

Implementing climate action and measuring progress in the African livestock sector

Tuesday, 4th June 2024
11:45 – 13:00, Room Bonn

Africa has 800+ million livestock keepers, making the sector extremely important continentally. This session will promote livestock interventions to address climate action in agriculture tailored to African contexts and demonstrate how livestock should be addressed when defining GGA indicators.

| Time | Item | People |
|---------------|--|---|
| 11:45 – 11:48 | Welcome, introduction and format of session | Moderator – Laura Cramer, ILRI |
| 11:49 – 11:59 | Opening remarks | John Payai, South Sudan (confirmed) |
| 12:00 – 12:35 | Panel discussion to address the key themes of the side event | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luckson Zvobgo, African Climate and Development Initiative 2. Vivian Atakos, CGIAR Gender Impact Platform 3. Alexander Lotsch, World Bank 4. Maike Voss, GIZ 5. Lamine Diatta, Senegal Ministry of Environment |
| 12:36 – 12:56 | Audience Q&A | Moderator |
| 12:57 – 13:00 | Closing | Thanking participants and closing - Moderator |

Target audience:

- Negotiators from agriculture, GGA and other relevant workstreams.
- Experts on climate finance, agriculture and adaptation metrics
- Civil society representatives implementing climate action programs

Longer concept:

Animals such as camels, cows, and donkeys, along with goats, sheep, and chickens represent food, draught power, fertiliser, fibre and important livelihoods sources for most farmers and pastoralists in Africa. Different livestock systems rely on different adaptation actions and offer

varying mitigation opportunities. In dryland settings of Africa, pastoralists rely on livestock to survive in areas where crops cannot grow. Pastoralist systems are a resilience strategy unto themselves. However, recent extreme climate events such as the unprecedented five-year drought in the Horn of Africa have tested the limits of pastoralist systems resilience. In the mixed farming systems throughout Africa, livestock provide important nutrient management for crops and are a convertible source of income, especially when crops fail.

Yet, livestock are often overlooked in the agriculture sector, with commercial and staple crops receiving more investment attention. Even though the livestock sector contributes 40% of Africa's total agricultural GDP (ranging from 40 to 80%, in individual countries), official development assistance disbursements to agriculture's growing livestock subsector are dramatically less than warranted. Climate finance flows to the livestock sector are also extremely low.

In this session, we will look at how the lack of climate finance flowing to the livestock sector leads to missed opportunities for greater investments in climate-smart livestock practices that can support livestock keepers and producers to adapt and be productive in the face of climate change. We will introduce a new narrative for sustainable and resilient livestock development in Africa, exploring some of the challenges and opportunities to ensure greater resilience of diverse livestock systems. We will also look at how climate action in the livestock sector can be measured within the metrics that will be established as part of the targets under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). The session will provide recommendations for greater investment on climate action in livestock systems in Africa and how the adaptation of livestock keepers can be measured.