The Sustainable Livestock Agenda

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

http://www.livestockdialogue.org/
The livestock sector is resource-hungry

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

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

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

Improving the efficiency of natural resource use

Three focus areas:

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Governments</th>
<th>Private Sector</th>
<th>Civil Society Org.</th>
<th>Science</th>
<th>Inter Governmental Org.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Measuring efficiency</td>
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<td><strong>Partnership</strong></td>
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<td>Assessing natural resource use efficiency gap and options to close the gap</td>
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<td>Develop PPPs and other models to foster innovation and technology transfer</td>
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<td>Promote investment programmes for efficiency improvement</td>
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**Expected result:** More knowledge intensive practices, with more efficient natural resource use
Restoring value to grasslands

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

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

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<td>Assessing and targeting the potential for carbon sequestration and synergies with food security and other env. services</td>
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<td>Developing Monitoring Reporting and Verification methodologies</td>
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<td>Piloting institutional and technical approaches</td>
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<td>Develop intergovernmental support for grasslands, e.g. within UNFCCC</td>
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**Expected result:** Pastoralist adopt practices that provide environmental services and improve food security.
Towards zero discharge:
Recovery of nutrients and energy from animal manure

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

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

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

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<tr>
<td>Analyze the clustering trend and assess the constraints to the adoption of good manure management practices</td>
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<td>Develop regional networks that can provide assistance to policy makers</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Create opportunities for nutrient recycling and energy recovery</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Foster the development of PPPs for technology transfer; piloting of spatial policies and associated investments</td>
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Expected result: Increased nutrient and energy recovery from manure, resulting in reduced pollution
Tentative GAA Structure

GAA Multi-Stakeholder Platform

Stakeholder clusters
- Public sector
- Civil society
- Academia / research
- Private sector
- International organizations

GAA advisory group
- Reduced discharge
- Restoring value to grassland
- Closing the efficiency gap

Action programme clusters

GAA Secretariat
- brokering, support, coordination
What’s new?

• The thematic focus
  – Direction of change
  – Game changers
  – Global scope

• The action-orientation (change in practice)
  – Build on the sense of urgency to put what we know into practice

• Multi-stakeholder engagement
  – Convergence of interests and action will translate into change of practices