

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

Resources and Climate Work Group 3

Facilitator:
Rapporteur:

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Thematic area:

<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 “Produce 70 % more food by keeping the planet alive”	Reduce emissions, all Competition between human and animal feed Grassland to sylvopastoral systems Needs a holistic approach Integrated farming systems crop livestock Involvement of endusers Elephant in the room is GMO Too many top down approaches	Avoiding panacea No one size fits all Involvement of endusers Lifecycle perspective Efficiency in terms of what and at what level? Systems of measuring efficiency What are the hurdles for efficiency? What is our aim? Harmonisation of methods Transfer of knowledge Private sector involvement	Transfer of knowledge Education Capacity building in institutions Linking policies, Research – producer linkages Lack of institutional capacities to implement, scale up innovative Top down approaches versus bottom up approaches PES, pricing for efficiency gains	Capacity building of institutions Powerful facilitating role in favour of bottom up approaches Promoting sylvopastoral systems where they work, incl. Biodiversity, etc. Promotion of private sector involvement Appropriate extension tools Catalyst for practice change Increase visibility of livestock at the political level Invite policy decision makers to visit successful examples of practice change including top researcher

<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>
Enhance livelihoods and human well-being	Ecosystem services Products and access to markets Human health Coherence between production system and need of the market Service to the producers, access to basic services Urban farming Access to and pricing of inputs (water, etc.)	Social impact analysis Lack of competitive technologies Knowledge on climate change is low, producers, consumer, general public	Ignorance of needs of rural livestock keepers by the institutions Platforms for producers to understand the global issues MSPs at regional levels	Highlighting the values of e.g. pastoral systems (all systems) Linking best practices to regulators, legislators, researchers, etc. Specific MSPs at regional, national and sub-national levels Rise awareness on climate issues
Protect resources	Lack of plant material, native species Land grabbing, government policies, classification of land Land degradation Protect the genetic diversity Protecting resource in view of a 70 % increase of production	Linking production practices to land degradation, mainly at the micro level. Protecting local knowledge and protect it. Build on it	Livestock excluded from land policies, no comprehensive livestock policies (India)	Policy dialogue Highlight the shortcomings and promote research on land degradation and the prevention thereof Promote the protection of genetic diversity Highlight best management practices, agro-climatic area specific Encourage the adaptation and adoption at local level Protecting local knowledge

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Increase resilience	<p>Small livestock keepers, issue of food security., ability to cope with change Creation of markets and creation of services. Risk management Increase of vulnerability through intensification</p> <p>Intensification leads to a narrower range of products, based on market pull.</p> <p>Value chains no longer fit for diversified production</p>	<p>Potential of e.g. sylvo-pastoral systems in preventing damages by storms. No knowledge of the value, cost of Risk management Impact of intensification at the smallholder level.</p>	<p>Legislative frameworks are not promoted for small holders. No market for ESS payments Risk management</p> <p>Value chains no longer fit for diversified production.</p> <p>Get the institution ready to transfer the research issues to the producers</p>	<p>Facilitate the dialogue, promote legislative framework adoption Pilot market based incentives. Promote the idea of risk management.</p> <p>Launch a working group to facilitate the issue with the private sector.</p> <p>Highlight, focus on production systems the reduce external inputs, e.g. sylvo-pastoral systems</p> <p>Making climate science accessible to the producers at the local level</p> <p>Catalyst for the transfer of research result to the producers</p>

<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>
Improve governance	<p>Inappropriate legislations, not science based</p> <p>Piece meal approach</p> <p>Lack of regional based analysis</p> <p>Land tenure</p> <p>Lack of recognition of communal practices</p> <p>Reduce dependence on systems that depend too much on agrochemical</p> <p>labelling of sustainably produced products</p>	<p>Improve knowledge sharing</p> <p>Policy makers are not aware of the improved systems</p>	<p>Lack of coordination at the institutional levels</p> <p>Regional based analyzis are lacking.</p> <p>Even if available land tenure legislation are not implemented</p>	<p>Enlighten the public including the politicians.</p> <p>Fight the piece meal approach</p> <p>Encourage the creation of regional MSPs</p> <p>Recognition of efficiency of pastoral systems</p> <p>Catalyst for knowledge sharing</p> <p>Monitoring systems, large scale land use change monitoring</p> <p>Promote the scaling up of sustainable systems</p>

Working Group Resources and Climate Part II // Ted Haney

Principles of Sustainability	Agenda focus	Specific action areas	Responsibilities (who)	Next steps , Strategy (how)
Increase efficiency “Produce 70 % more food by keeping the planet alive”	Capacity building of institutions Powerful facilitating role in favour of bottom up approaches Promoting agro-ecological systems, incl. Agroforestry, etc. Promotion of private sector involvement Appropriate extension tools Catalyst for practice change Invite policy decision makers to visit successful examples of practice change including top researcher	Identify the agro-ecological sub-zones where specific actions are appropriate	FA 2 Pastoralists and private sector clusters	Identify appropriate systems and interventions in specific agro-ecological zones,
		Conserve existing best practices and protect them	GASL	Explore producer cluster (IMS, IDF, IPC, IFIF, etc.)
			FA2 / FA1	Catalogue existing best practices , (“grassland kiosk”) and identify trajectories for change
			GASL	More involvement of GASL in LEAP
			GASL, Value chain partners, regulators	Pilot appropriate adaptation and adoption of agro-ecological solutions
	Increase visibility of livestock at the political level	Promote livestock in the most positive light	GASL	Create a common message

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Enhance livelihoods and human well-being	<p>Highlighting the values of e.g. pastoral systems (all systems) Linking best practices to regulators, legislators, researchers, etc. Specific MSPs at regional, national and sub-national levels</p> <p>Rise awareness on climate issues</p>	<p>Expand the scope of LEAP measurement, methods for social, economic, and animal welfare issues</p> <p>Specific efforts to include case studies from poor areas and vulnerable producers</p>	<p>GASL / LEAP an members of them</p> <p>Donors / CG centers, pastoralist cluster</p>	<p>SC meeting, 11.10.2014</p> <p>Expand GLEAM matrix to reflect social, animal welfare, economic, and expanded environmental issues (biodiversity)</p> <p>To be part of practice change kiosk</p>

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Protect and <u>enhance</u> Resources	Policy dialogue Highlight the shortcomings and promote research on land degradation and the prevention thereof Promote the protection of genetic diversity Highlight best management practices, agro-climatic area specific Encourage the adaptation and adoption at local level Protecting local knowledge	Value chain and nutrient cycle approach to resource protection (incl. food waste, water, transportation and rangeland issues, etc.). Specific market approaches such as PES.	FA 1, FA2, FA3, GASL	Assessment of efficiency (broad concept), within the context of foresight and planetary boundaries.
		Optimization of enhanced LEAP associated with long term production (50 years) trajectories	LEAP, GASL, GLEAM	Joint framing exercise.
		Assess and recommend policy options in support of GASL-goals	FA 4	FA 4 Integration of FA1-3 outputs, analysis and policy

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Increase Resilience	<p>Facilitate the dialogue, promote legislative framework adoption Pilot market based incentives. Promote the idea of risk management.</p> <p>Launch a working group to facilitate the issue with the private sector.</p> <p>Highlight, focus on production systems the reduce external inputs, e.g. sylvo-pastoral systems</p> <p>Making climate science accessible to the producers at the local level</p> <p>Catalyst for the transfer of research result to the producers</p>	Catalogue of effective policy frameworks for resilient practices.	<p>FA4, producers cluster</p> <p>FA4</p>	<p>Establish the kiosk on effective policy frameworks</p> <p>Launch a working group to facilitate the issue with the private sector.</p>

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Improve Governance	<p>Enlighten the public including the politicians.</p> <p>Fight the piece meal approach</p> <p>Encourage the creation of regional MSPs</p> <p>Recognition of efficiency of pastoral systems</p> <p>Catalyst for knowledge sharing</p> <p>Monitoring systems, large scale land use change monitoring</p> <p>Promote the scaling up of sustainable systems</p>	<p>Mapping capacity gaps</p> <p>Capacity building efforts in support of practice change</p> <p>Value chain profitability to be reflected in all activities</p> <p>Ensure coherence across the entire GASL</p>	<p>GASL</p> <p>Producers cluster</p> <p>FA4</p>	<p>Create FA 4: Integration and Policy Focus Area. Develop Terms of Reference for FA4</p>