CFS Policy Convergence Process – Rapporteur’s Proposal

*Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition - what roles for livestock?*

1.*The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the CFS High Level Panel of Expert’s report on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? The sustainable development of agriculture, including livestock, is essential for poverty reduction and the achievement of food security and nutrition. **The recommendations aim to strengthen the contribution of the livestock sector1 to sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition (FSN) and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, in the overall context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, *recognizing the essential role of smallholders in achieving food security and nutrition.*

2. *These recommendations draw upon the pathways towards sustainable livestock development identified by the HLPE report which are based on the three principles of improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience and improving social equity/responsibility outcomes.*

3. *The Recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but are also addressed to all stakeholders with a role in achieving food security and nutrition. The recommendations are voluntary and non-binding.*. *The recommendations aim to complement and not restate recommendations and related guidance previously provided in other CFS products2.*

**Recommendations**

**Parking Lot:** The recommendations included under sustainable agricultural development apply to all agricultural systems including livestock systems. The

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1 *For the purpose of these recommendations, references to the livestock sector or livestock production systems refer to the entire livestock sector and animal sourced foods (ASF), including working animals and draught power that facilitate food production*

2 *Including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI), the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA), and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).*
specific recommendations under livestock are addressing particular challenges for that sector.

Sustainable Agricultural Development

1. *Foster Policy Coherence for Food Security and Nutrition*
   a) *Promote integration of food security and nutrition (FSN) into related policies to maximize the positive role that sustainable agricultural development and particularly livestock have in improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems, and strengthen coherence between sectoral policies and programs;*
   b) *Build on guidance from relevant international and regional intergovernmental organizations and agreements, and take into account, as appropriate, the work of multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships, which are dedicated to sustainable agricultural development and livestock specific issues;*
   c) *Promote a fair and market oriented world agricultural trading system in accordance with multilateral trade rules, in acknowledgment of the role of trade as an important element in support of sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition.*

2. Address Nutrition, Food Safety, Working Conditions and Services
   a) *Encourage the appropriate intake of animal sourced foods, that is culturally acceptable, for healthy diets and improved nutrition including through awareness-raising and education in the context of promoting sustainable agriculture and livestock production in accordance with SDG12;*
   b) *Recognize the important role that animal sourced food, including dairy products, can play for children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people;*
   c) *Develop capacity to meet national and international food safety and quality standards, frameworks, and schemes, ensuring that they are appropriate for different scales, contexts and modes of production and marketing, in particular CODEX Alimentarius standards;*
   d) *Ensure that the working and living conditions of all workers at all stages of production, transformation and distribution comply with ILO conventions, and are protected by domestic laws and provide adequate living wages;*

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Footnote: Examples include but are not limited to the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration; the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL); the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (LEAP); the FAO 2014 Common Vision for Agriculture; the OIE Guidelines for Animal Disease Control; the Global Plan of Action on Antimicrobial Resistance; the WHO’s One Health Initiative; the Multi-stakeholder Feed Safety Partnership; the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System; and Codex Alimentarius, among others.

*In accordance with national and international laws and obligations*
3. Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment

a) *Parking Lot: Respect, protect and fulfill the rights of women working in agriculture, including livestock;*

b) *Promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, ensuring equal access to livestock productive resources, capacity building and education for women and foster women’s equal participation in decision-making.*

4. *Foster empowerment of youth*

a) *Promote youth initiatives, including education, training, rural advisory services and inclusive finance, to develop their capacity and facilitate access to land and resources, in order to enable them to be drivers of improvement in sustainable agriculture development, and involved in all levels of food systems.*

5. *Protect the environment and promote sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources*

a) *Promote sustainability and improvement of all systems of production, including organic approaches, agro-ecological approaches, and sustainable intensification, so as to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, minimize environmental degradation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of product.*

b) *Promote integrated agricultural systems making better use of natural resources, halting deforestation, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality, and fostering the sustainable management of water resources.*

c) *Strengthen the development, conservation, sustainable use and management of livestock genetic resources in line with the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, stressing the importance of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), and promote access and benefit-sharing for animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, in line with relevant internationally agreed treaties.*

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*In line with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems*
d) *Recognize, respect and protect those traditional production systems, including pastoral systems and their mobility strategies, that use ecosystems sustainably and contribute significantly to the FSN of their communities and associated ways of life*;

e) *Identify options for improving efficiency throughout food systems, while minimizing negative environmental impacts and optimize the efficient use of energy, water, nitrogen and other natural resources*;

f) *Reduce food loss and waste including by supporting the improvement of infrastructure and cold chain development, and through consumer education, and the dissemination of best practices, information, capacity development and transfer of technology as mutually agreed, including for smallholders** and pastoralists, considering the most appropriate local technologies*.

5. *Enhance resilience against risks and variability*

   a) *Strengthen the security of tenure rights in line with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*, *including in all cases of conflicts*;

   b) *Facilitate the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in agricultural systems in line with the Paris Agreement, and with particular support for smallholders and pastoralists, and women's role in food systems*;

   c) *Develop policies and tools, and improve capacity to assess, mitigate, and manage risks, and reduce excessive price volatility, and their impacts on the most vulnerable*;

   d) *Improve disease prevention, control, and surveillance, including through cross border cooperation on transboundary diseases, in order to foster early warning and early action on disease control, spread and eradication, with emphasis on the Global Eradication Program for Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)*

6. *Promote cooperation and collaboration in innovation, research and development and address data needs*

   a) *Enhance North-South, South-South and Triangular and international cooperation particularly for capacity building, transfer of technology as mutually agreed, sharing of knowledge, and to leverage additional financial resources*;

   b) *Promote global collaboration for collection and dissemination of relevant and disaggregated data, especially by sex*;

   c) *Develop and foster innovation that addresses challenges in achieving sustainable agricultural development in livestock systems, including through collaborative and participatory research, transfer of knowledge and capacity building*;
d) *Support the protection and strengthening of traditional knowledge systems which promote sustainability and use of experiential knowledge in research and development*;

e) *Promote access to and the use of digital technologies, including for precision agriculture, and foster their appropriate application for sustainable agricultural development*;

**Livestock Production Systems**

7. *Improve animal health and welfare*.

a. *Enable access to veterinary and extension services, vaccinations, medications, adapted to the specific livestock production systems*;

b. Improve animal health management including biosafety and biosecurity, particularly focusing on infectious diseases, zoonoses, responsible use of antimicrobials, and reducing exposure to environmental hazards, by following OIE standards, and the One Health approach;

c. Ensure continued access to antimicrobial drugs and the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in agriculture, and prevent the unnecessary use of antimicrobials, including the phasing out of antimicrobials as growth promoters;

d. *Improve animal welfare delivering on the five freedoms and related OIE standards and principles, including through capacity building programs, and supporting voluntary actions in the livestock sector to improve animal welfare*;

e. *Promote access to good quality feed, and facilitate training on sustainable feeding practices*. (Move to end)

8. Promote **pastoral systems** for livelihoods and sustainable resource management

a. *Enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and resilience of pastoral systems for food security and nutrition*;

b. Enable pastoralists’ mobility, including transboundary passage, as appropriate, securing access to land, water, markets and services, adaptive land management, and facilitate good governance of common resources.

9. Promote **sustainable ranching systems**

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6 Insert references to WHO...FAO resolutions....

7 Five Freedoms include 1) Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; 2) Freedom from fear and distress 3) Freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; 4) Freedom from pain, injury or disease; 5) Freedom to express normal patterns of behavior. See OIE Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare in the Section 7 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code
a) Enhance the role of ranching systems in the provision of ecosystem services, including biodiversity, water conservation, carbon storage and reduce their contribution to climate change by improving natural resource management and employing new technologies and practices; (13)

b) Improve economic integration especially for smallholders through collective organizations and actions, investing in infrastructure and facilitating access to markets, prioritizing fair access and implementing measures to manage risks and address obstacles; (11)

c) Enhance integration of livestock in the circular economy and promote manure management and the use of waste and byproducts, while protecting water and air quality, improving soil quality and facilitating carbon storage. (Comments)

10. Enhance biophysical and economic integration in mixed systems

a. Strengthen integration of livestock with crops and forests – agro-silvopastoral systems - at different scales, including on farm, across watersheds and ecosystems to improve efficiency in natural resource use as well as improved landscape management and regional integration, and provide benefits in terms of fertilizer and draught power. (13)

b. Improve economic integration especially for smallholders through collective organizations and actions, investing in infrastructure and facilitating access to markets, prioritizing fair access and implementing measures to manage risks and address obstacles; (11)

c. Enhance integration of livestock in the circular economy and promote manure management and the use of waste and byproducts, while protecting water and air quality, improving soil quality and facilitating carbon storage. (Comments)

11. Promote the sustainability of industrial and intensive® systems

a. Enhance management of wastes and use of by-products, and the use of technology to reduce pollution, and to improve crop production efficiency to reduce pressure on resources; (14)

b. Ensure that working and living conditions meet national and international standards and reduce occupational hazards and other harmful effects on workers across the value chain. (14)

c. Transition away from extreme confinement and promote the use of naturally-robust breeds;

* Defined as ... [to be defined based on agreement on title]