



GLOBAL AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK



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8th MSP meeting Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 11-15.06.2018

Selected highlights of the technical discussions, 12-13 June 2018

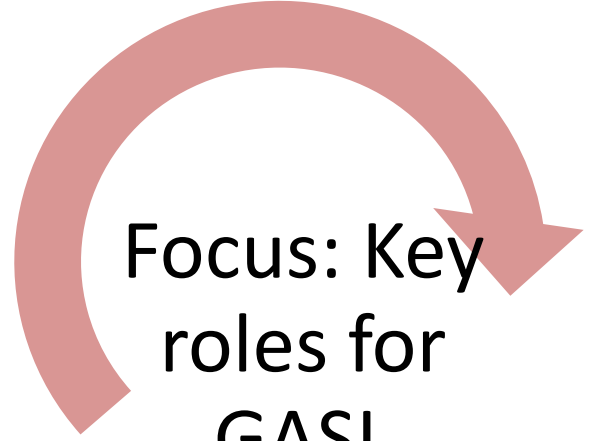
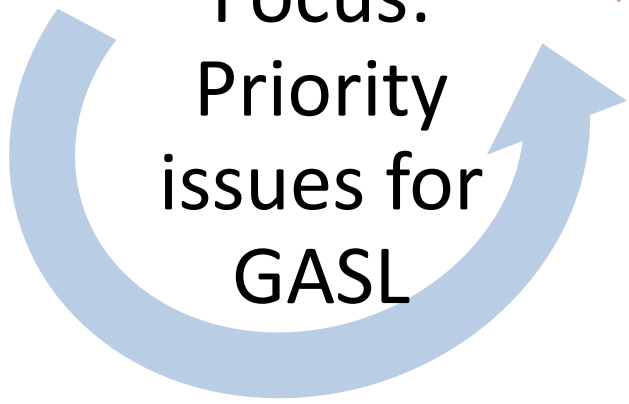
Ulaanbaatar, 8th MSP Meeting
11-15 June, 2018



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS





LIVESTOCK AGENDA IS ON THE MOVE – MAJOR
OPPORTUNITIES FOR GASL AND ITS MEMBERS/PARTNERS



Climate change negotiations

- At global level, Koronivia joint work on agriculture (at COP23) calls for inputs to address issues related to agriculture, including issues related to livestock.
- At national level, 58% (80) of 165 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce emissions under the Paris Agreement include livestock:
- So opportunities for GASL partners to engage at different levels.



GFFA ministers

Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (69 Ministers of Ag) in January 2018 calls on:

- FAO, OIE and ILRI to collaboratively promote sustainable, responsible and efficient livestock production systems, and to develop good practices, based on integrated assessments, intergovernmental processes and multi-stakeholder consultations;
- calls upon them to identify knowledge gaps, to initiate respective research and to make knowledge available to farmers and the public;
- encourages them to include other relevant actors such as the (...) Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL)
- and to report to the GFFA Ministers [reporting mechanism not defined]



FOCUS: PRIORITY ISSUES FOR GASL



Priority issues were generally accepted for GASL

Food and
nutrition security



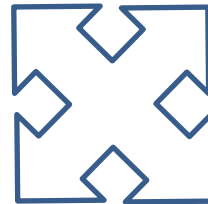
Health and
animal welfare



Livelihoods and
economic growth



Climate and
natural resource use



Food and Nutrition Security

Big challenges

- Overcoming the breakdown in trust between consumers and the livestock sector
- Adapting to changing consumer information-seeking behavior: millennials want to discover the truth by themselves ...
- Produce better quality products by overcoming technical constraints: access to water, good genetics, good health, access to land ...
- Food quality and safety across the whole value chain

Food and
nutrition security



Food and Nutrition Security

Promising solutions

- Trust building with consumers: focus on the right messaging; avoid PR
- Strong messages, well-compiled and communicated, to counter negative messages
- Place evidence where millennials are looking;
- Better animals, better practices, better technologies

Food and
nutrition security



Food and Nutrition Security

Priority areas for GASL

- Animal-source foods nutritional value
- Animal-source foods and balanced diets
- Livestock role in sustainable and safe food systems
- Access and availability across the value chain

Food and
nutrition security



Livelihoods and Economic Growth

Big challenges

- Bringing resource-poor, poorest and smallholders into formal sector markets and value chains
- Under-appreciation and under-valuing of women and livestock roles
- Give private sector conducive environment to act in
- Achieve growth with sustainability

Livelihoods and
economic growth



Livelihoods and Economic Growth

Promising solutions

- Many simple interventions, practices and experiences are available, which need to be scaled
- Bring gender into the main agenda; Capacitate women, giving women the tools available
- Involve the private sector
- Harmonise donor community for investment in the livestock sector

Livelihoods and
economic growth



Livelihoods and Economic Growth

Priority areas for GASL

- Smallholders left behind
- Overgrazing
- Structural change in pastoralism
- Insufficient income
- Succession

Livelihoods and
economic growth



Animal Health and Welfare

Big challenges

- Access to good quality veterinary and disease management services
- Moving from reactive to proactive health management and planning
- Mobilizing public investment for transboundary diseases

Health and
animal welfare



Animal Health and Welfare

Promising solutions

- Better narratives – we are better managing animals, not exploiting them; Animal health and animal welfare are closely linked and they are linked to sustainability. Healthy animals require less water and emit less GHG per kilogram product.
- Adopt frameworks that guide us to a ‘one step at a time’ adaptive approach
- Look beyond diseases: Much good health comes from good animal management

Health and
animal welfare



Animal Health and Welfare

Priority areas for GASL

- Livestock diseases – transboundary, zoonotic, endemic and production, economics of
- Animal health services quality, access and coordination
- Livestock associated AMR
- Animal welfare

Health and
animal welfare



Climate Change and Natural Resource Use

Big challenges

- Overgrazing, carrying capacity overload, land degradation
- To obtain accurate reliable emission factors for developing countries livestock systems
- To properly value livestock systems – social, environmental, landscape, etc.
- Devising sustainable futures for nomad communities

Climate and
natural resource use



Climate Change and Natural Resource Use

Promising solutions

- Make the case for multiple roles of nomads: Not just as ‘keepers’ and ‘herders’, but as environmental service providers.
- Attract consumers: ‘sustainable nomad’ branding?
- Develop quality as well as quantity incentives for herders, so they have fewer, better, less-damaging (to environment) animals
- Increase adaptive capacities of communities and adopt improved NRM/land management practices
- Improve animal production efficiency to reduce emissions
- Develop ‘whole rangeland/grassland’ models of missions/sequestration to show they are in balance

Climate and
natural resource use



Climate Change and Natural Resource Use

Priority areas for GASL

Global Level: Greater focus on regional issues and context

- Guidance, methodology, data, reference for sustainability assessment
- Close the fluxes of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus
- Integrated assessment considering the reality of different stakeholders and scales of production

Landscape Level: Database of livestock, water information and best practices at country level

- Improved water management and provision
- Herd size and grazing management to avoid pasture degradation
- Legal frameworks or government institutions for sustainable use of land in common property ownership

Animal Level: Bring science together; tools; knowledge

- Quantify impact of animals on climate and climate on animals, and how to manage and adapt accordingly.
- How to appreciate the trade-offs
- Help farmers reduce risk and maximise opportunities

Climate and
natural resource use



Priority issues, what participants liked from the workshop reports (quickly identified in plenary)

- Recognizing the contributions of women pastoralists
- Reaching millennials
- Using the ecosystems approach
- Call for different standards to allow smallholders to enter 'formal' markets
- Focus on multifunctionality of systems
- Putting pastoralists at the centre of discussion
- Framework of triangles from the livelihoods group – and going beyond this to action



FOCUS: KEY ROLES IDENTIFIED FOR GASL



Initial value propositions for GASL

GASL connects all livestock stakeholders to deliver sustainable food and nutrition solutions through sustainable livestock.

GASL ensures the livestock sector globally, regionally, nationally and locally responds to increased demand, and supports balanced, healthy diets.

GASL as a multi-stakeholder platform is ideally placed to advocate a common understanding across stakeholders on key issues related to Animal Health and Welfare and their interconnectedness to improve productivity



GASL core roles

- Facilitates dialogue
- Generates evidence
- Supports the adoption of good practices and conducive policies



What GASL offers/brings (1)

- Multi-stakeholder nature and convening roles
- Helps to find and communicate the good solutions
- Generates and brings robust evidence and tools
- Fosters open discussion
- Encourages exchange of experiences on best practices
- Helps to reach consensus on sustainability in the livestock sector
- Connects evidence from different production systems, learning from each other, engage with governments, share findings, experiences and evidence between countries



What GASL offers/brings (2)

- Analyses problems, suggests solutions, disseminates results and evidence
- Engages with international and regional communities through meetings
- Shares practices from mixed stakeholders: NGO, industry, science.
Sometimes we should talk with one voice but also, we need not make all interactions through GASL. Members have many networks.
- Convenes expertise and interests
- Connects to high level processes and fora



Roles for GASL, what participants liked from the workshop reports (quickly identified in plenary)

- GASL offers investors a great opportunity to meet, partner, discuss with private sector, centres of excellence – this is unique
- It offers opportunities for collaboration and interaction and getting tools that others can access and use
- **BUT**
- Use the power of the members and their networks
- Don't duplicate efforts
- Take advantage of contrasting situations where GASL members are - diversity



NEXT STEPS



Continue to implement Action plan 2016 -2018

- Report on MSP in Mongolia
- Side events at COAG and possibly CFS
- FAO independent evaluation: Discuss results in Guiding Group in October. Consequences for the Action Plan 2019 -2021
- Intensive fund raising activities
- Focus on internal and external communication
- Develop and approve Action Plan 2019-2021
- Decide on 9th MSP venue 2019



Develop and approve Action plan 2016 -2018

- Discuss zero draft in Guiding Group 15 June 2018
- Decide on priority areas
- Decide on the process to further develop the Action Plan
- Incorporate the results of the 8th MSP in Mongolia
- Incorporate results of FAO independent evaluation
- Source the funds to finance the Action Plan



A lot of very valuable inputs !



Thank you !