



GLOBAL AGENDA OF ACTION
IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



FOCUS AREA 1: CLOSING THE EFFICIENCY GAP

Recap and progress update

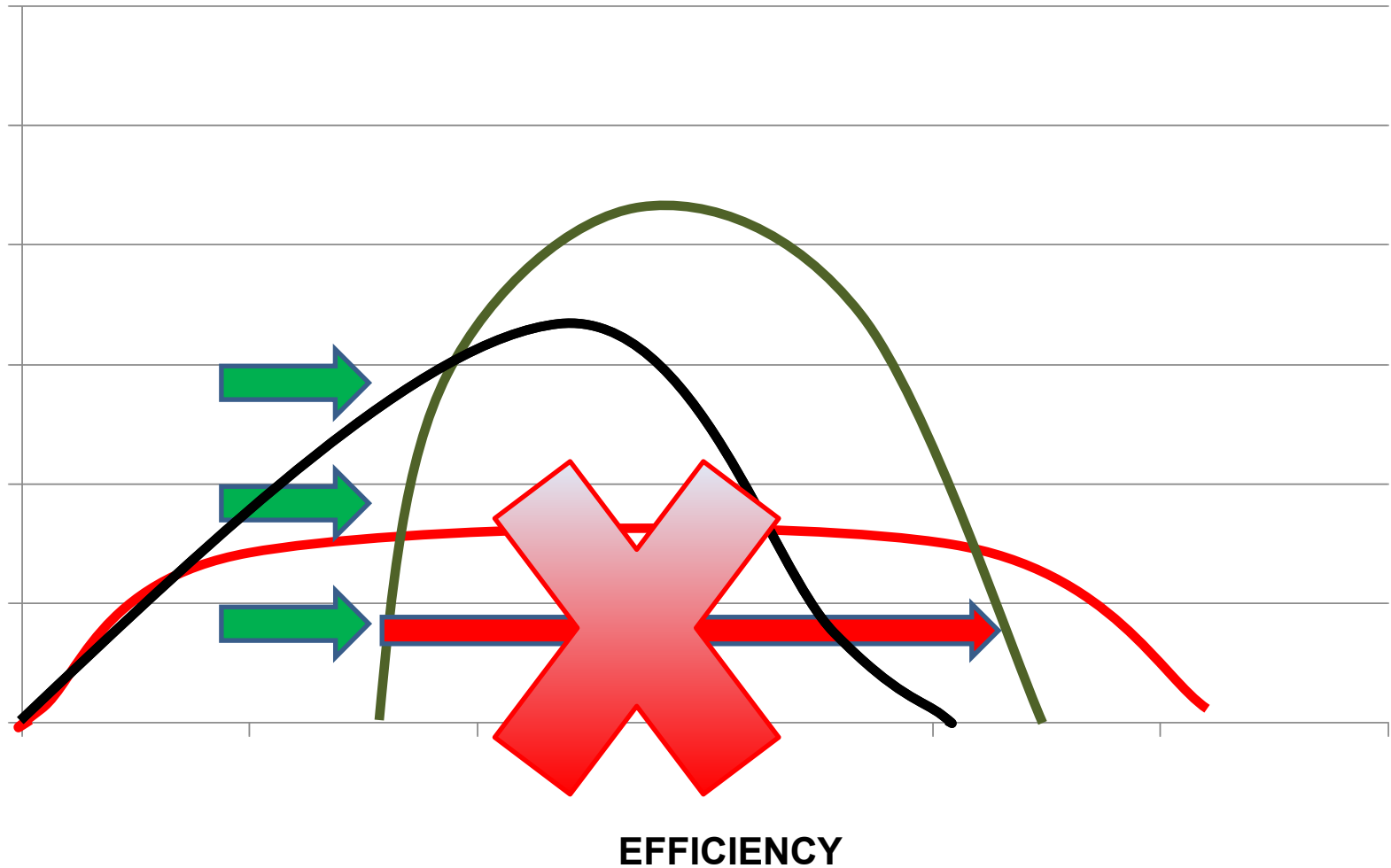
FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVES

- To increase natural resource use efficiency in the livestock sector;
- To achieve economic, social and environmental benefits through the transfer and adaptation of available technologies that reduces the efficiency gap in the use of resources across the commodity chains;
- To develop analytical capacity on the use of natural resources, assess potential efficiency gains and identify best approaches to close the gap



FOCUS AREA OBJECTIVES

REDUCING THE GAP



PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Livestock = Significant “user of”/”impact on” natural resources
 - 3.73 billion hectares (30% of emerged land)
 - 8% of fresh water
 - GHG emissions
 - Air and water pollution
- To feed an increased population while reducing waste and pollution, a significant increase in the level of output per unit of natural resource used (water, land, feed, phosphorus, etc.) is necessary.



ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- Large differences exist on practices and technology impacting on the use of natural resources among commodities, regions and production systems.
- These differences are reflective of biophysical conditions such as soil, water availability, climate as well as institutional, economic and political conditions which may constrain the access to knowledge, investment and the adoption of available technology.
- A better understanding of the resource use and resource constraints in the livestock sector must be achieved
- A framework to assess natural resource use efficiency across multiple resources must be developed through a cooperative and consensual approach



CURRENT STATUS

- It is generally agreed that definitions and boundaries must be established to define and measure natural resource use efficiency. Such measurement should focus on the direction of change as a means to assist in the identification of possible improvements.
- It was also agreed (April 2012, Rome) that the measurement of the gap should first be applied within production system (vs. comparing between them) and focus on the “feed to farm gate” operations.



CURRENT STATUS

- It was also agreed to use the metrics and methods to measure natural resource use efficiency currently being developed by the “Partnership on the environmental benchmarking of livestock supply chains” as well as from other initiatives.
- It was agreed to carry out scoping work necessary to describe, illustrate and quantify the efficiency gaps, building on the work of several organizations addressing this area.



THE FOCUS AREA IN PRACTICE - ACTIVITIES

CONSULT AND NETWORK

- Facilitate the exchange of information through the establishment of knowledge and dialogue platforms
- Encourage the establishment of public-private partnerships active in the transfer and adaptation of technology
- Establish and facilitate a network of reference research centers and industry experts working on resources use efficiency analysis
- Offer a framework for consultation and negotiation on sector-specific guidelines and methods for measuring environmental performance



THE FOCUS AREA IN PRACTICE - ACTIVITIES

ANALYSE AND INFORM

1. Global and regional level analysis

- More quantification and analytical work are necessary on resource use, identification of best practices, technology application, policy incentives and institutional improvements

Potential Activities:

- Defining efficiency profiles of key livestock production sectors and supply chains to target intervention
- Assess the type of interventions that best contribute to closing the efficiency gap
- Analyse links between “natural resources” use efficiency and “human-made resources” (e.g. labour, feed, capital) to assess competitiveness and environmental impact



THE FOCUS AREA IN PRACTICE - ACTIVITIES

ANALYSE AND INFORM

2. In-depth case studies

- In-depth analysis of management practices in key livestock systems to formulate recommendations for efficiency improvements at farm and policy levels, including cost-benefit assessments.
- Data collection to be achieved through farm-level questionnaires in targeted countries on cropping, feeding, animal husbandry and manure management; and through bio-physical sampling and analysis (e.g. nutrient in feed, manure, etc.)



THE FOCUS AREA IN PRACTICE - ACTIVITIES

GUIDE AND PILOT

Develop pilot projects in areas where there are:

- Acute natural resource use constraints
- Significant efficiency gap among producers
- Sufficient institutional capacity and technical expertise to support the interventions





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THANK YOU

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