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منظمة
الأغذية والزراعة
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COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUB-COMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK

Second Session

16 - 18 July 2024

Review of the Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024–27

Executive Summary

The Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock is a rolling plan with a four-year horizon that can be reviewed at each session of the Sub-Committee. The MYPOW has been structured around three major areas of work: sustainable livestock systems for food security, nutrition and inclusive economic growth; animal, public and environmental health through the One Health approach; and natural resource use, climate change and biodiversity.

This document briefly reports on progress in the implementation of the MYPOW during the period 2022-24 and proposes new activities and expected deliverables for the period 2024-27.

Suggested action by the Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee is invited to recommend COAG to:

- approve the draft Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Sub-Committee on Livestock for the period 2024-27.

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

Secretariat of the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock

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I. Background

1. At its 27th Session, the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) established the Sub-Committee on Livestock (Sub-Committee).¹ The Sub-Committee, according to its Terms of Reference, shall “prepare a multi-year programme for its work for consideration and approval by the Committee [on Agriculture]”.²

2. A draft Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) outlining major areas of work of the Sub-Committee was discussed at the First Session of the Sub-Committee (First Session), which made recommendations for its revision prior to its submission to the 28th Session of COAG. The revision was made by the Sub-Committee’s Secretariat under the guidance of the Sub-Committee’s Bureau, and the revised MYPOW was then approved by COAG at its 28th Session.³

3. This document briefly reports on progress on the implementation of the MYPOW during the period 2022-24 and proposes new activities and deliverables for the period 2024-27. It also reports on the activities of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Sub-Committee since the First Session.

II. Progress report for the period 2022-2024

4. This section briefly reports on the First Session and the work of the Secretariat during the intersessional period.

A. First Session of the COAG Sub-Committee on Livestock

5. The First Session took place on 16-18 March 2022 in a virtual format. It was attended by more than 600 delegates representing 129 FAO Members (123 members of COAG and 6 non-members) and 22 non-governmental, intergovernmental and private sector organizations from across the world. During the First Session, delegates discussed nine items structured under three thematic headings: sustainable livestock for food security, nutrition, and poverty reduction; One Health; and other matters.

6. COAG, at its 28th Session, commended the work of the Sub-Committee and its successful inaugural session and endorsed the Report of the First Session and the recommendations therein.⁴ FAO’s progress on implementation of these recommendations is briefly summarized in Section III of this document and also reflected in the additional documentation submitted to the Second Session of the Sub-Committee.⁵

B. Intersessional activities

7. The Bureau of the Sub-Committee and its Secretariat, hosted by the Animal Production and Health Division, were very active during the intersessional period. A summary of their activities is presented below:

- i. Nine Bureau meetings were held since the First Session, mostly in hybrid format. Six of them were devoted to the preparation of the agenda of the Second Session, with the first meeting held with relevant technical divisions and offices and Regional and Subregional Offices on 20 January 2023, to identify priorities and potential topics. The Secretariat and the Chairperson of COAG 28 participated in several meetings of the Sub-Committee’s Bureau.
- ii. The Bureau met with representatives of strategic partners and partnerships, such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the Global Agenda on Sustainable Livestock

¹ C/2021/21, para 19 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

² C/2021/21, Appendix E <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

³ C 2023/22, para 11 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/nj925en>

⁴ C 2023/22, para 10 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/nj925en>

⁵ <https://www.fao.org/coag/sub-committee-on-livestock/second-session/en/>

(GASL), the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) and the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership. The Secretariat and the Chairperson participated in GASL's 12th Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Meeting held in October 2022 in Dublin, Ireland.

- iii. The Bureau met in February 2023 with representatives of the Global Dairy Platform, International Dairy Federation, International Feed Industry Federation, International Meat Secretariat, International Poultry Council and World Farmers' Organisation, to explore opportunities for private sector engagement in the work of the Sub-Committee.
- iv. The Secretariat presented virtually the work of Sub-Committee at the 43rd Business Session of the Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA) held on 11 November 2022 in Singapore. The Chairperson participated in the joint FAO-African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) meeting held on 10 May 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya and gave a keynote address at the XVI Session of the Commission on Livestock Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (CODEGALAC) held on 11-13 July 2023 in Quito, Ecuador. The Chairperson also chaired a plenary session during the FAO Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation which took place at FAO headquarters, Rome, on 25-27 September 2023.⁶
- v. The Secretariat regularly reported to the Bureau on the implementation of the Sub-Committee recommendations, in particular on the development of the Global Assessment of the contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and healthy diets, and on the Consultations on the need, scope, nature, and process for the development of a dedicated voluntary guidance tool for the sustainable enhancement of small-scale livestock productivity.
- vi. The Secretariat regularly participated in the meetings of the COAG 29 Bureau and reported on its work, particularly on the preparation of the Second Session.

III. Major areas of work of the Sub-Committee's MYPOW: achievements and future developments

8. The FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 seeks to steer a transformation towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems. It has been built around four main aspirations – *better production; better nutrition; a better environment; and a better life*, leaving no one behind.⁷ The MYPOW translates the *four betters* and the SDGs into three major areas of work to sustainably transform the livestock sector:

- sustainable livestock systems for food security, nutrition and inclusive economic growth;
- animal, public and environmental health through the One Health approach; and
- natural resource use, climate change and biodiversity.

9. These major areas of work, which are mutually supportive and have a common goal, frame the provisional agenda of the Second Session.

10. This section briefly reports on the activities conducted under these major areas and proposes future developments over the period 2024–27, as outlined in the Appendix to this document.

A. Sustainable livestock systems for food security, nutrition and inclusive economic growth

⁶ COAG:LI/2024/INF/4, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np160en>

⁷ FAO. 2021. *Strategic Framework 2022-31*. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/cb7099en>

11. This major area of work aims to enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to the eradication of hunger and all forms of malnutrition, poverty reduction and economic development, with a particular focus on small-scale producers.
12. At its 27th Session, COAG requested FAO to “produce a comprehensive, science- and evidence-based global assessment of the contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and healthy diets” (referred to as the Assessment).⁸ This Assessment is also relevant for the other two major areas of work.
13. The Assessment covers all major sources of animal food from terrestrial species (mammalian, avian, insect) of regional or global importance, and from all livestock production systems. It applies an agrifood systems approach to provide evidence for balanced, holistic and locally relevant guidance to support the sustainable transformation of the livestock sector. It was envisaged that the Assessment would be developed in four component documents.
14. Component Document 1 (Contribution of terrestrial animal source food to healthy diets for improved nutrition and health outcomes – An evidence and policy overview on the state of knowledge and gaps) was published in April 2023. Its findings were presented at a side event during the 28th Session of COAG⁹ as well as the FAO Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation and the 137th Session of the Programme Committee.¹⁰
15. Draft Component Document 2 (Drivers of supply and demand of terrestrial animal source food - an evidence and policy overview on the state of knowledge and gaps) and draft Component Document 3 (Contribution of the livestock sector to food security and sustainable agrifood systems – benefits, constraints, synergies and trade-offs) are available on the Sub-Committee's website for Members' comments.¹¹ The Second Session discussion document *Global assessment of the contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and healthy diets*¹² provides an overview of the development process and the key findings of draft Component Documents 2 and 3.
16. It is proposed that the originally planned Component Document 4 (Options to sustainably change the livestock sector to better contribute to food security, healthy diets and nutrition) is converted into an action-orientated global instrument to guide and accelerate sustainable livestock transformation. This instrument is described in Section IV of this document and in the Second Session discussion document *Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework*.¹³
17. Small-scale livestock production systems and associated value chains serve as an economic and social engine, providing food security and nutrition, employment and other multiplier effects to local economies. However, small-scale producers face several challenges, including inadequate access to productive and natural resources, services, information, technologies and innovations, which hinder their productivity. These challenges are more severe for women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and people in vulnerable situations.¹⁴
18. At its 27th Session, COAG requested FAO “to develop a technical document of good practices, based on sound scientific evidence, [...], as the basis to consider initiating negotiations by Members on voluntary guidelines to enhance the productivity of small-scale livestock keepers.”¹⁵ In response, FAO submitted a discussion document¹⁶ to the First Session. The Sub-Committee then recommended

⁸ C/2021/21, para 14 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

⁹ <https://www.fao.org/coag/coag-28/side-events/en/>

¹⁰ PC 137/5, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/nn076en>

¹¹ <https://www.fao.org/coag/sub-committee-on-livestock/second-session/en/>

¹² COAG:LI/2024/2, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np489en>

¹³ COAG:LI/2024/3, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np186en>

¹⁴ COAG:LI/2024/5, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np187en>

¹⁵ C 2021/21, para 14 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

¹⁶ COAG:LI/2022/3, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ni039en>

COAG to request FAO to “organize further consultations on the need, scope, nature, and process for the development of a dedicated voluntary guidance tool for the sustainable enhancement of small-scale livestock productivity.”¹⁷

19. The Second Session discussion document *Consultations on a voluntary guidance tool for sustainably enhancing the productivity of small-scale livestock producers*¹⁸ provides the findings of i) a global survey; ii) an online consultation; and iii) regional consultations with producer organizations and civil society organizations. Participants in these consultations considered that a voluntary guidance tool for sustainably enhancing the productivity of small-scale livestock producers would fulfil an important need. The tool’s potential objectives, scope and nature, and development process were also identified.

20. If approved by the Sub-Committee, the potential voluntary guidance tool would be developed through an inclusive and participatory process that would involve representatives of governments, small-scale livestock producers and their organizations, researchers, civil society, development partners and other relevant private and public sector actors.

21. At its First Session, the Sub-Committee also recommended COAG to request FAO to identify and inform Members on major trends, shocks and crises that could generate impact on the global livestock sector.¹⁹ It was envisaged that the first study would focus on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the livestock sector, using several case studies from different regions. This study was not conducted due to lack of funding.

B. Animal, public and environmental health through the One Health approach

22. FAO works closely with WOAHA, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to jointly pursue the One Health approach, which seeks to comprehensively address disease threats at the animal-human-environment interface.

23. The Sub-Committee monitors the mainstreaming of One Health and biosecurity approaches in the livestock sector. This includes regular reporting on FAO support to Members in developing capacities and implementing the Progressive Management Pathway for Biosecurity (PMP-B) and enhancing national One Health early warning frameworks.

24. The Second Session discussion document *Review of progress on mainstreaming One Health and biosecurity*²⁰ reports on significant progress achieved by FAO in advancing One Health and biosecurity, and advocates for good biosecurity practices from backyard production to international borders. FAO’s work on mainstreaming One Health by integrating animal health into assessments of national health systems, and supporting Members to access investments, including through the Pandemic Fund, for strengthening capacities of the animal health services, is highlighted.

25. FAO will continue to support Members to accelerate the implementation of the PMP-B, to reduce animal and zoonotic diseases, and gather and share knowledge and evidence on the benefits of implementing the One Health approach and biosecurity protocols.

26. At its 27th Session, COAG underlined the importance of FAO’s shared responsibility in promoting prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in the food and agriculture sectors. COAG further encouraged FAO to explore alternative ingredients to replace antimicrobials as growth promoters.²¹

¹⁷ COAG/2022/5, para 21 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ni966en>

¹⁸ COAG:LI/2024/4, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np206en>

¹⁹ COAG/2022/5, para 17 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ni966en>

²⁰ COAG:LI/2024/6, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np161en>

²¹ C 2021/21, paras 23–26 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

27. At its First Session, the Sub-Committee recommended COAG to request FAO to i) collect scientific evidence on alternative feeding practices to replace the use of medically important antimicrobials used as growth promoters (AGPs), their effectiveness and safety, and to conduct, in collaboration with WOA, research and academic institutions, an inventory of these alternative feeding practices, and to disseminate related knowledge and ii) share successful experiences and good practices, including traditional knowledge, to support Members to reduce the need for antimicrobials.²²

28. The Second Session discussion document *Alternative feeding practices to promote responsible use of antimicrobials*²³ describes how FAO is responding to the above requests. FAO is gathering and sharing information on, and supporting the uptake of, a combination of feed processing technologies, precision feeding, and feed functional ingredients and additives that increase feed efficiency, animal health and productivity.

29. As an integral part of FAO initiatives addressing antimicrobial resistance, FAO has developed a web-based repository of resources on good practices and success stories on responsible antimicrobial use (AMU) to reduce the need for AMU in agrifood systems. FAO will continue to share knowledge and disseminate information about advanced and alternative feeding practices.

C. Natural resource use, climate change and biodiversity

30. FAO is custodian of several SDG indicators related to climate change and natural resources. It develops tools, methods and protocols to assess the environmental impacts of livestock systems, the state of biodiversity, in particular that of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture,²⁴ and identifies good practices²⁵ at the country level.

31. Understanding the sources and impacts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from livestock systems is critical to identify and prioritize mitigation options. The main GHGs emitted from livestock are carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, which have different lifetimes in the atmosphere and therefore have different impacts on global warming in the long-time horizon.

32. Enteric fermentation is a major source of methane, a short-lived climate pollutant. Reducing methane offers the opportunity to reach climate benefits faster, particularly in the livestock sector. For this reason, the Global Methane Pledge was established at the Conference of Parties (COP26) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), with the aim of reducing methane emissions by 30 percent by 2030 compared to 2020 levels. As of May 2024, 158 countries have joined the Global Methane Pledge.²⁶

33. At its 28th Session, COAG approved the Sub-Committee's revised draft Multi-Year Programme of Work 2022-25, which stated, *inter alia*, that the Sub-Committee will "monitor the development of methods for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and FAO's support to Members to integrate livestock-related mitigation and adaptation targets into national climate policies."²⁷

34. The Second Session discussion document *Advances in applied methods for adaptation and mitigation to climate change*²⁸ outlines the progress made in the development of methods for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in the livestock sector. It highlights FAO's support to Members on livestock and climate change and opportunities to access carbon markets.

²² COAG/2022/5, paras 38-39 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ni966en>

²³ COAG:LI/2024/7, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np230en>

²⁴ <https://www.fao.org/dad-is/en/>

²⁵ See the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE, <http://www.fao.org/agroecology/tools-tape/en/>) and the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM, <http://www.fao.org/gleam/resources/en/>)

²⁶ <https://www.globalmethanepledge.org/>

²⁷ COAG/2022/21, para 29 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/nj142en>

²⁸ COAG:LI/2024/8, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np185en>

35. FAO will continue to monitor advances in methods for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and support Members, as appropriate, to collect data to improve GHG emissions assessments and reporting on the emissions from the livestock sector. It will also develop a guidance document on the opportunities for Members to participate in compliant and voluntary carbon markets within the livestock sector.
36. Promoting regenerative grazing practices and restoring degraded rangelands can help with soil carbon sequestration, while also improving biodiversity and water quality, especially in extensive grazing systems. Improving manure management can avoid nutrient losses, contribute to healthy soils and produce renewable energy.
37. The Second Session discussion document *Managing soil, land and water resources for sustainable livestock production*²⁹ provides an overview of the impacts of livestock production on the environment and how adverse consequences can be reduced by adopting ecosystem-based solutions, good management practices and innovations. By adopting good practices to ensure sustainable use of soil, land and water resources, the livestock sector has the potential to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and to important ecosystem functions.
38. FAO will continue to support Members in addressing the linkages between livestock production and sustainable natural resource management (soil, land and water) in an integrated manner. FAO will also develop and disseminate knowledge products and innovative solutions related to nitrogen use efficiency, its circular use and sustainable management.
39. Almost 90 percent of flowering plant species depend, to some degree, on pollinators and the pollination services they provide, and bees deliver important pollination services to crops and wild plants.³⁰ Beekeeping also provides numerous benefits for rural development, nutrition and income generation worldwide. At its 19th Regular Session in July 2023, the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture considered the needs and priorities to which a global pollinator platform could respond and recommended that the FAO Council request FAO to explore the possible modalities of a global pollinator platform.³¹ At the International Forum for Action on Sustainable Beekeeping and Pollination,³² organized by FAO and the Government of Slovenia on 22-23 May 2024, the establishment of a global beekeeping and pollination partnership was recommended. FAO will explore the establishment of a Global Multistakeholder Partnership on Beekeeping and Pollination.
40. In collaboration with relevant partners, FAO will produce assessments and technical and policy documents on sustainable rangeland management, diversity of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, and ecosystem services produced by livestock. It will continue to monitor the implementation of the request by COAG at its 27th Session to FAO to mainstream its work on rangelands and pastoralism to ensure their systematic consideration in its technical and policy programmes.³³
41. An example of mainstreaming rangelands and pastoralism in FAO's work is the collaboration between the FAO Animal Production and Health Division (NSA) and the FAO Forestry Division (NFO), which aims to showcase and promote complementarities between forestry and livestock production. The Second Session discussion document *Forest and agriculture linkages: A path towards integrating forests, trees and livestock in dryland silvopastoral systems*³⁴ describes numerous country examples where silvopastoralism has improved the production, economics, nutrition and livelihoods of

²⁹ COAG:LI/2024/10, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np399en>

³⁰ Aizen, M.A., Basu, P., Bienefeld, K., Biesmeijer, J.C., Garibaldi, L.A., Gemmill-Herren, B., Imperatriz-Fonseca, V.L., Klein, A.-L., Potts, S.G., Seymour C.L. & Vanbergen, A.J. 2023. *Sustainable use and conservation of invertebrate pollinators*. Background Study Paper, No. 72. Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc6499en>

³¹ CGRFA-19/23/Report, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/nn203en>

³² <https://www.fao.org/events/detail/international-forum-for-action-on-sustainable-beekeeping-and-pollination/en>

³³ COAG:LI/2024/INF/7, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np209en>

³⁴ COAG:LI/2024/9, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np188en>

dryland communities, contributed to ecosystem health, restoration and services provision, as well as to climate change adaptation and resilience.

42. A joint item addressing cross-sectoral and interrelated issues for *Scaling up actions on agriculture and forestry linkages* will be presented in 2024 to the 27th Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) and the 29th Session of COAG to highlight the opportunities for closer integration between the agriculture and forestry sectors to address global challenges, including ending hunger, halting deforestation, combatting climate change and biodiversity loss.

43. In 2022, the United Nations General Assembly called upon FAO to facilitate the implementation of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists (IYRP)³⁵ in 2026. NSA will collaborate with NFO in the implementation of the IYRP, in collaboration with partners and with the Sub-Committee and the COFO Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems.

IV. Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Livestock Transformation

44. At its 27th Session, COAG requested FAO to “strengthen its policy and technical support to Members by collecting appropriate data and knowledge and developing tools to guide countries in formulating institutional mechanisms for the preparation and implementation of livestock policy and investments, including increased resources, in relation to achieving the SDGs.”³⁶ It also requested FAO to “promote the exchange of information, dissemination of good practices and technical cooperation for sustainable livestock production”.³⁷

45. To respond to these requests, FAO formulated the *Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework (SLTF)*. The related Second Session discussion document³⁸ describes the five pillars of the SLTF. The SLTF was introduced at the FAO Global Conference on Sustainable Livestock Transformation.

46. The document highlights the need to align the implementation process of the SLTF with the Global Assessment process. This alignment would lead to the development of a Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Livestock Transformation (Global Plan of Action) to accelerate the contribution of all stakeholders in the livestock sector to achieving the 2030 Agenda. The Global Plan of Action would build on the outcomes of the Assessment and on the major areas of work of the Sub-Committee and would be voluntary and complementary to existing FAO strategies and plans of action.

47. If recommended by the Sub-Committee and approved by COAG, it is proposed that the Global Plan of Action would be developed through a participatory approach and discussed at an ad hoc extraordinary session of the Sub-Committee proposed to be convened in 2025, with the revised version submitted to the Third Session of the Sub-Committee planned to be held in June/July 2026.

V. Planning and monitoring of activities within the MYPOW

48. The MYPOW helps the Sub-Committee to focus on the priorities identified by COAG. It allows thorough preparation of agreed deliverables over a period of four years, giving adequate time for informed debates and deliberations at the sessions. A focus on three to four deliverables per session is suggested.

49. A detailed activity plan will be prepared for each of the proposed deliverables, and progress made will be presented at the meetings of the Sub-Committee Bureau, which are held regularly, as well as at the meetings of the COAG Bureau, as appropriate. Table 1 of the Appendix to this document provides a plan to be followed over the Sub-Committee’s next three Sessions. This forms the

³⁵ <https://iyrp.info/>

³⁶ C/2021/21, para 12 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

³⁷ C/2021/21, para 13 <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

³⁸ COAG:LI/2024/3, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/np186en>

foundation of the MYPOW, which is presented as a rolling plan. The Sub-Committee may, at every Session, review the MYPOW and provide guidance on the priorities for its next Session, and on relevant modalities.

50. As per its Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference,³⁹ the Sub-Committee will, among other activities, prepare a multi-year programme for its work for consideration and approval by COAG and report to COAG on its activities. It will also collaborate with specialized organizations and existing multiple stakeholder partnerships. The modalities of collaboration and engagement will be defined with each partner, in line with already established partnerships, areas of synergies and collaboration identified and relevant FAO policies and strategies.

VI. Funding the Sub-Committee programme of work

51. FAO established a multidonor project to support the implementation of the Sub-Committee's programme of work. The financial contributions made by Australia, France, Ireland and Switzerland supported the operational costs of the first two Sessions. Additional resources are needed to implement the planned activities and organize future Sessions. At its 165th Session in 2020, the FAO Council agreed with the COAG recommendation to consider revisiting the funding arrangement at subsequent COAG sessions with a view to explore other funding options.⁴⁰ The Sub-Committee's Bureau and Secretariat have been reviewing this matter during the intersessional period with a view to developing a proposal.

³⁹ C/2021/21, Appendix E <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne021en>

⁴⁰ CL 165/REP, <https://openknowledge.fao.org/handle/20.500.14283/ne381en>

Appendix

Table 1: Major outputs and milestones in the Multi-Year Programme of Work (2024–27) of the Committee on Agriculture’s Sub-Committee on Livestock

	Second Session (16–18 July 2024)	Intersession	Third Session (2026, to be determined)	Intersession	Fourth Session (2028, to be determined)
Sustainable livestock systems for food security and nutrition and inclusive economic growth	Global assessment ⁴¹ : Component documents 2 and 3	Component documents submitted to Members for a period of three months. Review, finalization and publication			
	Consultations on a voluntary guidance tool for enhancing the productivity of small-scale livestock producers		Draft voluntary guidelines for sustainably enhancing the productivity of small-scale livestock producers	Consultations with Members	Revised draft voluntary guidelines
Animal, public and environmental health through the One Health approach	Mainstreaming One Health and biosecurity in the livestock sector		Progress on mainstreaming One Health and biosecurity		Progress on mainstreaming One Health and biosecurity
	Alternative feeding practices to promote responsible use of antimicrobials	Repository of alternative feeding practices updated	Antimicrobial resistance: The economic cost of action or inaction		
Natural resource use, climate change and biodiversity	Advances in applied methods for adaptation and mitigation to climate change		Innovative solutions for nitrogen use efficiency and sustainable nitrogen management		Guidance document on opportunities for the livestock sector to participate in carbon markets
Sustainable livestock Transformation	Sustainable Livestock Transformation Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional consultations (January to June 2025). Draft Global Plan of Action for Sustainable Livestock Transformation discussed at an extraordinary session of the Sub-Committee (October 2025) 	Revised draft Global Plan of Action		Implementation of the Global Plan of Action
Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW)	Review of the draft MYPOW 2024-27		Review of the draft MYPOW 2026–29		Review of the draft MYPOW 2028–31

⁴¹ Global assessment of the contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable food systems, nutrition and healthy diets.