



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-third Session
"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

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**PROPOSED DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND
NUTRITION, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF LIVESTOCK**

CFS POLICY CONVERGENCE PROCESS – RAPPORTEUR’S PROPOSAL OF 05/08/2016

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION, AND THE 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? They aim to strengthen the contribution of the livestock sector 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 Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The recommendations aim to complement and not restate recommendations and related guidance previously provided in other CFS products.

2. The Recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but many of the recommended actions can be undertaken and advocated for by other stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The recommendations included under sustainable agricultural development apply to livestock systems. The specific recommendations under livestock are addressing particular challenges for that sector.

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Sustainable Agriculture Development

I. FOSTER COHERENCE AND ELABORATE CONTEXT SPECIFIC PATHWAYS

- a) Strengthen coherence between sectoral policies and programs and integration of FSN into related policies, to improve the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems; (Rec2, 3, 5)
- b) Build on the guidance from existing initiatives and multi-stakeholder platforms and guidance which are dedicated to sustainable agricultural development and livestock specific issues¹; (Rec1,3)
- c) Elaborate context specific pathways towards sustainable agricultural development, building on the relative strengths of food systems, by improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience, and addressing inequalities; (1)
- d) Promote and increase public investment and financing overall that supports the quality of social and other services, particularly for the most vulnerable. (12)

II. ADDRESS HUMAN NEEDS

- a) Encourage the appropriate intake of animal source food for healthy diets and nutrition, avoiding overconsumption, and managing increasing demand by promoting more sustainable agricultural development; (Comments)
- b) 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; (5b)
- c) Ensure that the working and living conditions of workers at all stages of production, transformation and distribution, especially women and temporary and migrant workers, meet ILO conventions and are protected by domestic laws;(14, 4)

III. FOSTER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH

- a) Respect, protect and fulfill the rights of women, and ensure equal access to resources, land, credit, capacity building and education for women and foster women's equal participation in decision-making; (4)
- b) Attract youth, and develop their capacity, to be drivers of improvement in sustainable agriculture development. (Comments).

IV. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE NATURAL RESOURCE USE AND EFFICIENCY

- a) Promote models of production, including through the use of sustainable intensification, and agro-ecological and organic approaches, that preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services, minimize harmful environmental externalities, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions;(Comments)
- b) Protect native forests from deforestation caused by agricultural encroachment, and promote integrated forms of land and water use; (13)

¹ 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.

- c) Protect and use animal genetic resources, and consider access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture, in line with existing treaties and internationally agreed action plans; (Rec 7)
- d) Identify options for improving efficiency throughout food systems, while minimizing negative environmental impacts and excessive use of energy, water, nitrogen and other natural resources;(14)
- e) Reduce food loss and waste by supporting the improvement of infrastructure and cold chain development, and through the dissemination of best practices. (Comments)

V. 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; (11)
- b) Facilitate the adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change, with particular support for smallholders and pastoralists, and women's role in food systems;(Comments)
- c) Develop policies and tools and provide extension services and capacity building, to manage market risks and volatility; (Rec 6,)
- d) Improve disease surveillance in order to foster early-warning and early action. (8)

VI. PROMOTE INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ADDRESS DATA NEEDS

- a) Promote global collaboration for collection and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data, participatory and integrated research and knowledge transfer (9,), with specific efforts to address gender asymmetries and other areas lacking data and evidence such as grasslands (4);
- b) Support the protection and strengthening of traditional knowledge systems and valuing of experiential knowledge in research and development (Comments)
- c) Assess the use of digital technologies in addressing resource and climate constraints and accelerate their application for sustainable agricultural development; (Comments)

VII. IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- a) Improve biosecurity, particularly focusing on infectious diseases, zoonosis and responsible use of antimicrobials, by following One Health approaches, and securing access to veterinary services; (8, 14)
- b) Improve animal welfare delivering on the five freedoms², including through capacity building programs and investment.(8,14)

² Five Freedoms include 1) Freedom from hunger or thirst; 2) Freedom from discomfort; 3) Freedom from pain, injury or disease; 4) Freedom to express (most) normal behavior; 5) Freedom from fear and distress. See OIE Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare, <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-at-a-glance/>

VIII. PROMOTE GRAZING SYSTEMS³ FOR LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- a) Enhance the vital role of pastoral systems in poverty alleviation by reducing conflicts caused over resource use, enabling pastoralists' mobility, including transboundary passage, and through improving their market access, adaptive land management, and secured access to land, water and services;(11, 12)
- b) Enhance the role of commercial grazing system in the provision of ecosystem services, including biodiversity and water conservation, and reduce their contribution to climate change by improving natural resource management; (13)
- c) Restore degraded land and reduce deforestation by promoting sustainable grazing management, aiming at improved pasture productivity and carbon storage. (Comments)

IX. ENHANCE BIOPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN MIXED SYSTEMS³

- a) Strengthen integration of livestock with crops and forests at different scales, including on farm, across watersheds and regional areas to improve efficiency in natural resource use as well as improved landscape management and regional integration, and provide on-farm 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 bio-economy by increased use of by products, manure management and use for fertilization. (Comments)

X. ADDRESS EXTERNALITIES OF INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS³

- a) Enhance management of wastes and use of co and by-products to reduce pollution, competition with food and pressure on resources; (14)
- b) Ensure that working and living conditions meet national and international standards and reduce occupational hazards, especially at processing level.

³ Classification based on Seré & Steinfeld (1996) and Robinson et al. (2011)