

## Informal note by the co-facilitators

*At the first informal consultations on this matter, held on 4 June 2021, Parties asked the co-facilitators to develop possible elements on the basis of Parties' views. Parties asked the co-facilitators to prepare this revised version on the basis of feedback received at the fourth informal consultations, held on 15 June 2021.*

*The following possible elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators under their own responsibility. These elements are not exhaustive, have no formal status and should not be considered final in any way. They are offered to assist Parties in advancing the discussions on this matter and do not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time.*

### Possible elements

- Welcome the report<sup>1</sup> on the fifth Koronivia road map workshop on topic 2(e) (Improved livestock management systems, including agropastoral production systems and others), which was held in conjunction with the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020.
- Having considered the report on the workshop on topic 2(e), recognize:
  - a. That socioeconomic and food security dimensions must be considered broadly, systemically and **holistically** to ensure successful implementation of climate action in livestock management, taking into account the diversity of agricultural practices and systems, local populations and climate variation;
  - b. The need to **promote sustainable consumption models**, reduce food waste and reduce deforestation;
  - c. The need to consider fewer and better livestock systems, and the importance of further discussions on **reducing total livestock numbers** and emissions under the KJWA because of the potential to underpin transformational change in the agriculture sector;
  - d. The need to promote best management practices and improve sustainable pasture management;
  - e. That properly managed sustainable livestock systems according to regional and national circumstances play **broad roles** in relation to food and nutrition security, livelihoods, nutrient cycling and carbon storage, biodiversity and landscape while improving resilience to climate change. Whereas livestock is under scrutiny on account of its impact on emissions and land use, integrated systems of crop and livestock agriculture, as well as silvopastoral systems, sustainable grassland management approaches and some agropastoral systems, have considerable potential to deliver benefits across adaptation, mitigation and food security, and the resulting biogenic emissions from livestock should be viewed in the overall context of enhanced productivity and improved food and nutrition security;
  - f. That livestock is very **vulnerable** to climate change impacts, such as drought, floods, thermal stress, water unavailability, poor-quality forage, and pests and diseases, and that **adaptive capacity** and resilience in the livestock sector are needed to maintain and improve food security;
  - g. That many effective **adaptation activities have co-benefits** for mitigation, such as increased soil carbon sequestration, improved manure management and enhanced nutrient circularity, and biodiversity, and other benefits such as job creation and improved nutrition and thus health;
  - h. The need for reliable, **good-quality data**, country-specific emission factors for livestock and appropriate measurement systems – including a methodological framework for

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<sup>1</sup> [FCCC/SB/2021/1](https://www.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-06/FCCC/SB/2021/1).

collecting and analysing livestock data for monitoring the effects of climate change on different livestock production systems and improved inventory methodologies adjusted to local circumstances – to build the evidence base, in the context of climate adaptation and mitigation, of the outcomes of integrated mixed (including agropastoral) systems and sustainable grazing methods across different regions, climate zones and soil types;

i. The need for **capacity-building**, particularly the national capacity to acquire necessary data and build data systems, for improving data and empowering farmers and smallholder farmers;

j. The existence of **‘no regrets’ options** such as improving grazing systems, feed quality and animal health;

k. That improving and conserving livestock farming, in particular indigenous and traditional breeds and production systems, will contribute to **achieving the SDGs**, in particular “zero hunger”, creating more jobs, especially in rural communities, preserving ecosystem resources and increasing resilience to climate change;

l. The need to expand **knowledge** on the complex range of advantages and disadvantages of different livestock management systems and related interventions with multiple objectives, through, inter alia, a methodological framework for data acquisition, monitoring mitigation and adaptation action in the area of livestock farming;

m. The need for investment in global **research** capacity to foster global research and cooperation and investment in regional research capabilities, including human resources, applied research, and demonstration, region-specific showcase reference or model farms, and implementing integrated crop and livestock farming and designing relevant technology and tools, such as climate scenarios and assessments of the effects of climate change on the productivity of different livestock systems, in particular pastoral and agropastoral systems;

n. The need to share **information and lessons learned** (on both successes and setbacks) to highlight effective implementation action and the trade-offs of different systems according to regional specific circumstances;

o. The importance of integrating consideration of issues relating to livestock management, including related to food security, into the national adaptation plans and strategies, in particular **NDCs**, of Parties that do not have economy-wide emission targets;

p. The importance of providing **means of implementation** to developing country Parties to enhance their domestic action in relation to improving livestock management systems, including agropastoral production;

q. That the available support falls far short of that needed to increase adaptation to climate change, ensure food security and achieve adaptation co-benefits in the agriculture sector, highlighting the need for an **enabling environment** that allows donor agencies, institutions, constituted bodies under the Convention, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other financing entities to mobilize, provide and make accessible dedicated means of implementation, such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for projects aimed at improving livestock management systems;

r. That Parties welcome the information on **existing resources** provided by the constituted bodies under the Convention and the financing entities, but note the need for the KJWA to deliver clear messages to the constituted bodies and the financing entities on implementation, and that Parties may need more information to understand the availability and accessibility of and make effective use of existing resources (e.g. from the CTCN, global finance) as well as new and additional climate finance and resources to support improvement of livestock systems;

s. That access to locally appropriate innovative tools and knowledge for realizing emission reduction potential in sustainable livestock systems may be limited by market access and regulation, or by income or available resources;

t. and the need to facilitate resources for innovative tools to realign livestock systems and improve food security;

u. That **farmers** must be at the centre of all discussions and decision-making on climate change, agriculture and livestock management, while emphasizing the importance of the knowledge, experience and perspectives of **indigenous peoples**, traditional communities, rural communities and women in relation to sustainable agriculture and the usefulness of national public policies and top-down approaches for facilitating implementation and of central government coordination;

v. The **complexity of the challenges** and the importance of context in improving livestock management, including regulatory barriers, differences in agricultural systems, cost and availability of relevant technologies, and accessibility of decision-support and extension services;

w. The need to transform the applied **industrial animal agricultural system**, which excludes many sustainable approaches and practices;

x. The urgent need to focus on **inequalities**, particularly in relation to gender and marginalized populations, affecting access to land and other resources.

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