

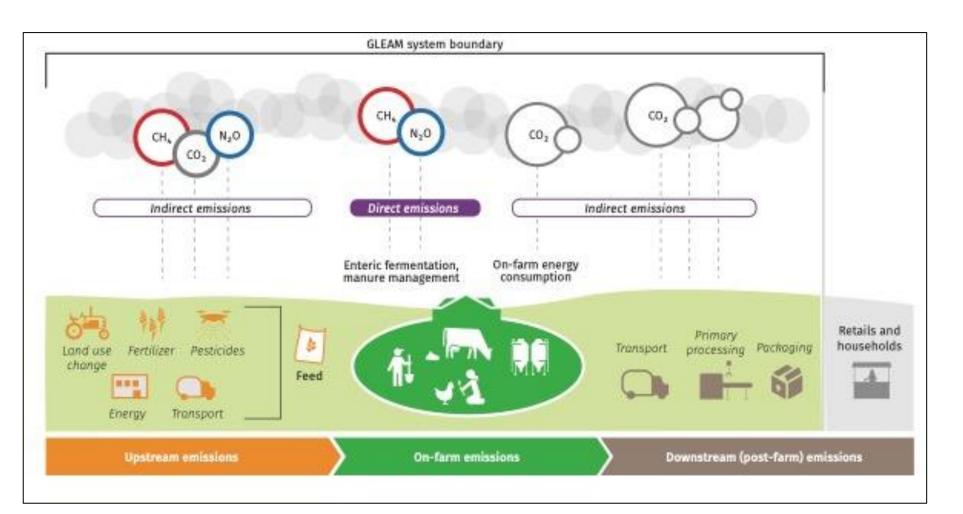


Identifying opportunities to work together in Africa

Dominik Wisser

Animal Production and Health Division, FAO, Rome

Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM)





Livestock production chain analysis:

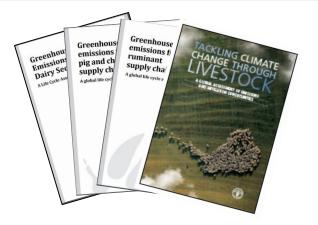
GHG emission and footprint
Water use and scarcity
Production
Economic analysis

Life cycle analysis
Spatial model
Global coverage
IPCC compliant analysis
Tier 2 approach (cohorts, DM intake..)
Tracing feed impacts through trade
Allocation to meat, milk, eggs (manure, wool)

GLEAM versions

A brief history of livestock GHG assessments at FAO





Pre-GLEAM

Non-spatial IPCC. 1997. Revised 1996 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories

GLEAM 1

base year 2005 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG Inventories

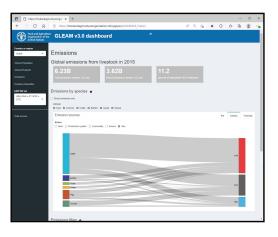


GLEAM 2 base year 2010 IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories



GLEAM -i

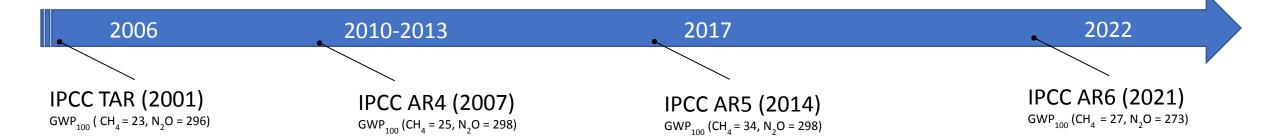
Online app for mitigation options Default data: GLEAM 2 Baseline and scenario: user-defined Non-spatial



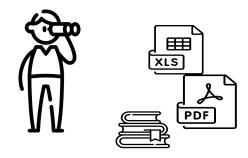
GLEAM 3

base year 2015

IPCC 2019, 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories



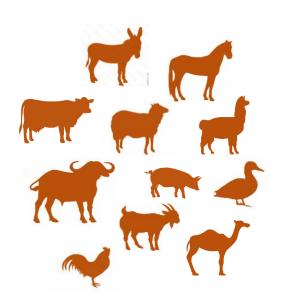
FAO's Livestock Data



- More than 100 million records
- Over 200 countries
- Subnational data: regions, provinces, districts...
- Data span from 1970 to 2023
- Global network of contacts
- Official sources (census, statistical offices, ministries, publications...)

Livestock population

Cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats, llamas, alpacas and camels, donkeys, horses and mules, chicken, ducks, turkeys, fowls...



Production Systems

Grassland and mixed, intensive and extensive...



Productivity parameters (GLEAM)

Fertility and mortality rate, live weights, bull to cow ratio, milk yield, carcass weights...

Feed quality data

~ 200 feed items with nutritional values (crops, by-products, cakes)



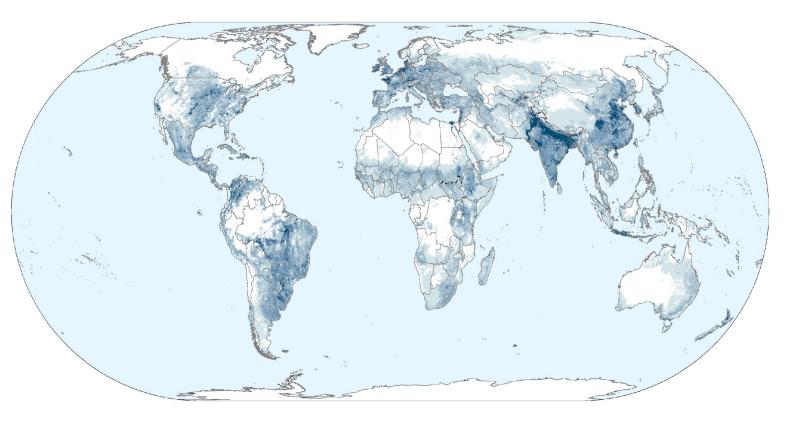
Animal production

Meat and milk, skin and wool, eggs...

Supplementary data

- Animal health data
- Prices and costs of inputs
- Farm level data

Total GHG emissions from livestock systems



All upstream emissions at producing location

Total emissions are concentrated with areas with large ruminant herds





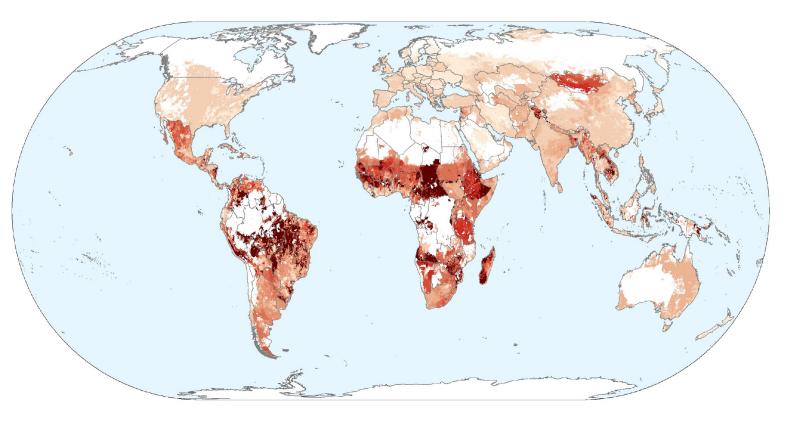
50-100

100-200

200-300 300-350

< 1 Livestock Unit

Global emission intensity



Relative emissions

High emission intensity in areas of low absolute emissions

Emission intesity from all livestock per unit of protein from meat, milk, and eggs (Kg of CO₂ eq per kg of protein)

< 50 50-100

100-150 150-200

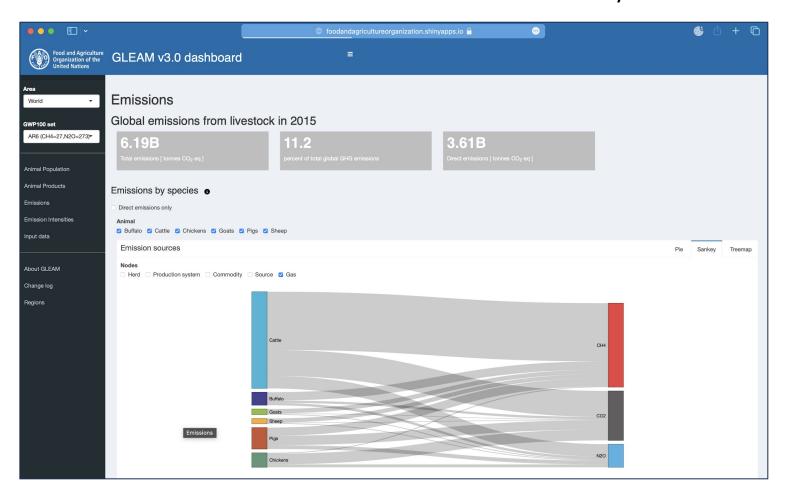
200-250 250-300

300-350

< 1 Livestock Unit

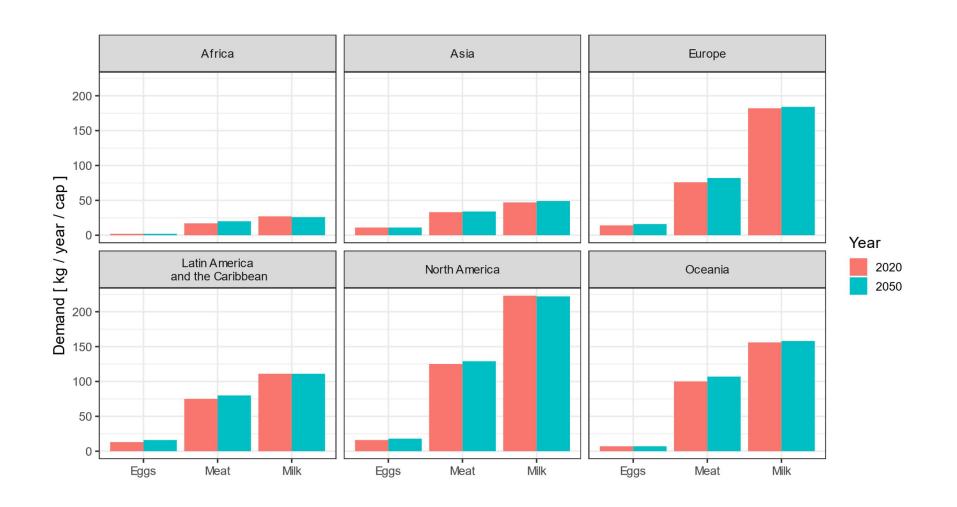
GLEAM DASHBOARD

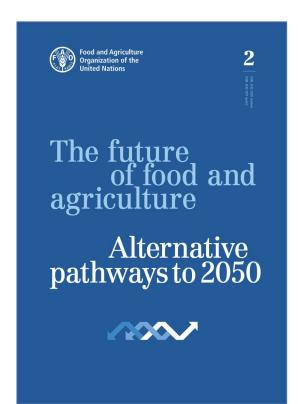
• Interactive online livestock data visualization and analysis



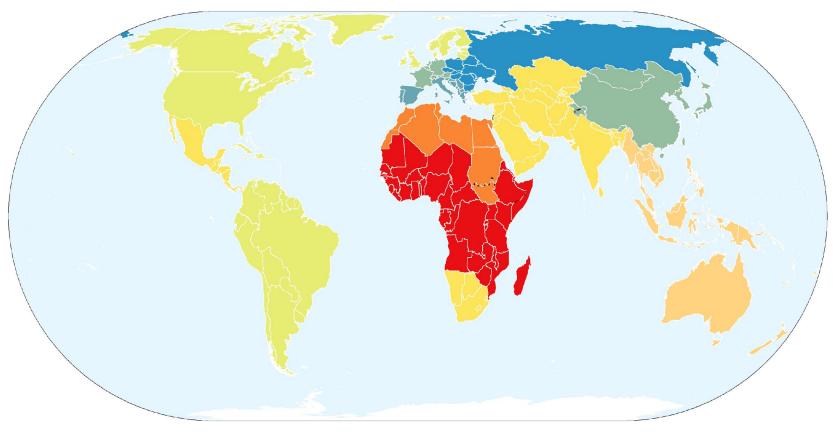


Projections of per capita demand for meat, milk, eggs

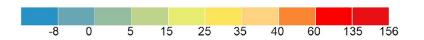




Projections of per capita demand for animal protein



Percentage change in animal protein demand, 2020-2050

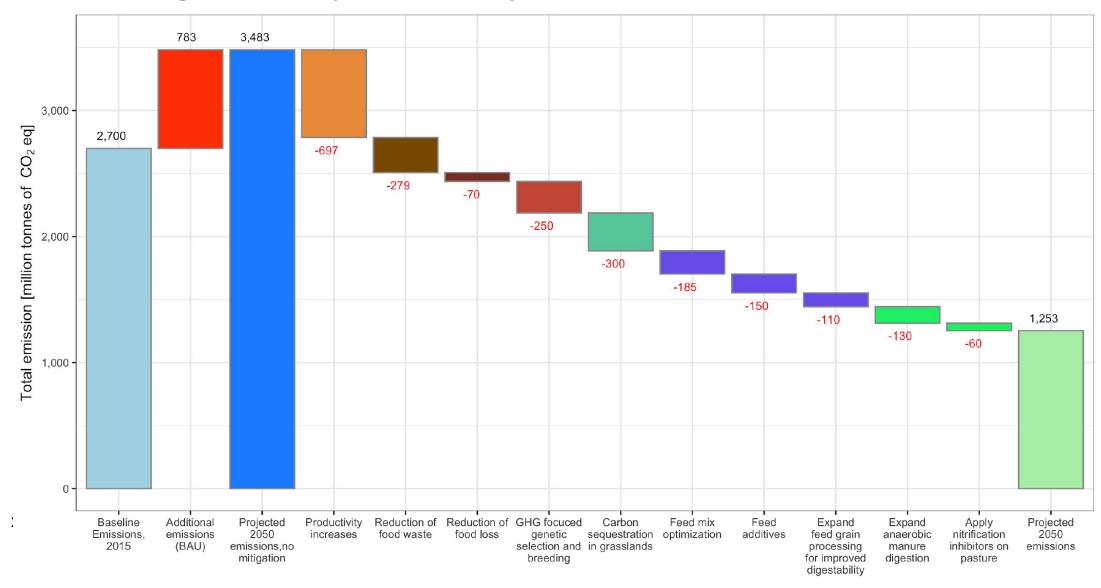


+ 20 % animal protein production required by 2050 globally

Ongoing projects

- PADNET
 - Pathways to Dairy Net Zero in Dairy in East Africa
 - Partners : IFAD, ILRI, ...
- NZAGR/GDP dairy net zero initiative
 - Global warming impact of dairy systems
 - Dairy mitigation case studies representative of global LPS
 - UK, Uruguay, India, Kenya
 - Barriers to mitigation and scenarios of uptake rates

Mitigation pathways



Pathways to Dairy Net Zero



Dairy sector program design underway for Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda enabled by \$3.5 million project preparation facility from the Green Climate Fund in partnership with IFAD, UN FAO, and the Global Dairy Platform

Developing a public-private partnership approach with \$400 million blended finance to support the transition of the region's dairy systems to lower emissions and climate resilient pathways

Project objectives:

- Reduce methane emissions of dairy farming per unit of product and in absolute terms
- **Enable Dairy Farmers to adapt** their livestock production and management systems to be more climate resilient
- Reduce losses of milk and GHG emissions in the production and distribution process

Co-benefits: Rural employment and income (incl. via increased demand for feed and fodder), household resilience against climate shocks (via increased incomes), food security (via increased dairy consumption), national and regional economic development (via increased investments in dairy), and accentuation of the benefits of other IFAD and GCF projects (via integration with other projects)















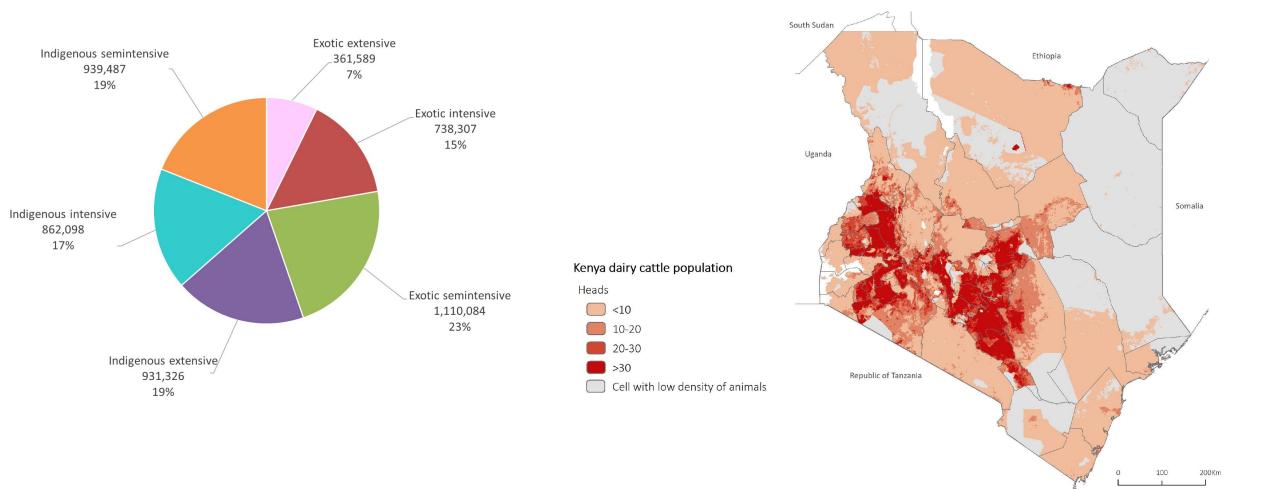




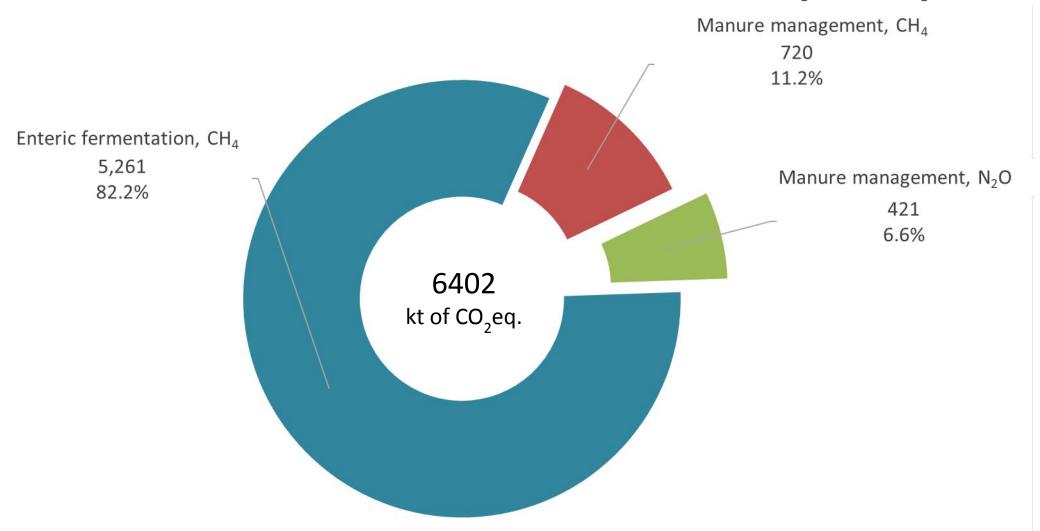


Government Ministries and Dairy Boards inform and approve design

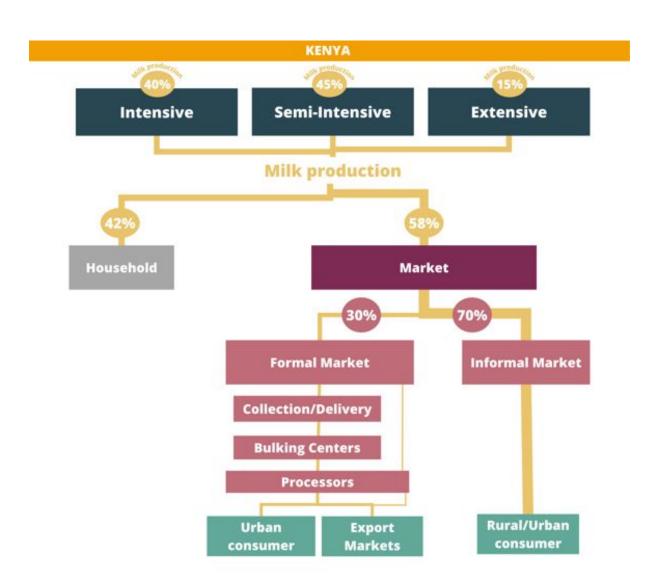
Dairy cattle population and distribution

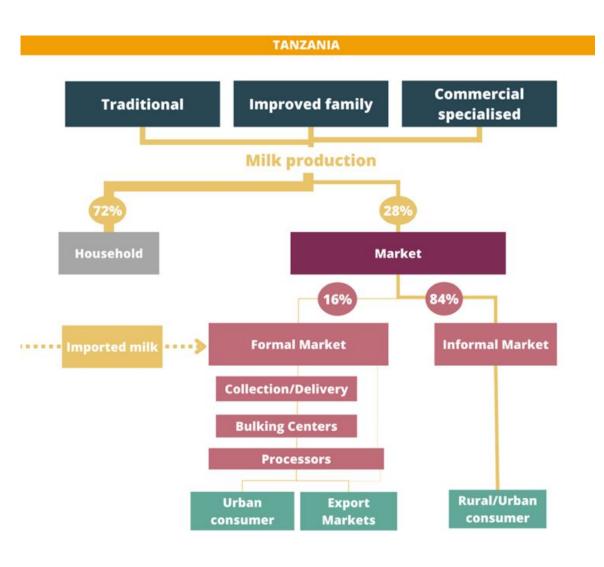


2019 - Total GHG direct emissions from Kenya dairy cattle

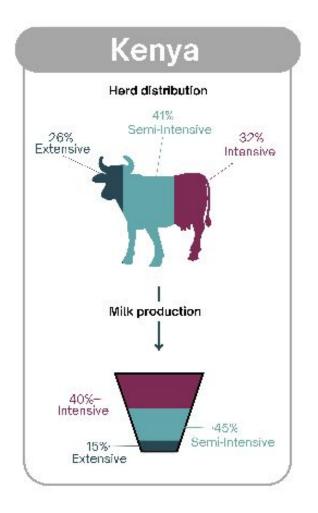


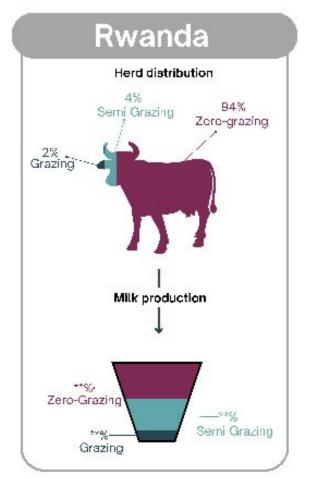
Dairy value chains

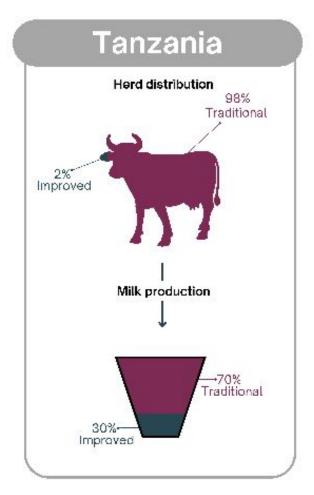


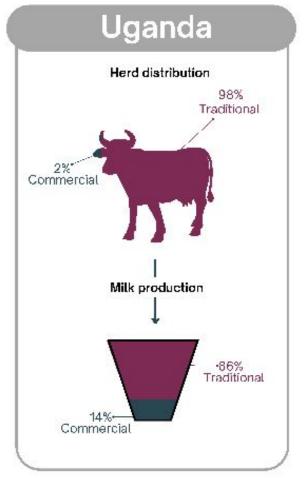


Herd distribution









Mitigation interventions	Policy	Strategy or Plan
Animal Productivity	NLP	NCCAP
	NDC	NCCRS
		NAP
Animal breeding	NLP	NCCAP
		NCCRS
		NAP
fodder conservation: Hay and silage	NLP	NCCAP
		NCCRS
		NAP
Supplementation with concentrates	NLP	KC3A3
		NAP
Establishment of fodder grasses and legumes (grasses and trees)	NLP	KCSAS
		NAP
Grazing management	NLP	NCCAP
	NDC	KCSAS
		NAP
Water harvesting technologies	NIP	NCCRS
		NAP
Biogas	NDC	NCCRS
		KCSAS

NCCAP: National Climate Change

Action Plan: 2013 -2017

NCCRS: National Climate Change

Response Strategy

NIP National irrigation policy NLP: National livestock policy KCSAS: Kenya climate smart agriculture strategy 2017 – 2026

NDC : Nationally Determined

Contribution

Potential future research collaboration

- Manure data updates with ILRI
 - Pathways to Dairy Net Zero in Dairy in East Africa
 - Partners : IFAD, ILRI, ...
- NZAGR/GDP dairy net zero initiative
 - Global warming impact of dairy systems
 - Dairy mitigation case studies representative of global LPS
 - UK, Uruguay, India, Kenya
 - Barriers to mitigation and scenarios of uptake rates

Thank you!

