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Food and Agriculture  
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Продовольственная и  
сельскохозяйственная организация  
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las  
Naciones Unidas para la  
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة  
الأغذية والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

# COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

## Twenty-eighth Session

18–22 July 2022

### Report of the First Session of the Committee on Agriculture's Sub-Committee on Livestock (16–18 March 2022)

#### Executive Summary

The Sub-Committee on Livestock brings to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture its findings and recommendations.

#### Suggested action by the Committee on Agriculture

The Committee on Agriculture is invited to:

- *endorse* the Report of the First Session of the Sub-Committee on Livestock and the recommendations therein.

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

Badi Besbes  
Secretary of the Committee on Agriculture's Sub-Committee on Livestock  
Tel: +39 06 570 53406

## I. Introduction

1. The Committee on Agriculture (COAG)'s Sub-Committee on Livestock (Sub-Committee) held its First Session from 16 to 18 March 2022. Of the 133 Members of COAG, 123 registered their delegations for the Session. Six Members of the Organization, two United Nations agencies, seven Intergovernmental Organizations, seven Non-Governmental Organizations and six private sector representatives participated as observers. The list of participants and the list of documents are available on the website of the Sub-Committee on Livestock.<sup>1</sup>
2. The Session was convened in virtual modality on exceptional basis and without creating a precedent, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public health concerns, following consultations with the COAG Bureau.
3. The Sub-Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold the First Session virtually. The Sub-Committee further agreed:
  - i. that the virtual meeting constituted a formal regular Session of the Sub-Committee, convened in accordance with Rule XXXII, paragraph 3, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule II of COAG's Rules of Procedure, which apply mutatis mutandis to the Sub-Committee;
  - ii. that the normal Rules of Procedure and practices of COAG should apply, save to the extent any rule or practice was incompatible with the virtual modality and/or could not be complied with due to the unique circumstances, in which case those rules or practices would be suspended on an exceptional basis in accordance with those rules;
  - iii. that the Session would be webcast and recordings of the webcast would be made available on the webcast archive on the FAO internet site;
  - iv. that special procedures or amended working modalities as might be required for the efficient conduct of the Session would apply.
4. Dr QU Dongyu, the FAO Director-General, addressed the Sub-Committee.
5. The Sub-Committee was informed that the European Union was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

### A. Election of the Bureau Members and nomination of the drafting committee

6. The Sub-Committee elected by secret ballot H.E. Carlos Cherniak, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Argentina to FAO, as Chairperson of the Sub-Committee.
7. The Sub-Committee elected by acclamation the following six Members of the incoming Bureau of the Sub-Committee: Ireland (Europe); Kuwait (Near East); Mali (Africa); New Zealand (South West Pacific); Thailand (Asia); and United States of America (North America).
8. The Sub-Committee was assisted by a Drafting Committee composed of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Congo, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, and United States of America.

### B. Adoption of the agenda and timetable

9. The Sub-Committee adopted the Agenda and Timetable for the Session.
10. The Sub-Committee approved the special procedures outlined in the Annex to the Provisional Timetable.
11. The Agenda is reproduced in Appendix B.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fao.org/coag/sub-committee-on-livestock/first-session/en>

## **II. Sustainable livestock for food security, nutrition, and poverty reduction**

### **A. Contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and healthy diets<sup>2</sup>**

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

12. call on FAO to promote the use of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other multilaterally agreed language and concepts, in particular those agreed by the FAO Governing Bodies, noting that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainability, when elaborating the Assessment and its component documents;
13. welcome the inclusive process of the first component<sup>3</sup> and request FAO to continue preparing the Assessment with a view to presenting the remaining three component documents<sup>4</sup> to subsequent sessions of the Sub-Committee;
14. encourage Members to consider the impact of livestock policies, programmes and legislative frameworks on nutrition outcomes and to update national food-based dietary guidelines so that they adequately consider terrestrial animal source food and specific nutrient requirements during the life course of humans;
15. encourage FAO to strengthen the collaboration with appropriate partnerships, in particular the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL), Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) and Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) Partnership;
16. encourage Members and other resource partners to support, financially and through the provision of research and data, the preparation of the Assessment, so that the timelines for the completion of the remaining documents are respected;
17. request FAO to identify and inform Members on major trends, shocks, and crises that could generate impact on the global livestock sector.
18. The Sub-Committee invites Members to provide comments on the draft of the first component of the Assessment before 15 May 2022.

### **B. Good practices to sustainably enhance the productivity of small-scale livestock producers<sup>5</sup>**

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

19. recognize the role of small-scale livestock producers, including as a category of family farmers, in contributing to food security and nutrition, and in transforming agriculture and food systems, in a coherent manner, as appropriate, in accordance with and dependent on national contexts and capacities, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
20. acknowledge the potential for sustainably enhancing the productivity of small-scale livestock production, tailored to specific contexts, priorities and capacities, and the need for adequate policy and

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<sup>2</sup> COAG/LI/2022/2.

<sup>3</sup> 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 (draft), <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8424en/cb8424en.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Document 2: "Factors determining supply, demand and consumption of terrestrial animal source food – historical analysis and foresight"; document 3: "Contribution of the livestock sector to food security and sustainable agrifood systems – benefits, synergies and trade-offs"; and document 4: "Options to sustainably improve the livestock sector to better contribute to food security, sustainable food systems, healthy diets and nutrition".

<sup>5</sup> COAG/LI/2022/3.

regulatory frameworks, including capacity building and technical cooperation, targeting small-scale livestock producers to transform and scale up their economic potential;

21. 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.

### **C. Integrating the livestock sector into national climate actions by considering its adaptation and resilience to climate change, and contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services<sup>6</sup>**

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

22. recognise and further encourage efforts made by livestock stakeholders to tackle climate change and achieve the SDGs, noting that the SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development;

23. request FAO to continue its support to Members to conduct, as appropriate, capacity building programmes on establishing and improving Members' greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting and assessments, including by providing training to livestock managers and practitioners and supporting science and evidence-based policy development in the livestock sector, according to national capacities and priorities, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainability on an equal footing;

24. recommend FAO to strengthen its support to Members, as appropriate, on GHG emissions assessment, especially to provide training to livestock managers and practitioners, and to share good practices;

25. request FAO to support Members, as appropriate, to integrate livestock-related mitigation and adaptation targets into national climate actions and policies, and to conduct regional and national consultations to develop regional strategies and livestock climate change action plans, and national feasibility studies to reduce enteric methane based on a food systems approach;

26. call on Members to include sustainability, productivity, competitiveness, and resilience aspects of livestock systems in their policy agendas, and formulate holistic and balanced development programmes and strategies that favour the adoption of low-emissions practices, while considering biodiversity, water and soil quality, and ecosystem services according to national and local contexts, reflecting the diversity of livestock production systems among different regions;

27. call on donors and investors to support Members through investment programmes and projects aiming at reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change, including the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and National Adaptation Plans in the livestock sector.

## **III. One Health**

### **A. Strengthening national coordinated capacities to manage the risks of animal diseases and emerging zoonoses through the One Health approach<sup>7</sup>**

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

28. request FAO to support its Members to enhance biosecurity along livestock value chains by developing a Progressive Management Pathway for Biosecurity (PMP-B), and to strengthen associated institutional and technical capacities for risk assessments, science and evidence-based and progressive risk mitigation, to manage the risks of animal diseases and emerging zoonoses, and to support the prudent use of antimicrobials to combat antimicrobial resistance;

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<sup>6</sup> COAG:LI/2022/4.

<sup>7</sup> COAG:LI/2022/5, COAG:LI/2022/INF/4, COAG:LI/2022/INF/5, COAG:LI/2022/INF/6.

29. recognise and support the role of livestock keepers in surveillance and animal health, and welcome the focus of the PMP-B on their full participation in disease risk management;
30. recognise the importance of livestock value chains with high sanitary standards in animal husbandry practices in their contribution to global biosecurity;
31. request FAO to support Members in building and developing capacities to implement the PMP-B in a variety of production systems and sectors and regularly report on progress made;
32. request FAO to support Members, upon request, to review and strengthen national multisectoral legal frameworks relevant to their sustainable wildlife management programmes;
33. request FAO to support Members, as appropriate, in developing or enhancing national One Health early warning frameworks for collecting and integrating information on disease drivers from livestock, forestry, wildlife, and natural resource sectors to support national, regional and international needs for rapid risk assessments for animal and zoonotic disease threats;
34. encourage FAO to strengthen collaboration within the Tripartite and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the establishment of the PMP-B, taking opportunity of the development by these parties of the One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH-JPA), and to consider the pathway for biosecurity as a component in the work plan of this Action;
35. note with appreciation enhanced international collaboration, especially the collaboration within the Tripartite and UNEP, and the guidance of the One Health High Level Expert Panel on the OH-JPA and its implementation and request FAO to hold more consultations with Members on its One Health work.

## **B. Progress towards the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants<sup>8</sup>**

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

36. commend the progress made between 2015 and 2021 on implementation of the Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP), recall the feasibility of the eradication strategy, and emphasize the need to speed up coordinated actions to eradicate Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) by 2030, and in this respect request FAO to give priority and visibility to PPR eradication in close collaboration with partners and to periodically inform Members on its progress;
37. endorse suggested priority actions of the second phase of PPR GEP, including to:
  - i. encourage Members to include PPR eradication in their United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework plans, and commit national budgets to fund the implementation of their PPR national strategic plans; call upon regional institutions to have a stronger engagement in PPR GEP implementation and to strengthen their collaboration with regional coordinating partners, regional economic communities, regional advisory groups, national PPR coordination committees and the regional steering committees of the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs);
  - ii. request FAO to promote and support PPR GEP, including the support of surveillance programmes for Members to help them maintain their free status, to renew its agreement with World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to support the FAO-OIE Joint Secretariat, and to work with other partners to sustain the progress achieved so far;
  - iii. call upon FAO to work with multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and other resource partners to develop innovative financing and investment streams to support Members and relevant partners to complete the actions needed to achieve PPR eradication by 2030.

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<sup>8</sup> COAG/LI/2022/6.

### C. Alternative feed practices to promote responsible use of antimicrobials<sup>9</sup>

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

38. request FAO to 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 OIE, research and academic institutions, an inventory of these alternative feeding practices and disseminate related knowledge;
39. request FAO to share successful experiences and good practices, including traditional knowledge, to support Members to reduce the need for antimicrobials, including support for research in the use of traditional remedies such as plant-based growth promoters;
40. request FAO to strengthen the development and achievement of the Objectives of the Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021-2025 to further promote the responsible use of antimicrobial agents and to enable the adoption of good practices;
41. invite FAO to work in coherence with the revised Codex Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance (2021), and more particularly with its Principle 12, and the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021-2025, to strengthen collaboration with OIE and other relevant organizations to support Members in phasing out or ban the use of medically important AGPs in livestock production, and to collect data on the impact of these measures on the use of medically important AGPs, livestock health, welfare and productivity.

## IV. Other matters

### A. Alignment of FAO's work on livestock to the Strategic Framework 2022-31<sup>10</sup>

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

42. take note of FAO's work on livestock and its alignment to the Strategic Framework 2022-31 and the SDGs, and request FAO to provide information on the alignment at the level of the Programme Priority Areas (PPA) for the Sub-Committee's consideration;
43. invite Members to acknowledge and reflect in their policies, as appropriate, the diversity of livestock systems, the importance of good livestock management practices, and the varied roles livestock play in contributing to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and inclusive economic growth;
44. call on FAO to enhance livestock's contribution to the SDGs by providing data, while fully ensuring its protection and the integrity of sensitive information, and mobilizing innovations, technology and complements, in particular through strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, as appropriate;
45. call on FAO to seek synergies and strengthen its collaboration with GASL, GRA and LEAP.

### B. Holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector<sup>11</sup>

The Sub-Committee recommended COAG to:

46. acknowledge the multiple connections of livestock production systems and value chains with broader agrifood systems;
47. request FAO to strengthen its support to Members for the collection and dissemination of data to improve the formulation of policies and investments, and to take into account national needs, priorities, capacities and contexts when analysing data and reporting on different livestock systems and their sustainability, noting that the SDGs are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development.

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<sup>9</sup> COAG:LI/2022/7.

<sup>10</sup> COAG:LI/2022/8, COAG:LI/2022/INF/7, COAG:LI/2022/INF/8, COAG:LI/2022/INF/9, COAG:LI/2022/INF/10, COAG:LI/2022/INF/11.

<sup>11</sup> COAG:LI/2022/9.

**C. Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Committee on Agriculture's Sub-Committee on Livestock<sup>12</sup>**

48. The Sub-Committee reviewed and made recommendations on the draft Multi-Year Programme of Work 2022–25 and looked forward to a revised version for consideration and decision by COAG at its 28th Session.

**D. Date and place of the next session**

49. The Sub-Committee informed that the Second Session of the Sub-Committee on Livestock will take place in Rome. The date would be communicated by the Director-General of FAO at a later stage.

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<sup>12</sup> COAG:LI/2022/10.

## APPENDIX A - Members of the Sub-Committee on Livestock

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Afghanistan</li> <li>• Algeria</li> <li>• Angola</li> <li>• Argentina</li> <li>• Armenia</li> <li>• Australia</li> <li>• Austria</li> <li>• Azerbaijan</li> <li>• Bangladesh</li> <li>• Belarus</li> <li>• Belgium</li> <li>• Benin</li> <li>• Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</li> <li>• Brazil</li> <li>• Bulgaria</li> <li>• Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Burundi</li> <li>• Cabo Verde</li> <li>• Cameroon</li> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• Chad</li> <li>• Chile</li> <li>• China</li> <li>• Colombia</li> <li>• Congo</li> <li>• Costa Rica</li> <li>• Côte d'Ivoire</li> <li>• Croatia</li> <li>• Cuba</li> <li>• Cyprus</li> <li>• Czechia</li> <li>• Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Denmark</li> <li>• Djibouti</li> <li>• Dominican Republic</li> <li>• Ecuador</li> <li>• Egypt</li> <li>• El Salvador</li> <li>• Equatorial Guinea</li> <li>• Eritrea</li> <li>• Estonia</li> <li>• Ethiopia</li> <li>• European Union (Member Organization)</li> <li>• Finland</li> <li>• France</li> <li>• Gabon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany</li> <li>• Ghana</li> <li>• Greece</li> <li>• Guatemala</li> <li>• Guinea</li> <li>• Haiti</li> <li>• Honduras</li> <li>• Hungary</li> <li>• India</li> <li>• Indonesia</li> <li>• Iran (Islamic Republic of)</li> <li>• Iraq</li> <li>• Ireland</li> <li>• Israel</li> <li>• Italy</li> <li>• Japan</li> <li>• Jordan</li> <li>• Kenya</li> <li>• Kuwait</li> <li>• Latvia</li> <li>• Lebanon</li> <li>• Lesotho</li> <li>• Liberia</li> <li>• Libya</li> <li>• Lithuania</li> <li>• Madagascar</li> <li>• Malaysia</li> <li>• Mali</li> <li>• Mauritania</li> <li>• Mexico</li> <li>• Mongolia</li> <li>• Montenegro</li> <li>• Morocco</li> <li>• Mozambique</li> <li>• Myanmar</li> <li>• Netherlands</li> <li>• New Zealand</li> <li>• Nicaragua</li> <li>• Niger</li> <li>• Nigeria</li> <li>• North Macedonia</li> <li>• Norway</li> <li>• Oman</li> <li>• Pakistan</li> <li>• Panama</li> <li>• Paraguay</li> <li>• Peru</li> <li>• Philippines</li> <li>• Poland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Portugal</li> <li>• Qatar</li> <li>• Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Romania</li> <li>• Russian Federation</li> <li>• Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</li> <li>• Samoa</li> <li>• San Marino</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia</li> <li>• Senegal</li> <li>• Serbia</li> <li>• Sierra Leone</li> <li>• Slovakia</li> <li>• Slovenia</li> <li>• Solomon Islands</li> <li>• South Africa</li> <li>• Spain</li> <li>• Sri Lanka</li> <li>• Sudan</li> <li>• Sweden</li> <li>• Switzerland</li> <li>• Syrian Arab Republic</li> <li>• Thailand</li> <li>• Togo</li> <li>• Tunisia</li> <li>• Turkey</li> <li>• Uganda</li> <li>• Ukraine</li> <li>• United Arab Emirates</li> <li>• United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</li> <li>• United Republic of Tanzania</li> <li>• United States of America</li> <li>• Uruguay</li> <li>• Uzbekistan</li> <li>• Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</li> <li>• Yemen</li> <li>• Zambia</li> <li>• Zimbabwe</li> </ul>
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## **APPENDIX B - Agenda**

### **1. Procedural matters**

- 1.1 Opening of the session
- 1.2 Election of the Bureau Members and nomination of the drafting committee
- 1.3 Adoption of the agenda and timetable

### **2. Sustainable livestock for food security, nutrition, and poverty reduction**

- 2.1 Contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and diets
- 2.2 Good practices to sustainably enhance the productivity of small-scale livestock producers
- 2.3 Integrating the livestock sector into national climate actions by considering its adaptation and resilience to climate change, and contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services

### **3. One Health**

- 3.1 Strengthening national coordinated capacities to manage the risks of animal diseases and emerging zoonoses through the One Health approach
- 3.2 Progress towards the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants
- 3.3 Alternative feed practices to promote responsible use of antimicrobials

### **4. Other Matters**

- 4.1 Alignment of FAO's work on livestock to the Strategic Framework 2022-31
- 4.2 Holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector
- 4.3 Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Committee on Agriculture's Sub-Committee on Livestock
- 4.4 Date and place of the next session

### **5. Adoption of the Report**

## APPENDIX C - List of Documents

COAG:LI/2022/1	Provisional agenda
COAG:LI/2022/2	Contribution of livestock to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, nutrition and healthy diets
COAG:LI/2022/3	Good practices to sustainably enhance the productivity of small-scale livestock producers
COAG:LI/2022/4	Integrating the livestock sector into national climate actions by considering its adaption and resilience to climate change, and contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services
COAG:LI/2022/5	Strengthening national coordinated capacities to manage the risks of animal diseases and emerging zoonoses through the One Health approach
COAG:LI/2022/6	Progress towards the eradication of Peste des Petits Ruminants
COAG:LI/2022/7	Alternative feed practices to promote responsible use of antimicrobials
COAG:LI/2022/8	Alignment of FAO's work on livestock to the Strategic Framework 2022-31
COAG:LI/2022/9	Holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector
COAG:LI/2022/10	Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Committee on Agriculture's Sub-Committee on Livestock
COAG:LI/2022/INF/1 Rev.1	Provisional timetable
COAG:LI/2022/INF/2	Provisional list of documents
COAG:LI/2022/INF/3	Statement of competences and voting rights submitted by the European Union and its Member States
COAG:LI/2022/INF/4	Progress report on the implementation of the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021-2025
COAG:LI/2022/INF/5	Reducing the burden of high-impact transboundary animal diseases through the Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES)
COAG:LI/2022/INF/6	Reducing future wildlife-borne spill-over of disease pathogens to domestic animals and humans
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