



# Good Practices in Livestock Management

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## 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.

- **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





**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



Improved animal health and well-being

Increased productivity and quality of  
animal-derived products

Reduced environmental damage

Enhanced social and economic well-  
being

**BUT**

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



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Dr Alistair Clark  
Managing Director  
Environment and Sustainability Department  
EBRD

Dear Dr Clark

**Financing of intensive animal agriculture projects**

*“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**





**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**





## 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

