The Sustainable Livestock Agenda

The Global Agenda of Action in Support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development

http://www.livestockdialogue.org/

The livestock sector is resource-hungry

- ~ 70 of total agricultural land, 35 % of all crop land
- ~ 60 % of total anthropogenic biomass appropriation
- ~ 29 % of agricultural water use
- greenhouse gas emissions (being re-calculated)
- Driver of deforestation (pasture, soy) and degradation
- Major source of water pollution

Point of Departure

- The livestock sector is resource-hungry
- The sector has specific resource issues
  - Low NRU efficiency
  - geographic dispersion (extensive systems)
  - geographic clustering (intensive systems)
- Demand will continue to grow and needs to be accommodated within finite resources
- Potential for social, health and economic gains needs to be seized
- The need for connecting actors and for joint action

The Nature of the Global Agenda

- Multi-stakeholder
- Open, consultative, consensual
- Global Scope, all major production systems
- Focus on natural resources – land, water, energy, nutrients
- Science-based

Direction of Change

Improving the efficiency of natural resource use

Three focus areas:

1. Closing the efficiency gap: catching up in technology adoption
2. Restore value to grasslands: supporting soil carbon, ecosystem health and productivity restoration with climate finance
3. Zero discharge: towards full recovery of nutrient and energy from animal manure

Closing the efficiency gap

- Resource constraints have started to “bite” - high commodity prices induce innovation and drive technology
- Huge gaps between attainable and actually attained efficiency
- Gaps can be narrowed with existing technology
- Globally there is more gain from large numbers of producers catching up than from pushing the frontier

Closing the natural resource use efficiency gap

What has changed: The natural resource constraint is increasingly perceived by stakeholders

Actions	Govern-ments	Private Sector	Civil Society Org.	Science	Inter Govern mental Org.
Measuring efficiency **Partnership**					
Assessing natural resource use efficiency gap and options to close the gap					
Develop PPPs and other models to foster innovation and technology transfer					
Promote investment programmes for efficiency improvement					

Expected result: More knowledge intensive practices, with more efficient natural resource use

Restoring value to grasslands

- Carbon finance and other PES can alter the production function of grasslands, particularly in marginal areas
- Develop a "business case" for grasslands – multiple, global and local, environmental services
- Certification methodologies are required
- Institutional mechanisms for benefit sharing need to be developed

Restoring value to grasslands

What has changed: Payment for Environmental Services and climate change finance can reverse the neglect of grasslands and enhance productivity and incomes

Actions	Govern-ments	Private Sector	Civil Society Org.	Science	Inter Governmental Org.
Assessing and targeting the potential for carbon sequestration and synergies with food security and other env. services	■	■	■	■	■
Developing Monitoring Reporting and Verification methodologies	■	■	■	■	■
Piloting institutional and technical approaches 	■	■	■	■	■
Develop intergovernmental support for grasslands, e.g. within UNFCCC	■	■	■	■	■

Expected result: Pastoralist adopt practices that provide environmental services and improve food security

Towards zero discharge:
Recovery of nutrients and energy from animal manure

Discharge of animal manure into the environment caused by geographic concentration of livestock

- total amounts of nutrients in livestock excreta > synthetic fertilizers
- 50 to 90 percent of nutrients contained in feed are excreted as manure, 30 % of energy
- Technology exists to recover most of the energy (biogas) and nutrients (except N)
- Policies to address spatial distribution of livestock are required

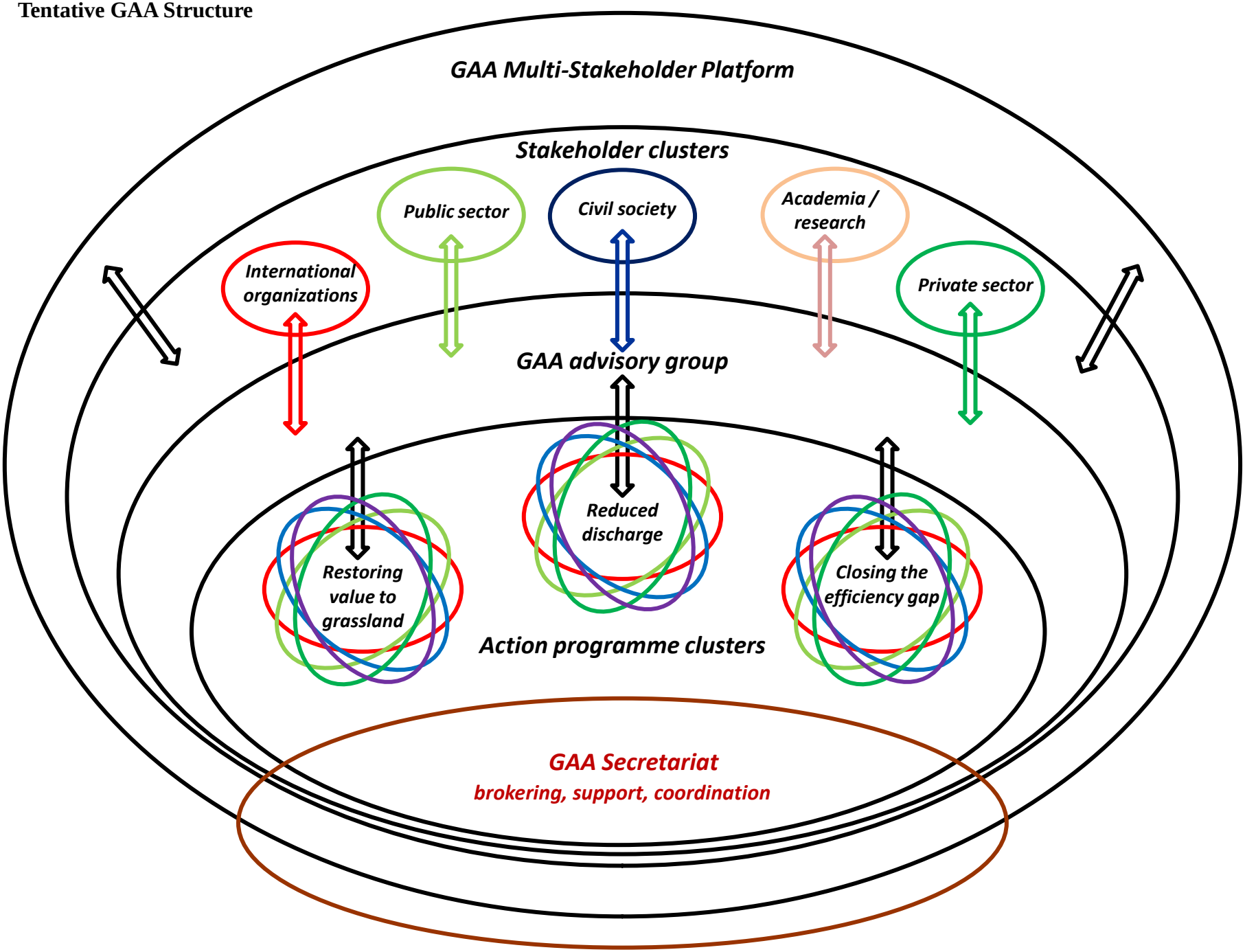
Recovery of nutrient and energy from animal manure

What has changed: Discharge of animal manure is less and less accepted

Actions	Govern-ments	Private Sector	Civil Society Org.	Science	Inter Governmental Org.
Analyze the clustering trend and assess the constraints to the adoption of good manure management practices					
Develop regional networks that can provide assistance to policy makers					
Create opportunities for nutrient recycling and energy recovery					
Foster the development of PPPs for technology transfer; piloting of spatial policies and associated investments					

Expected result: Increased nutrient and energy recovery from manure, resulting in reduced pollution

Tentative GAA Structure



What's new?

- The thematic focus
  - *Direction of change*
  - *Game changers*
  - *Global scope*
- The action-orientation (change in practice)
  - *Build on the sense of urgency to put what we know into practice*
- Multi-stakeholder engagement
  - *Convergence of interests and action will translate into change of practices*