



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



The case put forward by FAO: 2030 Agenda through the sustainable Livestock Transformation & One Health for Agrifood Systems

**2nd Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts
(SGE) on CBPP of the GF-TADs for Africa**

23-25 July 2024

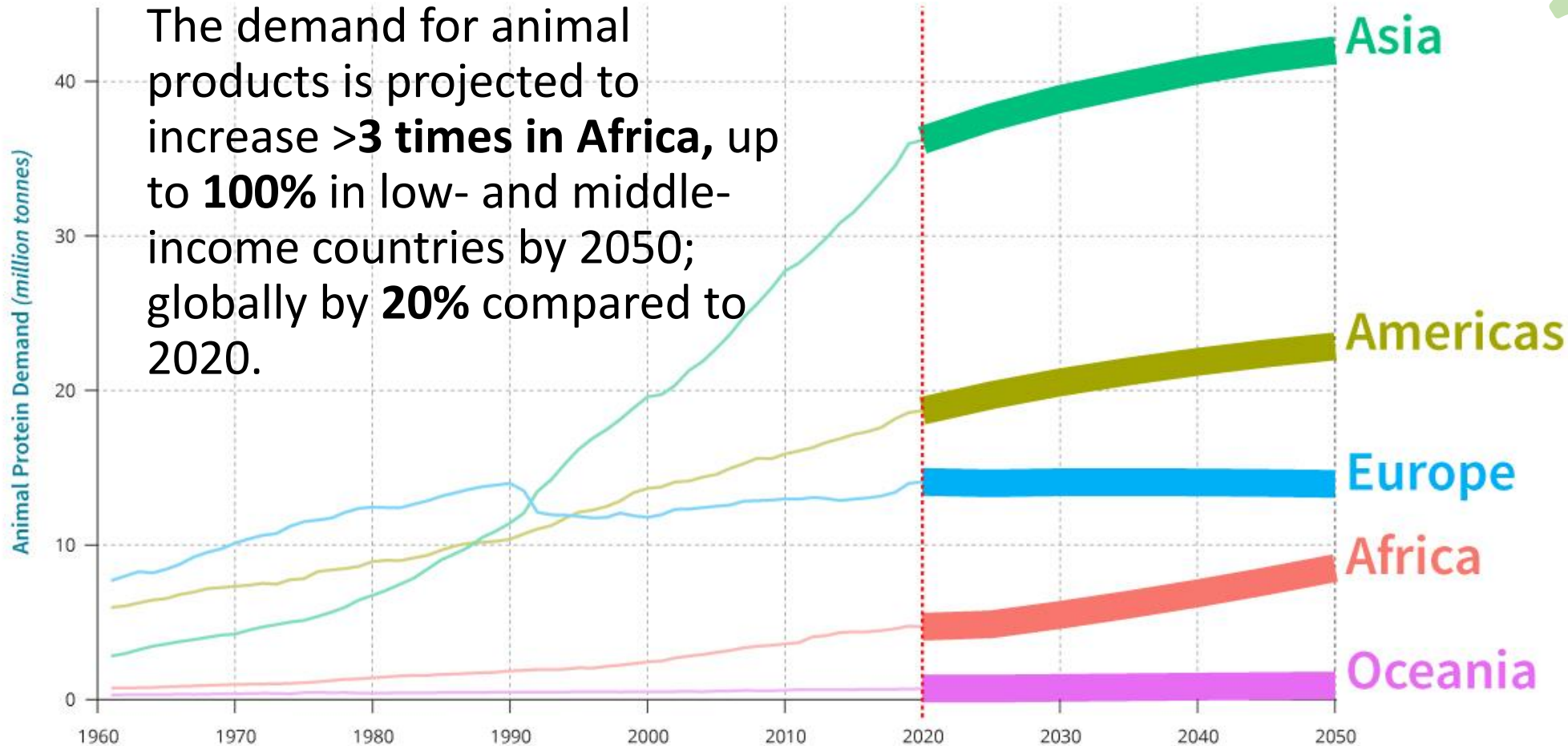


- Outcomes of the Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation
- Outcomes of COP28: Launch of a new report on “the Pathways towards lower livestock emissions”
- FAO’s work on Animal Production, Climate-livestock solutions, Animal Health, and One Health
- Reform of FAO Animal Production and Health Division



Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation

Projected demand for animal-source foods



Challenges: why do we need the livestock sector to transform?



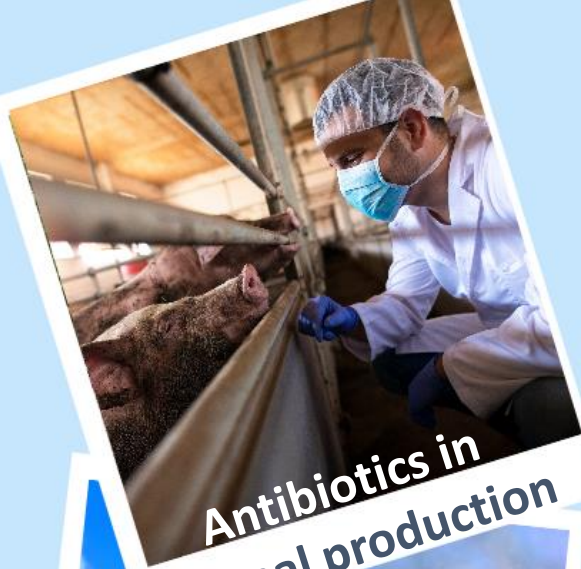
Animal welfare



**Animal diseases
Pandemic**



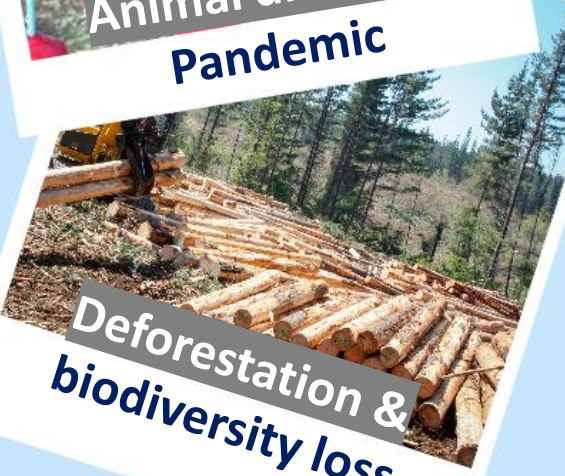
**Hunger &
malnutrition**



**Antibiotics in
Animal production**



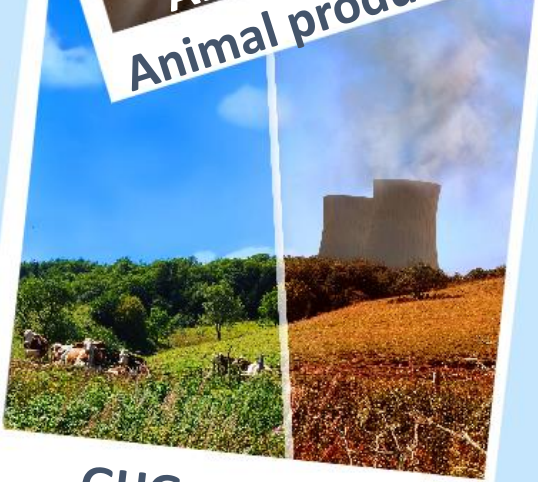
**Foodborne
Diseases**



**Deforestation &
biodiversity loss**

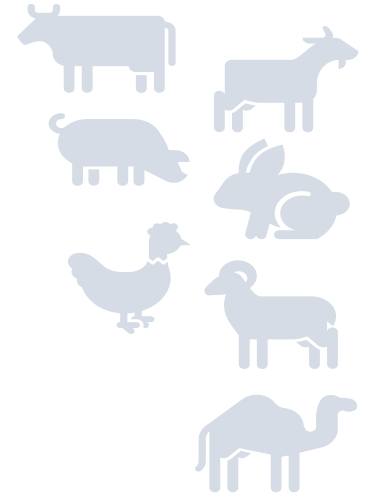


**Soil & water
pollution**



GHG emissions

Contribution of livestock sector to SDGs



1



Livestock for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

2



Animal-sourced foods for Basic Nutrition and Health

3



Livestock for Sustainable Ecosystems

4



Livestock for Equitable Livelihoods and a Better Life

Vision: what do we want to achieve?

“Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework”



Sustainable livestock sector that satisfies global demand for animal source foods and other animal products, distributes and benefits equitably, and contributes positively to the environment while using natural resources efficiently

How? A roadmap for success



Building a more sustainable, efficient, inclusive,
and resilient livestock sector for all



Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework

1.

Building science and evidence-based narratives to advocate for Sustainable Livestock

2.

Taking a holistic approach that considers the multiple sustainability dimensions of livestock systems at all nodes of the value chain.

3.

Promoting the adoption of tailored, context-specific good practices.

4.

Promoting policy development/reform and responsible investment for impact at scale

5.

Accelerate a sustainable transformation of livestock sector through greater cooperation and partnership, innovation, and resource mobilization

“Outcome” = actors along the value chain share and adopt good practices

“Impact” = better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life

Focus areas – sustainable pathways



Taking a **progressive approach** towards a more sustainable, efficient, inclusive and resilient livestock sector



(With country, region, sector context-specific)



1.

Sustainable large ruminant production



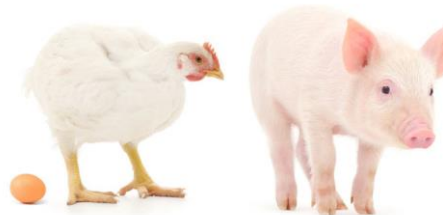
2.

Sustainable small ruminant production



3.

Sustainable pig and poultry production



4.

Sustainable and resilient small-scale and pastoral systems



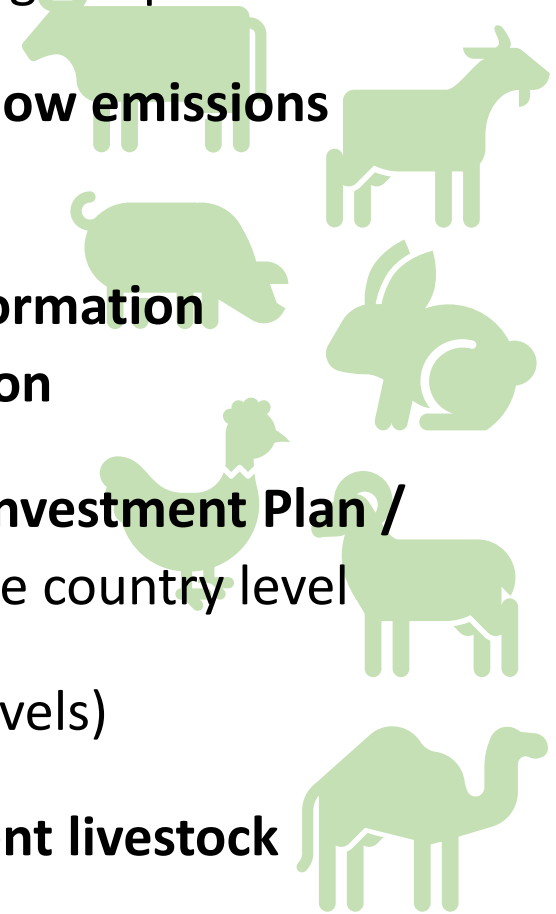
5.

Sustainable, resilient and safe value chains
(Animal feed, genetics, animal health, food safety, market access, etc.)



Outcomes?

- Establish the **Sustainable Livestock Transformation Digital Platform** to share good practices
- Provide people with **affordable healthy diets and nutrition** while producing **low emissions and environmental impacts**
- Continue supporting the members through the **Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework** → **Global Plan of Action on Sustainable Livestock Transformation**
- **Increase investment and resources** through the **Livestock Master Plan and Investment Plan / Global Umbrella Programme on Sustainable Livestock Transformation** at the country level
- Enhance **practical actions and solutions** at all levels (Country and Regional levels)
- Promote a **participatory and innovative approach** for **sustainable and resilient livestock systems**



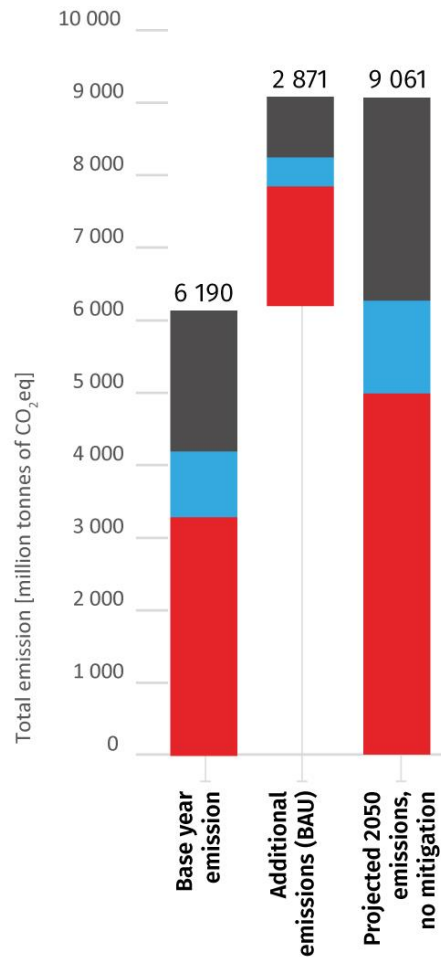
FAO's support to sustainable livestock transformation at COP28 in Dubai



- Livestock issue came to the table at COP28 in Dubai
- Livestock sector is providing solutions for climate adaptation and mitigation.
- Solutions, good practices, knowledge, and lessons learned on sustainable livestock transformation were discussed, presented and visible.

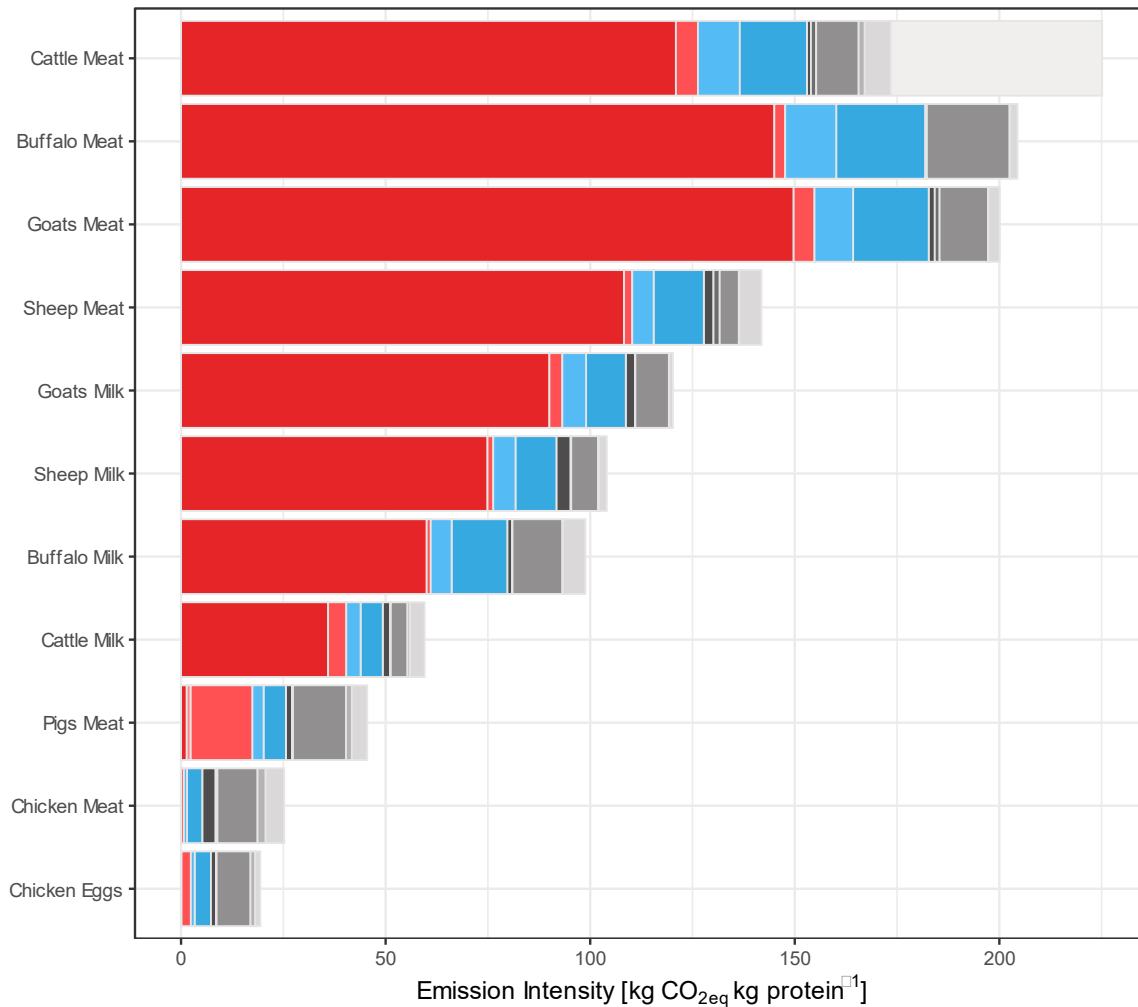


Low-emission pathways to 2050



- The livestock systems emit **about 6.2 Gt CO₂eq**, representing **12 percent** of total anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2015
- By 2050, livestock production will increase by 20 percent, resulting in 46 percent increase in greenhouse gas emissions under business-as-usual scenario

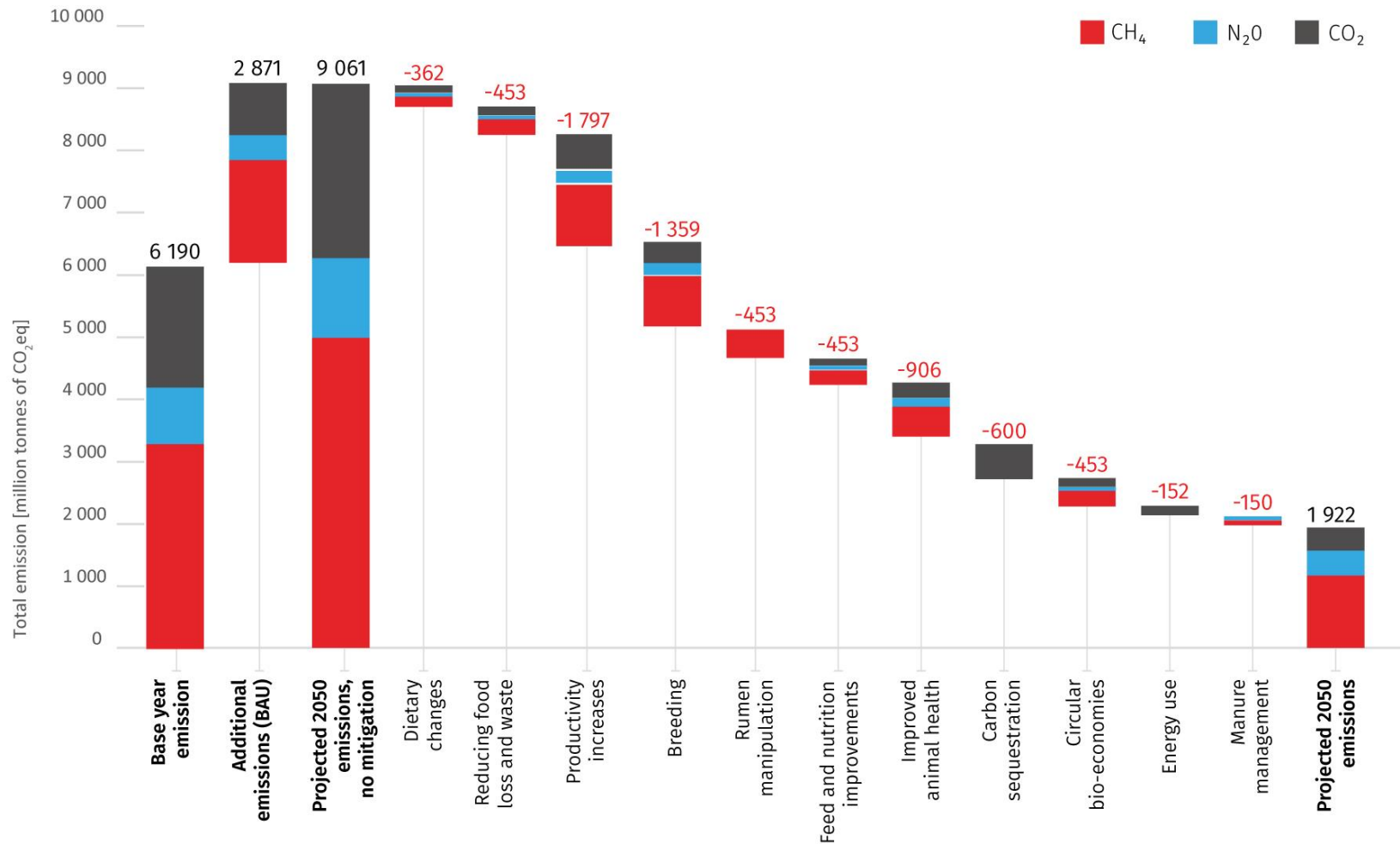
Mitigation solutions



- Selective breeding
- Rumen manipulation
- Feeding strategies
- Increases in productivity
- Changes in consumption patterns
- Reducing food/feed loss and waste
- Improved animal health and welfare
- Carbon sequestration in grasslands

Low-emission pathways to 2050

Potential emission reduction for combined different mitigation interventions



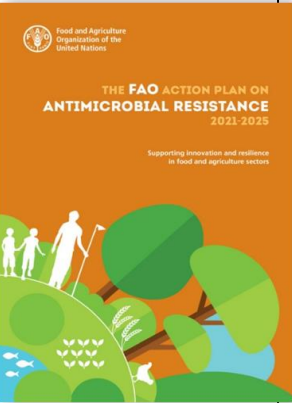
- Potential reduction of GHG emissions by 2050
- Synergies and trade-off between the different solutions
- Pathways specific to each country and production system

Call for action



- Invest in programmes and projects aiming at reducing GHG emissions
- Scale-up **climate solutions** through technology transfer across various livestock systems
- Build **capacities of institutions, producers and farmers** on climate-smart livestock practices
- Set priorities and facilitate the **adoption of ambitious climate actions** through incentives, legislation, education, extension services, awareness campaigns and market access

FAO's work on AMR in agrifood systems through a One Health approach



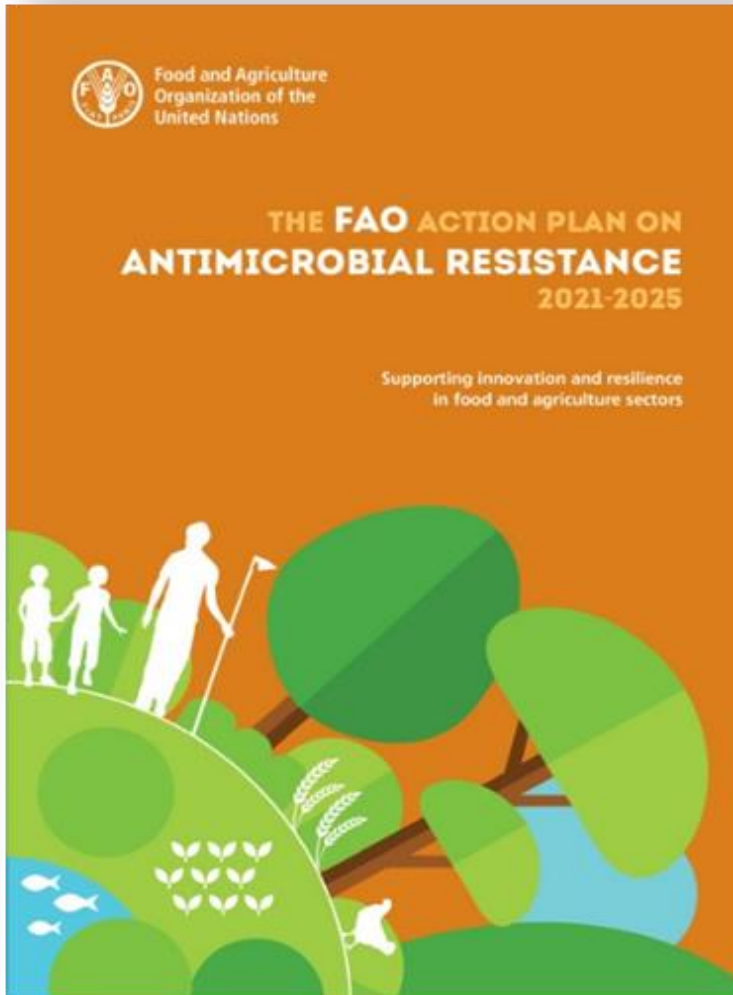
InFARM — Supporting evidence-based policies via data generation and sharing on AMU in agrifood systems at the country level

RENOFARM — Reducing the need for antimicrobial use at farm level (10-year initiative supporting sustainable agrifood system transformation)

AMR Partnership Platform — Catalyzing engagement and support from the One Health stakeholders (**more than 200 members, 13 action groups**)

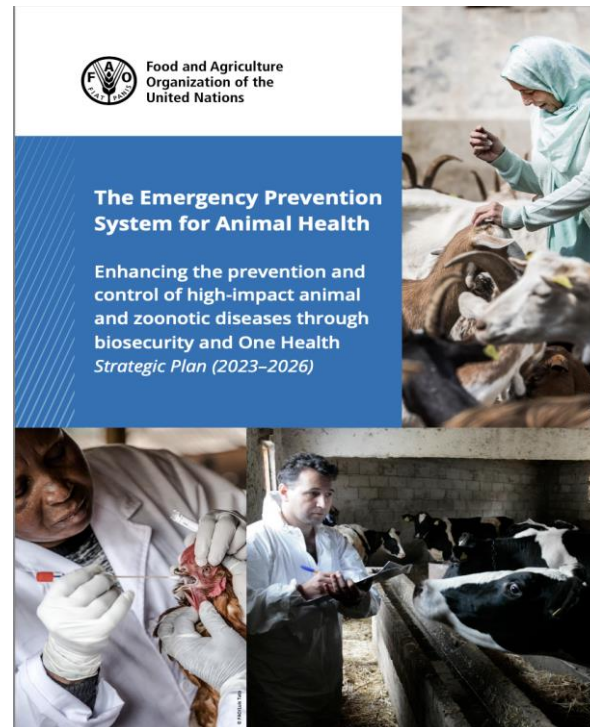
Multistakeholder Trust fund — Supporting National Action Plan implementation at the country level – **AMR MPTF (16 country projects, 4 global projects)**

Progress of FAO's work on AMR in agrifood systems through a One Health approach



- FAO Action Plan supporting more than **70** countries
- FAO Assessment Tool for Laboratories and AMR Surveillance Systems (**FAO-ATLASS**) — **47** countries, more than **200** labs
- **10** FAO Reference Centers on AMR
- **RENOFARM** — Reducing the need for antimicrobial use on farms (**3** pilot countries, **20** countries expressed their interest)
- **InFARM** — Supporting evidence-based policies via data generation & sharing on AMU in agrifood systems (**26** countries)
- Strengthening legislation **One Health Legislative Assessment Tool for AMR** — **25** countries
- Supporting NAPs implementation at country level – **AMR MPTF** – **16** country projects (**quadripartite collaboration**)

Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Pests and Diseases: Enhancing National Biosecurity through progressive control of priority TADs



Key areas of work:

- Strengthening national and global early warning systems
- Policies, strategies for high impact diseases
- National biosecurity pathways
- Science–research networks
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing
- Global and regional coordination for prevention and control

FAO's country support: FAO Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) and Pandemic Fund



- **Strengthening** Animal Health & One Health Systems and Capabilities **in 51 country ECTAD teams** through FAO Country Offices **in more than 130 countries**
- FAO's largest AH & OH programme directly strengthening capacity of FAO member countries with **multidisciplinary teams (400+ experts, in 51 countries)**
- FAO is an implementing Identity for the "Pandemic Fund"

Countries currently supported by FAO through ECTAD

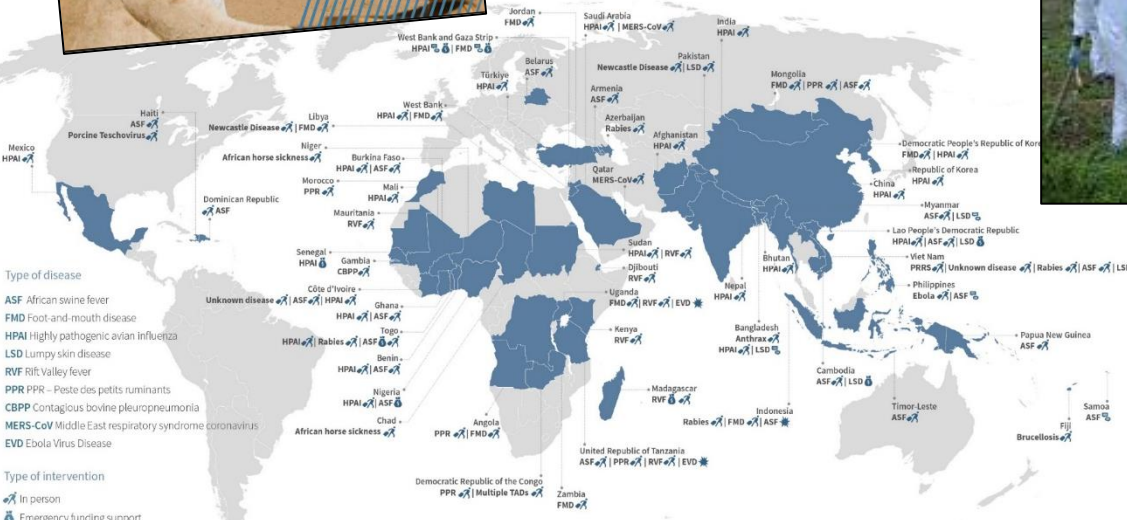


FAO's **Early Response** to support countries in emergencies

Emergency Management Center



- **62 countries** received emergency support
- Enhance country capacity to be **better prepared to respond** to animal health emergencies (Good Emergency Management Practice)
- 1,380 animal health specialists from **98 countries** trained in GEMP) - Support officials for preparedness for animal health emergencies and disasters

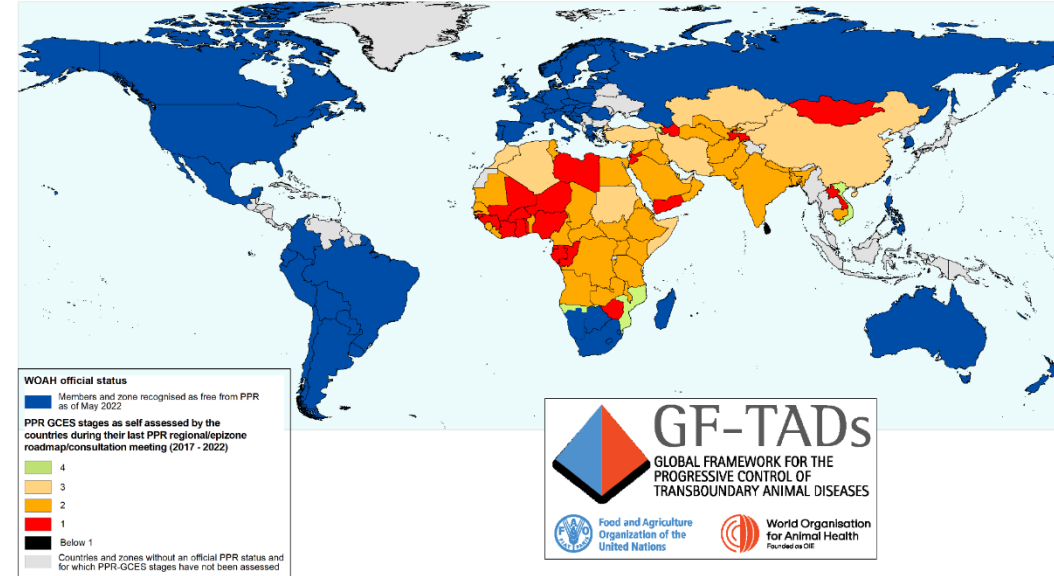


Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Global Eradication Programme

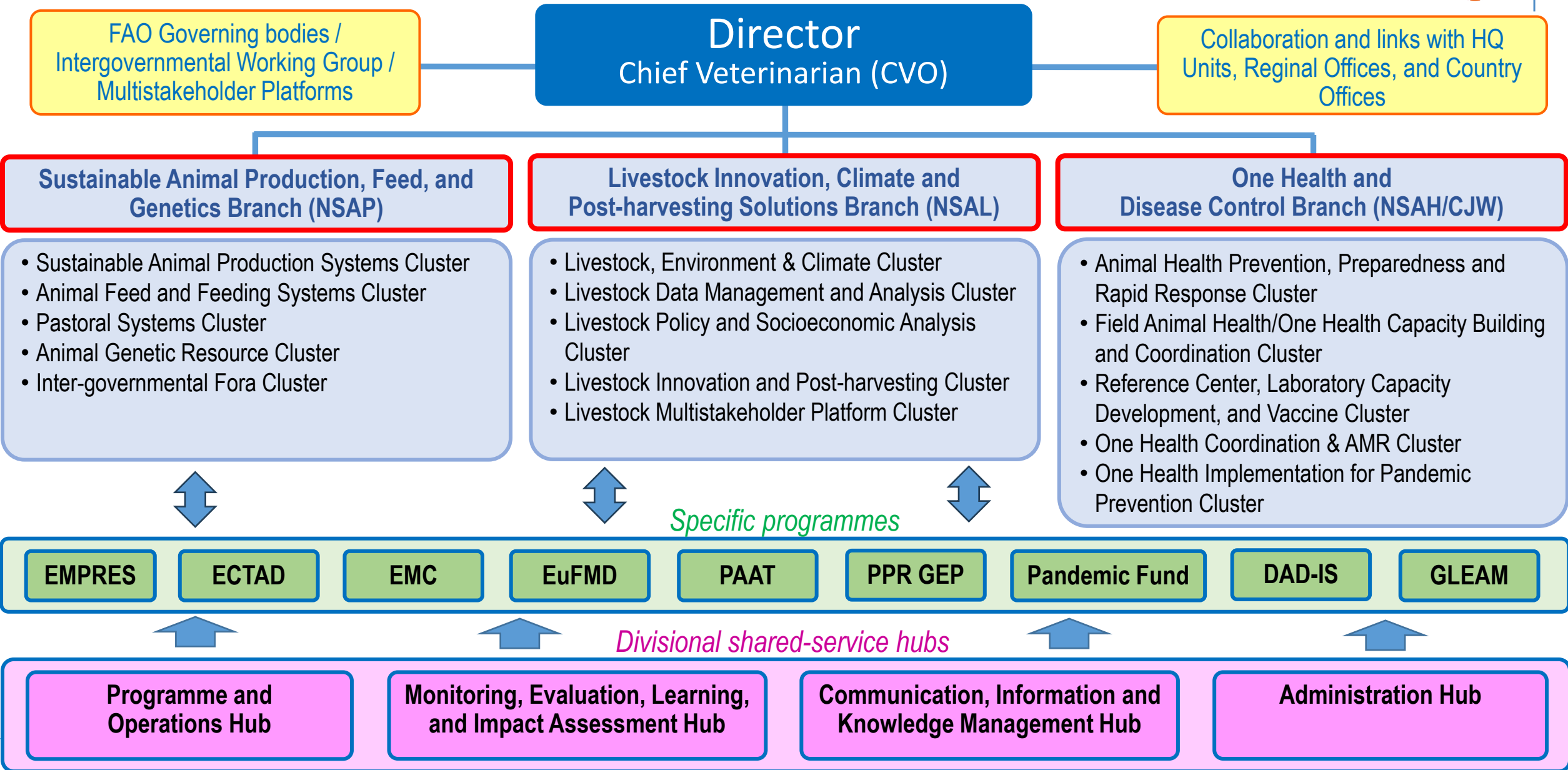
- **Eradicate PPR by 2030**
- Reduce the impact of high impact infectious diseases of Small Ruminants
- Improve livelihoods, food and nutritional security, wellbeing, and resilience of livestock-dependent communities, while protecting biodiversity.

Peste des petits ruminants global situation up to June 2022

WOAH official PPR free status and PPR Global Control and Eradication Strategy (GCES)



Reform of FAO Animal Production and Health Division (NSA)





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United Nations

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Thank you

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