

2<sup>nd</sup> multi-stakeholder meeting, Phuket, 1 to 4 December 2011

Towards a  
Sustainable Livestock Sector

# FROM VISION TO ACTION

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# From Brasilia to Phuket

# The *Brasilia Consensus*

- Agreed on an initial **focus**: livestock's natural resource use – social and health aspects to be incorporated
- Agreed on the **nature** of the agenda: open, consensual, action-oriented, multi-stakeholder
- Agreed on the **functions** of the agenda: analysis, information, capacity building, piloting, advocacy

# Towards *a Phuket Roadmap*

- ① Thematic areas need to be identified, boundaries drawn and broad objectives set
- ② Stakeholders contributions and actions, collectively and separately
- ③ Rules of engagement, form of management and oversight
- ④ Next steps towards the launch of the agenda of action

# The livestock sector today....

## Livestock use/contribute

- 26 % of all land for pasture
- 35 % of all arable land for feed
- 58 % of anthrop. biomass appropriation for food
- 8 % of all freshwater
- important share of climate gas emissions
  
- 13 % of all dietary energy
- 25 % of all dietary protein
- 1.5 % of world GDP
- livelihood component to 1 billion people

# ...and the challenge we face

- By 2050, 30 % more people
- 70 to 80 % more meat, milk and eggs
- Peak oil, peak land, peak phosphorus, peak water, etc
- Even if no peak, natural resources are rapidly becoming more expensive
- How to accommodate demand growth within a context of growing resource scarcity?

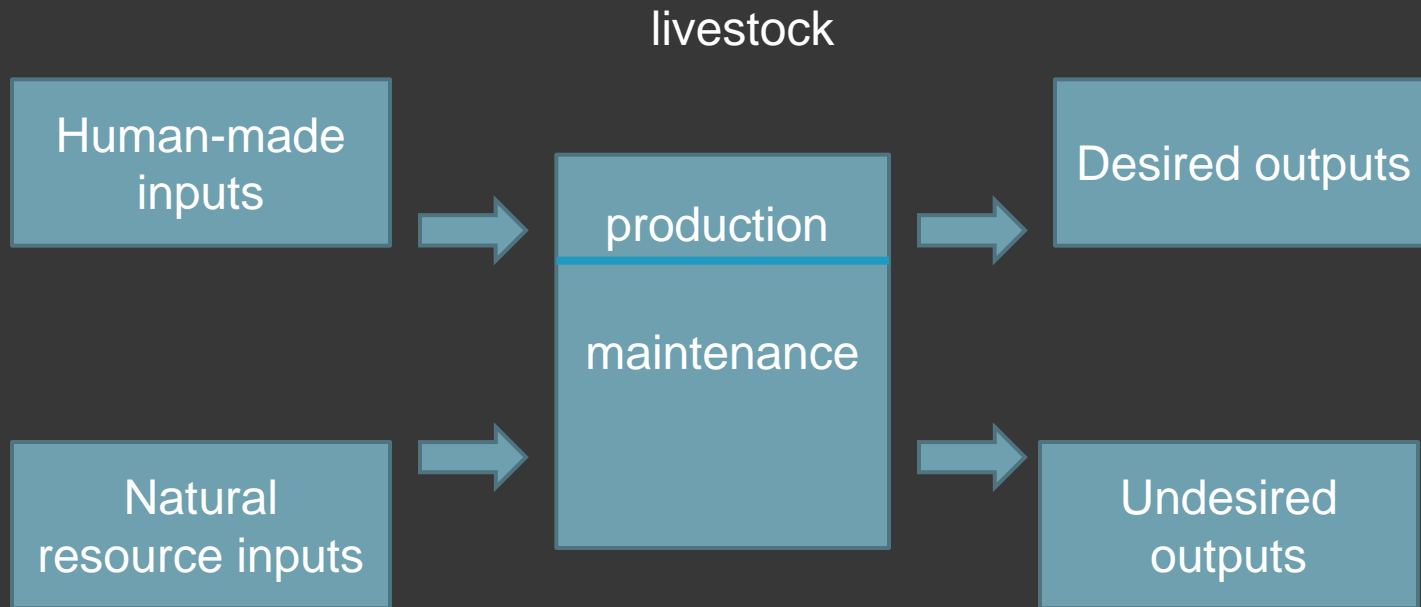
# ....what this means

- ⦿ making livestock more sustainable is both important and urgent: **action** is needed
- ⦿ “blame games” aren’t helpful: we need a constructive dialogue to build **consensus**
- ⦿ Resource use efficiency indicates the **direction of change**

**A proposed  
“theory of change”**



....its doesn't get simpler than this:

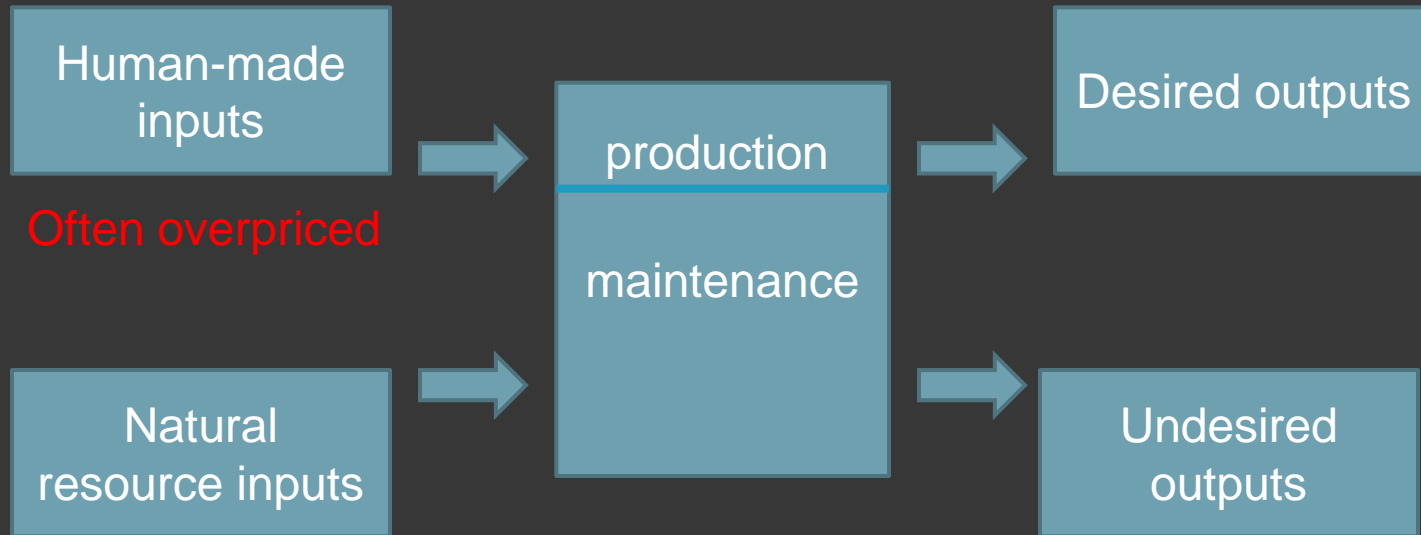


....its doesn't get simpler than this

Labor, capital,  
technology

livestock

Food, manure, services



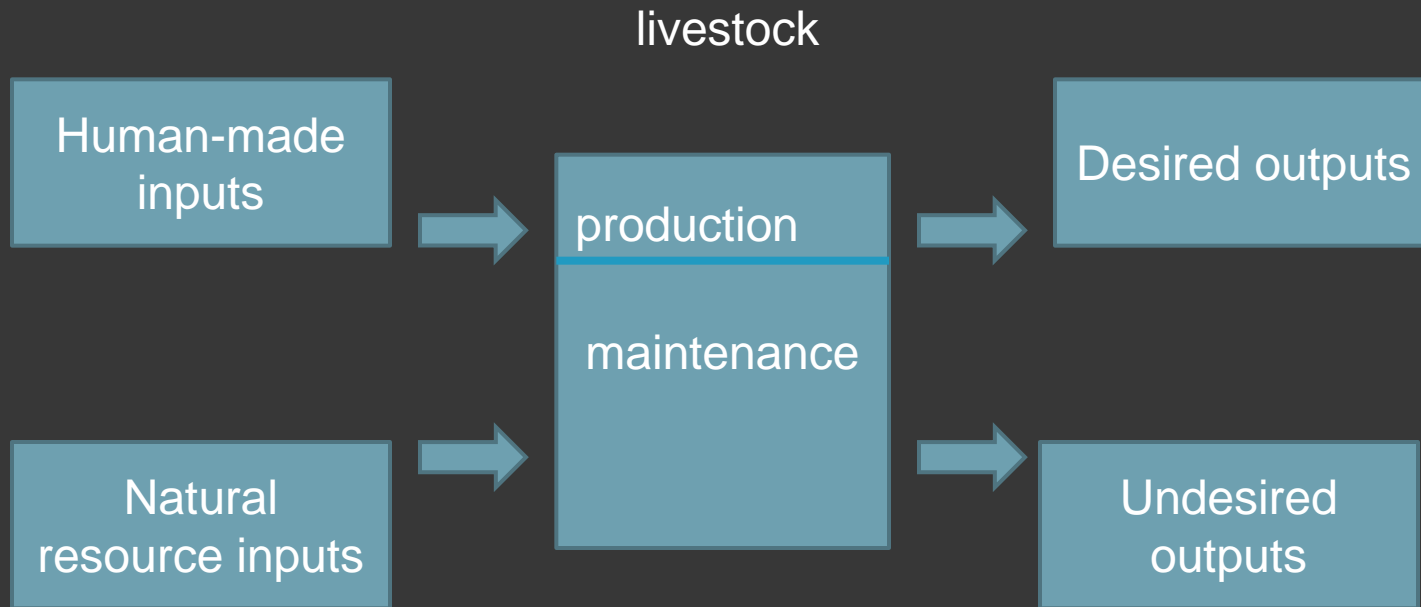
Land, water, nutrients

Often underpriced

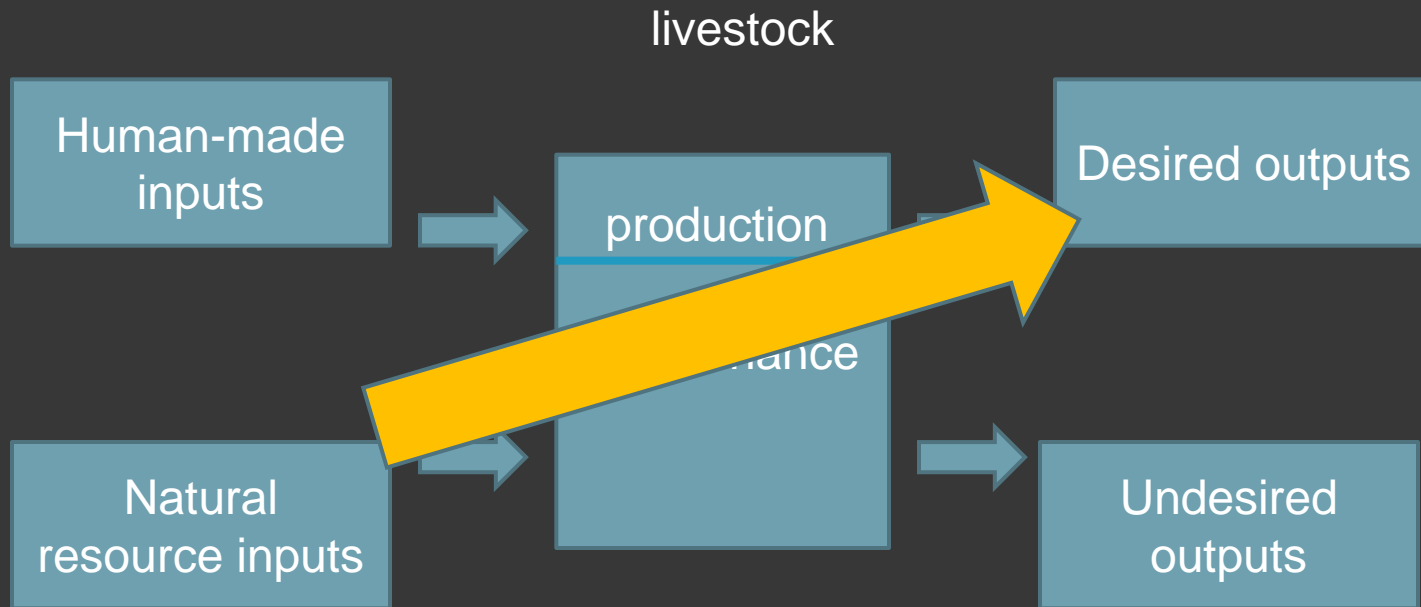
Gas, waste

Underpriced, un-priced

# About efficiency:



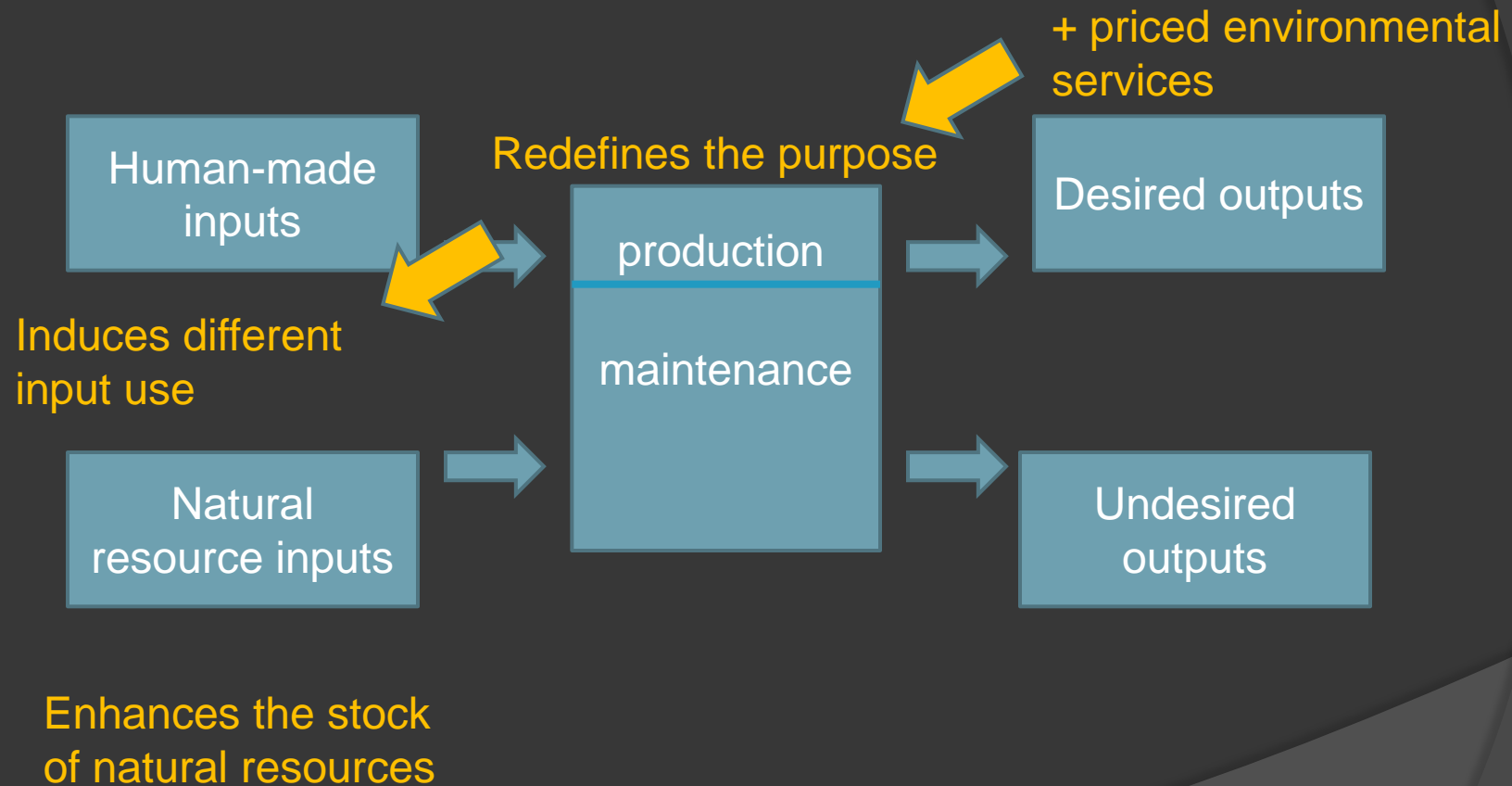
# ....about natural resource use efficiency



# How to accelerate efficiency growth?

- ⦿ Concept of “induced innovation” - relative scarcities drive technology
- ⦿ Requires:
  - Enhanced generation and flow of knowledge
  - Responsive markets
  - Supporting policies and institutions
- ⦿ Targeting
  - Where are the biggest efficiency gaps?
  - Where does “closing gaps” bring large social benefits?

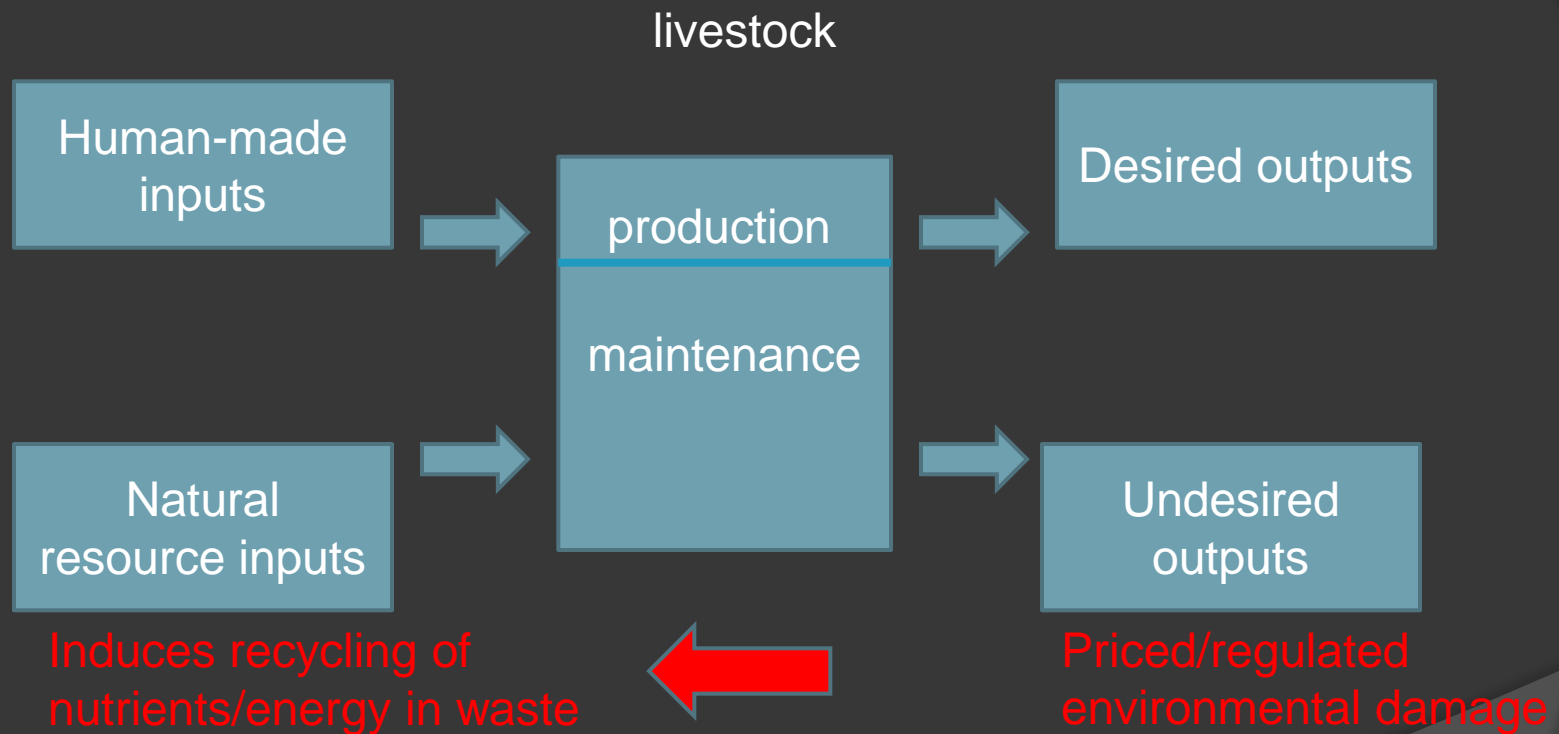
# Restoring the value of grasslands



# How to give value to grasslands?

- Develop a “business case” for grasslands – multiple, global and local, environmental services
- Develop markets for these services (UNFCCC, REDD, local markets)
- Develop forms of benefit sharing
- Piloting of promising approaches (proof of concept)
- Mainstream and upscale

# ....reduced discharge





# How to reduce discharge?

- ① Develop Markets
  - Create opportunities for nutrient recycling (location)
  - Create opportunities for energy recovery (biogas energy into grid, incentives)
- ② R&D into waste treatment and application
- ③ Voluntary and non-voluntary obligations (discharge standards)

**Translating the theory  
into a programme**

Global Goal

Green Growth, with social and health benefits

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Objectives

Close the efficiency gap  
Restore value to grassland  
Move towards zero discharge

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Outcomes

Change of practices, e.g.:

- By producers (technology adoption, investments)
- By markets (rewarding environmental outcomes)
- By public policies (regulatory frameworks, investments, incentives, R&D)

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Products

What can be delivered by the partners of the agenda, for example:

- “best practices” for natural resource management
- Design of soil carbon trading schemes
- Policy options to reduce nutrient surpluses

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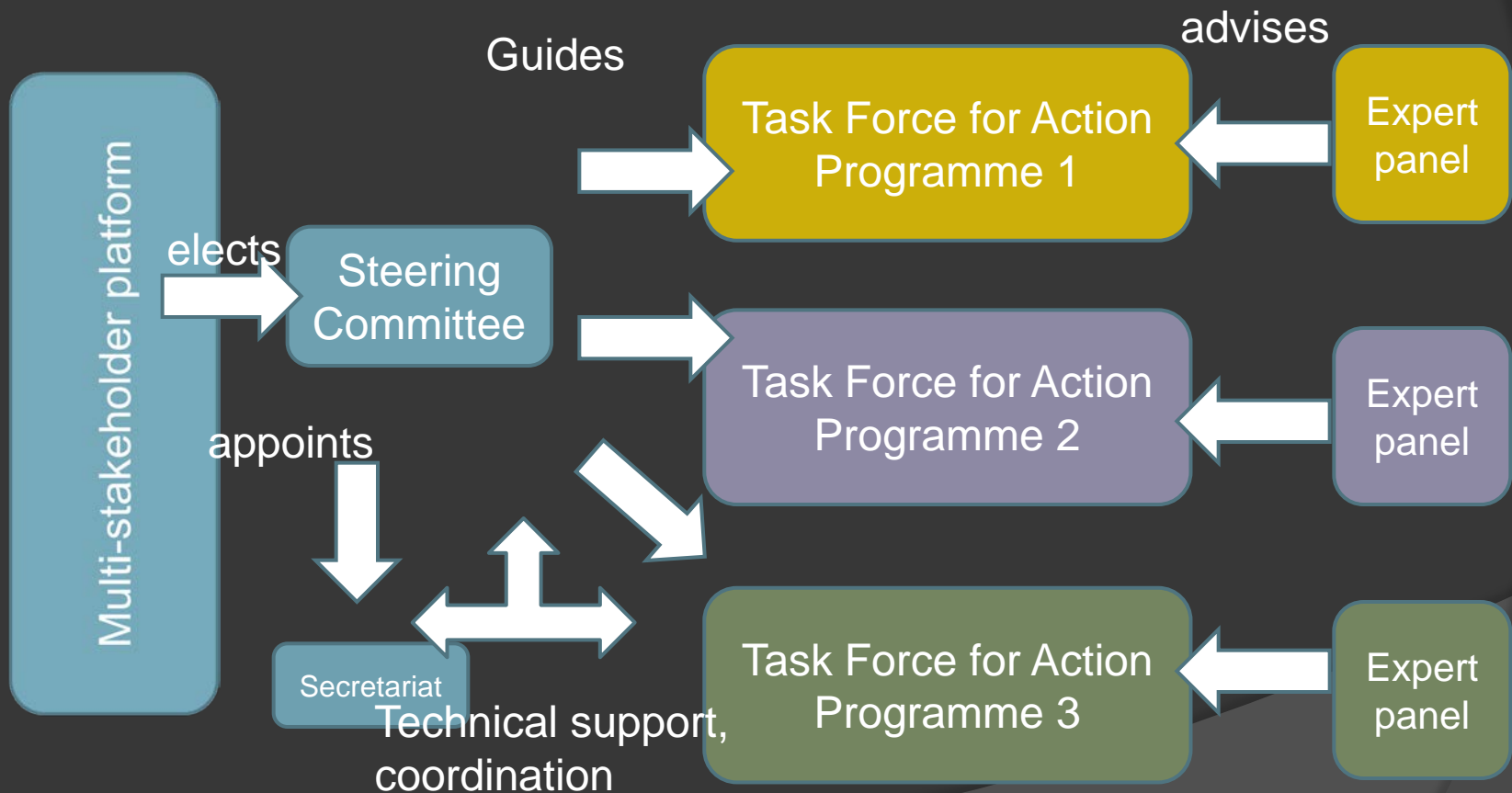
Activities

Information, assessments, R&D, capacity building, piloting, awareness building – by different stakeholders, based on comparative advantage

# Different stakeholders are good at different things

stakeholder	information	assessment	Capacity building	Piloting	awareness
Private sector	•	•	●	●	•
NGOs/CSOs	•	•			●
governments	•	•	●	•	●
academia	•	●	•	•	
Intern. org	●	•	•	•	•

# A tentative structure for the Agenda of Action



# FAO and CoAG

- CoAG asked FAO to consult broadly with stakeholders on issues that may require inter-governmental attention
- FAO will report back in May 2012 and seek approval of:
  - Multi-stakeholder engagement
  - Thematic focus to be on natural resources and action programmes
  - Future role of CoAG in this process

# Moving to a New Narrative

- ① The livestock sector will grow but that growth will need to be “green”
- ② The livestock sector offers great opportunities for better resource management and development
- ③ Social and health objectives can be aligned
- ④ We can do this jointly – collective action

# Thank you



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