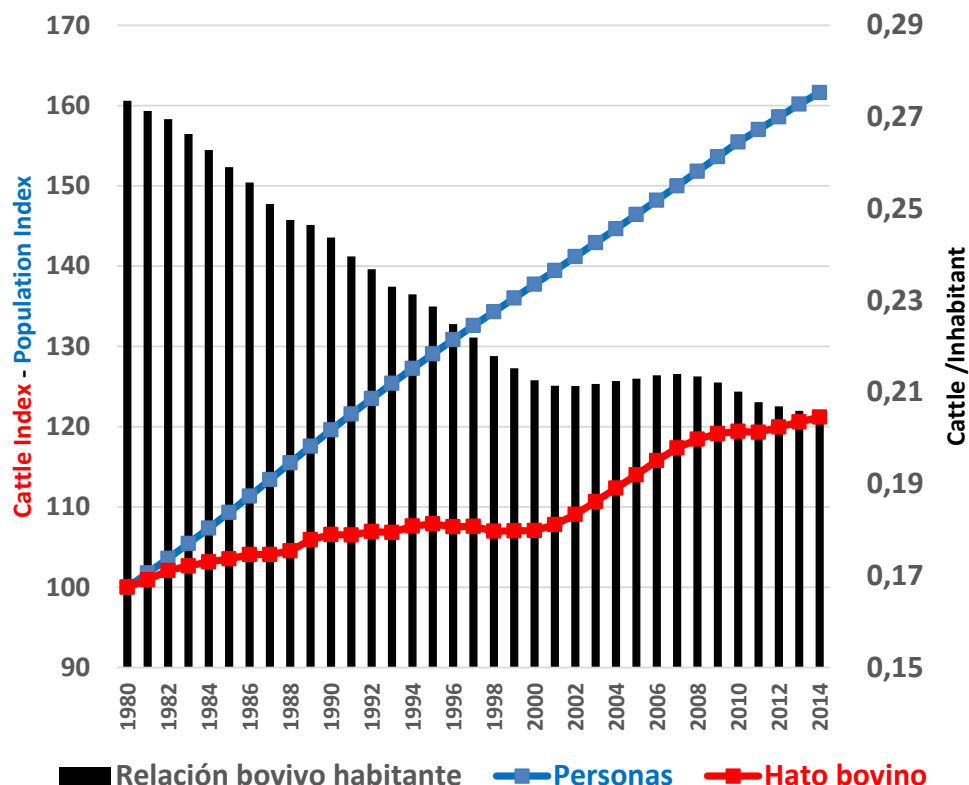


Prices are expected to keep growing along with a unbalanced supply. Potential benefits for those who get to produce meat.

World population growth and cattle herd size represent a major opportunity for countries with large cattle inventories

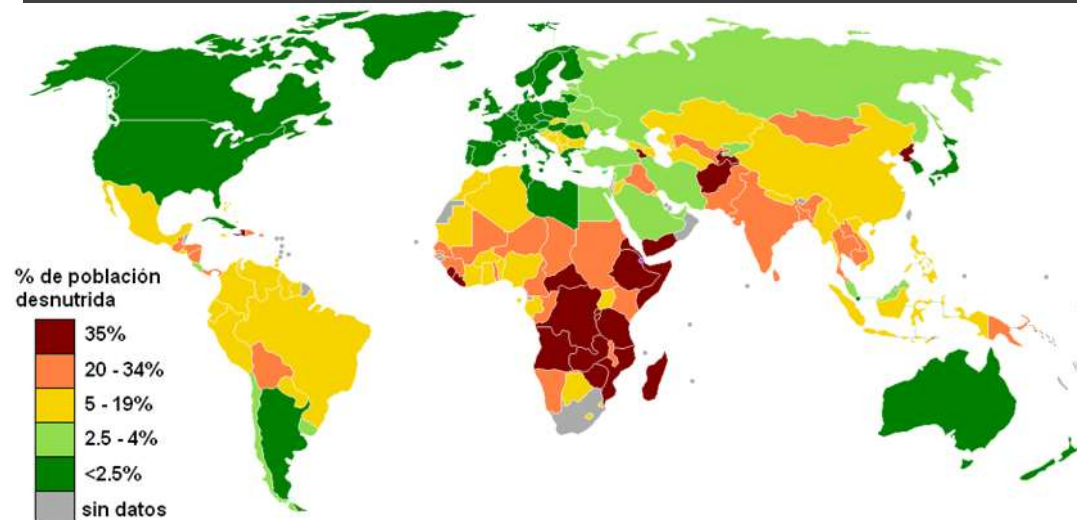
Cattle & Population Index Growth & Cattle per Inhabitant

- Global population growth rate has moved faster than cattle inventories.
- Successful countries in producing and trading meat will be those that reach high productivity levels and keep appropriate cattle inventory size.

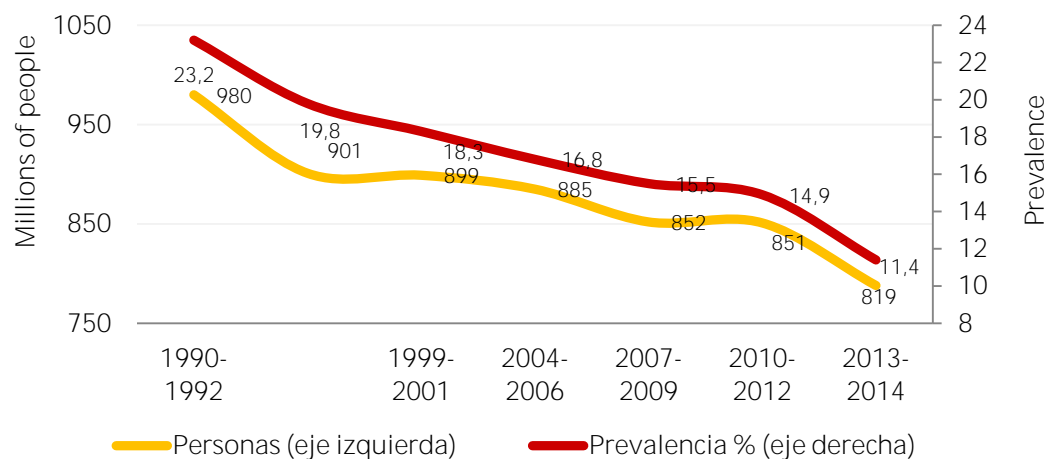


World trend shows a substantial increase in animal protein demand

Prevalence of Undernourishment (% of World Population)



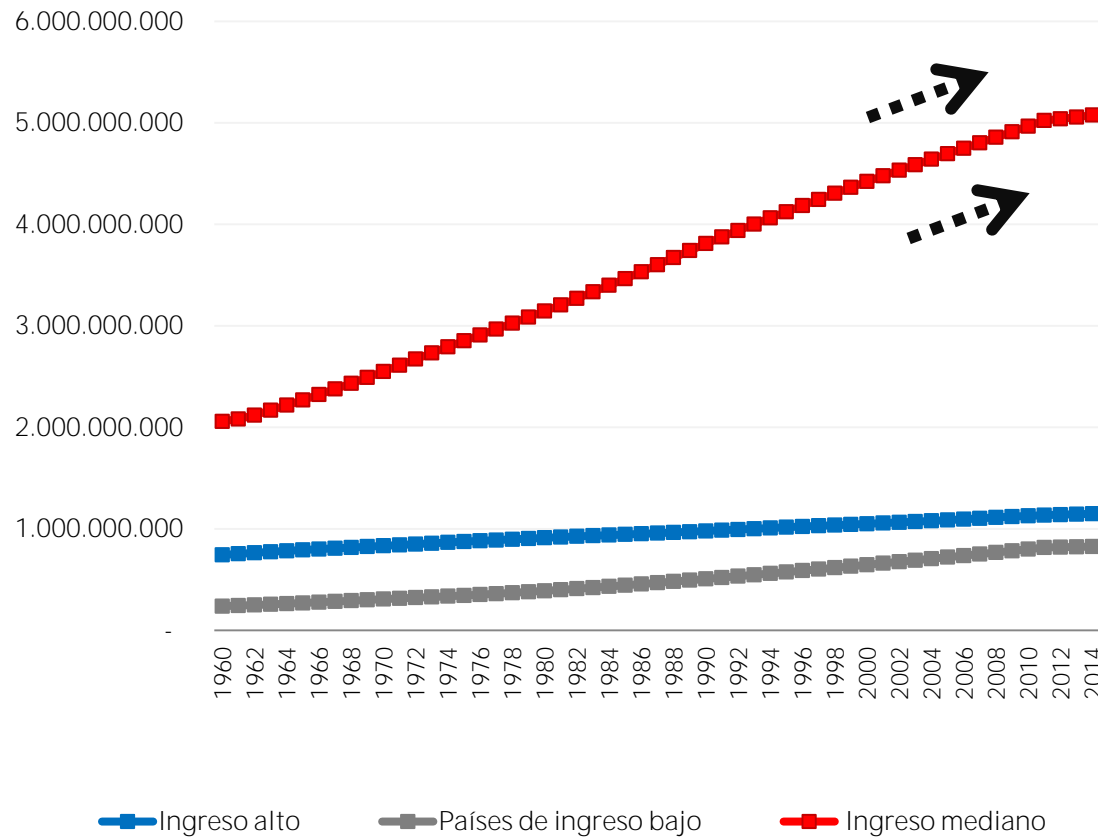
Undernourishment in developing countries



- Even though the number of undernourished people in the world exceeds 800 million, there has been some progress in reducing hunger during the last decades.
- More animal protein consumption has been determinant to hunger decline around the world. Increased bovine meat demand has contributed as well.
- As long as disposable income would grow in developing countries, the marginal propensity to eat meat will rise.

Economic development and population growth improve meat demand

Population growth by income groups



- **Middle income countries have the largest population growth rates. That suggests a possibility to get access to higher quality goods.**
- **The rapid growth reached during the last two decades by economies like China and India -which represent both 37% of global population- has contributed to rising meat demand.**

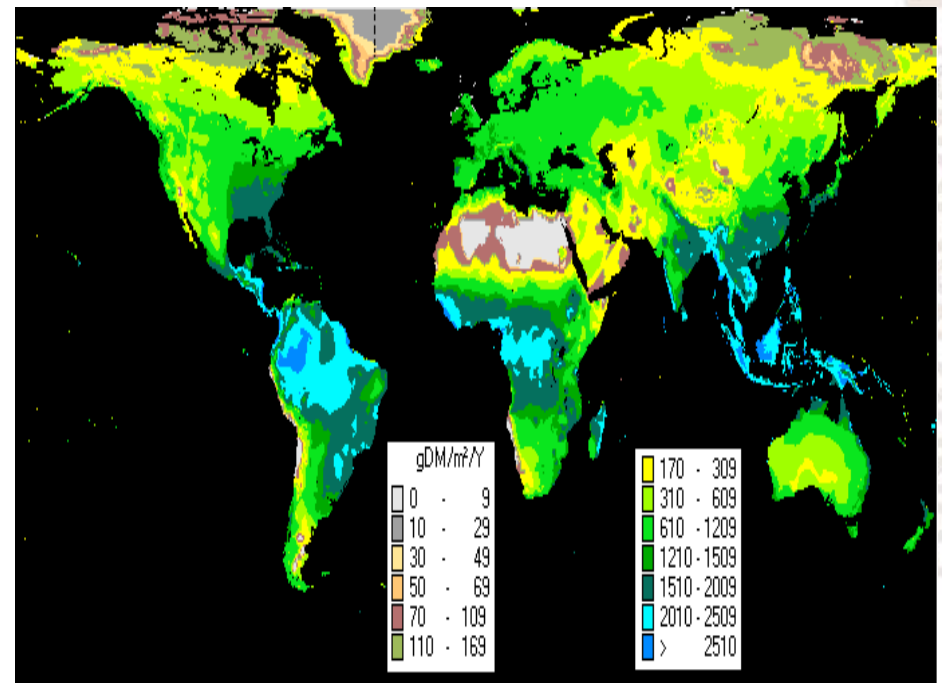
**Colombia has major opportunities to
compete in bovine meat markets**

Advantages offered by Colombia

a- Colombia's Comparative Advantages

- Permanent access to water resources.
- Pasture and foodstuff availability.
- Fourth largest beef herd in Latin America.
- Stable solar energy throughout the whole year.
- Access to Pacific and Caribbean Ocean coasts.
- Suitable agroecological conditions.
- Privileged geographical position for international trade.

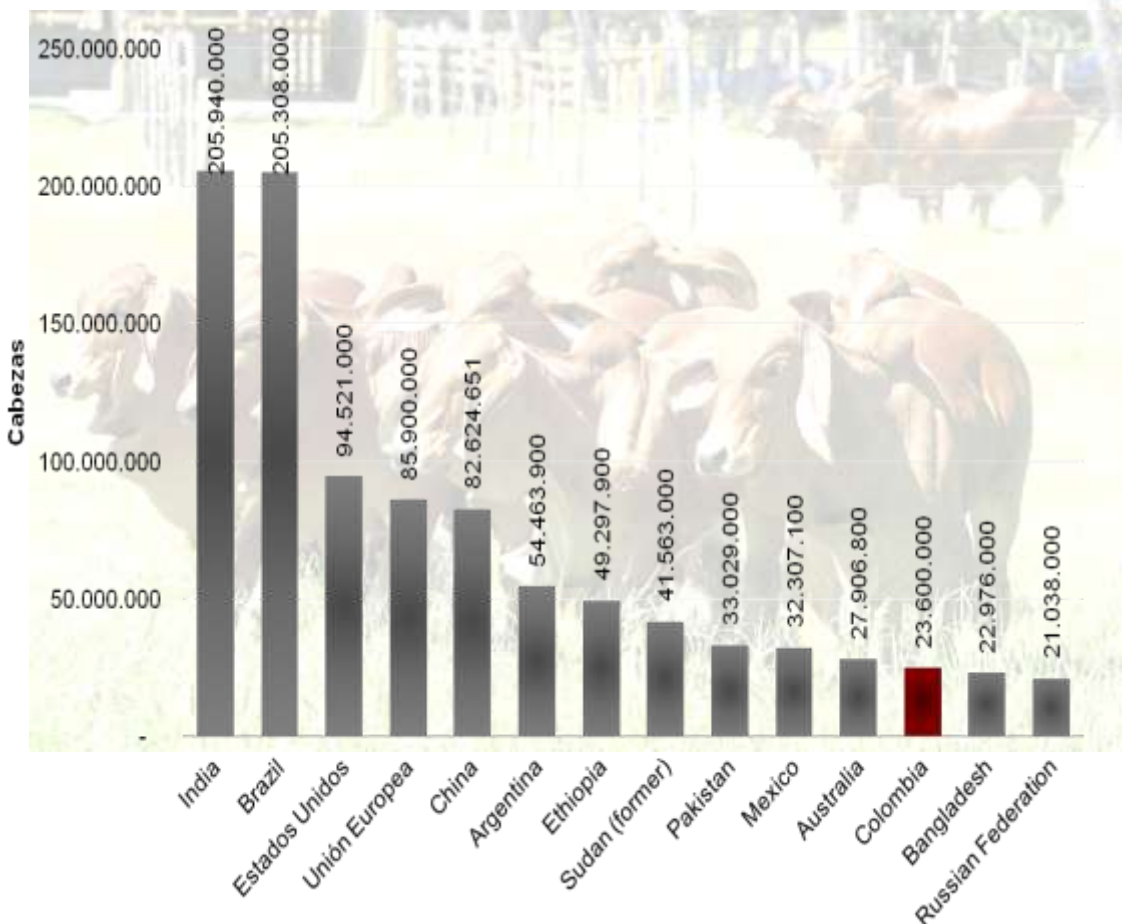
Biomass Energy Potential
(dry matter grams/m²/year)



Advantages offered by Colombia

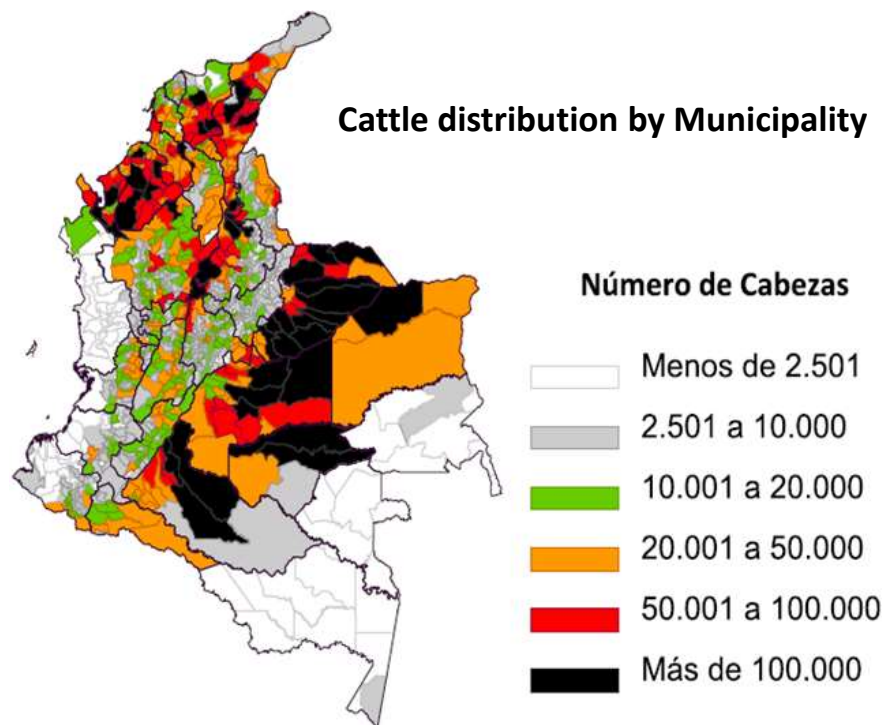
b- Cattle herd size

- Colombia has the 12th largest beef herd in the world.
- The 5th largest in America and the 4th largest en Latin America.
- According to FAPRI's projections, Colombia has a growth outlook in beef cattle production of 22% at least.



Advantages offered by Colombia

C- Spatial distribution of Cattle



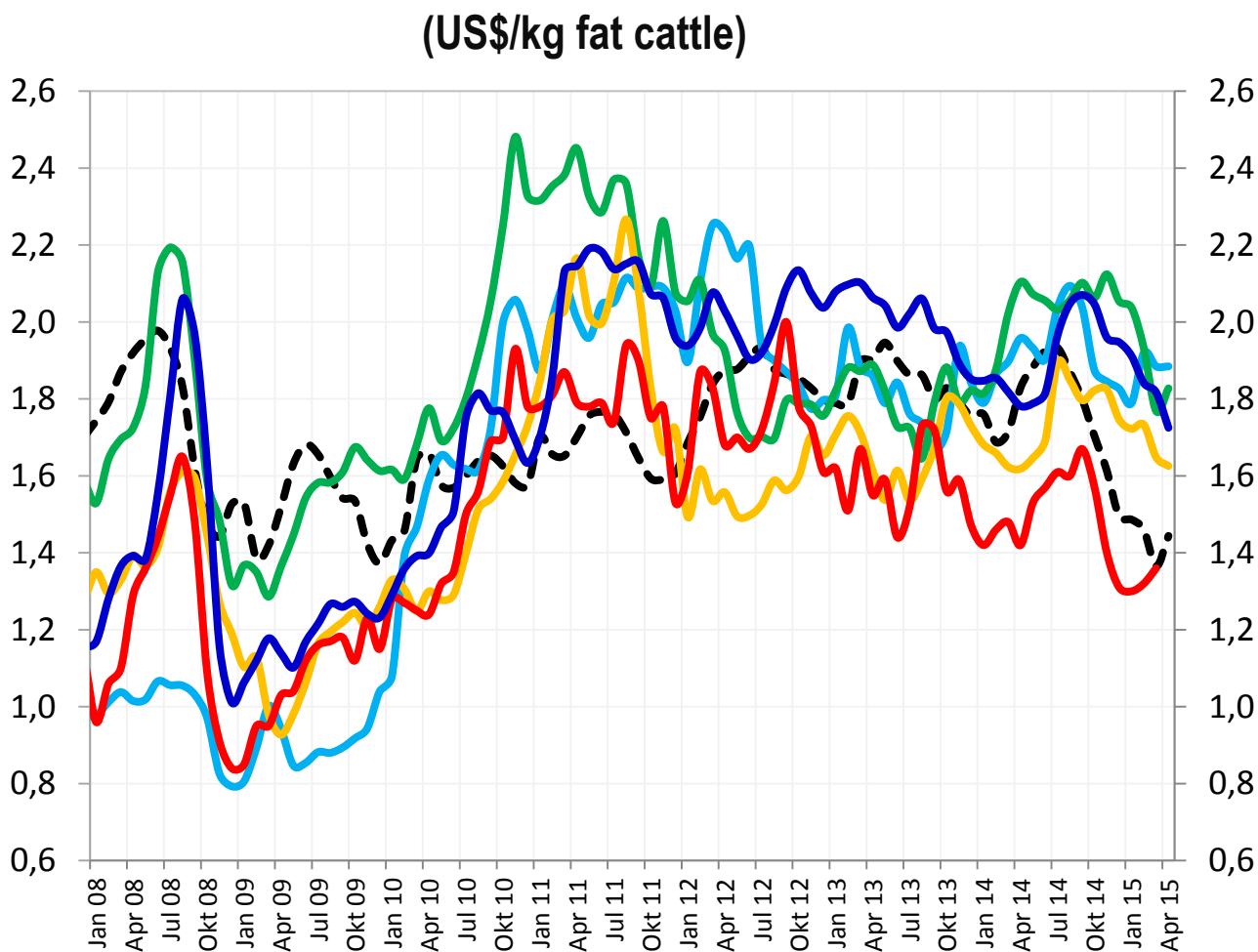
- Cattle population and related activities are all around the country.
- There are several regions specialized in beef cattle production: Costa Caribe, Magdalena Medio and Llanos Orientales.
- Specific regions are specialized in supplying domestic and external markets.

Advantages offered by Colombia

d- Gains in sanitary conditions of the cattle (breeder's achievement)

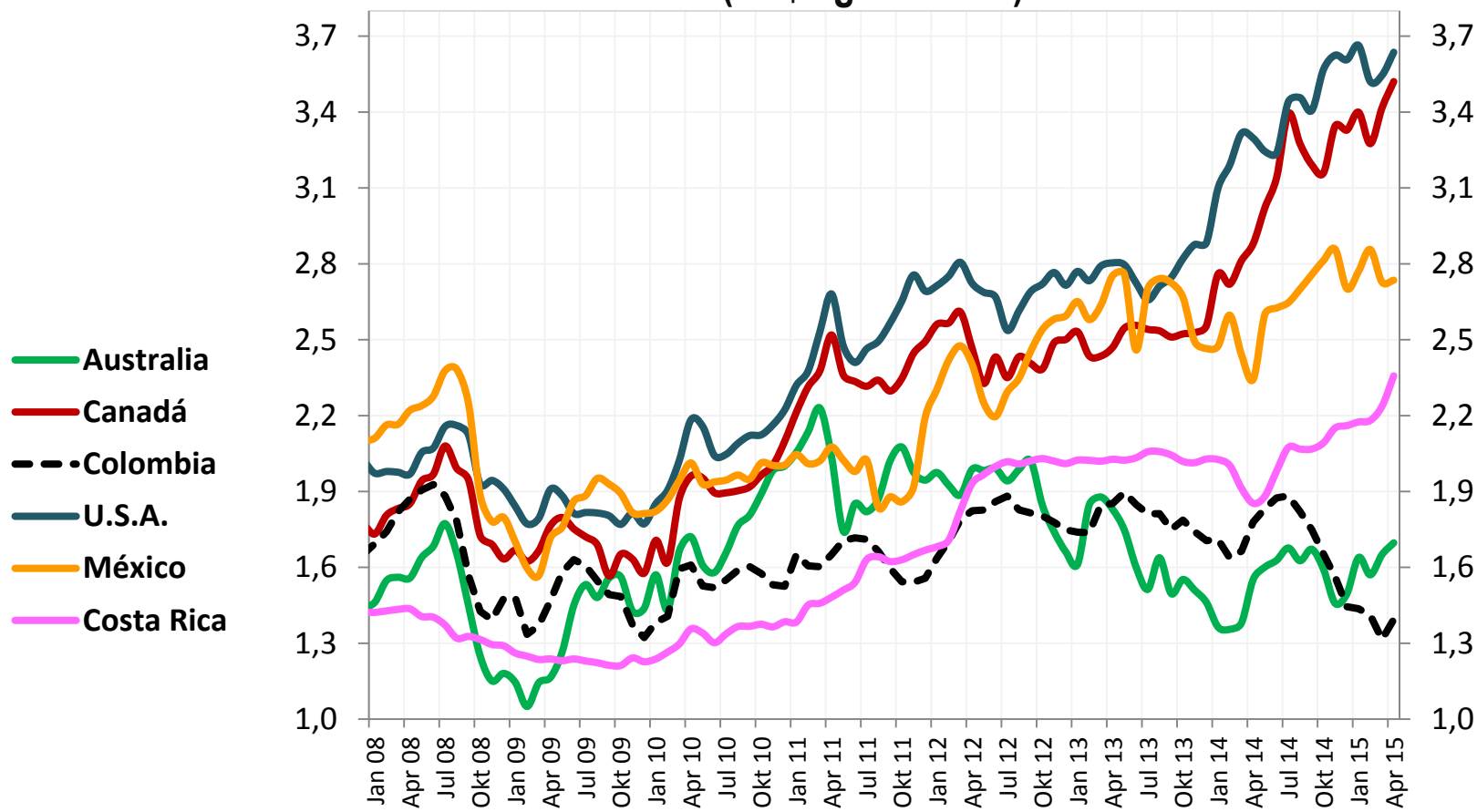
Sanitary Requirement	Current situation in Colombia
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free with vaccination	Colombia is certified by OIE in 2009
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) free without vaccination	Two zones designated (Chocó and some Caribbean regions)
EEB	Insignificant Risk
Bovine Rabies	Controlled Risk
Bovine Brucellosis	Some zones
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points - HACCP	Some plants
Animal Welfare	Waiting for normative framework from beef importing-countries

e- Ability to compete in world markets, at the primary production stage



e- Ability to compete in world markets, at the primary production stage

(US\$/kg fat cattle)



Advantages offered by Colombia

f- Feeding based on pastures

Colombia's privileged geographical position allows continuous access to pasture to feed the cattle throughout the whole year, without the use of hormones. Animals follow their natural life and fattening cycle and avoid the use of growth promoters.



These advantages allow the production of clean, biological and organic meat, highly demanded in international markets.

Advantages offered by Colombia

g- Predominance of Zebu cattle breeds: 75% of national herd

Zebu species are known for having the highest genetic quality worldwide. The systematic work on selection and genetic improvement has allowed the development of a breed with the best muscle masses, also with exceptional adaptability, productivity and business-profitability related conditions.



Colombia has approximately 38 million hectares for rising cattle; over 60% of them are in tropical areas considered as one of the most suited regions for the development of the Zebu breed.

FONDO NACIONAL DEL GANADO

Advantages offered by Colombia

h- Land availability

Colombian highlands have 4,5 million hectares available for agricultural and livestock farming activities. There's potential to develop cattle ranching, cereal crops (corn and soybean), oil palm, forest and sugarcane plantations.

Having enough bovine feed supply would bring a positive impact on production costs and would make production of live animals even more competitive.

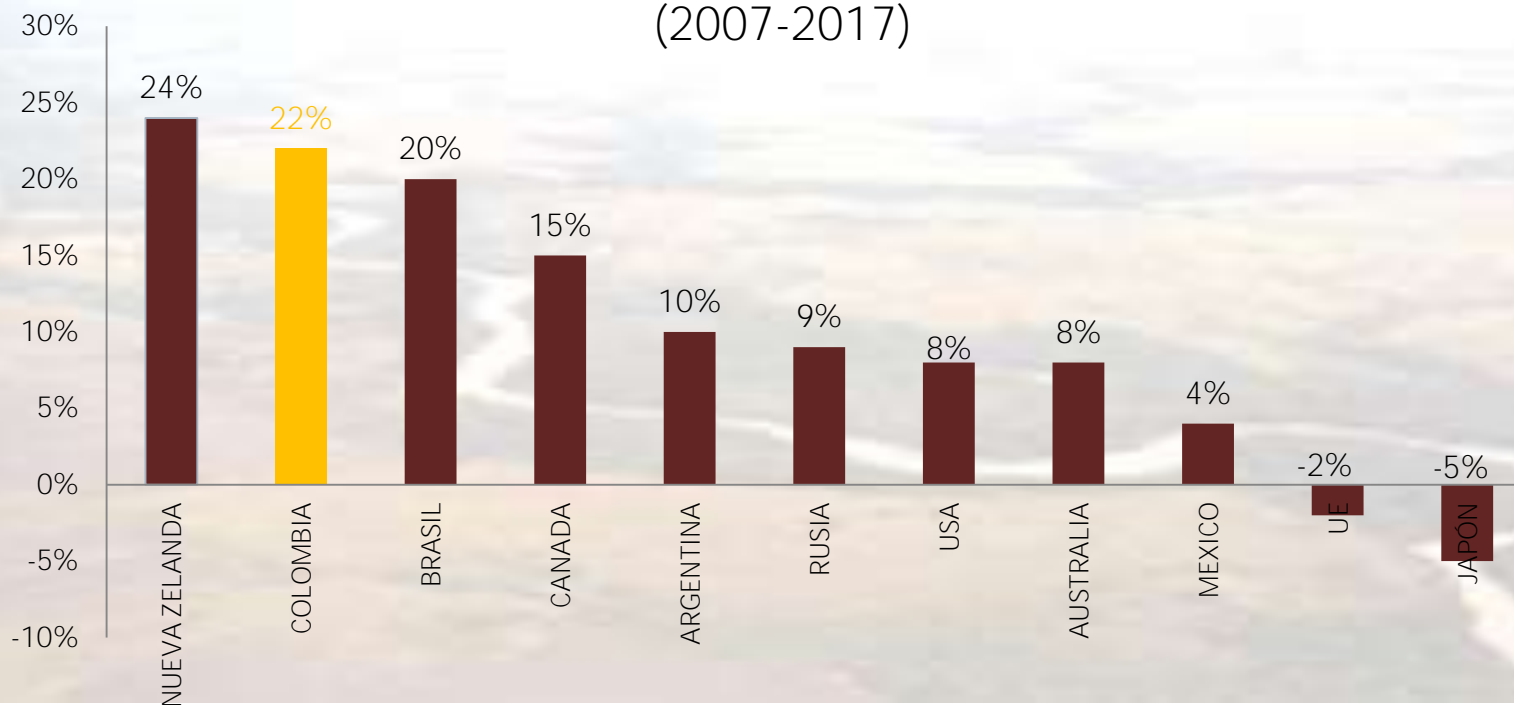
If 10% of colombian available highlands (450.000 hectares) were used in cattle ranching with 4 Cow Unit (UGG) x hectare, and if they produced enough bovine feed, those lands would produce 143.000 tonnes of dressed beef, 15% of internal beef supply.

Advantages offered by Colombia

i- High growth potencial

Source: FAPRI – FEP FEDEGAN

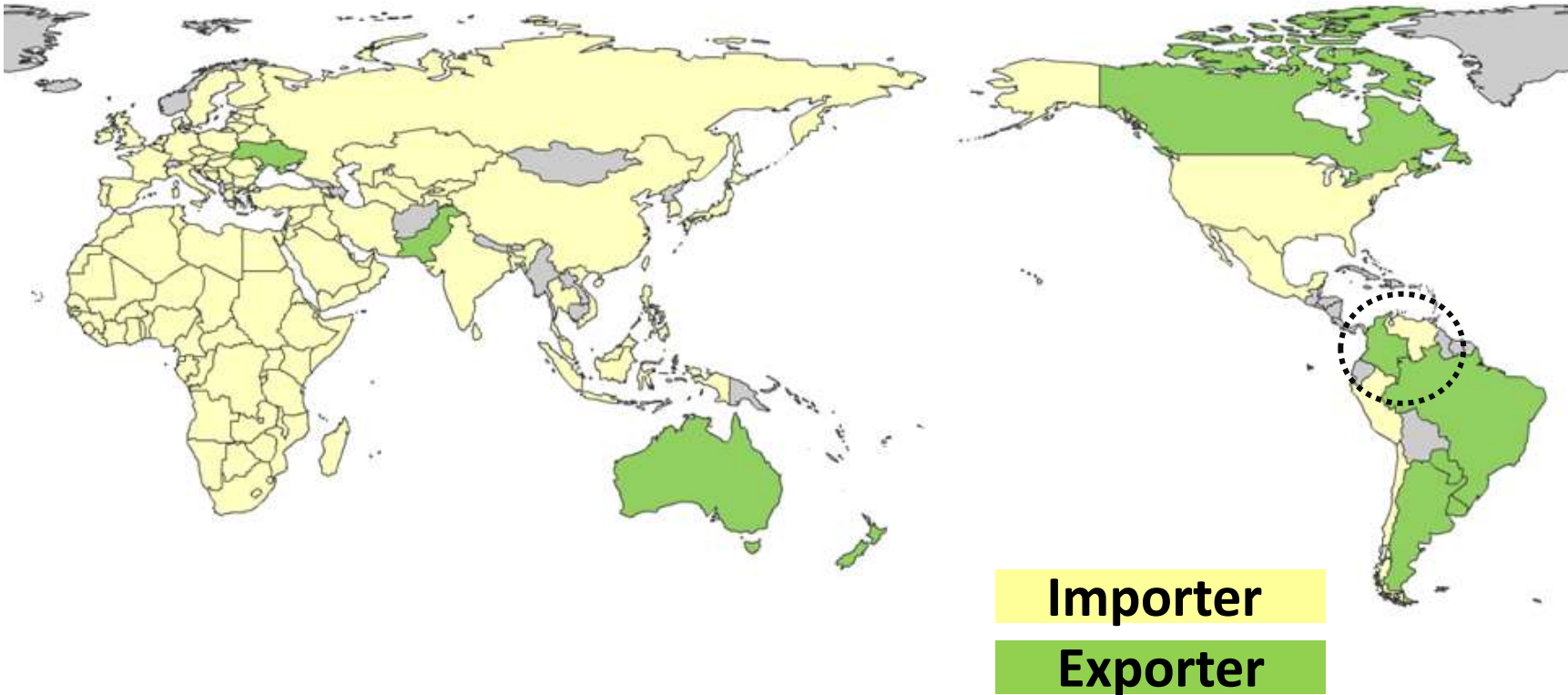
Growth potential in beef cattle production
(2007-2017)



According to FAPRI, Colombia's beef production could increase 22% during the next decade; above the projected percentage for U.S.A., Argentina, Brasil, Canada or Mexico.

Advantages offered by Colombia

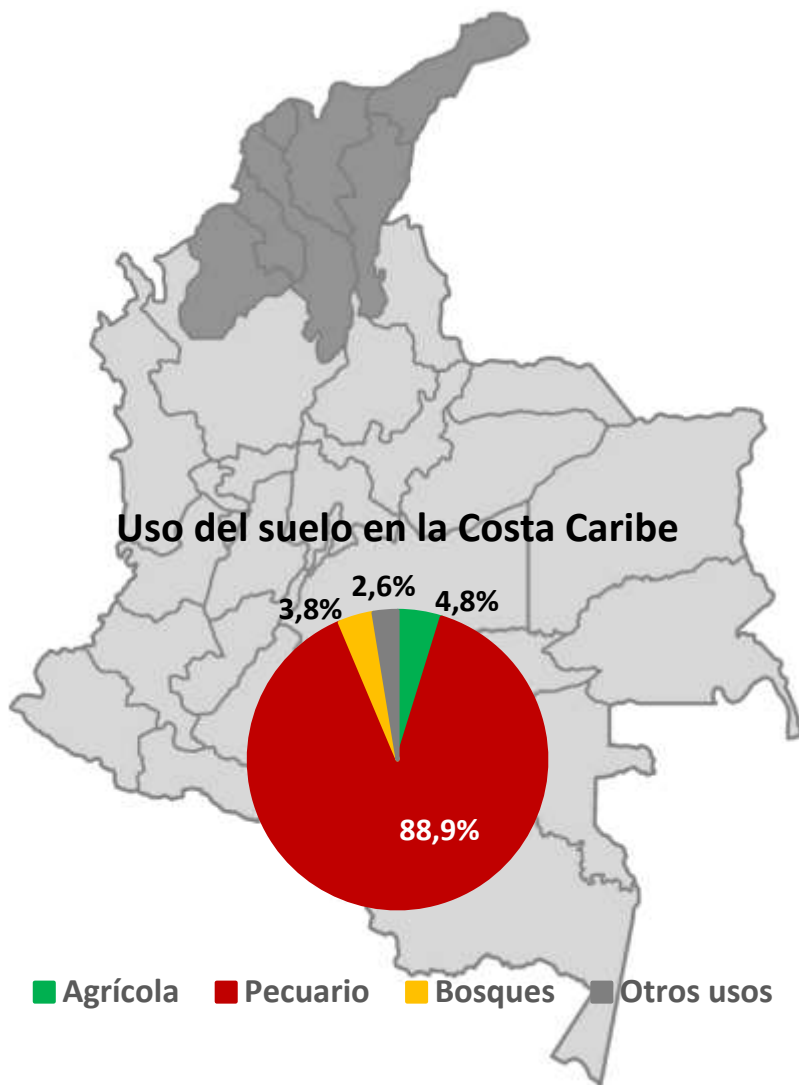
j- In 2014 Colombia began to be considered as a beef exporter country



**But, ¿what's happening with
profitability?**

**The case of dual purpose in the
Caribbean region**

The case of dual purpose in the Caribbean region



- Currently, 89% of total land at the Caribbean region is used for cattle related activities.
- Over 8,2 million hectares hold 7,1 million animals.
- Carrying capacity is approximately 0,87 animals per hectare.
- In the Caribbean region, 48% of total bovine cattle is concentrated on dual purpose activities, while 19% corresponds to fattening cattle, 32% to breeding cattle and 1% is specialized on milk production.

Numbers of dual purpose in the Caribbean region

Dual purpose – Milk profitability	
Carrying capacity	1,1
Production (lts/cow/day)	4,1
Production cost of a liter of milk	\$ 660 - US\$0,25
Margin x liter	\$124 - US\$0,05
Sale price x liter	\$ 784 - US\$0,30
Liters /ha /Year	1.218 litros
Annual profit x hectare	\$150.995 - US\$58

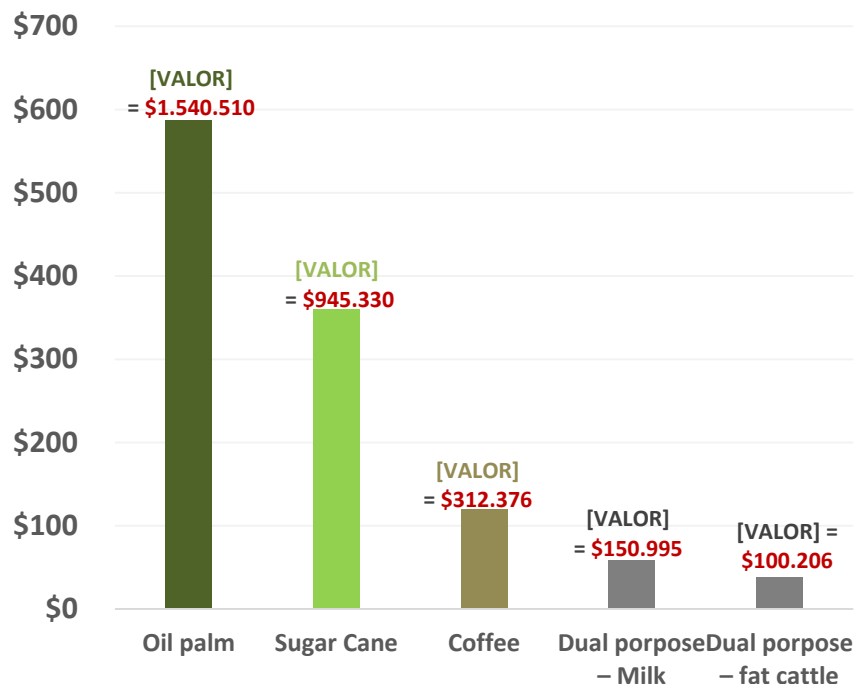
FONDO NACIONAL DEL GANADO

The numbers of dual purpose in the Caribbean Region

Dual Purpose– profitability in fat cattle	
Carrying capacity	0,9
weight gain per day	372 gr
Slaughter age	37 meses
weight in the Slaughter	426 kg
cost of production 1kg of beef (live animal in slaughterhouse)	\$2.880 - US\$1,1
Margin x kilo	\$820 - US\$0,31
Sale Price x kilo	\$3.700 - US\$1,41
kg /hectare /year	122kg
Annual income per hectare	\$100.206 - US\$38

source: Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas - Fedegán FNG

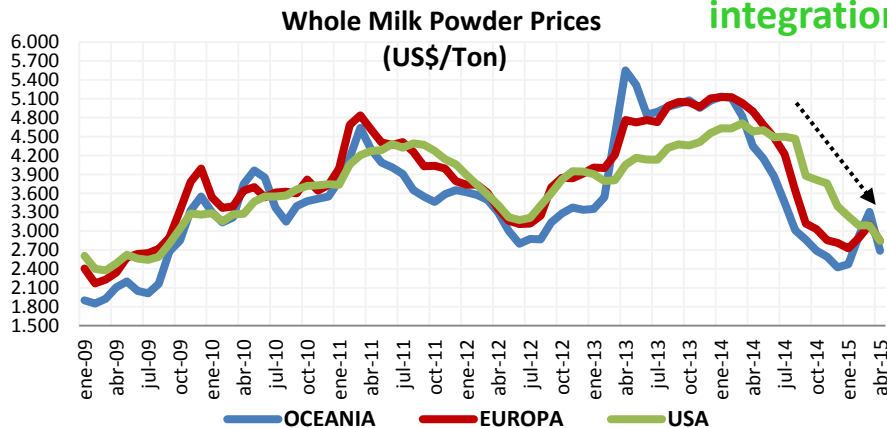
Annual income per hectare compared (USD and COP x hectare)



profitability compared

- The current dual purpose does not take advantage from production specialization, neither in milk nor in live animals.
- The rural sector's difficult conditions have forced to look for an activity that generates a certain level of income in a permanent way (the dual purpose)
- In most cases the dual purpose is developed by small cattle ranchers.
- Colombian cattle ranching is composed by 67% of owners who have fewer than 25 animals, making it difficult to develop economies of scale.
- Access to knowledge, technology, capital and credit is highly restricted to small cattle ranchers.

But in the case of milk production, the situation will be even more sensitive to issues of FTA and the integration into the international dynamics



- Better world prices in the beef, compared to milk prices
- increasing imports of milk via Free Trade Agreements
- decrease in milk profitability

THE MARKET WILL OBLIGATE :

- The restructuring of the production of many cattle ranchers will make them change to producing milk instead of beef.
- In milk, will stay the most efficient producers.

imported dairy products (Tonnes)

RUBRO	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Ene-Mar 2015
milk powder	1.333	250	7.777	20.338	6.097	14.286	4.864
concentrated milk	157	19	56	1.968	16	740	408
evaporated milk	n.r.	n.r.	210	5	38	22	19
whey	5.979	4.077	5.367	8.395	7.335	9.487	2.991
cheeses	460	725	906	1.452	2.530	2.891	728
fluid milk	202	514	449	748	74	38	23
butters	89	4	2	69	166	38	2
Yogur – sour milk	13	17	14	122	58	99	35
Total Imports	8.232	5.604	14.781	33.097	16.314	27.600	9.069

Source: DANE – DIAN - USDA. Oficina de Planeación. Fedegán FNG

¿Which is the alternative for a reconversion from beef cattle ranching to milk cattle ranching and make its production more profitable?

Advantages offered by Colombia

Great potential for sustainable cattle ranching and silvopastoral systems

- Returned to nature 10,000,000 hectares.
- Sets 1,000,000 (hectares) in silvopastoral systems.
- No need to buy land.
- soil rehabilitation- It could be done throughout the entire national territory.
- The cattle rancher becomes a defender and promoter of the system.
- cattle ranchers increase the offset area by the benefits they receive.
- Increase productivity and profitability of the production system.
- Promotes the generation of environmental goods and services.
- It facilitates the release of fragile, marginal and strategic areas for ecological restoration.
- Research on biodiversity in agroecosystems and in different arrangements of SPS.
- It encourages the implementation of good farming practices and cleaner production.

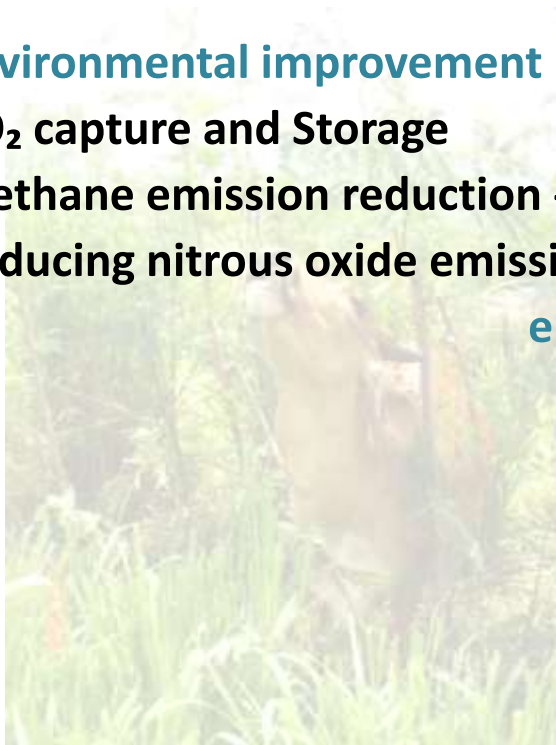
silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

environmental improvement

CO₂ capture and Storage

Methane emission reduction - CH₄

Reducing nitrous oxide emissions - N₂O



Source: Lopera, Cuartas y Murgueito

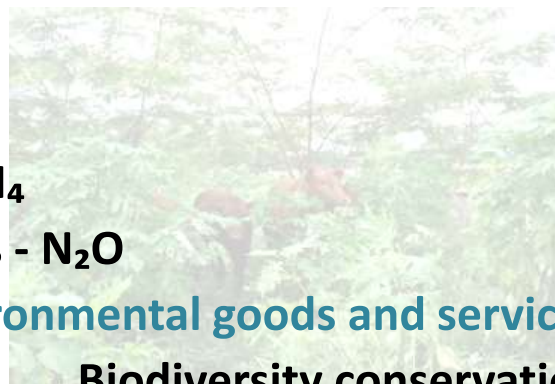
environmental goods and services

Biodiversity conservation

Nutrient cycling

Increased organic matter in soil

Improvement in water quality



silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

Rate of carbon fixation SPS

- Annual rates of carbon fixation in SPS vary between 1.0 and 5.0 t C / ha, depending on climate, soil, pasture type, species, density and age of the trees.
- Opportunity to tap into carbon markets.

Source: Ibrahim, Guerra, Casasola and Neely (2010)

Importance of silvopastoral systems for mitigation of climate change and harnessing of environmental benefits.

silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

Climate change (adaptation) - Reduction of temperature

2°C - 3°C less than the average of the temperature annual

10% - 20% more than the average relative humidity annual

Productive benefits

- Increase Carrying capacity average: 0.7 Cow unit (UGG) to 4 cow unit (UGG) x hectare
- Maximum utilization of solar radiation
- Increase biomass production
- Leguminous trees - nitrogen fixation
- High in protein
- Wood production for domestic consumption

silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

Access to water and water resources



**No silvopastoral
2,190 Millimeters
annual evapotranspiration**



**with silvopastoral
1,530 Millimeters
annual evapotranspiration**

silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

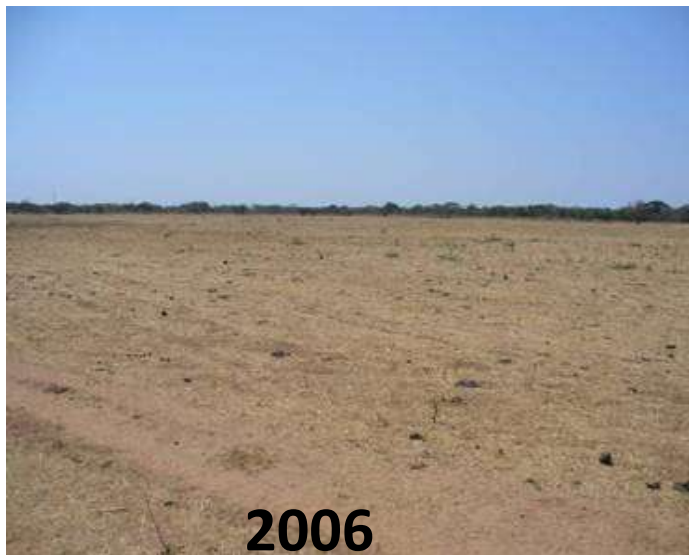


- landscapes with silvopastoral systems increase the biodiversity
- In the Silvopastoral project Approaches for Ecosystem Management, 193 bird species were observed, among which there are several for preservation



silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

SPS reduce the soil
degradation and promote its
recovery



Ranch: El Porvenir, Cesar, Colombia

silvopastoral systems (SPS) benefits:

An example of clean beef: Uruguay

Clean beef are paid in different markets up to 30% higher compared to a traditional court.

USDA certification and seal of quality "natural Beef Uruguay" outlined in the product label and in the boxes, the following attributes:

- No added hormones
- No added antibiotics
- No use of animal protein
- With grass-fed animals
- traceable
- With proper handling of animals



The numbers and realities of cattle ranching with silvopastoral systems

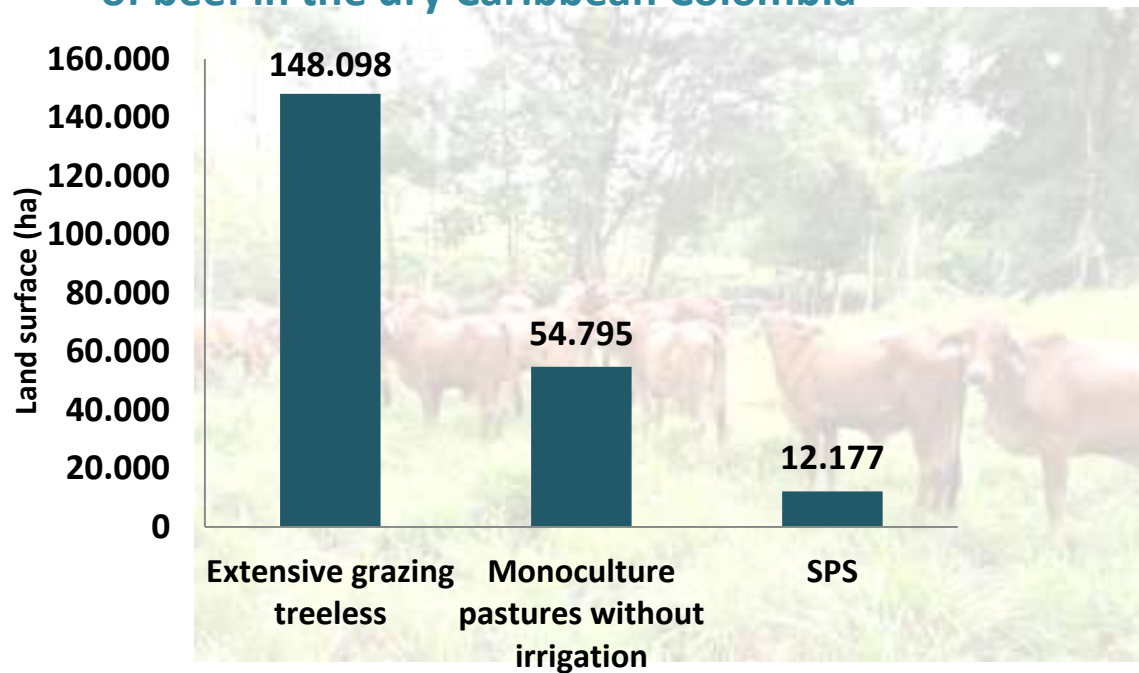
Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers



- To produce 10 Tonnes of Beef (live animal) 150 000 hectares of land in extensive grazing are required, they also have a negative balance of CO2 emissions – Equivalent (more than 48.000 tonnes).
- However, if the same amount of beef (live animal) occurs with the silvopastoral system, it requires only 12 thousand hectares that besides, gives a balance in Greenhouse Gases

Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers

Land area required for the annual production of 10,000 tonnes of beef in the dry Caribbean Colombia



Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers

Milk quality in SPS in the valley of Cesar river, Colombia

Kg/ha/Year				
Milk quality	Fat	protein	Nonfat solids	total solids
SPS	294,2	188,7	499,5	793,7
Traditional	49,4	37,9	103,4	152,9



Ranch: El Porvenir Codazzi, Cesar

Rivera, Cuartas, Naranjo, Córdoba, Murgueitio y Barahona.

Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers

Land productivity in both systems.

	Animals/ha	UGG/ha	Lts/ha/Year
SPS	4,1	3,6	5.578
Traditional	1,1	0,9	1.218



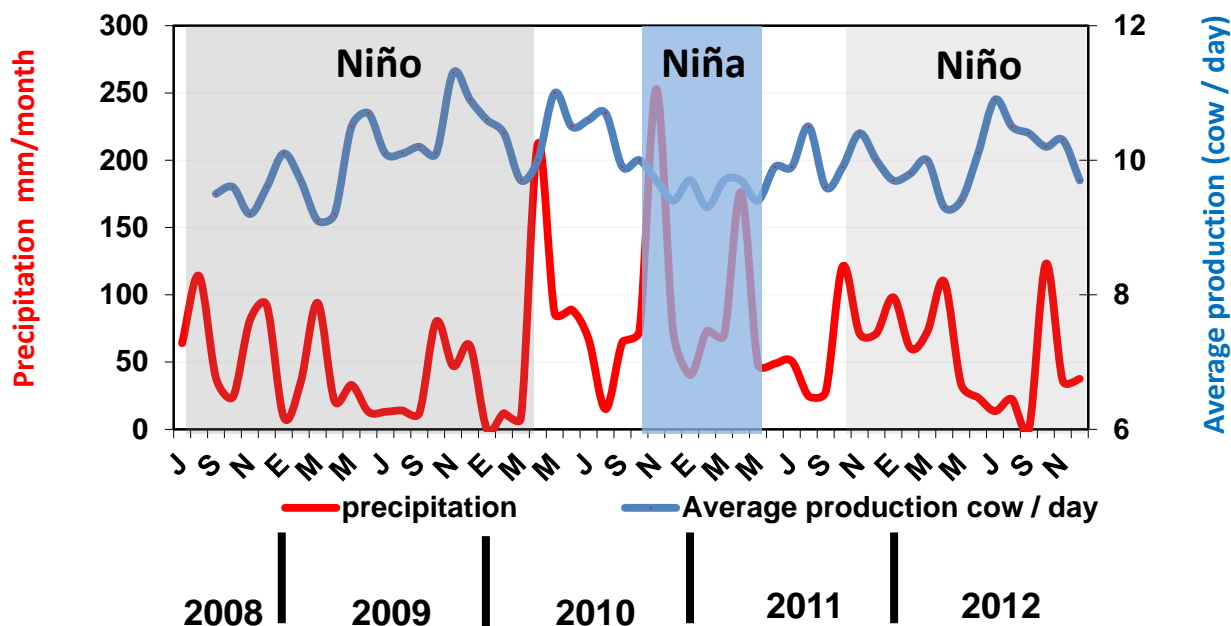
Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers

Methane emissions in 3 production systems in Colombia

Item:	conventional pasture	Improved pasture	Intensive silvopastoral system
Carrying capacity (UGG/hectare)	0,5	1	4
Daily gain/ animal (kg)	0,37	0,5	0,75
Daily gain/ hectare (kg)	0,185	0,5	3
Fattening days/(from 250 to 440 kg)	514	380	253
kg of beef X hectare / Year	67,5	182,5	1095
Kilos of methane X tonnes of beef produced	229,5	208,5	127,9
Hectares needed X tonnes of beef / year	14,8	5,5	1,1

Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) Numbers

The forage supply is more stable during extreme weather events = more constant production



Comparative numbers of traditional dual purpose and SPS in the Caribbean region

Dual purpose – Milk profitability		
Item	Traditional System	Intensive silvopastoral system
Carrying capacity	1,1	4,1
Production (lts/cow/day)	4,1	10,2
Production cost of a liter of milk	\$660 - US\$0,25	\$594 - US\$0,22
Margin x liter	\$124 - US\$0,05	\$190 - US\$0,08
Sale price x liter	\$784 - US\$0,30	\$784 - US\$0,30
Liters /ha /Year	1.218 litros	5.578 litros
Annual profit x hectare	\$150.995 - US\$58	\$2.145.366 - US\$817

source: Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas - Fedegán FNG

Comparative Numbers of traditional dual purpose and SPS in the Caribbean Region

Dual purpose– profitability in fat cattle		
Item	Traditional System	Intensive silvopastoral system
Carrying capacity	0,9	4,1
weight gain per day	372 gr	752 gr
Slaughter age	37 Months	23 Months
weight in the Slaughter	426 kg	452
cost of production 1kg of beef (live animal in slaughterhouse)	\$2.880 - US\$1,1	\$2.025 - US\$0,77
Margin x kilo	\$820 - US\$0,31	\$1.675 - US\$0,64
Sale Price x kilo	\$3.700 - US\$1,41	\$3.700 - US\$1,41
kg /hectare /year	122kg	1.096kg
Annual income per hectare	\$100.206 - US\$38	\$1.835.800 - US\$699

source: Oficina de Investigaciones Económicas - Fedegán FNG

The potential of the Caribbean Region

If we allocate 200 000 hectares in the Caribbean Region, which today are found in traditional activities dual purpose, to beef production in silvopastoral systems, we will have:

- In those 200 000 hectares 132 000 tonnes of dressed beef (219 thousand tonnes of live animal) would occur.
- 132 000 tonnes of dressed beef is equivalent to 14% of total production.
- To produce all the dressed beef of Colombia in 2014 (960 thousand tonnes), only 2.1 million hectares would be needed in silvopastoral system.
- To reach the goal of 2023 in which Colombia produces 2.5 million tonnes, the SPS play a key role.

**SSPi, (Cesar), Dry Caribbean Colombia
Baseline, rainy season, in April 2011.
The lowest production in 25 years
Ranch: La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)**

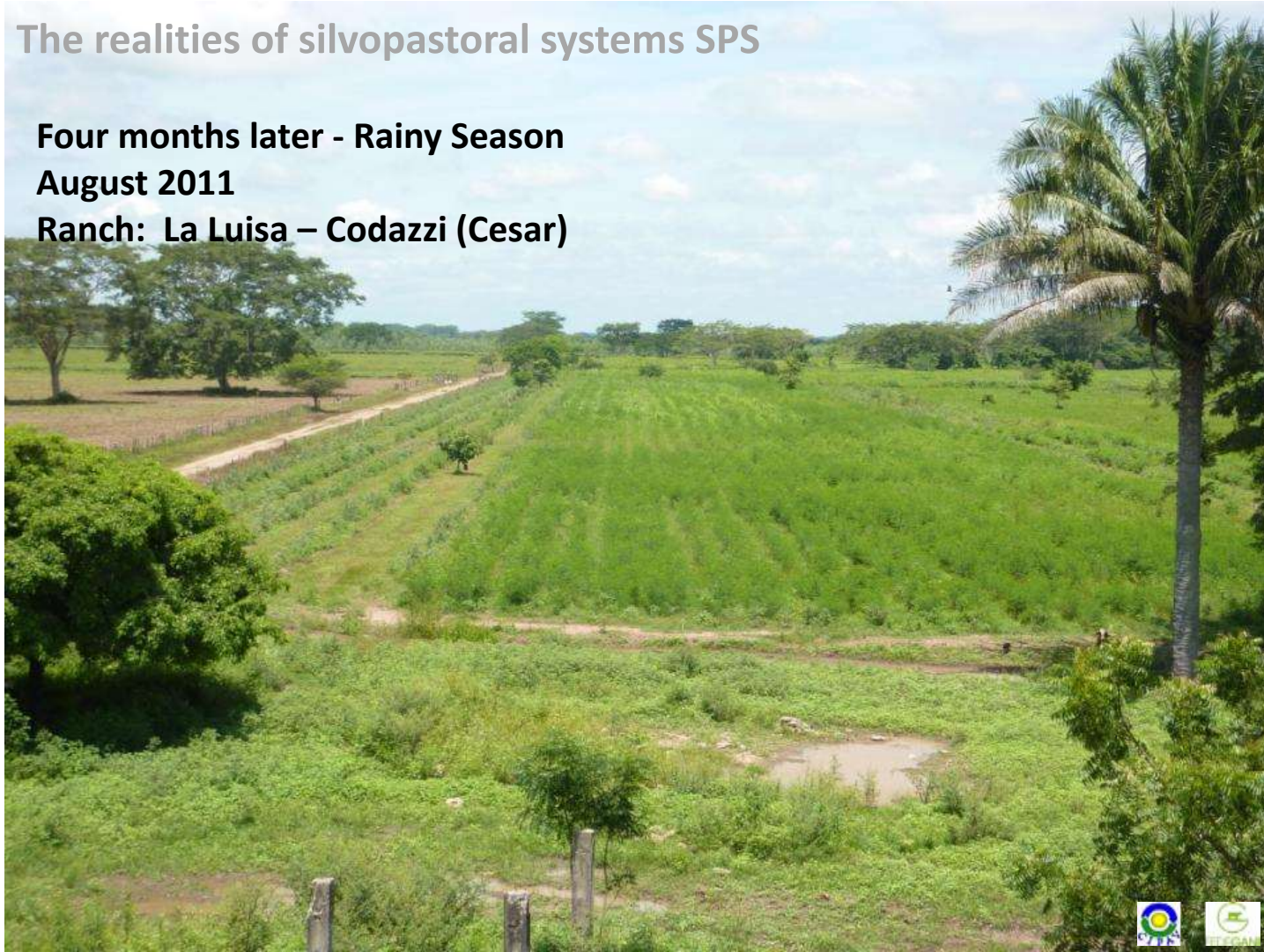


The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

Four months later - Rainy Season

August 2011

Ranch: La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)



The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

Nine months later - Dry season

January 2012

Ranch: La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)



The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

**14 months later - Rainy Season
June 2012
Ranch La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)**



The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

A year and a half later
December 2012
dry season
Ranch La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)



The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

May 2015

Ranch La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)



The realities of silvopastoral systems SPS

May 2015

Ranch La Luisa – Codazzi (Cesar)



Conclusions:

- The dynamics of protein's worldwide consumption, has potentiated beef as one of the products with a high demand increase.
- The growing but insufficient offer of beef will maintain the prices in a high tendency
- Colombian cattle ranching currently has big production opportunities, but it has to be focused on a higher profitability productive model to make the business sustainable.
- The SPS propose an opportunity to transform Colombian cattle ranching in environmental, profitable and productive topics.
- A public policy impulse on topics related with sustainable cattle ranching and SPS is indispensable, taking into account its wide range of benefits but also the necessary investments.



THANK YOU

JOSÉ FÉLIX LAFAURIE RIVERA

Executive President

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Fondo Nacional del Ganado - FNG

