Livestock Coalitions post UNFSS:
Recommendations for a cohesive and collective way forward
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In 2023 the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) sought to understand the diverse landscape of global coalitions related to livestock, catalysed by the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), and wished to have direction on how best to support collaboration on related livestock issues moving forward. To achieve this, GASL commissioned Wasafiri, a systems change consultancy and institute, to perform a landscape analysis of relevant coalitions and facilitate a series of dialogues, interviews, and groups discussions, both before and after the UN Stocktaking Moment in July 2023.

The aim of the initiative was to provide GASL and relevant stakeholders with an overview of the diverse coalitions working on livestock, identify shared challenges and areas of potential cooperation, provide recommendations for GASL and trigger opportunities for sustainable livestock to contribute across food systems transformation pathways. The context description and methods undertaken are provided in sections 2 and 3. Key takeaways and recommendations are summarised below.

**Key takeaways**

- **The global landscape of coalitions which relate to livestock is crowded, hard to understand because it is constantly evolving, and difficult to navigate.** Currently, there are ten (10) coalitions with livestock either as a ‘central’ or ‘key’ focus in their agenda (see Figure 1), in addition to other stakeholders with a livestock focus, such as Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) and FAO. Coalitions are not incentivised to collaborate. They find it challenging to understand the priorities and actions of the other coalitions, which makes collaboration a low priority.


There are many similarities between the coalitions that potentially reduce barriers for collaboration, particularly at the country level. Coalitions have similar challenges, visions, governance structures and ways of working. The participants of the dialogues recognised that more joined-up efforts could help establish a coherent and better coordinated approach to sustainable livestock-based solutions that support country transformation pathways.

All coalitions are committed to sustainable food systems which include livestock. The coalitions recognise the need to use context specific, cohesive, integrated, and diverse approaches on livestock for sustainable food systems’ transformation in the countries.

The participating coalitions generated a shared vision through the dialogue series: A world with sustainable, resilient, healthy, inclusive, and equitable food systems; with livestock playing context-specific roles to produce positive outcomes for people, animals, and the planet.

The dialogues were well received from everyone who participated and there was a desire for more collective efforts on a shared agenda moving forward. Participating coalitions expressed the value of the collective action created by this project. They identified a clear gap in the global livestock related space for honest, open, and exploratory discussions. They felt the dialogues were a step in the right direction for more effective and efficient ways to influence the wider food system, with livestock as one of the key components.

The shared principles and challenges established in this project by dialogue participants provide a strong foundation for joined-up decision-making, shared behaviours, and collective actions across the coalitions moving forward. Participating coalition members believe that the co-created vision, principles, and challenges can be an effective foundation for collaboration in future; not definitions, or ideological and theoretical positions, which have been barriers to collaboration in the past.

There was unanimous agreement from participating coalition members that integrating livestock into the wider food system discourse is a top challenge and focus for the future. The dialogues highlighted the imperative for a more comprehensive and holistic
approach to integrate livestock and its context-specific role within the broader food system discourse. Livestock and the food and agriculture systems are too often depicted as separate discourses rather than interconnected components operating within a larger and intricately interwoven food system.

- A caveat with our takeaways and recommendations is limited participation from some coalitions and no participation from some stakeholders, particularly in the private sector.

**Recommendations**

There are two strategic recommendations provided below with practical suggestions on next steps for GASL provided for each.

**Help the coalitions to work together better and integrate with the wider livestock ecosystem.** GASL has a mandate and capability to respond to the ‘collective learning and action gap’ in the global livestock arena. Recognising the emerging need for a cohesive leadership role in fostering connections and collaboration among the coalitions, GASL is well-positioned to leverage its extensive experience and cross-coalition relationships to facilitate and guide the coalitions to work better collectively and find ways of working with the wider livestock ecosystem.

Steps which GASL could take include:

- **Initiate a campaign to increase the awareness and comprehension of GASL across the coalitions.** The level of familiarity with GASL, its objectives, and its activities varies significantly across coalitions. While certain members were aware of GASL’s existence but had limited interaction, others were unaware of GASL. Highlighting GASL’s systemic lens and its impartial approach to convene diverse voices would be advantageous in boosting GASL’s prominence and influence among livestock coalitions.

- **Involve coalition representatives not affiliated with GASL as observers during relevant GASL meetings.** This would provide coalitions with an opportunity to partake in particular agendas. This would expound GASL’s catalytic role in driving cooperative change, underscoring its commitment to sustainable livestock practices, and its pivotal function in initiating significant systemic transformation.

- **Continue timely facilitation of dialogues responding to the needs of coalitions.** GASL should continue offering an impartial platform for productive discussions and the exchange of knowledge. This process has affirmed that, given the current circumstances, GASL is the right entity to fulfil this crucial role for coalitions. The impartial approach and high-quality facilitation has been recognised by participants as fundamental to initiate a mindset for collaboration between coalitions. GASL is also well positioned to bring in stakeholders absent from this initiative, specifically from the private sector. GASL can use the common challenges and principles in this document as valuable foundations for future dialogue, while taking on board an evolving livestock landscape at global and country levels.
Initiate a process aimed at re-evaluating the current structure of the coalitions. A unique opportunity exists to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of coalitions by engaging in a process that questions and investigates the existing coalition framework. There is willingness to engage in this discussion. The five coalitions with a ‘central’ emphasis on livestock could work together in new ways, and the potential for some form of merger exists. In collaboration, the five coalitions can offer an influential leadership role in matters concerning livestock, offering clarity and guidance on livestock-related concerns to other coalitions where livestock is ‘key’.

Assist the coalitions to better integrate ‘sustainable livestock’ into the broader food systems transformation discourse. GASL seeks to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of livestock practices, ensuring integration of sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and diverse livestock within the broader food systems. GASL, within its spheres of control, influence, and interest can evaluate its own vision declaration, placing food systems at the forefront. GASL can aid the coalitions in assimilating livestock into the transformation of the food system by taking the following steps:

- Enhance the creation and expansion of high-quality case studies. While GASL already champions case studies, it should present optimistic storytelling regarding livestock, showcasing advancements in the field such as ongoing research and pioneering innovations, to mitigate detrimental effects and enhanced management techniques, such as refined feed compositions and strategies to reduce methane emissions. GASL has the potential to harness collective intelligence working with coalitions, as it amplifies these exemplars, which can serve as instruments for raising awareness, imparting knowledge, and advocating for sustainable livestock practices. This endeavour could further establish GASL’s role in uniting and reinforcing action networks and clusters.

- Foster a series of inclusive, productive, and courageous dialogues about livestock’s role in the sustainability of the food system. The need to integrate livestock farming within the broader framework of food and agriculture, and its connection with sustainability challenges, is one of the top findings of these dialogues. The appetite for discussing this was unanimous across all the individuals who were interviewed and participated in the dialogues. There are some key aspects to consider when hosting these dialogues, all of which GASL is well positioned on: 1) delve into the nuanced points, trade-offs, and wide array of viewpoints in the transformation of food systems, including the role of livestock; 2) strive for a balanced representation of opinions in the conversations, encompassing perspectives from both the Global North and the Global South; 3) engage third party organisations skilled at facilitation, as it was deemed a success by participants with this project and provides needed capacity, and; 4) use the shared principles and common challenges from this initiative to lead and progress these discussions.

GASL has great potential to enhance its role as a unifying force, guiding global coalitions, shaping narratives, and championing sustainable livestock practices for a more resilient and equitable future. This journey represents a collaborative evolution, and GASL is positioned at the forefront, and has potential to positively evolve the structure and the nature of the livestock discourse working with coalitions and other relevant stakeholders.
The United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) brought together participants from around the world to invigorate and expedite progress towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This was achieved by concentrating on initiatives which promote more productive, ecologically sound, and fair food systems. Throughout and subsequent to the Summit, strategies were developed to propel concrete actions that capitalise on the variety of solutions available, as well as to recognise challenges and opportunities.

The Food Systems Coordination Hub (referred to as the ‘Hub’), headquartered at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome on behalf of the United Nations (UN) System, is responsible for harmonising these diverse elements to facilitate practical measures at the national level. The primary objective of the Hub is to encourage collaboration between coalitions, including commitments and transformation plans for food systems at the country level (National Pathways). The UNFSS process facilitated extensive discussions, scholarly papers, and other undertakings, structured around five action tracks (illustrated in Figure 2).

**Figure 2**

*The primary objective of the Hub is to encourage collaboration between coalitions, including commitments and transformation plans for food systems at the country level (National Pathways)*
Each action track operated within clusters, with the intention of uniting areas of shared action where synergy could be accomplished, thus generating a transformative impetus. In many instances, these clusters led to the establishment of coalitions centred around shared themes. In relation to livestock, a total of eight (8) different coalitions were ultimately formed. Among these, four (4) coalitions placed a ‘central’ focus on livestock, while the remaining four (4) coalitions integrated livestock as a ‘key’ component within their respective thematic domains (as shown in Figure 3).

**Figure 3:** Coalitions with a livestock focus post-UNFSS. Of note, table presents the coalitions which were formed after UNFSS and not the current status. (See Figure 1 above for current list).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coalitions with a ‘central’ focus on livestock</th>
<th>Coalitions with a ‘key’ focus on livestock among other thematic areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A coalition for food systems transformation through agroecology</td>
<td>1. Coalition of action for achieving zero hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Resizing the livestock industry</td>
<td>2. The coalition of action for healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Restoring grasslands, shrublands and savannas through sustainable, extensive, livestock-based systems</td>
<td>4. A global action agenda to advance nature-positive innovation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coalitions operate within a fragmented and evolving landscape, with sharply divergent views. The formation of multiple coalitions can be traced back to distinct divergent and evolving perspectives of the Global South and Global North. One facet revolves around the need to improve the availability of animal-derived foods in order to address the unsatisfied nutritional demands of around 3 billion people. This endeavor aims to tackle issues such as underdevelopment, malnutrition, and low blood iron levels. Nevertheless, in contrast, specific approaches and scales of animal farming systems worldwide are presenting notable difficulties in adhering to the safe operational limits set by the earth’s capacity.

This is particularly evident in realms related to biodiversity, global warming, and biochemical processes. Furthermore, the consumption levels of meat, eggs, and dairy in certain populations go beyond actual necessities, while the emphasis on animal well-being and health within the industry is not yet ideal. Given that rapid population growth is primarily occurring within lower-income (and often socially disadvantaged) communities on a global scale, the urgency of the sustainability predicament is growing at an accelerating rate. Addressing this issue holds more urgency now than ever before.
A key to achieving these aspirations and overcoming the challenges lies in a unified strategy involving all stakeholders dedicated to livestock-related matters and food systems. This strategy should emphasise the importance of blending and prioritising subtle methods to encompass the wide range of systems, national circumstances, and livestock products. Simultaneously, it should target shared goals of promoting the sustainable development of livestock, thereby driving the transformation of food systems.

The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), operating through its diverse partnership, is dedicated to fostering sustainable development in the livestock sector as a way to support the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Its primary goal is to initiate collaborative efforts among various stakeholders to enhance the responsible use of natural resources in the livestock sector, all while ensuring its role in food security and people’s livelihoods. Achieving sustainability in the growth of the livestock sector requires addressing crucial

Livestock Side Event

A livestock side event during the UNFSS Stock Taking Moment in July 2023 highlighted the following core points:

- Sustainable livestock has a pivotal role in enhancing food systems through its contribution to balanced diets, improved nutrition, and the growth of local economies.
- Achieving sustainability in livestock sectors demands a well-balanced strategy that factors in social, ecological, and economic aspects. This approach aims to diminish adverse effects while simultaneously enhancing productivity and effectiveness.
- Science has a crucial role in shaping policies, methods, and narratives related to the sustainable evolution of both livestock and food systems.
- It is essential to engage multiple stakeholders and encourage collaboration to advocate for sustainable livestock practices, rectify misconceptions about the sector’s environmental impact, and strive towards a common goal.
- Enabling young people and women in agriculture, specifically within livestock farming, is vital for generating more employment opportunities, enhancing livelihoods, and ensuring comprehensive economic advancement.

However, significant queries were raised during the side event:

- What is the strategy for incorporating livestock into conversations about food systems? Stakeholders need to direct their attention towards reintegrating livestock into the broader discourse on food systems; rather than speaking to each other as a livestock community.
- How can criticisms and apprehensions be dealt with? Stakeholders should recognise the ecological repercussions of intensive livestock systems, while highlighting certain solutions which the sector is actively pursuing to address these concerns.
- How is the sector managing to equitably incorporate viewpoints from both the Global North and Global South? This remains crucial for ensuring a well-balanced presentation of perspectives in discussions concerning sustainable livestock.
- Where can tangible proof be found, showcasing the sector’s advancements and illustrating its commitment to transparency and responsibility? The sector should provide evidence to which demonstrates responsibility and accountability towards sustainability.
challenges on multiple fronts: the increasing scarcity of natural resources, the impacts of climate change, prevalent poverty, insufficient food availability, and global risks to both animal and human health. Functioning as a collaborative platform, GASL emphasises the importance of policy discussions and a comprehensive approach to finding solutions for the challenges within the livestock sector.

**GASL Vision**

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

**GASL Sustainability Domains**

- **Food and nutrition security:** Livestock systems and foods are important for nutrition and food security. GASL will support/strengthen/promote change and diversity as the contribution of livestock to the emergence of sustainable and healthy food systems. This will be possible by the change of practices of practitioners and consumers, who acknowledge and benefit from the multi-functionality of livestock, as an essential part of their diverse food systems. GASL and its members will deliver, facilitate and catalyse diverse actions to contribute to satisfying the growing demand for animal sourced food in healthy diets while protecting ecosystems and other sustainability dimensions.

- **Livelihoods and economic growth:** GASL aspires to contribute to improved livelihoods and economic growth in livestock systems in multiple ways. These systems will embrace change and harness diversity to become more fair and economically viable, as well as to contribute to economic growth. The development of a circular economy, key for a sustainable environment, can also contribute to these aspects as it has the potential to make livestock operations more economically efficient. To deliver, facilitate and catalyse change and diversity, GASL will promote constant adaptation to emerging challenges through innovation in livestock systems so that the economic value of their multiple roles can drive creative solutions to foster practice change across the world.

- **Animal health and animal welfare:** GASL will deliver, facilitate, and catalyze support globally in favour of combined solutions, communication, practice and policy changes that lead to improved animal health and welfare. This includes promoting medical rational and responsible use of antimicrobials, means to reduce the risk from foodborne diseases and prevention of the transmission of zoonoses from livestock to humans by applying a One Health perspective.

- **Climate and natural resource use:** Through delivering, facilitating, and catalysing the co-creation/combination of solutions, GASL fosters change and diversity across the livestock sector for better environmental outcomes including more resilience/adaptation to climate change. Ultimately, GASL partners hope to contribute to reach an important number of sustainable livestock systems globally as well as in specific contexts. This will also go together with a maximization of the potential of livestock to mitigate green-house gas emissions (GHG).
03 The Process: Landscaping and Dialogues

This section briefly outlines the process that was taken to capture the diverse perspectives and experiences of the various livestock coalition representatives and wider stakeholders where possible.

To foster the enabling environment, in support of the UNFSS momentum, GASL, as part of its advocacy mandate, engaged Wasafiri, a consultancy firm applying systems-based approaches for tackling complex problems, to facilitate an inclusive dialogue between key livestock stakeholder coalitions, with the aim to enhance support for sustainable livestock actions. The Wasafiri team used a mixed methods approach for the project, which included: reviewing public information on all the coalitions related to livestock; and conducting individual interviews with coalition representatives. Wasafiri also conducted three (3) dialogues with coalition representatives. It also held individual and group conversations with GASL members not included in the dialogues (See Annex III for list of coalition participants).

The objectives of the project were to: 1) map the coalitions with a livestock agenda; 2) gain a deeper understanding of the coalitions’ organisational missions, focus areas, capacities, and uniqueness; 3) perform a series of dialogues that explore shared challenges, objectives, and visions of the coalitions; and 4) provide direction for more cross-coalition collaboration moving forward.

For objective 2, interviews were conducted with coalitions who confirmed their availability. Capacity of the coalitions was self-reported by the coalition representatives at two levels i.e., member capacity and secretariat capacity. In case the coalitions were not available for the discussion or were not able to provide their assessment, capacity was assessed by Wasafiri using the publicly available information.

This report responds to the objectives outlined above.

Limitations, known biases, and gaps in knowledge and participation

Before providing the outcomes and insights from this assignment, we set out limitations, known biases, and gaps in knowledge and participation in relation to this assignment, that may have a bearing on its content. They are as follows:

The number of coalition representatives reduced in dialogues 2 and 3 (Annex III): The landscaping and dialogues project was performed within a tight timeframe. This meant that many of the participants of the dialogues and interviews were given limited notice of the scheduling of the dialogues and interviews. However, one of the main reasons stated for absence from members was the time of year of the dialogues and interviews, which were held between July 3 and August 8, a holiday season for some participants. Engagement with GASL members also suffered due to availability. ‘Shared findings’ outlined in this report may need affirmation in future dialogues which include more representatives from relevant coalitions.
→ **Limited participation from some coalitions in the dialogue series:** Of the coalitions with livestock as ‘central’ to their agenda, participation from the coalitions on Global Grassland, Savannah and Rangeland Coalition and Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System was limited.

Among the coalitions with livestock as ‘key’ to their agenda, there was limited participation from the School Meals coalition and coalition on Global Action Agenda to Advance Nature-Positive Innovation.

→ **No participation from some key stakeholders in the dialogue series:**

- **Private sector:** We assumed the SHHELS coalition was representative of the views of the private sector, ranging from small scale livestock farmers to large businesses engaged in intensive non-grass-fed livestock farming. However, during the course of the dialogue series we realised that our assumption was incorrect. We reached out to a few representatives of the private sector between the dialogue series; however, only one member that was a clear representative of the private sector participated in the post-dialogue discussions.

- **Food Systems Coordination Hub** aims to foster synergies between the coalitions and coordinate efforts at the country level. Even though a bilateral conversation was completed with the Hub before the start of the dialogue series, there was no participation from the Hub in the dialogue series. This may be due to inconvenient timing of the dialogue series which were between UNFSS Stocktaking Moment in mid-July and August holiday time.

- **Other significant coalitions**, such as Indigenous People’s coalition and Soil for Climate, were not included in the dialogue series considering the project timeline.

- **Country representatives:** The project could not engage representatives from the countries with robust food system transformation pathways, including livestock, due to stringent project timelines and budgeted resources.

→ **Facilitators were biased toward common ground and collective action:** Overall, the Wasafiri team did not come across many areas of strong disagreement or any specific conflicts between coalition representatives. The coalitions engaged were eager to ‘move past’ differences and focus on areas of commonality. Given the limited amount of time for the dialogue process, the Wasafiri team recognised the absence of conflicting voices and any differences raised but chose to focus and build on the areas of agreement. Thus, there is an inherent ‘affiliation’ or ‘pro-collective’ bias in this project, which should be considered with any further work.

→ **Limitations of virtual formats:** While virtual formats were a valuable tool to facilitate conversations, it is important to acknowledge some of the limitations, like lack of personal interaction, limited non-verbal communication, limited networking opportunities, lesser emotional connection, time zone challenges, etc. Combining virtual and in-person elements, when possible, can help strike a balance between accessibility and the benefits of face-to-face interactions.
04 Outcomes and Insights from the Landscape Analysis and Dialogue Series with Coalitions

The findings from this landscape analysis and dialogue series are outlined in this section. It starts by outlining the existing state of play for coalitions; and goes on to outline areas of emerging consensus and areas where views diverge.

Summary of Coalitions Related to Livestock

(See Annex I for the progress of each coalition and Annex II for detailed descriptions of each coalition).

There are currently ten (10) coalitions with livestock either as ‘central’ or ‘key’ to their agenda. Eight (8) coalitions were formed after the UNFSS (Figure 3). Of the four (4) coalitions with a ‘central’ focus on livestock, ‘Resizing the Livestock Industry’ coalition has been renamed as ‘Shifting to Healthy, Humane, and Equitable Livestock Systems’ (SHHELS). The coalition on ‘Restoring Grasslands, Shrublands and Savannas through sustainable extensive livestock-based systems’ has been divided into two coalitions: ‘Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System’ and ‘Global Grassland, Savannah and Rangeland Coalition’. Therefore, there are five (5) coalitions with livestock being ‘central’ to their agenda. The ‘Coalition for Safe Food for All’, has been added to the four (4) coalitions with livestock as ‘key’, thus increasing the number of coalitions with livestock as a ‘key’ agenda to five (5).

Of the ten (10) coalitions, nine (9) have made progress (either good or fair) post UNFSS, with assessments based on bilateral discussions and reviewing information shared by the coalition and online. Some coalitions have finalised their structures (terms of reference, principles of engagement etc.), vision, focus areas, and are in the process of initiating the development of strategy (good progress). Some coalitions are still in the process of defining these aspects (fair progress) (Annex I). Only one coalition, ‘Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System’, has not made any progress post-UNFSS.

Areas of Emerging Consensus

Shared vision
All coalitions with a livestock focus have similar visions – to integrate livestock within the transformation of food systems and enhance its positive contributions towards sustainable food systems. The natural environment dimension of sustainability is also key for the coalitions. However, some coalitions are also focusing on other human dimensions of sustainability, such as social, economic, and health, with most working across these three areas in some manner.
In addition to contributing to the sustainable food systems’ transformation, some coalitions are focused on the outcomes of this transformation, e.g., affordable, available, accessible, and appealing healthy diets (Healthy Diets), reducing the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition (Zero Hunger, Safe Food for All), and that every child receives a healthy nutritious meal (School Meals).

One of the key outcomes of the dialogues was the production of a shared vision that all the participating coalitions felt comfortable supporting and rallying behind, to drive collective efforts.

A world with sustainable, resilient, healthy, inclusive, and equitable food systems; with livestock playing context-specific roles to produce positive outcomes for people, animals, and the planet.

In the pursuit of a transformative future, envisioning a world defined by sustainable, resilient, and thriving food systems becomes an imperative goal. Within these systems, the principles of health, inclusivity, and equity serve as guiding beacons, steering humanity towards a harmonious coexistence with the natural world. Livestock, within this vision, emerges as a dynamic and contextually adaptable component of sustainable food systems. It assumes multifaceted roles that are carefully tailored to specific contexts, encompassing diverse landscapes, cultures, and societal needs. By embracing this contextual approach, livestock becomes an agent of positive change, contributing significantly to the well-being of individuals, animals, and the planet as a whole. Its contributions extend beyond mere sustenance, incorporating sustainable practices which bolster ecosystem health, ensure animal welfare, and honour the rights of all stakeholders.

Shared language
The dialogues helped produce shared language for the coalitions on key terms. The following definitions were agreed between the coalitions:

→ **Sustainable**: In the context of food systems, all coalitions agreed with the definition by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)\(^1\) i.e., a food system that delivers food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social, and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised. The group of coalitions emphasised the importance of the three pillars of sustainability, also known as the ‘three dimensions’ or ‘three aspects’ of sustainability, which are defined as:

- **Economic sustainability** addresses the long-term viability of economic systems. It involves managing resources, investments, and economic activities in a way that supports stable and resilient economies.

- **Social sustainability** is concerned with promoting social well-being, equity, and justice within societies. It emphasises fair distribution of resources, equal access to opportunities, and protection of human rights.

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Environmental sustainability focuses on preserving and protecting natural resources, ecosystems, and biodiversity. It has a positive or neutral impact on the natural environment.

These three pillars are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Achieving sustainability requires finding a harmonious balance among environmental protection, social equity, and economic prosperity, to ensure a better future for current and future generations. The coalition on Safe Food for All emphasised the fourth dimension of sustainability i.e., health sustainability, which means that livestock should maximise the benefits and minimise the threats of livestock to humans, plants, animals, and ecosystem health.

→ Livestock: All domesticated livestock species, such as cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, goats, and farmed fish (aquaculture) and others. Wild caught animals, including wild caught fish, are not in scope.

→ ‘One Health’ is a holistic approach that recognises the interconnectedness of human health, animal health, and the health of the environment.

It emphasises that the well-being of humans, animals, and ecosystems are all interlinked, and that addressing health challenges requires collaborative and interdisciplinary efforts.

Shared principles
Caveat – as stated in the limitations, not every coalition showed up to each dialogue and coalitions are full of diverse organisations and individuals, therefore one person does not represent them in entirety.

Participating coalitions agreed on the following shared principles. They are fundamental beliefs and truths that are commonly accepted and upheld across all the participating coalitions. These principles can serve as a foundation for decision-making, behaviour, and collective actions across the coalitions.

→ Embrace systemic thinking in addressing livestock’s role in the food system. This principle acknowledges the intricate web of interactions between livestock production, environmental health, human nutrition, and socioeconomic factors. By adopting a systemic approach, the participating coalition representatives recognise that changes in livestock practices can have far-reaching consequences, affecting not only food production but also land use, water resources, biodiversity, and even cultural practices. Through this lens, the coalitions can develop strategies that promote both efficient and productive livestock farming and equitable access to nutritious food, reduced ecological footprints, and improved livelihoods for agricultural communities.

→ Prioritise results-based (outcome oriented) sustainability for livestock in food systems. This principle underscores the essentiality of gauging a food system’s success by its tangible outcomes, rather than confining it to theoretical ideals. Embracing this approach ensures the achievement of ecological resilience, community well-being, and food security, and also acknowledges the intricacies of trade-offs that inevitably arise in complex systems. Understanding and measuring these trade-offs become integral to de-
cision-making, enabling people to make informed choices that maximise positive impacts while minimising negative repercussions.

**Pursue ecologically and ethically sustainable livestock farming.** This emphasises the imperative to transition from some of the current practices that are deemed unsustainable, to a more ecologically balanced and ethically responsible approach in livestock farming. It advocates for a comprehensive reassessment of methods, processes, and impacts, to ensure the production of livestock aligns with the long-term health of ecosystems, animal welfare, and human well-being.

**Prioritise contextual specificity.** The principle underscores the imperative for tailored solutions within the realm of livestock management that account for a multitude of influential factors, including geography, culture, religion, and social dynamics. It acknowledges that a singular solution cannot universally address diverse challenges, and what proves effective in one setting may not be applicable elsewhere. This principle is particularly pertinent considering the variances in livestock-related challenges between the Global North and Global South, emphasising the need to craft strategies attuned to specific contexts to achieve sustainable outcomes.

**Initial shared understanding of unsustainable livestock farming for sustainable food system transformation**

It is worth highlighting that while this section offers an honest account of a particular aspect discussed in the dialogues, it should be noted that coalition members approached this topic with caution due to the potential for controversy. Furthermore, they emphasized that the following definition should be considered a preliminary concept and should only be employed if found beneficial.
Concerns about ‘unsustainable livestock farming’ surfaced repeatedly throughout the dialogues raised by several coalitions. Therefore, the coalitions agreed to spend time generating a shared understanding of these concerns, that coalesced into a definition for the type of livestock farming which they consider is not sustainable for the future global food systems. They co-created the definition below as a starting point, recognising that it is imperfect and needs further discussion:

Unsustainable livestock farming refers to industrial factory-farmed large-scale systems characterised by excessive animal concentrations and a dependence on grain or other inputs, which are produced in manners that are detrimental to the environment, animal welfare, and overall ecosystem health.

This form of livestock production presents a convergence of multiple negative factors. In these operations, animals are confined in tightly packed, often inhumane conditions, which not only compromise their well-being but also contribute to environmental degradation. What further exacerbates the unsustainability of this method is its heavy reliance on grain inputs, a practice that comes with its own set of deleterious consequences. The need to produce large quantities of grain as feed for confined livestock places immense pressure on agricultural systems, leading to deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity. Moreover, the energy-intensive process of growing, processing, and transporting grains for animal feed, contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change. The interconnected impacts of intensive confinement factory farming and its grain-based feed supply chain highlight the urgent need for a paradigm shift toward more regenerative and ethical approaches to livestock farming, ones which prioritise animal welfare, environmental preservation, and sustainable resource management.

Overall, the coalition and GASL members agreed that any dialogues moving forward should not lead with this definition and might consider not using it at all. It is important to note that some GASL members had negative feedback on this definition of unsustainable livestock, ranging from ‘outright unacceptable’ from a couple to others saying that, at the very least, it was unhelpful in moving people towards common ground. One GASL member said, ‘Leading with that would weaken the network and put off the private sector even more’. In addition, the coalition representatives wanted to highlight and emphasise the amount of change and progress from many livestock companies and farms.

Shared Principles

Shared Principles established in the dialogues,

- Embrace systemic thinking in addressing livestock's role in the food system.
- Prioritise results-based (outcome oriented) sustainability for livestock in food systems.
- Pursue ecologically and ethically sustainable livestock farming.
- Prioritise contextual specificity.
Common challenges on livestock, within and among coalitions

The landscaping and dialogues process helped surface, shape and ultimately come to agreement on a set of common challenges which all the coalitions encounter. The below challenges provide a shared foundation for collective efforts across the coalitions in the future:

- **Negative framing of livestock.** Portraying livestock and their role in food production in a predominantly critical or unfavourable light when discussing efforts to transform the food system is common, even when all forms of agriculture have some unsustainable aspects. This framing often highlights the environmental, ethical, and health issues associated with livestock farming, while downplaying the positive aspects. Focus should be on the actual results or effects of the livestock management practices (outcome based) rather than solely on the methods used.

  In other words, the evaluation of whether livestock practices are regenerative or not should be based on the positive impacts they have, rather than just looking at the specific techniques or practices employed. Shifting the focus from solely criticising livestock to promoting sustainable and regenerative practices, can support climate change mitigation, soil health improvement, biodiversity conservation, water quality, supporting local economies, animal welfare and the reduction of antibiotic use. Overall, shifting the narrative towards positive regenerative approaches for livestock both addresses the challenges associated with conventional farming and paves the way for a more sustainable and resilient future for agriculture and the planet.

- **Limited systemic integration of livestock for food system transformation.** A significant challenge that requires immediate attention is the imperative for a more comprehensive and holistic approach to integrate livestock and its context-specific role within the broader food system. Currently, the language and discourse surrounding livestock often depict them as isolated entities rather than interconnected components operating within a larger and intricately interwoven food system. This limitation in perspective hinders the ability to fully appreciate the multifaceted relationships between livestock, the environment, and society. It is evident that a fundamental shift is needed towards adopting a systemic lens that acknowledges and embraces the dynamic connections and interdependencies inherent in livestock’s place within the food system.

*Evaluation of whether livestock practices are regenerative or not should be based on the positive impacts they have, rather than just looking at the specific techniques or practices employed*
The current global policy environment is not conducive to sustainable livestock. Fragmented approaches and inconsistencies in regulations across regions hinder the establishment of cohesive frameworks. Additionally, the predominance of short-term economic considerations can overshadow the long-term ecological and societal impacts of livestock production. These factors, coupled with limited integration of holistic strategies, can impede the development and implementation of comprehensive policies that truly prioritise sustainable practices in the livestock sector.

Limited discussions on the future of unsustainable forms of livestock farming. There has been some discussion about the unsustainable forms of livestock farming in recent years and the associated key issues which include greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, water consumption and pollution, land use, antibiotic resistance, animal welfare, etc.

Addressing the challenges of unsustainable livestock farming requires a multi-faceted approach, including promoting sustainable livestock agricultural practices and supporting small-scale and regenerative farming in countries with widespread nutrition challenges; and reducing meat consumption and investing in plant-based alternatives/innovative protein sources in countries with high meat intake. Additionally, governments, businesses, and consumers play a crucial role in fostering sustainable food systems through policy changes, investment decisions, and individual lifestyle choices. Increasing awareness and open conversations about these issues are essential to drive positive change and create a more sustainable future for food production and consumption including livestock.

Limited collective momentum and coordination between coalitions before the GASL-led dialogues. Between the UNFSS (July 2021) and the GASL initiated dialogues (July 2023), there had been little to no cross-coalition connections or communications. This lack of significant progress or forward movement among coalitions focused on livestock-related issues could be attributed to:

- Lack of coordination: Without effective communication and coordination among livestock-related coalitions, it can be challenging to achieve momentum.
- Resource constraints: Limited funding and resources can hamper the ability of coalitions to implement large-scale initiatives and create impactful change.

There is willingness for a more collective and systemic approach across the coalitions. The extensive overlaps and similarities between coalitions provides a natural opportunity to synthesise efforts.

Limited support for countries from coalitions in their food system transformation pathways, including livestock. Supporting countries in their food system transformation pathways, including livestock, can have significant benefits for sustainability, nutrition, and economic development. However, a coordinated approach between livestock-focused coalitions and, hence, the level of support from coalitions to the national pathways of countries have been limited, due to various factors including but not limited to:

- The multifaceted nature of food system transformation, which requires coordinated responses from not just one but multiple ministries across the government.
• Resource constraints among coalitions and within countries to invest in transformative changes in their food systems.

• Limited knowledge within countries on the value proposition of the food system coordination hub and livestock coalitions.

• Political challenges and competing priorities.

• Vested interests of the livestock industry which is deeply entrenched with existing production and consumption patterns.

• Lack of the necessary knowledge and technical capacity at country level to undertake sustainable livestock farming transformations.

• Deeply ingrained livestock production practices in the culture and traditions of a country.

- **Resource constraints within coalitions.** The global livestock coalition landscape is crowded, confusing, and hard to manoeuvre. This makes fundraising hard to find, justify, and actualise.

  Many of the representatives from the coalitions work on the coalitions on a ‘volunteer basis’ and also have demanding roles within their organisations. Thus, it gets challenging for coalitions to work collectively due to the personal time limitations of coalition secretariat members and resource constraints.

- **Livestock evidence is based on supply rather than demand and is limited to enable informed decisions.** It is important to make evidence-based decisions to support countries. A key challenge coalitions face is that the evidence or information available about livestock is primarily focused on the supply side of the equation, rather than the demand side. In other words, the information is more geared towards understanding how much livestock is being produced, its availability, and related factors, rather than considering the demand for livestock products in the market. Also, available evidence is not comprehensive or complete. It is often lacking in depth or breadth, and it is scattered across different sources, making it difficult to access or analyse effectively.

- **Variable member engagement and accountability in coalitions.** Since there is no cost associated with being a member of a coalition, ensuring uniform engagement and accountability amongst coalition members becomes challenging, along with managing vested and contrarian interests of some coalition members e.g., input supplying companies continue to advocate and lobby government for the industrial model of livestock.

**Similar approaches to help countries transition**

The coalitions are using similar approaches to help countries sustainably transform their food systems including livestock:

- **Evidence generation:** Performing research at the country and regional levels, e.g., SHHELS’ focus is to evaluate the underlying drivers of unsustainable, inhumane, and inequitable livestock systems; while the Zero Hunger coalition is focusing on expanding the footprints of Ceres2030 to identify costed agricultural interventions in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Nigeria, that can transform the lives and incomes of the poorest farmers while also preserving the environment.
Peer-to-peer learning: Focusing on knowledge exchange by bringing member countries of the coalitions together who normally would not be in touch with each other, to share experiences and learning, and/or developing and sharing knowledge briefs.

Facilitating policy dialogues at national, regional, and country level: Supporting countries through facilitating quality livestock policy dialogues, seeking political engagements and increased commitments to sustainable food systems’ transformation with livestock.

Resource mobilisation (finance) to help countries progress food systems’ transformation pathways: Advocating for increased investments, connecting countries with specific donors, etc.

Similar organisational structures
The coalitions with a livestock agenda who have final structures are organised similarly, with:

- A steering group/governing council: Responsible to drive the strategic direction of the coalition.
- Secretariat/governing board: With coordination function, including the day-to-day management of the coalition, normally reporting into the steering group/governing council.
- Working groups: Looking at specific pieces of work and responsible for providing technical guidance and support for the coalition’s activities.

Coalitions are dominated by international organisations of varying kinds
In coalitions with a livestock agenda with defined representations, there is a significant UN footprint of various agencies. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the nodal UN agency represented in the majority of these coalitions, followed by (in decreasing order of representation):

- World Food Programme (WFP)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- UN Nutrition
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Bank

Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO) (non-exhaustive) representations in livestock coalitions include:

- African Union Commission (AUC)
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- European Union (EU)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA - USG)
World Organisation for Animal Health (One Health Community)
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO UK), and USAID are some of the donors to these coalitions.

**Member countries of coalitions overlap**
Most of the countries are members of at least two (2) coalitions: African Union, Benin, Burkina Faso, Brazil, Cambodia, Congo, Costa Rica, Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Chile, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Ghana, Guinea, Ireland, Mozambique, Mauritania, Morocco, Mali, Pakistan, Rwanda, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Some countries are members of three (3) coalitions: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador France, Madagascar, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand; with some being members of four (4) coalitions: Denmark, Ethiopia, European Union (EU), Kenya, Netherlands, Sudan.

**Areas of Divergence**
The project surfaced some aspects which are unique to each coalition. Some of these unique aspects include:

- **Value chain**: Some coalitions focus on the production end of the value chain (e.g., a coalition for food systems transformation through agroecology and global sustainable livestock coalition), while some coalitions’ focus is across the value chain from production to consumption (e.g., Shifting to Healthy, Humane, and Equitable Livestock Systems (SHHELS), along with the coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS)). The coalition for Safe Food for All follows a systems approach to food safety.

- **Livestock dimensions**: Each coalition focuses on a unique dimension of livestock. Some of these dimensions include soil health, nature-positive farming systems and food production, animal welfare, innovation for improved agricultural productivity, and meat consumption.

- **Member countries**: While most of the countries are members of more than one coalition, there are some countries which are a unique member of one coalition only: Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Bhutan, Côte d’Ivoire, Chad, China, Estonia, Gambia, Guyana, Hungary, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Indonesia, Italy, Iceland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Malawi, Malaysia, Monaco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Poland, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vietnam, and Yemen.

Considering the number of coalitions with livestock either as ‘central’ or ‘key’ to their agenda, the diversity between coalitions is further exacerbated by others working on livestock, such as Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), subcommittee on livestock under committee of Agriculture at FAO, and work streams on livestock across UN and other agencies.
05 Key Takeaways for Stakeholders and Recommendations for GASL

Following the outcomes and insights from the landscape analysis and dialogues series outlined above, we provide key takeaways and recommendations for GASL, which also have implications for coalitions and other stakeholders in the global livestock arena.

Key takeaways

- **The global landscape of coalitions which are related to livestock is crowded, constantly evolving, and hard to understand and manoeuvre.** Currently, there are ten (10) coalitions with livestock either as a ‘central’ or ‘key’ focus in their agenda, in addition to other partners with a livestock focus, such as Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL). Coalitions find it challenging to understand the priorities and actions of the other coalitions, which makes collaboration difficult. While the food systems transformational Hub aims to foster synergies between the coalitions, commitments, and country-level food systems’ transformation pathways, the same has not been effective for livestock coalitions. This also makes it difficult to convince donors to fund the coalitions.

- **The progress of coalitions as platforms for collaboration and action varies depending on the level of organisational development which has occurred, often depending on resource limitations.** Some coalitions have finalised their structures, vision, and focus areas, and are in the process of initiating the development of strategy (good progress). Meanwhile, some coalitions are defining these aspects (fair progress). Only one coalition, ‘Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System’, has not made any progress post UNFSS. (See Annex I and II for details). Resource (time and money) limitations was the most often sited hindrance to progress.

- **There are a surprising number of similarities between the coalitions, which present an opportunity for collaboration and combined efforts, particularly at the country level.** Coalitions have similar challenges, visions, governance structures and ways of working. Overall, there are way more areas of convergence than divergence, and those could be built upon. The participants recognised that more joined-up efforts could help establish a coherent and better coordinated approach to livestock-based solutions that support country transformation pathways, especially for those nations seeking to include, or have already included, the livestock sector in their national food systems transformation plans.

- **All coalitions with a livestock focus have similar visions – to positively contribute to sustainable food systems’ transformation, including livestock.** All coalitions recognise the need to use context-specific, cohesive, integrated, and diverse approaches on livestock for sustainable food systems’ transformation in the countries. The natural environment dimension of sustainability is also key for all the coalitions. The participating coalitions generated a shared vision through the dialogue series:

> A world with sustainable, resilient, healthy, inclusive, and equitable food systems; with livestock playing context-specific roles to produce positive outcomes for people, animals, and the planet.
There is a collective learning and action gap in the global livestock arena. The impartial and exploratory approach used in this project was acknowledged by participants as a cornerstone of successful coalition-building and collaboration, in contrast to predetermined agendas they had experienced in other forums. The participants felt that there is no organisation currently playing this role, particularly across the coalitions, identifying a systemic gap. For example, the Food System Hub is responsible for coordination of country food system transformation pathways but not coordination or dialogue between coalitions.

The dialogues were well received from everyone who participated and there was a desire for more collective efforts moving forward. Participating coalitions expressed the value of the collective action created by this project. They identified a clear gap in the global livestock related space for honest, open, and exploratory discussions. They felt these dialogues were a step in the right direction for more effective and efficient ways to influence the wider food system in which livestock is a key component. At least five participants directly stated the need for more dialogues in a timely manner to keep the momentum going.

The shared principles and challenges established in this project provide a strong foundation for decision-making, behaviour, and collective actions across the coalitions moving forward. Participating coalition members strongly believe that the co-created vision, principles, and challenges should lead the way forward, not definitions, or ideological and theoretical positions, which have been barriers in the past. Even though there were gaps in participation and there is more work to be done on the vision, principles, and challenges, they felt it was a significant step in collective efforts that could be used across many different strategic fronts, for example advocacy at UN and donor levels, funding and resource management, evidence gathering, etc.

There was unanimous agreement from participating coalition members that integrating livestock into the wider food system narrative and sustainability efforts is a top challenge and focus for the future. The conversations in all the dialogues highlighted the imperative for a more comprehensive and holistic approach to integrate livestock and its context-specific role within the broader food system. Livestock and the food and agriculture system are depicted as isolated entities rather than interconnected components operating within a larger and intricately interwoven food system.

The project had limited participation from some coalitions and no participation from some key stakeholders, particularly from the private sector. It is important to highlight the limitations and gaps in knowledge and participation of the project to help contextualise and utilise the findings effectively. First, there were lower numbers of coalition representatives in dialogues two and three due to the time of year (July - August). Also, participation from the coalitions on Global Grassland, Savannah and Rangeland Coalition and Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System was limited. In addition, the project facilitators thought that the voice of the private sector would be led by a couple of the coalitions, however, during the project they realised this was incorrect. Efforts were made to include more private sector voices, particularly those from large businesses, but no responses were received, apart from a GASL member from the International Meat Secretariate who participated in a group discussion.
Recommendations

There are two strategic recommendations provided below. Each has suggestions for tangible next steps and entry points for GASL to consider.

Help the coalitions work together better and integrate with the wider livestock ecosystem. GASL has a mandate and capability to respond to the ‘collective learning and action gap’ in the global livestock arena. Recognising the emerging need for a cohesive leadership role in fostering connections and collaboration among the coalitions, GASL is well-positioned to leverage its extensive experience and cross-coalition relationships to facilitate and guide the coalitions and, possibly, other global livestock stakeholders to work more collectively towards sustainable livestock. This project has generated momentum and interest from the coalitions and GASL participants. Building on this momentum provides an opportunity for GASL to advance its role, reputation and impact across the coalitions and wider livestock arena. Next steps that GASL could consider for advancing this area are:

- **Initiate a campaign to increase the awareness and comprehension of GASL across the coalitions.** The level of familiarity with GASL, its objectives and its activities, varies significantly within different coalitions. While certain members were aware of GASL’s existence but had limited interaction, others were unaware of it completely. ‘Embracing systemic thinking in addressing livestock’s role in the food system’ was one of the shared principles established by the participating coalitions. The systemic lens in which GASL views the problem and solutions to livestock was mentioned as a strength by a few GASL members. Highlighting GASL’s systemic lens and the impartial focus of bringing together diverse voices would be advantageous in boosting GASL’s prominence and overall influence among livestock coalitions.

- **Involve coalition representatives not affiliated with GASL as observers during specific GASL meetings** (perhaps during the annual member meeting). This would provide them with an opportunity to partake in particular agendas, enriching conversations and stimulating the creation of innovative solutions. This would expound GASL’s catalytic role in driving cooperative change, underscoring its commitment to sustainable livestock practices, and its pivotal function in initiating significant systemic transformation.

- **Continue the impartial facilitator role of GASL.** GASL should continue offering a neutral platform for productive discussions and the exchange of knowledge. This process has affirmed that, given the current circumstances, GASL is the right entity to fulfil this crucial role. The impartial methodology employed has been recognised by participants as a fundamental element initiating collaboration between coalitions. GASL is also well positioned to bring in the missing voices identified in this project, like the Indigenous People’s coalition, the Food Systems Coordination Hub and, most importantly, the private sector – specifically, intensive non-grass-fed livestock farming. GASL can use the common challenges and principles in this document as focus points for the conversations, which could align with other mechanisms pertaining to livestock, such as the FAO sub-committee on livestock and country-specific pathways for transforming food systems.

- **Initiate a process aimed at re-evaluating the current structure of the Coalitions.** A unique opportunity exists to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of coalitions by engaging in a process that questions and investigates the existing coalition framework.
There is willingness to engage in this discussion. The five (5) coalitions with a ‘central’ emphasis on livestock should work collaboratively, potentially merging or reducing their numbers. These coalitions should assume a leading role in matters concerning livestock, offering clarity and guidance on livestock-related concerns to other coalitions where livestock is ‘key’ (e.g., how to incorporate livestock into the coalition’s agenda). Furthermore, these coalitions should seek insights from coalitions that prioritise livestock as ‘key’, learning how they’ve harmonised diverse viewpoints to achieve shared objectives.

Assist the coalitions to better integrate ‘sustainable livestock’ into broader food systems transformation. GASL is poised to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of livestock practices, ensuring integration of sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and diverse livestock within the broader food systems. GASL, within its spheres of control, influence, and interest, can evaluate its own vision declaration, placing food systems at the forefront. GASL can aid the coalitions in assimilating livestock into the transformation of the food system, by taking the following first steps:

- **Address the gaps in evidence and reframe the available information in the context of food systems.** GASL ought to urge its members to tackle the shortcomings in current livestock-related data, such as the prevalence of animal diseases. Furthermore, members should be motivated to review the existing evidence on livestock and present it anew, taking into account the nuances of food systems.

- **Enhance the creation and expansion of high-quality case studies.** While GASL already champions case studies, it should present optimistic storytelling regarding livestock, showcasing advancements in the field such as ongoing research and pioneering innovations to mitigate detrimental effects. Enhanced management techniques, such as refined feed compositions and strategies to reduce methane emissions, should also be highlighted. The affirmative narrative on continuous enhancement can effectively address the trade-offs and ensure that livestock remains a valuable facet of a sustainable and flourishing world. GASL has the potential to evolve into a central hub for amplifying these exemplars, which can serve as instruments for raising awareness, imparting knowledge, and advocating for sustainable livestock practices. This endeavour could further establish GASL’s role in uniting and reinforcing action networks and clusters. Both the Agroecology and SHHELS coalitions appear well-versed in holistic thinking within the livestock domain and could serve as immediate sources for initiating this endeavour.

*The shared principles and challenges established in this project provide a strong foundation for decision-making, behaviour, and collective actions across the coalitions moving forward.*
Foster a series of inclusive, productive, and courageous dialogues about livestock’s role in the sustainability of the food system. The need to integrate livestock farming within the broader framework of food and agriculture, and its connection with sustainability challenges, is one of the top findings to come out of these dialogues. Given the widespread unsustainable practices in the entire food system, constructive discussions concerning the livestock industry’s positive impacts and the environmental considerations tied to livestock farming are needed. The appetite for discussing this was unanimous across all the individuals who were interviewed and participated in the dialogues. There are a few key aspects to consider when hosting these dialogues, all of which GASL is well positioned to do: 1) delve into the nuanced points, trade-offs, and a wide array of viewpoints in the transformation of food systems, including the role of livestock; and 2) strive for a balanced representation of opinions in the conversations, encompassing perspectives from both the Global North and the Global South regarding the contribution of sustainable livestock to food system change. GASL could also engage third party organisations skilled at facilitation, as it was deemed a success by participants with this project. Importantly, use the principles and common challenges to lead and progress these discussions.

Overall, GASL can fulfil its vital role as a unifying force, guiding global coalitions, shaping narratives, and championing sustainable livestock practices for a more resilient and equitable future. This journey represents a collaborative evolution, and GASL is positioned at the forefront, propelling positive change in the livestock and food systems landscape.
### Progress overview of livestock coalitions post-UNFSS²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coalition</th>
<th>Structure &amp; capacity³</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>Focus areas</th>
<th>Strategy status</th>
<th>Progress⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coalitions with livestock as ‘central’ to their mission</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coalition for food systems’ transformation through agroecology</strong></td>
<td>Final. Sufficient people capacity (secretariat and members). Limited financial capacity.</td>
<td>To accelerate the transformation of food systems through agroecology.</td>
<td>1. Knowledge exchange. 2. Seeking increased investments in agroecology. 3. Seeking political engagement and increased commitment to agroecological transformation.</td>
<td>In progress. Initiated (June 2023)</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shifting to healthy, humane, and equitable livestock systems (SHHELS)</strong></td>
<td>Final. Sufficient people capacity (secretariat and members). Limited financial resources which restrict country support.</td>
<td>To develop, model and implement cohesive and integrated measures that promote consumption and production of affordable, healthy diets within safe planetary boundaries, from nature-positive agriculture with all animal-sourced foods deriving from systems providing a good quality of life for farmed animals.</td>
<td>1. Livestock policy dialogue and engagement. 2. Supporting the development of new research. 3. Facilitating knowledge exchange.</td>
<td>In progress. Annual work plan done, updated on need basis.</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global sustainable livestock coalition</strong></td>
<td>In progress. No specific information on “capacity” available.</td>
<td>To support decision-making at all levels for the farmer- and value chain-oriented national/ bioregional development of sustainable livestock systems.</td>
<td>1. Knowledge platform. 2. Provide tools to support balanced conversations on agriculture and food systems that include livestock contribution. 3. Demonstrate the diversity of the livestock sectors, both from products and farming systems.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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² Based on discussions with six (6) of ten (10) livestock coalitions  
³ Capacity was self-reported by the coalitions in their individual discussions. It is defined at member and secretariat level for human and financial resources. Capacity was assessed by Wasafiri team using publicly available information when no information was available from coalitions.  
⁴ Good progress = Final structure, vision, focus areas of the coalition finalised; Fair progress = Final structure, vision, focus areas of the coalition under development.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coalition</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Expected Outcomes</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Global Grassland, Savannah, and Rangeland** | In progress | Sustainable ecosystem: produce sustainable land restoration (for sustainable food production)  | 1. Global policy and advocacy for increased attention at international level.  
2. Support countries to mobilise resources for their programme implementation (grasslands, rangeland, restoration, and protection projects). | In progress | Fair |

| **Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System** | No information was available for this coalition as it was not functional during the time of this project. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Coalitions with livestock as a ‘key’ aspect of their mission</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **The coalition of action for healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all (HDSFS)** | Final. | A world where all people eat healthy diets from sustainable food systems. Healthy diets are available, affordable, accessible, and appealing to all. | 1. Quality dialogues.  
2. Peer-to-peer learning.  
3. Special projects: climate, education, nutrition, sustainability of the food-based dietary guidelines, healthy diets in fragile context. | In progress | Good |

| **A coalition of action for achieving zero hunger** | In progress – close to completion. | End hunger by 2030 | 1. Generate evidence specific to countries with estimated financial requirements for effective interventions.  
2. Engage private sector (zero hunger private sector pledge).  
3. Matchmaking with donors for countries (to be confirmed). | In progress | Good |

| **A global action agenda to advance nature-positive innovation** | In progress. | Work on nature-positive innovation, including innovations related to livestock.  
Adjustment of innovation systems to accelerate breakthrough innovation. | In progress | In progress | Fair |
| School meals coalition: nutrition, health, and education for every child | Final. | Every child has the opportunity to receive a healthy, nutritious meal in school by 2030 (Nutrition, Health, and Education for Every Child). | 1. School meals programme: do more than provide food.  
2. Promote gender equity, helping to attract and keep girls in schools.  
3. Serve as platforms to enable a more holistic approach to child well-being. | In progress (based on the information available online) | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coalition for safe food for all | Final. | Address food safety challenges in Low-and Middle-Income Countries (LMICS) to combat the global problem of unsafe food | 1. School meals.  
2. Fresh fruits and vegetables.  
3. Dairy and livestock: antibiotic resistance, pathogen contamination, chemical residues, feed safety, zoonotic diseases, and animal welfare and consumer education.  
4. Aquatic foods: monitoring contaminants, good aquaculture practices, microbial safety, preventing bio-toxin contamination, regulating veterinary drug residues, adhering to international standards, and promoting consumer awareness.  
5. Digital technologies.  
6. Rapid testing kits and equipment.  
7. Education and training. | In progress | Good |
Coalition Summaries

1 Food Systems’ Transformation through Agroecology

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): The purpose of the coalition is to accelerate the transformation of food systems through agroecology. It focuses on three areas: knowledge exchange, seeking increased investments in agroecology, and seeking political engagement and increased commitment to agroecological transformation. For livestock, the coalition focuses on food production and is guided by a set of 13 agroecological principles and three (3) elements of agroecology as defined by FAO. Some of the livestock dimensions of interest to the coalition are to ensure animal health and welfare, integrated crop production and pastures and livestock systems, and management of interactions between different components.

Structure (key partners and donors): A steering group made up of ten (10) members (four (4) countries and six (6) from different constituencies).

Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members): The capacity was self-reported by the coalition representatives who were interviewed. Capacity was assessed on human and financial resources both for coalition secretariat and members. Agroecology coalition reported to have sufficient capacity with respect to human resources both within the secretariat and within members. As of April 2022, coalition members include 32 countries and 59 organisations, including farmers' organisations; research organisations; indigenous peoples' organisations; United Nations organisations; philanthropic organisations; civil society organisations. The purpose, function, added value, principles of governance and structure, steering group, preliminary working groups, secretariat and work plan of the coalition have been defined. The secretariat coordinates member activities and supports linkages. Refer to the coalition brochure for more details.

UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Food Programme (WFP).

NOTE: Individual discussion with the coalition completed. Coalition website available: https://agroecology-coalition.org/

5 Based on discussions with six (6) of ten (10) coalitions. One coalition (Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System) is not functional, hence no information included. Information for the three coalitions is based on external research (School Meals, Nature Positive Innovation, Global Grasslands and Savannah) as they were not available for a discussion.
Members: 114 organizations and 47 countries: African Union, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Union (EU), France, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam.

Challenges:
- Integrating livestock: How can we integrate livestock in our coalition? What relationships do we need, if any, with other coalitions for integrating livestock? Should we be getting direct membership in these coalitions? How can agroecology contribute to food systems’ transformation through livestock?
- Operation challenges (coalitions and countries): How to identify appropriate focal point/s in the country, as representations from various ministries are needed along with broad political engagement for food systems’ transformation. The focal point should be able to represent a country in the coalition and vice versa. How quickly can we get on the ground to start implementing our strategy? From UNFSS there are more than 20 coalitions who have their own focal points in the government. The large number of overlapping coalitions is a problem for countries, as it is difficult for them to know which coalitions to work with. How should we define our relationships with other coalitions, so it is easy for the countries to know who to reach out to?
- Coalition membership: How do we bring everyone together? How do we support and make the most of every presence and involvement, as each member has a different level of engagement? There is a vested interest of private sector members (e.g., input supplying companies) who continue to advocate for an industrial model of agriculture, discredit agroecology, and lobby government to continue with industrial agriculture.
- Busting the myths of agroecology which claim it is very niche, only for smallholders, cannot be scaled, and is not science-based. Create and amplify correct information, making sure the evidence is out there.
- Convince more donors and others for funders.

2 Shifting to Healthy, Humane and Equitable Livestock Systems (SHHELS)

**NOTE:** Individual discussion with the coalition completed. No coalition website found.

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): To develop, model and implement cohesive and integrated measures that promote consumption and the production of affordable, healthy diets within safe planetary boundaries, from nature-positive agriculture with all animal-sourced foods derived from systems providing a good quality of life for farmed animals. The coalition is a global learning platform to share expertise, best practices through peer-to-peer exchange, supporting countries with their food systems’ transformation by policy dialogue engagement, advocacy, research, and knowledge exchange through four (4) objectives:
- A shift to healthy, sustainable, culturally appropriate diets which include reductions in average global meat and dairy consumption.

- A shift from industrial livestock systems (factory farming) to nature-friendly, pastoral, regenerative and agroecological livestock agriculture/systems.

- A shift to high standards of animal welfare.

- Ensuring a just transition approach.

- Transforming livestock systems, across the value chain, linking production with consumption since production influences consumption and vice versa. Consumption drives production not only in countries which have high production, and livestock systems have been set up in countries which export everything they produce. This is where equity and transition becomes relevant i.e., what does the future of livestock systems look like for farmers in countries which do not necessarily consume all they produce? The SHHELS coalition aims to work as a ‘Coalition of the Willing’ and would strive to act for coordinated action on healthy, humane, sustainable, and equitable livestock systems, which governments (working at international, regional, national levels) and a wide range of other organisations can look to for support, information, and inspiration. The coalition aims to look at underlying drivers of unsustainable, inhumane, and inequitable livestock systems, and would support the narrative shift from productivity livestock systems to the one based on the four objectives above at global and regional level.

- The coalition defines livestock as domesticated livestock species, such as cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, goats, and farmed fish (aquaculture). Wild caught animals, including wild caught fish, are not included in the scope.

**Structure (key partners and donors):** Steering group with 15 partners drives the strategic direction of the coalition (Brighter Green, Bharat Krishak Samaj, Compassion in World Farming (CIWF), Aquatic Life Institute, Eat, Coller Foundation, Farmers India Forum, Good Food China for SE Asian Perspective, Global Forest Coalition, Health Care, Germic, World Federation for Farmers, Young, Centre for Earth Ethics, 50by40m, etc.) Post-stocktaking moments may open it to a broader group of organisations, under discussion currently. The group meets every quarter and approves the annual action plan. The coalition has a secretariat with coordination function and reports into the steering group. Independent secretariat services are being provided by Mark Driscoll, Founder and Director of Tasting the Future. Working groups look at specific pieces of work e.g., developing a policy document looking at the economic pace of livestock transition. Donors include steering group partners who provide in-kind contributions in terms of time and expertise. Some contributions are received from founding partners.

**Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members):** SHHELS coalition reported to have sufficient human resources at the secretariat and member level. The terms of reference for the coalition are available. It includes coalitions aims/objectives, scope of work, membership, structure (secretariat, steering group etc.), principles of engagement. Refer to the coalition brochure for more details. The coalition has limited financial resources, which is why the progress has primarily been limited to the secretariat and country engagements have been limited to select few countries.
**Members:** SHHELS coalition membership is open to a wide range of organisations who support their four objectives. This includes representatives from farmers’ organisations; health organisations; development organisations; youth representation; faith groups; consumer organisations; research organisations; indigenous peoples’ organisations; United Nations bodies and programmes; philanthropic organisations; civil society organisations; and UN country representatives. Some of the members include: Farmers’ Forum India, World Federation for Animals (WFA), 50by40, Aquatic Life Institute (ALI), Compassion in World Farming (CIWF), EAT, Faith + Food Coalition, Youth Non-Governmental Organizations (YOUNGO), Global Forest Coalition (GFC), Good Food Fund, Health Care Without Harm (HCWH), Farm Animal Investment Risk and Return (FAIRR). Focus on seven (7) countries conducted, with mapping and assessment of country priorities through sustainable food systems frameworks and assessing their livestock work within their nationally determined contribution.

Engagements initiated with Denmark, Netherlands, Ecuador (which may be excluded from the list); with engagements to be initiated with Kenya, Rwanda, Columbia, Costa Rica. The coalition is understanding the needs and challenges of the countries to be able to support them better. The UNFS stocktaking moment (STM) is key to understand the needs of the countries, so the coalition can support them better.

**Challenges**

- Integrating livestock: considering the polarised livestock agenda.
- Operation challenges (coalitions and countries): Number of coalitions out there competing for messages, communications, resources, etc. Time investment can be challenge for effective engagement. Additionally, there are others working on livestock such as GASL, subcommittee on livestock under committee of agriculture at FAO, and work streams on livestock across UN and in many different places. Finding the right people to engage with at the country level, in the correct ministries. People who represent the views of the government and have the power and influence. Engaging a wide network of stakeholders.

3

**Global sustainable livestock coalition**

**NOTE:** While individual discussion with the coalition was completed, limited information was available from the first discussion. No coalition website found.

**Description (vision, goals, and focus areas):** The objective is to support decision making at all levels for the farmer- and value chain-oriented national/bioregional development of sustainable livestock systems, through three coordinated approaches:

- Offer a knowledge platform on science-based evidence to policy makers and consumers on the key role of livestock in SDGs and sustainable food systems, including food security.
- Provide tools to support balanced conversations on agriculture and food systems that include livestock contribution.
- Demonstrate the diversity of the livestock sectors both from products and farming systems.

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6 A follow-up conversation needed with representatives of the coalition.
Structure (key partners and donors): Secretariat composed of member representations from Alliance of Biodiversity International and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Savory Institute, Soil4Climate, World Farmers’ Organisation (WFO).

Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members): No information on capacity of the coalition was available. However, it seems that there is limited coordination capacity within the coalition secretariat.

UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs): To be completed based on follow-up conversation.

Members: Australia.

Challenges: Limited resources to coordinate coalition activities and support countries in their food system transformation pathways.

Global Grassland, Savannah, and Rangeland Coalition

Note: Individual discussion with the coalition could not be completed due to non-availability of coalition representatives within the project timelines. Coalition website not available. However, there is a website on Global Grassland & Savannah Dialogue Platform: https://globallandusechange.org/en/projects/global-grassland-dialogue-platform/why-a-global-grassland-dialogue-platform/. Information below is based on the proposed framework shared by the coalition representative.

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): Launched at United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Conference of the Parties (UNCCD-COP) (May’22), the coalition envisions a Sustainable Ecosystem (including meat production). The focus areas of the coalition include:

- Global policy and advocacy for increased attention at an international level.
- Support countries to mobilise resources for their programme implementation (grasslands, rangeland, restoration, and protection projects).
- For livestock, the coalition focus is on sustainable livestock i.e., produce sustainably and land restoration (for sustainable food production). The strategy of the coalition is under development, with a focus on connecting meat production with deforestation and conversion.
- Structure (key partners and donors): Secretariat composed of member representations from UNCCD, WWF, IUNS, USDA. The coalition has received a grant of $8 million from the International Climate Initiative (IKI) that will support coalition secretariat and activities.

Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members): Capacity is based on our (Wasafiri) assessment using the information shared on email by the coalition representatives. The human resources for the coalition secretariat seem reasonable as the framework for the coalition has been defined. The framework includes the coalitions' purpose, vision, mission, principles, objectives, and activities. Refer to the proposed framework for the coalition for details.
UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs): To be completed based on follow-up conversation.

Members: 25-30 informal members, China interested to co-chair the coalition, Saudi Arabia interested to work on rangelands.

Challenges:

- Integrating livestock: Production and protection discussions to include perspectives of Global North and Global South.

- Operation challenges (coalitions and countries): Identify other partners working in similar areas, coordination between partners. Limited engagement with private sector (smallholder farmers to large organisations), especially at the policy development stages.

Action for Achieving Zero Hunger

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): The Zero Hunger Coalition aims to help reduce the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition to zero by 2030 in an environmentally sustainable way, by focusing on a concerted effort around science-based high impact actions. It catalyses coordinated action and provides an opportunity for stakeholders to step up their commitment through:

- Advocating for eliminating hunger and malnutrition in an environmentally sustainable way.

- Aligning existing resources and public and private and approaches around national food systems' pathways, considering high-impact investment areas from scientific evidence.

- Adding financial resources to the efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition.

Structure (key partners and donors): Secretariat composed of member representations from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Shamba Centre for Food and Climate, World Food Programme (WFP). EU and GIZ have been key donors.

Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members): Capacity has been assessed by us (Wasafiri) based on the information shared by the coalition in the call. The capacity of the coalition secretariat seems stretched as secretariat members fulfil the coalition responsibilities in addition to their roles in their host organisations. No dedicated coalition funding is available.

UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs): African Union Commission (AUC), European Union (EU), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP)
Members: Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia.

Challenges:

- Operation challenges (coalitions and countries): Ensuring uniform engagement and coordination of secretariat varied secretariat members (UN to CSOs), and aligning their organisation’s mission with that of the coalition. This is further enhanced by the fact that the coalition is not an entity. Managing expectations of the countries in light of wide coalition charter/offers.

- Mobilising funding for achieving the stated objectives, engaging appropriate human resources.

6 Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS)

NOTE: Individual discussion with the coalition completed and further information on the coalition available online: https://www.unnutrition.org/coalition-action-healthy-diets-sustainable-food-systems-children-and-all-hdsfs

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): The vision of the HDSFS is a world where all people eat healthy diets from sustainable food systems. Healthy diets are available, affordable, accessible, and appealing to all. The Coalition refers to the Sustainable Healthy Diets Guiding Principles (FAO/WHO, 2019) as a key document for its holistic approach to healthy diets.

The work of the coalition is organized into three (3) Functions:

- Function 1: Creating support for countries through quality dialogues and supporting countries in implementation of their national pathways for food systems transformation.

- Function 2: Peer-to-peer learning, to share experiences between various member states. Bringing country representatives together from the Global South and the Global North.

- Function 3 consists of three special projects:
  - Special project 1 - Healthy and sustainable diets in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – Led by WWF
  - Special project 2 - Environmental sustainability aspects incorporated in food systems based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) – Led by FAO
  - Special projects 3 - Enhanced access to healthy diets in fragile contexts – Led by WFP

All Special projects are active in collaboration with different member entities and member countries.
Since the inception of the coalition formation, from the UN Food System Summit (UNFSS) in 2021, and its official launch in May 2022, the Coalition has undertaken multiple webinars for partners and Member countries, bringing together the expertise of all entities to support countries in their food systems transformation work. Further, the Coalition has collaborated with different actors, including UN, NGOs, other Coalitions of the UNFSS in finding synergies and conducted events and high level international fora’s such as the UN General Assembly (UNGA), Stocktaking Moment of the UNFSS in July 2023, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the UNFCCC COPs. The Coalition has also executed workshop (known as ‘Clinics’), inviting UN Resident Coordinators, National Conveners of Member countries and different stakeholders of the coalition in order to link countries in terms of aligning nutrition plans and development cooperation from the UN, food system pathways and national nutrition plans.

Structure (key partners and donors): Secretariat is composed of member representations from United Nations Agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), and UN-Nutrition Secretariat. The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the Coalition, including communications, administration, advocacy, knowledge management and coordination across the coalition functions and members. The Steering Committee, which engages in strategic decisions and direction of the coalition, together with four (4) member countries on a rotational basis, with one of them being Chair of the Steering Committee and moderating the meetings that occur on a quarterly basis. The partners, all a part of the Steering Committee, are: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Nutrition Secretariat, SUN, GAFF, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), EAT, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), CARE International, Consumers International (CI), Club of Rome, City University of London, International Livestock Research Institute/CGIAR, ENN, University of Ghana

Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members): Principles of Engagement (PoE) for the Coalition governance has been developed and endorsed by members. Within the PoE there is a Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee of the Coalition, and how the different members can interact with or on behalf of the work of the Coalition. New member entities are welcome to join, and need to apply through the Membership application developed by the Coalition for Non-state-actors (NSAs).

UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs): United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), UN-Nutrition Secretariat

Members: Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Commission, Finland, Ghana, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia (19). More countries are always welcome to join.

Challenges:

- General risk of enhanced silos or duplication with the work of other Coalitions and the role of the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub. Therefore crucial for these mechanisms in place to clarify, collaborate on their expertise and aims to streamline thematic support to countries
for their national pathways work. An overall increased understanding and awareness raising of what the different coalitions have to offer needs to be clarified to countries and national conveners. Resident coordinators can also play a role in supporting such knowledge dissemination activities.

- Resource management: the HDSFS is seeking funding opportunities in order to amplify its efforts, especially in relation to Function 1 of the coalition, with potential country cases for policy dialogues on healthy diets and food systems transformations.

7 Safe Food for All

NOTE: Individual discussion with the coalition completed. No coalition website found.

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): The coalition envisions a world where food safety is prioritised, and safe and hygienic food is accessible to all, particularly in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). It strives to protect public health, improve livelihoods, and promote sustainable food systems through collaborative efforts and innovative solutions. The mission of the coalition is to address food safety challenges in LMICs by fostering partnerships, implementing effective strategies, and providing concrete solutions and services. The coalition aims to reduce foodborne diseases, strengthen regulatory structures, enhance surveillance systems, promote knowledge sharing and capacity-building, and advocate for the importance of food safety at all levels with seven (7) objectives:

- Reduce foodborne diseases and their impact on public health by implementing regional strategies that prioritise food safety measures in LMICs.
- Strengthen regulatory structures tailored to the needs of LMICs, enhancing food safety in both formal and informal sectors with a focus on domestic consumption.
- Mitigate risks associated with wet markets and markets for fresh produce, by supporting the gradual upgrading and professionalisation of markets, abattoirs, and farms, to improve hygiene and safety standards.
- Enhance surveillance systems and promote a better understanding of the economic and health impacts of unsafe food through comprehensive monitoring programmes and research.
- Improve data collection and analysis on the public health and economic impacts of foodborne diseases, advocating for the use of indexes and indicators to prioritise food safety and allocate resources effectively. Support the establishment of a dedicated SDG Indicator for Food Safety.
- Establish a platform for knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and providing tools for food safety at all levels. Empower consumers with knowledge and choices regarding safe and hygienic food practices.
- Foster collaboration and engagement through a member-driven network, actively coordinating with leading organisations to support LMICs in their food safety programmes. Adopt a participatory approach involving all stakeholders to ensure effective and inclusive food safety initiatives.
The coalition takes a Food Systems approach (related to other societal objectives such as Nutrition, Gender, Livelihoods, Environment, Youth, etc.) and focuses on the following areas:

- School meals
- Fresh fruits and vegetables
- Dairy and livestock sector
- Aquatic foods
- Digital technologies
- Rapid testing kits and equipment
- Education and training

The vision on livestock is aligned to that suggested by the report by a high panel of experts on food security and nutrition 2016, i.e., livestock should be sustainable across four (4) dimensions: Social, Economic, Environment and Health sustainability, which means livestock should maximise the benefits and minimise the threats of livestock to humans, plants, animals, and ecosystem health.

**Structure (key partners and donors):** Secretariat responsible for coordinating the coalition's activities and managing its day-to-day operations. It would focus on digital and online interactions and consolidate its physical presence into two smaller offices at the Natural Resource Institute in the UK and the Food Future Foundation in India. The coalition will have several Technical Working Groups (TWGs) responsible for providing technical guidance and support for the coalition's activities. The TWGs will be composed of experts from partner organisations and external stakeholders. It is proposed to establish TWGs in all the thrust areas mentioned later.

**Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members):** Limited capacity as the coalition is new. Through action track 1 process of the UNFSS, the coalition can access a range of stakeholders to support the food safety agenda focusing on LMICs. The secretariat has some active members who are contributing to the coalition on voluntary basis and have defined the coalition objectives, thrust areas, partners and governance structure. Refer to the coalition brochure for more information.


**Members:** In progress.

**Challenges:**

- Operation challenges (coalitions and countries): Food safety is a huge issue, how to reach billions of consumers, markets, farmers, value chain actors, etc. Thus, would want to work with other partners to have a multiplier effect, and translate evidence and plans into action.

- Funding: Currently self-funding.
School Meals Coalition: Nutrition, Health, and Education for Every Child

**NOTE**: Individual discussion with the coalition could not be completed due to non-availability of coalition representatives within the project timelines. Coalition website is available: [https://schoolmealscoalition.org/impact/](https://schoolmealscoalition.org/impact/) and is the source of the information below.

Description (vision, goals, and focus areas): The goal of the School Meals Coalition is that every child has the opportunity to receive a healthy, nutritious meal in school by 2030. The three (3) objectives are:

- **Restore what we had**: Support all countries to re-establish effective school meal programmes and repair what was lost during the pandemic.

- **Reach those we missed**: Reach the most vulnerable schoolchildren in low- and lower/middle-income countries, estimated at 73 million who were not being reached even before the pandemic.

- **Improve our approach**: Improve the quality and efficiency of existing school meals programmes in all countries. Ensure that nutrition-sensitive approaches are linked to nutrition education and other health interventions.

**Structure (key partners and donors)**: The School Meals Coalition is led by its founding Member States and supported by a small secretariat powered by the UN World Food Programme. It currently has 96 partners.

**Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members)**: The capacity assessment has been done by us (Wasafiri) and is based on the information available on the coalition website. The fact that the coalition has a website which defines its goals and objectives and the initiatives that have been or are being launched by a coalition partner(s), it seems that the coalition secretariat has adequate capacity. At the national level the coalition will require strong leadership (translated into a clear vision and a coherent and well-articulated strategy) and ownership supported by political and sustainable financial commitments, a good governance structure and strong coordination among partners across sectors.

**UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs)**: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA - USG), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Nutrition, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO)

**Members**: African Union, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, United States of America, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, European Union (EU), Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Guatemala,

Challenges:

- No information available as individual discussion could not be completed due to non-availability of coalition representatives.

**A Global Action Agenda to Advance Nature-positive Innovation**

**NOTE:** Individual discussion with the coalition could not be completed due to non-availability of coalition representatives within the project timelines. Coalition website not found. Compendium of Food Systems Coalitions has been used as reference: [https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/compendium-of-food-systems-coalitions/en](https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/hub-solution/compendium-of-food-systems-coalitions/en)

**Description (vision, goals, and focus areas):** The coalition aims to unleash the potential of nature-positive innovation – innovation which spurs agricultural productivity growth while contributing to positive environmental and socio-economic outcomes.

**Structure (key partners and donors):** Secretariat composed of member representations from Clim-Eat, Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU), World Resources Institute (WRI).

**Capacity of the coalition (secretariat and members):** No information was available.

**UN agencies and Inter Governmental Organizations (IGOs):** Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

**Members:** Canada, El Salvador, European Union (EU), Kenya, Myanmar, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**Challenges:**

- No information was available.
## Coalition participants in Landscape & Dialogues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coalition</th>
<th>Individual Interviews</th>
<th>Dialogue 1</th>
<th>Dialogue 2</th>
<th>Dialogue 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A coalition for food systems' transformation through agroecology</td>
<td>3 Founders and Secretariat</td>
<td>3 members</td>
<td>1 member</td>
<td>2 members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shifting to healthy, humane, and equitable livestock systems (SHHELS); (previously known as Resizing the livestock industry)</td>
<td>2 Secretariat members</td>
<td>2 members</td>
<td>2 members</td>
<td>3 members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global sustainable livestock coalition</td>
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<td>3 members</td>
<td>2 members</td>
<td>2 members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Grassland, Savannah, and Rangeland</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Pastoralism as a Sustainable Food System (previously 'Restoring grasslands, shrublands and savannas through sustainable extensive livestock-based system')</td>
<td>No individual discussion was had.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A coalition of action for achieving zero hunger</td>
<td>2 Secretariat members</td>
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<td>1 member</td>
<td>2 members</td>
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<tr>
<td>The coalition of action for healthy diets from sustainable food systems for children and all (HDSFS)</td>
<td>4 Founding and Secretariat members</td>
<td>4 members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coalition for safe food for all</td>
<td>1 Founding member</td>
<td>1 member</td>
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<tr>
<td>A global agenda to advance nature-positive innovation</td>
<td>No individual discussion was had.</td>
<td>1 member</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>School meals coalition: nutrition, health, and education for every child</td>
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<td>UNFSS Hub</td>
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Methodology

**STEP 1:** Engage GASL chair and manager to identify coalitions with livestock focus (‘central’ and ‘key’) through targeted conversations. Additionally, we engaged:

- The Food Systems Coordination Hub and previous coordinator of these coalition at UNEP for their views and suggestions.

**STEP 2:** Finalise criteria to define and select livestock coalition stakeholders to engage in the dialogue. The criteria built on Step 1 above and a literature review was conducted to understand the substantive work that has already been done by UNFSS, including in relevant reports. Criteria for selection of the coalitions and their representatives was:

- Coalition has livestock as a ‘central’ focus and/or ‘key’ focus within a larger agenda.

- Coalition representatives are:
  - Founding members and/or active members of the secretariat.
  - Perceived to be active and significant in agenda-setting.
  - Orientated to a sustainable livestock future and bringing resources.
  - Contributing to or leading livestock systems’ transformation with multi-stakeholder groups or countries/regions.
  - Bringing appropriate diversity of institutional membership.

**STEP 3:** Mapped coalitions to understand their objectives, capacity, areas of work, and potential to play an active and effective role in sustainable livestock:

- Used the criteria above to develop a list of ten (10) most significant coalitions for the dialogue.

- Engaged directly with coalitions through website review and semi-structured interviews to build a picture of coalition’s progress and which coalitions are struggling within their agenda/s related to sustainable livestock. Discussed with them on how a dialogue could bring value to them individually and collectively as a sector; and what they could bring to the dialogue.

- Engaged with GASL members to get their input and help shape the content of the dialogues.

**STEP 4:** Initial report on landscape analysis of coalitions:
Used a defined matrix to describe the core categories under examination (e.g., objectives, areas of work) and provided scoring for issues that required judgement such as ‘coalition progress’, using established criteria and providing appropriate evidence for scores.

Identified thematic areas of divergence and areas of consensus that could steer the dialogue.

Designed the content of the dialogue and the agenda for the virtual dialogues.

**STEP 5:** Host a series of three virtual dialogues, each dialogue was three (3) hours in length

Send agendas of the dialogue to the participants prior to each dialogue.

Send summary of each dialogue to participants and GASL Secretariat.

**STEP 6:** Hosted two group conversations with GASL members to gain feedback and insights on the outcomes and recommendations of the dialogues.

11 people participated in the post-dialogue discussions.

**Limitations**

Listed in the main report.
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