

First session of the COAG's Sub-Committee on Livestock

Written Correspondence Procedure – inputs from Members – original language and English

Agenda item 4.2: Holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector

Member	Comments Original language	Comments English
<p>Mali</p> <p>Tuesday, March 8, 2022, 2:41 PM</p>	<p>Nous remercions la FAO pour ces rapports sur le secteur de l'élevage qui est très illustratif. Le Mali reconnaît les multiples liens entre les systèmes de production animale, les chaînes de valeur et les systèmes agroalimentaires plus large et recommande à la Fao de renforcer son soutien aux membres pour la collecte, la diffusion et l'utilisation des données relatives au bétail, afin d'améliorer la formulation des politiques et des investissements. C'est ainsi que le Mali souhaiterait plus de reconnaissance, de collecte de données probantes sur l'élevage transhumant (Extensif) qui est l'essentiel du mode d'élevage dans le Sahel et le Sahara.</p> <p>L'élevage transhumant dans le sahel et le Sahara est un mode de vie.</p> <p>La transhumance constitue la réponse des éleveurs face à la variabilité des ressources fourragères et de l'eau au Sahel. C'est un mode de gestion pratiqué depuis des millénaires, adapté à l'écologie précaire et bien maîtrisé par les acteurs. En effet, en saison sèche, les animaux se regroupent dans des zones écologiques propices par la disponibilité du fourrage, pour la nourriture et d'eau pour l'abreuvement, appelées zones de concentration. On ne transhume pas au hasard. Chaque clan, chaque tribu, chaque famille de pasteurs a transmis à ses descendants des récits d'itinéraires comprenant les lieux d'abreuvement (mares, marigots et puits) des pâturages (herbacés ou aériens), des cures salées et des marchés. Dans la mémoire collective, les biens naturels (herbe et eau) sont gratuits et individuellement accessibles avec cependant des règles et des pratiques à observer. Aussi, de liens complexes s'établissent avec les sédentaires. Ceci est un héritage culturel, socio-économique, environnemental, qu'il faut nécessairement préserver pour la postérité.</p>	<p>We thank FAO for the livestock sector reports which are very explanatory. Mali recognises the multiple linkages between livestock production systems, value chains and broader agrifood systems and recommends that FAO strengthen its support to members in the collection, dissemination and use of livestock data to improve policy development and investment. Thus, Mali would like to see more recognition and collection of evidence on the transhumant (extensive) pastoral system, which is the main livestock husbandry system in the Sahel and Sahara.</p> <p>The transhumant pastoral system in the Sahel and Sahara is a way of life.</p> <p>Transhumance is the response of livestock keepers to the variability of fodder and water resources in the Sahel. This herd management approach has been practiced for thousands of years, has adapted to the precarious ecology and is well mastered by the stakeholders. In fact, during the dry season, animals gather in ecologically favourable areas where both fodder and water are available for feeding and drinking. These areas are called concentration areas. Transhumance is not random. Each clan, tribe and pastoralist family has passed on to its descendants accounts of livestock mobility routes including watering places (ponds, marigots and wells), pastures (herbaceous or shrubby), salt cures and markets. In the collective memory, natural resources (grass and water) are free and individually accessible, but with rules and practices to be followed. Also, complex inter-relationships are defined with the sedentary population. This is a cultural, socio-economic and environmental heritage that must be preserved for posterity.</p>

	<p>Au Sahel, la transhumance est un vaste mouvement du Nord vers le Sud (pendant les longs mois de la saison sèche) et du Sud vers le Nord dès le début de la saison des pluies. Les pistes sont des réseaux complexes qui maillent le Sahel avec des voies principales qui sont empruntées par les différents groupes ethniques. La progression des hommes et des animaux est liée à la disponibilité des pâturages et de l'eau.</p> <p>En effet, dès la fin de la saison des pluies et le tarissement des mares, les animaux et les hommes descendent vers la zone du fleuve et vers les mares intérieures. La gestion de l'espace constitue une source d'économie pour les communautés locales : les communautés d'éleveurs et même les autres catégories professionnelles.</p> <p>La transhumance permet une bonne exploitation de la production primaire des pâturages et des ressources pastorales. Les groupes pastoraux sont tributaires des ressources naturelles pour satisfaire leurs besoins fondamentaux. Le système pastoral représente aussi un atout principal qui permet d'exploiter de manière rentable de vaste superficie que représente le Sahel et le Sahara.</p> <p>Il faut aussi noter que l'élevage extensif mal encadré (parcours et couloirs de transhumance mal gérés) peut engendrer des conflits. Aujourd'hui, chaque départ ou chaque retour de transhumants est source de préoccupations à cause de la prédominance croissante des dynamiques conflictuelles (liées à des causes internes et externes) sur les solidarités que garantissaient les alliances, l'extraterritorialité, la coopération dans la gestion de l'espace.</p>	<p>In the Sahel, transhumance is a vast movement from north to south (during the months of the dry season) and from south to north at the beginning of the rainy season. The passage ways are complex networks that criss-cross the Sahel with main routes used by different ethnic groups. The progress of people and animals is linked to the availability of pasture and water.</p> <p>Indeed, as soon as the rainy season ends and the ponds dry up, animals and people move down to the river area and to the inland ponds. The landscape management is a source of income for the local communities: the livestock keepers and even other professional categories.</p> <p>Transhumance provides effective means of valorizing pastures and pastoral resources. Pastoralists rely on natural resources. The pastoral system is also a major asset that allows the profitable exploitation of the rangeland of the Sahel and Sahara.</p> <p>It should also be noted that poorly managed extensive livestock production systems (rangelands and transhumance grazing itineraries) can lead to conflicts. Today, each departure or return of transhumant herders is a concern because of the increasing predominance of conflictual dynamics (linked to internal and external causes) over the solidarity guaranteed by alliances, extraterritoriality and cooperation in the management of space.</p>
<p>Peru Tuesday, March 8 2022, 9:51 PM</p>	<p>En el Perú, el PBI agropecuario representa el 6.4% del PBI nacional¹, sin embargo, es el sector que representa al 24% de la Población Económicamente Activa (PEA) del país.</p> <p>En cuanto al subsector pecuario, éste representa el 38% del Valor Bruto de la producción agropecuaria (VBPA). De acuerdo al IV CENAGRO, se estima que en el país se cuentan con alrededor de 1.8 millones de productores ganaderos, la mayoría de ellos (90%) se ubican dentro de la agricultura familiar.</p>	<p>In Peru, the agricultural GDP represents 6.4% of the national GDP¹, however, it is the sector that represents 24% of the Economically Active Population (EAP) of the country.</p> <p>The livestock subsector represents 38% of the Gross Value of Agricultural Production (VBPA). According to the IV CENAGRO, it is estimated that there are around 1.8 million livestock producers in the country, most of them (90%) are family farmers.</p>

¹ INEI. BCRP (2021) <https://www.bcrp.gob.pe/docs/Publicaciones/Notas-Estudios/2021/nota-de-estudios-21-2021.pdf>

<p>En cuanto al tema de salud, es importante señalar que, en el año 2020, la desnutrición crónica afectó en el área urbana, al 7,2% de las niñas y niños menores de cinco años de edad, mientras que en el área rural fue el 24,7%. En tanto, la prevalencia de anemia a nivel nacional en los niños entre 6 a 35 meses fue del 40%, observándose que la prevalencia de la anemia fue mayor en la Sierra (48,6%) y la Selva (46,3%), en comparación con la Costa (33,5%)².</p> <p>Por otro lado, durante el período 2009-2011, los productos de origen animal en la dieta peruana representaron el 15,4% de la disponibilidad total; con predominancia de los lácteos y las carnes. Además, durante este mismo periodo, se observó que el 28% de la población nacional no satisfizo sus necesidades energéticas diarias, hallándose en estado de subnutrición³. Durante la pandemia del COVID-19, el INEI reportó que el 14% de hogares en el país, presentan dificultades para acceder a alimentos proteicos: carnes, pescado, huevos (mayo 2020), por carencia de medios económicos (Lima Metropolitana y Callao)⁴; reportando además que, la pobreza monetaria se incrementó de 20.2% de la población en 2019 a 30.1% en 2020. Según ámbitos geográficos, la pobreza afectó al 45,7% de la población del área rural y al 26,0% del área urbana. En el caso de la pobreza extrema, esta se incrementó de 2.9% en 2019 a 5.1% en 2020⁵.</p> <p>En la actualidad, las familias rurales pobres poseen animales incluyendo vacas, caballos, ovejas, llamas, alpacas, cerdos, pollos y cuyes, entre otros. La importancia de estas especies varía dependiendo de los pisos altitudinales. El ganado es visto como una fuente de alimento (provee proteína para dietas humanas), ingresos, empleo, generación abono orgánico para los cultivos, y transporte⁶.</p> <p>De acuerdo al IV CENAGRO (2012) alrededor del 70% y el 100% de la población de vacunos y camélidos se ubica por encima de los 2500 y</p>	<p>In terms of health, it is important to note that, in 2020, chronic malnutrition affected 7.2% of children under five years of age in urban areas, while in rural areas it was 24.7%. Meanwhile, the prevalence of anemia at the national level in children between 6 and 35 months was 40%, with a higher prevalence in the highlands (48.6%) and jungle (46.3%), compared to the coast (33.5%)².</p> <p>On the other hand, during the 2009-2011 period, animal products in the Peruvian diet represented 15.4% of total availability; with a predominance of dairy products and meat. In addition, during this same period, it was observed that 28% of the national population did not meet their daily energy needs, being undernourished³. During the COVID-19 pandemic, INEI reported that 14% of households in the country, present difficulties in accessing protein foods: meats, fish, eggs (May 2020), due to lack of economic resources (Metropolitan Lima and Callao)⁴; also reporting that, monetary poverty increased from 20.2% of the population in 2019 to 30.1% in 2020. According to geographical area, poverty affected 45.7% of the population in rural areas and 26.0% in urban areas. In the case of extreme poverty, it increased from 2.9% in 2019 to 5.1% in 2020⁵.</p> <p>Currently, poor rural families own animals including cows, horses, sheep, llamas, alpacas, pigs, chickens and guinea pigs, among others. The importance of these species varies depending on altitude. Livestock are seen as a source of food (providing protein for human diets), income, employment, generating organic fertilizer for crops, and transportation⁶.</p> <p>According to the IV CENAGRO (2012) about 70% and 100% of the cattle and camelid populations are located above 2500 and</p>
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² INEI.2020. Perú indicadores de Resultados de los programas presupuestales 2015-2020. Encuesta demográfica y de salud familiar. Disponible en: https://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/endes/2020/ppr/Indicadores_de_Resultados_de_los_Programas_Presupuestales_ENDES_2020.pdf

³ Velásquez-Quispe L., Ortiz-Meza C., Calizaya-Mamani U., Zapana-Calderón A., Chire-Fajardo G. 2021. Energética nutricional en tiempos de pos COVID-19 en el Perú. Universidad Tecnológica Equinoccial Enfoque UTE, vol. 12, núm. 4, pp. 1-28, 2021.

⁴ INEI. Principales efectos del COVID-19 en los hogares de Lima Metropolitana y Callao. Encuesta sobre el efecto del COVID-19 en los hogares de Lima Metropolitana y Callao. 5-7 mayo 2020.

⁵ INEI.2021. Nota de prensa. Disponible en: <https://www.inei.gob.pe/prensa/noticias/pobreza-monetaria-alcanzo-al-301-de-la-poblacion-del-pais-durante-el-ano-2020-12875/>

⁶ Paredes, R., Escobar-Mamani, F. 2018. El rol de la ganadería y la pobreza en el área rural de Puno. Rev. investig. Altoandin. vol.20 no.1 Puno ene./mar. 2018

<p>3500 msnm, respectivamente, y dependen principalmente de los recursos forrajeros nativos, como los pastos naturales. En la región andina, los camélidos domésticos (llama y alpaca) constituyen una fuente muy importante de abastecimiento de proteínas para las comunidades altoandinas. La carne se consume fresca, pero también se almacena en forma de charqui o carne seca para las épocas de escasez. En este sentido, la ganadería es una de las actividades que juega un rol importante en las diversas estrategias de supervivencia de la población en el área rural; sin embargo, es vulnerable a los efectos negativos del cambio climático como periodos prolongados de sequía, volviéndola más vulnerable en algunas zonas del país.</p> <p>En cuanto al aspecto ambiental, de acuerdo al INGEI 2016, la principal fuente de emisión del sector agricultura, es la subcategoría fermentación entérica con 11,462.85 GgCO₂eq representando un 44.24%⁷. Debido a ello, nuestro país ha priorizado al sub sector pecuario en 3 de las 6 medidas de mitigación al cambio climático⁸, siendo consecuente con los compromisos asumidos en la Convención Marco de Paris. Es así como durante el período 2017-2021, el MIDAGRI ha impulsado la siembra de pastos cultivados a nivel nacional, con el propósito de mejorar la cantidad y calidad de los recursos forrajeros utilizados en la alimentación animal, así como la promoción para la implementación de sistemas silvopastoriles, las buenas prácticas ganaderas (pastoreo rotacional, uso de cercos, etc.), cuya finalidad es realizar un manejo sostenible de los recursos naturales, a través de sistemas productivos sostenibles, buscando mejorar la calidad de vida del productor ganadero.</p> <p>En tal sentido, estamos de acuerdo en que las políticas ganaderas se basen en datos científicos y objetivos y que, al mismo tiempo, sean específicas de cada contexto, recomendase además considerar un enfoque intercultural en el diseño de las políticas e instrumentos de gestión que contribuyan con la implementación de prácticas sostenibles en los sistemas productivos ganaderos. Así mismo, consideramos importante el apoyo técnico que facilitar la recopilación de datos y estadísticas sobre el sector ganadero es primordial para el desarrollo de estrategias de intervención, a fin de garantizar un enfoque multidimensional.</p>	<p>3500 m a.s.l., respectively, and depend mainly on native forage resources, such as natural grasses. In the Andean region, domestic camelids (llama and alpaca) are a very important source of protein supply for high Andean communities. The meat is consumed fresh, but it is also stored in the form of charqui or dried meat for times of scarcity.</p> <p>Livestock production is one of the activities that plays an important role in the various survival strategies of the rural population; however, it is vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change, such as prolonged periods of drought, making it more vulnerable in some areas of the country.</p> <p>Regarding the environmental aspect, according to INGEI 2016, the main source of emissions in the agriculture sector is the enteric fermentation subcategory with 11,462.85 GgCO₂eq representing 44.24%⁷. Due to this, our country has prioritized the livestock sub-sector in 3 of the 6 climate change mitigation measures⁸, being consistent with the commitments made in the Paris Framework Convention. Thus, during the period 2017-2021, MIDAGRI has promoted the planting of cultivated pastures nationwide, in order to improve the quantity and quality of forage resources used in animal feed, as well as the promotion for the implementation of silvopastoral systems, good livestock practices (rotational grazing, use of fences, etc.), whose purpose is to carry out a sustainable management of natural resources, through sustainable production systems, aiming to improve the quality of life of the livestock producer.</p> <p>In this sense, we agree that livestock policies should be based on scientific and objective data and, at the same time, be specific to each context, and we also recommend considering an intercultural approach in the design of policies and management instruments that contribute to the implementation of sustainable practices in livestock production systems. We also consider that technical support to facilitate the collection of data and statistics on the livestock sector is essential for the development of intervention strategies, in order to ensure a multidimensional approach.</p>
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⁷ INGEI, 2016. https://infocarbono.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/INGEI_2016_Junio-2021_Final.pdf

⁸ Las medidas de mitigación al cambio climático que involucran al sub-sector pecuario son: Manejo de los sistemas de producción pecuarios en pastos naturales altoandinos, Manejo de los sistemas de producción pecuarios en pastos cultivados de sierra e Implementación de técnicas de manejo de pastos a través de sistemas silvopastoriles en selva. Disponible en: <https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/documentos/catalogo-medidas-mitigacion>

Brazil agrees with the idea presented in the document, which stated "the livestock sector has direct and indirect relevance to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular those focusing on poverty, hunger, health, gender equality, economic growth, climate action, biodiversity and land use". The Executive Summary also explained that the document "focuses on the type of data and information required for holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector." Brazil considers that a "science-based" component is fundamental in any FAO document, as mentioned in other parts of the document.

The Delegation of Brazil noted that the document presents five distinct sessions, but none of them makes any difference to very important issues to developing countries, namely: (i) distortions in agriculture trade flows arising from non-tariff barriers and subsidies to production in developed countries and (ii) the lack of funding and technology transfer.

It is noted that section IV, "environment and climate", has dedicated 9 (nine) paragraphs to this important topic. The Brazilian Delegation regrets, however, that none of those paragraphs overlooks the responsibility of developed countries on the status of global greenhouse gas emissions. This alarming state of affairs predominantly derives from historic patterns of use and exploitation of fossil fuels. By withholding this aspect, the document attributes a disproportionate responsibility to agriculture on the climate crisis. The text also fails to mention the relevant principles and commitments included in major environment and climate change declarations and agreements. It is intriguing that the document does not say a word about the utmost importance of the principle of "common, but differentiated responsibilities", neglecting any reference to the needs of developing countries and the provision of means of implementation. It is never late to recall target 13.a of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which specifies the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 to support developing countries in their climate actions.

<p>European Union and its 27 Member States</p> <p>Wednesday, March 9, 2022, 6:32 PM</p>	<p>Key messages</p> <p>Welcome the holistic approach to livestock systems, which identifies synergies and manages risks and benefits, for evidence-based reporting and informed policy decisions.</p> <p>Request to take into account territorial specificities and context diversity when analysing data and reporting on the different livestock systems and their sustainability.</p> <p>Acknowledge the role of sustainable livestock systems in climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as its multiple positive contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Recommend FAO to strengthen its technical support to members in the collection of data and statistics on the livestock sector, taking into account its contribution to the broader agriculture and food systems.</p> <p>Highlight the central role of partnerships between international organisations, governments, the private sector, civil society, and science and research institutions in ensuring the proper, fair and transparent use of evidence for reporting and policy making.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>We welcome the need expressed in the document for a holistic systems and evidence-based approach to livestock systems, to identify synergies and manage risks and benefits, planning, monitoring and reporting, as the bases for informed policy decisions and the transition to sustainable livestock systems that contribute to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>We recognize the multiple positive contributions that the sustainable livestock sector makes to food security and nutrition, health, farmers' livelihoods and incomes. At the same time, minimising negative externalities of the sector is key to the transition to sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems, while taking into account the three dimensions of sustainability on an equal footing.</p> <p>To be able to make informed, science and evidence based decisions, territorial specificities and context diversity have to be taken into account, including differences in production, traditions, and socioeconomic and agro-ecological conditions. There is no "one size</p>	
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	<p>fits all” solution. In addition, each livestock production system, whatever its pattern and context, must contribute to improving sustainability.</p> <p>As regards climate change adaptation, mitigation and prevention, we acknowledge the key role of sustainable livestock systems. Special attention should be given to the vulnerability of small-scale livestock producers, indigenous peoples and pastoralists to climate and weather extremes.</p> <p>The EU is committed to reduce the environmental and climate impact of animal production and to support the ongoing transition towards more sustainable livestock systems through its Common Agricultural Policy, the EU’s Green Deal, the Farm to Fork Strategy and the Fit-for-55 package. We stand ready to share our expertise and experience in this regard. We welcome the technical support that FAO provides to its Members for the collection of data and statistics on the livestock sector. We would like to highlight in this context the role of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge when assessing, collecting and sharing data for reporting on livestock systems and their development.</p> <p>Finally, we highlight the central role of partnerships between international organisations, governments, the private sector, civil society, and science and research institutions in ensuring the proper, fair and transparent use of evidence for reporting and policy making.</p>	
<p>United States of America Wednesday, March 9, 2022, 10:34 PM</p>	<p>The United States thanks FAO for providing us with information on holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector. We believe that the linkages shown between livestock and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) validates the decision to create the Sub-Committee on Livestock. We emphasize in particular the connection between livestock production and SDG 2.</p> <p>In supporting sustainable livestock production and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, we encourage FAO to consider a variety of agricultural approaches including feed management practices, waste treatments, intensification, and improved genetics.</p> <p>We appreciate the data provided on the limited amount of climate related funding dedicated to the livestock sector and note that this sector would benefit from increased climate resource mobilization. We also note the relevance of the Global Methane Pledge to reducing</p>	

	<p>methane emissions and encourage countries to consider joining and supporting this initiative.</p> <p>We urge FAO to use caution in their use of measurements of greenhouse gas emissions as these measurements can be misleading due to the different lifespans of different greenhouse gases. Additionally, the local context of livestock production, including the use of innovative technologies, can greatly impact the actual emissions being produced.</p> <p>Finally, we support the recommendations for reporting on the livestock sector listed in the background document and strongly agree that accurate information and knowledge-sharing are essential to achieving the SDGs and sustainable food systems.</p>	
<p>Philippines Thursday, March 10, 2022 10:24 AM</p>	<p>1. Comments on the Document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition and Health: We do recognize the role of livestock in providing the protein, energy and supplement needs of people. However, diseases, rising prices of feeds and feed ingredients, and the shrinking area for livestock production will affect the provision of the needed nutrients from livestock due to decrease in the population or inventory. <p>Like in the case of African Swine Fever, wherein population of hogs decreased drastically. Filipinos as pork eaters were greatly affected in terms of the supply of pork in the market and had to source alternative food from other protein sources such as chicken and beef. The rising prices of feeds and feed ingredients can also affect the population of livestock since some raisers are discouraged to restock because they cannot recoup their capital. Urbanization and housing development also affects the population of livestock as the livestock raisers are displaced due these developments.</p> <p>These concerns should also be addressed by the Sub-Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihoods and Inclusiveness: The FAO COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock can support programs to help small hold raisers be livestock economic enterprises as well as clustering and consolidated production of livestock. - Environment and Climate: The Sub-Committee on Livestock can also support programs on livestock waste management and practices. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Philippines supports the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Livestock regarding reporting on the livestock sector. We can make use of the OIE platform on WAHIS for disease updates and reporting. For other information and data such as Livelihoods and Inclusiveness and Environment and Climate, a platform should also be developed. 	
<p>Turkey</p> <p>Thursday, March 10, 2022 01:33 PM</p>	<p>Nutrition and Health (article-II / 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkiye has been combating major zoonotic diseases on animals such as Brucellosis, Avian Influenza and rabies. These diseases are in the notifiable diseases list and have vaccination programs. • In terms of antimicrobial resistance, treatment of Brucellosis and avian influenza are forbidden. • There are strict quarantine and control measures and modern passive surveillance systems throughout the country in order to stop transmission of the diseases. 	
<p>New Zealand</p> <p>Friday, March 11, 2022 09:18 AM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand agrees with the need for FAO to provide guidance and support on the collection of data and statistics on the livestock sector – to support evidenced based decision-making and assessment of sustainability trade-offs. • New Zealand also agrees that a multi-dimensional approach, which jointly considers the food and nutrition security, climate change, and wider environmental and socio-economic impacts of livestock systems is needed to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. • Consumers, producers, policy makers and other food system actors need robust environmental and nutritional data to encourage sustainable food systems from healthy diets. <p>The FAO LCA project on nutrition and environmental impacts of food items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We note that the FAO has already made useful recommendations on how to do this through a project NZ has supported on using Life Cycle Assessment methodology to accurately measure the nutrition and climate change impacts of livestock systems and foods • It will be important for the FAO and member countries to continue to support this work in the coming year, and to also consider how socio-economic impacts could be factored into this analysis. <p>One Health initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We agree with the ‘One Health approach of jointly considering how to optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. New 	

	<p>Zealand and other countries actively participate in the One Health programme through the Tripartite Alliance (between the WHO, FAO and OIE)</p> <p>Promoting and enhancing indigenous peoples interests and values, and knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that we recognise indigenous peoples interests, values, and knowledge when developing sustainable livestock systems. • The holistic view of agricultural systems is a core tenant in many indigenous ideologies. New Zealand is integrating the “Te Taiao” (“the world” in Māori) approach into our policies. Te Taiao aims to forge a relationship with nature which makes the best and most sustainable use of resources for both current and future generations. • New Zealand is also incorporating Māori knowledge of flora, fauna into our policies, or example this knowledge is helping us to co-design more effective climate adaptation policies. <p>Need for improved data in greenhouse gas inventories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust monitoring, reporting and verification of agricultural information is crucial for developing effective policies. Improving data in greenhouse gas inventories can enable production efficiency improvements and improved food security, while decreasing agriculture’s contribution to climate change. • We note New Zealand’s work through the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), in collaboration with the FAO, to improve agricultural greenhouse gas inventories in Kenya, and in other countries in Africa and ASEAN. This is enabling countries to better understand aspects of their production systems. Continued FAO and member country support is needed to generate and improve livestock emissions data – you can only manage what you can measure. 	
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