

CSM Comments on Rapporteur's Proposal – September 07 – Suggested language revisions in yellow

#	Rapporteur's Proposal	CSM Comments and Proposals
	<p>1. The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the CFS High Level Panel of Expert's report on <i>Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock?</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Three important qualifications are missing from the chapeaux:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit mention of the centrality of smallholders as the primary contributors to food security and nutrition and the urgent need to counter their condition of insecurity and marginalization. The CSM proposes to insert the following sentence which uses agreed language approved within other CFS processes: "(...) Agenda for Sustainable Development. They also reaffirm the essential role of smallholders in ensuring food security and nutrition, by supplying 70% of overall food production. The (...)” • By livestock sector, the recommendations need to refer to the “livestock and ASF production sectors” to include the entire meat, dairy, leather and other livestock product supply chains, including transport, slaughterhouses, tanneries, processing and transformation plants and therefore address the FSN conditions of ASF workers; • Livestock should also refer to working animals and draught power, as many working animals facilitate food production, and ASF food production in particular, without being food production animals in themselves; • The CSM proposes to add the following footnote to clarify these last two points that qualify the understanding of what the livestock sector entails: “For the purpose of these recommendations, references to the livestock sector or livestock production systems refer to the entire livestock and animal-sourced food (ASF) production sector, including working animals and draught power that facilitate food production”; • The CSM appreciates the focus on public policies in the second paragraph and strongly supports its retention;
<p>Sustainable Agricultural Development</p>		
<p>The CSM would like to suggest the revision of the title and the inclusion of a short chapeaux that clearly contextualize sustainable agricultural development within FSN and the particular focus on livestock on this negotiation.</p>		

<p>1.</p>	<p>Foster Coherence and Elaborate Context Specific Pathways</p> <p>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; <i>(Rec2, 3, 5)</i></p> <p>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; <i>(Rec1,3)</i></p> <p>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; <i>(1)</i></p> <p>d) Promote and increase public investment and financing overall that supports the quality of social and other services, particularly for the most vulnerable. <i>(12)</i></p>	<p>Title: Suggested revision: “Foster Coherence with the progressive realization of the RtAF and FSN and (...)”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Title and sub-item a: Policies and programmes may be coherent among each other but still remain incoherent with human rights and FSN. It is essential to ensure the overall coherence of public policies and investments in the livestock sector with the imperatives of FSN, human rights and the RtAFN. Suggested revisions: “Strengthen coherence with and integration of FSN across and between sectoral policies and programs and integration of FSN into related policies, to advance the progressive realization of the RtAF and improve (...)” Sub-item b: It is impossible to provide blanket inclusion of every initiative without differentiation. Furthermore, all references to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL) and the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) should be removed, including those in footnotes. Suggested revisions: “Build on the guidance from existing intergovernmental initiatives and multi-stakeholder platforms and guidance which are dedicated to sustainable agricultural development and livestock specific issues”. Furthermore, note (1) should be deleted, unless all non-universal inter-governmental initiative are removed (LEAP, GASL, Feed Safety, etc.); Sub-item c: Suggested revisions: “(…) sustainable agricultural development, building on the relative strengths of food systems, including by improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience, and addressing inequalities”. The focus on resource efficiency is highly problematic as it further promotes “productivism” rather than a comprehensive/holistic understanding of “resources”; Sub-item d: Need to strengthen focus on smallholders. Suggested revisions: “(…) particularly for smallholders, as primary contributors to food security, and the most vulnerable”; One sub-item should promote coherence between policies and programmes related to livestock and the tenure of land and water resources tenure in accordance to VGGT and fully respecting FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent). The CSM proposes to
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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.

		<p>move a revised sub-item 5.a to this recommendation as a new sub-item e, as respecting VGGT is more about policy coherence than ‘resilience’. Suggested revisions: “Promote coherence between policies and programmes related to livestock and the tenure of land, fisheries and forests in accordance with the VGGT, and particularly the principle on free, prior and informed consent under the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples”;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the re-inclusion of trade related recommendations be proposed, the CSM recommends to undertake assessments of the impact of trade and investment regimes on FSN and the RTF, including relevant sections on livestock, ASF production and feed;
<p>2.</p>	<p>Address Human Needs</p> <p>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; <i>(Comments)</i></p> <p>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; <i>(5b)</i></p> <p>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;<i>(14, 4)</i></p>	<p>Title: Suggested revision: “Promote balanced, diversified and health diets and decent working conditions”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item a: The recommendations should avoid to refer explicitly or implicitly to productionist assumptions and projections which remains debateable. Public policy can and must bend current trajectories down to sustainable levels. The current reference to “increasing demand” needs to be reframed by contextualizing ASF consumption within the ICN2 framework and the contraction-convergence approach exposed by the HLPE report. Suggested revisions: “(…) nutrition, respecting traditional diets, where appropriate, and avoiding overconsumption, and managing increasing demand (…)”. The CSM would like strongly support retention of the reference to avoiding overconsumption; • Sub-item b: The current formulation is acceptable to CSM. Should it be necessary, the following revision could be introduced: “(…) appropriate to respond to the different risks of different (…)”; • Sub-item c: Suggested revision: “(…) migrant workers, meet comply with ILO (…)”; • A new sub-item is proposed to address occupational hazard: “Provide support for research and sharing of best management practices for reducing and eliminating antibiotic zoonotic pathogens as occupational hazards for workers in animal raising, slaughtering and processing, and then adequately fund training for workers to implement these practises as part of an ongoing national occupational safety and health and public health programme”;

<p>3.</p>	<p>Foster equality and empowerment for women and youth</p> <p>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)</p> <p>b) Attract youth, and develop their capacity, to be drivers of improvement in sustainable agriculture development. (Comments).</p>	<p>Title: The CSM supports the current title and would like it to be retained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item a: The CSM welcomes the explicit reference to women’s rights and would strongly support its retention. However, equal access requires affirmative action to ensure equitable outcomes. Suggested revisions based on HLPE recommendations: “(...) rights of women, and adopt and ensure implementation of legislation and policies that ensure equal access to and control of land and resources, at the community and household levels, land, credit, capacity building and education for women and foster women’s equal participation in decision-making”; • The revisions suggested above would need to be integrated by a new sub-item, based on HLPE recommendations: “Ensure that women, in particular smallholders, have access to education, employment and capacity building, social protection, credit and specific financial products that help prevent indebtedness, in order to facilitate the diversification of their economic activities”; • Sub-item b: Suggested replacement of the current proposal with the following one: “Ensure youth access to resources, land, credit and subsidies by promoting public policies and addressing capacity building and local traditional knowledge-based education programmes, with the aim to strengthen the development of production systems able to guarantee FSN”;
<p>4.</p>	<p>Protect the environment and promote natural resource use and efficiency</p> <p>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)</p> <p>b) Protect native forests from deforestation caused by agricultural encroachment, and promote integrated forms of land and water use; (13)</p> <p>c) Protect and use animal genetic resources, and consider access and benefit-sharing for genetic resources for</p>	<p>Title: Suggested revision: Protect the environmental and natural resources to promote FSN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item a: Suggested revisions: “Promote food production systems models of production, including through the use of sustainable intensification, and agro-ecological and organic approaches, that actively protect and restore preserve biodiversity and enhance the regeneration of ecosystems services, and promote productive transitions that reduce and minimize harmful environmental impacts externalities, and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change”. The following is the clean proposed text: “Promote food production systems, including agro-ecological and organic approaches, that actively protect and restore biodiversity and enhance the regeneration of ecosystems, and promote productive transitions that reduce and minimize harmful environmental impacts and mitigate and adapt to climate change”;

	<p>food and agriculture, in line with existing treaties and internationally agreed action plans; <i>(Rec 7)</i></p> <p>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;<i>(14)</i></p> <p>e) Reduce food loss and waste by supporting the improvement of infrastructure and cold chain development, and through the dissemination of best practices. <i>(Comments)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item b: Deletion of final part: “(...) and promote integrated forms of land and water use”; • Sub-item c: Suggested revisions: “(...) genetic resources, and consider access and benefit sharing for genetic resources for food and agriculture, in line (...)”; • The CSM proposes to reinstate edited versions of previous proposals by the HLPE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and support the recognition and protection of smallholders and indigenous peoples’ livestock genetic resources as well as the associated knowledge of those resources, provision of public breeding and public support for indigenous, pastoral and smallholder breeding initiatives - Recognize and protect the rights of smallholders and indigenous peoples to determine access to their livestock genetic resources including their right to determine who should have access to them and to a fair and equitable share of the benefits that arise from their non-exclusive use. • Sub-item e: Suggested revisions: “(...) infrastructure and cold chain development, particularly to support smallholders and pastoralists and through the dissemination of best practices, considering the most locally-appropriate technologies”;
<p>5.</p>	<p>Enhance resilience against risks and variability</p> <p>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; <i>(11)</i></p> <p>b) Facilitate the adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change, with particular support for smallholders and pastoralists, and women’s role in food systems;<i>(Comments)</i></p> <p>c) Develop policies and tools and provide extension services and capacity building, to manage market risks and volatility; <i>(Rec 6,)</i></p> <p>d) Improve disease surveillance in order to foster early-warning and early action. <i>(8)</i></p>	<p>Title: The CSM supports the current title</p> <p>Sub-item a: The CSM proposes include a revised version of this item in recommendation 1 in order to ensure overall coherence of sectoral policies with VGGT. This sub-item does not fit the resilience recommendation;</p> <p>Sub-item c: The CSM proposes to substitute this sub-item by building on the initial HLPE recommendations: “Develop policies and tools to limit and manage excessive price volatility, including through the use of grain and hay strategic reserves and other public policy instruments. In particular, these tools should address the risks posed by import surges and volatility in feed markets, and the specific vulnerabilities of smallholders”;</p> <p>Sub-item d: Suggested revisions: “Improve disease control and prevention, including for zoonoses which are public and occupational health risks, by also valuing locally-adapted genetic resources and promoting participatory disease surveillance, in order to foster early-warning and early action”;</p>

6.	<p>Promote innovation, research and development, and address data needs</p> <p>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)</p> <p>b) Support the protection and strengthening of traditional knowledge systems and valuing of experiential knowledge in research and development (Comments)</p> <p>c) Assess the use of digital technologies in addressing resource and climate constraints and accelerate their application for sustainable agricultural development; (Comments)</p>	<p>Title: Suggested revision: Promote innovation, research and development for FSN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item b: CSM strongly supports the retention of the current proposal; • Sub-item c: Suggested revision: “(...) climate constraints and accelerate their possible application (...)” • The CSM proposes to reinstate an edited version of a previous proposal by the HLPE: “Integrate a participatory approach when designing an agenda and allocating resources for R&D”;
<p>Livestock Production Systems</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSM proposes to include a short chapeaux to the productive systems to introduce them and expose the interplays and tensions from their interaction. Indeed, the currently massive use of agricultural land (80 percent, as stated by the HLPE report) by the livestock sector means that any land intensity increase by one of the systems almost automatically involves a negative impact on the land intensity of the others. It is therefore essential to address the tensions between the various systems and reaffirm the need for public policies and investments that strengthen smallholders and their markets, given their role as the primary contributors to sustainable livelihoods and food security, biodiversity protection and ecosystem renewal; • The CSM proposes to re-instate the HLPE classification of productive systems. The proposed categorization is based on the feed transition of animals and is inappropriate for the purpose of this negotiation as it combines actors that require profoundly different policy focus (i.e. pastoralists and large extensive ranching). 		
7.	<p>Improve animal health and welfare</p> <p>a. Improve biosecurity, particularly focusing on infectious diseases, zoonosis and responsible use of</p>	<p>Title: The CSM supports the current title and would like it to be retained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item a: Suggested revisions: “Improve biosecurity, particularly focusing on Collaborate on tackling the root causes of infectious diseases, including zoonoses, and responsible use of antimicrobials, by following One Health approaches and

<p>antimicrobials, by following One Health approaches, and securing access to veterinary services; (8, 14)</p> <p>b. Improve animal welfare delivering on the five freedoms², including through capacity building programs and investment. (8,14)</p>	<p>securing access to veterinary and extension services adapted to the circumstances of the various production systems";</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A separate sub-item should be inserted to strengthen the current reference to antimicrobial resistance, which is one of the major public health challenges in both developed and developing countries. Suggested text: "Implement the Global Plan of Action on antimicrobial resistance and strengthen the WHO-FAO-OIE collaboration on AMR to eliminate routine use and reduce prophylactic use of antimicrobials"; • Sub-item b: Suggested revisions: "(...) capacity building programmes and investment, and establishing and enforcing robust standards building upon the OIE standards and other initiatives exceeding these". In order to ensure adherence of the actual OIE language, the note (2) should also be revised as follows: "Five Freedoms include: freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from fear and distress; freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and disease; and freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour";
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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/>

<p>8.</p>	<p>Promote grazing systems³ for livelihoods and sustainable resource management</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>c. Restore degraded land and reduce deforestation by promoting sustainable grazing management, aiming at improved pasture productivity and carbon storage. (Comments)</p>	<p>The CSM proposal to re-instate the HLPE classification of productive system implies two split this recommendation into two ones.</p> <p>Title of the first new recommendation: Protect and support pastoral systems for FSN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item a: Protect and value All previous recommendations on pastoral systems have been reduced to this one. Also, the vital role of pastoral systems appears to only relate to poverty alleviation, rather than recognise their traditional knowledge and ways of life and role in supporting the ecology/environment in the continued reproduction cycle of nature and the improvement of soil health. Suggested revisions: “Enhance the vital role of pastoral systems in poverty alleviation <u>Protect and value the essential functions of pastoral systems, including hunter-gatherers</u>, 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”; • The CSM proposes to re-include the following edited versions of some of HLPE recommendations related to pastoral systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the role of pastoralist organizations, particularly those with agroecological focus, in adaptive land management and governance in order to strengthen pastoral systems and households, in particular with respect to climate change, conflicts and protracted crises, as well as price volatility; - Strengthen public policies and investments for the provision of basic services adapted to the needs and ways of life of pastoralists, including culturally appropriate education, health, communication, drinking water and sanitation services, locally-adapted energy systems, veterinary services, and access to open public markets; - Strengthening security, tenure and title of customary lands, property rights and governance of grazing resources building on CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, and other relevant instruments in the international legal framework; • Sub-item b and c will be integrated in the next recommendation on commercial grazing systems;
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		<p>Title of the second new recommendation: <u>Promote the sustainability of grazing systems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two new sub-items are proposed to replace current sub-items 8.b and 8.c: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Support the role of grazing systems to improve soil health, biodiversity and water conservation and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation; b) Restore degraded land and stop deforestation by promoting sustainable grazing management to improve natural resource management, including soil health and climate resilience;
9.	<p>Enhance biophysical and economic integration in mixed systems³</p> <p>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⁾</p> <p>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⁾</p> <p>c. Enhance integration of livestock in the bio-economy by increased use of by products, manure management and use for fertilization. <i>(Comments)</i></p>	<p>New Suggested Title: <u>Recognize and support mixed farming systems, particularly smallholders, for FSN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-item a: Suggested revisions: “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 draught power and use of manure as fertilizer”; Sub-item b: Suggested revisions: “Improve economic integration especially Leverage the potential of livestock as a means for sustainable livelihoods for smallholders through collective organizations and actions, investing in infrastructure, and facilitating their access to fair markets, prioritizing fair access and implementing measures to manage risks and address obstacles”; Sub-item c: Suggested revisions: “Enhance integration of livestock in the biological cycles bio-economy by increased use of by products, manure management and its use for fertilization”; A new sub-item should be included as follows: “Establish public policies and investments to protect the smallholder mixed farming systems from the negative interlinkages with the other productive systems”; A new sub-item should be included as follows: “Establish credible competition regulation authorities, which reduce market concentration and dominant buyer power, with a view to protecting smallholders”;

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

<p>10.</p>	<p>Address externalities of industrial systems³</p> <p>a. Enhance management of wastes and use of co and by-products to reduce pollution, competition with food and pressure on resources; (14)</p> <p>b. Ensure that working and living conditions meet national and international standards and reduce occupational hazards, especially at processing level. (14)</p>	<p>Title: Suggested revision: Address impacts and externalities of industrial systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-item b: The CSM strongly supports the current formulation • The CSM proposed to delete sub-item a and replace by re-including the following edited versions of some of HLPE recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improve regulation of industrial livestock farming, including by undertaking assessment along the complete food chain to identify options for minimizing and reducing negative environmental impacts and reducing pressure on natural resources; c) Curtail market concentration leading to dominant buyer power and unfair trading practices in supply chains with effective anti-trust regulations that fully protect farmers' and workers' right to decent livelihoods, including their right to adequate food; d) Reduce the use of feedgrains, in competition with food, and reduce pressure on other natural resources; e) Support and improve animal health and welfare by promoting good practices including transitioning away from extreme confinement and promoting the use of naturally-robust breeds; f) Promote policies and practices to ensure that the industrial system does not negatively affect other production systems, harm livelihoods and hinder the progressive realization of the Right to adequate Food.
<p>A new closing section should be included to address follow-up mechanisms, including a plenary discussion (in 3-5 years) to review the use and application of these recommendations.</p>		