

8 October – 11:00 – Thematic working groups - To discuss: Issues, knowledge gaps and institutional voids- What the Agenda can do, where should the Agenda focus to add value?

Towards sustainable livestock

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NOTE: there are overlaps with existing focus areas, some issues are cross cutting

Thematic area: Global food security and health

<i>Broad principles of sustainability</i>	<i>BIG Issues</i>	<i>Gaps in Knowledge</i>	<i>Institutional Gaps</i>	<i>Where should the Agenda focus?</i>
Increase efficiency	Enough food -Quantity: animal health and welfare	Efficient production	Extension Credit Risk management Results to farmer Messaging	Integrated – human-animal-ecosystem Communicate: nuancing messages: diversity of livestock and food security Value chain approach
Enhance livelihoods and human well-being	Nutrition - Balanced diet	Cultural	Messaging Education on diet	Communicate with global players in human nutrition to strengthen the role of livestock in the global narrative – the positive/best practise Assembling evidence base for this – what has been done, what could be taken to scale
Protect resources	Quality of food - Food safety	Value chain Critical control intervention points	Public health Knowledge Risk mitigation	Connect with food producers AND processors AND consumers – both large scale and small scale (value chain...)

Increase resilience	Quality of food - AMR	Evidence?	Regulations...no controls (vet) Monitoring and implementation	Sharing best practises Evidence and awareness-raising
Improve governance	Zoonoses	Emerging infectious diseases Surveillance Food borne diseases Pathogens biosecurity	One health uptake (early!) biosecurity	Biosecurity for prevention at global level with implementation at local level
	Market (access to goods and services also output markets)			Engagement with private sector – small and large (including processors) Solutions to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of the whole VC and for all actors....
	Cross cutting issues.....		Knowledge to the right person in the right form Messaging	Knowledge – offer solutions to global issues? Provision of evidence for food security and health sustainability issues. Sharing best practices – from local knowledge

Big issues

What do we mean about health in this context? Human?

- Nutrition
- Zoonoses
- AMR

Not only human – animal health also plays a part – because losses due to endemic diseases will limit nutrition and livelihoods.

To increase efficiency and create food security:

- GMO – science is there to produce more with less.
- Trade. Barriers to trade around the world. Needs global and multilateral response.

How can we ensure that research gets into the hands of farmers. All the science is important but there is a gap of a long term strategy and technical assistance that producers receive.

Data is plentiful worldwide, farmers or governments – may think that data can get disseminated worldwide....

Conceptualisation ...food sovereignty...big difference between this and agricultural policies....decisions on what is produced, how and where. Issue of biodiversity, environmental equity of several species..... To provide as far as food sovereignty is concerned... we need to work on this fundamental aspect to achieve real sustainable development. Promote institutional environments – we have a lot of experience to contribute

Needed – implementation. Lots of data, need to put into practise all the studies we have. We have good baselines on case studies worldwide. Such as those silvopastoral models shown. One health concept – is not separate – it also points to increased quality of livelihoods. Based on the models we have we need to take a wider perspective that also includes policies.

International finance (private sector) – surprised about the knowledge in the room but also no one touches on market issues. This is important for food security.

Animal health specifically in Colombia where there is a free trade agreement but we cannot export because of animal health. It's a weakness that there is a lot of research but it does not reach to producers.

Importer of embryos and semen....improved genetics....prog in Uruguay to implant 3000 embryos. Including sexed embryos. Trade and genetics

Policies – private side? What are inefficiencies?

Rural population is aging – how can a new generation be prepared, tech assistance,

Commercialisation – consumers – global trade agreements sometimes ignore the consumers. Ec and Brazil – animal welfare....could be considered... agenda to consider consumers and trade agreements and corporate engagement. Issues of scale? Regarding the smallholder? Businesses often driven by big producers. How can agenda be realistic and focus on livelihoods and small producers.

AMR – if this expands, AMs will not be available in the sector. Agenda could provide evidence or best practices...eg Sweden stopped Antibiotics in 1980s – good data.

Two (or more) paths – large cooperations, smallholder and developed/undeveloped countries. Global agenda – needs to look at big picture.

Global demand for food. Important point is quality of product because that impacts on health of the consumers. This will decrease disease transmission too.

Concern – excessive use of medications for animal health. Needs to be studied in depth. May be work more with natural treatments.

Food security – is it food safety? Producers/vets are lazy in tackling the issue at the root. If AMs taken out those that survive they will be the ones we want to keep.

Food security – is the SOIL. We have to recover soil – many lands are degraded. Land recovery /reclamation is important for people and animals. NR is in another group.

Focus.....livestock role – nutrition security in most cases – its not usually a calorie issue its nutritional value.

Food security – the production of enough. And don't forget that many livestock are raised using resources that people cant eat.

Waste needs to be considered as well.....

Need to be more efficient in production – best practices....environmental, one health, produce in a better way.....

Diversification... systems that are adapted to local.... Supports risk management....climate change....transfer knowledge – for each geography – how can this be incorporated into these production systems....?

Agree with approach – animal products being much more demanded....insist on value chain approach..... supporting small producers had advantages of traceability.

From social movements – access to food (nothing to do with production); many documents cover the role of small farmers as the providers of good products and good prices and support local development and markets (also niche markets).

Big issues: science, information, policies, generational issues, financing. Instead of conservation we have to talk about policy of financing. Some big and institutional gaps eg IFC.....we run into barriers. We have to show IFC that silvopastoral is feasible and will yield results/money.

No one has enough money to do everything! We all have to look for financing. That is to do with governance and how we use the money we do receive and if we are efficient in the use of such resources. What can the agenda do with financing?

One health – healthy environment produces healthy animals and people.....

Issues of governance and access to services..... what about financing?

For health and food security what services do we need? What does the agenda need to do? Technical assistance? Extension? Use of local as well as new knowledge.

Access to goods and services – what should the agenda address? How can solutions that are available be translated into implementation? Dissemination of information? Successful small farm results needs to be shared – GA can be that vehicle to help sharing knowledge globally. Farmers more ready to try new things if they have seen it work somewhere else. Dissemination on the ground would be for each country and the relevant organisations to bring this to their respective constituents.

We need to articulate between institutions and say who should do what. Efforts are underway but we don't know how its organised and who is doing what. Transfer the knowledge to small producers.

Silvopastoral systems. Sanitary and phytosanitary standards. In Columbia – farming- forestry-fisheries-financing – how can they be integrated? Credit line launched in Colombia....but its not demanded. They are scared of the market issues. Governance is an issues. Market and consumer capacity.

SPS – livestock/feed – its ministry of agriculture (or livestock in some countries). In many cases there is little investment in vet services to be able to comply with SPS – its thus a tremendous gap.

Biosecurity – less need for AMs? Does it fit? This is an aspect to consider....

Resilience?

One generic aspect to include – present best practices in controversial issues that can be shared. Then individual members – countries or institutions can use/take these on in an appropriate way. Especially this is important for some of these controversial areas.

