



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Sub-Committee on **Livestock**



# Alignment of FAO's work on livestock to the Strategic Framework 2022-31

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## Documentation

### Discussion document

COAG:LI/2022/8 - Alignment of FAO's work on livestock to the Strategic Framework 2022-31

### Information documents

COAG:LI/2022/INF/7 - Mainstreaming rangelands and pastoralism in FAO's work

COAG:LI/2022/INF/8 - Progress in the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources

COAG:LI/2022/INF/9 - Report of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock

COAG:LI/2022/INF/10 - The Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership

COAG:LI/2022/INF/11 - Livestock-related outcomes of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit



### Objective

- FAO's work on sustainable livestock systems at interface of four betters of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31:  
*better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life*
- Sustainable livestock systems play important roles in achieving each of these aspirations



## Better Production

This aspiration is fundamental to the other three betters; calling for improved productivity and improved efficiency in natural resource use

Productivity gains must not come at the cost of other sustainability objectives – food and nutrition security; livelihoods; animal health and welfare; and environmental outcomes

Improved animal health and welfare is central to better production – healthy animals respond better to improved husbandry practices

Direct co-benefits include One Health and reduced dependence on antimicrobials



## Better Nutrition

With 8.6 billion people to feed in 2030, achieving SDG 2 requires a transformation of agrifood systems

1/9 people suffer from hunger or are undernourished, mostly in low- and middle-income countries

1/3 adults globally is overweight or obese

Livestock-derived food products can contribute to healthy, sustainable diets

Livestock contribute to food security on all scales



## Better Environment

Livestock help people survive in marginal areas, withstand climate shocks and adapt to changing climatic conditions

But livestock are also the biggest users of agricultural land for feed and forages, drawing heavily on natural resources and contributing to climate change

Livestock emissions occur as methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Methane is an important target as it is a potent but short-lived GHG

Initiatives include: Global Methane Pledge; Pathways to Dairy Net Zero

Many options already exist to reduce emissions from livestock systems, simply by improving efficiency



## Better Life

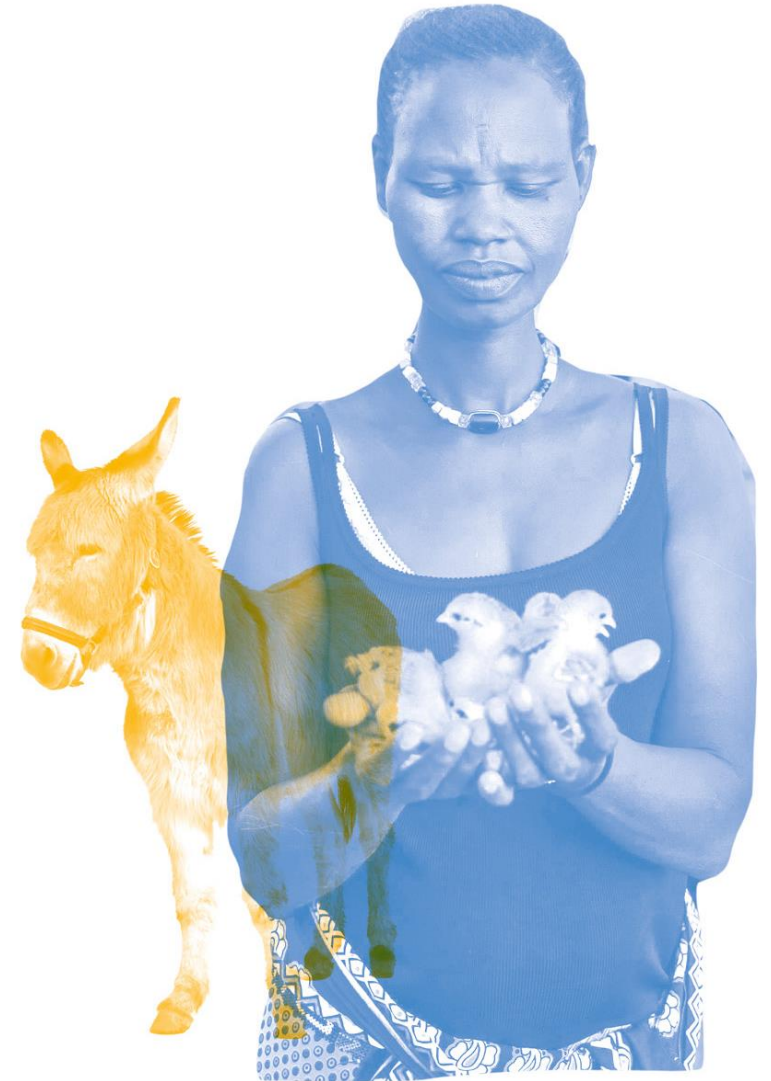
Many of the world's poorest depend directly or indirectly on livestock for their livelihoods

Livestock have multiple roles: enhancing human, social, natural, physical and financial capital, and providing resilience against external shocks



### Suggested action by the Sub-Committee

- Invite Members to acknowledge and reflect in their policies, as appropriate, the diversity of livestock systems and the varied roles livestock play in contributing to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and inclusive economic growth
- Invite FAO to enhance livestock's contribution towards the SDGs by mobilizing data, innovation, technology and complements – in particular through strategic partnerships







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# Thank you

