



# ILRI-World Bank High Level Consultation on Global Livestock Agenda to 2020 Consultation Report

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PICOTEAM  
Institute for People, Innovation and Change in Organisations  
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## Summary

On the 12 and 13 March 2012 high-level representatives of the key regional and international public institutions<sup>1</sup> whose mandates include livestock met in Nairobi at the joint invitation of the director general of the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), *Jimmy Smith*, and the senior livestock advisor at the World Bank (WB), *Francois Le Gall*. At this time both ILRI and the WB are in the process of refreshing their strategies; both wished to benefit from the ideas and experience of this high-level group.

Over a one-and-a-half day period the participants discussed the major challenges and opportunities within the global livestock sector and explored mechanisms for working better together. There was broad agreement on the major challenges and opportunities facing the global livestock sector, and also the major issues related to the three key 'pillars': health, environmental and social equity. For environmental issues, this included support for the three thematic areas prioritised by the multi-stakeholder platform Global Agenda of Action<sup>2</sup> led by FAO. These are: closing the efficiency gap; restoring value to grasslands; and reduced discharge.

The representatives of the regional and international institutions also agreed that they should work closer together, especially so as to be more effective in explaining to a range of audiences - and to do so with one united voice- why livestock are so important to the lives and livelihoods of poor people, and also to provide a more nuanced message.

The participants agreed that the framework presented and discussed during the consultation (which considered three growth scenarios – no growth, growth and excess growth – in terms of social, nutrition, health and environmental objectives) was a useful tool to help deal with the diversity of livestock systems in a more nuanced and contextualised way. It was agreed that further work be done on this, building on the draft framework from the meeting.

Finally, the group agreed that a mechanism was needed to facilitate them to work better together – in a more coordinated manner; this would likely take the form of a committee but it was also important to put this in the context of existing institutional arrangements, initiatives and platforms. These included the ALive platform<sup>3</sup> and the Livestock Data Innovation Project<sup>4</sup>, a major output of which is planned to be an advocacy document *Making the Case for Investing in Livestock in Africa*.

At the end of the consultation a communiqué was drafted which was endorsed by all the institutions present (**See Appendix 1**).

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to ILRI and the WB, the other organisations represented were: ASEAN, AU-IBAR, B&MGF, EU, FAO, IFAD, OIE and the UN. See appendix 3 for list of participants and acronyms in full

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.livestockdialogue.org/>

<sup>3</sup> The partnership for livestock development, poverty alleviation and sustainable growth <http://alive-online.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.africallivestockdata.org/afrlivestock/content/about-us>

## 1.0 Introduction

After two decades of neglect of agriculture, increased food price volatility being experienced since 2008 has refocused the world's attention on how it will feed 2.5 billion additional people by 2050 – with 1 billion already hungry today. By then 75% more food will be needed, most of which will need to come from productivity gains.

Livestock are a critical part of the food and nutritional security equation, particularly in the developing world where production and consumption of animal source foods (meat, milk and eggs) are rapidly increasing. The opportunities within the sector to address hunger and poverty in the developing world are enormous. But there are also many challenges including risk of disease outbreaks, environmental sustainability and social exclusion. In light of these opportunities and challenges both the World Bank (WB) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) are currently refreshing their global strategies.

To help guide the development of these revised strategies the director general of ILRI, *Jimmy Smith*, and the senior livestock advisor at the World Bank, *Francois Le Gall*, jointly convened and hosted a high level consultation at the ILRI headquarters in Nairobi on 12 and 13 March 2012.

Senior representatives were invited from the major international and regional organisations with a livestock mandate. All the organisations accepted their invitations and a very impressive high level group was assembled who together represented: ASEAN, AU-IBAR, BMGF EU, FAO, IFAD and the OIE, as well as senior staff members from ILRI and World Bank staff from the Nairobi and Washington, and also the UNDP via a filmed message. For list of participants see **Appendix 3**.

## 2.0 Consultation Objectives

The high level consultation had three main objectives:

1. To identify and agree upon the big issues in the global livestock sector;
2. To identify mechanisms to allow the international and regional agencies whose mandates include livestock to work together better;
3. To explore how the international livestock community can do a better job at communicating key messages on livestock to investors, policy makers and the global public.

### 3.0 Consultation Process and Agenda

The consultation took place over one-and-a half days. The process combined keynote presentations, facilitated discussions and group work activities. See **Appendix 2** for the consultation agenda.

## 4.0 Consultation Outputs

### 4.1 Welcoming Remarks

The co-hosts, *Jimmy Smith* and *Francois le Gall*, welcomed participants to the consultation and expressed their thanks and appreciation of the considerable effort many individuals had made to be present at this meeting.

They explained the consultation had its origins in a conversation they had had in August 2011. At that time *Francois* was beginning to refresh the World Bank's livestock agenda; *Jimmy* was about to take up his new post as director general at ILRI and was aware that the ILRI board would want him to refresh the Institute's strategy. Given that the two organisations' agendas are so related they decided to convene a joint meeting and invite key international and regional partners to discuss the big global issues and to see how they could all work together better.

### 4.2 Opening statement

The opening statement was made by *David Nabarro*, the UN special representative for food security and nutrition. *David* could not be present so he delivered his message through a pre-recorded film. The film can be viewed online<sup>5</sup>.

Some of the key areas the statement covered were: the multiple roles of livestock and the multiple challenges faced by farmers who rely on livestock for their livelihoods; the riskiness of keeping livestock and the likelihood that climate change would make it even more risky; the recognition that there were successes to celebrate, such as the eradication of rinderpest; and the importance of enhancing resilience to enable poor people to cope better with change.

In the film he said: "*There is a movement for the transformation of food systems throughout the world. Livestock is an essential part of this equation. ILRI and the World Bank are key actors in seeing that science is applied for effective action for improved livestock systems. This meeting is important and happening when it should.*"

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<sup>5</sup> <http://blip.tv/ilrvideo/opening-statement-at-the-ilri-world-bank-high-level-consultation-on-the-global-livestock-agenda-by-2020-6024161>

### 4.3 Opportunities and challenges, and the health, environment and equity pillars

The majority of the first day of the consultation consisted of a series of four presentations, each of which was followed by a lively facilitated discussion. These four sessions covered:

- *The global livestock sector: opportunities and challenges*
- *Global animal health challenges: the health pillar*
- *Global environmental challenges*
- *Global poverty and food security challenges: the equity pillar*

#### **Presentation 1: *The global livestock sector: opportunities and challenges***

This presentation by *Jimmy Smith*, director general of ILRI, can be viewed online.<sup>6</sup>

The main points to arise in the presentation and ensuing discussion were:

- Large scale versus/and smallholder producers:
  - what are the emerging/likely trends and scenarios and what should be the response strategies
- Environment versus livelihood issues
  - handling carbon footprint issue in 'non-defensive' way
- Evidence-based assessment of trade-offs
  - we need the numbers, but this is a moving target?
- Advocacy and public awareness:
  - need for evidence to support advocacy
  - need for science-based standards
  - managing perceptions – how to
  - need sophisticated communications
  - livestock fraternity are on the defensive, and struggling
- Every blanket statement we make about livestock is wrong
  - need to contextualise and nuance our messages
  - need to admit negatives and explain objectively
  - need to communicate positives better
  - need to make messages simple and targeted at our various audiences
- Dimensions of systems diversity:
  - large, small scale
  - extensive, intensive
  - species diversity, including aquaculture
  - diversity within private sector – in different dimensions
  - cultural/religious diversity
- Rise in commodity prices: is it a blip or longer-term trend?
- Globalisation and liberalisation: a reversing trend?
- What we might want to do including aligning for global advocacy which means:
  - Need to understand political economy better
  - Need to understand our audience better
  - Need to identify good ambassadors
  - Need to develop right messages

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/the-global-livestock-sector-opportunities-and-challengesmith-global-livestocksectormarch2012>

- Contribution of livestock needs better communicating
  - Need to turn negatives to positives
  - Debunk the myths and communicate successes
- Are we our own enemies?
  - Need to harness other disciplines to make our case more compelling and our interventions more relevant
  - Need to broaden professional training in sector to achieve better systems understanding
- What have we learnt from privatisation of veterinary and other services? What will we do differently?
- Consensus – we need a global message that is sufficiently nuanced to reflect the global livestock sector, but not so complex that it is impossible to communicate.

**Presentation 2: *Global animal health challenges: the health pillar***

This presentation by *Bernard Vallet*, director general of OIE, can be viewed online.<sup>7</sup>

The main points to arise from the presentation and ensuing discussion were:

- Intensification cannot be avoided: but where and how?
- Need data on evolution of consumption
- Balance between and roles of public and private sector
- Improve transparency and avoid restrictions on trade:
  - WAHIS<sup>8</sup> system exists and is working
  - But capacity is a challenge: human and physical, e.g. labs
  - Issues of governance
- Need to modernise legislation
- Enforcement of regulations and legislation also a challenge:
  - Compliance incentives: ‘carrot and stick’
- Policy harmonisation
- Compensation when culling is done during disease outbreaks:
  - Challenge in developing countries
  - Global fund for least developed countries is an option
- Public-private partnerships: towards equitable benefits and win-win outcomes
- Domestication/implementation of international declarations and instruments is a challenge
- But the ‘health pillar’ has made progress:
  - e.g. adoption of PVS<sup>9</sup> to drive investment decisions
- Incentive-based approaches for food safety and disease control to complement existing approaches
- Need for research to differentiate approaches to disease control
  - Risk based approaches
  - Multi-disciplinary teams
- Move towards systems v disease based approaches
- Neglected services v neglected diseases
- Bioterrorism: challenge and opportunity

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/final-bv-plenarynairobi>

<sup>8</sup> <http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=home>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/pvs-evaluations/oie-pvs-tool/>

- One Health: possible platform to bring right actors to the table
- Research areas:
  - Epizootic diseases – but what are the research questions?
  - Zoonotic – national and regional level: what are research issues?
  - Livestock-wildlife conflict and link to biodiversity
  - Risk-based approaches
  - Incentive-based approaches
- Animal welfare: increasingly important risk to livestock development
  - OIE has drawn up some standards, e.g. for transport, slaughter<sup>10</sup>
  - Research questions?
- Need to improve capacity and governance around:
  - Disease free zones
  - Compartmentalisation
- Recognition that there are trade-offs and a need to understand the potential uneven distribution of benefits globally

### **Presentation 3: *Global environmental challenges***

This presentation by *Henning Steinfeld*, chief of livestock information and policy at FAO, can be viewed online<sup>11</sup>.

The main points to arise in the presentation and ensuing discussion were:

- Anti-livestock lobby is small but has powerful communications machine; what can we learn from them?
- Upward commodity price trend and increased volatility is a trend not a blip
- Huge range in what we feed versus what we get out (protein)
- Livestock sector is resource hungry!
- Closing the efficiency gap:
  - Resource constraints have started to 'bite' - high commodity prices induce innovation and drive technology
  - Productivity and efficiency gains move largely in parallel
  - Huge gaps between attainable and actually attained efficiency
  - Gaps can be narrowed with existing technology
  - Globally there is more gain from large numbers of producers catching up than from pushing the frontier
  - Prices need to reflect true scarcities of natural resources
- Restoring value to grasslands – opportunity for improving range management:
  - carbon sequestration
  - Payment for environmental services (PES)
  - Development of business case for grasslands
  - Certification methodologies (research needed)
  - Institutional mechanisms for benefit sharing with common property (research issue)
- Towards zero discharge (intensive systems)
  - Technologies exist (and improvement possibilities?)
  - Spatial distribution/zoning - technical and policy issues to explore

<sup>10</sup> [http://web.oie.int/eng/bien\\_etre/en\\_introduction.htm](http://web.oie.int/eng/bien_etre/en_introduction.htm)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.sliideshare.net/ILRI/global-environmental-challenges>

- Nutrient recycling opportunities (research)
- Emissions standards
- Waste management technologies
- Policies and incentives for waste management
- Towards a new narrative/framework – growth/no-growth/excess. Consider also the following:
  - Possibility for exiting the sector
  - Animal welfare
  - Technologies, policies and institutions
- Need for multi-stakeholder engagement
- Could we develop a one-page summary that responds to ‘livestock long shadow’<sup>12</sup> attacks
- Lessons from communication of ‘long shadow’
- Issues with estimates of livestock contribution to climate change :in the ‘Long Shadow’ publication:
  - Animal traction – is this contribution included in the calculations?
  - Manure contribution to crop production – is this included?
  - Estimates in the document are made through aggregation – and yet we know we need to contextualise arguments
- PES and other measures are more likely to benefit less dry areas but good cost: benefit analysis could address that
- PES etc on rangelands are complex and unlikely to be achieved easily but should be looked at for the long run
- Even in most efficient systems, e.g. dairy, 90% of nitrogen is lost: cannot continue like that; and phosphorus deposits are about to run out
- Using existing technologies is possible to reduce environmental impact by 50%
  - What message should we be sharing on this issue?
- Need to combine social, environmental, health etc benefits to do analysis to allow us to communicate where we are working and why
- Where can viable intensification of smallholders occur?
  - Not the poorest of the poor
- Adaptation strategies as well as mitigation need addressing
- Disaster response: protecting assets as well as animal welfare issues
- What are the research issues related to overgrazing?

**Presentation 4: *Global poverty and food security challenges: the equity pillar***

This presentation by *Carlos Seres*, chief development strategist at IFAD, can be viewed online<sup>13</sup>.

The presentation was based on a brainstorming also involving ILRI staff members *Tom Randolph, Shirley Tarawali, Steve Staal, Nancy Johnson, Mario Herrero* and *Jemimah Njuki*.

The main points to arise in the presentation and ensuing discussion were:

- Concerns of the overfed (in the North) dictate options for the hungry (in the South)
- Pro-poor market options: look at domestic and regional as well as global markets
- Smallholder will continue to be a strong factor in livestock production in Africa and Asia

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a0701e/a0701e00.htm>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.slideshare.net/ILRI/equity-pillar>

- 2 paths for intervention:
  - Investing in commercialisation of viable smallholders
  - No-growth: livestock as an asset; social protection strategy
  - Both will continue to be important
- Value chain can offer win-win-win (i.e. mitigation, adaptation and productivity enhancement) but:
  - Need to provide response capacity
  - Provision of public services support
- No growth: productivity-enhancing technologies will play lesser role
  - Rely on public investment
  - Embedding livestock into broader landscape
- What needs to be done: intensifying systems
  - Investment in targeting: what is needed to get to tipping point to enter markets
  - Data on gender is crucial
  - Need for broader partnerships and institutional arrangements including development programs
  - Stimulating micro-enterprises and SMEs, e.g. EADD<sup>14</sup>
- What need to be done: social protection:
  - Index –based livestock insurance schemes: disease risk, weather and institutional support – need for more research
  - Managing environmental impact
  - Where do we draw the line: big disaster versus focus on those who will never make it; is exiting the sector an option?
- Possible research questions:
  - How can private sector supply services in social protection programs?
  - Better understanding of functional informal markets
  - Better understanding of farmers’ motivations and incentives
- Understanding better the private sector: optimising their investment, e.g. at milkshed level, while recognising role of public sector
- Lessons learned from privatisation vet services
- Exit from the sector: do we have a role and if so what?
- Creating livestock investment instruments and out grower options, e.g. dairy coop/hub
- Large-scale livestock in rural areas to create employment, e.g. backward and forward linkages, e.g. in feed, but certain conditions are needed for these to be viable

## 5.0 Researchable issues highlighted during the high level consultation

Though not one of the stated objectives, this section summarizes some of the issues which, during the discussions, came through explicitly or implicitly as requiring ‘research’ of various forms – from analysis based on existing information to generation of new information.

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.eadairy.org/>

## General

- Assessment of trade-offs between different objectives/pillars
- Are food price prices a blip or long-term trend?
- Are trends towards globalisation and liberalisation of markets going into reverse?
- Need to combine social, environmental, health, nutrition, etc benefits in analyses that will help us communicate what we are doing and where we are working and why
- Lessons from communication of 'long shadow'

## Health

- What lessons have we learnt from privatisation of veterinary and other services?
- Need for research to differentiate approaches to disease control:
  - Risk-based approaches
  - Multi-disciplinary teams
  - Research areas:
    - Epizootic diseases – but what are the research questions?
    - Zoonotic – national and regional level: what are research issues?
    - Risk disease transmission between livestock-wildlife and link to biodiversity
    - Risk-based approaches
    - Incentive-based approaches
  - Animal welfare: increasingly important risk to livestock development
    - OIE has drawn up some standards, e.g. transport, slaughter<sup>15</sup>
    - Research questions?

## Environmental

- PES and other measures more likely to benefit less dry areas but good cost : benefit analysis could address that
- Where can viable intensification of smallholders occur – and why?
- What is overgrazing? Research questions?
- What needs to be done in intensifying systems
  - Investment in targeting: what needed to get to tipping point to enter markets?
  - Minimizing environmental pollution effects in intensive livestock systems
  - Gender disaggregated data
  - Broader models for partnerships and institutional arrangements including development programs
  - Stimulating micro-enterprises and SMEs, e.g. EADD<sup>16</sup>

## Social equity

- Analysis of evolution of animal source food consumption
- What need to be done in the area of social protection:
  - Index-based livestock insurance schemes: incorporating disease risk in weather-indexed approaches
  - Managing environmental impact: social protection approaches targeting the poor

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<sup>15</sup> [http://web.oie.int/eng/bien\\_etre/en\\_introduction.htm](http://web.oie.int/eng/bien_etre/en_introduction.htm)

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.eadairy.org/>

- Where do we draw the line: big disaster versus focus on those who will never make it –options (and designs) for exiting the sector?
- Models for engaging private sector to supply services in social protection programs?
- Better understanding of functional informal markets
- Better understanding of farmers’ motivations and incentives

## 6.0 Way Forward

### Summary of action points and consensus

The objectives of the high-level consultation were:

1. To identify and agree upon the big issues in the global livestock sector;
2. To identify mechanisms to allow the international and regional agencies whose mandates include livestock to work together better;
3. To explore how the international livestock community can do a better job at communicating key messages on livestock to investors, policy makers and the global public.

**Objective 1** had been achieved during discussions held on day one – see 4.3, above.

On the second and final day of the consultation, through a process which combined presentation, group work and facilitated plenary discussion, good progress was achieved towards achieving objectives 2 and 3. This is summarised below:

### **Objective 2: To identify mechanisms to allow the international and regional agencies whose mandates include livestock to work together better**

It was agreed that there was a need and appetite for the institutions present to continue working more closely together. In developing a mechanism for this, some important points to bear in mind are:

- The need to have a holistic approach, but one that contextualises the situation;
- The need to learn from the past, both positive and negative experiences from similar attempts;
- The need to identify and share success stories, good practices, promising technologies and useful tools;
- The need to identify, map and utilise the existing functioning mechanisms that are already in place;
- A prerequisite for collaboration is to map the players according to their comparative advantage; map initiatives for synergy; and undertake an analysis of these to identify gaps and to avoid duplication;
- There needs to be a willingness to collaborate through long-term partnerships which recognise the different institutions and their differing but interrelated mandates;
- Finally, it was observed that it is not easy to collaborate – but it is important to do so; therefore a lot of thought needs to be given to developing a mechanism that will be accepted and functional

Three specific areas where the institutions could work more closely together were proposed:

1. Communication and advocacy;
2. Knowledge generation and sharing;
3. Mobilizing investment

One immediate outcome of the consultation was that ILRI and the World Bank will use the messages from this meeting and, use them as one of the inputs into their on-going strategy development, recognising that there will be a need to drill down further as these processes advance.

Participants discussed whether there was already a mechanism that allowed the regional and international institutions to work together through long-term *partnerships* (not just as *collaborators*) at the global level, or whether a new forum was needed. In this regard it was noted that:

- The OIE has already signed institutional agreements with all the parties around the table to increase integration and collaboration;
- The ALive platform brings stakeholders together to share information. This is a partnership that the group should enhance to foster cooperation and communication;
- This group should not wait for a platform that meets once a year; rather it should be free to communicate freely on pressing issues;
- It might it be advantageous to have a livestock alliance solely to communicate livestock messages?
- IFAD coordinates a community of practice (CoP) for pro-poor livestock development<sup>17</sup>, which is an effective way to share information amongst livestock practitioners;
- If the group is serious about joining forces it needs to establish its common ground, which can be done using the growth scenario/pillars framework. If detail is added to the cells in the matrix for the different growth scenarios, then it should be possible to map comparative institutional advantages for specific examples;
- The Livestock Data Innovation in Africa project, which involves BMGF, WB, IBAR and FAO, with IFAD and GALVmed in advisory capacities, has as one output an advocacy document. The project needs guidance on what should go into this. This could be a good place to rally the joint institutional forces. The idea behind the project is that the supporting data was often lacking which would have enabled the creation of powerful evidence-based advocacy messages;
- ALive's advocacy document was not as successful as had been hoped. It is apparent that a different approach is needed to be more successful;
- The need is for global advocacy, not a regional one just for Africa. It would not make sense if anything done on livestock in Africa was not linked to ALive, but ALive type platforms do not exist in other regions. Is there a need for a global level platform?
- It was considered that it might be useful to have a small group of people to use the material from this workshop to work better together so as not to lose momentum and interest;
- A communiqué will be produced to enable the outcomes from this meeting to be shared more widely. ILRI will come up with a draft for sharing and refining. The communiqué

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.ifad.org/lrkm/cop/index.htm>

will be the first step towards the institutions present at the meeting working more closely together.

**Objective 3: To explore how the international livestock community can do a better job at communicating key messages on livestock to investors, policy makers and the global public**

It was agreed that it was essential that livestock issues were communicated more effectively. It was necessary for the group to elevate its game in terms of communication and advocacy so that livestock receive more attention at the global level to correspond better to the sector’s relative contribution to GDP. It was also agreed that it was possible to develop an overarching message that all the institutions present could endorse.

The overall message should focus on the need for public good interventions to shift livestock to a sustainable growth trajectory. This should be done in a way that was simple but not over-simplistic; differentiated by audience; and contextualized to reflect the diversity of situations.

Communication products needed to be evidence based with a balance between short briefs and more elaborate narratives. The approach needed to combine:

- understanding the political economy
- targeting the audience
- finding ambassadors
- articulating the key messages
- delivering a collective message
- providing space for ‘conversation’ – i.e. on-going dialogue on emerging issues

It was agreed that if all the institutions represented at the consultation were to put their logos on a common communiqué which advocated for livestock for the benefit of the poor, this would be a good starting point for better cooperation between the institutions.

***Value of a framework based on pillars and growth scenarios***

It was agreed that the framework based on the identified ‘pillars’ and growth scenarios was a useful tool (see below) although it required developing further. It served both to capture and start to explain the diversity of livestock in different systems and geographies, allowing more nuanced messages and narratives to be developed, and also as a common framework to guide the development of a joint global livestock agenda.

Pillar	No growth	Growth	Problems of growth
Environment	Restore grasslands/ marginal lands	Efficiency/ sustainable intensification	Avoid pollution
Social	Protection of livelihoods	Income and employment	Sustained prosperity
Nutrition	Avoid starvation	Enrich diets	Avoid unhealthy diets

Health	Keep animals alive/ keep production systems functional	Remove constraints to production, productivity, trade	Safe and healthy food, Functional trade
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Choices have to be made as to the relative importance of the pillars in different contexts and settings: for example the relative emphasis placed on health, environment and social equity would vary, between low and middle income countries and the OECD.

In addition to the key pillars it was also necessary to find a way to address cross-cutting issues, such as pro-poor interventions, gender and institutional issues, and also trade-offs. In addition, ways needed to be found to accommodate issues related to fragile and post-conflict states and conflict situations, as well as issues related to access to land, knowledge, finance, health, breeding services, and markets.

Two forthcoming relevant events – that could be used to advance the discussions started at this meeting - were brought to the participants’ attention:

- On 16-18 April 2012, the **13<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Inter-Agency Donor Group<sup>18</sup>** (IADG) takes place at the World Bank in Washington. One of the issues that will be discussed is: do we need to institutionalise our partnerships? All the parties around the table here have been invited.
- The **World Bank will be hosting an event in October 2012** to expand on what has been done here. By this time, the strategies of the World Bank and of ILRI will be well advanced.

## 7.0 Closing Remarks

In his closing remarks *Francois Le Gall* revisited the objectives for the meeting. The intention was not to develop an action plan, which would not be possible in just one-and-a-half days. Rather it was to gather people together, stay at the level of ‘big issues’ and reach agreement on these.

Through the process of presentation and facilitated discussions he observed that the group had agreed on the opportunities and challenges, and also on the major components of the health and environmental pillars, including support for the Global Agenda of Action being led by FAO. On the equity pillar he noted the group had struggled a bit, because this was more complicated. He concluded that the group can transform the global livestock sector, but only if it works together.

Co-host *Jimmy Smith* promised participants that a workshop report and a communiqué will be produced immediately after the meeting. These will be used as ‘grist for our mill’ in ILRI’s strategy development process. He undertook to keep participants informed as this develops and hoped they will feel a sense of ownership of the final strategy.

<sup>18</sup><http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTARD/0,,contentMDK:23075102~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:336682,00.html>

Finally, he thanked his co-chair, the facilitation team and all the participants for accepting the invitation to take part in the consultation.

## 8.0 Consultation Communiqué

Immediately after the consultation ended a small group drafted a communiqué which aimed to capture the main outcomes of the meeting. The draft communiqué was reviewed and approved by the representatives of the key international and regional institutions who participated in the consultation. The communiqué is included as **Appendix 1**.

## 9.0 Reporting on the Consultation

The ILRI communication team provided extensive coverage of the consultation event, including a series of short filmed interviews with some participants: see [http://www.ilri.org/ilrinenews/index.php/archives/8533?utm\\_source=feedburner&utm\\_medium=feed&utm\\_campaign=Feed%3A+IlriSpotlight+%28ILRI+Spotlight%29](http://www.ilri.org/ilrinenews/index.php/archives/8533?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+IlriSpotlight+%28ILRI+Spotlight%29)

## Appendix 1: *Communiqué*



### **A New Global Alliance for a Safer, Fairer and More Sustainable Livestock Sector**



*In the face of a fast-growing, resource-hungry and commonly misunderstood livestock sector, it is clear that increased investment in the sector is essential to livelihoods, global health and the environment. To address livestock as a global public good, a strengthened alliance has been formed among key institutions charged with shaping and steering the global livestock agenda.*



We, the representatives of global and regional institutions whose mandates cover livestock, met in Nairobi, Kenya, 12-13 March 2012. We exchanged ideas, concerns, experiences and expertise with the aim of developing closer partnerships, a shared vision and more complementary programs for a global livestock agenda.



Our consultation came at an opportune time. Global production and consumption of meat, milk and eggs are growing fast, especially in developing countries, in the face of diminishing natural resources. Decision-makers and investors continue to under-appreciate the critical role that livestock play in the lives and livelihoods of the world's poorest people. The world remains alert to the risk of pandemics arising at the interface between people and animals.



We agreed that social equity, global health and the environment should be considered among the strategic 'pillars' of the global livestock agenda. There was also much concurrence on the issues and challenges facing the livestock sector and the ways to address them.

We are building this alliance to work in closer partnerships, with each organization bringing to bear its comparative advantage. Together we aim to be more effective in explaining to the world better why livestock are essential to the society and to the health and wellbeing of the poor and to show leadership in addressing the challenges and opportunities that livestock can bring.



We will do this by marshalling the best evidence to support our case; directly addressing the harm as well as benefits generated by livestock; learning from successes and failures to design and implement the most appropriate programs and policies; exploiting advances in our understanding of complex systems and powerful new technologies; and building on existing successful initiatives. We aim to develop strategic goals, and to create, and share publicly, a means to measure progress against these goals.



We invite our colleagues in other institutions, public and private, to join us.

## Appendix 2: Consultation Agenda

**Co-chairs:** *Francois Le Gall*, WB and *Jimmy Smith*, ILRI

### Monday 12<sup>th</sup> March 2012

- 0900 Welcome – Jimmy Smith, ILRI  
0915 Objective and Agenda – Francois Le Gall, WB  
0930 Opening Statement (recorded) –*David Nabarro*, UN  
1000 Break and photograph  
1030 Brief Global Survey of the Livestock Sector: opportunities and challenges – Jimmy Smith, ILRI  
1115 Global Animal Health challenges: the Health pillar – *Bernard Vallat*, OIE  
1200 Discussion  
**1230 Lunch**  
1400 Global Environment challenges: the Environment pillar – *Henning Steinfeld*, FAO  
1445 Break  
1515 Global Poverty and Food Security challenges: the Equity pillar– *Carlos Sere*, IFAD  
1600 General discussion  
1830 Dinner at *Jimmy Smith's* residence

### Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> March 2012

- 0900 Focus and Scope – *Francois Le Gall*, WB  
0930 Mechanisms for Working Together as an International Community  
1030 Break  
1100 Bringing the Consultation Together -- Summary and Conclusion – *Francois Le Gall*, WB  
**1200 Lunch**  
1330 Tour of ILRI

### Appendix 3: List of Participants

	NAME	ORGANISATION	DESIGNATION	Email Addresses
1	Jimmy Smith	ILRI	Director General	j.smith@cgiar.org
2	Francois Le Gall	World Bank	Livestock Adviser	Flegall1@worldbank.org
3	Bernard Vallat	OIE (World Animal Health Organisation)	Director General	b.vallat@oie.int
4	Walter Masiga	OIE (World Animal Health Organisation)	OIE Sub -Regional Representative for Eastern and Horn of Africa	srr.eastern-africa@oie.int
5	Solomon Benigno	ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)	Senior Officer, Agriculture Industries & Natural Resources Division, Finance, Industry & Infrastructure Directorate - ASEAN Economic Community Department	solomon.benigno@asean.org
6	Ahmed El-Sawalhy	AU-IBAR (African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources)	Director	ahmed.elsawalhy@au-ibar.org
7.	Bruce Mukanda	AU-IBAR (African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources)	Senior Programmes and Projects Officer	bruce.mukanda@au-ibar.org
8.	Baba Soumare	AU-IBAR (African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal	Chief Animal Health Officer, AU-IBAR	baba.soumare@au-ibar.org

		Resources)		
7	Henning Steinfeld	FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)	Head of livestock policy analysis	Henning.Steinfeld@fao.org
8	Bernard Rey	EU (European Union)	Head of Delegation of the <b>European Union</b> to the Republic of Kenya	Bernard-rey@eeas.europa.eu
9	Carlos Sere	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)	Chief Development Strategist- Office of Strategy and Knowledge Management International Fund for Agricultural Development	c.sere@ifad.org
11	Kristin Girvetz	BMGF (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)	Associate Program Officer	Kristin.Girvetz@gatesfoundation.org
13	Stephane Forman	World Bank	Livestock Specialist, The World Bank, Agriculture and Rural Development, Africa Region	sforman@worldbank.org
14	David Nabarro	UNDP (United Nations Development Organisation) – via filmed presentation	United Nations Secretary-General’s Special Representative for Food Security and Nutrition	david.nabarro@undp.org

## **Appendix 4: Additional Consultation Outputs**

Here some of the intermediate outputs generated during the consultation are presented.

### **THE PARTICIPANTS WERE ASKED TO SAY WHAT FOR THEM WOULD CONSTITUTE A SUCCESSFUL CONSULTATION**

Their replies are shown below, with those that have similar themes being clustered under suitable headings:

#### **Agreement on trends, opportunities and challenges**

- Understanding the global trends in livestock agriculture and the role of technology in addressing them;
- Overview of global challenges and opportunities in livestock sector;
- A strong common understanding of the global challenges and opportunities and what we should/could do about them;
- Harmonised strategic view on livestock development that countries may internalise and donors align to;
- The key role of animal health to boost potential of livestock;
- Include poultry research in the global livestock agenda and find funds for it

#### **Partnerships and roles**

- Allocation of an appropriate role for each player in the sector;
- Constructive discussion on the big global issues in relation to livestock sector; agreement to collaborate; commitment to follow-up;
- Gain a better understanding of how my institution can best support and contribute to the global livestock agenda;
- A clearer idea of ILRI's role in the global health agenda including synergy and points of entry;
- Identify new ways of partnering R&D for impact

#### **Role and strategy for smallholder engagement**

- Consensus on the role of smallholders and strategies to address them;
- Identify key programmes/projects to mainstream smallholder livestock producers into the whole value chain and contribute to addressing climate change issues

#### **Advance our thinking on investment priorities**

##### **Agenda framing and messaging**

- A more coherent narrative for the livestock sector
- Agreement on the overall structure of the livestock global agenda (3 pillars);
- Start talking operational implications of this global livestock agenda (not only a concept);
- To develop the general guidelines for global livestock agenda and links with regional agenda;
- How to demonstrate that the benefit from livestock exceed the negative effects, how to communicate that, and how to protect livestock and humans from hunger and disease
- Realisation that livestock is of global good

## **A VISIONING EXERCISE: LOOKING AHEAD TO 2022...**

Participants were asked to look ahead to the year 2022: what would they like to see with regard to the global livestock sector. Their replies are summarized below in clusters:

### **Contribution, recognition and image of sector**

- Opportunity for sustainable livestock productivity growth is recognised globally, public and private sector investment has increased, smallholders in certain regions are competing in some value chains and poor consumers have more access to animal source foods;
- Livestock recognised as a key sector for economic growth and poverty alleviation by decision makers and investments raised;
- Livestock sector is appreciated for its real value and fairly treated;
- Livestock is one of the top 4 contributors to individuals' incomes and to government revenues;
- 2022: a better image of the sector

### **Role of livestock in smallholder systems**

- A vibrant smallholder sector linked to a commercially viable private sector;
- Fewer animals producing more in the hands of better-off smallholders;
- Inclusive business models link smallholders to private sector;
- Smallholder producers having the dominant share in local markets and trade of livestock products;
- Smallholders enjoying the benefits/opportunities from the liberalisation of the ASEAN economic community;
- Increased livestock innovations adoption at smallholders with fulfilled food security and improved livelihoods;
- Livestock contributing significantly for alleviation of poverty;
- Vibrant and efficient smallholder livestock sector

### **Sector is intensified, commercialised, integrated and healthy**

#### **Meat, milk and egg eating world**

- Everybody eats meat, milk and eggs worldwide

### **Miscellaneous**

- The realisation that animal health is key to livestock development;
- Lesser reliance of livestock production on cereals and pulses;
- Quantum change in animal production efficiency through systematic use of technologies;
- A transformation of the livestock revolution from an economic concept to a technological one