Progress Report 2021

1 April 2022
01. Preface

Like 2020, 2021 demanded much flexibility, resilience, and responsiveness as individuals and organizations, in our homes, workplaces and as the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL). Nevertheless, the pandemic brought the world together around major development issues in unprecedented ways, and we are pleased GASL and many of its members have been able to engage to bring sustainable livestock to the fore. The United Nations Food Systems Summit (FSS), the Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 and the Nutrition for Growth being among many such opportunities.

Some highlights for GASL during 2021 include:

- Co-hosting a FSS Independent Dialogue Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems. The dialogue report was one of four highlighted in the synthesis of over 100 dialogues prepared for the pre-Summit.
- Advancing a Theory of Change (TOC) for GASL that informed the development of a new action plan for the period 2022 – 2024.
- Holding ten virtual regional Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) meetings and a virtual global MSP meeting during May-June, with over 425 participants. The MSP meetings also contributed inputs towards the new action plan.
- Participating in the 2021 European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP) Meeting, Scientific Solutions to Different Demands on the Livestock Sector, Davos, Switzerland.
- Hosting four webinars by its Action Networks during the year within the virtual world facilitating excellent and global participation.
- In 2021 we welcomed 5 new members, bringing the total to 120.

As we move into 2022, we will all need to continue to navigate the constantly evolving epidemiological situation with flexibility and pragmatism. GASL will begin implementation of its new 2022-2024 Action Plan this year and with the continued support of every donor, partner and stakeholder, will aim to build on the ‘power’ of GASL’s multi-stakeholder partnership processes to embrace change, harness diversity, connecting stakeholders to make the ‘whole bigger than the sum of its parts’ thereby contributing to its vision: By 2030 sustainable, inclusive, resilient and diverse livestock systems across the world contribute significantly to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN Agenda 2030 and are integral to sustainable food systems.

The 2022-2024 action plan aims to achieve three overarching outcomes:

1. Evidence and practice change for more sustainable food systems.
2. Dialogue between livestock and non-livestock stakeholders to formulate joint actions towards more sustainable livestock systems leaving no one behind.
3. Policy change triggered by public and private decision makers using robust scientific evidence available through GASL towards more sustainable livestock systems.
A TOC underpins these outcomes, and is framed around spheres of control, influence and interest to prioritise and measure actions and progress. Indeed, one of our early tasks this year, will be to ensure we have a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress against the theory of change, and to support review and adjustment of actions including those that foster engagement with other stakeholders including the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) Sub-Committee on Livestock (SCL), the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), as well as with consumers and producers. We will also identify opportunities to continue to engage in global development – COP27, the emerging national food systems transformation pathways and supporting coalitions among others.

Finally, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of GASL in 2021 and lamented that the pandemic precluded us from sharing in-person that celebration in Switzerland as originally planned – where initial discussions that sparked the idea of GASL took place.

Nevertheless, it is opportune to thank Switzerland as the major GASL supporter during the last ten years through the hosting, engaging and funding of all GASL dimensions. It is equally important to thank and acknowledge also the other key donors to the GASL core funds – the Netherlands, France, Ireland, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), the Global Dairy Platform (GDP) and the Confédération Nationale de l’Élevage (CNE).

Additionally, our recognition extends to the governments which hosted nine of the eleven GASL MSP meetings worldwide – Brazil, Thailand, Kenya, Canada, Colombia, Panama, Ethiopia, Mongolia and the United States of America. Dozens of valuable sponsors supported also different aspects of those meetings and many, many GASL members and partners invested considerable amounts of time, resources and energy to make these successful.

Finally, our special thanks to the hundreds of in-kind collaborators to the GASL mission, including founders, past Chairs, Guiding Group members, Cluster and Action Network contributors, the support team of GASL, and each and every participant.

As we look forward to 2022, I am confident that together we can continue to ensure that a more sustainable livestock sector will play its part in our planet’s future. I look forward to working with each and every one of you towards this end.

Shirley Tarawali
Chair, Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock
2021
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANTHRA</td>
<td>Livestock Development and Ethnoveterinary Group</td>
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<td>APO</td>
<td>Associate Professional Officer</td>
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<td>AST</td>
<td>Agenda Support Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUC</td>
<td>African Union Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU-IBAR</td>
<td>African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources</td>
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<td>AWAN</td>
<td>Animal Welfare Action Network</td>
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<td>BMGF</td>
<td>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAAS</td>
<td>Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCAC</td>
<td>Climate and Clean Air Coalition</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEG</td>
<td>Closing Efficiency Gap</td>
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<tr>
<td>GFFA</td>
<td>Global Forum on Food and Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Committee on World Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>CGIAR</td>
<td>Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIRAD</td>
<td>Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNE</td>
<td>Confédération Nationale de l’Élevage</td>
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<td>COAG</td>
<td>Committee on Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of the Parties</td>
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<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Coronavirus disease 2019</td>
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<td>DSF</td>
<td>Dairy Sustainability Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>EAAP</td>
<td>European Federation of Animal Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FOAG</td>
<td>Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture</td>
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<td>FRI</td>
<td>Fondation Rurale Interjurassienne</td>
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<td>FSS</td>
<td>Food Systems Summit</td>
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<td>GASL</td>
<td>Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Global Dairy Platform</td>
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<td>GFFA</td>
<td>Global Forum for Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas</td>
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<td>GNSPS</td>
<td>Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems</td>
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<td>GOHi</td>
<td>the Global One Health initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRSB</td>
<td>Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef</td>
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<td>HAFL</td>
<td>Haute école des sciences agronomiques, forestières et alimentaires</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
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<td>IFAD</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>IICA</td>
<td>Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture</td>
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<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>KJWA</td>
<td>Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture</td>
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<td>L4SD</td>
<td>Livestock for Social Development</td>
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<td>LAC</td>
<td>Latin America chapter</td>
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<td>LAMP</td>
<td>Livestock Antimicrobial Partnership</td>
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<td>LEAD</td>
<td>Livestock Environment and Development Initiative</td>
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<td>LEAP</td>
<td>Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership</td>
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<td>LPP</td>
<td>League for Pastoral Peoples</td>
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<td>LRG</td>
<td>Livestock Research Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>MASL</td>
<td>Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock</td>
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<td>MAPA</td>
<td>the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOFALI</td>
<td>Mongolian Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSP</td>
<td>Multi-Stakeholder Partnership</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>NLF</td>
<td>Natural Livestock Farming</td>
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<td>NSA</td>
<td>Animal Production and Health Division, FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>RVG</td>
<td>Restoring Value to Grasslands</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>Sub-Committee on Livestock</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLU</td>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOC</td>
<td>Theory of Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>UFSJ</td>
<td>Federal University of São João del-Rei</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>VSF</td>
<td>Vétérinaires Sans Frontières</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAMIP</td>
<td>World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples</td>
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03. Introduction

This report summarizes the actions, progress, challenges and achievements of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) during 2021.

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continued to affect GASL activities under the 2019 – 2021 Action Plan, but the GASL community successfully adapted to a new normal and brought forward its agenda to support multi-stakeholder priorities set for the coming years to achieve a sustainable livestock sector by 2030.

The report focuses on the main achievements of GASL in 2021 and also during its 10 years of existence. It continues with a list of events with GASL participation, publications, progress briefs of Action Networks, and the tracking of results in 2021. A chapter on finances explains the inflows, expenses, balances and fundraising endeavours and challenges, followed by an Outlook section that refers to the development of the new 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan. The report finishes with lessons learnt and recommendations to improve GASL’s performance in its new 2022-2024 operative cycle.

04. About the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL)

GASL is an international multi-stakeholder partnership (MSP) founded in 2011. Its mission is to enhance livestock stakeholders’ commitment and investment in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations’ Agenda 2030. GASL is supported and financed by both donor countries and private organizations and receives important in-kind contributions from its members. The Global Agenda Secretariat, based at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, facilitates activities, organizes meetings and disseminates information.

FIGURE 1: GASL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE
The partnership consists of 120 institutional partners including governments, members from the private sector and civil society, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), academia and research communities, and intergovernmental and multilateral organizations. One of its main assets is the diversity of its members.

The GASL Action Networks collect regional and global scientific evidence to address key livestock sustainability issues. They produce reference materials including policy briefs, research findings, good practice reports and voluntary guidelines. See Figure 1.

The United Nations’ SDGs provide important benchmarks to measure progress towards sustainable development. Livestock systems impact and contribute to all 17 SDGs, many with positive and measurable results. The opportunities for poverty alleviation, food security, health, economic growth, innovation, climate stability and social cohesion are numerous and require continuous attention.

While livestock is relevant to all SDGs, in the 2017 Addis Ababa MSP Meeting, GASL recognized 9 SDGs with special importance for the livestock sector: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and productions), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

In its 2019-2021 Action Plan, GASL adopted the 4 sustainability domains fostered by the 2018 Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin as a way to better focus its actions in support of achieving the SDGs. The domains are Food and Nutrition Security, Livelihoods and Economic Growth, Animal Health and Animal Welfare and Climate and Resource Use.
The GASL definition of livestock sustainability

“Livestock sustainability refers to production approaches that simultaneously meet long-term conditions to ensure society’s food and nutrition security, livelihoods and economic growth, animal health and animal welfare and stable climate and efficient resource use (the four livestock sustainability domains) in order to contribute to sustainable food systems”.

The original GASL narrative from 2014 explains that the natural system and its underlying biophysical processes provide environmental services that regulate key earth system processes such as climate, life including biodiversity, and water and nutrient cycling (see Figure 4 below). Likewise, the production and consumption of agricultural products and the way they are distributed (e.g. the food system) generate a set of social and economic services, including nutrition, food security, economic growth and poverty reduction, health and cultural values. They occur at various spatial scales (from local to global) and vary over time (current or future generations). Agriculture takes many diverse shapes that reflect natural resource endowments, access to markets, and cultural and development contexts. Trade-offs between human and natural systems is perhaps where most of the attention on sustainability is focused. Interactions are not necessarily zero-sum trade-offs. Innovation is key to simultaneous improvements of both the natural and human system. Industrial and urban development increasingly competes with agriculture for natural resources, in particular land, water, and energy, and adds to growing resource scarcity. Changes in climate, habitat and pathogens affect the environment, and increase risks and costs to agriculture. Growing populations and dietary change drive demand for agricultural products, not only increasing quantities, but also product diversification. Development in other sectors largely determines the social and economic services that are demanded from agriculture. Some countries, for example, rely heavily on agriculture for income, employment and growth, compared to countries with strong secondary and tertiary sectors. The need to approach the future of livestock by meeting the complex challenges of sustainable livestock production, including protection of livelihoods and social contexts, stewardship of the environment, including biodiversity, and respect for animal welfare, mean the sector, perhaps, exemplifies the challenges towards sustainability like no other sub-sector in agriculture.

**FIGURE 4: PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (FAO)**

### Natural System
- **NATURAL RESOURCES**
  - Land
  - Water
  - Genetic resources
  - Nutrients
  - Energy
- **ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**
  - Climate
  - Nutrient cycling
  - Biodiversity conservation
  - Oceans and water cycles
  - Environmental health

### Human System
- **LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS**
  - Food
  - Manure
  - Fuel
  - Draft power
  - Leather
  - Fiber
- **ECONOMIC and SOCIAL SERVICES**
  - Growth
  - Poverty reduction
  - Employment
  - Health and nutrition
  - Equity
  - Landscape
  - Political stability

### Sustainability Principles
- Manage risk and build resilience
- Develop governance and institutions
- Increase resource-use efficiency
- Protect, and enhance critical resources

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**GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK**

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05. Executive summary

HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021

1. GASL 10 year anniversary
   The Global Agenda created a special feature in this progress report to celebrate ten years of building livestock dialogue among multi stakeholder partners. The history of GASL is shown through a timeline as well as a special interview with our former chairs and the current one bringing back memories while reinforcing the importance of the Global Agenda.

2. The GASL Theory of Change towards the new Action Plan 2022-2024
   In 2021 the GASL Chair and Secretariat revised the GASL Theory of Change (TOC) to support the development of the new Action Plan 2022-2024. Starting from the TOC draft developed by GASL in 2020, the exercise better articulated the roles and deliverables of GASL, its Clusters and Action Networks.

3. GASL scoping exercise on sustainable livestock guidelines and principles
   To achieve its 2019-2021 Action Plan Output 3.2, GASL aims to develop general livestock sustainability principles, guidelines and tools. The guideline will be available as a voluntary reference for livestock stakeholders. As a preliminary effort towards the guidelines, two short reports were produced as a scoping exercise to inform GASL future activities in this area. The first report stock-takes ways in which GASL members, mainly, are producing or working with guidelines, tools and principles as mechanisms to move the livestock sector towards more sustainable goals. The second report suggests options and opportunities for GASL arising from the scoping exercise.

4. GASL Food Systems Summit (FSS) Independent Dialogue
   During the United Nations 2021 FSS, GASL co-hosted an independent virtual dialogue that took place on 18 May 2021. Sixty-two participants around the theme Embracing Change and Harnessing Diversity: the Roles of Livestock in Future Food Systems exchanged their ideas and statements and concluded that a change towards better future food systems must be embraced.

5. The Online 2021 Multi-stakeholder partnership (MSP) meetings
   GASL developed a virtual 11th Global MSP Meeting with preparatory regional components during May and June 2021. Four hundred and twenty-five participants from every region of the world representing livestock producers, the livestock industry, agricultural research, global non-profits, civil society and numerous governments, attended the online meetings to focus on the roles of livestock in sustainable and resilient food systems and with emphasis on embracing change and harnessing diversity. The theme of the event was “Embracing Change and Harnessing Diversity: The Roles of Livestock in Sustainable Food Systems”. This theme was chosen as a continuation of the discussions held in the virtual 2020 GASL MSP and a preparation for the livestock sector input into the FSS that took place in New York in September 2021.

   The meeting attendees had the opportunity to interact, learn and share experiences at the national, regional and global level through a new online platform used by GASL (The Virtual Show, https://www.thevirtual.show/), and help foster dialogue to address livestock sustainability by embracing change and harnessing diversity. Participants focused on the four global livestock sustainability domains, which guide GASL’s work:
   - food and nutrition security,
   - livelihoods and economic growth,
   - animal health and animal welfare,
   - and climate and natural resource use.

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1 Both reports are available in the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/fileadmin/templates/res_livestock/docs/2022/Scoping_report_on_the_GASL_General_Livestock_Sustainability_Guidelines__GLSG__06082021_.pdf
2 The independent dialogue’s report can be found in the following link: https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12562/
3 All meeting documents, videos and presentations can be found in the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/events/events/multi-stakeholder-meetings/11th-msp-online-7-11-june-2021/en/
6. National and regional multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives supported by the Global Agenda
After some important international meetings such as the FSS, the Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 and some internal discussions in the African Union (AU), two important proposals to create GASL Regional Chapters were presented in the November 2021 Guiding Group virtual meeting: the creation of a Latin American Chapter and an African one. Both Chapter proposals support the significant contribution livestock production has in the areas in terms of economy, socioeconomic dimensions, and environmental challenges.

In addition, GASL supported the Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (MASL), which in 2021 implemented various activities of its action plan.

7. The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)
Thanks to the collaboration of several GASL partners, and in particular to Walter Oyhantcabal, Uruguayan Climate Expert and long-term contributor to GASL, in November 2020, the KJWA accepted and posted on its website, a GASL submission that expressed its views on issues regarding agriculture and related to item 2 (e) of the KJWA roadmap. With this action, GASL members stepped up to show their commitment and willingness to collaborate to the process of Koronivia. Therefore, KJWA was in the GASL compass during 2021 because of the many relevant opportunities to contribute that exist. For example, GASL can follow up the process, become an accredited observer, participate in the upcoming COPs, send submissions for KJWA negotiations, and connect to financial bodies to offer knowledge and technical inputs related to livestock.

8. GASL Webinar series
The Global Agenda organized a series of webinars dedicated to specific topics and activities relevant to livestock and sustainability through its Action Networks and partners. The webinars addressed important topics such as animal welfare, grazing systems, resilience in the livestock sector, and livestock role in climate change.

GASL is planning forthcoming webinars that will continue to address topics that are important for the sustainability of the livestock sector, such as livestock for social development.

9. Guiding Group meetings
The Guiding Group of the Global Agenda met 3 times in 2021. The meetings were held completely online because of the impossibility of meeting face to face during the COVID-19 pandemic. The meetings took place on 8-9-10 March, 7 June, and 4-5 November 2021.

10. Expansion of GASL Membership
The Global Agenda gained 5 new members bringing the total to 120 official partners. The new members are HealthforAnimals, a NGO that represents manufactures of veterinary medicines and other health products; Natural Livestock Farming (NLF), a foundation that aims to promote food security, food quality and sustainable agriculture by reducing the use of antibiotics and other chemicals in livestock farming; the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) that promotes sustainable development and competitiveness of agribusiness for the benefit of the Brazilian society; the Global One Health initiative (GOHi), a NGO that pioneered efforts of The Ohio State University community and global consortium partners from Brazil, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda to bring together two concepts: One Health and Global Health; and Send a Cow, a NGO that began sourcing cows to farmers from abroad and locally but that has expanded to include much wider training on nutrition, gender equality and business skills. They have worked with over two million people as they have learned to grow and sell more, and share their new-found knowledge with their neighbors, who then do the same.

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4 The November 2020 GASL Submission to the Koronivia joint work on agriculture can be found online here: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202011201802---GASL%20on%20KJWA%20item%202e.pdf
5 Access to all webinars’ information and recordings through the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/events/events/webinars/cop26-main-outcomes-and-implications-for-livestock/en/
6 The complete list of all GASL partners is in Annex 2
11. **The Agenda Support Team (AST) in 2021**

At the beginning of 2021, the Agenda Support Team (AST), based at FAO headquarters in Rome, consisted of Eduardo Arce Diaz, the GASL Manager, and Lavinia Scudiero responsible for technically supporting GASL processes. Barbara della Rovere joined the AST in September for a short assignment to support GASL communication activities during the last quarter of the year.

12. **The new Chair of the Global Agenda**

Facing the challenge of being elected Chair during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, Shirley Tarawali managed to represent GASL in important initiatives in her first year as well as supporting important processes such as the GASL TOC. She’s based in Nairobi, Kenya and has over 30 years of experience. Shirley Tarawali has been involved with GASL since 2010.

**Events with GASL presence in 2021**

2. Webinar of the Closing the Efficiency Gap (CEG) Action Network, Resilience in the Livestock Sector – February
3. Webinar on Net Zero, Pathways to Low Carbon Dairy - February
4. “Caminhos da Inovação e Sustentabilidade da Agricultura Tropical” (FSS International Webinar on Tropical Agriculture) Rumbo à Cúpula Mundial de Sistemas Alimentares Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)- Brazil - March
5. Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (LEAP) Steering Committee – March
7. II World Congress on Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forestry Systems (virtual), Brazil - May
8. GASL Regional Virtual MSP Meetings: Advancing sustainable livestock for resilient, sustainable food systems – May-June
9. UN Biodiversity Conference, Kunming, China - May
10. Restoring Value to Grasslands (RVG) Action Network Webinar – May
11. GASL Global Virtual MSP Meeting: Advancing sustainable livestock for resilient, sustainable food systems - June
12. UN Food Systems Pre-Summit, Rome, Italy – July
13. European Federation of Animal Science 2021 Meeting, Scientific solutions to different demands on the livestock sector, Davos, Switzerland - August
14. UN Food Systems Summit, New York - September
15. II Roundtable discussion on sustainable livestock - October
16. COP26, Glasgow, Scotland - November
17. Accelerating Climate Action in the Livestock Sector - November
18. Towards Sustainable Livestock Systems - November
19. COP26: Main Outcomes and implications for livestock - Webinar Walter Oyhantcabal - December
Publications

- Immediate effects of COVID-19 on the global dairy sector
- The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock as a Public Policy Driver for Mixed Livestock Systems in the World
- Restoring value to grassland initiative: to maintain the environmental and economic value of grasslands and to promote their social and cultural functions
- Economics of greenhouse gas mitigation strategies in a north-eastern Brazilian beef production system

Outlook

- FAO extended the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock as a project for another three years as the Guiding Group and several donors confirmed their commitment for this period.
- 2022 will be the first year of the implementation of the new Action Plan.
- Thanks to the revision of the TOC, the inputs obtained from the 2021 GASL regional and global MSP meetings, the Independent Dialogue organized by GASL and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) for the FSS, and the Clusters and Action Networks, the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan has been established. To reach GASL’s vision, this plan will contribute to the SDGs of the UN Agenda 2030, will better consider gender and monitoring and evaluation aspects, and will include the most relevant general topics suggested by the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan Task Force for each of the four Sustainability Domains.
- The 12th MSP Meeting will take place between mid-September and mid-October 2022 at a venue to be defined in the first quarter of 2022. The theme will be related to taking action to embrace change and harnessing diversity in livestock sustainable food systems
06. GASL 10 year Anniversary

6.1 GASL ANNIVERSARY INTRODUCTION

Since its creation in 2011 by the FAO, the Global Agenda has been facilitating dialogue, assembling and communicating evidence and advocating for changes in livestock practices and policies towards sustainability.

Livestock raise concerns about the environment, animal welfare and nutrition. On the other hand, it provides numerous ecosystem services and plays a significant role in rural livelihoods and the economies of developing countries. Seen as a crucial asset for the poor, especially women and pastoralist groups, it provides an important source of nourishment for all, especially the most vulnerable. Therefore, GASL works towards enhancing livestock stakeholder commitment and investments in support of the UN Agenda 2030 SDGs that are linked with the livestock sector (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 17). GASL adopted the four sustainability domains as an outcome of the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) Meeting in Berlin, January 2018. The domains guide the work of the Global Agenda and serve as a framework (see Figure 3).

The success of the GASL in these past ten years is reflected by its multi-stakeholder and consensual nature. The ten MSP meetings held so far have shared knowledge, developed a common vision of the contribution of the livestock sector to the SDGs and reinforced its consensus. The meetings addressed both global and regional specific issues in the form of policy forums organized by the host governments.

History of MSP Meetings

GASL has organized 10 global MSP meetings since its foundation in 2011 and several regional meetings since 2018. Table 1 describes the global meetings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSP</th>
<th>PLACE AND COUNTRY</th>
<th>MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Brasilia, Brazil</td>
<td>Building a Global Agenda of Action in Support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development. Decision to focus on natural resource use with an open, consensual, action oriented, multi-stakeholder process. The Brasilia Consensus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Nairobi, Kenya</td>
<td>Structure and processes. Information and networking events as well as working sessions to refine action programmes and the operational modalities for further development. Election of 2013-2016 GASL Chair, Neil Fraser. An agenda set-up until the next MSP meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ottawa, Canada</td>
<td>Enhancing effectiveness at catalysing practice change. Decision to go beyond environment. Inclusion of social and health dimensions and focus on practice change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Cali, Colombia</td>
<td>Livestock sector’s role in global food security and health; equity and growth; and resources and climate. Firming up elements of health and social elements. Consolidation of governance by establishing the seven clusters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Panama City, Panama</td>
<td>Livestock Development within the Sustainable Development Goals. Linking GASL to the SDGs- and clarification of roles of Action Networks. Panama Declaration, firming the commitments of the members towards sustainable livestock sector development. Election of 2016-2020 GASL Chair, Fritz Schneider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia</td>
<td>Livestock on the Move. GASL responses to the new dynamics livestock experiences in the global sustainability debate. Regional focus on mobile herding. Global focus on four sustainability domains derived from the GFFA 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Manhattan, Kansas, USA</td>
<td>Innovation for Sustainable Livestock Systems. Moving further towards sustainable livestock agrifood systems is complex because of this diversity, and the many synergies and trade-offs across different domains. This calls for innovative integrated solutions and firm commitment for action from all stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Virtual: Rome, Italy</td>
<td>From Crisis to Action: Lessons from Covid-19 for Building a Better Future through Sustainable Livestock. With a multi-stakeholder approach, the meeting identified COVID-19’s impacts and strategize stakeholder responses worldwide to build forward a more sustainable future from the livestock sector. Election of 2020-2022 Chair, Shirley Tarawali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Virtual: Rome, Italy</td>
<td>Embracing change and harnessing diversity: The roles of livestock in sustainable food systems. The meeting defined the ways from dialogue to outputs, confirmed the regional and global sustainable livestock agenda with a set of a few important game changing outcomes per sustainability domain and defined GASL priorities, activities, and outputs as per the GASL Theory of Change, including the identification of the priority working areas for the Action Networks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Progress Report

2020

Consultation with a broad range of sector stakeholders such as governments, research and academia, the private sector, civil society, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations to create a Global Agenda of Action to support Livestock Sector Development.

2021

Two MSP meetings, one in both Brazil and in Thailand. In Brasilia, the initial focus on catalyzing and guiding the sustainable development of the livestock sector through the continuous improvement of its natural resource was set. In Phuket, the priority areas were agreed: closing the efficiency gap, restoring value to grasslands and waste to worth.

Several meetings of the Interim Preparatory Committee and a specific workshop took place to turn the Global Agenda into concrete action. Workshops for each focus area helped refine the scope of work.

3rd and 4th MSP meetings in Nairobi and Ottawa respectively. Focus Area Groups and Guiding Groups were officially constituted. The Livestock Environment Assessment and Performance (LEAP) partnership and the livestock component of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) are considered part of the Agenda, while maintaining their independence.

Organization of an expert Panel during the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture (GFFA) to discuss available options for sustainable livestock sector development. The round table Investing in Sustainable Livestock was held in Fribourg bringing together stakeholders from diverse livestock sectors.


MSP in Panama – Discussion on the UN SDGs related to livestock and the advance of a sustainability framework that addresses the SDGs.

MSP in Addis Ababa – 300 participants showcasing livestock-based solutions, tools and cases.

MSP in Ulaanbaatar - Livestock on the Move. GASL responses to the new dynamics livestock experiences in the global sustainability debate. Regional focus on mobile herding. GASL adopted the four sustainability domains framework introduced in Berlin at the 10th GFFA.

The 9th MSP in Manhattan, Kansas discussed Innovation for four background papers for the four sustainability domains.

COVID-19 global pandemic outbreak – the 10th GASL MSP meeting became virtual and discussed lessons learnt from COVID-19 for building a better future through sustainable livestock.

COVID-19 global pandemic continued – the 11th GASL MSP meeting was virtual again and discussed how to embrace change and harness diversity to enhance the roles of livestock in sustainable food systems.
6.2 FORMER CHAIRS AND CURRENT CHAIR INTERVIEWS

Chair interview – Neil Fraser, 2013-2016 GASL Chair

1. Could you tell us about yourself and how you got involved with GASL?

As a graduate in Agricultural Science my early career was as a farm adviser to livestock farmers in New Zealand, mainly sheep and beef farmers on hill country. I later became a Lecturer in Animal Production, in Africa (at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland). I then returned to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture to undertake work related to domestic agricultural policies and international policy, including participation as a delegate and in governance roles in FAO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

I became involved with the Global Agenda when giving a presentation at the side-event held during the FAO Committee on Agriculture in Rome in 2010, at which time the ‘Livestock Dialogue’ began a process that evolved into GASL. At that time, I saw great potential for the Dialogue to develop into a useful initiative that could express the interests of a wide group of stakeholders, and I served on the Interim Preparatory Committee. I attended the MSP meetings in Brasilia (2011), Phuket (2011) and Nairobi (2013) which were all instrumental in developing the concepts, framework and structures of the Global Agenda.

2. What were GASL main achievements and highlights during your mandate?

Given the scepticism that existed in the early days of GASL, its formation, continuation and growth in its reach and acceptance, can be seen as a significant achievement. The emergence of GASL met with resistance from some quarters, but has over the years shown through its work and the loyal encouragement of key supporters that it has a valued role in the architecture of international organisations directed at sustainable development.

I was elected Chair in 2013, and chaired the MSP meetings in Ottawa (2013), Cali (2014) and Panama (2016), the Guiding Group meetings, and represented GASL at various associated events to build relationships and extend the GASL messages.

The MSP in Ottawa gave enhanced recognition and endorsement that all facets of ‘sustainability’ should be more explicitly incorporated into the work of the Global Agenda; stressed the essential need for shared goals and vision; and emphasised that practice change was the clear basis for producing the kind of local and global results that the Agenda was initiated to deliver.

In Cali in 2014 participants comprehensively addressed the 3 thematic facets of sustainability (food security and health; equity and growth; resources and climate) and supported final elaboration of a unifying, evidence-based ‘all-in-one’ Narrative on the role of livestock in sustainable development. This Narrative document was designed to be the basis for the Agenda’s stakeholder’s united approach with a clear vision and messaging to underpin consensus-building efforts.

The MSP in Panama in 2016 focussed strongly on the important contribution of livestock to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and through an inter-active “pizza game” elaborated ways in which the Agenda can contribute to the SDGs and recognised them as the overarching framework of GASL. This resolve was expressed in the Panama Declaration adopted at the conclusion of the meeting. A Regional Policy Forum was also initiated at the Panama MSP.

During this period (2013 -2016) the various Action Networks (Focus Area groups, Dairy Asia Partnership, Silvo-Pastoral Network) were also developing and pursuing their own stakeholder work programmes, and functional linkages were developed with LEAP and the Livestock Research Group (LRG) of the Global Research Alliance. As well as the technical and policy issues that were being pursued, the Guiding Group was also

...
addressing structural issues such as the method of representation in the Cluster Groups, and also further building the Agenda by bringing in new partners and stakeholders, refining principles, and developing trust amongst parties and with broader sectoral groups.

3. Are GASL achievements in the last decade consistent with the vision the Global Agenda had ten years ago?
In general, yes. But it should also be noted that the vision has expanded and evolved from the early years. Initially, the Global Agenda was a response to the debate engendered by the publication of ‘Livestock’s Long Shadow’, hence ten years ago the focus was on environmental and resource issues. Over time, and as the Global Agenda gathered momentum and broader stakeholder participation, a more holistic vision emerged, particularly when all facets of sustainability were embraced by the Agenda and the SDGs were incorporated in the overarching framework of GASL.

4. What priority actions would you advise to the Global Agenda in the next three years, in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit’s lack of consensus regarding livestock and the planet’s climate emergency highlighted in COP26?
Since my retirement I’m afraid I have not kept closely abreast of some developments and am not familiar with details of the FSS. However, a bald response to your question would be to say that the Global Agenda should strive to develop the broader consensus that appears to be lacking. The Global Agenda in its evolution developed its own consensus, by being open and inclusive, debating issues, analysing evidence and assessments, and respecting the input from its various stakeholder elements. The Global Agenda can hopefully help forge a broader consensus, on the basis of evidence, development of knowledge and tools, communicating on-the-ground successes and innovations and practice change, and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue at international, national and local level.

Chair interview – Fritz Schneider, 2016-2020 GASL Chair

1. Could you tell us about yourself and how you got involved with GASL?
I hold a degree in Livestock Science from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) Zürich, Switzerland and a MSc degree in Livestock Science from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. I was affiliated to the Bern University of Applied Science, School for Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (HAFL) in Zollikofen, Switzerland, where I was Professor for Livestock Systems, Vice Director and Head of Agriculture (1993 to 2015).

I have spent more than seven years in India in livestock-based development programmes and in addition have supported livestock development programmes in Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Viet Nam, Kirgizstan, Mongolia, China, Turkey, Tanzania, Ukraine, Kosovo, and Romania.

I have been active in the Livestock Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD) since 1997 mandated by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and have been co-editor of the publication “Livestock in a Changing Landscape (2010)”. During the launching of this book in March 2010 at HAFL in Zollikofen, Switzerland, the idea of GASL was developed. I was mandated to support GASL and represent Switzerland in GASL as consultant to the Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture (FOAG). I was elected Chair of GASL in June 2016 in Panama and handed over the role of chair to Shirley Tarawali, Assistant Director of the ILRI in November 2020 in a virtual Guiding Group meeting.

I have also been the Chair of the Independent Steering Committee of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Research Programme on Livestock, a programme of ILRI in Kenya and Ethiopia from 2017 – 2021.

I continue to work as livestock systems consultant and act as observer in the Guiding Group meetings of GASL.
2. What were GASL main achievements and highlights during your mandate?
My chairmanship of GASL started with the 6th GASL MSP 2016 in Panama. In Panama, the GASL MSP focussed on the alignment of the SDGs to the vision, mission, and objectives of GASL. Since Panama 2016, GASL accepts the SDGs of the UN Agenda 2030 as important reference frame for all activities of GASL. Out of the 17 SDGs, GASL has identified 9 SDGs with specific importance to the sustainable development of the global livestock sector. The focus of GASL on the SDGs is an important achievement of GASL. The major achievements of GASL 2016 to 2020 have been reported in the annual reports, in brief they are:

- Formalization of an organisational structure.
- The GASL MSP meetings 2017 in Ethiopia, 2018 in Mongolia, 2019 in the United States of America, and 2020 as a global virtual meeting.
- Development of existing six and establishment of three new Action Networks.
- Expansion of the donor base, e.g.: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) has become an important donor and partner of GASL.
- Expansion of the membership to 115 members.
- Securing the finances to implement the GASL Action Plans from 2016 - 2021.
- Participation of GASL in COP 23 in Bonn, 2017 and COP 25 in Madrid in 2019. In Madrid with the visit of the UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres to the GASL side event.
- The establishment of the Editorial Committee in 2018.
- The development of the TOC for GASL as a base to develop the GASL Action Plan 2022 - 2024.
- The excellent work of the Action Networks with a large number of activities and well noted publications.

These are just a few of the achievements of GASL. Possibly the most important achievement of the years 2016 - 2020 is the better visibility of GASL and its multi-stakeholder nature within FAO but also in the global livestock relevant networks.

3. Are GASL achievements in the last decade consistent with the vision the Global Agenda had ten years ago?
The achievements mentioned above are consistent with the vision and agenda the founding members had 10 years ago. An important element which went beyond the vision and activities of the LEAD was the multi-stakeholder approach. The inclusive nature of GASL has been key for its development and its achievements during the ten years of its existence.

4. What priority actions would you advise to the Global Agenda in the next three years, in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit’s lack of consensus regarding livestock and the planet’s climate emergency highlighted in COP26?
GASL is well prepared for the next three years. The work on the next GASL Action Plan 2022 - 2024 is well advanced and thanks to the GASL TOC is well focused and at the same time flexible enough to adapt to changing needs and priorities. The FSS and COP 26 have made the tasks for GASL even more difficult but also more important. GASL’s multi-stakeholder approach can be further strengthened for example by a stronger and more proactive inclusion of consumer groups. Furthermore, GASL can improve its visibility and its impact by a more proactive communication strategy. It will continue to be important to advocate, that the role of livestock and the impact of livestock on environment has always to be discussed and treated context specific. There is no one size fits all solution for a more sustainable livestock sector and livestock’s role in the global food systems. Furthermore, it will be important for GASL to align its activities with the COAG Sub-Committee for Livestock (SCL). If done well, the cooperation and collaboration with SCL will be a win-win situation for the institutions and global livestock sector.
Chair interview – Shirley Tarawali, 2020-2022 GASL Chair

1. Could you tell us about yourself and how you got involved with GASL?
   My involvement with GASL began when I was part of the launch of Livestock in a Changing Landscape in Zollikofen, Switzerland in 2010 – that was where the then Dutch representative, Nik Schelling took up the responsibility to raise at the FAO COAG in June 2010 leading to the COAG mandating FAO to establish the MSP. I was subsequently less involved in the formulation meetings in Brasilia and Phuket, but from 2013 onwards, when the MSP took place in Nairobi (where I’m based) I have been ILRI’s representative in the intergovernmental organizations cluster for GASL. I have also been a member of the Guiding Group since then, and among other things, contributed in that role to the about-to-end GASL action plan, to the development of GASL’s rules and procedures and led the organization of the GASL MSP meeting in Ethiopia in Addis Ababa in 2017.

   I became chair of GASL in November 2020.

2. Are GASL achievements in the last decade consistent with the vision the Global Agenda had ten years ago?
   I think so, and I think the evolution that has taken place is a really good one…from an initial focus on environment, to broader social and health dimensions, to using the SDGs to frame GASL’s work to focusing these around the four sustainability domains and now organizing them by the Theory of Change.

3. What priority actions would you advise to the Global Agenda in the next three years, in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit’s lack of consensus regarding livestock and the planet’s climate emergency highlighted in COP26?
   I think the actions described in the nearly finished Action Plan are right – dialogue, evidence & communication and policy change. To me it is especially important that GASL has a role in ‘adding together’ to harness the diversity of the livestock sector towards sustainable changes…. Placing these in the context of a TOC helps to focus and inform not only the ‘what’ GASL undertakes, but ‘how’ and ‘with whom’.

   Harnessing GASL’s diversity demands strong, deliberate and innovative knowledge management and communication, both internal and external. In that regard, I’m especially excited about the opportunity to strengthen GASL’s internal and external communications.

   The ‘development’ space is a big one and GASL needs to be astute in targeting the issues that it focuses on. In particular, these need to be those issues that are not addressed by individual GASL members or clusters but those which truly require a multi-stakeholder approach – issues that may look very different across the livestock sector, those which have both public and private goods dimensions and which are often contentious.

   Crafting a value proposition – for GASL in its entirety but also for different cluster typologies – would be beneficial, not only to GASL members but for the wider constituencies they represent. Addressing the question ‘what’s in it for me?’ from very different perspectives would help ensure that every stakeholder both benefits from and contributes to advancing sustainable, resilient and inclusive livestock systems across the world.
6.3 WHAT’S NEXT FOR GASL?

The COVID-19 outbreak brought new challenges for GASL concerning its organizational structure and adding new discussion topics on relations between livestock production and human health. MSP meetings as well as Guiding Group meetings adopted a new virtual modus operandi to adapt to the new reality. New key elements and action points concerning the pandemic will serve as a follow up to GASL future topics. Besides, GASL is looking forward to developing the following activities:

- Implement the new action plan, 2022 - 2024, the first one developed and approved through virtual meetings.
- It will strengthen its communications strategies using science-based evidence.
- Its TOC will be further implemented.
- GASL is working constantly on increasing its donors and membership base.

The Chair and the AST would like to thank GASL partners, donors and stakeholders for all the support and hard work along these ten years. We hope to keep building this dialogue for many more years to come.

07. General progress and key achievements in 2021

7.1 THE GASL THEORY OF CHANGE TOWARDS THE NEXT GASL ACTION PLAN

During the first semester of 2020, a Task Force of the Guiding Group and Action Networks of the GASL, supported by an external team from Wageningen University and Research, drafted a first version of a TOC for GASL to capture causality of change, lessons learnt in the GASL process, and a better definition of the partnership’s lines of action. The end results consisted of a vision established by GASL for 2030, a visual demonstration of how GASL as an organization anticipates how change can be achieved over time to reach the vision, a narrative which presents how the organization expects to achieve the long-term change and initial suggestions for the establishment of a Monitor and Evaluation (M&E) system.

**BOX 1: GASL VISION**

*By 2030 sustainable, inclusive, resilient and diverse livestock systems across the world contribute significantly to Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Agenda 2030 and are integral to sustainable food systems.*

In 2021, the GASL Chair and Secretariat revised the original version of the GASL TOC in order to simplify the exercise and use it in support of the development of the 2022-2024 Action Plan. Over the course of various meetings and brainstorming sessions, the new TOC has been adapted to different domains within GASL spheres of interest, influence, and control and has better articulated the role and deliverables of GASL, Clusters and Action Networks. The work was later commented on and approved by the Guiding Group Group.

Currently, the TOC implies activities devolved into:

- Reinforcing key areas to fulfil the GASL vision so that no one is left behind,
- Intentionally including women and girls,
- Balancing stakeholder influence,
- Conducting effective internal and external communication,
- Ensuring financial viability and a diverse donor base,
- Applying a quality management system,
- Ensuring an adaptive strategy,
- Ensuring an efficient and transparent M&E, and
- Constantly updating a knowledge agenda and repository.
7.2 ACTION PLAN 2022-2024

Thanks to the revision of the TOC by the GASL Chair and Secretariat, the inputs obtained from the recent GASL regional and global MSP meetings, the Independent Dialogue organized by GASL and ILRI for the FSS, and the suggestions from the GASL Action Plan Task Force and Action Network and Cluster Coordinators, the GASL Secretariat has worked on the 2022-2024 Action Plan over the course of August, September, October, November and December 2021.

The ambitions of GASL to contribute to the 2030 UN Agenda are included in the TOC vision to which the new Action Plan will contribute. To reach the GASL vision, this plan will contribute to the four Sustainability Domains adopted by GASL (food and nutrition security, livelihoods and economic growth, animal health and animal welfare, and climate and natural resource use), will better consider gender and monitoring and evaluation aspects, and will include the most relevant general topics of MSP interest suggested by the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan Task Force for each of the four Sustainability Domains. Topics of MSP interest are defined as:

1. A common issue that has public and private good elements,
2. An issue that looks different for different parts of the sector, or different stakeholders,
3. Issues for which there is a need to build consensus within the sector and outside the sector; and
4. Issues that cannot be addressed by any single stakeholder group alone.

The most relevant general topics in the four sustainability domains that were suggested by the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan Task Force are shown in Figure 5.

Following these criteria, the Action Plan produced by the Agenda Support Team (AST) promotes adaptation and livestock sustainability “beyond GASL” and more at scale, actions meant to deliver evidence-based options and solutions, actions that will work towards the adoption of a platform for knowledge exchange, actions that will contribute to planning, monitoring, and better identification and communication of achievements and actions that will clarify Action Networks deliveries.

The draft was presented to the Guiding Group and the Task Force and shared for feedback.

FIGURE 5: MOST RELEVANT GENERAL TOPICS IN THE FOUR SUSTAINABILITY DOMAINS SUGGESTED BY THE 2022-2024 GASL AP TASK FORCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food and nutrition security</th>
<th>Livelihoods and economic growth</th>
<th>Animal health and animal welfare</th>
<th>Climate and natural resource use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human diets</td>
<td>Animal genetics</td>
<td>Animal genetics</td>
<td>Circular economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food safety</td>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>Livelhoods</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Silvopastoral systems</td>
<td>Silvopastoral systems</td>
<td>Resource use efficiency</td>
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<td>Pastoralist systems</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
<td>One Health</td>
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<td>Value chain sustainability</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Livestock multiple roles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 **GASL SCOPE EXERCISE ON SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES**

To achieve its 2019–2021 Action Plan Output 3.2, GASL aimed to develop general livestock sustainability principles, guidelines, and tools. These will eventually be available as a voluntary reference for livestock stakeholders. As a preliminary effort towards the guidelines, two short reports were produced as a scope exercise to inform GASL future activities in this area. The first report stock-takes ways that GASL members, mainly, are producing or working with guidelines, tools, and principles as mechanisms to move the livestock sector towards more sustainable goals. The second report suggests options and opportunities for GASL arising from the scoping exercise.

The scoping exercise aimed to identify and take stock of principles, guidelines or other tools and approaches used by livestock stakeholders to reinforce and promote a sustainable livestock sector. It focused on three questions:

1. what principles and basic guidelines or other voluntary mechanisms are being used, and by whom, to promote desired behaviours and practices around livestock sustainability?

2. what might be the goals and outcomes of such mechanisms for livestock stakeholders, GASL and its membership?

3. how might such mechanisms be operationalized for GASL and its members?

The reports draw on responses to a short survey that was sent by the GASL Secretariat to around 120 member representatives. Forty-two people responded to the survey. It was expanded and complemented by interviews with 11 people from member organizations to solicit their views and experiences. It benefits from feedback and comments from GASL members provided during a webinar on 29 July 2021.

7.4 **GASL FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT INDEPENDENT DIALOGUE**

During the United Nations 2021 FSS, GASL hosted an independent virtual dialogue that took place on 18 May 2021. The theme *Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems* had the scope of engaging and harnessing the diversity of both livestock sector stakeholders (taking advantage of the global spread and multi-stakeholder nature of GASL) and those who are not directly engaged with livestock – from development agencies and practitioners to food sector actors and beyond. It drew participants worldwide, such as pastoralists and farmers of all capacities who produce food to those who process, market and research food and wider food system dimensions.

Discussion groups were formed to talk about the five FSS action tracks asking the question ‘...to what extent and how changes in livestock systems can...’ followed by a statement describing some contrasts in possible roles...’

Discussion group topics were: Providing equitable access by all to diverse as well as safe and nutritious foods, Achieving just and balanced consumption of diverse food sources, Staying inside planetary natural and environmental boundaries and tackling the climate emergency, Growing economic opportunities without compromising our sustainability goals, Building resilience to overcome food system vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses.

The dialogue had a total of 62 participants, mostly from the livestock sector being from an age range from 51-65; and the gender markers showing 40 male and 22 female attendees. Conversations were facilitated to identify the pathways of change and diverse solutions that are needed to ensure that livestock contributes across all action tracks and levers of change to future food systems.

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7 Both reports are available in the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/fileadmin/templates/res_livestock/docs/2022/Scoping_report_on_the_GASL_General_Livestock_Sustainability_Guidelines__GLSG__06082021_.pdf

8 The independent dialogue’s report can be found in the following link: https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12562/
Main Findings

Although the majority of participants were in some way connected with the livestock sector, there was consensus that further engagement is needed with those beyond the sector, whether in health, nutrition, food security, equity, environment, etc., or those who believe that animal agriculture and the consumption of livestock products should stop. Facilitating such engagement will require deliberate efforts from livestock stakeholders, including multi-stakeholder processes within and beyond the sector. The FSS provides a forum to expand and continue these conversations.

Participants recognized that discussions about livestock often focus on the production aspects of the sector, and that these discourses need to expand, especially to include communications across the sector and especially with consumers. The diverse livestock sector actors who joined the dialogue all acknowledge that, as with all sectors, change towards better future food systems must be embraced. What that change looks like is incredibly diverse because of the different ways that animals and their products are raised, managed and consumed as well as their multiple roles.

Key areas for change that were recognized include tackling those hard areas where livestock are indeed problematic – where environmental impacts, consumption patterns and production strategies are harming the planet and its people. Change also means grasping opportunities where incentives, information and policy can better support livestock’s positive contributions to environmental, health and livelihood outcomes. All livestock sector stakeholders must engage and commit to diversity change. Such change needs to be informed by robust evidence and must include engagement well beyond the livestock sector itself.

Among the 2030 outcomes for the sector discussed in the event were: healthier, more productive, and well cared for animals; reducing carbon emissions from livestock; quality over quantity; improve productivity, efficiency, sustainability, and resilience of the livestock sector; moving to regenerative farming; change the negative image of the sector; and to acknowledge and secure the contributions of livestock for a healthy planet, its people and their diets.
7.5 PREPARATORY ONLINE WORKSHOPS OF THE ONLINE REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MSP MEETINGS

In light of the continued pandemic restrictions in 2021 and the successful online format of the 10th virtual MSP Meeting in 2020, the Guiding Group decided to develop the 11th MSP meeting in June 2021 in a virtual format, with independent regional components held in May 2021 with a focus on the actions identified in the 2020 GASL MSP meeting and with region specific livestock actions related to the Action Tracks of the FSS and the 4 sustainability domains adopted by GASL in 2018.

Ten regional organizing committees, headed by their focal points, were established to support, with the help of the Agenda Support Team, the virtual regional meetings in two African regions (Anglophone and Francophone), East Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America, North America, Oceania, South Asia, Swiss and French Jura sub-region, and Western Europe.

The members of the Regional Support Groups that enabled the organization of the regional virtual MSP meetings and also offered key inputs for the success of the global event were:

- **Anglophone Africa**
  - Sarah Ossiya and Beatrice Adhiambo, African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR); Martin Barasa, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) Germany; Tsehay Gashaw, ILRI; and Simplice Noula, African Union Commission (AUC).

- **Francophone Africa**
  - Sarah Ossiya and Beatrice Adhiambo, AU-IBAR; Simplice Nouala, AUC; Alexandre Ickowicz, International Cooperation Centre of Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD); Fagouri Said, World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), North Africa; and Anne-Laure Roy, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, France.

- **East Asia**
  - Dengpan Bu, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), China; Hongjie Yang, National Husbandry Station, China.

- **Eastern Europe and Central Asia**
  - Pierre Gerber, World Bank; Yuriy Nesterov and Mariia Uzengin, FAO.

- **Latin America**
  - Walter Oyhantcabal, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Uruguay; Pablo Frere, Redes Chaco, Argentina; Rogerio Mauricio, Federal University of São João del-Rei (UFSJ), Brazil.

- **North America**
  - Amanda Slusher and Donald Moore, Global Dairy Platform (GDP).

- **Oceania**
  - Ruaraith Petre, Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef; and Liz Wedderburn, AgResearch, New Zealand.

- **South Asia**
  - Ilse Koller-Rollefson, League for Pastoral Peoples (LPP), India; and Nitya Ghotge, Livestock Development and Ethnoveterinary Group (ANTHRA), India.

- **Swiss and French Jura sub-regional consultation**
  - Olivier Girardin, Olivier Boillet, and Veronica Frutschi, Fondation Rurale Interjurassienne (FRI). Emmanuel Coste, Confédération Nationale de l’ Élevage (CNE).

- **Confédération Nationale de l’ Élevage (CNE)**

- **Western Europe**
  - Andrea Rosati, European Federation of Animal Science, EAAP.

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9 All meeting documents, videos and presentations can be found in the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/events/events/multi-stakeholder-meetings/11th-msp-online-7-11-june-2021/en/
7.6 THE ONLINE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP (MSP) MEETING

Following a first successful online MSP meeting in 2020, the 11th GASL MSP meeting was also developed completely online from 7 - 11 June 2021. This year the meeting was facilitated by the support of a virtual conference platform, The Virtual Show, where participants could virtually attend plenary sessions, interact with each other, and visit virtual stands where the work of various organization was exposed.

The theme of the event was “Embracing Change and Harnessing Diversity: The Roles of Livestock in Sustainable Food Systems”. This theme was chosen as a continuation of the discussions of the virtual 2020 GASL MSP with a focus on transition and recovery (see Figure 6) and a preparation for the livestock sector input into the FSS that was held in September 2021 in New York, with emphasis on the roles of livestock in sustainable and resilient food systems and with the focus of embracing change and harnessing diversity. The chosen framework aligned livestock sector solutions with the four GASL sustainability domains and the five Action Tracks of the FSS (see Figure 7).

The task of the 2021 regional consultations was to fill up key cells in the matrix shown below based on actions identified in the 2020 GASL MSP meeting with region specific livestock actions related to the Action Tracks of the FSS. See Figure 7.

FIGURE 6: KEY ELEMENTS AND ACTIONS TOWARDS TRANSITION TO INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY (2020 GASL MSP)

The task of the 2021 regional consultations was to fill up key cells in the matrix shown below based on actions identified in the 2020 GASL MSP meeting with region specific livestock actions related to the Action Tracks of the FSS. See Figure 7.

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10 All meeting documents, videos and presentations can be found in the following link: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/events/events/multi-stakeholder-meetings/11th-msp-online-7-11-june-2021/en/
The 5 global days recorded 425 participants over the 5 meeting days. Representatives from the livestock industry, farmers, agricultural research, global non-profits and several governments joined the events to discuss practice change and illustrate initiatives and innovation leading to practice change. In addition, the meeting featured special events on Net Zero Dairying (in collaboration with GDP, International Dairy Federation (IDF), FAO and ILRI- list may not be complete) and the COAG SCL.

The objectives of the meeting were to illustrate and summarize the present global situation in the livestock sector; to identify major action lines towards resilient and sustainable global food systems with special reference to the roles of livestock in response to the pandemic; to illustrate and discuss the various initiatives for net zero dairying and other low carbon livestock initiatives and the GASL synergies with the COAG SCL; to identify roles and action lines of multi-stakeholder processes (GASL) in the transition; to provide input material for the 2021 FSS, along the 5 action tracks of the FSS and to feed the process of further developing the TOC and the new Action Plan of GASL for 2022 - 2024.

The outcomes were (see Figure 8): (1) GASL stakeholders contributed to identification of priority issues for livestock sector future transformation in embracing change and harnessing diversity; (2) the illustration of livestock roles in relation to sustainable, resilient food systems based on best practices and case studies; (3) visibility of the relation of the outcomes to scientific solutions and to different demands on the livestock sector; (4) GASL stakeholders shared FSS engagements as preparation of the livestock sector (GASL, GASL members and others) input into the FSS and its 5 Action Tracks, to illustrate the various projects towards net zero dairying and presentation of best practices; and (5) capture of inputs into the evolution of the GASL TOC and the new GASL Action Plan 2022-2024.
The MSP Meeting was initially scheduled for June 2021, in Delémont, Switzerland, but due to the COVID-19 crisis, the meeting had to be transformed into a fully virtual meeting. The readiness, changes in preparations and virtual engagement of Switzerland, France and Jura region made it very successful.

A description of the daily highlights of the 2021 Global MSP Meeting follows below.

**DAY 1**

**Exploring the global context and opportunities for livestock**

The first day set the scene regarding transformation of the livestock sector to help achieve healthier diets, community resilience, climate action, One Health, diversity of systems and nuanced communications. In addition, the net zero dairying initiative was presented and discussed in a panel and the results of the regional meeting of the Jura (Switzerland and France) were presented including the screening of a film illustrating sustainability efforts in the Swiss and French grassland-based livestock systems.

**DAY 2**

**Report other regions**

The second day focused on reports from GASL’s regional consultations. Among the common threads in these discussions were the topics of:
- smallholder livestock farmers,
- mixed crop-and-livestock production systems,
- sustainable intensification,
- protection of animal genetic resources,
- improved animal health,
- resilience and its metrics,
- food waste,
- consumer education and communication.
DAY 3
Action Networks parallel sessions

The third day, GASL Action Networks and stakeholders at large were invited to share their work, actions, and tools to highlight the multiple roles livestock play to advance sustainable development. Highlighted were:

- the need to foster synergies,
- to increase transdisciplinary collaboration within GASL,
- to increase resource efficiencies.

The third day also featured the exhibition of 15 booths with a large variety of contributions towards sustainable livestock sector development from GASL stakeholders.

DAY 4
Shaping the future for the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock

In the first session on day four, participants from diverse GASL clusters discussed collaboration between GASL and other partners—such as the new SCL of the FAO COAG and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)—to harness diversity and promote sustainable livestock.

A second session in parallel group discussions focused on opportunities for GASL to engage in various food system-related activities and to provide knowledge on livestock.

DAY 5
New livestock opportunities: building forward

In the final day, one session provided an update on the Koronivia Joint Work for agriculture and fisheries (KJWA) and another session inputs to the livestock related work for the FSS. The day concluded with the summary of the week and the vote of thanks from the Chair, Shirley Tarawali.

7.7 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES SUPPORTED BY THE GLOBAL AGENDA

The Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (MASL)

The MASL was approved by order of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MOFALI) in 2018 with a 2-year implementation period. Although, the MASL valued implementation period has ended, the MOFALI has continued implementation of MASL activities, reflecting in newly approved policy documents, namely the Long-Term State Development Policy Vision 2050, the Governmental Action Plan 2021-2024 and the Strategic Plan for the MOFALI. The main activities of MASL implemented in 2021 with State’s and other donor’s financial resources are briefed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 2: MAIN MASL ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAME OF MASL ACTIVITIES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish “Sustainable livestock” revolving fund in the local areas, which is replenished by pasture use fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME OF MASL ACTIVITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revise strategic plan of animal breeding services in Mongolia through extensive discussions among professional organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support policies for securing and increasing job positions of assistant herders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish system of mutually beneficial cooperation and partnership, and increase the investment to the livestock sector through improving the participation of all stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply information technology and management information systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation and progress of the sustainable livestock sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote and advocate for the value and importance of the livestock sector to the public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proposal for regional multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives in Latin America and Africa

GASL Latin American Chapter

The Latin America chapter (LAC) was initiated after the COVID-19 impacts on Livestock seminar (2020) which, among other elements, showed that most participants have little or no knowledge about GASL.

Livestock production in LA is very relevant, in terms of economy, socioeconomic dimensions and environmental challenges.

- Livestock has significant contribution to Gross Domestic Product.
- Livestock is a significant part of LA culture and has important social impacts in terms of livelihoods, employment and food security.
- Sustainable livestock actions can provide significant benefits to the environment, including the protection of ecosystem services in LA.

In 2021, two important international meetings had direct relation to the work in Livestock in LA. One was the FSS (September), and the other was COP 26, including the progress of the KJWA. The international agenda is a topic of increasing importance for LA countries in relation to opportunities and challenges. For this, we need more efficient, resilient and low carbon livestock systems. This objective is already included on the aims of the Closing the Efficiency Gap (CEG), Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems (GNSPS), Livestock for Social Development (L4SD) Action Networks.

As stated by the TOC of GASL, to achieve these goals through actions the creation of a LAC chapter will allow us to deliver evidence (e.g., Silvopastoral system), facilitate stakeholder engagement (we will work close to LA farmers) and also catalyse food system policy changes (LA policy makers will be involved).

Therefore, after the positive feedback from the last Guiding Group, there is the plan to host the first LAC Seminar by organizing a small team/person committed to coordinate the activities, identifying a FAO office in LA (e.g., Brazil, Argentina or Uruguay) which could provide administrative and secretariat support and attract collaborators and partners.

GASL African Chapter

Since the last regional MSP meeting, there have been no meetings for both English and French speaking Africa. However, internal discussions at the AU were held to organize an official launch of the African Chapter next year. The 2022 AU theme of the year will be on nutrition and food security. The theme will be endorsed during the next summit together with a series of activities.

During the summit, some questions will be proposed as a reflection to the implementation of the chapter such as: how do we elevate the profile of sustainable livestock in contributing to accelerate progress towards achieving the Malabo goals? How do we ensure that livestock is not left out in the implementation of the post FSS rollout plan? How can we enhance the visibility of livestock and contribution of livestock to the activities related to the AU theme of the year? How can GASL Africa chapter be mobilized not only to support these efforts but also as a platform to foster multi-stakeholder dialogues on contribution of sustainable livestock to the transformation of Africa's food system to accelerate ending hunger and malnutrition?

The short term plans:

- AU-IBAR and the Africa’s Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) are now preparing livestock advocacy papers. These papers and other materials will be used to inform the discussions during the planned launch of the chapter.
- A meeting with Nairobi based GASL members will be held before the end of the year if not early next year to frame the meeting and draft a Concept Note that will be shared with other members of GASL in Africa and the GASL Secretariat for comments and inputs.

The Africa chapter intends to mobilize on contribution of sustainable livestock to the transformation of Africa’s food system to accelerate ending hunger and malnutrition.
Thanks to the collaboration of several GASL partners, and in particular to Walter Oyhantcabal, Uruguayan Climate Expert and long-term contributor to GASL, in November 2020, the KJWA accepted and posted on its website, a GASL submission that expressed its views on issues regarding agriculture and related to item 2 (e) of the KJWA roadmap. With this action, GASL members stepped up to show their commitment and willingness to collaborate to the process of Koronivia. Therefore, KJWA has been in the GASL compass during 2021 because of the many relevant opportunities to contribute that exist.

For example, in the KJWA, GASL can follow up the process, become an accredited observer, participate in the upcoming COPs, send submissions for KJWA negotiations, and connect to financial bodies to offer knowledge and technical inputs related to livestock.

The Koronivia process is very relevant for agriculture. It maintains a sectoral approach (food security, ending hunger and other SDGs) from a scientific – technical perspective and it brings greater focus on implementing climate action, by creating an enabling environment to enhance climate action in agriculture, including livestock.

The way forward of Koronivia in 2021 (permanent agenda issue under UNFCCC) included:

1. **Virtual “negotiations” in preparation for COP 26.**

2. **In COP 26 in November 2021 in Glasgow the challenges for Koronivia were:**
   - Renew the roadmap of activities for the next years.
   - Deliver in COP a proposal for the creation of an enabling environment that fosters implementation by countries on the ground, through the different constituted bodies and financial entities under the Convention.
   - The development of the proposal could involve external partners (by invitation) to provide support, e.g.: FAO, Word Bank, and GASL.
   - Livestock continued to be one of the main areas of work in Koronivia, due to its vulnerability and its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

3. **Main outcomes for Koronivia in COP 26:**
   - Reports from the 2d, 2e, 2f, and intersessional workshops were welcomed.
   - The importance of the topics covered in these workshops was recognized.
   - The importance of scaling up support and creating an enabling environment to mobilize resources for implementation in the countries was highlighted.
   - Constituted bodies and financial entities were encouraged to continue to be involved in Koronivia’s work.
   - The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA/SBI) agreed to continue consideration of this matter, including the draft text elements on the report on the intersessional workshop, 5 at SB 56 (June 2022) with a view to reporting on it to and recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at COP 27 (November 2022).

4. **Key results for Koronivia to achieve in 2022 in June in Bonn and in November in COP 27:**
   - Clean the brackets around the paragraph that refers to the “New Zealand workshop” (which could not be agreed in Glasgow).
   - Extract the main points of the workshops done so far on Agriculture as a basis to design the future of the second phase of Koronivia and feed a decision by the COP 27. (The identification of topics for future workshops could be left by 2023).
   - Present to the COP 27 a draft decision that “unlocks” implementation in Agriculture, through the Constituted Bodies and the Financial Entities of the Convention.
5. Difficulties ahead:
- The return of mitigation. Maintain “Adaptation and adaptation co-benefits”, as the formulae established by the decision that created Koronivia (G77 position) or more explicit emphasis on mitigation (Annex I Parties).
- Highlight Agroecology or go for more general approaches.

6. Challenges:
- Strengthen the dialogue and approach positions to build the necessary consensus, this will be a process of “give and take”. Preparatory work process before Bonn is key.
- Make Koronivia an instrument to support climate action in the countries by creating an enabling environment to provide the Means of Implementation.

7.9 GASL WEBINAR SERIES

In 2021 the Global Agenda organized a series of webinars dedicated to particular topics relevant to livestock and sustainability. The Action Networks webinars, organized on a voluntary basis with the support of the AST, illustrate their work to a diversified audience interested in the topic and disseminate messages within and outside GASL’s community. Other webinars explained important initiatives related to GASL and the livestock sector and at times provided a multi stakeholder forum for consultation.

Animal Welfare Action Network (AWAN) webinar

The Animal Welfare Action Network (AWAN) opened the 2021 GASL’s webinar series on 27 January. The event was entitled “Animal welfare supporting sustainable production”. The webinar which registered nearly 550 subscriptions, focused on addressing challenges for livestock in the future though animal welfare practice. A range of qualified experts from different sectors discussed on-ground and higher-level policy action in sustainable production and antimicrobial use on how animal welfare can and should be used to tackle current global challenges.

Closing the Efficiency Gap webinar (CEG)

The Action Network CEG organized a webinar on 17 February. Given that the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated livestock’s significant capacity for resilience in times of crisis, the webinar entitled “Assessing resilience in the livestock sector - of what, to what and for whom?” initiated the discussion of resilience within GASL focusing on the relationship between animal health and production, livelihoods, climate change and COVID-19. The event registered 200 participants and important discussion within the GASL community were initiated to identify the main parameters and a common approach to the topic of resilience in livestock, with a special focus on ruminants.

Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems webinar (GNSPS)

The GNSPS webinar entitled “Silvopastoral systems: Regional approaches and opportunities for adaptation and resilience” was held on 23 April. The event which registered xx participants, presented silvopastoral systems and their potential to improve adaptation and resilience of the livestock sector. The event provided an overview of the situation and potential of silvopastoral systems in different parts of the world, with particular emphasis on their capacity to increase adaptation and resilience and featured different silvopastoral approaches developed by leader institutions.
Restoring Value to Grassland (RVG) webinar

The Restoring Value to Grasslands’s webinar “Acknowledging, assessing and enabling the multiple functions of grasslands livestock systems through a participatory process” was held on 28 May and looked at the multiple functions that are provided by livestock grazing systems. The webinar included a plenary session that outlined the context for Action Network’s work on Multifunctionality of livestock grazing systems and introduced a multifunctional framework. It then showcased four parallel case study sessions that applied the framework in various regions of the world, and a final plenary session with feedback from the parallel sessions and open discussion.

Net Zero, Pathways to Low Carbon Dairy initiative webinars

On 24 February and 20 April GASL organized two webinars about the initiative “Net Zero, Pathways to Low Carbon Dairy” a global multi-stakeholder initiative proposed by four GASL partners: The GDP, the IDF, the ILRI and the FAO. The webinars, which hosted 70 participants, explained the initiative’s aim to develop pathways towards low-carbon dairy systems while considering the diversity of dairy systems globally, their contributions to food and nutrition security, and to livelihoods and economies around the world.

COP26: main outcomes and implications for livestock

On 1 December GASL organized a presentation on the main outcomes and implications for livestock after the 26th UN COP26 in Glasgow. In the webinar Walter Oyhantçabal, member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), shared with 68 participants his views on the main outcomes for livestock as well as the tasks ahead derived from the Koronivia process.

7.10 GUIDING GROUP MEETINGS

The Guiding Group of the Global Agenda met 3 times in 2021. The Guiding Group met online because of the impossibility of meeting face to face during the COVID-19 pandemic. The meetings took place on 8-9-10 March, 11 June, and 4 - 5 November 2021.

7.11 EXPANSION OF THE GLOBAL AGENDA’S MEMBERSHIP

The Global Agenda gained 5 new members in 2021 bringing the total to 120 official partners. The new members are:

HealthforAnimals
HealthforAnimals is the global animal health association, representing manufacturers of veterinary medicines and other health products such as vaccines, diagnostics, nutritional supplements, digital technologies, parasiticides, and antibiotics. The partner believes animals will be at the center of the global effort to achieve the SDGs by 2030, and by improving their care, it offers an opportunity to accelerate efforts on key SDGs. Our partner trusts this approach can build more resilient, prosperous communities for the 1.3 billion people who rely upon livestock for their livelihoods.

Natural Livestock Farming Foundation (NLF)
The Foundation for NLF aims to promote food security, food quality and sustainable agriculture by reducing the use of antibiotics and other chemicals in livestock farming. Its vision seeks to spearhead the One Health approach in livestock production: Healthy Cow-Healthy People-Healthy Environment. It fosters international collaboration to safeguard, expand and spread knowledge about natural ways of improving cattle health and wellbeing – leading to improved milk quality, animal wellbeing, farm income and environment. Its activities include fund raising for supporting and implementing natural livestock farming activities world wide.
Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)
The MAPA mission is to promote sustainable development and competitiveness of agribusiness for the benefit of the Brazilian society. Therefore, MAPA stimulates the increase of agricultural production and agribusiness development, in order to meet domestic demand and form an exportable surplus. This mission is contributing to employment and income generation, promotion of food security, social inclusion and the reduction of social inequalities.

To fulfill its mission, MAPA formulates and executes policies for the development of agribusiness, integrating marketing, technological, scientific, organizational and environmental aspects, to meet the needs of Brazilian consumers and the international market. These policies are implemented in a decentralized way by the Federal Superintendency of Agriculture (SFA) of Brazilian states, working in the fields of agricultural production and promotion and technology transfer in agricultural systems, in partnership with different institutions. Thereby, MAPA has the support of Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) and other institutions like the Institute of Food Technology (ITAL) in the training of agents from agricultural chains to improve the quality of agricultural products produced in Brazil and to be exported.

Ohio State Global One Health initiative, LLCi (GOH, LLC)
The GOHi is pioneered through efforts of The Ohio State University community and global consortium partners from Brazil, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Tanzania, Thailand and Uganda. GOHi brings together two concepts: One Health and Global Health.

A One Health approach brings together multiple disciplines working globally (local, national and international) to address the spread of disease, promote health and emphasize the connection among humans, animals and the environment. Over 70 percent of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic. Zoonotic diseases originate in animals but can mutate and spill over into the human population, such as Ebola and COVID-19. Global Health draws from the disciplines and frameworks of public health and international health and is the collaborative cross-national research and action for promoting health for all. It focuses on the following characteristics:
1. Priority on a population-based and preventive focus,
2. Concentration on poorer, vulnerable and underserved populations,
3. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches,
4. Emphasis on health as a public good and the importance of systems and structures, and
5. Participation of several stakeholders.

Send a Cow
Outraged at EU milk quotas, which were forcing them to slaughter healthy dairy cows, and in response to an appeal from Uganda for milk, a group of Christian farmers embarked on a project, which was set to become an innovative and practical charity. Uganda was just emerging from a long civil war, communities and their farmland had been destroyed and much of the country’s livestock wiped out. Several of the United Kingdom farmers flew to Africa to investigate how they could help. Meeting with Ugandan farmers, the Bishop of Mukono, and a livestock expert, they saw how smallholder dairy farming in Africa could work. People there were unable to feed themselves and milk would provide an instant source of nutrition. They returned to the United Kingdom determined to help, and sent cows from their own herds to Uganda. Send a Cow was born.

Send a Cow has changed a lot since then. They no longer send cows from the United Kingdom, but source them locally. In fact, livestock is just a tiny part of what they do today. Over time, their work has expanded to include much wider training on nutrition, gender equality and business skills. They have worked with over 2 million people as they have learned to grow and sell more, and share their new-found knowledge with their neighbors, who then do the same.
7.12 EXPANSION OF THE AGENDA SUPPORT TEAM

At the beginning of 2021, the AST, based at FAO headquarters in Rome, consisted of Eduardo Arce Diaz, the GASL Manager, and Lavinia Scudiero responsible for technically supporting GASL processes. Barbara della Rovere joined the AST in September for a brief assignment to support GASL communication activities during the last quarter of the year.

7.13 NEW CHAIR ACHIEVEMENTS

Shirley Tarawali was elected by consensus by the GASL Guiding Group on the 17 September 2020 as Chair of GASL. She is the assistant director general at the International ILRI based in Nairobi, Kenya. With over 30 years of experience, Shirley was present in the meeting where the idea of GASL was created, in March 2010, in Zollikofen, Switzerland and she has been involved with GASL ever since.

Facing the challenge of being elected Chair during the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, Shirley managed to represent GASL in important initiatives during her first year as well as supporting important processes such as the GASL TOC.

The activities Shirley engaged in her first year follow below.

→ **Organizations and Initiatives**
  - COAG
  - Net Zero Dairy
  - World Farmers Organization (WFO)
  - HealthforAnimals
  - Canadian Cattle association
  - Netherlands Ministry
  - FSS Global Independent Dialogue

→ **Action Networks**
  - Leap Steering Committee
  - Dairy Asia Steering Committee

→ **GASL Strategy and Process**
  - TOC
  - MSP planning
  - Communications
  - FSS
  - Regional Chapters
  - FSS Independent Dialogue
  - Regional and Global MSPs

→ **Management**
  - Recruitment for communications consultant
  - Regular meetings
  - Monthly meetings with FAO and BMGF

→ **People**
  - One on one conversations with Guiding Group members
  - GASL core funders conversations

→ **Representation and meetings**
  - Animal Task Force general meeting (presentation)
  - Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB) seminar (presentation)
  - International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF) -FAO annual meeting (presentation)
  - IMS pre-FSS event (panel)
  - EAAP plenary presentation
  - FAO special seminar on food and nutrition
  - GFFA (panel moderator and panel participant)
08. **Events in 2021 with GASL participation**

**January**
- GASL Webinar of the Animal Welfare Action Network, Animal Welfare Supporting Sustainable Production

**February**
- Meeting with COAG Chair, Minister B. Rajender, Permanent Representative of India to FAO
- GASL Webinar of the Closing the Efficiency GAP Action Network, Resilience in the Livestock Sector
- GASL Webinar on Net Zero, Pathways to Low Carbon Dairy

**March**
- “CAMINHOS DA INOVAÇÃO E SUSTENTABILIDADE DA AGRICULTURA TROPICAL” (FSS International Webinar on Tropical Agriculture) Rumo à Cúpula Mundial de Sistemas Alimentares IICA-Brazil.
- Virtual Guiding Group Meeting
- LEAP Steering Committee

**May**
- II World Congress on Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forestry Systems (virtual), Brazil
- GASL Regional Virtual MSP Meetings: Embracing change and harnessing diversity: The roles of livestock in sustainable food systems
- UN Biodiversity Conference, Kunming, China
- GASL Webinar, Restoring Value to Grasslands Action Network, Acknowledging, assessing and enabling the multiple functions of grassland livestock systems through a participatory process

**June**
- GASL Global Virtual MSP Meeting: Embracing change and harnessing diversity: The roles of livestock in sustainable food systems

**July**
- UN Food Systems Pre-Summit, Rome, Italy

**August**
- EAAP 2021 Meeting, Scientific solutions to different demands on the livestock sector, Davos, Switzerland

**September**
- UN Food Systems Summit, New York

**October**
- II Roundtable discussion on sustainable livestock, the Netherlands

**November**
- COP26, Glasgow, Scotland
- Accelerating Climate Action in the Livestock Sector
- GASL Guiding Group Virtual Meeting
- Towards Sustainable Livestock Systems
09. **Publications**

### 9.1 IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON THE GLOBAL DAIRY SECTOR

This study provides primary evidence of the immediate effects of COVID-19 on the global dairy sector, particularly focusing on the outcome of the implemented response mechanisms, and the potential medium and long-term implications of the pandemic on the sector. The study employed a longitudinal qualitative analysis framework that combines the use of questionnaires, media-search, focus-group discussions, semi-structured interviews, and secondary evidence reviews. Information was gathered at two points in time: three months after the beginning of the outbreak and one year later. We applied this framework in five different geographical regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and North America.

The results indicate that the pandemic has been perceived as a series of episodes affecting the sector from both demand and supply sides. These waves have impacted the sector differently depending on regions and countries’ trade profiles, relative resource scarcity, per capita income, and market structure. Although in one year the sector has mostly recovered from the shock, the analysis concludes that the pandemic has accelerated on-going structural changes taking place in the dairy sector. The study expands existing knowledge about the effects of the pandemic on the dairy sector and adds to the newly evolving literature about the medium and long-term effects of the COVID-19 on food systems worldwide. Despite the preliminary nature of the results, they provide important insights to inform sectorial policy discussions.

### 9.2 THE GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK AS A PUBLIC POLICY DRIVER FOR MIXED LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD

With the global population projected to reach 10 billion by 2050, the livestock sector’s contribution to food and agriculture will continue to increase. This contribution has to be done in a sustainable way while addressing at the same time complex environmental, social, and economic challenges. Forms of mixed systems that use positive synergies among crop, pasture and tree production are proposed as natural intensification methods that can produce positive environmental and economic effects, combining productivity growth and natural resource conservation. The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), a network of global stakeholders committed to the sustainable development of the livestock sector, fosters mixed systems, among other options, for building consensus on the paths towards sustainability by seeking local, national and regional practice and policy change. This article focuses on the analysis of mixed systems applied in different regions, the benefits and barriers to their adoption, the policy measures that can help overcome the barriers and the role of GASL in supporting adoption of these systems’ worldwide.

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12 Please consult the Resources page of the GASL website to find the publications: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/resources/publications/en/


14 Accessible via the II World Congress on Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forestry Systems report, page 1046: https://scholar.google.com/scholar_url?url=https://www.alice.cnptia.embrapa.br/bitstream/doc/1138381/1/proceedings-wcclf2021.pdf&hl=en&as_t=gb&gq=gb&ct=rs&scd=2&d=16721964529198987442&ei=cLg5Yq3NAcSKmAGG_7q4Aw&scisig=AAGBfm03UwPXiqB6JQDcyVEnx-A2WkTQ0g
9.3 RESTORING VALUE TO GRASSLANDS INITIATIVE: TO MAINTAIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE OF GRASSLANDS AND TO PROMOTE THEIR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), a multi-stakeholder partnership started in 2013 includes nine Action Networks. The networks are the working engine of GASL and are tasked with implementing activities, reports, providing evidence, guidelines and information on good practices demonstrated by the livestock sector. This paper outlines the activities of the network Action Network 2 “Restoring Value to Grassland”, the purpose of which is to "maintain, restore and enhance environmental and economic value of grasslands, while promoting their social and cultural functions globally". Since 2014, Action Network 2 workshops have been held annually with scientists and stakeholders from rangeland/grassland biomes in Latin America (Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile), the Mediterranean (France, North Africa), Sub-Saharan Africa, Highland and Continental Plateaux (Tibetan Plateau/Mongolia/Atlas in Morocco), the mountainous regions of France, New Zealand and Viet Nam, and the prairie area of Canada. A data base of 40 global grassland cases and a range of preferred practices have been compiled for these areas. A methodological framework is now available for assessing the contribution of grassland systems to multiple functions, along with the development of associated indicators that are aligned with the SDGs - social, local development, production, economic and environmental. The framework has been built and tested using the global grassland cases. The publication presents the results from three cases from Brazil, Viet Nam and Argentina.

9.4 ECONOMICS OF GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION STRATEGIES IN A NORTH-EASTERN BRAZILIAN BEEF PRODUCTION SYSTEM

The state of Maranhão, Brazil, has been among the country’s fastest-growing cattle regions in the last years and faces the most important conflicts of beef production in Brazil. Pasture degradation, low cattle productivity, and land-use changes due to agriculture and forestry expansion are key challenges. Additionally, beef production systems are in the focus to cut down emissions in the context of increasing deforestation and its global warming impact. Sustainable intensification of currently used pastures that enhance economic viability and reduce environmental effects of beef production is a possibility to move towards climate protection. As economics is an important incentive in the decision-making process of farmers, we analysed the effects of GHG mitigation strategies on performance, economics, and emissions in a representative north-eastern Brazilian beef production system. Improved pasture and herd management, feed supplementation, and Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) were included. Based on a case study, we applied six strategies to the production system, covering the complete cycle from cow-calf (CC) to finishing cattle (FIN). We compared the improved production scenarios to the baseline representing the status quo of beef production in Maranhão. Our production-economic analysis shows a significant increase in land, labour and capital productivity, resulting in an increased whole farm profitability. The scenario is long-term profitable, covering direct costs, depreciation and opportunity costs. Applying the IPCC methodology, we found a reduction of GHG emissions per kg live weight added by 71 percent in CC and by 55 percent in FIN. Considering the increased stocking rate, enhanced carbon sequestration via SPS systems are necessary to counterbalance the increased emissions per land unit. Our results confirm the possibility to offset beef-production-related emissions by SPS. With regard to effects and economic implications, our findings contribute valuable knowledge on available, appropriate, and feasible pathways for upscaling sustainable beef production.

15 Accessible at UKnowledge: https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4252&context=igc
16 Accessible at UKnowledge: https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4750&context=igc
10. Progress of Action Networks

10.1 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK CLOSING THE EFFICIENCY GAP (CEG)
ROGERIO MAURICIO – Coordinator, rogeriomauricio@ufsj.edu.br

The main elements of the CEG Action Network during the current GASL Action Plan 2019-2021 were the Action Network operational management, the development of an efficiency matrix exercise, the implementation of pilot projects, and the implementation of evidence and communication strategy. In 2021 the Action Network refined the efficiency matrix exercise and worked on new case studies, organized seminars, including the GASL webinar and released publications. Also, in 2021 the Action Network has been strengthened thanks to the inclusion of new members.

For 2022-2024, CEG emphasizes the importance and the need to identify social, economic, and ecological indicators for livestock systems and highlights its work for the establishment of indicators on resilience and the inclusion of the latter in the efficiency matrix. For its future work, CEG also identifies the need for a conceptual shift from a framework where agro-ecosystems rely on a “resource sufficiency approach” to a “functional integrity approach” framework, where resources emerge from the stakeholders/environment interactions, and where ecosystem services are provided and capacities to adapt to changes are built.

10.2 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK RESTORING VALUE TO GRASSLANDS (RVG)
ALEXANDRE ICKOWICZ – Coordinator, alexandre.ickowicz@cirad.fr

Action Network 2 has had a very productive year, informing a global audience through a GASL webinar, an oral paper presentation at International Rangeland Congress (IRC) Kenya and an associated booth. The Action Network has learned how to work virtually and taken the time to consolidate its work prior to commencement of the new 2022-2024 plan.

Action Network 2 webinar, “Acknowledging, assessing and enabling the multiple functions of grassland livestock systems through a participatory process”, was held on 28 May 2021. Participants learnt about the activities of Action Network 2 and were given the opportunity to engage in four case study presentations (Puna pastoralism, Argentina; Beef systems in the highlands of Viet Nam; Looking to the future of southern Alps pastoralism in a multi-stakeholder dialogue, France; Pastoral dairy system, Senegal) outlining the use of the multifunctional approach. A total of 119 people participated in the webinar with a number looking for further information on the simulation model. The Action Network also received a request from Cornell University to provide a case.

Action Network 2 presented a paper entitled Restoring value to grassland initiative: to maintain the environmental and economic value of grasslands and to promote their social and cultural functions at the 11th IRC held virtually in Kenya in October 2021. CIRAD also co-sponsored a booth with GASL/ Action Network 2 at IRC for Action Network 2 to present its findings. Five YouTube videos were shown covering four of the cases and an introduction to Action Network 2 as per our webinar; in addition, seven posters were included in the booth covering Brazil, Mongolia, C sequestration, the simulation model as well as those related to the previous cases.

In 2022-2024 the Action Network looks to increase its reach via different communication channels and looks to grow the network. The future of livestock grazing systems is tied up with how people view the world, and the Action Network will continue to apply the multifunctionality lens to envision futures and transition paths. To do this the Action Network will broaden the diversity of stakeholders to hold these dialogues, with an emphasis on growing numbers of youth engaged. The Action Network will continue to work on diversifying the models to consider the context of different case environments and to apply our knowledge in cases in the field. The Action Network will also take a closer look at the practices farmers are using in the field and how the Multifunctionality assessment and participatory process helps to practice and policy changes to enhance the value of their grasslands.
The Action Network looks forward to collaborating with other action networks to look for alignment and synergies and to engage more with clusters.

The Action Network acknowledges the role of its sponsors, the French government and CIRAD, and all the organizations that enable its members to give their time and resources to supporting the Action Network along with the voluntary time without which this network would not exist. Finally, the Action Network thanks the GASL support team for the work in helping the network.

10.3 PROGRESS REPORT LIVESTOCK ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP (LEAP)
CAMILLO DE CAMILLIS – Coordinator, Camillo.DeCamillis@fao.org

In 2021 the LEAP network focused on improving methodologies to assess methane emissions and to strengthen the knowledge for informed decisions for sustainable food systems: LEAP has drafted a new TAG on Methane and built a Catalogue of Applications to mainstream evidence-based solutions for climate change and environmental improvement measures.

Also, concept note about a web interface called LEAP Navigator was developed to facilitate users to access relevant guidance from the technical documents developed by the Partnership.

Communications and outreach have also been at the core of LEAP. The following outreach events and webinars were arranged to promote climate action and environmental improvement through the dissemination and application of the FAO LEAP guidelines:

- Accelerating climate action in the livestock sector: opportunities across different systems. Side event at the UNCCC COP26, Glasgow, Scotland, UK. 03 November 2021.18
- Sharing knowledge for climate action and environmental improvement. Webinar. 25 January 2021.19

In the 29th meeting of the LEAP Steering Committee a task force shaped a new 3-year work programme, called LEAP4. The overall objectives of the work programme 2022-2024 are: (a) to build common ground to understand and assess the environmental impacts from livestock systems; (b) to foster evidence-based climate action and environmental improvement for sustainable livestock through the application of the FAO LEAP guidelines.

LEAP4 will concurrently focus on additional guidelines development, and on mainstreaming climate action and environmental improvement. The guidelines will cover two or more of the following topics: (a) ecosystem services, resilience, and adaptation to climate change, (b) greenhouse gases emissions GHG emissions from deforestation and pasture expansion, (c) circular bioeconomy, (d) leather value chains, and (e) scenario analysis for low-carbon livestock systems.

Moreover, the Partnership will (a) complete the development of the Navigator, (b) make it operational in all UN working languages, (b) develop e-learning training courses, and will (c) arrange regional workshops to support capacity development and stimulate knowledge sharing and action through national networks.
10.4 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK GLOBAL NETWORK ON SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS (GNSPS)
JULIAN CHARÁ – Coordinator, julian@fun.cipav.org.co

During 2021 the (GNSPS) worked in the dissemination of information about silvopastoral systems and the advance in producing and gathering evidence on the role of silvopastoral systems to contribute to responsible animal food production, climate change mitigation and protection of biodiversity, among other positive effects.

During the first semester, the Action Network, along with the AST organized the Webinar: Silvopastoral systems: Regional approaches and opportunities for adaptation and resilience held on 23 April. During the second semester, the Action Network, along with several organizations of Latin America most of them members of GASL (Including the National Institute of Agricultural Research – Argentina (INTA), Sistemas Sostenibles de Producción Agropecuaria(CIPAV), Fundación Produce, UFSJ), organised the XI International Congress on Silvopastoral Systems and the I Congress of the Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems. It had 229 participants from 15 countries and received 54 manuscripts. The proceedings of the Congress can be found at https://globalsilvopastoralnetwork.org/library/.

In order to gather evidence on the potential of silvopastoral systems to contribute to sustainable food production, climate change mitigation and biodiversity protection, a work is being carried out in Colombia to analyze silvopastoral models suitable for the Amazonian and Caribbean regions of the country. This work is carried out along with Agri benchmark and has the support from the Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany.

10.5 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK DAIRY ASIA
BATAATAR BAYARMAGNAI - Coordinator, Batbaatar.Bayarmagnai@fao.org

Located in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, Dairy Asia Secretariat has been cooperatively working with Focal points of the member countries and Knowledge partners via online platforms due to the COVID-19 situation worldwide. In the second half of 2021, Dairy Asia secretariat organized/co-organized the following number of events and activities: “Dairy Asia webinar: School milk program”, “Dairy Asia perspective consultative meeting”, “Dairy Asia working meeting”, “Dairy Asia Dialogue: Yak milk production”, and initial actions to the membership expansion of Dairy Asia.

Thank to these activities, the cooperation and collaboration of the Dairy Asia has been significantly improving.

Furthermore, the Secretariat initiated and jointly developed the project proposal on the “Regional Capacity Development Technical Assistance for strengthening dairy partnership in the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Member countries” and submitted to the Asian Development Bank through the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia. Cooperated and supported by the Secretariat and MOFALI, the Dairy Asia promotional animation video will be completed before the end of 2021 (First draft, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnTStyFK-Fo).

The initial cooperation from Dairy Asia secretariat to Asian Farmers Association has been done and expected to officially make a knowledge partnership. The cooperation between Dairy Asia knowledge partners have been relatively strengthened. The important events, organized by the knowledge partners such as GASL, IFCN Dairy Research Network, ILRI, and the Dairy Sustainability Framework (DSF) were disseminated and cooperated to the Dairy Asia member countries. The Dairy Asia’s social page accounts on YouTube, Twitter, and Instagram have been created and developed. The Facebook page on Dairy Asia and website has been regularly updated.
In 2022 Dairy Asia will strengthen its secretariat and cooperation between knowledge partners. Dairy Asia envisages to organize the following events:

1. Joint Dairy Asia webinar: good dairy farm practices
2. Joint Dairy Asia dialogue: Mare milk production
3. Joint Dairy Asia dialogue: Camel milk production
4. Joint Dairy Asia dialogue: Buffalo milk production
5. Joint Dairy Asia dialogue: Goat milk production
6. Joint Dairy Asia dialogue: Pastureland
7. Joint Dairy Asia webinar: GI & GIAHS
8. Joint Dairy Asia: Milk Talk podcasting series
9. Joint Dairy Asia: Milk Walk “online challenge” & celebration parade (if possible due to COVID-19)
10. Dairy Asia award
11. Dairy Asia regional and national ambassadors’ announcement
12. Dairy Asia socially responsible partners

Dairy will further organize the celebration of the World Milk Day, Asian Milk Week dedicated to World Milk Day, World School Milk Day, make an initial cooperation and partnership with some regional organizations such Asian Farmers Association, The Asian Foundation, AFAC, cooperate with knowledge partners, build “World Milk Map” by dairy products initiative (proposal has been done), organize the technical working group (Yak milk production), supporting the proposal and initiative to establish World Yak Association, build the knowledge hub on the milk & dairy with researchers and experts and review and revise the www.dairyasia.org website.

10.6 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK LIVESTOCK ANTIMICROBIAL PARTNERSHIP (LAMP)
ULF MAGNUSSON – Coordinator, Ulf.Magnusson@slu.se

In 2021, the Livestock Antimicrobial Partnership (LAMP) has processed the inputs from the Webinar held in late 2020 as well as from the MSP-meeting in June. Based on this and together with an outlook on the current agenda on AMR in the livestock sector, we found that most of activities or concerns relates to the use of antibiotics on the farm, i.e., the demand-side.

In 2022, LAMP will focus on the supply side – that is pharmacies, agrochemical shops, veterinarians, and other animal health workers. LAMP will aim to conduct some background analyses on the supply landscape that may serve as an entry-point for a round-table discussion between different stakeholders to tease out differences and similarities between different regions in the world.

10.7 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK LIVESTOCK FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (L4SD)
ERNESTO REYES – Coordinator, ernesto.reyes@agribenchmark.net

During the year the Action Network has worked on three main areas established by an International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)- GDP grant: Dairy Impact Methodology DIM (tool and pilots), partnership and knowledge exchange on how to promote different social aspects of livestock, and a Knowledge based programme (evidence on the role of dairy and selected SDGs).

According to these activities, in 2021 the Action Network drafted the planned report on the role of dairy and gender empowerment and the planned report on the role of dairy end employment generation, which are currently being approved by the GASL Editorial Committee and external reviewers. Furthermore, the Action Network DIM team has developed an assessment tool to be tested in 5 country pilots (Kenya, Rwanda, India, Viet Nam, and United States of America) with the US Pilot already being implemented by the US National Dairy Council. Finally, IFAD has presented its proposal for a livestock platform with a specific focus on social development. This proposal has been endorsed by the GASL’s Guiding Group. In 2022, the Action Network plan to officially launch the platform early in the year through an Action Network webinar, once the proposal has fulfilled GASL’s requirements.
10.8 PROGRESS REPORT ACTION NETWORK
ANIMAL WELFARE (AWAN)
REBECCA DOYLE – Coordinator, Rebecca.Doyle@ed.ac.uk

In 2021 the AWAN held a successful webinar on the connection between animal welfare and sustainability with over 500 registered participants. The recordings of the webinar and shorter videos of each presentation can be found here. https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL13_KNYdXLL7qTGafzi3dVDqm6xUQevkG

Rebecca Doyle shared some work on animal welfare and sustainability at the African Animal Welfare Conference. Furthermore, a number of case studies from the AWAN members on how animal welfare connects with development were published in the book: T. Stephens (Ed.), One Welfare in Practice: The Role of the Veterinarian: CRC Press. Finally, AWAN contributed to the working group on strategies to engage youth in the GASL process.

In 2022 AWAN will focus on the following activities: holding two AWAN group meetings, contributing with animal welfare content to the redesign of the GASL website and supporting GASL activities on the inclusion of animal welfare as a cross-cutting issue, including participating in webinar focused on youth engagement.
11. Tracking results of the GASL Action Plan for 2021

11.1 PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS BASED ON THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE GASL ACTION PLAN 2019–2021

The 2019-2021 Action Plan of the Project has three outcomes, 14 outputs and 53 activities. Outcome 1 has six outputs and 35 activities; Outcome 2 has five outputs and 24 activities; and Outcome 3 has three outputs and ten activities.

Table 3 shows the progress in the activities of the 2021 GASL Work Plan and Budget and explains the reason for any changes in the original plan and budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 DETAILED BUDGET</th>
<th>REAL EXPENSES FOR 2021</th>
<th>MAIN WORK PLAN ELEMENTS IN 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECRETARIAT USD</td>
<td>FAO PROJECT STAFF 248 544</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager 195 696</td>
<td>Coordinates day-to-day GASL Secretariat activities and interactions between partners and stakeholders in Clusters and Action Networks</td>
<td>January-December Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitates a scoping study on the convenience of developing GASL General Livestock Sustainability Guidelines</td>
<td>January-August Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinates organization of the global, regional and national MSP meetings, GASL webinars and FSS related activities with the Chair and involved parties in Rome, Switzerland, Asia, South America and/or other TBC</td>
<td>January-October Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinates with the Chair of GASL, the FAO coordinators and the AST members the development with an MSP approach of the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan and its operational clearances in FAO</td>
<td>September-November In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Takes care of all reporting tasks of GASL to partners and FAO</td>
<td>January-December Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Network GASL support in Mongolia and Rome (German APO) 37 813</td>
<td>Completion of support to MASL and the Dairy Asia Action Network, Ulaanbaatar, January to March</td>
<td>January-March Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other AGA livestock information analyst 15 035</td>
<td>Supports GASL communications in what relates to FAO</td>
<td>January-December Done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: PROGRESS REPORT REGARDING THE GASL 2021 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET
### TABLE 3: PROGRESS REPORT REGARDING THE GASL 2021 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 DETAILED BUDGET</th>
<th>REAL EXPENSES FOR 2021</th>
<th>MAIN WORK PLAN ELEMENTS IN 2021</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONSULTANTS</td>
<td>111 388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Chair                 |                        | Leads and facilitates the GASL Guiding Group and the MSP and represents GASL in international events January to December 2021 | January-December | Done, mostly virtually
|                       |                        | GASL Chair commissions the development of a scoping study on the convenience of elaborating GASL general livestock sustainability principles and guidelines (GASL Output 3.1) and the discussion of the validation criteria during the 2021 MSP Meeting in Delémont. | 1st Phase, Scoping Exercise, December 2020 to August 2021 | Began in December 2020 due to prioritization of the GASL. Validation phase postponed due to the scoping nature of the study. Follow up in 2022 Done.
| Communication        | 6 821                  | Support communications and publications of GASL such as the 2020 Progress report, website management, newsletter, and organization of meetings (budget line reduced to match available funds) | September-December | On track, supporting Online Meetings, webinars, and website basic redesign
| Consultants          |                        | Develop report on GASL achievements 2011-2021, together with the 2021 progress report | | |
| Graphic Designer     | 8 000                  | Supports communications as needed during the year | January-December | Done
| Operations Clerk     |                        | Supports daily operations of GASL (travel, accounting, LOAs etc.) | January-December | Not hired
| English Editor       | 9 000                  | Supports communications as needed during the year | January-December | Progress report, done; Kansas papers in final stages; MSP meeting report, done
| Intern               |                        | Supports Theory of Change process and basic GASL processes | January-June | Not hired
| CIRAD’s secondment   | 22 000                 | The Service Provider will produce, achieve or deliver the following outputs: a. A scoping study report on the emerging transitions and opportunities ongoing in the livestock sector in developing countries in response to and taking into account the lessons learnt after the COVID-19 pandemic. By 15 August 2021. | 15 August | Report received
|                       |                        | b. A report of an assessment of countries where livestock systems are important and the necessary strategies to engage with those governments that are not yet GASL members. By 30 September 2021. | 30 September | Report canceled in agreement with provider

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### TABLE 3: PROGRESS REPORT REGARDING THE GASL 2021 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 DETAILED BUDGET</th>
<th>REAL EXPENSES FOR 2021</th>
<th>MAIN WORK PLAN ELEMENTS IN 2021</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIRAD’s secondment</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Develop a proposal with an assessment and recommendations for a dryland (or broader) Action Network within GASL to support these actors with evidence to promote their sustainable development through proper policy, institutional and practice change. By 15 November 2021.</td>
<td>15 November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Develop a proposal with an assessment and recommendations for opportunities to build a stronger francophone and European network of diverse stakeholders within GASL to increase the representativeness of these regions and their collaboration with other GASL members. By 15 December 2021.</td>
<td>15 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Consultants</td>
<td>45 500</td>
<td>1) GASL Theory of Change Review Workshop; 2) GASL Drafting of general livestock sustainability principles and basic guidelines, and their criteria of validation; 3) Support to Delémont MSP meeting organization committee; 4) Support to GASL Secretariat</td>
<td>March - December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL PERSONNEL** 359 912

8% ICRUE Fee 6 140

**SUBTOTAL PERSONNEL + ICRUE** 366 052

Other 21 363

Communications and communications material (GASL Annual Report, other) 20 000 Contracts that support communications as needed during the year January - December Printing of 11th MSP report and annual progress report pending

Office equipment (laptops/screens) 1 363 Office equipment for supporting the work as needed January - December 1 laptop in process of acquisition

Contingency Budget line eliminated to match available funds Do not apply

**SUBTOTAL SECRETARIAT** 387 415
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 DETAILED BUDGET</th>
<th>REAL EXPENSES FOR 2021</th>
<th>MAIN WORK PLAN ELEMENTS IN 2021</th>
<th>INTENDED DEADLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSP PROCESS</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD</strong></td>
<td>****</td>
<td>****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASL support to national MSP meeting</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>➔ Support a national livestock sustainability initiative, selected by the Guiding Group in a competitive process, regarding content, fundraising and sponsorship of participants travel (pandemic permitting)</td>
<td>➔ March-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GASL support to regional MSP meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Support a regional livestock sustainability initiative with USD 20K, selected by the Guiding Group in a competitive process, regarding content and sponsorship of participants travel (budget line adjusted to match available funds). Additionally, includes USD60K for the EECA Regional MSP Meeting covered with funds from the FAO EECA Region.</td>
<td>➔ March-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of GASL global MSP meeting</td>
<td>81 644</td>
<td>➔ June 2021, Delémont (budget line adjusted to match possible change to a hybrid meeting’s modality)</td>
<td>➔ June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Committee support (meetings, reviewers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Five reviewed documents along the year (budget line reduced to match available funds)</td>
<td>➔ February-October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiding Group meetings’ logistics, governance and Task Force meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Two Guiding Group meetings during the year, apart from the Guiding Group meeting that takes place during the 2021 MSP meeting, and Cluster development plan guidance to produce plans by March 2021 (budget line reduced to match available funds)</td>
<td>➔ March, June, September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translator/ Interpreter in Rome</td>
<td>29 370</td>
<td>➔ Translation for Online MSP meetings (TBC)</td>
<td>➔ March - September</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL MSP PROCESS** 113 014
### Table 3: Progress Report Regarding the GASL 2021 Work Plan and Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 Detailed Budget</th>
<th>Real Expenses for 2021</th>
<th>Main Work Plan Elements in 2021</th>
<th>Intended Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Travel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorships for participants of MSP meetings</td>
<td>➔ 30 participants sponsored, destination: Delémont, Switzerland, Global GASL MSP Meeting, 7-11 June; and 8 participants sponsored to a regional meeting (TBC)</td>
<td>➔ June-December</td>
<td>➔ No travel to MSP meetings due to the COVID-19 pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorships for Guiding Group meetings</td>
<td>➔ March (Rome) and September (Rome); (budget line reduced to match travel possibilities)</td>
<td>➔ September-October</td>
<td>➔ No travel of Guiding Group members due to the COVID-19 pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representation by GASL members in world events</td>
<td>➔ Events to be determined throughout the year</td>
<td>➔ TBC</td>
<td>➔ No travel due to the COVID-19 pandemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda Support Team and Chair</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>➔ During the year to destinations yet to be confirmed</td>
<td>➔ June-December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal Travel**: 2 000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Networks</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>Main Work Plan Elements in 2021</th>
<th>Intended Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workshops and meetings to share good practices and emerging themes</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>➔ A workshop to discuss prioritization of emerging themes in sustainable livestock during the 2021 MSP meeting in Delémont</td>
<td>➔ June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Discussion during the GASL Theory of Change Review of consensus notes produced by a joint effort of several Action Networks/Clusters according to the topics described in Annex 2 of the 2019–2021 GASL Action Plan, and in alignment with the MSP general topic</td>
<td>➔ June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Other support to be confirmed</td>
<td>➔ TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Network research support: identification of good practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Discussion during the GASL Theory of Change process of four consensus notes by Action Networks according to the topics described in Annex 2 of the 2019–2021 GASL Action Plan, January to September</td>
<td>➔ January-September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Other support to be confirmed</td>
<td>➔ TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Postponed awaiting finalization of Action Plan process to have a firm departure point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>➔ None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 3: PROGRESS REPORT REGARDING THE GASL 2021 WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021 DETAILED BUDGET</th>
<th>REAL EXPENSES FOR 2021</th>
<th>MAIN WORK PLAN ELEMENTS IN 2021</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Network incubation: good practices systematization and guidelines</td>
<td>31,825</td>
<td>First draft of a GASL Action Network’s proposal on good practice systematization based on Annex 2 of the 2019–2021 GASL Action Plan</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Network validation, implementation and scaling up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Start on-the-ground testing of the general sustainability guidelines and principles through volunteering GASL Action Networks and stakeholders</td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication support</td>
<td></td>
<td>Five papers published with Action Networks/Clusters over the year (reduced to match available funds)</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBTOTAL ACTION NETWORKS** | **46,825** | | |
12. Financial situation and fundraising activities

12.1 GASL’s overall financial situation as of 18 March 2022

Many public and private organizations participate in GASL’s meetings and Action Networks. All operational and secretariat costs of GASL are covered through the voluntary contributions of public and private donors. These contributions are crucial to facilitate the work of the Global Agenda. Financial contributions are collected in a multi-stakeholder trust fund at FAO headquarters in Rome and through single-donor trust funds.

To ensure a continued flow of core and Action Network funds, GASL has been developing and implementing an innovative and sustainable funding mechanism that consists of traditional donors to the MSP trust fund (Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, the GDP and the CNE, new government donors (Ireland and Germany), new private sector donors and foundations (BMGF) specific sponsors for annual MSP meetings (numerous sponsors donate only to the MSP meetings that have key interest for them, with no obligation to contribute again) and contributors to Action Network technical work (France, GDP, USDA/FAS). These donors do not necessarily apply for the LEAP Action Network, which has a different and independent fundraising mechanism, separate from GASL.

In 2021, GASL’s investment reached USD 612,797 (47 percent of the original budget planned for 2021 in the 2019-2021 Action Plan) and GASL’s income totalled USD 1,131,315. The contributions of BMGF (USD 440,206 for the second year), Switzerland (USD 265,111) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (USD 109,170) were received as planned and a new donor agreement was signed with USDA/FAS (USD 100,000 for 2022-2023). Additionally, contributions from the GDP (USD 70,000 for the core budget and USD 110,843 for Action Network activities) and CNE (USD 35,842) were received during the year.

The MSP meeting in Delémont was postponed to June 2021 and later on cancelled due to COVID-19. However, the organizing committee expenses in 2020 and the Jura Sub-region meeting expenses in 2021 were covered by extraordinary donations of the Swiss Government (CHF 75,000) and the Jura County (CHF 30,000), the GASL core funding (USD 15,000), and several other local donors.

The final expenses show a decrease in the GASL Secretariat’s allocation with respect to 2020, due to the end in March of the German investment in the Associate Professional Officer (APO) position (USD 37,813 in 2021). Additionally, less than 2 percent of the travel budget was used due to travel restrictions imposed in 2021 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, only one third of the allocation for MSP processes was possible to use thanks to the prioritization of virtual meetings in 2021.

Instead, the resources were used to finance a scoping study on the convenience of developing GASL General Livestock Sustainability Guidelines, the organization of a May FSS Independent Dialogue and the June Online Regional and Global MSP meetings to address the topic of embracing change and harnessing diversity to enhance the roles of livestock in sustainable food systems. Action Network budgets were also increased by 50 percent with respect to 2020 but the continued slowdown in applied research during the pandemic allowed for the use of only 50 percent of the budget allocated in December 2020.

For details on the adjustments to the 2021 Work Plan and Budget, see Table 3 above. A projection of contributions and expenses for 2022, the first year of the 2022-2024 GASL Action Plan, is also included below.

Financial Tables
The following financial tables show the detailed contributions, expenses and financial situation for the years 2016-2021 and projections for the year 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TO CORE BUDGET</strong></td>
<td>248 544</td>
<td>1 260 552</td>
<td>947 517</td>
<td>1 108 490</td>
<td>899 199</td>
<td>1 025 472</td>
<td>1 600 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance previous year</td>
<td>130 873</td>
<td>266 405</td>
<td>76 916</td>
<td>75 462</td>
<td>32 461</td>
<td>527 610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>311 592</td>
<td>440 206</td>
<td>636 629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>550 000</td>
<td>743 822</td>
<td>160 005</td>
<td>255 885</td>
<td>287 998</td>
<td>265 111</td>
<td>240 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss APO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>119 167</td>
<td>156 996</td>
<td>13 115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>110 000</td>
<td>117 000</td>
<td>123 000</td>
<td>225 328</td>
<td></td>
<td>109 170</td>
<td>110 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Development Corp. (for MSP Meetings)</td>
<td>52 051</td>
<td>50 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>47 700</td>
<td>51 194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29 869</td>
<td>33 750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Dairy Platform (mostly MSP Meetings)*</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>34 000</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>75 000</td>
<td>35 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNE</td>
<td>17 710</td>
<td>17 490</td>
<td>16 484</td>
<td></td>
<td>35 842</td>
<td>16 550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>17 065</td>
<td>5 700</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue government for Global MSP Meeting</td>
<td>75 450</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td>111 250</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Dairy Industry for Global MSP Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sponsorships for Global MSP Meeting</td>
<td>69 397</td>
<td>101 331</td>
<td>60 500</td>
<td>42 500</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration fees for Global MSP Meeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO for Regional MSP Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Donor (German APO)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115 264</td>
<td>149 532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TO ACTION NETWORKS</strong></td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>63 841</td>
<td>127 390</td>
<td>106 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>105 843</td>
<td>141 019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>39 817</td>
<td>57 390</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5 500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Dairy Platform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70 000</td>
<td>76 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>105 843</td>
<td>65 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDA/FAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>76 019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>994 847</td>
<td>1 324 393</td>
<td>1 074 907</td>
<td>1 214 490</td>
<td>899 199</td>
<td>1 131 315</td>
<td>1 741 258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In addition to its contribution of USD 15 000 to the Kansas MSP Meeting in 2019, the Global Dairy Platform was instrumental in obtaining the US Dairy Industry contribution, the venue government contribution and other sponsorships for the MSP Meeting in Kansas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Agenda Secretariat</td>
<td>245,934</td>
<td>271,751</td>
<td>397,360</td>
<td>573,324</td>
<td>567,023</td>
<td>365,415</td>
<td>582,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSP process</td>
<td>163,500</td>
<td>388,095</td>
<td>306,482</td>
<td>201,187</td>
<td>137,913</td>
<td>113,014</td>
<td>330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>253,897</td>
<td>161,968</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>13,664</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>92,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Networks</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>131,960</td>
<td>128,860</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>60,174</td>
<td>55,925</td>
<td>189,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice and Policy Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New partial cost recovery charges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31,261</td>
<td>27,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBTOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>720,331</strong></td>
<td><strong>988,774</strong></td>
<td><strong>932,702</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,064,511</strong></td>
<td><strong>810,035</strong></td>
<td><strong>564,211</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,267,111</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO Project Cost Fee 7% (13% in 2016)</td>
<td>93,643</td>
<td>69,214</td>
<td>65,289</td>
<td>74,515</td>
<td>56,702</td>
<td>39,495</td>
<td>88,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>813,974</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,057,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>997,991</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,139,027</strong></td>
<td><strong>866,738</strong></td>
<td><strong>603,705</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,355,808</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 6: FINANCIAL SITUATION AS OF 31 DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR AND PROJECTION FOR 2022, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS</strong></td>
<td>944,847</td>
<td>1,324,393</td>
<td>1,074,907</td>
<td>1,214,490</td>
<td>899,199</td>
<td>1,131,315</td>
<td>1,741,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td>813,974</td>
<td>1,057,988</td>
<td>997,991</td>
<td>1,139,027</td>
<td>866,738</td>
<td>603,705</td>
<td>1,355,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE (SURPLUS)</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,873</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,405</strong></td>
<td><strong>76,916</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,462</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,461</strong></td>
<td><strong>527,610</strong></td>
<td><strong>385,450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.2 FINANCES FOR THE 2021 ONLINE MSP MEETINGS FROM ROME AND TEN REGIONS WORLDWIDE

As indicated before, GASL’s annual MSP Meeting in Delémont, Switzerland was cancelled due to COVID-19. Therefore, GASL developed a virtual global MSP Meeting using a professional platform (The Virtual Show) with ten preparatory regional components from 31 May - 11 June 2021.

Overall, nearly 420 participants from every region of the world representing livestock producers, the livestock industry, agricultural research, global non-profits and numerous governments, attended the online meetings to focus on how to embrace change and harness diversity to enhance the roles of livestock in sustainable food systems.

Multiple in-kind contributions were received for the MSP regional and global online meetings from GASL stakeholders in North, Central and South America; Western and Eastern Europe; Francophone and Anglophone Africa; Central and South-East Asia; Oceania; and the Jura Sub Region (see names and organizations of in-kind contributors below). Tables 7, 8 and 9 show the financial aspects of the online MSP meetings.

<p>| TABLE 7: GASL SPONSORS OF THE 2021 ONLINE MSP MEETINGS, USD |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
<th>CONTRIBUTION</th>
<th>USED FOR</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOAG</td>
<td>23 000</td>
<td>Consultancy</td>
<td>Direct payment to FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>23 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| TABLE 8: COSTS OF THE 2021 ONLINE MSP MEETINGS, USD |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINE</th>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>FINAL COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Infrastructure and equipment (TVS Platform)</td>
<td>58 697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Interpreter fees</td>
<td>22 968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Meeting package</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Global Campus fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Professional support service$</td>
<td>50 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sponsorship of participants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Agenda Support Team Travel (1)</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>133 665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE 9: NET COST TO GASL OF THE 2021 ONLINE MSP MEETINGS, USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total costs</td>
<td>133 665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sponsorships</td>
<td>23 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET COST TO GASL’S CORE FUND</strong></td>
<td>110 665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COP26: main outcomes and implications for livestock**

As mentioned before, the MSP meeting in Delémont was postponed to June 2021 and later on cancelled due to COVID-19, while the 2020 organizing committee expenses were covered by extraordinary donations of the Swiss Government (CHF 45 000) and the Jura County (CHF 30 000), and by GASL core funding (USD 15 000).

**TABLE 10: NET COST FOR GASL IN 2020 OF THE 2021 DELÉMONT MSP MEETING PREPARATIONS, USD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total costs</td>
<td>90 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sponsorships (Swiss Government, USD 45 000; and Jura County, USD 30 000)</td>
<td>75 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET COST TO GASL’S CORE FUND</strong></td>
<td>15 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12.3 FUNDRAISING**

Two thousand twenty one has also been a challenging year for the world and GASL’s donors have responded by renewing their trust in the partnership. Several GASL investors will support the new three-year GASL cycle, 2022 – 2024.

We are happy to communicate that Ireland, the Netherlands, BMGF, Switzerland, USDA/FAS, GDP and CNE have confirmed their will to keep contributing. Table 4 shows total contributions per donor received in 2021 and their pledges for 2022.

**In-kind contributions to GASL from partners and stakeholders**

The in-kind contributions in terms of time and funds by the participating institutions in GASL are substantial. Guiding Group meetings, task force groups, Cluster and Action Network activities, regional and global consultations and MSP meetings, among others, demand important amounts of time and resources from top executives, scientists and administrators of those organizations contributing to GASL. In the 2019-2021 GASL Action Plan, it was estimated that Guiding Group members alone contributed approximately 1.7 million USD in-kind for GASL in the period from 2016 - 2018. There also have been considerable in-kind contributions of members and partner organizations for the activities of the Action Networks and the recently developed online MSP meetings and webinars. These in-kind contributions have not been quantified and are not known in detail to GASL but they are substantial.

Throughout May and June, the activities of the regional MSP meetings were professionally organized by several members of the Guiding Group, Action Networks and Regional Support...
Groups with the support of the AST. The members of the Regional Support Groups that made possible the organization of the regional virtual 2021 MSP meetings and also offered key inputs for the success of the global event were:

**SWISS AND FRENCH JURA SUB-REGIONAL CONSULTATION**

**ANGLOPHONE AFRICA**
Sarah Ossiya and Beatrice Adhiambo, AU-IBAR; Martin Barasa, VSF Germany; Tsehay Gashaw, ILRI; and Simplice Nouala, AUC.

**FRANCOPHONE AFRICA**
Sarah Ossiya and Beatrice Adhiambo, AU-IBAR; Simplice Nouala, AUC; Alexandre Ickowicz, CIRAD; Fagouri Said, WAMIP, North Africa; and Anne-Laure Roy, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, France.

**EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**
Pierre Gerber, World Bank; Yuriy Nesterov and Mariia Uzengin, FAO.

**LATIN AMERICA**
Walter Oyhantcabal, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, Uruguay; Pablo Frere, Redes Chaco, Argentina; Rogerio Mauricio, UFSJ, Brazil.

**OCEANIA**
Ruaraidh Petre, GRSB; and Liz Wedderburn, AgResearch, New Zealand.

**NORTH AMERICA**
Amanda Slusher and Donald Moore, GDP.

**WESTERN EUROPE**
Andrea Rosati, EAAP

**SOUTH ASIA**
Ilse Koller-Rollefson, LPP, India; and Nitya Ghotge, ANTHRA, India.

**EAST ASIA**
Dengpan Bu, CAAS, China; Hongjie Yang, National Husbandry Station, China.
13. **Outlook**

Twenty twenty-two will be the first year framed by the new GASL Action Plan 2022-2024. The annual MSP Meeting is expected to take place in October 2022. Among key activities, GASL will continue participating in the Koronivia process related to livestock and the UN Climate Change Conference, connect and report to the FAO SCL of COAG, continue its work on livestock sustainability guidelines, develop an M&E system based on its TOC and New Action Plan, and continue its implementation of GASL regional Chapters.

The focus of GASL will be on 3 main outcomes identified in the new Action Plan 2022-2021: Generation of evidence and practice change, dialogue, and policy change on livestock sustainability issues.

Accordingly, in 2022 GASL will focus on the following activities:

**Membership:** GASL expects its membership to grow and become more heterogenous. Groups such as consumer organizations, expert institutions and stakeholders in human health and nutrition, farmer organizations and the youth will be targeted to join GASL.

**Communication:** GASL will make efforts to improve internal and external communication to better reach out to its members, external organizations and the wider public. GASL will further work towards towards the adoption of a platform for knowledge exchange.

**Clusters:** During 2022, GASL will continue strengthening its cluster structure based on its growing membership and evolving funding mechanism.

**Action Networks:** The Action Networks will continue developing technical responses to the needs of the livestock sector. This includes development of additional work synergies among Action Networks, and between them and the GASL Clusters, as well as development of new Action Networks to address specific topics suggested by the GASL stakeholders and outlined in the new Action Plan.

**Governance:** The present governance, including the GASL rules and procedures, will continue in 2022. The AST will continue strengthening the adequate resources to fulfil its assigned tasks. The GG will continue to represent the GASL clusters and has the opportunity to assist better with the workload of the Chair and the AST.

The implementation of the revised TOC guidance developed by GASL stakeholders in 2020 implies the reinforcement of key areas to fulfill the GASL vision so that no one is left behind, women and girls are intentionally included, stakeholder influence is balanced, there is effective internal and external communication, there is financial viability and a diverse donor base, a quality management system is applied, an adaptive strategy is ensured, there is an efficient and transparent M&E, and a knowledge agenda and repository are constantly updated.

For these activities GASL should carry out the following actions:

- Increase visibility by improving external communication activities with livestock and non-livestock stakeholders external to GASL.
- Increase knowledge sharing by strengthening internal communication activities and by creating a knowledge hub and repository for the GASL community.
- Increase availability of financial resources by broadening its donor base led by the Guiding Group and supported by the AST and the Chair and by soliciting further support with present core funders.
- Increase GASL presence in international and global fora by explicitly offering to contribute to the agendas of these fora in livestock and non-livestock-related issues.
- Increase GASL contribution to on policy dialogue on key topics related to livestock by becoming proactive supporting national policies leading to sustainable livestock development and by generating solid evidence to enable national governments to better target their policies.
- Increase members’ commitment to contribute to GASL’s common interests by finding common ground among GASL members, facilitating convergence of views and consensus building and by fully taking advantage of GASL diversity and global dimension.
- Broaden the stakeholder base by reaching out to additional stakeholders in areas such as nutrition, consumer and human health organizations, farmers, and the youth.
- Continue strengthening a gender dimension explicitly as a crosscutting issue in GASL’s activities by exploring what gender means in the very diverse livestock production systems that exist and different cultural contexts.
- Fine tune GASL’s strategy inspired by updating its existing TOC and adopting the M&E framework to serve as an accountability tool, to assist strategic management, to assist GASL operational and knowledge management, and to enhance learning.
Annex

List of Guiding Group members, Agenda Support Team and Observers

01

CHAIR  
SHIRLEY TARAWALI  
s.tarawali@cgiar.org  
Assistant Director General, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

THOMAS CHERENET  
thomascherenet@gmail.com  
Policy Advisor, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources, Ethiopia

PUBLIC SECTOR  
MARCELO GONZALEZ  
vganaderia@mag.gov.py  
or paratodomag@gmail.com  
Viceministro Ganadería, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Paraguay (Cluster Coordinator);  
or  
MARTIN LOPEZ  
paloblancoaspy@gmail.com  
Assistant of the Vice Minister, Viceministerio de Ganadería, Paraguay

JAMBALTSEREN TUMUR-UYA  
jambaltseren.t@gmail.com  
or jambaltseren@mofa.gov.mn  
State Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI);

MAURICIO CHACON  
mchacon@mag.go.cr  
Coordinador Técnico, Oficina Sectorial de Acciones Climáticas y Descarbonización, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Costa Rica;  
or  
JORGESTEBAN SEGURA GUZMÁN  
jesegura@mag.go.cr  
Gerente de Ganadería, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Costa Rica;

BERNARD KIMORO  
bkimoro@gmail.com  
Deputy Director Livestock Production (Climate Change), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Kenya

PRIVATE SECTOR  
HSIN HUANG  
Hsin.huang@meat-ims.org  
Secretary General, International Meat Secretariat (Cluster Coordinator)

ALEXANDRA DE ATHAYDE  
alexandra.athayde@ifif.org  
Executive Director, International Feed Industry Federation

CAROLINE EMOND  
DG@fil-idf.org  
or CEmmond@fil-idf.org  
Executive Director, International Dairy Federation (IDF);  
or  
MARÍA SÁNCHEZ MAINAR  
MSanchezMainar@fil-idf.org  
Science & Standards Programme Manager, IDF

NICOLÒ CINOTTI  
nicolo@internationalpoultrycouncil.org  
Secretary General, International Poultry Council

ACADEMIA/RESEARCH  
NANCY BOURGOIS LÜTHI  
nancy.bourgeois@bfh.ch  
Lecturer & Researcher International Livestock Systems, Coordinator for Field Assignments, Bern University for Applied Sciences (Cluster Coordinator)

ALEXANDRE ICKOWICZ  
avander.ickowicz@cirad.fr  
Director Research Unit, CIRAD
ERNESTO REYES  
ernesto.reyes@agribenchmark.net  
Livestock Manager International Institutions, agri benchmark  

LIZ WEDDERBURN  
liz.wedderburn@agresearch.co.nz  
Emeritus International Ambassador, AgResearch, New Zealand  

ULF MAGNUSSON  
ulf.magnusson@slu.se  
Professor, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences  

DONORS  
ALWIN KOPSE  
alwin.kopse@blw.admin.ch  
Head of unit, Switzerland (Cluster Coordinator)  

DONALD MOORE  
donald.moore@globaldairyplatform.com  
Executive Director  
Global Dairy Platform (GDP)  

EMMANUEL COSTE  
e.coste@interbev.fr  
Délégué CNE, France  

KIM VAN SEETERS  
K.vanSeeters@minez.nl  
Senior Policy Officer, Netherlands  

ANNE-LAURE ROY  
anne-laure.roy@agriculture.gouv.fr  
Chargée de Mission Organisations Internationales, Ministère de L’ Agriculture et De L’Alimentation, France  

NGOS  
MARGHERITA GOMARASCA  
coordinator@vsf-international.org  
Coordinator, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) (Cluster Coordinator);  

NITYA GHOTGE  
nitya.ghotge@gmail.com  
Director, Anthra, India (Cluster co-coordinator);  

ILSE KÖHLER-ROLLEFSON  
ilse.koehlerroll@googlemail.com  
Coordinator, League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development,  

DILIP BHANDARI  
Dilip.Bhandari@heifer.org  
Director of Program and Livestock Technology, Heifer International  

VALENTINA RIVA  
valentina.riva@thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk  
Advocacy Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary  

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MULTI-LATERAL  
KEITH SUMPTION  
Keith.Sumption@fao.org  
Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal Production and Health Division, FAO (Cluster Coordinator)  

SIMPLECTE NOUALA  
Noualas@africa-union.org  
African Union Commission  

JEAN JACQUES SOULA  
ji.soula@oie.int  
Representative, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)  

DILIP BHANDARI  
Dilip.Bhandari@heifer.org  
Director of Program and Livestock Technology, Heifer International  

VALENTINA RIVA  
valentina.riva@thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk  
Advocacy Manager, The Donkey Sanctuary  

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MULTI-LATERAL  
KEITH SUMPTION  
Keith.Sumption@fao.org  
Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal Production and Health Division, FAO (Cluster Coordinator)  

SIMPLECTE NOUALA  
Noualas@africa-union.org  
African Union Commission  

JEAN JACQUES SOULA  
ji.soula@oie.int  
Representative, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)
GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK

IAIN WRIGHT
I.Wright@cgiar.org
Assistant Deputy Director, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

PIERRE GERBER
pgerber@worldbank.org
Senior Livestock Advisor, World Bank

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
PABLO FRERE
pablofrere@gmail.com
Focal Point, Redes Chaco, WAMIP, Argentina (Cluster Coordinator)

FAGOURI SAID
fagouris@gmail.com
General Coordinator, WAMIP, North Africa (Cluster co-coordinator);

AGENDA SUPPORT TEAM
HENNING STEINFELD
Henning.Steinfeld@fao.org
Coordinator NSAL, FAO

EDUARDO ARCE DIAZ
Eduardo.ArceDiaz@fao.org
GASL Manager, FAO

LAVINIA SCUDIERO
Lavinia.Scudiero@fao.org
GASL Consultant, FAO

BARRAB DELLA ROVERE
GASL Communications Consultant

OBSERVERS
ALEX RINKUS
alex@healthforanimals.org
Director of Communications & Stakeholder Engagement, HealthforAnimals

ALEXANDRE BERNDT
alexandre.berndt@embrapa.br
Researcher, Sustainable Production Systems, Embrapa Southeast Livestock, Embrapa, Brazil

ANDREA ROSATI
andreaeaap.org
Secretary General, European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)

ANDREW BISSON
abisson@usaid.gov
Livestock Adviser, USAID, Washington, DC

ANIBAL PORDOMINGO
pordomingo.anibal@inta.gob.ar
Investigador y Coordinador Proyecto Nacional de Producción Animal, INTA, Argentina

ANNE MOTTET
Anne.Mottet@fao.org
Livestock Development Officer, FAO

ANTONIO ROTA
a.rota@ifad.org
Lead Technical Specialist in Livestock Development, IFAD

ARMANDO HOET
hoet.1@osu.edu
AAVMC One Health Scholar and Director, Veterinary Public Health Program, Professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, The Ohio State University, USA

BADI BESBES
Badi.Besbes@fao.org
Senior Animal Production Officer, Animal Genetic Resources Group (NSAG), FAO

BARRY BOUBAKARY
barry.boubakary@gmail.com
Pastoralist Systems Consultant

BELINDA RICHARDSON
belinda.richardson@gatesfoundation.org
Program Officer Agricultural Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

CAMILLO DECAMILLIS
Camillo.DeCamillis@fao.org
Manager, LEAP, FAO

CARLOS PATINO
C.Patino@cgiar.org
Senior Scientist - Animal Nutritionist, ILRI

CAROLYN OPIO
Carolyn.Opio@fao.org
Livestock Development Officer, Mesoamerica, FAO

DALE CRAMMOND
Dale.Crammond@agriculture.gov.ie
Agricultural Inspector at Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland

BELINDA RICHARDSON
belinda.richardson@gatesfoundation.org
Program Officer Agricultural Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

DESALEGNE MENGESHA DEGEFAW
degefaw.1@osu.edu
Administrative Director, Ohio State Global One Health, LLC (GOH, LLC), The Ohio State University, USA

DON SYME
Don.Syme@mfat.govt.nz
Deputy Permanent Representative, Rome FAO Mission, New Zealand

OBSERVERS
ALEX RINKUS
alex@healthforanimals.org
Director of Communications & Stakeholder Engagement, HealthforAnimals

ALEXANDRE BERNDT
alexandre.berndt@embrapa.br
Researcher, Sustainable Production Systems, Embrapa Southeast Livestock, Embrapa, Brazil

ANDREA ROSATI
andreaeaap.org
Secretary General, European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)

ANDREW BISSON
abisson@usaid.gov
Livestock Adviser, USAID, Washington, DC

ANIBAL PORDOMINGO
pordomingo.anibal@inta.gob.ar
Investigador y Coordinador Proyecto Nacional de Producción Animal, INTA, Argentina

ANNE MOTTET
Anne.Mottet@fao.org
Livestock Development Officer, FAO

ANTONIO ROTA
a.rota@ifad.org
Lead Technical Specialist in Livestock Development, IFAD

ARMANDO HOET
hoet.1@osu.edu
AAVMC One Health Scholar and Director, Veterinary Public Health Program, Professor, Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, College of Veterinary Medicine, The Ohio State University, USA

BADI BESBES
Badi.Besbes@fao.org
Senior Animal Production Officer, Animal Genetic Resources Group (NSAG), FAO

BARRY BOUBAKARY
barry.boubakary@gmail.com
Pastoralist Systems Consultant

BELINDA RICHARDSON
belinda.richardson@gatesfoundation.org
Program Officer Agricultural Development, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

CAMILLO DECAMILLIS
Camillo.DeCamillis@fao.org
Manager, LEAP, FAO

CARLOS PATINO
C.Patino@cgiar.org
Senior Scientist - Animal Nutritionist, ILRI

CAROLYN OPIO
Carolyn.Opio@fao.org
Livestock Development Officer, Mesoamerica, FAO

DALE CRAMMOND
Dale.Crammond@agriculture.gov.ie
Agricultural Inspector at Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland

DELPHINE BABIN-PEILLARD
delphine.babin-peillard@diplomatie.gouv.fr
French Mission to UN Agencies, Rome

DENGPAN BU
dengpan@126.com
or dengpan@caas.cn
Director, China-Ireland Dairy Science and Technology Center, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)

DON SYME
Don.Syme@mfat.govt.nz
Deputy Permanent Representative, Rome FAO Mission, New Zealand

List of Guiding Group members, Agenda Support Team and Observers
EDWINA LOVE
edwina.love@agriculture.gov.ie
Principal Officer
or
DEIRDRE FAY
Deirdre.Fay@agriculture.gov.ie
Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland

ELIZA SMITH
Eliza.Smith@kyeemafoundation.org
Program & Impact Manager at Kyeema Foundation

ENRIQUE MURQUETIO RESTREPO
enriquem@fun.cipav.org.co
Director Ejecutivo, CIPAV

FABIANA VILLA ALVES
Fabiana.Alves@agricultura.gov.br
Researcher, MAPA, Brazil

FELIX BACHMANN
felix.bachmann@helvetas.org
Country Director, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation

FERNANDO RUY GIL
rol@inac.uy
INAC, Uruguay

FRITZ SCHNEIDER
Fritz.schneider@bfh.ch
former GASL Chair

GACSA-FACILITATION-UNIT
GACSA-Facilitation-Unit@fao.org

GEMMA CORNUAU
gemma.cornuau@diplomatie.gouv.fr
French Mission to UN Agencies, Rome

HENK ORMEL
Hendrikjan.Ormel@fao.org
Senior Veterinary Policy Advisor, FAO

JEAN-PHILIPPE DOP
jp.dop@oie.int
Deputy director, World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)

JULIAN CHARA
julian@fun.cipav.org.co
Research Coordinator, CIPAV

MARIELSIE AVILA
MarieIlsie.Avila@fas.usda.gov
International Trade Policy Leader, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

MARTIN BARASA
Barasa@vsfg.org
Regional Head of Programs, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany

NEIL FRASER
fraserniel33@hotmail.com
Former GASL Chair

PAULO GUAPIINDAIA JOPPERT
paulo.joppert@tamaraty.gov.br
Brazilian Mission to the UN Rome Based Agencies

PIO WENNUBST
pio.wennubst@eda.admin.ch
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to UNFAO, IFAD and WFP, Rome

REBECCA DOYLE
rebecca.doyle@unimelb.edu.au
Animal welfare scientist, University of Melbourne

RINN SELF
Rinn.Self@gatesfoundation.org
Program Officer on the Agriculture Program Advocacy and Communications Team, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

ROGERIO MAURICIO
rogeriomauricio@ufs.br
Lecturer and Researcher, Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei, Brazil

RAYAIDH PETRE
ruaraidh.petre@grsb.org
Executive Director, Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

SAMUEL THEVASAGAYAM
samuel.thenasagayam@gatesfoundation.org
Deputy Director, Global Development, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

SHANNON MESENHOSKI
Shannon.Mesenhowski@gatesfoundation.org
Program Officer Livestock/Agriculture Development Team, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)

TIM ROBINSON
Timothy.Robinson@fao.org
Senior Livestock Policy Officer, FAO

UGO PICACIAMARRA
Ugo.PicaCiamarra@fao.org
Livestock Economist, FAO

VINOD AHIUJA
vinod.ahuja@fao.org
Country Representative, FAO Mongolia

WALTER OYHANTCABAL
woyhantcabal@gmail.com
Consultor Internacional en Agricultura y Cambio Climático, Uruguay

WONDWOSSEN GEBREYES
gebreyes.1@osu.edu
President and Executive Director, Ohio State Global One Health, LLC (GOH, LLC), The Ohio State University, USA

YURIY NESTEROV
Yuriy.Nesterov@fao.org
Livestock and Animal Health Specialist, FAO SEC, Ankara, Turkey
## Annex

### List of GASL 120 members

#### Public Sector (PuS) – 20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA)</td>
<td>09.03.2017</td>
<td>ANIBAL PORDOMINGO</td>
<td>Researcher and Coordinator of National, Animal Production, INTA</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pordomingo.anibal@inta.gob.ar">pordomingo.anibal@inta.gob.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Brazil, Embrapa</td>
<td>03.11.2017</td>
<td>ALEXANDRE BERNDT</td>
<td>Researcher, Sustainable Production Systems, Embrapa Southeast Livestock</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexandre.berndt@embrapa.br">alexandre.berndt@embrapa.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Brazil, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)</td>
<td>12.11.2019</td>
<td>FABIANA VILLA ALVES</td>
<td>General Coordinator Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fabiana.alves@agricultura.gov.br">fabiana.alves@agricultura.gov.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Costa Rica, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MAURICIO CHACÓN</td>
<td>Coordinador Técnico, Oficina Sectorial de Acciones Climáticas y Descarbonización, MAG</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mchacon@mag.go.cr">mchacon@mag.go.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JORGE SEGURA GUZMÁN</td>
<td>Gerente de Ganadería</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jsegura@mag.go.cr">jsegura@mag.go.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Cuba, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</td>
<td>21.06.2016</td>
<td>ARIAN GUTIERREZ VELAZQUEZ</td>
<td>Director General de Ganadería</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dirganaderia@oc.minag.gob.cu">dirganaderia@oc.minag.gob.cu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of the Dominican Republic, Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>01.07.2015</td>
<td>GEOVANNY MOLINA</td>
<td>Director de Ganadería</td>
<td><a href="mailto:digeganaderia@gmail.com">digeganaderia@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Ecuador, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería</td>
<td>17.01.2019</td>
<td>DIEGO BASTIDAS PAZMINO</td>
<td>Analista de Productividad y Nutrición Pecuaria</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dbastidas@mag.gob.ec">dbastidas@mag.gob.ec</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of El Salvador, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</td>
<td>24.06.2016</td>
<td>SILVIA DE LARIOS</td>
<td>Directora de Ecosistemas y Vida Silvestre</td>
<td><a href="mailto:slarios@marn.gob.sv">slarios@marn.gob.sv</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Ethiopia, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries</td>
<td>21.06.2016</td>
<td>THOMAS CHERENET</td>
<td>Policy Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources, Ethiopia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomascherenet@gmail.com">thomascherenet@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>ROBIN MBAE</td>
<td>Deputy Director Livestock Production (Climate Change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Directorate of Livestock Production, Busia County, Kenya</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>BONFACENYONGESA WAFULA</td>
<td>Director of Livestock Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of Mongolia, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry MOFALI</td>
<td>24.02.2017</td>
<td>JAMBALTSEREN TUMUR-UYA</td>
<td>State Secretary, MoFALI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute, Namibia</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>RENIER DAVID BURGER</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of New Zealand, Ministry for Primary Industries</td>
<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>DON SYME</td>
<td>Deputy Permanent Representative, Rome FAO Mission, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Abuja, Federal Government of Nigeria, African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)</td>
<td>02.08.2019</td>
<td>MOHAMMED ABUBAKAR</td>
<td>Member (AARDO)/senior administrative officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of Panama, Former Canal Zone Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development</td>
<td>21.01.2016</td>
<td>ROLANDO TELLO J.</td>
<td>Director de Ganadería Nacional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government of Paraguay, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MARCELO GONZALEZ</td>
<td>Vice-Minister of Livestock, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>MARTIN LOPEZ</td>
<td>Assistant of the Vice Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources</td>
<td>03.06.2015</td>
<td>THEOGENE RUTAGWENDA</td>
<td>Director Animal Resources</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rutagwendat2006@yahoo.com">rutagwendat2006@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Uganda, Uganda Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>PATRICK OKELLO</td>
<td>Director, Agriculture and Environment Statistics</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pokellop@gmail.com">pokellop@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Uruguay, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery</td>
<td>08.03.2018</td>
<td>CECILIA JONES</td>
<td>Director of the Sustainability and Climate Change Unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cjones@mgap.gub.uy">cjones@mgap.gub.uy</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Annex

### List of GASL 120 members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
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<tr>
<td>Camera di Commercio Italiana in Argentina</td>
<td>07.04.2020</td>
<td>CLAUDIO FARABOLA</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:farabola@ccibaires.com.ar">farabola@ccibaires.com.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Cattlemen’s Association</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>LARRY THOMAS</td>
<td>Environment Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:thomasl@cattle.ca">thomasl@cattle.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Brasileiro de Pecuária Sustentável, CBPS</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>MAURONI CANGUSSÚ</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mauroniac@hotmail.com">mauroniac@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Carbon, Australia</td>
<td>06.06.2016</td>
<td>LEANNE WHEATON</td>
<td>Office Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:copier@countrycarbon.com.au">copier@countrycarbon.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Sustainability Framework</td>
<td>10.05.2017</td>
<td>BRIAN LINDSAY</td>
<td>Development Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brian.lindsay@dairysustainabilityframework.org">brian.lindsay@dairysustainabilityframework.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Feed Manufacturers Federation</td>
<td>10.01.2020</td>
<td>ANTON VAN DEN BRINK</td>
<td>Senior Policy and Communication Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:avandenbrink@fefac.eu">avandenbrink@fefac.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Livestock and Meat Trading Union, Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>09.09.2013</td>
<td>JEAN-LUC MÉRIAUX</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@uecbv.eu">info@uecbv.eu</a> (+32) 2 230 46 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione Filiera Italia</td>
<td>10.02.2020</td>
<td>LUIGI PIO SCORDAMAGLIA</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:luigi.scordamaglia@inalca.it">luigi.scordamaglia@inalca.it</a> <a href="mailto:info@filieraitalia.it">info@filieraitalia.it</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Germany</td>
<td>17.10.2013</td>
<td>CAROLA VON MORSTEIN</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:carola.morstein-von@giz.de">carola.morstein-von@giz.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Initiatives, Singapore</td>
<td>08.05.2014</td>
<td>SARAH ANDERSON</td>
<td>Programme Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:social@globalinitiatives.com">social@globalinitiatives.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRSB, Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef</td>
<td>05.02.2014</td>
<td>RUARAOIH PETRE</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ruaraidh.petre@grsbeef.org">Ruaraidh.petre@grsbeef.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HealthforAnimals</td>
<td>03.04.2021</td>
<td>ALEX RINKUS</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alex@healthforanimals.org">alex@healthforanimals.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Dairy Federation (IDF)</td>
<td>08.03.2013</td>
<td>JUDITH BRYANS</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jbryans@dairyUK.org">jbryans@dairyUK.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MARÍA SÁNCHEZ MAINAR</td>
<td>Science &amp; Standards Programme Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MSanchezMainar@fil-idf.org">MSanchezMainar@fil-idf.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Egg Commission</td>
<td>01.03.2013</td>
<td>NICOLÒ CINOTTI</td>
<td>Secretary General, International Poultry Council</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nicolo@internationalpoultrycouncil.org">nicolo@internationalpoultrycouncil.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Feed Industry Federation</td>
<td>11.03.2013</td>
<td>ALEXANDRA DE ATHAYDE</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexandra.athayde@ifif.org">alexandra.athayde@ifif.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Meat Secretariat</td>
<td>08.03.2013</td>
<td>HSIN HUANG</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Hsin.huang@meat-ims.org">Hsin.huang@meat-ims.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Poultry Council</td>
<td>20.11.2014</td>
<td>NICOLÒ CINOTTI</td>
<td>Secretary General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nicolo@internationalpoultrycouncil.org">nicolo@internationalpoultrycouncil.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Dairy Board</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MARGARET JEMUTAI RUGUT</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kibogymr@kdb.co.ke">kibogymr@kdb.co.ke</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLPA, Kenya Livestock Producers Association</td>
<td>01.11.2017</td>
<td>PATRICK N. KIMANI</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:klpakenya@yahoo.com">klpakenya@yahoo.com</a> <a href="mailto:ceo@klpakenya.org">ceo@klpakenya.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranch 4 International Ltd, Canada</td>
<td>08.03.2013</td>
<td>TED HANEY</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ted.haney@ranch4.com">ted.haney@ranch4.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savory Institute, United States of America</td>
<td>03.08.2013</td>
<td>BOBBY GILL</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bgill@savoryinstitute.org">bgill@savoryinstitute.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swissgenetics</td>
<td>23.08.2017</td>
<td>ALIZÉE SAURON</td>
<td>Project Manager International</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asu@swissgenetics.ch">asu@swissgenetics.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Farmers of Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calvin McBain</td>
<td>Vice Chair</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@tfc-edc.ca">info@tfc-edc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+01) 905 812 3140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Coordinators

**Nancy Bourgeois**, Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland and **Rogerio Mauricio**, Lecturer and Researcher, Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei, Brazil

### Annex

List of GASL 120 members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Date of Joining</th>
<th>Focal Point</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AgResearch, New Zealand</td>
<td>25.03.2013</td>
<td>Liz Wedderburn</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:liz.wedderburn@agresearch.co.nz">liz.wedderburn@agresearch.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri Benchmark, Germany</td>
<td>11.03.2013</td>
<td>Ernesto Reyes</td>
<td>Environment and Sustainability Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ernesto.reyes@agribenchmark.net">ernesto.reyes@agribenchmark.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATB, Leibniz Institute for Agricultural Engineering and Bioeconomy</td>
<td>01.09.2013</td>
<td>Simone Kraatz</td>
<td>Academician/Researcher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sikraatz@atb-potsdam.de">sikraatz@atb-potsdam.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>Nathu Ram Sarker</td>
<td>Principal Scientist</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarkernr62@yahoo.com">sarkernr62@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATIE, Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza, Costa Rica</td>
<td>17.07.2014</td>
<td>Muhammad Ibrahim</td>
<td>Director General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mibrahim@catie.ac.cr">mibrahim@catie.ac.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIAT, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Colombia</td>
<td>02.08.2017</td>
<td>Michael Peters</td>
<td>Program Leader Tropical Forages</td>
<td><a href="mailto:m.peters-ciat@cgiar.org">m.peters-ciat@cgiar.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIPAV, Centre for Research on Sustainable Agricultural Systems</td>
<td>06.05.2016</td>
<td>Julian Chara</td>
<td>Research Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:julian@fun.cipav.org.co">julian@fun.cipav.org.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRAD, International Cooperation Centre of Agricultural Research for Development, France</td>
<td>26.02.2013</td>
<td>Alexandre Ickowitz</td>
<td>Director Research Unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexandre.ickowitz@cirad.fr">alexandre.ickowitz@cirad.fr</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>CONICET, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>PABLO LUIS PERI</td>
<td>Head Researcher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peri.pablo@inta.gob.ar">peri.pablo@inta.gob.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBARC, Debre Birhan Agricultural Research Center, Ethiopia</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>AYELE ABEBE ABIEBIE</td>
<td>National Sheep Research Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:yemichaeld@gmail.com">yemichaeld@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOSUR, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Mexico</td>
<td>05.05.2016</td>
<td>GUILLERMO JIMENEZ-FERRER</td>
<td>Investigador Titular/Ganadería y Cambio Climático</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gjimenez@ecosur.mx">gjimenez@ecosur.mx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems, Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences, University of Florida</td>
<td>14.02.2018</td>
<td>ADEGBOLA ADESOGAN</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:adesogan@ufl.edu">adesogan@ufl.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAFL, School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, University of Applied Sciences, Bern, Switzerland</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>NANCY BOURGEOIS</td>
<td>Lecturer and Researcher in International Livestock Systems</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nancy.bourgeois@bfh.ch">nancy.bourgeois@bfh.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCN Dairy Research Network</td>
<td>07.11.2016</td>
<td>TORSTEN HEMME</td>
<td>Managing Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Torsten.hemme@ifcndairy.org">Torsten.hemme@ifcndairy.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INRA, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, France</td>
<td>16.04.2013</td>
<td>JONATHAN LEVINE</td>
<td>International Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jonathan.levin@inra.fr">jonathan.levin@inra.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INRAE, Institute of Natural Resource and Agriculture Economics, Mongolia</td>
<td>17.04.2018</td>
<td>TUMUR ERDENECHULUUN</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Info@inrae.mn">Info@inrae.mn</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de l’Elevage, France</td>
<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>JEAN BAPTISTE DOLLE</td>
<td>Chef du Service Environnement - Bâtiment</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jean-baptiste.dolle@idele.fr">jean-baptiste.dolle@idele.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto Plan Agropecuario, Uruguay</td>
<td>06.03.2013</td>
<td>GONZALO BECOÑA</td>
<td>Extension/Research Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gbecona@planagropecuario.org.uy">gbecona@planagropecuario.org.uy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)</td>
<td>SEPT. 2019</td>
<td>LLOYD DAY</td>
<td>Deputy Director General</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lloyd.day@iica.int">lloyd.day@iica.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
<td>27.06.2016</td>
<td>NINA LILJA</td>
<td>Associate Dean, International Agricultural Programs, Professor, Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture and K-State Research and Extension</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nlilja@ksu.edu">nlilja@ksu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)</td>
<td>SEPT. 2019</td>
<td>SUSAN METZGER</td>
<td>Senior Executive Administrator to the Dean/Director, College of Agriculture, K-State Research and Extension</td>
<td><a href="mailto:smetzger@ksu.edu">smetzger@ksu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leibniz Institute for Farm Animal Biology, Germany</td>
<td>09.04.2014</td>
<td>KLAUS WIMMERS</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wimmers@fbn-dummerstorf.de">wimmers@fbn-dummerstorf.de</a> (+49) 38208 68 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Animal Sciences, Viet Nam</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>HUYEN LE THI THANH</td>
<td>Research Fellow</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lehuyen1973@yahoo.com">lehuyen1973@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Veterinary College, University of London</td>
<td>31.10.2014</td>
<td>STEVEN VAN WINDEN</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:svwinden@rvc.ac.uk">svwinden@rvc.ac.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</td>
<td>14.03.2013</td>
<td>ULF MAGNUSSON</td>
<td>Professor, Department of Clinical Sciences, Division of Reproduction</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ulf.magnusson@slu.se">ulf.magnusson@slu.se</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFSJ, Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei, Brazil</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>ROGERIO MAURICIO</td>
<td>Lecturer and researcher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rogeriomauricio@ufs.edu.br">rogeriomauricio@ufs.edu.br</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Melbourne</td>
<td>28.08.2018</td>
<td>REBECCA DOYLE</td>
<td>Animal Welfare Scientist</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rebecca.doyle@unimelb.edu.au">rebecca.doyle@unimelb.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPA, Universidad Austral de la Patagonia, Argentina</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>PABLO LUIS PERI</td>
<td>Head Researcher</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peripablo@inta.gob.ar">peripablo@inta.gob.ar</a></td>
</tr>
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## Donors (Do) – 9

**COORDINATOR:**  
ALWIN KOPSE  
Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG, Switzerland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
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<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNE, Confédération Nationale de l’Élevage, France</td>
<td>27.02.2017</td>
<td>EMMANUEL COSTE</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:e.coste@interbev.fr">e.coste@interbev.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP, Global Dairy Platform</td>
<td>19.05.2016</td>
<td>DONALD MOORE</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Donald.Moore@globaldairyplatform.com">Donald.Moore@globaldairyplatform.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada</td>
<td>donation 31.03.2017</td>
<td>PATTI NEGRAVE</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Red Meat Section</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patti.negrave@agr.gc.ca">patti.negrave@agr.gc.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of France, Ministry of Agriculture and Food</td>
<td></td>
<td>ANNE-LAURE ROY</td>
<td>Chargée de Mission Organisations Internationales, Ministère de l’Agriculture et De L’Alimentation, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anne-laure.roy@agriculture.gouv.fr">anne-laure.roy@agriculture.gouv.fr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Ireland, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine</td>
<td>19.12.2014</td>
<td>EDWINA LOVE</td>
<td>Climate Change and Bioenergy Policy Division</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Edwina.Love@agriculture.gov.ie">Edwina.Love@agriculture.gov.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Switzerland, Swiss Federal Office for Agriculture FOAG</td>
<td>18.03.2013</td>
<td>ALWIN KOPSE</td>
<td>Head of the International Sustainable Agriculture Unit</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alwin.kopse@blw.admin.ch">alwin.kopse@blw.admin.ch</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ministry of Economic Affairs</td>
<td>26.11.2012</td>
<td>KIM VAN SEETERS</td>
<td>Senior Policy Officer, Ministerie van Economische Zaken en Klimaat, Netherlands</td>
<td><a href="mailto:K.vanSeeters@minez.nl">K.vanSeeters@minez.nl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)</td>
<td>29.03.2018</td>
<td>SHANNON MESENHOWSKI</td>
<td>Program Officer Livestock/ Agriculture Development Team</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Shannon.mesenhowski@gatesfoundation.org">Shannon.mesenhowski@gatesfoundation.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID-Ethiopia</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>YIRGALEM GEBREMESKEL</td>
<td>Senior Adviser, Livestock and Dairy</td>
<td>ygebremeskel@United States of Americaid.gov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of GASL 120 members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Task Force, European Union</td>
<td>12.11.2013</td>
<td>SUSANA DE MAGALHAES</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:susana.de.magalhaes@animaltaskforce.eu">susana.de.magalhaes@animaltaskforce.eu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthra, India</td>
<td>10.05.2017</td>
<td>NITYA GHOTGE</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nitya.ghotge@gmail.com">nitya.ghotge@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compassion in World Farming, United Kingdom</td>
<td>07.03.2013</td>
<td>FEDERICA DI LEONARDO</td>
<td>Global Manager of Food Systems Advocacy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:FedericaDiLeonardo@ciwf.org">FedericaDiLeonardo@ciwf.org</a> <a href="mailto:internationalaffairs@ciwf.org">internationalaffairs@ciwf.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FarmAfrica</td>
<td>29.10.2020</td>
<td>ANASTASIA MBATIA</td>
<td>Technical Manager - Agriculture Technical</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anastasiam@farmafrica.org">anastasiam@farmafrica.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DIANA ONYANGO</td>
<td>Manager for Livestocks and Rangelands</td>
<td><a href="mailto:DianaO@farmafrica.org">DianaO@farmafrica.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TOM CADOGAN</td>
<td>Director of Programmes</td>
<td><a href="mailto:TomC@farmafrica.org">TomC@farmafrica.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación CoMunidad, Panama</td>
<td>09.05.2016</td>
<td>ALBERTO PASCUAL</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:apascual@mail.com">apascual@mail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundación Produce Michoacán, Mexico</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MARTA XOCHITL FLORES ESTRADA</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:dramxfe@fupromich.com">dramxfe@fupromich.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer International</td>
<td>05.11.2014</td>
<td>DILIP BHANDARI</td>
<td>Director of Program and Livestock Technology</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Dilip.Bhandari@heifer.org">Dilip.Bhandari@heifer.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humane Society International</td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>WENDY HIGGINS</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:whiggins@hsi.org">whiggins@hsi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter Eco Center, Ukraine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:InterEcoCentre@gmail.com">InterEcoCentre@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYEEMA Foundation, Australia</td>
<td>17.05.2017</td>
<td>CELIA GRENNING</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:celia@kyemafoundation.org">celia@kyemafoundation.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFE, Local Livestock for Empowerment of Rural People, South Asia</td>
<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>LOKHIT PASHU-PALAK SANSTHAN</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:lpp@sify.com">lpp@sify.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPP, League for Pastoral Peoples</td>
<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>ILSE KÖHLER-ROLLEFSON</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ilse.koehlerroll@gmail.com">ilse.koehlerroll@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Corps, Ethiopia</td>
<td>12.05.2017</td>
<td>MICHAEL JACOBS</td>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td>mjacobs@mercy corps.org</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Livestock Farming Foundation</td>
<td>05.05.2021</td>
<td>KATRIEN VAN’T HOOFT</td>
<td>Secretariat NLF Executive Board</td>
<td><a href="mailto:katrien@naturallivestockfarming.com">katrien@naturallivestockfarming.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State Global One Health, LLC (GOH, LLC)</td>
<td>11.05.2021</td>
<td>DESALEGNE MENGESHA DEGEFAW</td>
<td>Administrative Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Degefaw.1@osu.edu">Degefaw.1@osu.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacto Caquetá, Cero Deforestación y Reconciliación Ganadera, Colombia</td>
<td>21.09.2016</td>
<td>RAFAEL TORRIJOS</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rafatorrijos@gmail.com">rafatorrijos@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVES, Society of Animal, Veterinary and Environmental Scientists, Pakistan</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>ABDUL RAZIQ</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:raziq2007@gmail.com">raziq2007@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senaapathy Kangayam Cattle Research Foundation</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>KARTHIKEYA SIVASENAPATHY</td>
<td>Managing Trustee</td>
<td><a href="mailto:karthikeyaksm@gmail.com">karthikeyaksm@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send a Cow</td>
<td>02.08.2021</td>
<td>DONALD MAVUNDUSE TITUS SAGALA</td>
<td>Director of International Operations CEO, Send a Cow Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:donald.mavunduse@sendacow.org">donald.mavunduse@sendacow.org</a> <a href="mailto:titus.sagala@sendacow.org">titus.sagala@sendacow.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOS Sahel Ethiopia</td>
<td>09.05.2017</td>
<td>FEYERA ABDI</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:feyerabdi@yahoo.com">feyerabdi@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAFS Forum, Switzerland</td>
<td>14.03.2013</td>
<td>ULRICH SPERLING</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ulrich.sperling@tafsforum.org">ulrich.sperling@tafsforum.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Donkey Sanctuary</td>
<td>08.03.2017</td>
<td>VALENTINA RIVA</td>
<td>Advocacy Manager</td>
<td><a href="mailto:valentina.rive@thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk">valentina.rive@thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nature Conservancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(+01) 703 841 5300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Yield Lab Institute</td>
<td>07.05.2019</td>
<td>BRANDON DAY</td>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon@theyieldlab.com">brandon@theyieldlab.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Yolda Initiative</td>
<td>12.10.2020</td>
<td>ENGIN YILMAZ</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:engin@bican.net">engin@bican.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of GASL 120 members

### Annex

#### Social Movements (SM) – 5

**COORDINATOR:** PABLO FRERE, REDES CHACO
WAMIP, Argentina

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APESS, Association pour la Promotion de l'Elevage au Sahel et en Savane</td>
<td>18.03.2013</td>
<td>ALIOU IBRAHIMA</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ibrahimaaliou.apess@gmail.com">ibrahimaaliou.apess@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian Society of Animal Production (ESAP)</td>
<td>12.08.2019</td>
<td>GETACHEW GEBRUTEGEGN</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ggebru@gmail.com">ggebru@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redes Chaco, WAMIP, Argentina</td>
<td>07.10.2016</td>
<td>PABLO FRERE</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pablofrere@gmail.com">pablofrere@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda National Farmers Federation</td>
<td>16.05.2019</td>
<td>DICK NUWAMANYA KAMUGANGA</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Dick.kamuganga@gmail.com">Dick.kamuganga@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAMIP, North Africa</td>
<td>01.08.2016</td>
<td>FAGOURI SAID</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fagouris@gmail.com">fagouris@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT NAME</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT Position</td>
<td>Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>BOUCHAIB BOULANOUAR</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:bboulanouar@gmail.com">bboulanouar@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Union Commission (AUC)</td>
<td>22.03.2012</td>
<td>SIMPLICE NOULA</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:Noualas@africa-union.org">Noualas@africa-union.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</td>
<td>28.05.2013</td>
<td>KEITH SUMPTION</td>
<td>Officer in Charge, Animal Production and Health Division</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Keith.Sumption@fao.org">Keith.Sumption@fao.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</td>
<td>15.07.2018</td>
<td>ANTONIO ROTA</td>
<td>Lead Technical Specialist, Livestock Policy and Technical Advisory Division</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.rota@ifad.org">a.rota@ifad.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)</td>
<td>15.03.2013</td>
<td>IAIN WRIGHT</td>
<td>Deputy Director</td>
<td><a href="mailto:i.wright@cgiar.org">i.wright@cgiar.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World Bank (WB)</td>
<td>16.05.2016</td>
<td>PIERRE GERBER</td>
<td>Senior Livestock Adviser</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pgerber@worldbank.org">pgerber@worldbank.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)</td>
<td>18.10.2016</td>
<td>JEAN-JACQUES SOULA</td>
<td>Coordinator for OIE for the Global Peste Des Petits Ruminants Control and Eradication Programme</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.j.soula@oie.int">j.j.soula@oie.int</a></td>
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## Summary table of events with GASL presence in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>ATTENDEES / AUDIENCE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 JANUARY</td>
<td>Webinar of the Animal Welfare Action Network, Animal Welfare Supporting Sustainable Production</td>
<td>Shirley Tarawali, GASL Chair; Minister B. Rajender, COAG Chair; Henning Steinfeld, FAO NSAL Coordinator; Badi Besbes, FAO NSAG Coordinator; Beate Scherf, Animal Production Officer, NSAG; Ariella Glinni, COAG Secretary; Eduardo ArceDiaz, GASL Manager and Inma RodaMartin, COAG Secretariat staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 FEBRUARY</td>
<td>GASL-COAG meeting to analyse synergies regarding Sub-Committee on Livestock</td>
<td>Shirley Tarawali, GASL Chair; Minister B. Rajender, COAG Chair; Henning Steinfeld, FAO NSAL Coordinator; Badi Besbes, FAO NSAG Coordinator; Beate Scherf, Animal Production Officer, NSAG; Ariella Glinni, COAG Secretary; Eduardo ArceDiaz, GASL Manager and Inma RodaMartin, COAG Secretariat staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 FEBRUARY</td>
<td>Webinar of the Closing the Efficiency GAP Action Network, Resilience in the Livestock Sector</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 FEBRUARY</td>
<td>Webinar on Net Zero, Pathways to Low Carbon Dairy</td>
<td>Guiding Group members and observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 FEBRUARY</td>
<td>Fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5) Nairobi</td>
<td>GASL, LEAP, IDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 MARCH</td>
<td>GASL Guiding Group Virtual Meeting</td>
<td>GASL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 MARCH</td>
<td>LEAP Steering Committee</td>
<td>Chair, Henning Steinfeld, Eduardo ArceDiaz, other GG members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 MARCH</td>
<td>Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems Webinar *Regional approaches and opportunities for adaptation and resilience.</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATES</td>
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<td>ATTENDEES / AUDIENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 - 26 MARCH</td>
<td>“CAMINHOS DA INOVAÇÃO E SUSTENTABILIDADE DA AGRICULTURA TROPICAL” (FSS International Webinar on Tropical Agriculture) Rumo à Cúpula Mundial de Sistemas Alimentares IICA-Brazil</td>
<td>FAO Representative Brazil, Eduardo ArceDiaz, GASL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5 MAY</td>
<td>GASL Regional Virtual MSP Meetings: Advancing sustainable livestock for resilient, sustainable food systems</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 MAY</td>
<td>FSS Independent Dialogue: Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 MAY</td>
<td>GASL Webinar Series - Action Network 2: Restoring value to Grasslands</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 11 JUNE</td>
<td>GASL Global Virtual MSP Meeting: Advancing sustainable livestock for resilient, sustainable food systems</td>
<td>Open audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 22 JULY</td>
<td>COAG</td>
<td>GASL, FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 JULY</td>
<td>UN Food Systems Pre-Summit, Rome</td>
<td>CSAYN, YOLDA, Shirley, Eduardo, Henning, Donald Moore, Hsin Huang, others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 11 AUGUST</td>
<td>World Poultry Congress - Paris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 AUGUST 3 SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>EAAP 2021 Meeting, Scientific solutions to different demands on the livestock sector, Davos, Switzerland</td>
<td>Shirley, Eduardo, Henning, Chair, Nancy Bourgeois, Fritz Schneider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATES</td>
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<td>ATTENDEES / AUDIENCE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8 SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>EAAP - Porto</td>
<td>GASL, FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 - 10 SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>African Green Revolution Forum</td>
<td>Venture 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 SEPTEMBER</td>
<td>UN Food Systems Summit, New York</td>
<td>Shirley, Eduardo, representatives Private and Public Sector Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 OCTOBER</td>
<td>II Roundtable discussion on sustainable livestock</td>
<td>GASL, LEAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 OCTOBER - 13 NOVEMBER</td>
<td>COP26: Main Outcomes and implications for livestock - Webinar Oyhantcabal</td>
<td>Several GASL members from Private and Public Sector Clusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NOVEMBER</td>
<td>Side Event at COP 26: Accelerating Climate Action in the livestock sector</td>
<td>LEAP, Shirley, private sector cluster representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5 NOVEMBER</td>
<td>GASL Guiding Group Virtual Meeting</td>
<td>GASL Guiding Group Members and Observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 NOVEMBER</td>
<td>Side Event at COP 26: Towards Sustainable Livestock Systems</td>
<td>Shirley, New Zealand Minister of Agriculture; Netherlands Minister of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This publication was supported by the donors of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock to the Core Budget in 2021: the Swiss Confederation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Ireland, Germany, France, the Global Dairy Platform and the Confédération Nationale de l’Élevage.