

9th Livestock Research Group meeting

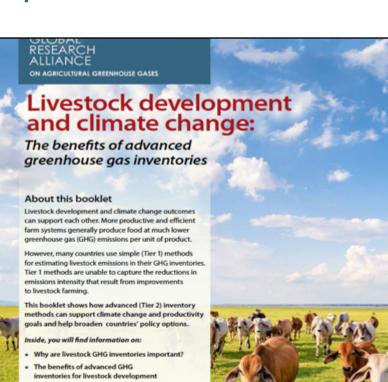
10-12 April 2017



Setting the scene: overview

- Looking back: LRG achievements in 2016
- Outcomes from the GRA Council meeting
- Looking forward: challenges and opportunities for the LRG
- Other updates, e.g. regional progress, networks, partners

Supporting countries to improve their inventory and MRV capabilities: workshops and training, guidelines, white paper, expert review of Tier 2 inventories



 The difference between Tier 1 and Tier 2 methods

How to set up an advanced inventory
 An example of a Tier 2 approach for beef production
 A case study of Uruguay's Tier 2 inventory
 Where to find more information

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and

Food Security

CCAFS



Measurement, reporting and verification of livestock GHG emissions by developing countries in the UNFCCC: current practices and opportunities for improvement

PRE-WORKSHOP DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

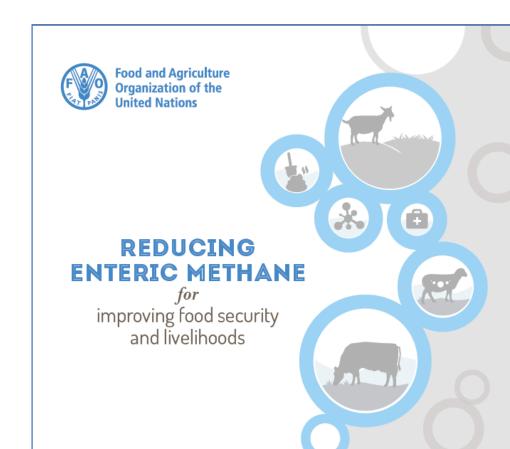


Identifying regionally appropriate low emissions pathways



A joint project with FAO, CCAC, World Bank and New Zealand to improve livestock productivity and reduce CH₄ emissions intensity

- 13 countries in South Asia, Sub-Saharan East Africa and South America
- Already supported the development of at least one INDC
- A bid for funding for Phase 2 has been submitted



2016: Communication products: industry guidelines translated, new case studies, practice briefs, newsletters



Reduciendo las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero de la ganadería: Mejores prácticas y opciones emergentes





PRACTICE BRIEF Climate-smart agriculture

Improved ruminant genetics: Implementation guidance for policymakers and investors



Overview

Genetics makes use of natural variation among animals. Selecting preferred animals as parents can yield permanent and cumulative improvements in the population. More efficient animals can greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and feed costs. Breeding, including cross-breeding between indigenous and imported species, can also improve resilience to diseases and heat stress and increase reproductive performance.



GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE



ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security



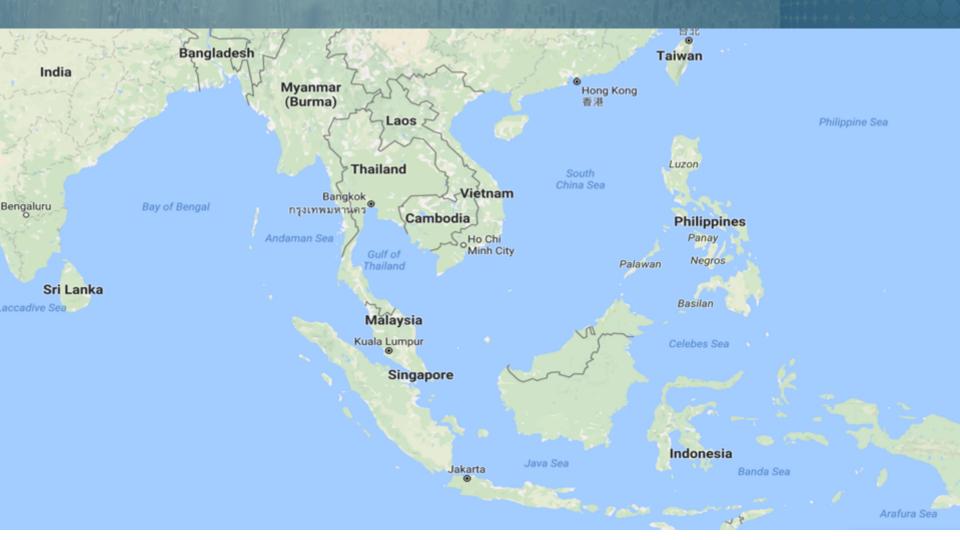
Yvette de Haas, Steve Davis, Andy Reisinger, Meryl Breton Richards, Gareth Difford, Jan Lassen

KEY MESSAGES

- Improved genetics results in permanent and cumulative changes in livestock productivity
- Breeding can increase the resilience of livestock to climate-related stress and diseases and increase reproductive performance.
- Methane emissions intensity (emissions per litre of milk or kg of meat) can be improved by breeding for productivity in many countries
- In 10 years, an 11-26% reduction in methane emissions intensity can be achieved by targeted breeding
- In some systems, breeding must integrate multiple purposes for livestock in addition to milk and meat production

Regional engagement in 2016/17: South and South East Asia





- Regional engagement workshops and inventory technical training
- Establishment of a regional inventory community for South East Asia

Several funding bids submitted for significant pieces of work during 2017-2020 – for example:

- GPLER: e.g. funding confirmed for project on microbial markers to predict low CH₄ emissions from sheep (involving ASGGN scientists)
- ERA-GAS (decisions pending):
 RumenPredict (RMG), CEDER (FNN –
 building on existing databases),
 Dataman (MMN)





Animal Health Network (AHN):

 Contribution to a peer reviewed paper 'Challenges and priorities for modelling livestock health and pathogens in the context of climate change'

Animal Selection, Genetics & Genomics Network (ASGGN):

- Published review of proxy methods for estimating enteric CH₄ in dairy cows
- Multi-country dataset to estimate heritability of CH4 emissions in dairy cows
- Ruminant genetics practice brief, jointly with CCAFS and GACSA



Feed & Nutrition Network (FNN):

- Two major reviews of experimental methods to improve research practices (in vivo and in vitro)
- Treatment means and prediction databases

Rumen Microbial Genomics Network (RMG):

- Creation of a replica of LRG's Hungate 1000 cultures to be held in IBERS and available to scientists on request
- RumenMine database tool for mining the Hungate 1000 cultures

Manure Management Network (MMN)

No special achievements this year

GRA Council meeting, October 2016

- Succession of GRA Presidency from the US to Mexico and this year to Japan (August 2017)
- Approval of a four-year Strategic Plan
- Agreement to pursue four GRA flagship programmes on:
 - ✓ Enteric fermentation
 - ✓ Inventory issues
 - ✓ Soil carbon
 - √ Paddy rice
- Agreement to explore joint programming (including to support the flagships)
- New GRA partners: FACCE-JPI, FONTAGRO, GODAN
- GRA confirmed as IPCC Observer

Challenges & opportunities: 2017/18

- Two LRG networks with challenges facing their leadership and longevity: AHN and MNN
- Addressing the growing diversity of the LRG, accomodating member expectations
- International attention on livestock and climate change – countries need support to fairly respond
- Flagships a way of bringing it together achieving research and capability outcomes that would not have been possible without the GRA

Country updates Round Table is this year at tonight's dinner



Come prepared to share your country/organisation's activities and priorities with colleagues at your table:

HOW CAN GRA / LRG FOSTER YOU?

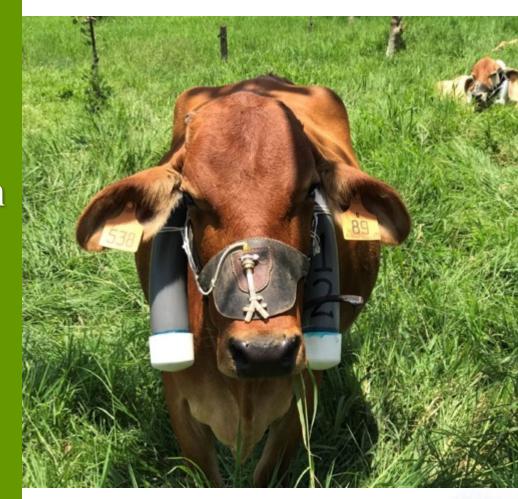








Platform for Sustainable Intensification of Livestock Production in LAC



2017 Livestock Research Group Meeting April 10th, 2017





LAC contribution to global

- Livestock emissions 18.3%
- Livestock production:
 - ✓ 23% Beef
 - ✓ 21.4% Poultry
 - ✓ 11.2% Milk
- Livestock exports:
 - ✓ 44% Beef
 - ✓ 42% Poultry
 - ✓ 17% Pork



Building on existing efforts

- Ongoing projects involving livestock
 - ✓ Three projects on GHG supported by MPI New Zealand and FONTAGRO in 12 LAC countries







- FONTAGRO-GEF-IDB project on technology transfer mechanisms
- CATIE: silvopastoral projects
- CIAT: tropical forages











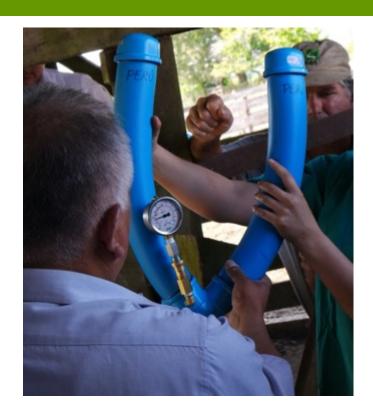
Platform objectives

To network key stakeholders for the sustainable intensification of livestock production systems as strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Components:
 - a) Coordinated research and development
 - b) Facilitate knowledge sharing
 - c) Strengthen capacities
 - d) Share good practice policy design
 - e) Jointly mobilize resources
- Assist LRG to implement activities in LAC region

Coordination & initial funding

- Coordinator: CATIE
- Steering Committee:
 - ✓ MPI New Zealand
 - ✓ FONTAGRO
 - ✓ GRA
 - ✓ INIA Uruguay
 - ✓ CIAT
 - ✓ UNALM Peru
 - ✓ INTA Costa Rica
 - ✓ IICA
 - ✓ Others



- Initial Funding
 - MPI New Zealand
 - FONTAGRO
 - CATIE



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