Progress Report 2018
01. Preface

The year 2018 was characterized by movement. Livestock on the Move was the theme of the 8th Multistakeholder Partnership (MSP) Meeting of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) in Mongolia, and movement is also evident in the shifts in development worldwide. The livestock sector is gaining global attention. Its impact was highlighted at international events from the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) held in January 2018 in Berlin, Germany to the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Katowice, Poland in December 2018.

Livestock is important in agricultural and environmental planning. It is seen increasingly as an active element that urgently needs attention and improvement to sustainably, efficiently and responsibly use the available resources to contribute to the sustainable development of the planet. This is where GASL, or the Global Agenda, has its place and its task. GASL’s successful participation in the aforementioned meetings and talks allowed for joint formulation of goals that work towards sustainable solutions.

Sustainability implies social, environmental and economic factors and has the aim of finding a healthy balance between these three elements, which sometimes seem in competition with each other. GASL addresses all these implications of sustainability bringing together stakeholders from all parts of the livestock sector and society at large to facilitate dialogue, to assemble and communicate evidence, and to advocate practice and policy change.

The Guiding Group met three times in 2018 and organized an annual meeting in Mongolia with a range of interested stakeholders, government representatives and journalists. As an intermediary between the various actors in the livestock sector, it is not only the task of GASL to bring stakeholders together to discuss possibilities and limits from different perspectives, but it must also set development in motion. Thus, at the first regional meeting on sustainable livestock development in Uman, Ukraine, GASL helped develop a comprehensive document with conclusions on local and regional cooperation for more sustainability in the livestock sector in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. In addition, the Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (MASL), which was presented in the course of the MSP Meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia will prominently and openly address overgrazing and the climate challenges for pastoralists in Mongolia and the region. Sustainability in the livestock sector is a global issue, but regional, national and local solutions adapted to the respective opportunities and challenges must be found.

In 2018, GASL also developed a new Action Plan (AP) for the period 2019 to 2021. A first draft was presented during the 9th MSP in Mongolia. The participants discussed and debated the objectives and the expected outcomes deciding to focus the Action Plan 2019–2021 on the four sustainability issues: food and nutrition security, livelihoods and economic growth, animal health and welfare, and climate change and natural resources. All areas contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The independent evaluation of GASL and FAO, as its host, recommended a stronger gender focus, a stronger focus on monitoring and evaluation and a broader donor base.

FRITZ SCHNEIDER
Chair, Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock
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## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGA</td>
<td>Animal Production and Health Division, FAO</td>
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<td>AMR</td>
<td>Antimicrobial Resistance</td>
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<td>AN</td>
<td>Action Network</td>
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<td>Anthra</td>
<td>Livestock Development and Ethnoveterinary Group, India</td>
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<td>AP</td>
<td>Action Plan</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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<td>AWAN</td>
<td>Animal Welfare Action Network</td>
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<td>BMEL</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Germany</td>
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<td>BMGF</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community-based organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIPAV</td>
<td>Research center on Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Committee on World Food Security</td>
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<td>COAG</td>
<td>Committee on Agriculture (FAO)</td>
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<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference of the Parties</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO REU</td>
<td>Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia of FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAO SEC</td>
<td>Subregional Office for Central Asia of FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>GASL</td>
<td>Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock</td>
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<td>GFFA</td>
<td>Global Forum for Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>GIZ</td>
<td>German Agency for International Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>GNPS</td>
<td>Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAFL</td>
<td>School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, Switzerland</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
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<td>ILRI</td>
<td>International Livestock Research Institute</td>
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<td>INTA</td>
<td>Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, Argentina</td>
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<td>LAMP</td>
<td>Livestock Antimicrobial Resistance Partnership</td>
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<td>LEAP</td>
<td>Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance</td>
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<td>MASL</td>
<td>Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoFALI</td>
<td>Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Mongolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSP</td>
<td>Multistakeholder partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<td>OIE</td>
<td>World Organisation for Animal Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>REDD+</td>
<td>Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLII</td>
<td>Sustainable Livestock Intensification and Innovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLU</td>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States of America dollars</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 or the Global Agenda), during the year 2018. The Global Agenda was involved in many important events, meetings and research studies. It experienced organizational improvements and developed new plans and activities.

The report focuses on twelve main achievements of 2018. It continues with a list of events and a short projection for 2019 and beyond. It compares the achievements with the foreseen activities according to the Action Plan (AP) 2016–2018. A chapter on finances explains the inflows, expenses and balances, followed by fundraising endeavours and challenges. The report finishes with recommendations from 2018 to improve GASL’s performance.

04. About the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock is an international multistakeholder partnership (MSP) founded in 2011. Its mission is to enhance livestock holders’ commitment and investment in support of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, or UN Agenda 2030. GASL is supported and financed by both donor countries and private organizations as well as 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 the activities, organizes meetings and disseminates information.

The partnership consists of over 100 members including governments, farmers, members from the private sector and civil society, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and research communities. It is supported by FAO, the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank. One of its main assets is the diversity of views of its members. The Action Networks of the Global Agenda collect regional and worldwide experiences to produce advisory documents and guidelines for all partners in livestock systems.

The United Nations SDGs provide important benchmarks to measure progress in sustainable development. Livestock systems 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.
05. Executive summary

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2018

1. Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) Meeting in Berlin, Germany
   At the GFFA on 18–20 January 2018, GASL was involved in two events. First, it co-organized an Expert Panel discussion on Food of Animal Origin 2030: Solutions to Consumption-Driven Challenges. That panel identified the need to moderate demand and to enhance production and efficiency. It discussed how to avoid losses along the value chain with the help of appropriate policies and standards to support sustainable livestock management. Second, GASL was involved in the organization of a panel discussion entitled, Sustainable Solutions for the Livestock Sector. The Time is Ripe!, which focused on opportunities for the livestock sector to contribute to the UN Agenda 2030, the importance of food of animal origin and the potential of small-scale farming to increase production and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. GASL adopted the four sustainability priorities as an outcome of the meeting. These will guide the work of the Global Agenda as a future framework.

2. First Regional Meeting of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock in Uman, Ukraine
   The first Regional Meeting of GASL was organized in cooperation with FAO’s Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) and its Subregional Office for Central Asia (SEC) in Uman, Ukraine, 24–26 April 2018. It provided an open and inclusive platform for dialogue and consensus-building on regional sustainability issues related to livestock.

3. 8th MSP Meeting of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock in Mongolia
   The 8th MSP Meeting of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock took place in the Mongolian Gorkhi-Terelj National Park, 11–15 June 2018. The theme, Livestock on the Move, was inspired by the meeting’s location, where mobile livestock-keeping makes a significant contribution to livelihoods and the economy. Around 250 participants discussed the future of GASL and the nomadic livestock keepers in Mongolia and in the world. Following the opening and introductions, the meeting continued with speeches on partnership possibilities, panel discussions and workshops on the four sustainability priorities and their implementation for GASL, a national day with focus on the sustainability of Mongolia’s livestock system, ending with a closing ceremony.

4. Evaluation of the Global Agenda
   A team of the Independent Evaluation Office in FAO conducted an evaluation of GASL by analysing the project from 2011 to 2017. The evaluation was done for accountability and learning purposes and was presented in October 2018.

5. Action Plan 2019–2021
   As framework for 2019–2021, the Global Agenda developed an Action Plan building on former achievements and experiences. It outlines actions that will provide added value in the context of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. It also focuses on advocacy and support of the adoption of good practices and policies as well as improving the visibility of GASL’s impact.

6. Editorial Committee
   The Editorial Committee was established in 2018 in order to provide review and support to publications and other communication materials of Action Networks and Clusters. In addition, it also checks to see if a potential publication is addressing a multistakeholder partnership issue and meets the general objectives of GASL. Apart from the Chair, the Editorial Committee has one member from each Cluster and also four peer reviewers to enforce the group and to assure high quality and relevance of publications.

7. Expansion of the (Global) Agenda Support Team (AST)
   Since February 2018, an Associate Professional Officer (APO) from Switzerland is working for the (Global) Agenda Support Team. Another APO from Germany is starting at FAO in Mongolia in March 2019 and joining FAO headquarters in 2020.
8. Guiding Group meetings
The Guiding Group of the Global Agenda met three times in 2018 to discuss important tasks, topics and the continuation of the partnership.

9. Committee on Agriculture Side Event, Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in Livestock: Innovation and the Role of GASL
The Global Agenda organized a Side Event on 3 October 2018 during the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) meeting at FAO headquarters in Rome. The topic discussed was AMR in livestock and the role of GASL.

10. Workshop on Sustainable Livestock and its Relationship with Forests, Paraguay
On 6 to 7 November 2018, the Global Agenda participated in a regional workshop on “Sustainable Livestock and its relationship with Forests” organized by the Government of Paraguay together with the support of the United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries UN-REDD Program in Asuncion, Paraguay.

11. Development of Action Networks
The eight active Action Networks of the Global Agenda made important progress in 2018 by performing events, publishing studies and reports and reorganizing their internal structure.

12. Expansion of the donor base
The Global Agenda welcomed the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation as a new member in March 2018. The foundation is planning to support GASL financially in 2019–2021.

OUTLOOK

- FAO extended the Global Agenda as a project for another three years. The Guiding Group and several donors confirmed their commitment for this period.

- 2019 will be the first year of the implementation of the new Action Plan.

- The 9th MSP Meeting will take place 9–13 September 2019 at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, United States of America. The theme will be Sustainable Livestock Intensification and Innovation (SLII).

- The 10th MSP Meeting will take place in Switzerland in 2020. The local organizing committee is proposing a meeting in Delémont in the Swiss Jura, to offer interesting synergies with the French part of the Jura.
06. General progress and key achievements in 2018

In the reporting period, GASL has been successful in making the case for an integrated approach towards sustainable livestock sector development through:

- consulting and networking through a MSP Meeting;
- informing through conducting analyses and assessments to aid joint understanding and consensus building;
- guiding and piloting through partnership processes that facilitate and support innovation and provide tools and guidelines.

The Global Agenda is built on the expertise, experience and skills of a wide range of stakeholders and has explored approaches such as participatory policy development, roundtables, technology and knowledge exchange initiatives, technical action networks and creative forms of capacity development.

MAIN OUTPUTS ACHIEVED OVER THE YEAR 2018 ARE AS FOLLOWS:

6.1 Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) meeting in Berlin, Germany

GFFA is an annual international conference, focusing on the global agrifood industry. In 2018, it was held on 18–20 January during International Green Week in Berlin, Germany, organized and hosted by the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) in cooperation with the Berlin Senate, Messe Berlin GmbH and GFFA Berlin. Guided by the forum theme, Shaping the future of livestock – sustainably, responsibly, efficiently, 69 agriculture ministers, international organizations and approximately 2,300 visitors and young farmers discussed the sustainability of the global livestock sector. Various events focused on animal husbandry for food security, the structure of sustainable production, global market development, dietary and consumer trends and other topics. It is the biggest agriculture minister’s meeting in the world and remains the most significant driver of the international agricultural agenda.

Together with the Federal Office for Agriculture of Switzerland, GASL co-organized an expert panel discussion on “Food of animal origin 2030: solutions to consumption-driven challenges”. During the discussion, various consumption-driven challenges were identified with regard to the global growth of demand for food of animal origin. It was found that it was necessary to moderate demand and to enhance production and efficiency; it was also stated that losses along the entire value chain had to be avoided. The panel identified some of the instruments needed to deal with these challenges, namely appropriate policies and standards to support sustainable livestock management that gave due consideration to the diversity of livestock production systems.

GASL was also involved in the organization of a panel discussion about “Sustainable Solutions for the Livestock sector: The Time is Ripe!” Other organizers were ILRI, the Livestock Global Alliance, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The Expert Panel highlighted opportunities for the livestock sector to contribute to the UN Agenda 2030. The focus of the debate was on the continued sharp rise in global demand for products of animal origin. It was claimed that small-scale farming had huge potential to increase production and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the experts agreed that livestock products were an immensely important source of protein. They stated that food of animal origin played a large role in the healthy development of children. At the end of the meeting, a communiqué was published on behalf of all 69 agriculture ministers.

Not only did the Global Agenda shape the meeting, but GFFA solutions are shaping the work of GASL; hence, the Global Agenda adopted the four sustainability domains,

1 This can be found online under http://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/gffa-kommunique-2018/.
which were proposed during the meeting. These domains were slightly adapted and formalized at the MSP Meeting in Mongolia, as core components of the future framework of GASL.

6.2 Regional Multistakeholder Meeting on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development, in Uman, Ukraine

GASL organized, in cooperation with FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) and FAO Subregional Office for Central Asia (SEC), the first Multistakeholder Regional Meeting on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development in Uman, Ukraine on 24–26 April 2018. The working languages of the workshop were Russian and English.

The objective of the meeting was to improve the collaboration and mutual experience sharing among the countries of Central Asia, Caucasus and European Union (EU) Eastern Partnership countries on design of national policies aimed at sustainable development of the animal production sector. At the end of the meeting, conclusions were formulated in the Uman Declaration (see Annex). The meeting provided an open and inclusive platform for dialogue and consensus building on regional sustainability issues related to livestock. Stakeholders had the opportunity to:

- learn about strategic planning for sustainable livestock development from invited experts and from each other;
- discuss, amend and endorse an analytical study of existing national policies in the region, which are relevant to sustainable development of animal production;
- discuss, amend and sign the “Uman Declaration on Sustainable Development of Livestock in Eastern Europe and Central Asia”;
- create a Regional Chapter of GASL for Central Asia, Caucasus and EU Eastern Partnership countries on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development.

**BOX 1. THE MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP (MSP) PROCESS OF THE GLOBAL AGENDA**

MSPs and their governance mechanisms have no one-size-fits-all model. Their governance, form and functions reflect the unique features and requirements of each partnership, goal and objective.

Nevertheless, a set of overarching good practices has been identified to enhance the governance, success, legitimacy, effectiveness and accountability of MSPs. As an MSP, the Global Agenda incorporates the following principles:

- Stakeholders work towards a common goal, with success being determined by the commitment of each actor.
- The Global Agenda facilitates the dialogue across a broad range of actors and sectors, and aligns diverse parties around a common vision, goal and objective.
- Stakeholders realize mutual benefits from the process through win-win agreements and can learn from each other during the process.
- The Global Agenda explicitly ensures equity and inclusiveness for all relevant stakeholders.
- The processes involve agreement on governance mechanisms, such as who participates in decision-making, rules and modalities of cooperation to ensure transparency and accountability.
BOX 2. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF THE GLOBAL AGENDA

The Global Agenda facilitates dialogue, assembles and communicates evidence and advocates for change in practice and policy.

→ **Guiding Group**: Consists of five representatives from each of the seven Clusters. It is supported by the (Global) and an elected Chair.

→ **Clusters**: The Clusters ensure an inclusive participation of all sectors of society. Participation is open and voluntary, inclusive and consensual, change-oriented, evidence and knowledge-based and shows respect for a diversity of views.

→ **Action Networks**: The Action Networks are thematic technical expert groups, creating evidence, making tools and guidelines available, and enhancing practice change.

→ **Rules and Procedures**: A set of rules and procedures approved by the Guiding Group form the institutional reference frame for the Global Agenda.

→ **The Secretariat**: The Agenda Support Team (AST) is hosted by FAO in Rome.

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**GUIDING GROUP**

**GENERATE EVIDENCE**

**FACILITATE DIALOGUE**

**PRACTICE AND POLICY CHANGE**

**SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND CBOS**

**PUBLIC SECTOR**

**PRIVATE SECTOR**

**DONORS**

**NGOs**

**LEAP**

**MSP**

**GLOBAL NETWORK ON SILVOPASTORAL SYSTEMS**

**CLOSING THE EFFICIENCY GAP**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND MULTILATERAL ORGS**

**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND MULTILATERAL ORGS**

**DAIRY ASIA**

**FROM WASTE TO WORTH**

**RESTORING VALUE TO GRASSLANDS**

**ANIMAL WELFARE**

**ACADEMY RESEARCH**

**LIVESTOCK FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**RESTORING VALUE TO GRASSLANDS**

**LEAP**

**LIVESTOCK FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**
6.3 8th MSP Meeting in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

This year’s MSP Meeting of the Global Agenda took place at Red Rock Resort in the Mongolian Gorkhi-Terelj National Park from 11 to 15 June 2018. Around 250 participants from 30 different countries representing governments, research institutes, the private sector, social movements, NGOs and many other stakeholders discussed the future of GASL and the nomadic livestock keepers in the world.

The theme of the meeting – Livestock on the Move – was inspired by the meeting’s location, where mobile livestock keeping makes a significant contribution to livelihoods and to the economy. The theme went well beyond its reference to livestock moving around to search for seasonal feed resources; it also embraced the ever-changing dynamics in the global livestock sector with shifts from smallholder production to more intensive, vertically integrated and geographically concentrated livestock systems. Furthermore, it embraced increases in trade, at a range of scales, not only in livestock products but also in live animals and feed resources, as well as virtual trade in commodities such as nitrogen and water. The theme also alluded to the emergence and movement of pathogenic agents associated with livestock production such as avian influenza viruses and the genetic determinants of antimicrobial resistance.

The event was organized by a task force of the Global Agenda and a local organizing committee in Mongolia. The overall theme of the meeting was discussed in relation to the four global livestock sustainability priorities which guide GASL’s work:

- food and nutrition security
- livelihoods and economic growth
- health and animal welfare
- climate and natural resource use

DAY 1
Welcoming and introduction to the topic

The meeting started with opening speeches on Monday. Mr Fritz Schneider, Chair of GASL, welcomed all attendees and introduced the topic of this year’s MSP Meeting. Mr Enkhhayar, Senior Advisor to the Prime Minister of Mongolia, then highlighted that “the Government of Mongolia advances policy support of livestock sector with the purpose to improve the livelihoods of rural people to establish livestock fund, to increase animal health and welfare as well as to increase the market for livestock products and others.” The Government of Mongolia will pay specific attention to the sustainable development
of the livestock sector, including rangeland management as the central issue. The third speaker, Mr Batjargal Batzorig, Minister of Mongolia’s Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI), noted that “there is a need to shift from quantity to quality while creating sustainable development for the livestock sector”. In Mongolia, 54 percent of the total population works in agriculture; agriculture and light industry amount to 31 percent of national GDP; the sector provides 300,000 tons of meat annually; and Mongolian goats provide 45 percent of global cashmere. Therefore, they must deliberate on defining goals for the livestock sector. Mr L. Eldev-Ochir, Chair of the Parliament of Mongolia,

Environment and Agriculture Standing Committee, focused on the legal framework for sustainable development. The Parliament of Mongolia works carefully to facilitate a favourable legal environment for sustainable agriculture and treats the livestock sector as a priority for the country. He underlined the importance of the approval of a new law on rangeland protection, which has been the subject of discussion for many years. This progress of the legal framework was praised by Mr Berhe Tekola, Director of the Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) at FAO. In his opinion, this new setup will bring the livestock sector into a new era, allowing Mongolia to be a key player in animal production globally.

The five opening speeches were followed by keynotes of two practitioners both involved in pastoralism, but from different regions of the world. The first keynote was given by Elizabeth Katushabe from the Pastoral and Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa, Uganda. Her definition of pastoralism and subsequent explanation of its challenges focused predominantly on Africa. “Pastoralism is a way of life for people who move cattle to make better use of the resources available.” In Africa, 40 percent of the surface is grassland. In Uganda, pastoralists, who account for 22 percent of the population, make an important contribution to the national GDP and provide 95 percent of meat consumed in the country.

The second keynote focused on pastoralism in Mongolia. Tseveenkhuu Buyannemekh, a Mongolian herder, provided an overview of nomadic herding in his country with an emphasis on the problems that 160,000 herder households currently face. Known for his commitment and exceptional achievements as a leader in the adoption of best practices to improve rangeland management and protection of wild life, Tseveenkhuu Buyannemekh noted that “Bogd Soum has seen 3 extreme dzuds in the last 20 years.” These events presented extremely difficult periods for his family and he would never wish to see them and his livestock in the same situation again. Challenges are mainly caused from land degradation and climate change.

2 A dzud (Mongolian: зуд) is a Mongolian term for a severe winter in which large numbers of livestock are lost, primarily owing to starvation as a result of being unable to graze; in other cases, as a direct consequence of the extreme cold.
DAY 2 AND 3
Technical workshops

The second day started with a look at the global livestock agenda and major opportunities for GASL. Two presentations demonstrated the importance of livestock in climate change negotiations, referring to COP23 in Bonn, 2017 and to the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture in Berlin, Germany in 2018.

At COP23, Koronivia joint work on agriculture called for inputs at a global level to address issues related to agriculture including those involving livestock. At a national level, 58 percent, or 80 of 165 Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to reduce emissions under the Paris Agreement, include livestock.

At the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, 69 Ministers of Agriculture, FAO, OIE and ILRI were asked to collaborate to promote sustainable, responsible and efficient livestock production systems, and to develop good practices, based on integrated assessments, intergovernmental processes and multistakeholder consultations. It was important to identify knowledge gaps, to initiate respective research and to make knowledge available to farmers and the public. They were also encouraged to include other relevant actors such as GASL and to report to the GFFA Ministers.

Two presentations followed which focused on GASL value propositions and mode of delivery, and GASL priorities for sustainability. The remaining part of the second day and all of the third were structured around the four global livestock sustainability priorities (food and nutrition security; livelihoods and economic growth; health and animal welfare; and climate and natural resource use) and how they could best be used to guide GASL work. Lively panel discussions on Tuesday were followed by parallel workshops on each topic on Wednesday.

In general, participants emphasized the need: to recognize the contributions of women pastoralists; to reach millennials; to use the ecosystems approach; to call for different standards to allow smallholders to enter ‘formal’ markets; to focus on multifunctionality of systems; to put pastoralists at the centre of discussion; to frame triangles from the livelihoods group; and to go beyond this to action.
Around 250 people of 30 different countries
joined the 8th MSP Meeting of the Global Agenda in Mongolia
**Key roles identified for GASL**

Besides the GASL core roles to facilitate dialogue, assemble and communicate evidence and advocate for change in practice and policy, initial value propositions were formulated:

- GASL connects all livestock stakeholders to deliver sustainable food and nutrition solutions through sustainable livestock.
- GASL ensures the livestock sector globally, regionally, nationally and locally responds to increased demand, and supports balanced, healthy diets.
- GASL as a multistakeholder platform is ideally placed to advocate a common understanding across stakeholders on key issues related to animal health and animal welfare and their interconnectedness to improve productivity.

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- Offers multistakeholder and convening roles;
- helps to find and communicate good solutions;
- generates and shares robust evidence and tools;
- fosters open discussion;
- encourages exchange of experiences on best practices;
- helps to reach consensus on sustainability in the livestock sector;
- connects evidence from different production systems, learning from each other; engages with governments, and shares findings, experiences and evidence between countries;
- analyses problems, suggests solutions, disseminates results and evidence;
- engages with international and regional communities through meetings;
- provides a place for the sharing of practices and perspectives from mixed stakeholders including NGOs, industry and science;
- convenes expertise and interests;
- connects to high level processes;
- offers investors a unique opportunity to meet, partner and discuss with the private sector and centers of excellence;
- offers opportunities for collaboration and interaction in terms of the sharing of tools that others can access and use.

To achieve impact, GASL must use the power of the members and their networks, take advantage of contrasting situations where GASL members are and avoid duplicating efforts.
Day 4 was dedicated to Mongolia’s livestock policy development. Nomadic pastoralism is a unique way of life and civilization that is well-suited and adapted to the environment, climate and weather of Mongolia, and has been practiced for centuries. However, the country’s harsh climate creates substantial barriers and risks to animal husbandry, which is directly dependent on the weather and climate conditions. The livelihoods and revenues of herders and local communities are determined by livestock production. Frequent disastrous weather and extreme climate phenomena such as droughts and/or dzuds lead to massive loss and damage of livestock and production, and, therefore, negatively affects herders’ livelihoods.

Opinions differ as to whether the conflict between the management of private livestock versus public rangelands in Mongolia is a classic case of the ‘tragedy of commons’. According to the National Rangeland Health Assessment Report, released in 2015 by MoFALI and the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia, 65 percent of Mongolian rangeland suffers from moderate-to-heavy degradation. One of the key reasons is the open-access regime for public rangelands, which makes it impossible to assign specific responsibilities to herders.

The Parliament of Mongolia has approved two important laws in this regard: The Law on Genetic Fund of Livestock and the Law on Protection of Livestock Health. Furthermore, MoFALI has recently finalized the draft of the Law on Rangeland Protection. These three laws constitute key elements of the legal framework that underpins sustainable livestock development.

The Global Agenda, in participation with other relevant stakeholders, previously helped to develop the Action Plan for the Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (AP MASL). The goal of this Action Plan is to support the sustainable and economically efficient development of the Mongolian livestock sector while implementing sustainable pastureland management, enhancing food security and safety, together with social inclusiveness, and strengthening stakeholders’ partnerships and participation.

To fulfill the AP MASL goals, the following objectives were defined:

- to restore, rehabilitate and utilize pastureland and water resources sustainably and responsibly, adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts;
- to improve the efficiency of livestock production in various livestock value chains and to develop export-oriented livestock production;
- to develop veterinary and animal breeding services, and to improve food security and safety;
- to support rural development, to reduce poverty and income inequality, and to improve the delivery and quality of social services;
- to build partnerships between stakeholders, including professional associations, research organizations, NGOs, herder organizations, cooperatives and international organizations; and
- to support public–private partnerships.
DAY 5
Closing and conclusions

The 8th MSP Meeting of GASL concluded discussions by highlighting opportunities for livestock on the move, with a focus on three areas: priority issues for GASL, key roles for GASL, and inputs for the GASL Action Plan.

In the closing remarks, Mr Enkhbat D., State secretary of MoFALI, emphasized greater cooperation with GASL and pointed out the importance of the AP MASL that MoFALI will implement. Mrs Saule J., Vice Minister of MoFALI, expressed the wish for greater cooperation between partners in the livestock sector, larger networks and an improvement of operations. She also emphasized the need to address gender equality in the livestock value chain while embracing good practice. Mr Mustapha Sinaceur, UN FAO country representative to Mongolia, noted nomadism in Mongolia is cultural and that FAO, together with the European Union, are implementing projects to address some of its associated challenges. However, he added that the successful implementation of projects will depend on key stakeholders. Resource management issues are an important area for FAO and pasture groups will have a key role. The 8th MSP Meeting of GASL was closed by GASL Chair Mr. Fritz Schneider, who expressed his deep gratitude to all supporters, sponsors and participants. The successful, efficient five-day meeting ended with a spirit of energy and the desire for future collaborations.

The following tables show the hot topics identified by stakeholders in the MSP Meeting related to the four sustainability domains.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY**

**BIG CHALLENGES**
- Overcoming the breakdown in trust between consumers and the livestock sector;
- adapting to changing consumer information-seeking behavior;
- millennials want to discover the truth by themselves;
- producing better quality products by overcoming technical constraints;
- access to water, good genetics, good health, access to land;
- guaranteeing food quality and safety across the whole value chain.

**PROMISING SOLUTIONS**
- Building consumer trust: focus on the right messaging;
- delivering strong, well-communicated messages to counter negative messages;
- placing evidence where millennials are looking;
- creating better animals, better practices, better technologies.

**PRIORITY AREAS FOR GASL**
- Nutritional value of animal-source foods;
- animal-source foods and balanced diets;
- the role of livestock in sustainable and safe food systems;
- access and availability across the value chain.

**LIVELIHOODS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**BIG CHALLENGES**
- Bringing the poorest, resource-poor, smallholders into formal sector markets and value chains;
- underappreciating and undervaluing women in relation to livestock roles;
- giving the private sector a conducive environment in which to act;
- achieving growth with sustainability.

**PROMISING SOLUTIONS**
- Using and scaling the many simple interventions, practices and experiences available;
- bringing gender into the main agenda; building women’s capacity by the tools available;
- involving the private sector;
- harmonizing the donor community for investment in the livestock sector.

**PRIORITY AREAS FOR GASL**
- Smallholders are left behind;
- overgrazing;
- structural change in pastoralism;
- insufficient income;
- succession.

**ANIMAL HEALTH AND ANIMAL WELFARE**

**BIG CHALLENGES**
- Accessing good quality veterinary and disease management services;
- moving from reactive to proactive health management and planning;
- mobilizing public investment for transboundary diseases.

**PROMISING SOLUTIONS**
- Better narratives – we are managing animals more effectively, not exploiting them;
- animal health and animal welfare are closely linked to sustainability;
- healthy animals require less water and emit less GHG per kilogram product;
- frameworks that guide us to an adaptive, ‘one step at a time’ approach can be adopted;
- look beyond diseases: much good health comes from good animal management.

**PRIORITY AREAS FOR GASL**
- Livestock diseases – transboundary, zoonotic, endemic and production, economics of animal health;
- animal health services quality, access and coordination;
- livestock associated antimicrobial usage and resistance;
- animal welfare.
### CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCE USE

#### BIG CHALLENGES
- Overgrazing, carrying capacity overload, land degradation;
- Obtaining accurate reliable emission factors for the livestock systems of developing countries;
- Valuing livestock systems properly – social, environmental, landscape etc;
- Devising sustainable futures for nomad communities.

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

#### PRIORITY AREAS FOR GASL
- **Global level:** have a greater focus on regional issues and context;
- Produce guidance, methodology, data, reference for sustainability assessment;
- Close the fluxes of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus;
- Use integrated assessment considering the reality of different stakeholders and scales of production.
- **Landscape level:** establish database of livestock, water information and best practices at the national level;
- Improve water management and provision;
- Control herd size and grazing management to avoid pasture degradation;
- Ensure legal frameworks or government institutions for the sustainable use of land in common property ownership.
- **Animal level:** bring together science, tools and knowledge;
- Quantify the impact of animals on climate and climate on animals, and how to manage and adapt accordingly;
- Consider how to appreciate the trade-offs;
- Help farmers reduce risk and maximize opportunities.
6.4 Evaluation of the Global Agenda

During 2017 and 2018, a team of the independent Evaluation Office in FAO conducted an evaluation of GASL. For every FAO project with a certain financial volume and duration, an evaluation is mandatory. The evaluation assessed the entire implementation period, from December 2011 to September 2017, covering all key activities undertaken within the framework of the project: “Building a global agenda of action in support of sustainable livestock sector development”. The final document was presented at the last Guiding Group Meeting of 2018 by team leader Mikal Khan. The evaluation was done for both accountability and learning purposes. The evaluation aimed at: providing accountability to the donors and partners by assessing FAO’s contribution to establishing and managing GASL; drawing lessons from the implementation processes and providing recommendations to FAO staff and other stakeholders for programmatic improvement; and drawing lessons for similar ongoing or future initiatives.

The evaluation was results-focused and conducted through an inclusive and transparent process. The methodology consisted of a question-based approach. The four key evaluation questions were further elaborated in an evaluation matrix, including sub-questions, judgement criteria, suggested indicators and data collection methods and sources. The main tools consisted of semi-structured interviews, document reviews and a survey addressed to all GASL members. The four main evaluation questions were:

- **EQ1:** To what extent were the project design, approach and implementation arrangements relevant? (Relevance and design)
- **EQ2:** To what extent did FAO, through the project, successfully perform its facilitator, convener, technical and programmatic services in establishing and maintaining GASL? (FAO and GASL - efficiency)
- **EQ3:** To what extent does GASL function effectively in an inclusive manner, also by mainstreaming gender considerations? (Governance and partnerships)
- **EQ4:** To what extent have stakeholders adopted or are likely to adopt new practices or policies as a result of their participation in GASL? (Results and sustainability)

The conclusions were presented and discussed at the Guiding Group Meeting in October 2018 in Rome:

**Conclusion 1 (EQ1)**
The project is clearly aligned and contributing to the strategic priorities of FAO and members of GASL, as well as to several SDGs. It is addressing a gap in the global
discourse on livestock sustainability which was not being addressed by other stakeholders.

**Conclusion 2 (EQ 2 and EQ3)**
The project has successfully established and expanded the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock into an attractive and inclusive platform. Being hosted in FAO, and supported through the AST, has been critical in attracting members and donors; however, this poses several challenges in terms of defining roles and procedures for multistakeholder processes.

**Conclusion 3 (EQ 3)**
The representation in GASL is broad and diverse, and respects the principle of openness and inclusiveness; however, consumer groups are not clearly represented and the existence of a donor Cluster is incongruous with the other Clusters. This representativeness is further strengthened by an internal governance structure which has proven flexible and democratic in responding to members’ needs, continuously balancing inclusivity with decisive actions.

**Conclusion 4 (EQ3)**
The project did not adequately incorporate a gender perspective in its activities; however, there is a clear potential to do so to address equity issues in the livestock sector.

**Conclusion 5 (EQ4)**
GASL has proven to be effective in enabling some exchange of knowledge, tools and best practices among members, and there is an expectation by members that even more will be done in the future, thereby creating an incentive for continued participation. GASL’s goal of advancing towards a common vision for sustainable livestock requires continuous compilation of evidence, and application of policies and practices based on local contexts. This learning mechanism was facilitated by the creation of Action Networks.

Based on the results, the evaluation team made the following recommendations:

**Recommendation 1** (to FAO – Animal Production and Health Division (AGA) Management and Partnership Division)
FAO should draw lessons from GASL and other MSPs and provide guidance on their functioning, to enable them to achieve concrete results.
FAO should learn from its experiences regarding (i) the challenges and opportunities of hosting MSPs; (ii) the potential friction between the rules and processes of FAO and those established by MSPs to govern themselves; and (iii) the management skills needed to successfully manage MSPs. In the mid-term, FAO, with the support of GASL, should reflect on adjusting its rules, to host MSPs more effectively to enable better contributions towards the UN Agenda 2030. For example, FAO could look into decision-making, the selection of a chairperson and the degree of independence of GASL communication from FAO and fundraising. The aim should be to reflect on how to recognize the functional autonomy of GASL enabling a more effective achievement of its objectives.

**Recommendation 2** (to GASL and FAO)
GASL should prioritize the establishment of monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms to collect lessons and results from members, and facilitate reporting to current and potential donors.
To develop and put in place a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system that collects and compiles information from GASL stakeholders on (i) outcome level results such as observed changes in national policies and planning documents, or new practices being adopted by producers; (ii) lessons and examples of best practices that contribute to evidence and understanding of sustainable production systems, including the development of sustainability indicators; and (iii) lessons and feedback on GASL governance and structure. Some elements are already present in GASL, either formally or informally; for example, the periodic presentations from Action Networks at Guiding Group meetings on good examples in their areas. However, positive examples of achievements are often not captured and communicated and there is scope for further efforts on compiling lessons and results. In this regard, the publication of good practices during the MSP in Ethiopia in 2017 is a positive initiative.
**Recommendation 3** (to GASL and FAO)

In its Action Plan 2019–2021 GASL would benefit from developing a shared and explicit Theory of Change of how it intends to contribute to policy and practice change. This should also include further development of the links to regional and country levels.

The next GASL Action Plan should contain a more explicit Theory of Change providing the underpinnings for the actions planned and activities budgeted. The Theory of Change, or a similar concept, should help to identify the most effective channels to be prioritized by GASL and its members, to promote policy and practice change. This identification would also form the basis for allocation of resources and monitoring of results. The evaluation proposes some components of this Theory of Change in the recommendations section of the main report.

**Recommendation 4** (to GASL and FAO)

GASL should strengthen its efforts to incorporate a gender perspective given its crucial importance in sustainable livestock production. This can be done, for instance, by actively promoting a gender analysis in the policies and practices discussed in GASL or by disseminating the FAO technical training material on gender in the livestock sector. GASL should consider tracking progress on gender results and should measure changes over time on this aspect, as they are extremely relevant in the development of the livestock sector. Furthermore, GASL should consider incorporating a gender dimension into its principles to promote change. For instance, they could actively promote a gender analysis of the production practices and models discussed and promoted, or could disseminate gender-related training modules and information such as those available in FAO. Additionally, promoting an Action Network on gender could be explored as well as the incorporation of a gender perspective as a crosscutting issue at the normative level, for example in GASL’s principles.

**Recommendation 5** (to GASL)

Broadening the donor base will be critical for GASL’s future, and additional communication and outreach efforts should be pursued to ensure its activities continue. Leveraging funds from its members has been effective and should be expanded. Furthermore, GASL should consider organizing donors’ presence in a different form, by possibly eliminating the donor Cluster and distributing the donor organizations among the other Clusters.

All results and recommendations were captured in the Action Plan for 2019–2021.

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**BOX 4. THE ACTION NETWORKS OF THE GLOBAL AGENDA**

Action Networks (ANs) lead the implementation of activities, development of outputs and publications. ANs are autonomous and are encouraged to develop the form and operational modalities, which best fit their requirements.

Under the supervision of the Guiding Group, the ANs:

- conduct specific analysis and reviews;
- develop guidelines for good practices;
- support implementation and upscaling of good practices;
- communicate their specific experiences and recommendations via the Global Agenda communication channels;
- raise funds for their activities.
6.5 Process of the Action Plan 2019-2021

A first draft of an Action Plan for the upcoming three years, 2019 to 2021, was created by the Chair of the Global Agenda and presented at the Guiding Group Meeting in Mongolia, June 2018. Inputs of the MSP Meeting and first results of the independent evaluation at FAO as well as feedback from the Guiding Group enriched and adapted the content and led to a new document. A task force met for two days at the School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (HAFL) in Zollikofen, Switzerland and worked up the details of the content. After discussing and editing this content at the Guiding Group Meeting in Rome, an advanced draft was completed in November 2018.

Building on the achievements and experience of GASL during the 2011–2018 period, the Action Plan 2019–2021 outlines actions that will provide added value in the context of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The plan will work towards an improved focus for the Global Agenda in terms of advocacy and support for the adoption of good practices and policies. Moreover, GASL will improve the visibility of its impact with better and more intensive communication activities.

The vision of the Global Agenda is to enhance the contribution of livestock systems to sustainable development. Its mission is to enhance livestock stakeholders’ commitment, investments and adoption of good practices and policies that support the UN Agenda 2030 through a multistakeholder partnership process. In the process, GASL enhances the increasing, positive impacts of sustainable livestock and generates substantial, measurable and lasting results by facilitating dialogue, assembling and communicating evidence, and advocating the adoption of good practice and policies in favour of sustainable livestock sector development. As a result, it ensures that the livestock sector simultaneously responds to increased demand, contributes to development and mitigates potential harm at the global, regional, national and local levels.

The Action Plan provides an estimate of the required financial means to implement the activities and to achieve the outcomes and outputs as per the logical framework, based on FAO’s full cost structure. The total estimated amount for the period from 2019 to 2021 is USD 3.74 million, with an approximate allocation per core role of GASL of 45 percent for facilitating dialogue (Outcome 1), 34 percent for assembling and communicating evidence (Outcome 2) and 21 percent for advocating practice and policy change (Outcome 3). This budget mainly covers costs related to the agenda support team and does not include the budget of the Action Networks.

Finally, consultancy to assess the Global Agenda’s need for a Theory of Change and a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) System has been included in the budget for 2019.
6.6 Editorial Committee

At the beginning of 2018, the Guiding Group endorsed the Terms of Reference for the establishment of an Editorial Committee to provide review and support to publications and other communication materials of Action Networks and Clusters, so that they meet the general objectives of GASL. The scope of the Editorial Committee is to assure high quality and relevance of publications provided to the Global Agenda by GASL members, Action Networks, Clusters and mandated partners, destined to specific target groups to improve performance in sustainable livestock.

Therefore, the Editorial Committee, consisting of three to six members representing the Clusters of the Global Agenda, provides and reviews minimal requirements for evidence-based and non-evidence-based publications provided to the Global Agenda. The Editorial Committee also runs the review and clearance process of draft papers and communication materials provided to the Global Agenda, and advises the Chair.

Any registered Global Agenda member can provide a draft paper for review by the Editorial Committee through the Chair of the Global Agenda. If the Chair agrees to bring it into the clearance process, the Editorial Committee will review the draft paper and provide advice for clearance. This advice may include comments on quality, substance, data, relevance, format and size, recommendations on target groups, publication outlets and languages. The Editorial Committee may invite specific experts from a group of peer reviewers to assist in the clearance process. The secretariat of the Global Agenda provides general and administrative support.

Members of the Editorial Committee are elected by the Guiding Group from the Global Agenda membership on the basis of their expertise and availability. They serve in rotation for a maximum period of one year. Meetings are held electronically. Currently, the Editorial Committee does not have budget to perform its activities. Therefore, all members and peer reviewers operate on a voluntary basis and free of charge.

6.7 Expansion of the Agenda Support Team (AST)

Since February 2018, an APO from Switzerland is working for the AST, mainly in communication and organization. She will stay for at least two years. A German APO will start in March 2019, working one year at FAO Mongolia for the Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock and Action Network Dairy Asia and then join the AST at FAO headquarters in 2020.

6.8 Guiding Group Meetings

The Guiding Group of the Global Agenda met regularly to discuss important tasks, topics and the continuation of the partnership.

Guiding Group Meetings in 2018:

6 – 7 March 2018, German Room, FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy
15 June 2018, Red Rock Resort, Terelj, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
2 – 3 October 2018, Lebanon Room, FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy

The programme, minutes and presentations can be found on the GASL website under events: http://www.livestockdialogue.org/events/events/en/
6.9 **Committee on Agriculture Side Event, AMR in Livestock: Innovation and the Role of GASL**

During the one-week meeting of COAG from 1–5 October 2018 at FAO headquarters in Rome, GASL organized a Side Event together with the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to FAO in Rome. The topic was AMR in livestock and the role of GASL. The Dutch Ambassador, Hans Hoogeveen, opened the evening and led the discussions. Deputy Director-General Maria Helena Semedo introduced the subject and emphasized the importance of acting. Fritz Schneider, Chair of GASL, then gave an overview of GASL, and Guiding Group member Ulf Magnusson, from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), presented the Livestock Antimicrobial Resistance Partnership (LAMP) of GASL’s Action Network. Juan Lubroth, Chief Veterinary Officer at FAO, outlined what FAO is doing on AMR. And, the youngest presenter, Iris Bowers, representing young farmers, described how she avoids antimicrobials on her farm in the Netherlands. For the panel discussion, questions and remarks from the audience were included. 

6.10 **Workshop on Sustainable Livestock and its Relationship with Forests, Asuncion, Paraguay**

The Government of Paraguay together with the support of the United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries, UN-REDD Program, convened a Regional Workshop on “Sustainable Livestock and its relationship with Forests” on 6 to 7 November 2018 in Asuncion, Paraguay. The Global Agenda participated in this meeting.

Livestock represents one of the most important economic activities within the rural and agricultural sector in several countries of Latin America. However, its establishment can have a high environmental cost in terms of deforestation. Several countries in the region are already beginning to establish policies to improve the environmental performance of the sector. They seek to promote greater alignment between productive practices for the livestock sector and forest conservation policies. These policies are also an essential part of the National Determined Contributions and REDD+ programs of these countries.

The purpose of the meeting was to open a space for exchange and regional dialogue between government institutions, producers, traders and cooperation agencies to contribute to the analysis of livestock activity and its link with goals, commitments and international agreements on climate change and the conservation of forests. The manager of the Global Agenda participated in the meeting as presenter and panelist. On 8 November 2018, representatives of governments and other stakeholders in Latin America had the chance to learn more about the Global Agenda and to liaise. Ecuador and Honduras showed interest in joining GASL and considered national agendas for sustainable livestock.

6.11 Development of Action Networks

Action Networks were working independently in 2018 and achieved important progress. The three new Action Networks approved in 2017 by the Guiding Group included LAMP, Livestock for Social Development, and Animal Welfare Action Network (AWAN). All were very active and showed first achievements. LAMP participated at the COAG Side Event in 2018, Livestock for Social Development presented a first publication at the 8th MSP Meeting in Mongolia and AWAN received a new leader and, hence, new drive. Another publication was presented by the Global Network on Silvopastoral Systems (GNSPS) at the MSP Meeting in Mongolia, and a guideline on environmental quantification of nutrient flows was published by LEAP. The Action Network Closing the Efficiency Gap found a solution to survive despite scarce capacity of members.

Publications

On the first day of the 8th MSP Meeting in Mongolia, Julián Chará (CIPAV) presented a publication called “Silvopastoral systems and their contribution to improved resource use and sustainable development goals: evidence from Latin America”. This report represents a joint effort between the Action Networks Closing the Efficiency Gap and GNSPS. A framework for evaluating natural resource use efficiency is applied to a variety of silvopastoral production models to determine productivity and their socio-economic and environmental benefits. It presents an overview of silvopastoral systems, their main characteristics and advantages regarding production and benefits for the environment and climate, and their contribution to the SDGs. The report presents results of ten case studies of adoption of silvopastoral systems in diverse contexts in Argentina, Colombia and Mexico, with a focus on land productivity, meat and milk production and economic performance at the farm level. Based on the findings, a number of policy recommendations are made with a view to scaling-up and promoting silvopastoral systems in Latin America and other regions. In his presentation, Mr Chará stated that “silvopastoral systems promote beneficial ecological interactions that manifest themselves in an increased yield per unit area, improved resource use efficiency and an enhanced provision of environmental services.”

The second publication, “Dairy development’s impact on poverty reduction”, was launched by Donald Moore (Global Dairy Platform) and Ernesto Reyes (Agri Benchmark) of the Action Network Livestock for Sustainable Development. The report provides quantitative evidence on the potential impact of dairy on poverty reduction. According to their study, there is strong evidence that engagement in dairying is the cause rather than the result of higher household welfare. Milk collection and distribution generated a considerable amount of direct and indirect employment, while employment generation by processing and retailing depend on the dominant product types. The results of their study show that “livestock can make potential contributions that enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.”

Based on the results of the study, the following recommendations were made:

- More comprehensive sector-wide studies are required for a greater understanding of the potential contribution of dairy development to SDG 1.
- Given their diversity, dairy development strategies need to be carefully tailored to specific contexts and must consider efficiency and competitiveness of all actors in the dairy value chain.

A third publication was published by the LEAP Action Network. The guidelines for assessment on “Nutrient flows and associated environmental impacts in livestock supply chains” were developed by the Technical Advisory Group on nutrients of the LEAP Partnership, which is composed of 43 experts from academia, government agencies, the private sector, NGOs and CSOs. It provides a comprehensive and detailed guidance on how to quantify nitrogen and phosphorus flows and associated potential impacts such as eutrophication and acidification along livestock supply chains. The document is part of a suite of guidelines developed by LEAP to estimate the environmental performance of livestock supply chains and to shape evidence-based policy measures and business strategies.


**Restart of Animal Welfare Action Network**

AWAN lost its creator and leader Lesley Mitchell but found a new one in Rebecca Doyle in September 2018, an animal welfare scientist from the University of Melbourne. She will work with the steering group and new members to continue the work of AWAN as planned. AWAN will work to communicate and demonstrate the role of animal welfare in sustainable livestock production and the ways it can contribute to the SDGs. It will also encourage practice and policy change that reflects these goals. The work of AWAN will be evidence-based, and will seek to conduct and encourage research where knowledge gaps exist.

**6.12 Expansion of the membership**

In 2018, the Global Agenda was joined by:
- World Horse Welfare
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Uruguay Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery
- University of Melbourne

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**BOX 6. GLOBAL AGENDA MEMBERSHIP PER CLUSTER**

The membership of the Global Agenda is structured in seven Clusters. In 2018, GASL had 107 members.

- **Public Sector Cluster (17)**
  Government members are 17, one of them a local government in Kenya.

- **Private Sector Cluster (22)**
  Members of the private sector cover the dairy, beef, poultry and egg industry, feed and animal health, international development agencies.

- **Academia and Research Cluster (25)**
  This Cluster contains a broad variety of research institutions as well as scientific service providers in the livestock sector.

- **NGOs (24):**
  NGOs with a wide range of objectives, including environmental, animal welfare, pastoralist, as well as development agencies.

- **Donors (9):**
  Members donating to the budget of the Global Agenda are listed in the donor Cluster, five of them national governments.

- **Social Movements (3):**
  The participation of civil society organizations is still rather weak, though those participating are very valuable for the Global Agenda.

- **Multilateral and Intergovernmental Organizations (7):**
  This Cluster is linking the Global Agenda to a network of important intergovernmental and multilateral organizations.
6.13 Expansion of the donor base

In March 2018, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation became a member of the Global Agenda. The foundation is not only active in improving those people’s health and success in school and life who suffer hunger and extreme poverty, but it is also interested in the livestock sector. It supports efforts to improve the health and productivity of livestock, particularly chickens, goats, and cows, by improving animal genetics and veterinary care. To ensure that farmers can benefit from animal health and genetics technologies, the foundation tests models for providing farmers with the knowledge and tools they need to increase their on-farm production and to connect to stable markets. Their work particularly aims to increase income-generating opportunities for women, who may have little control over productive resources such as land, but sometimes own and control livestock, especially poultry and goats. The foundation is planning to provide financial support to GASL from 2019 to 2021.
## 07. Important events in 2018

### 2018 GLOBAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO THE GLOBAL AGENDA (AS OF 31/12/2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 – 20 January</td>
<td>Global Forum for Food and Agriculture 2018 (GFFA). Berlin, Germany; preliminary theme is: Shaping the future of livestock*</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 – 26 January</td>
<td>2nd face-to-face meeting of the LEAP Technical Advisory Group on Biodiversity and Ecosystem services, ILRI, Nairobi, Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 January – 3 February</td>
<td>PMAC 2018, Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 – 23 February</td>
<td>Supporting Evidence-based Interventions (SEBI) Annual Meeting, Naivasha, Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 – 28 February</td>
<td>1st face-to-face meeting of the LEAP Technical Advisory Group on Feed Additives, Rome, Italy</td>
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<td>6 – 7 March</td>
<td>GASL Guiding Group Meeting, Rome, Italy*</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 March</td>
<td>20th meeting of the LEAP Steering Committee, Rome, Italy*</td>
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<td>26 – 30 March</td>
<td>FAO 35th LARC-Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>7 – 14 April</td>
<td>GASL MSP Meeting follow-up Mission to Mongolia*</td>
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<td>24 – 26 April</td>
<td>GASL Regional Meeting Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Kiev, Ukraine*</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 – 23 May</td>
<td>LPL inter-sectoral regional meeting, Panama City, Panama</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>2nd face-to-face meeting of the LEAP Technical Advisory Group on Feed Additives, Rome, Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 15 June</td>
<td>GASL MSP Meeting and Guiding Group Meeting, Red Rock Conference Center, Gorkhi-Terelj National Park, Mongolia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June</td>
<td>Meeting of the LEAP Phase 3 task force, Red Rock Conference Center, Gorkhi-Terelj National Park, Mongolia*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 – 20 September</td>
<td>Dairy Sustainability Framework Advisory Council, London*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 5 October</td>
<td>Committee on Agriculture (COAG), FAO Rome, Italy*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 October</td>
<td>Committee on Agriculture (COAG), Side Event of the Netherlands, Switzerland, South Africa and GASL, FAO Rome*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 3 October</td>
<td>GASL Guiding Group Meeting, FAO Rome, Italy*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 October</td>
<td>21st meeting of the LEAP Steering Committee, FAO Rome, Italy*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 – 12 October</td>
<td>Global Conference on Sustainable Beef: Sustainability in Action: Impact on the Ground, Lyrath Estate, Kilkenny, Ireland. GRSB, ERBS, Irish Food Board*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19 October</td>
<td>7th All Africa Conference on Animal Agriculture, Accra, Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 20 October</td>
<td>Committee on Food Security (CFS) Week, FAO Rome, Italy*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – 8 November</td>
<td>Sustainable Livestock and the Forests, UN REDD, Asuncion, Paraguay*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 20 November</td>
<td>COP14 Convention on Biological Diversity, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 – 30 November</td>
<td>GASL task force exploratory mission to Kansas State University and Washington for the 9th MSP Meeting planning*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 – 14 December</td>
<td>COP24 Convention on Climate Change, Katowice, Poland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
08. Outlook and challenges

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock was extended as a project in FAO for another three years. The Guiding Group confirmed its commitment for this period at the Guiding Group Meeting on 3 October in Rome. The first year of the new Action Plan will be 2019.

ACTION PLAN 2019–2021

According to the Action Plan, in the next three years, GASL will face the following challenges:

VISIBILITY
GASL must make its valuable impact more visible. The work of GASL as a multistakeholder partnership, as a networker, as an advocate of practice and policy change and as contributor to the SDGs must become more visible within the global livestock sector and beyond.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL BASE
GASL, so far, has been funded by a very narrow donor base. This donor base must be broadened. The Guiding Group must be responsible for this task, supported by the AST and the Chair.

PRESENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AND GLOBAL FORA AND COMMUNICATION
GASL must improve its presence in international and global fora and explicitly offer to contribute to the agendas of these fora in livestock sector-oriented issues and themes, in close collaboration with its multiple interested partners.

GASL AS A PARTNER IN POLICY DIALOGUE:
GASL must become more proactive in supporting national policies that lead to sustainable livestock sector development, providing solid evidence to influence national governments to make the right policy choices.

GASL AS A PARTNER OF MULTILATERAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS
GASL must make better use of the multilateral and intergovernmental institutions Cluster. For GASL it is a challenge to interact and network efficiently and transparently with research, finance and sector development institutions. There is potential for mutually beneficial situations.

BROADENING THE STAKEHOLDER BASIS
During the Action Plan period (2019–2021), GASL will reach out to additional stakeholders such as nutrition, consumer and human health organizations. Current partners with expertise in these areas will also be welcome to contribute.

A THEORY OF CHANGE AND A MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL) SYSTEM FOR GASL:
External evaluation of the Global Agenda’s first six years of operation, conducted by FAO, suggests developing a Theory of Change for the Global Agenda, together with a MEL system to capture causality of change and lessons learned in the MSP process. A Theory of Change may show how the preceding challenges may relate to the effectiveness of the achievement of outcomes and outputs in the Global Agenda.

GENDER EQUALITY
About two-thirds of low-income livestock keepers are estimated to be women; however, they face greater challenges than men in overcoming economic and technical barriers due to poorer access to land, credit, markets and technical information. The Global Agenda’s leadership must advocate the empowerment of women livestock keepers. Gender will be included as a cross cutting issue in GASL activities.
Vision
The Global Agenda enhances the contribution of livestock systems to sustainable development.

Mission
The Global Agenda enhances stakeholders’ commitment, investments and adoption of good livestock practices and policies, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development through a multistakeholder partnership process. In the process, GASL enhances the increasing, positive impacts of sustainable livestock and generates substantial, measurable and lasting results by facilitating dialogue, assembling and communicating evidence, and advocating for the adoption of good practices and policies in favour of sustainable livestock sector development. It ensures that the livestock sector simultaneously responds to increased demand, contributes to development and mitigates potential harm at a global, regional, national and local level.

Objective of GASL 2019–2021
By 2021, GASL will have significantly and visibly contributed towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by focusing its activities on the four following sustainability priority areas related to livestock:
– food and nutrition security;
– livelihoods and economic growth;
– animal health and animal welfare;
– climate and natural resources.

By 2021, GASL will have supported these processes by:
– facilitating dialogue among all stakeholders;
– assembling and communication of evidence;
– advocating practice and policy change.

KEY MESSAGES – GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK

1. The Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development provide the main orientation for the Global Agenda. It advocates for a livestock sector that actively contributes to these goals, at all levels, from local to global.

2. Sustainable livestock contributes to food security, nutrition, livelihoods, and eradication of poverty.

3. Sustainable livestock have substantial socio-economic benefits in feeding the world and being a steward for the sustainable use of land.

4. To make livestock and the livestock sector more sustainable and to contribute substantially to the achievement of the SDGs, multistakeholder partnership processes and increased public and private investments are essential.

5. The Global Agenda, designed and functioning as a multistakeholder partnership, is committed to sustainable development of the livestock sector. The Global Agenda therefore:
   – engages in stakeholders’ policy dialogue, sharing of experiences, and agrees on action;
   – recognizes the multiple social, economic, and environmental dimensions, their contributions, synergies and trade-offs, and advocates an integrated perspective to problem solving;
   – is evidence-based and seeks to deepen the understanding of livestock development issues and the options of all stakeholders;
   – builds capacities to monitor and assess changes and provides tools for policy-making at country level;
   – is geared towards practice and policy change through continuous improvement;
   – creates added value by strengthening inclusion and representativeness of all regions’ stakeholders; by fostering multi-disciplinary integration of objectives, science and technology, and available analysis and planning tools; by supporting innovation and acting as an effective support to enhance synergies and regional comparative advantage.
FUTURE MSP MEETINGS

MSP MEETING 2019

The 9th MSP Meeting will take place from 9 to 13 September 2019 at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, United States of America. The theme will be Sustainable Livestock Intensification and Innovation (SLII). Preparation is in progress. The 9th MSP of GASL will be one of the main topics at the first Guiding Group Meeting in February 2019. An ad hoc task force visited the university and FAO Washington on 26-30 Nov 2018 to take first steps in the organization.

MSP MEETING 2020

The 10th MSP meeting will take place in Switzerland (approved in the Guiding Group meeting in October 2018 in Rome). The local organizing committee is proposing to organize the meeting in Delémont in the Swiss Jura. This location will offer interesting synergies with the French part of the Jura. As a working title the local organizing committee is using: Potentials and challenges for livestock-oriented value chains in marginal areas.
09. **Tracking Results of the GASL Action Plan**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS CHAIN</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINE (per year)</th>
<th>PROGRESS TO DATE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE ACHIEVED VS REPORTING PERIOD TARGET</th>
<th>END TARGET (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTCOME 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>MSP Processes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1</strong></td>
<td>Representative MSP platform (2017–2018)</td>
<td>Documented priorities/Documented joint opportunities/Proceedings of the annual MSP meetings (Global, Regional, National)/Annual progress reports</td>
<td>1 Global MSP meeting 1 Regional MSP meetings 1 National MSP process important events of related initiatives, agenda and alliances</td>
<td>1 Global meeting and its proceedings report (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 11-15 June 2018) 1 Regional meeting and conclusions (Uman, Ukraine, 24-26 April 2018) Support to a proposal for a Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock COAG Side Event (AMR in Livestock: Innovation and the role of GASL, 3 Oct 2018) GASL Progress Report 2018</td>
<td>100% 100% 100% 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2</strong></td>
<td>Guiding Group actions (2017–2018)</td>
<td>Guiding Group meeting minutes/AN and Cluster minutes and documentation/GASL annual progress reports/Meetings’ attendance</td>
<td>2 Guiding Group meetings and minutes 1 Cluster report per year 1 GASL Progress Report</td>
<td>3 Guiding Group meetings and minutes 2 Cluster and AN reports (Guiding Group meeting, March and Progress Report 2016–2017, June) Progress Report 2018</td>
<td>150% 200%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.3</strong></td>
<td>Cluster development (2017–2018)</td>
<td>Cluster minutes, position papers/Regional chapters formed/Quality of engagement and contributions</td>
<td>7 Clusters</td>
<td>Academia/Research Cluster, Donor Cluster, Intergovernmental and Multilateral Cluster, NGO Cluster, Private Sector Cluster, Public Sector Cluster, Social Movements Cluster</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Progress Towards Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline (per year)</th>
<th>Progress to Date</th>
<th>Percentage Achieved vs Reporting Period Target</th>
<th>End Target (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.4</strong></td>
<td>Umbrella services (May 2017–2018)</td>
<td>Cross-partnerships meeting and workshop report/ Global Agenda cross-partnership activity annual report (part of GASL annual report)</td>
<td>No umbrella project</td>
<td>Attempt to have GASL Umbrella Project started in FAO in 2017</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.5</strong></td>
<td>Action Network development (2017–2018)</td>
<td>Number of active ANs/ Published analysis and review documents/ Implemented incubation activities supported by GASL/Seed capital invested to support AN activities/ Implemented and documented upscaling activities/ Available specific guidelines</td>
<td>5 Active ANs</td>
<td>Seven ANs active and reporting progress through presentations in Guiding Group meetings and Global MSP Meeting Inactive: Waste to Worth On pause: Dairy Asia</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Progress Towards Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline (per year)</th>
<th>Progress to Date</th>
<th>Percentage Achieved vs Reporting Period Target</th>
<th>End Target (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.6</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy through internal and external communications (May 2017–2018)</td>
<td>Number and type of influential organizations engaged in GASL/ Geographic, scale and issue diversity of actively participating members/ Extent of active cross-sector engagement ongoing through GASL activities and communications/ Uptake of GASL communication products within external policy dialogues and their reflection in policy priorities and content/Presence of sustainable livestock in global and regional development processes and implementation plans/Resources committed to sustainable livestock due to sustainable livestock advocacy strategy</td>
<td>84 partners</td>
<td>107 partners as of September 2018 (5 new partners in 2018)/ Advocacy work through Global Livestock Advocacy for Development (GLAD) initiative led by ILRI/ Intensive promotion of the Global Agenda in many events during the year (list of events)/Uptake of GASL advocacy messages by stakeholders in FAO Region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Uman Conclusions) and Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (MASL)</td>
<td>80% At least 125 partners, from all 5 continents, geographically balanced and very active. Cross-sector organizational engagement consolidated through GASL communication products supporting policy dialogue and priorities. Regional implementation plans in place and ongoing. Three new resource partners committed due to GASL advocacy strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 2</th>
<th>TOOLS AND ANALYTICAL EVIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.1</td>
<td><strong>Capacities to monitor/assess the role of livestock in the UN Agenda 2030 (Jan–Dec 2018)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BASELINE (per year)**

PROGRESS TO DATE

PERCENTAGE ACHIEVED VS REPORTING PERIOD TARGET

END TARGET (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)

---

**Outcome 2.1**

**Capacities to monitor/assess the role of livestock in the UN Agenda 2030 (Jan–Dec 2018)**

- Proceedings from workshop and seminar about the role of livestock in the UN Agenda 2030/GASL technical paper about role of livestock in UN Agenda 2030 drafted/GASL presentation on livestock role in UN Agenda 2030 developed and delivered at high-level events/
- Key variables and indicators on contribution of livestock sector to UN Agenda 2030/Data and information to monitor and analyse changes in the contribution of the livestock to the UN Agenda 2030/Cross-country comparable indicators to monitor contribution changes of livestock to UN Agenda 2030/Global and regional assessment by 2018 of attainment of performance indicators set for Output 2.1

Workshop not organized due to budget constrains

Several presentations have been developed by ILRI and presented in global fora. Additionally, a presentation was developed by the Chair of the Global Agenda for the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, January 2018, Berlin.

Research paper on the analysis of tools and cases presented in the 7th MSP Meeting in Ethiopia. Some indicators developed.

Cross-country variables and indicators not developed by GASL due to budgetary constraints and the involvement of specific partners such an ILRI and FAO.

- 0%
- 100%
- 80%
- 0%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESULTS CHAIN</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINE (per year)</th>
<th>PROGRESS TO DATE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE ACHIEVED VS REPORTING PERIOD TARGET</th>
<th>END TARGET (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2</td>
<td>Short-term and long-term livestock sustainability contributions, synergies, trade-offs and options for resolution (2017–2018)</td>
<td>Proceedings from workshop seminar about sustainability contributions, synergies, trade-offs and options for resolution/Technical paper on livestock sustainability contributions, synergies, trade-offs and options for resolution/Technical presentation about livestock short-term and long-term sustainability contributions, synergies, trade-offs and options for resolution</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>FAO published World Livestock 2017 on the links between livestock and SDGs. It is a FAO-only effort with no multistakeholder involvement. Several presentations have been developed by ILRI and presented in global fora. Additionally, a presentation was developed by the Chair of the Global Agenda for the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, January 2018, Berlin.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.3</td>
<td>Setting emerging issues (SOA assessments) (January–December 2018);</td>
<td>3 papers on sustainable livestock priorities and emerging policy issues/Global MSP agenda item and report on sustainable livestock priorities and emerging policy issues/GASL working paper on sustainable livestock priorities and emerging policy issues</td>
<td>3 papers developed by ANs and two presented in the Mongolia MSP Meeting (AN 1 and GNSPS, AN 2, Livestock for Social Development) No working paper developed due to budget constraints</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.4</td>
<td>Practice and Policy Change (PPC) support to start national MSP processes (July 2017–Dec 2018)</td>
<td>Country assessment reports on PPC relevant issues/Report per country on support provided to at least two countries per year/GASL working paper on lessons learned from national MSP processes started each year</td>
<td>AP for Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock presented at 8th MSP in Mongolia. Only one country due to budget constraints.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESULTS CHAIN</td>
<td>INDICATORS</td>
<td>BASELINE (per year)</td>
<td>PROGRESS TO DATE</td>
<td>PERCENTAGE ACHIEVED VS REPORTING PERIOD TARGET</td>
<td>END TARGET (expected value at project completion 2016–2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 3</td>
<td>LOCAL PRACTICE AND POLICY CHANGE</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1</strong></td>
<td>General livestock sustainability principles, guidelines and tools (May–Dec 2018)</td>
<td>Global Agenda livestock principles and guidelines document drafted, discussed, validated, finalized and communicated</td>
<td>Not developed due to budget constraints</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.2</strong></td>
<td>On-the-ground validation of sustainability guidelines (Aug–Dec 2018); Reports on validation of guidelines/ Guidelines to facilitate the adoption of validated approaches/ Number of ANs involved in on-the-ground validation of sustainability guidelines</td>
<td>Validation guidelines not developed due to budget constraints/At least four ANs involved in project piloting</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.3</strong></td>
<td>Global assessment of natural resource use and Food Security and Nutrition related to livestock supply chains (Jun–Dec. 2018); Report on global assessment on natural resource use and Food Security and Nutrition related to livestock/Report on MSP with chapter on global assessment on Natural Resource Use and Food Security and Nutrition related to livestock</td>
<td>Not developed due to budget constraints</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.4</strong></td>
<td>Sustainable livestock investments (Jan–Dec 2018)</td>
<td>Report on investor meeting/Medium and long-term investment plan for livestock sector investment/Report on livestock sector investment meeting</td>
<td>Developed at World Bank with GASL’s partners’ inputs.</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. **Financial situation and fundraising activities**

**OVERALL FINANCIAL SITUATION**

At the Guiding Group Meeting in March 2018, the AST and Chair pointed out a financial deficit for the remainder of 2018. This calculation referred to the resources budgeted in the 2016–2018 Action Plan assuming it was implemented in full. The AST subsequently reduced budget lines that were not essential for the basic operation of GASL (consultancies, travel, events, etc). As a result, the year finished with a balanced budget. The deficit was mainly offset by more specific sponsors for the MSP annual meeting in Mongolia, which is usually the main expense of the year.

The Mongolian government offered substantial support for GASL’s MSP Meeting in Ulaanbaatar in 2018. However, GASL could not sponsor as many stakeholders as usual because in September 2017 the Guiding Group requested a substantial reduction in the budget for sponsorships.

### TABLE 1. 2016, 2017 AND 2018 DETAILED EXPENSES AND 2019 ACTION PLAN BUDGET, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>BUDGET 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Agenda Secretariat</td>
<td>245,934</td>
<td>271,751</td>
<td>278,193</td>
<td>435,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSP PROCESS</td>
<td>163,500</td>
<td>388,095</td>
<td>306,482</td>
<td>320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAVEL</td>
<td>253,897</td>
<td>161,968</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION NETWORKS</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>131,960</td>
<td>128,860</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRACTICE AND POLICY CHANGE</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVALUATION</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO FEE 7% (13% IN 2016)</td>
<td>93,643</td>
<td>69,214</td>
<td>56,947</td>
<td>81,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>813,974</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,057,988</strong></td>
<td><strong>870,482</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,282,424</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of Execution Respect to 2016-2018 Action Plan Budget Based on the Funds Received**

|             | 50% | 61% | 53% | 76% (expected) |
### TABLE 2. DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS 2016, 2017 AND 2018 AND PLEDGES FOR 2019, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRIBUTIONS</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019 PLEDGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TO CORE BUDGET</td>
<td>824 847</td>
<td>1 260 552</td>
<td>828 350</td>
<td>979 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance previous year</td>
<td>130 873</td>
<td>266 405</td>
<td>85 258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>550 000</td>
<td>743 822</td>
<td>160 005</td>
<td>250 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Netherlands</td>
<td>110 000</td>
<td>117 000</td>
<td>123 000</td>
<td>125 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Development Corp. (for MSP Meetings)</td>
<td>52 051</td>
<td>50 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>47 700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Dairy Platform (mostly MSP Meetings)</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>34 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNE (Conf. Nat. Elevage)</td>
<td>17 710</td>
<td>17 490</td>
<td>18 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>17 065</td>
<td>5 700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contr. Venue Govt. MSP Meeting</td>
<td>75 450</td>
<td>13 000</td>
<td>111 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Sponsorships MSP Meeting</td>
<td>69 397</td>
<td>101 331</td>
<td>60 500</td>
<td>200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New donors (Gates Foundation)</td>
<td>250 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO ACTION NETWORKS</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>63 841</td>
<td>127 390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>38 817</td>
<td>57 390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>18 524</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)</td>
<td>5 500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Dairy Platform</td>
<td>70 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>944 847</td>
<td>1 324 393</td>
<td>955 740</td>
<td>979 258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3. FINANCIAL SITUATION AS OF 31 DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total donor contributions</td>
<td>944 847</td>
<td>1 324 393</td>
<td>955 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>813 974</td>
<td>1 057 988</td>
<td>870 482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance (surplus)</td>
<td>130 873</td>
<td>266 405</td>
<td>85 258</td>
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</table>
## Costs of the Multistakeholder Partnership Meeting in Mongolia

### Table 4. Final Accounts 8th MSP Meeting in Mongolia 2018, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/Service</th>
<th>Projected Cost</th>
<th>Real Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Infrastructure and equipment</td>
<td>25 891</td>
<td>18 891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Transportation</td>
<td>6 700</td>
<td>6 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Meals</td>
<td>91 250</td>
<td>91 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Interpretation</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>28 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Printing</td>
<td>7 775</td>
<td>6 999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Meeting package</td>
<td>3 300</td>
<td>2 947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other, medical unit on site</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MSP support consultancies</td>
<td>39 400</td>
<td>39 771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sponsorship participants</td>
<td>39 000</td>
<td>41 626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Agenda Support Team Travel (4)</td>
<td>11 200</td>
<td>14 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Unforeseen expenses</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>2 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>269 516</strong></td>
<td><strong>261 644</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 5. FINAL ACCOUNTS 8TH MSP MEETING IN MONGOLIA 2018, SPONSOR INPUT, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
<th>PROJECTED</th>
<th>REAL</th>
<th>Used for</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mongolian Government</td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td>111 250</td>
<td>Cultural diner, mini-Naadam, infrastructure,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>transportation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland SDC</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>50 000</td>
<td>Lunch, sponsoring participants, interpretation</td>
<td>Address of SDC rep. Thursday lunchtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Dairy Platform</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>General MSP support</td>
<td>No conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>Dinner and general MSP support</td>
<td>Address Tuesday afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer International</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Address Tuesday lunchtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union (SECIM Project)</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Address Tuesday lunchtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>Sponsorship of participants</td>
<td>2 Somaliland representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa Sustainable Livestock Project</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>Sponsorship of participants</td>
<td>2 African participants</td>
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<td>Mercy Corps</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>General MSP support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swissgenetics</td>
<td>2 500</td>
<td>2 500</td>
<td>Meeting's Report</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>227 500</strong></td>
<td><strong>241 750</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 6. FINAL ACCOUNTS 8TH MSP MEETING IN MONGOLIA 2018, BALANCE, USD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>USD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total costs</td>
<td>261 644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sponsoring</td>
<td>241 750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cost for GASL</td>
<td>19 894</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
FUNDRAISING

FUNDRAISING STRATEGY AND OPTIONS

As previously mentioned, financially and from the fundraising point of view, 2018 has been a difficult but, in the end, rather successful year for the Global Agenda. The donor base remains narrow. Many public and private organizations participate in GASL meetings and in Action Networks of GASL. They consider their participation as in-kind contribution to GASL and are often unable to make additional funds available to cover the Global Agenda’s core functions. While these in-kind contributions are highly appreciated, GASL needs a sound financial base for the AST and crucially, support for the participation of financially weaker sections of the livestock sector. All operational and secretariat costs of GASL are covered through voluntary contributions of public and private donors. These contributions are crucial to facilitate the work of GASL. The financial contributions are collected in a multistakeholder trust fund at FAO in Rome.

To ensure a continued resource of core and Action Network funds, GASL needs to develop and implement an innovative and more sustainable funding mechanism. The Chair presented the following proposals to the Guiding Group in October 2018:

➔ **GASL Foundation:** Create a GASL Foundation with the responsibility to source the funds for GASL, interact with the donor community and collect funds from the GASL membership base. The foundation would be the institution providing the core funds for the AST through FAO. In its meeting 2–3 October 2018, the Guiding Group decided against the creation of a GASL foundation.

➔ **Contributions of GASL members:** To increase ownership among its members, GASL should explore the potential of member contributions towards the core funds of GASL. The proposal was to source ten percent of the necessary funds from the members at large. GASL’s demand to the members would have been based on the financial power of the specific members. In its meeting 2–3 October 2018, the Guiding Group decided against this proposal.
FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

The Guiding Group entrusts the AST and the Chair to continue the fundraising activities as they have done up to this point. A Guiding Group Fund Raising Task Force will support fundraising activities. The AST will prepare the necessary documentation needed for the fundraising work. This task force will approach potential donors inside and outside the GASL membership. The task force will report to the Guiding Group in every meeting and propose additional fundraising measures along with budget cuts, if required. For the Action Plan 2019–2021, the estimated fund requirements are USD 3 750 000. The budget for the Action Plan 2019–2021 foresees a 45 percent increase as compared to the available funds for the Action Plan 2016–2018. The plan is to source the funds as follows:

Existing donors: The existing donors will continue to contribute a solid base of the GASL funds. The expectations are to receive 40 percent of the necessary funds throughout the Action Plan period 2019–2021 from existing donors.

New public donors: GASL needs to expand its public donor base. The GASL fundraising task force has to identify potential additional governments as members and donors of GASL. Expected contribution is ten percent.

New donors, the private sector and foundations: GASL has to approach potential donors in the private sector and foundations to acquire new members and additional donors. The GASL fundraising Task Force has to identify potential private donors and foundations as members and donors of GASL. Expected contribution is 30 percent.

Sponsoring of GASL for annual MSP Meetings: GASL will continue to source funds for the annual MSP meetings from sponsors inside and outside the GASL membership. This strategy has been very successful in Mongolia and will also be followed in 2019 in the United States of America and in 2020 in Switzerland. Expected contribution is 15 percent.

Contributions of GASL members to Action Networks: To support the activities of the Action Networks, GASL members will have to contribute financially and to become active in sourcing funds from their specific networks. Expected contribution to core funds of GASL is five percent.

Based on generous pledges from existing donors and a substantial pledge from a foundation and new member of GASL, the pledges for the Action Plan 2019–2021 by 31 December 2018 have been approximately 60 percent of the projected three-year budget, which is an encouraging result.

11. Recommendations

An assessment of the achievements, challenges and outputs of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock in 2018 leads to the following recommendations:

– Continue the organization of Regional and National MSP Meetings and strengthen the efforts for sustainable livestock with a regional or national focus.

– Support national livestock development plans such as the Mongolian Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (MASL).

– Engage donors to sponsor MSP Meetings as was the case at the 8th MSP Meeting in Mongolia (with substantial financial support from the Government of Mongolia).

– Enhance communication activities and interact with GASL members.

– Implement the recommendations of the GASL evaluation (see ‘Key achievements’, number four).

– Be present at global meetings with importance for the livestock sector.
Annexes
Annex

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Director de la Unidad de Agricultura & Cambio Climático, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura, Paraguay
## List of 107 GASL members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directorate of Livestock Production, Busia County, <strong>Kenya</strong></td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>BONFACEN YONGESA WAFULA</td>
<td>Director of Livestock Production</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bonfacewafula2007@yahoo.com">bonfacewafula2007@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of <strong>Argentina</strong>, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA)</td>
<td>09.03.2017</td>
<td>JUAN BALBIN</td>
<td>President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:balbin.juan@inta.gob.ar">balbin.juan@inta.gob.ar</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of <strong>Brazil</strong>, Embrapa</td>
<td>03.11.2017</td>
<td>FABIANA VILLA ALVES</td>
<td>Zootecnista Pesquisadora A Grupo de Pesquisas em Sistemas de Producao Embrapa Gado de Corte – Cmapo Grande/MS</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fabiana.alves@embrapa.br">fabiana.alves@embrapa.br</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of <strong>Costa Rica</strong>, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MAURICIO CHACÓN</td>
<td>Gerente de Ganadería</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mchacon@mag.go.cr">mchacon@mag.go.cr</a></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COORDINATOR:** MARCELO GONZALEZ  
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Paraguay
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTNER</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING</th>
<th>FOCAL POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of Cuba, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</strong></td>
<td>21.06.2016</td>
<td><strong>ARIÁN GUTIÉRREZ VELAZQUEZ</strong> Director General de Ganadería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of the Dominican Republic, Ministry of Agriculture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>DUARTE CONTRERAS</strong> Director General de Ganadería</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of El Salvador, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources</strong></td>
<td>24.06.2016</td>
<td><strong>SILVIA DE LARIOS</strong> Directora de Ecosistemas y Vida Silvestre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of Ethiopia, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries</strong></td>
<td>21.06.2016</td>
<td><strong>THOMAS CHERENET</strong> Policy Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of Kenya, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</strong></td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td><strong>ROBIN MBAE</strong> Deputy Director, Livestock Production (Climate Change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Mongolia, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry (MoFALI)</td>
<td>24.02.2017</td>
<td>JAMBALTSEREN TUMUR-UYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JAMBALDORJ TSERENDORJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of New Zealand, Ministry for Primary Industries</td>
<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>DON SYME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Panama, Ministry of Agricultural and Livestock Development</td>
<td>21.01.2016</td>
<td>ROLANDO TELLO J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Paraguay, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>MARCELO GONZALEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLAUDIA GONZALEZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>THEODENE RUTAGWENDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Uganda, Uganda Bureau of Statistics</td>
<td>23.06.2016</td>
<td>PATRICK OHELLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamutjonga Inland Fisheries Institute, Namibia</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>RENIER DAVID BURGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery, Uruguay</td>
<td>08.03.2018</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTNER</td>
<td>DATE OF JOINING</td>
<td>FOCAL POINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canadian Cattlemen's Association</strong></td>
<td>12.03.2013</td>
<td>FAWN JACKSON Environment and Sustainability Manager</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Centro Brasileiro de Pecuaria Sustentavel, CBPS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country Carbon, Australia</strong></td>
<td>06.06.2016</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dairy Sustainability Framework</strong></td>
<td>10.05.2017</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>European Livestock and Meat Trading Union, Brussels, Belgium</strong></td>
<td>09.09.2013</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Germany</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRSB, Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef</strong></td>
<td>05.02.2014</td>
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<td>08.03.2013</td>
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<td>01.03.2013</td>
<td>PETER BRADNOCK Policy Affairs Consultant, International Poultry Council</td>
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**Private Sector (PrS) – 22**

**COORDINATOR:**

HSIN HUANG
International Meat Secretariat, France

Private Sector (PrS) – 22
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**COORDINATOR:**

**NANCY BOURGEOS**  
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## Annex

**List of 107 GASL members**

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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOSUR, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Livestock Systems, Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences, University of Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAFL, Bern University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCN Dairy Research Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INRA, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de l’Elevage, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto Plan Agropecuario, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas State University</td>
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<tr>
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<td>AYELE ABEBE ABIEBIE National Sheep Research Coordinator</td>
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<td>05.05.2016</td>
<td>GUILLERMO JIMENEZ-FERRER Investigador Titular/ Ganadería y Cambio Climático</td>
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<td>14.02.2018</td>
<td>ADEGBOLA ADESOGAN Director</td>
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<td>12.03.2013</td>
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<td>16.04.2013</td>
<td>JONATHAN LEVINE International Officer</td>
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<td>19.03.2013</td>
<td>JEAN BAPTISTE DOLLE Chef du service Environnement Bâtiment</td>
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<tr>
<td>06.03.2013</td>
<td>GONZALO BECOÑA Extension/ Research Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.06.2016</td>
<td>NINA LILJA Associate Dean, International Agricultural Programs, Professor, Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture and K-State Research and Extension</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUSAN METZGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leibniz Institute for Farm Animal Biology, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Institute of Animal Sciences, Viet Nam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal Veterinary College, University of London</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLU, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>UFSJ, Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei, Brazil</td>
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<td>University of Melbourne</td>
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<td>UNPA, Universidad Austral de la Patagonia, Argentina</td>
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**Donors (Do) – 9**

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

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<th>PARTNER</th>
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<td>CNE, Confédération Nationale de l’Élevage, France</td>
<td>27.02.2017</td>
<td>Emanuel Coste, Délégué</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP, Global Dairy Platform</td>
<td>19.05.2016</td>
<td>Donald Moore, Executive Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government of Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada</td>
<td>Donation 31.03.2017</td>
<td>Patti Negrave, Deputy Director, Red Meat Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government of Ireland, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine</td>
<td>18.03.2013</td>
<td>Alwin Kopse, Head of the International Sustainable Agriculture Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government of the Netherlands, Ministry of Economic Affairs</td>
<td>29.03.2018</td>
<td>Shannon Mesenhowski, Program Officer Livestock/Agriculture Development Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>11.05.2017</td>
<td>Dr. Yirgalem Gebremeskel, Senior Advisor, Livestock and Dairy</td>
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### NGOs (NGO) – 24

**COORDINATOR:**  
MARGHERITA GOMARASCA, VSF  
and NITYA GHOTGE, ANTHRA, India

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### Social Movements (SM) – 3

**COORDINATOR:**

PAULO FRERE, REDES CHACO
World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), Argentina

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<tbody>
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### Intergovernmental (IntG) – 7

**COORDINATOR:**

BERHE TEKOLA
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy

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<tbody>
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Regional meeting on Sustainable Development of the Livestock in countries of EU Eastern Partnership and Central Asia

The participants of the 1st GASL Multi-stakeholder Regional Meeting on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development, gathered in Uman city, Ukraine, at the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, reconfirm the high importance they attach to the sustainable development of the livestock sector, to generate widespread benefits for people and the planet. They reaffirm their shared commitment to the strategic and ambitious partnership with the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, based on common values, mutual interests and understanding, shared ownership and responsibility, and mutual accountability.

The participants recognize:

1. The important contribution of livestock to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including:
   - the vital role of livestock to end poverty and hunger, and to improve food security, nutrition and health;
   - the potential contribution of livestock to the sustainable use of ecosystems, to address environmental degradation and climate change, and to improve biodiversity;
   - the role of the livestock sector in promoting peaceful and inclusive societies;
   - the special socio-economic role of livestock in sustainable development of rural communities;
   - the importance of smallholders and family farms.

2. The need for concerted actions through the multistakeholder partnership, including:
   - continuous and open dialogue among stakeholders and their participation in the decision-making at all levels for sustainable and socially-desirable practice change;
   - coherent and transparent environmental impact assessment of livestock production systems;
   - focusing on innovation through research, education, technology transfer, social development, and capacity building for promoting practice change from local to global levels;
   - generating evidence and applying knowledge.

3. The rights of stakeholders to assist the governments and civil society with designing national animal production policies and responsibility to advise on development of the livestock sector in a sustainable way, while focusing on:
   - enhancement of livestock sector efficiency by improving utilization of feed resources;
   - recycling of livestock production waste for complementary benefits;
   - improvement of the herd management to ensure higher productivity of the animals;
   - maintenance of grasslands productivity over long term;
   - provision of economic growth opportunities for smallholders and family livestock keepers;
   - ensuring equitable access to livestock.
derived benefits by both genders;
- addressing the domestic animal diversity conservation needs;
- addressing the wild biodiversity conservation needs;
- consideration of consumers’ needs (health impacts, quality and quantity of the products really needed);
- adaptation of the livestock production systems to the changing climate alongside with mitigation measures for these systems;
- maintenance of health and welfare of farm animals;
- participation in improvement of legal and taxation systems;
- participation in inclusive fundraising efforts.

The participants agree to:
1. Support the Sustainable Development Goals and recognize them as the overarching framework of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock;

2. Acknowledge that future demand for animal products must be met within the context of sustainable agriculture and development, and that this will require integrated approaches to economic development and the pursuit of social, cultural and environmental objectives;

3. Take an integrated approach to sustainable livestock that includes consideration of livelihoods, social impacts, public health and animal welfare, environmental impacts, land use and tenure, and biodiversity;

4. Engage in multistakeholder dialogue for consensus building from local to global levels, and in stakeholder initiatives and Action Networks;

5. Build tools for integrated decision-making that reflect livestock system diversity and different contexts and priorities;

6. Contribute to reforms, institutional development and investments for sustaining practice change by identifying deficiencies and addressing them through strengthening of national capabilities;

7. Work together to raise funds and seek political support for national and international sustainable livestock production programmes, to increase food security in the region and contribute to sustainable rural development;

8. Request the Guiding Group of the GASL to help with creation of a Regional Chapter of GASL for Central Asia and EU Eastern Partnership countries on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development;

9. Recommend organizing 2nd GASL Multistakeholder Regional Meeting on Strategic Planning for Sustainable Livestock Development in 2019;

10. Continue to review progress and adjust plans and strategies on a regular basis.

Adopted this 25th day of April 2018 in Uman, Ukraine
Sustainable livestock implies social, environmental and economic factors and has the aim of finding a healthy balance between these three elements.

FRITZ SCHNEIDER
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