

Good Practices in Livestock Management

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## Our Mission



# Why are good practices for livestock management important for the EBRD?

**Compliance** – with national regulatory requirements and relevant European Union (EU) substantive environmental standards.

Good International Practice – application of globally, regionally or nationally recognised certification standards.

**Reputation** – EBRD has made public commitments to promote good international practice, and expectations are high among both internal and external stakeholders.

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# National legal compliance



- Compliance with national legal requirements at a minimum.
- We work with companies that:
  - Understand and follow the laws, regulations, policies, and standards where it operates;
  - Have the appropriate capacity to implement those national requirements, and;
  - Train staff particularly regarding their areas of responsibility.



## What does Good International Practice look like?



#### For EBRD...

- European Union directives and regulations
  - Environment, Health and Safety, Animal welfare, Antibiotics
- World Organisation for Animal Health
- IFC Practices for Sustainable Investment in Private Sector Livestock Operations
- Voluntary standards
  - RSPCA Assured
  - Good Cashmere Standard (GCS) / Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA)
  - Soil Association Organic



# Animal health and biosecurity



Reduced Disease Risk - significantly reduce the risk of disease outbreaks and their associated costs.

Improved Animal Health and Welfare animals are more productive and overall farm efficiency is improved.

Protection of Human Health - some livestock diseases can be transmitted to humans,

**Economic Benefits – loss minimisation** 



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## Animal welfare



Improved animal health and well-being

Increased productivity and quality of animal-derived products

Reduced environmental damage

Enhanced social and economic wellbeing

#### BUT

One of the issues of most concern for stakeholders engaged with EBRD









16 September 2020

Dr Alistair Clark Managing Director Environment and Sustainability Department EBRD

Dear Dr Clark

Financing of intensive animal agriculture projects

Please reply to:
Peter Stevenson,
Compassion in World Farming
Place du Luxembourg 12,
Brussels B-1050, Belgium

Email: Peter.Stevenson@ciwf.org

## Antimicrobials and medicines



"One of the top global public health and development threats"

Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products:

- No preventive use of antibiotics in groups of animals
- Restrictions on metaphylactic use of antimicrobials
- Reinforced ban on use for promoting growth and increasing yield
- Reserve certain antimicrobials for humans only
- WHO Guidelines on Use of Medically Important Antimicrobials in Food Producing Animals



### Decarbonisation and climate resilience



Reduced GHG emissions per unit of output

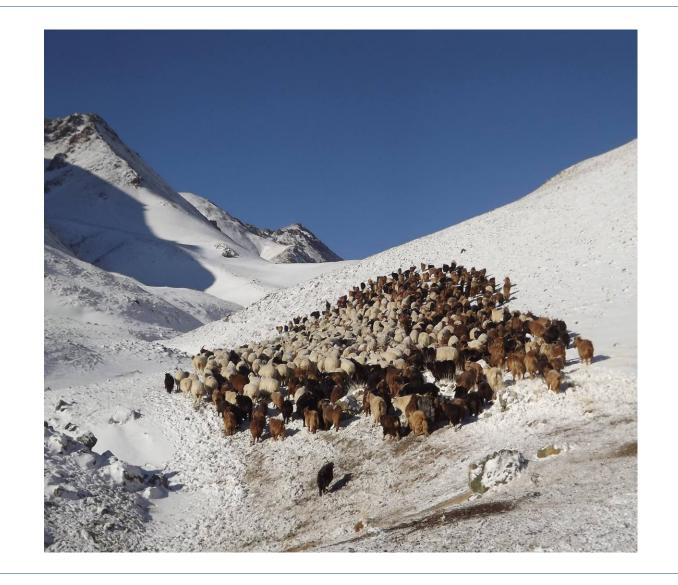
Modify diets to reduce emissions.

Adopt technologies and interventions to improve efficiency

Conserve energy and water and adopt renewable energy solutions.

Reduce feed losses as well as food losses across the supply chain

Adapt to physical climate change risks



# **Biodiversity**



# Key to identify biodiversity issues in both direct operations and supply chains

- Focus on sensitive landscapes and habitats
- Focus on species

# Within supply chains

- Traceability and supply chain management system for third-party suppliers of livestock and feed grains
- Procure inputs from producers that can verify they are not causing significant conversion of natural and/or critical habitats

