



INVEST IN CLIMATE-SMART LIVESTOCK

FARMER-LED SOLUTIONS FOR BUILDING A MORE SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL LIVESTOCK SECTOR

THIS BRIEFING
IS INTERACTIVE
WHEN USING
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Solidaridad



TOP CHALLENGES FACING LIVESTOCK FARMERS

LIVESTOCK FARMING WILL KEEP EXPANDING

Demand for animal products is expected to only increase. If we do nothing then emissions from the livestock system will only worsen, and natural resources will be endangered further. Change will only take place if we work with farmers.

The environmental & climate impacts of the global livestock system are huge, contributing 14.5% of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹. While being the subject of many environmental campaigns, demand on the global livestock system continues

to grow, and in developing nations meat and other livestock products are sources of essential proteins.

There is a lack of support for farmers on the ground to help them improve sustainability in a way that protects their livelihoods and incomes while reducing environmental footprints.

Collaboration with farmers is essential if we are to have a meaningful impact on some of the biggest challenges they, and our world, face: climate change, food security, soil degradation, gender equality, etc.



“WITH SUPPORT ON ROTATED GRAZING, SOIL FERTILITY, PASTURE MANAGEMENT, AND PROPERTY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, WE CAN DOUBLE THE HERD WITHOUT CLEARING NEW FOREST AREAS.”

ANANIAS OLIVEIRA, SMALL CATTLE RANCHER IN THE AMAZON (CITY OF NOVO REPARTIMENTO, BRAZIL), PARTICIPANT IN THE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES IN THE AMAZON PROJECT.





A SOLUTION: MEANINGFUL COLLABORATION WITH FARMERS

One-size-fits-all will not work. Livestock farming is as varied around the world as arable farming, with countries and regions influenced differently by climate, culture, economics, and history.

Solidaridad has global experience working together *with* farmers and processors across different livestock sectors (including leather, dairy, and beef). Our global presence gives us access to

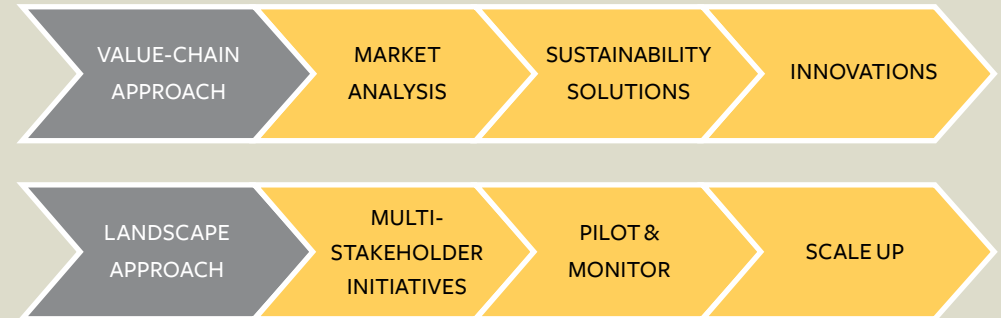
challenging regions, where livestock farmers produce a lot of emissions. Through our experience, we have created trust from farmers and have developed solutions to help them address their complex issues.

But we need partners to scale-up our work, and make the livestock industry more sustainable for people, animals, and the environment.

SOLIDARIDAD'S APPROACH

Solidaridad adapts its work based on the needs of farmers, the market, and their environment. Two tried-and-tested approaches that we adapt for each project are based on finding improvements to the value-chain, and considering landscape-level needs.

Our partnerships with farmers often involve business case development, farm model development, and professionalization of farm operations, including climate-smart and more sustainable practices. This all takes place within a wider stakeholder environment of local governments, regulators, intermediaries and representative organizations.



A FARMER-CENTRED APPROACH WORKS

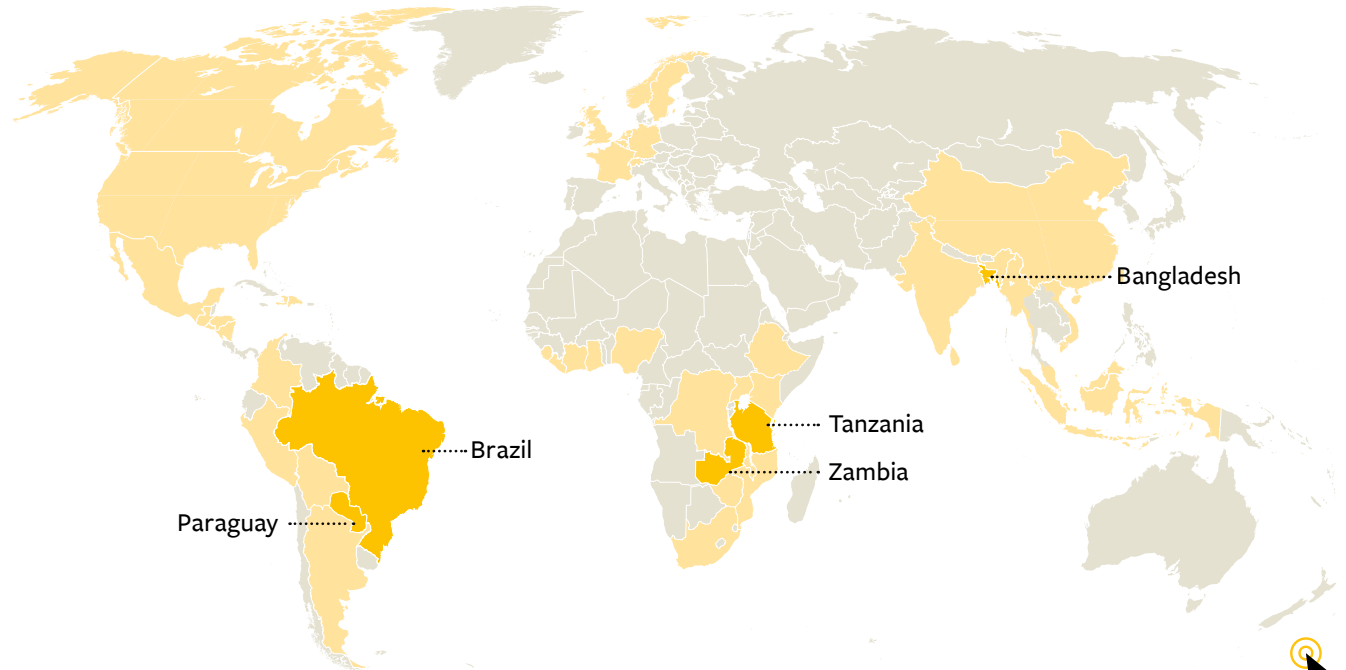
We see opportunities to transform the livestock sector of low and middle-income countries into a competitive and sustainable sector, both socially and ecologically. In the livestock sector, there are a lot of opportunities to make a positive change; minimising deforestation, improving soil quality and reducing emissions.

A global livestock climate-smart livelihoods fund has the potential to create the beginnings of a more sustainable, inclusive livestock sector. One that balances competitiveness with sustainability. One that contributes to employment opportunities and resilient livelihoods of farming households, including women and children. One that mitigates social and environmental risks, including climate change, across the value chain.

We know this is possible, because of our experience with supporting farmers in local environments around the world. These engagements require partnerships, from the farmers on the ground to the global organisations looking to protect our environment for the next generation. Public-private partnerships are increasingly important for testing innovations, speeding up change and taking success to scale, as the projects outlined in the interactive map show.

WHERE SOLIDARIDAD WORKS

- ☐ Solidaridad works here
- ☑ Highlighted livestock project





“SOLIDARIDAD PUTS SCIENCE TO OUR TRADITIONAL PRACTICES OF COMMUNAL ROTATIONAL GRAZING. WE WILL CALL THIS PROGRAM NAMBOLA - APPRECIATING PAST PRACTICES.”

IREDY MUNYATI, FARMER IN ITEBE, MAZABUKA, ZAMBIA

COLLABORATION GETS RESULTS

Solidaridad is actively seeking partners to make this a reality, and scale-up our work. We want to work with partners who believe like us that livestock farmers can be more sustainable with a bit of help.

Our global experience of working together *with* farmers and processors, across different supply chains in the livestock system has given us access to challenging regions. Areas where land management, professionalized farmers, and climate-smart practices have the potential to reduce the impact the system has on the environment, while not just protecting livelihoods, but economically empowering smallholders and family farmers.

Through our experience, we have created trust from farmers and have developed solutions to address complex issues.

There are many ways in which the livestock sector can contribute to combating climate change alongside the SDGs. This provides socially and ecologically sustainable opportunities to meet growing future demands of livestock products.

Solidaridad invites stakeholders to collaborate in transforming livestock sectors in low and medium-income countries. Join us, for change that matters.

We want to work with you to make livestock farming more climate-smart and sustainable. Contact our team to explore how livestock can be part of the solution, instead of part of the problem.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Gerber, P.J., Steinfeld, H., Henderson, B., Mottet, A., Opio, C., Dijkman, J., Falcucci, A. & Tempio, G. 2013. Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome.
- 2 Gerber, P.J., Steinfeld, H., Henderson, B., Mottet, A., Opio, C., Dijkman, J., Falcucci, A. & Tempio, G. (2013). Tackling climate change through livestock – A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome.
- 3 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019: Highlights*.
- 4 FAO (n.d.). Animal production, <http://www.fao.org/animal-production/en/>.
- 5 Food Security Information Network. (2020). Global Report on Food Crises. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2020-global-report-food-crises>.
- 6 Advice based on FSIN report, page 4. Source: Food Security Information Network. (2020). Global Report on Food Crises. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2020-global-report-food-crises>.
- 7 Thornton, P.K., Kruska, R.L., Henninger, N., Kristjanson, P.M., Reid, R.S., Robinson, T.P. (2003). Locating poor livestock keepers at the global level for research and development targeting. *Land Use Policy*, 20(4): 311-322.
- 8 ILRI (n.d). Gender, <https://www.ilri.org/research/themes/gender>.
- 9 De Haan, C., Steinfeld, H., Blackburn, H. (1997). Chapter 2: Livestock grazing systems & the environment. In: *Livestock & the environment: Finding a balance*. Rome, Italy: European Commission Directorate-General for Development, Development Policy Sustainable Development and Natural Resources.



**LOW CARBON FAMILY
AGRICULTURE
IN THE AMAZON**

Photos: © Solidaridad



CONTACT US

Jan Maarten Dros

Climate Innovation Manager Solidaridad Europe

janmaarten.dros@solidaridadnetwork.org

+31 (0) 30 272 0313

www.solidaridadnetwork.org/supply-chains/livestock

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