



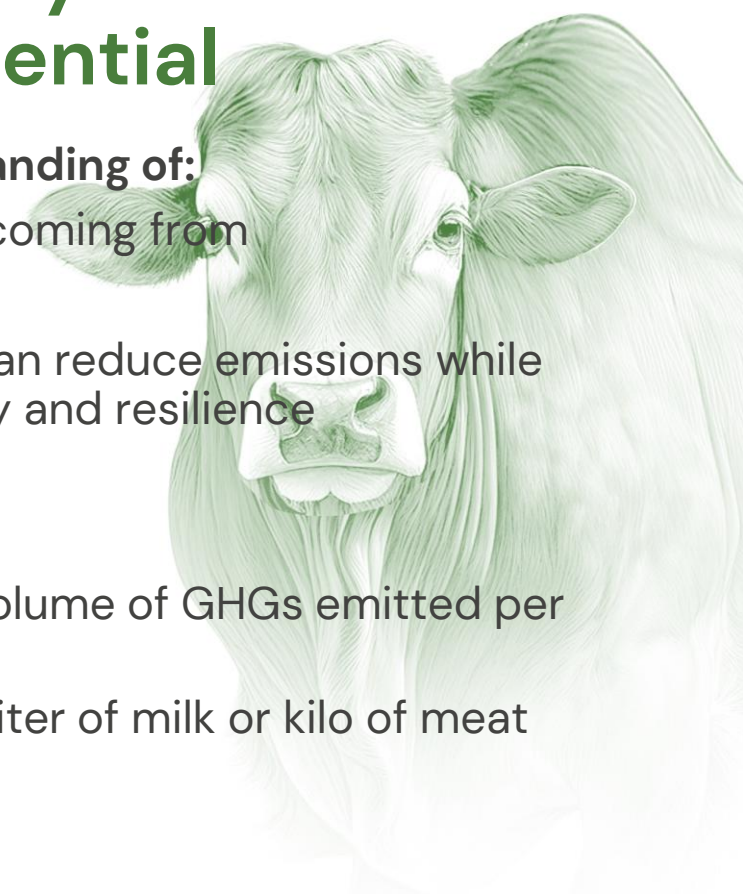
Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Develop a clear understanding of:

- Where emissions are coming from
- What is driving them?
- Which interventions can reduce emissions while improving productivity and resilience

Key Definition

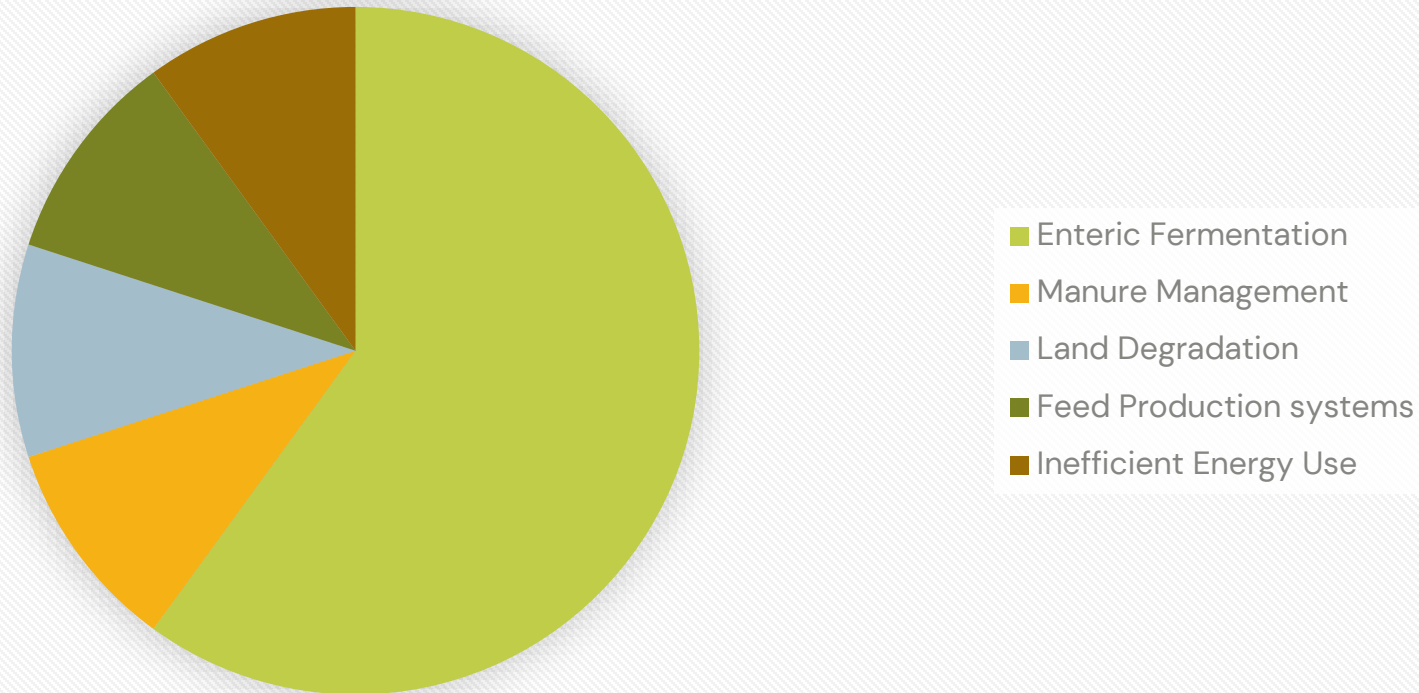
- **Emission Intensity** = Volume of GHGs emitted per unit of output
- **Example:** kg CO₂e per liter of milk or kilo of meat





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

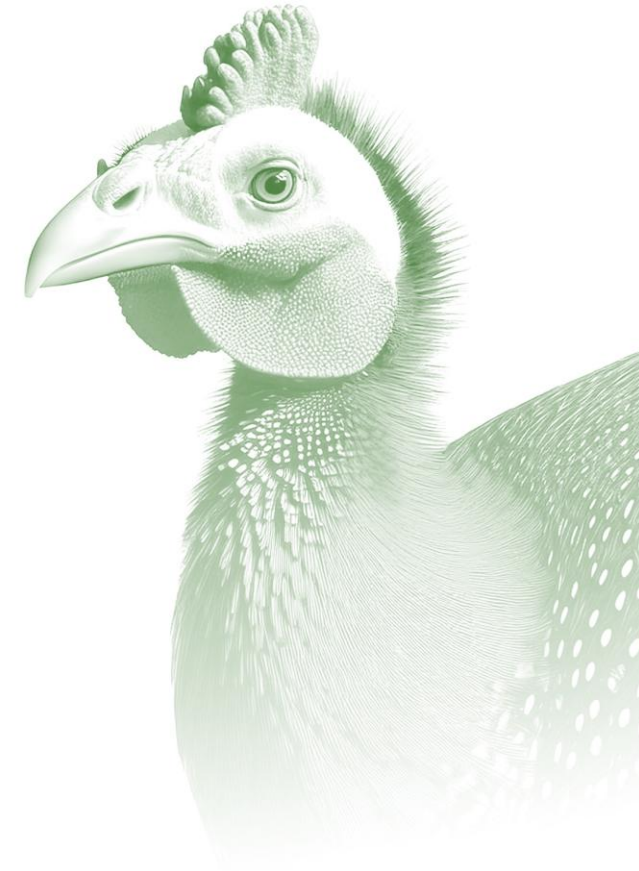
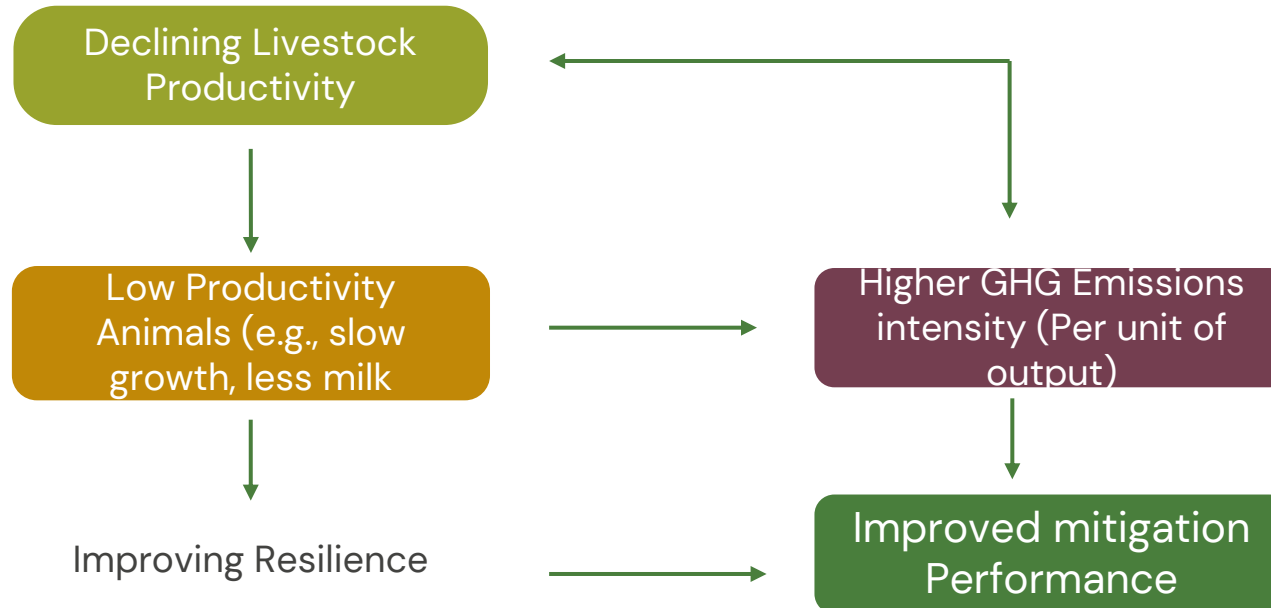
Main Emission Sources in Livestock Systems





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

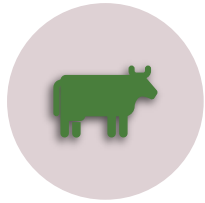
Link Emissions to the Core Problem





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

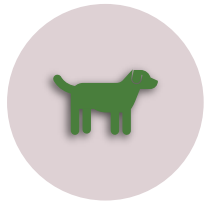
Practical Interventions in Livestock Systems



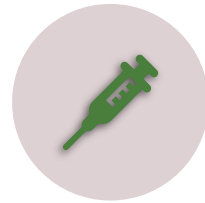
Rotational grazing and pasture restoration



Better manure collection and treatment



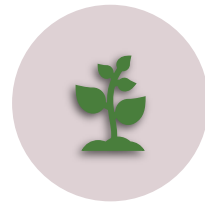
Improving animal health and productivity



Introducing climate-resilient fodder systems



Improving feed quality and digestibility



Biogas systems using livestock waste



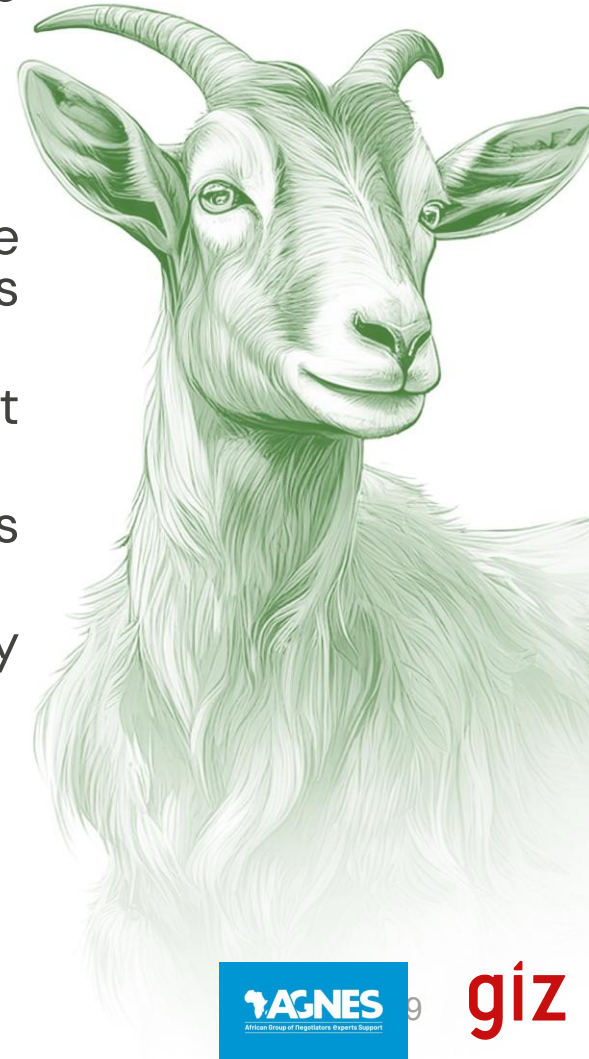
Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Estimating Mitigation Potential

- At the proposal development stage, precise emission calculations may not be necessary, but clear estimates are important.

Key questions to consider:

- Will productivity improve enough to reduce emissions intensity?
- Will manure management reduce methane release?
- Will better grazing practices reduce land degradation?
- Will renewable energy replace fossil fuel use?





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Show Mitigation as Part of Investment Logic

Mitigation = Part of Investment Logic (Not Add-On)

THE PROBLEM:

- Poor quality feed → Increases methane emissions
- Drought → Reduces feed availability & productivity
- Unmanaged manure in production areas

THE SOLUTION:

- Improved fodder systems
- Manure management systems

DUAL BENEFIT:

- ✓ Reduces methane emissions
- ✓ Increases productivity and resilience

This creates a strong argument for both adaptation and mitigation benefits





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Link Mitigation to National Climate Commitments

Does this intervention contribute to nationally recognized targets?

Key Policy Documents:

- **NDCs** (Nationally Determined Contributions) & **NAPs** (National Adaptation Plans)
→ National Mitigation & adaptation priorities
- **BTRs** (Biennial Transparency Reports)
→ Emission trends and highest sources
- **National GHG Inventories**
→ Livestock emissions by source

Why this matters:

Funders prefer investments that support national commitments

- Strengthens proposal credibility
- Shows contribution to measurable national climate outcomes



Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Why this matters for Bankability

- Build a strong climate rationale
- Justify adaptation or mitigation needs
- Identify beneficiaries
- Target interventions correctly
- Strengthen proposal credibility





Step 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis and Mitigation Potential

Before moving to Step 4, check:

- ✓ Primary GHG emission sources clearly identified?
- ✓ Logical link between emissions (or emissions intensity) and Step 1 core problem visible?
- ✓ Proposed mitigation opportunities realistic?
- ✓ Clear pathway to measure or estimate mitigation benefits later in the project?
- ✓ Mitigation goals explicitly linked to country's NDCs or national climate targets?

