

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 18 May 2021 13:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Embracing change and harnessing diversity: the roles of livestock in future food systems
CONVENED BY	Shirley Tarawali, Assistant Director General (International Livestock Research Institute, ILRI) and Chair (Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, GASL)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/12562/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

62

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18 4 19-30 25 31-50 27 51-65 6 66-80 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

40 Male 22 Female Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

2	Agriculture/crops	1	Education		Health care
	Fish and aquaculture	1	Communication		Nutrition
26	Livestock	5	Food processing	4	National or local government
2	Agro-forestry		Food retail, markets		Utilities
4	Environment and ecology		Food industry		Industrial
	Trade and commerce		Financial Services	17	Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

1	Small/medium enterprise/artisan		Workers and trade union
	Large national business		Member of Parliament
2	Multi-national corporation		Local authority
2	Small-scale farmer	9	Government and national institution
2	Medium-scale farmer	1	Regional economic community
	Large-scale farmer	3	United Nations
3	Local Non-Governmental Organization	2	International financial institution
16	International Non-Governmental Organization	2	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
	Indigenous People		Consumer group
9	Science and academia	12	Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

Urgency, commit to summit: group work included focus on action in relation to 5 action track areas. Complexity, multi-stakeholder: some 13 different stakeholder typologies participated. Respect complement work of others, build trust: careful selection and training of facilitators; ensuring groups were as mixed as possible. Participants and facilitators alike were alerted to expect difficult conversations, sometimes with 'people who trouble them', with an emphasis on being creative, having new conversations and finding innovative solutions. [NOTE the numbers of participants do not include curators, facilitators, rapporteurs]

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

As above. We made a special effort to include diversity, with almost half the registered participants indicating 'non-livestock'. However, the final composition had more livestock participants. About 30 registered people did not join and many were the non-livestock folks. Our dialogue had two curators who shared the tasks of: Moderating the plenary sessions and providing participants with an overview of the process before, during and after the dialogue. Group guidance included: • Provide safe, inclusive spaces to discuss issues around specific topics • Seek consensus while allowing diverse opinions to be aired; • Identify a desired scenario - by 2030 - and the key outcomes • Listen and be respectful • Recognize complexity - no magic bullet or binary solutions • Acknowledge the diversity of perspectives • Identify practical actions and ways forward • All voices count – every contribution is essential but will not be attributed (Chatham House rules for discussion groups) Following a short plenary session in which the dialogue context and ambition were highlighted, there were short plenary remarks covering food security, and visions for livestock in future food systems in relation to 'food' 'environment' and 'livestock sustainability'. The opening and closing plenary sessions were webcast and can be found here: <http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5566/icode/>. Discussion groups were organized around topics related to the five food system dialogue action tracks, with two groups per track and one group entirely Spanish; one group entirely French. We had a team of facilitators and note takers (one of each per group) who were able to join a pre-dialogue training session to ensure all were familiar with the task in hand, aware they must include all participants and ensure that both convergence and divergence should be respected and surfaced. Each discussion group had a set of google slides, which were shared as the group was underway so that that the participants could see and agree to the recorded notes which have been consolidated for this report.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

Allow as much time as possible for discussion groups. Ensure that facilitators and note takers are well-briefed and able to allow innovative conversations – not just filling up 'answers'. Provide a template for the group's findings and ensure that everyone in the group sees their inputs captured – convergence and divergence!

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

Yes

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The dialogue focused on engaging and harnessing the diversity of both livestock sector stakeholders (taking advantage of the global spread and multi-stakeholder nature of the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, GASL) and those who are not directly engaged with livestock – from development agencies and practitioners to food sector actors and beyond. It included participants from all over the world, from pastoralists and farmers of all capacities who produce food to those who process, market and research food and wider food system dimensions. It aimed to facilitate new conversations to identify the pathways of change and diverse solutions that are needed to ensure that livestock contributes across all action tracks and levers of change to future food systems. Prior to the dialogue, participants received a diverse set of resource materials about the roles of livestock and sustainable development. Each discussion group focused on one of the five action tracks, asking the question ‘...to what extent and how can changes in livestock systems...’ followed by a statement describing some contrasts in possible roles...’. Discussion group topics were:

1. Providing equitable access by all to diverse as well as safe and nutritious foods: To what extent, and how, can changes in livestock systems benefit everyone, including the most vulnerable and poorest people, overcome food poverty and help end hunger and malnutrition in cities and rural areas – without compromising other goals in areas like health, environment or animal welfare?
2. Achieving just and balanced consumption of diverse food sources: To what extent, and how, can changes to the consumption of livestock-derived foods help the transition to healthy diets for all – without increasing obesity or the incidence of non-communicable disease?
3. Staying inside planetary natural and environmental boundaries and tackling the climate emergency: To what extent, and how, can changes to livestock systems benefit nature and ecosystems and help us adapt to or mitigate climate change – while also sustaining people’s livelihoods and their nutrition and health?
4. Growing economic opportunities without compromising our sustainability goals: To what extent, and how, can changes in livestock keeping, livestock ownership or livestock as a business help advance equitable livelihoods and achieve healthier diets – without damaging our natural resources or leaving anyone behind?
5. Building resilience to overcome food system vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses: To what extent, and how, can changes to livestock systems help us prepare for, withstand, and recover from natural disasters, conflicts or disease threats – without unintentionally increasing the risks that livestock contribute to these?

Discussion groups used the following questions to guide their conversations and structure feedback:

- What is our consensus position – as a group - on this question? Where do we want to be in 2030?
- What actions in the next 3 years will have greatest impact on the Discussion Topic and the outcomes we identified?
- How will we measure or tell if these actions are successful?
- What critical divergences in opinion among group participants are revealed, what are their effects, and how might we manage them?

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
- ✓ Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- Finance
- ✓ Innovation
- Human rights
- ✓ Women & Youth Empowerment
- ✓ Policy
- ✓ Data & Evidence
- Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

Embracing change: new connections

Although the majority of participants were in some way connected with the livestock sector, there was consensus that further engagement is needed with those beyond the sector, whether in health, nutrition, food security, equity, environment, etc., or those who believe that animal agriculture and the consumption of livestock products should stop. Facilitating such engagement will require deliberate efforts from livestock stakeholders, including multi-stakeholder processes within and beyond the sector. The UN FSS provides a forum to expand and continue these conversations.

Participants recognized that discussions about livestock often focus on the production aspects of the sector, and that these discourses need to expand, especially to include communications across the sector and especially with consumers.

Harnessing diversity and nuancing communication

Participants recognized that the global discussion about livestock usually lacks the nuance that reflects the diversity of the sector and thus the solutions required to ensure its contributions to future food systems. It was emphasized that a polarized debate that has extremes of 'livestock all bad' or 'livestock all good' is unhelpful and does not reflect the diversity of livestock roles across the world, or the need for multiple, different changes and solutions throughout the sector towards better food systems in future.

The most-cited examples of global discourse that does not account for livestock sector diversity concerned the consumption of livestock-derived foods and the impacts on the environment. For the former it was noted that for wealthier countries and segments of the population across the world, the message about reducing consumption of livestock-derived foods or making dietary choices (such as veganism or vegetarianism) facilitated by easy access to diverse nutrients may be appropriate. For less-wealthy countries and populations, improving access, availability and affordability of quality, safe, livestock-derived foods could make a significant, positive difference to nutritional wellbeing (and its wider ramifications for stunting, cognitive development etc), especially for the most vulnerable (pregnant and lactating mothers, children in the first 1000 or even 3000 days, elderly).

Regarding livestock and the environment, participants again highlighted contrasting narratives, between the damage livestock production inflicts on the environment and the positive benefits that must be harnessed. These range from emissions of greenhouse gases from ruminant animals where improving production efficiencies (emissions per unit of product) is paramount in most LMICs, to opportunities for carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation across the world's vast rangelands, to opportunities for regenerative agriculture approaches based on livestock management.

Both of these (and other, such as One Health) areas will benefit from stronger, credible, well-communicated scientific evidence to inform all stakeholders, from policy makers to farmers to consumers and schoolchildren on the choices and implications as well as appropriate incentives. Presently, this is hampered by multiple very different global statistics which are often inappropriately extrapolated.

Communication also needs to better incorporate very diverse, often essential roles of livestock for livelihoods, women and youth.

Embracing change: action within the livestock sector

The diverse livestock sector actors who joined the dialogue all acknowledge that, as with all sectors, change towards better future food systems must be embraced. What that change looks like is incredibly diverse because of the diversity of ways that animals and their products are raised, managed and consumed as well as their multiple roles.

Key areas for change that were recognized include tackling those hard areas where livestock are indeed problematic – where environmental impacts, consumption patterns and production strategies are harming the planet and its people. Change also means grasping opportunities where incentives, information and policy can better support livestock's positive contributions to environmental, health and livelihood outcomes. All livestock sector stakeholders must engage and commit to diverse and significant change. Such change needs to be informed by robust evidence and must include engagement well beyond the livestock sector itself.

The livestock sector's commitment to change must however go well beyond changing conversations and nuancing debates. It requires collective action, potentially facilitated through multisectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues. Importantly, it is incumbent upon the sector to provide and embrace practical solutions to mitigate the challenges and harness the opportunities for livestock to fully play a role in sustainable future food systems.

Among the 2030 outcomes for the sector were: healthier, more productive, and well cared for animals; reducing carbon emissions from livestock; quality over quantity; improve productivity, efficiency, sustainability, and resilience of the livestock sector; moving to regenerative farming; change the negative image of the sector, and to acknowledge and secure the contributions livestock for a healthy planet, its people and their diets.

ACTION TRACKS

- ✓ Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
- ✓ Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
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- ✓ Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
- ✓ Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

- Finance
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- ✓ Data & Evidence
- Governance
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

Discussion topic 1: Providing equitable access by all to diverse as well as safe and nutritious foods: To what extent, and how, can changes in livestock systems benefit everyone, including the most vulnerable and poorest people, overcome food poverty and help end hunger and malnutrition in cities and rural areas – without compromising other goals in areas like health, environment or animal welfare?

The consensus position was to scale out game-changing policies, technologies and business models that equip existing small-holders, pastoralist communities and agripreneurs. The outputs from these systems will be of high quality, environmentally sustainable and maximise human health. Making this work in a balanced way includes:

- Championing smallholders and pastoralists.
- Sustainable intensification adapted to local conditions, scaled by robust business models and producing high quality food.
- Improved animal husbandry that reduces the need for antibiotics along with other social and environmental benefits.
- Shift the focus of production, processing and marketing of livestock commodities more towards quality.
- Recognize the essential role of diversity to ensure resilience.
- Phase out or penalize current practices that result in environmental and public health externalities (and/or incentivize sustainable, healthy options).

Actions to impact this topic include:

- Policy changes that secure land rights, prevent 'dumping' of low-cost livestock commodities in developing countries and that champion small/medium farms and pastoralists.
- Study and replicate successful business models (e.g. Ethio-chicken).
- Identify new feed options.

The success of such actions could be indicated through:

- Public sector investment will support and facilitate such policy changes
- Commercial viability. Not increasing livestock numbers but quality and yield.
- Transparency – reporting, metrics, incentives to mitigate environmental impact

ACTION TRACKS

✓	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Discussion topic 2: Achieving just and balanced consumption of diverse food sources: To what extent, and how, can changes to the consumption of livestock-derived foods help the transition to healthy diets for all – without increasing obesity or the incidence of non-communicable disease?

The consensus position was that overall, there is a need to rebalance policies and discussions about consumption of livestock-derived foods related to local needs/context; to follow dietary recommendations on nutrition & health (avoid ultra-processed food), and ensure livestock is produced sustainably. Consumers need to make informed choices through more information, understanding, metrics, policies and incentives.

Rebalance consumption:

Ambitions should focus on rebalancing consumption and recognise that polarisation of the debate about consumption of livestock-derived foods is not helpful.

- A better understanding of the relationship between livestock derived foods and balanced, diverse, holistic diets with consumption better aligned to dietary requirements and life stage (e.g. increase in women and children in first 1000 days; decrease in highly developed economies).
- Context matters: Vulnerable communities will require more livestock-derived foods. In many resource-poor settings, availability, affordability and accessibility of safe, quality livestock-derived foods are challenges to be addressed. Procurement and social platforms promoting diverse diets and targeting both producers and consumers may be one vehicle.
- Sourcing: Optimise sustainability & accounting for local resources & traditions
- Explore, develop and encourage alternatives to livestock-derived foods in areas where they are not well-tolerated or produced.

Actions to impact this topic include:

- More robust information on nutrition and health outputs from the consumption of animal-sourced food and incentives to use this information for decisions, policy changes and education throughout societies.
- Invest in improving understanding of the imbalances to better target solutions and actions.
- Create greater awareness of the need for balance (in diets & sustainability), informing debates, and raising awareness of context in relation to livestock-derived foods. Better education/awareness to children who are in school now that will promote behaviour change from a younger age and can also include school food programs/meals that could impact both producers and consumers.
- Better evidence can inform action by governments, retail, procurers (eg schools, hospitals), processors, livestock keepers. This should include research on the role of animal sourced foods in improving nutrition and its contribution to obesity (distinguishing between correlation vs causation).
- Better metrics to help consumers make more balanced, sustainable, nutritious, healthy choices
- Investigate better incentives to rebalance consumption, nutrition, health, sustainability, and welfare. Informing government policies related to subsidy programs.

The success of such actions could be indicated through:

- Debates will be more balanced and consensus on how balanced, diverse diets include sustainable and healthy animal-sourced foods will emerge.
- Metrics: Report(s) from FAO on post-UNFSS specific actions will include those related to balanced, healthy consumption of livestock-derived foods. WHO targets related to nutrition, obesity, non-communicable diseases) will be accelerated through appropriate inclusion of livestock-derived foods.
- Consumer-facing tools (e.g. Nutri-Score) and WHO recommendations will be used.
- Research results and case studies provide critical information regarding obesity and livestock-derived foods; identifying solutions that result in positive outcomes for food, nutrition and biodiversity.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

Discussion topic 3: Staying inside planetary natural and environmental boundaries and tackling the climate emergency: To what extent, and how, can changes to livestock systems benefit nature and ecosystems and help us adapt to or mitigate climate change – while also sustaining people’s livelihoods and their nutrition and health?

The consensus position was that there are no simple solutions, but not all food systems are ‘broken’, in many cases positive changes are underway and should be highlighted. Changes in livestock systems can best be achieved by mobilizing diverse groups of stakeholders to a more positive common narrative, recognizing that incremental transitions, innovation, and continuous learning are needed. This includes:

- Recognize the diversity of livestock systems and different roles they play in societies (e.g. the importance of ASF especially in LMICs compared to overconsumption in the Global North) and longer-term sustainability. Discourses that are polarised about livestock are not helpful because they miss the importance of diversity and the many emerging solutions.
- The critical roles of farmers as part of the solution for changes requires addressing incentives (including transparency of reporting) for farmers to do things differently. This does not negate the importance of all actors, and the need for better partnerships between private and public sector, multi-stakeholder platforms, etc.
- The right balance between livestock and nature will be found in different ways in different places - there’s no single global approach that works. The most striking difference is between global north and global south where, for example, per capita ASF consumption should generally decrease in the north and increase for many target populations in the south. There are also significant divisions between land-use types with some - rangelands particularly - better matching livestock production than any other agricultural product. While livestock production can have negative effects on nature and the environment, properly managed, it offers many benefits and advantages to land, soils and landscapes. These are in addition to its other nutrition, livelihoods and economic benefits.
- Another area is livestock’s contribution to greenhouse gasses. There is a need to better understand its role in methane and the need for science-based evidence to inform policies and new approaches to support methane mitigation (e.g. feed additives, vaccines).

Actions to impact this topic include:

- Communication and knowledge sharing actions, such as peer-to-peer learning experience among farmers, knowledge sharing, exchange and transfer of best practices through global platforms. Communication with public, youth, schools using social media and other means. Better communication is also supported by more consistent terminology and metrics and by telling the livestock ‘story’ and the many vital ways it contributes to people’s lives and livelihoods and ecosystems.
- Bridging diverging regional realities - need to view global issues - convergence of views and building understanding across different livestock systems. This can include matching animals to landscapes and land use as well as markets and consumers, promoting mixed crop-livestock systems that offer multiple benefits, enrich other assets such as soils, and contribute to circularity (thus minimising waste) in production systems and promoting carbon neutral livestock production.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
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	Human rights		Governance
	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Discussion topic 4: Growing economic opportunities without compromising our sustainability goals: To what extent, and how, can changes in livestock keeping, livestock ownership or livestock as a business help advance equitable livelihoods and achieve healthier diets – without damaging our natural resources or leaving anyone behind?

The consensus position was that livestock is extremely important in several parts of the world and especially so in some parts where it is the main source of livelihoods.

- Nutritious diets and sustainable livelihoods in Africa (and some parts of Asia) cannot be achieved without livestock which are often a cornerstone of economies and rural livelihoods. There are clear regional differences in the way livestock are raised, produced and consumed.
- Generalities do not help, rather nuances are required and livestock issues should not be siloed.
- Improving the health and welfare of animals improves their economic value and reduces environment footprint.
- Fairness throughout value-chains is needed, including incomes and costs. For some economies this means citizens being willing (and able) to pay more for quality livestock-derived foods. Consumer decision-making needs to be linked to its influence on food systems.
- There are positive things happening across the livestock sector – genetics, precision-feeding, climate-smart agriculture; private sector engagement – methane management, all underpinned by sound science that needs to be contextually applied for solutions, policy and investment decisions.
- In rural areas economic indicators can inform what is possible, leverage additional funding and government regulations to improve the value of livestock production and enhance local resilience – simple economic analysis doesn't always bring this out.
- Growing livelihoods and economic opportunities from livestock for individuals (men, women, youth) through to nations can look quite different in different settings. In LMICs, this may mean livestock production, elsewhere, waged employment is plentiful at the processing stage. Trade-offs must be considered, and incentives adjusted to take account of environmental as well as economic gains.

Actions to impact this topic include:

- Several other industries including tourism depend on livestock and agriculture and need to be considered. Don't silo sectors, components of the value-chain or countries.
- Livestock has received a lot of negative attention in the past but with the right investments can be transformed to be both economically viable and environmentally sustainable.
- In some cases, it should be possible to take advantage of regional integration and diverse eco-systems, through a move to specialisation tailored to specific agro-zones (e.g. production of cattle in arid areas).
- Focus on nature-positive solutions that do not require further conversion of lands.
- Support is also needed across the value chain as this can help create jobs. All actors in the value chain must get their fair share. Farmers need support for quality produce and access to markets.
- Do a better job thinking through the hard trade-offs in livestock issues—figure out who pays, how and how much. Do not underestimate the challenges the sector needs to face.
- Incorporate One Health approach into solutions, which may include guidelines for field agents, capacity building, creation of local or regional "One Health" associations, using an evaluation system adopted by everyone with common, multiple criteria.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
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	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights		Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment	✓	Trade-offs
			Environment and Climate

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Discussion topic 5: Building resilience to overcome food system vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses: To what extent, and how, can changes to livestock systems help us prepare for, withstand, and recover from natural disasters, conflicts or disease threats – without unintentionally increasing the risks that livestock contribute to these?

The consensus position was that the global livestock narrative misses the nuance that reflects the diversity and heterogeneity in both production systems and agro-ecological regions. Therefore, any analysis must account for these differences. The narrative about consumption of livestock-derived foods needs to take account of the millions who do not have access to quality livestock-derived foods and for whom equitable, affordable access to healthy, quality livestock-derived foods should be promoted.

Population and incomes are rising, which translates into an increase in the demand for animal protein which has important nutritional roles. This increase in demand can have effects on deforestation and generation of emissions. Solutions include sustainable production underpinned by appropriate financing to promote the adoption of suitable technologies.

Resilience, risks and the role of livestock in circular systems were highlighted.

Resilience:

- Healthier animals reduce zoonotic risks, disease spread and contribute to healthy diets. Three billion people don't have access to healthy diets and good nutrition is key to people's resilience. In some cases, healthy sustainable diets means more plants and less animals
- Small livestock (goats, sheep and chicken) can be used to build up resilience especially in natural disasters because of their quick multiplication. Livestock keeping plays an important role for those who can't afford healthy nutrition.
- To build resilience, we need nature friendly farming, use of robust breeds and diverse farming systems.

Risks:

- Need to value the benefits of livestock production and minimise climate change effects so that food production is not adversely impacted by climate change.
- Some industrial level production systems rely on very limited livestock biodiversity.
- Approaches for biosecurity measures and prudent, responsible use of antibiotics vary considerably across the world.
- Risks, such as climate shocks and market volatility can impact differently on livestock production systems. All require tools to improve resilience capacity such as agricultural insurance.
- The effect of shocks on the food system impacts on household resilience, whose incomes are affected by price changes.

Circularity:

- Across much of the world, livestock are essential elements to ensure the bio-circularity of different food production systems.
- In some cases, regenerative livestock systems means fewer productive animals.

Actions to impact this topic include:

- Multi-stakeholder approaches, noting that time and effort are required to reach consensus.
- Central leadership to bring different stakeholders together. Creation of a world body that moves the world towards a sustainable food production system.
- Avoiding top down approaches that don't allow for local solutions.
- Involve more farmers and work with farmers that are trailblazing regenerative food systems.
- Improving sustainability and efficiency of the sector through new technologies which also requires adequate investment for the transition processes.
- A more resilient, more productive, fairer livestock sector from the social point of view underpinned by the research and technology transfer processes.
- Develop improved intensified livestock systems that focus on using existing resources more efficiently and do not require considerable external inputs but use natural ecosystems more efficiently. This includes balancing the use of new technologies with the best use of traditional technologies.

The success of such actions could be indicated through:

- Reductions in animal waste.
- Reduced emissions from livestock farms.
- Greater application of regenerative mixed farm systems.

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

While there was general agreement among dialogue participants on the roles of the livestock and sustainable development, there was an observation made that the livestock sector is reluctant to tackle the hard issues when livestock is part of the problem – both production and consumption. All stakeholders are thus challenged to do a better job addressing the hard trade-offs in livestock issues—and to figure out who pays, how and how much.

Many groups did not diverge but recognised the importance of seeking out and initiating conversations with those who do – to find better solutions. Participants acknowledged that there are many areas where views are divergent, partly related to the diversity of livestock systems going forward – contrasting for example, pastoralists, smallholders, intensive farming as well as divergence on the consumption of livestock-derived foods. There are also contrasting views in relation to environmental and human health externalities (e.g. AMR) as well as towards efficiency vs resilience (do these complement or antagonize one another?). Most of these divergent views arise because of differences between objectives for different regions (and wealth categories) in different parts of the world. For example, at present, in LMICs livestock play multiple roles, whereas in HICs the focus is much more on only the provision of food products.

Recognizing this diversity of views of the roles of the livestock sector in future food systems, participants noted that it is necessary to share positive messages without being 'defensive' of livestock or failing to acknowledge where livestock sector harms must be addressed and mitigated.

A critical area of divergence revolved around to what extent synthetic protein can be an alternative to reduce the pressure of livestock systems on resources. On the one hand, some consider that a broader offer of plant-based alternatives may be essential to be able to deal with the increase in demand. Others consider that there are factors that might make this inappropriate in certain contexts including cultural factors, access and knock-on impacts on livelihoods, environment, human health and so on. In general more and more nuanced information on plant-based alternatives in relation to multiple sustainability dimensions would help decision making and targeted solutions.

ACTION TRACKS

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- Environment and Climate

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Agenda for the dialogue**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Livestockdialogue-final-agenda-.docx>

RELEVANT LINKS

- **Opening plenary session**
<http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5566/icode/>
- **Closing plenary session**
<http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5567/icode/>
- **Opening poem**
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/c1etw9ku64t17z/Namukolo2 - SD 480p.mov?dl=0>