Livestock and the SDGs: review of main linkages

1. No poverty
   - Many rural poor rely on livestock
   - Livestock provide 3 major pathways out of poverty: (1) securing assets, (2) improving productivity and (3) increasing market participation

2. Zero hunger
   - Food (energy and high value protein)
   - Fertilizer for crop production
   - Income

3. Good health & well being
   - Essential micronutrients, especially for children, women and the elderly
   - Majority of animal diseases could cause human pandemics
   - Use of antimicrobial expected to rise in livestock
   - Diseases limit livestock productivity

4. Quality education
   - A healthy diet is key to learning capacities (e.g. school milk programs)
   - Livestock provides income which supports education

5. Gender equality
   - Majority of poor livestock keepers are women, especially with small ruminants and poultry
   - Women have less access to resources (land, capital and services)

6. Clean water & sanitation
   - Livestock use large amount of water
   - They are a source of water pollution (e.g. nitrates)
   - Water contaminated by livestock causes hygiene problems
   - Livestock can contribute to protect water quality (grazing)

7. Affordable & clean energy
   - Livestock are an energy sink and source
   - Recycling animal manure (e.g. biogas) provides an alternative to fossil fuels or wood

8. Decent work & economic growth
   - 40% of agricultural GDP is provided by livestock
   - The sector is growing at a fast rate
   - High rate of child labour and occupational hazards

9. Industry, Innovation & infrastructure
   - Many people depend on livestock, including from jobs provided in the value chain (feed, processing, retailing)
   - Small scale livestock keepers lack market access and inclusion

10. Reduced inequalities
    - Livestock are a source of income, create employment opportunities and provide market participation to poor rural households

11. Sustainable cities & communities
    - Hundreds of million of people in cities keep livestock
    - Benefits for food security, nutrition, jobs creation
    - Potential threat to health and sanitation
    - Supports rural-urban linkages

12. Responsible consumption & production
    - Wastes and losses along livestock supply chains are high
    - Rebalancing diets and the share of animal products can contribute to sustainability and health

13. Climate action
    - Poor livestock keepers are among the most vulnerable to climate change
    - Livestock are responsible for a significant share of GHG emissions but have a large mitigation potential, through reduction of emissions intensity and soil carbon sequestration

14. Life below water
    - Livestock use large amounts of fishmeal, contributing to overexploitation of marine resources and loss of biodiversity
    - Manure discharge can lead to eutrophication and hypoxic water conditions

15. Life on land
    - The major part of land is used for livestock
    - Livestock interacts with biodiversity through impacts on habitats, LUC, water & soil pollution, grassland species etc.
    - Domestic animals are part of biodiversity

16. Peace, justice & strong institutions
    - Numerous conflicts in areas where access to land creates tensions between communities (e.g. pastoralists)
    - Livestock can also be a threat to biosecurity

17. Partnership for the goals
    - Stakeholders of the livestock sector have come together to form the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and recognize the UN SDGs in their strategy