Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) partnership - Achievements from 2012-2018

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Why LEAP?

- **25%** rangelands
- **14.5%** GHG emissions
- **30%** agric. water footprint
- **>10000** species lost
- **30%** proteins
- **40%** agric. GDP
- **1 billion** poor
- **+70%** demand
Why LEAP?

Growing recognition of the importance of livestock for addressing sustainability

- 92 developing countries have included livestock in their NDCs
- Agriculture now explicitly addressed in the UNFCCC negotiation process, countries to submit their views on improved livestock management, soil carbon and fertility in grassland, nutrient use and manure management
- Livestock contributes to all SDGs
LEAP in a nutshell

LEAP is a multi-stakeholder partnership of Governments, Private Sector, NGOs and CSOs, and other stakeholders united by a shared commitment to the environmental management and sustainable development of the livestock sector.

LEAP develops methodological guidance to assess the environmental performance of livestock supply chains and generate evidence for shaping policy measures and business strategies.
LEAP structure

The steering committee provides funding and guidance for the activities.

The secretariat hosted at FAO coordinates the activities.

Technical Advisory Groups build methodological consensus and draft the guideline documents.
LEAP structure

- Steering Committee: equal say
- Secretariat hosted at FAO
- Participation is open and voluntary: members recognize the objective and principles of LEAP
The LEAP steering committee

Countries - Argentina (Observer status), Australia (Observer status), Brazil, China (Observer status), Canada, Costa Rica (Observer status), France, Hungary, India (Observer status), Ireland, Kenya, The Netherlands, Switzerland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Italy, Uruguay


Advisors & networking - ISO, TU Berlin, Global Research Alliance, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, UN Environment, OIE, World Bank
Key principles underpinning LEAP Guidelines

✓ Global, inclusive perspective, region specificities
✓ Science-based approach
✓ Consensus
✓ Harmonization (starting from alignment with relevant international standards)
✓ Transparency
✓ Continuous improvement and adoption
LEAP 1: 2012-2015

Developing reference environmental assessment tools

- 6 Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs)
- 300 experts from all world regions
- 6 Technical Guidance documents
- 1 Global database for the 5 main feed crops
LEAP+ (2015-2018): broadening the scope

- Nutrient flows & Impact Assessment
- Water use Assessment
- Soil Carbon Stock Changes
- Biodiversity & ecosystem services
- Feed Additives
Nutrient tag TAG

- Public review over
- Revisions done by end of April
- Under edition
- Publication by July 2017
Water TAG

- Release for public review in May
- Final publication in October
Soil carbon TAG

- Release for public review until 21st August 2018
- Final publication in November
- Implementation in GLEAM from September in collaboration with INRA-France
Biodiversity TAG

- 2\textsuperscript{nd} face-to-face meeting in January 2018
- 1\textsuperscript{st} draft for technical review expected in June 2018
- Public Review in August 2018
- Publication in November 2018
Feed additives

- 1<sup>st</sup> face-to-face meeting in February 2018
- 2<sup>nd</sup> face-to-face meeting in July 2018
- 1<sup>st</sup> draft ready by August 2018
- Public review by October 2018
- Publication in December 2018
LEAP1 and LEAP+ achievements

LEAP guidelines have contributed to various initiatives

• EU Product Environmental footprint
• IDF Guide on Biodiversity for the Dairy Sector
• Cool Farm Tool
• Task Force for Reactive Nitrogen
Road Testing

To evaluate the applicability of LEAP guidelines

To get feedback on the clarity of recommendations

To identify gaps in recommendations and barriers preventing application and endorsement
LEAP 3 proposal
LEAP3 proposal

Implementation & road testing

Capacity building at country level

Revision & development of new tools/guidelines

Communication & dissemination

Implementation at country level creates the need for capacity building and the opportunity to link with international mechanisms.

Communication of implementation results opens new implementation opportunities.

Iterative process of testing/revision.
Implementation & road testing

- LEAP guidelines are intended to be relevant at the global scale to the diversity of existing livestock production systems
- There is a need to test the global relevance and applicability of the guidelines - especially in developing countries and smallholder production systems
- There is a need to understand how the guidelines are used and how they can be improved

Outputs

- Technical support for road testing
- Database compiling all applications of LEAP guidelines, to facilitate knowledge exchange between users and collection of feedback for revision of the guidelines
Revision & development of new tools

- LEAP keeps setting a high standard for science of livestock environmental assessments and follows the latest methodological developments
- Road testing allows to tailor revised/new products to the users’ needs so they reach their maximal potential
- Efforts are made towards multi-criteria assessments and integration of the different LEAP guidelines
- Tools support road testing by simplifying the application of the guidelines for the user

Outputs
- Revised versions of LEAP guidelines
- User-friendly tools integrating several LEAP guidelines and providing default data
- New LEAP guidelines on priority topics (e.g. eco-toxicity, ex-ante scenario assessment, ecosystem services)
Capacity building at country level

- Implementation at country level creates the need for capacity building and the opportunity to link with international mechanisms.
- For national inventories and reporting progress towards UNFCCC targets, LEAP guidelines could fill the gap of assessment tools.
- The Paris Agreement recognize the key role of the private sector and LEAP in an excellent position to build on synergies between stakeholder.

Outputs

- Workshops, training course, webinars and on-line courses for capacity building of national technical services.
- LEAP products are used in the context of international mechanisms (e.g., UNFCCC, CBD, IPCC).
Communication & dissemination

• Guidelines are disseminated to ensure their implementation
• In turn, communication of implementation results opens new implementation opportunities
• Communication around the frequent publication of revised version supports the testing/revision iterative process
• Synergies with the current SC task force on communication

Outputs
• Communication plan (synergies with the current SC task force on communication)
• Communication material
LEAP & Sustainable Development Goals

Road testing, consolidated guidelines and dissemination

Biodiversity

Grassland carbon storage

Accounting of nitrogen and phosphorus cycles + assessment methods on eutrophication and acidification

Water footprinting
Eco-toxicity

From environmental assessment to sustainability assessment

LEAP guidance and methodology on feed additives

LEAP is a mechanism for achieving the SDG goals
Getting involved in LEAP

• Participate to the development of guideline documents by applying as an expert in Technical Advisory Groups
• Review the draft guidelines document before their final publication
• Use or road test the guidelines to ensure their applicability and representativeness

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THANK YOU