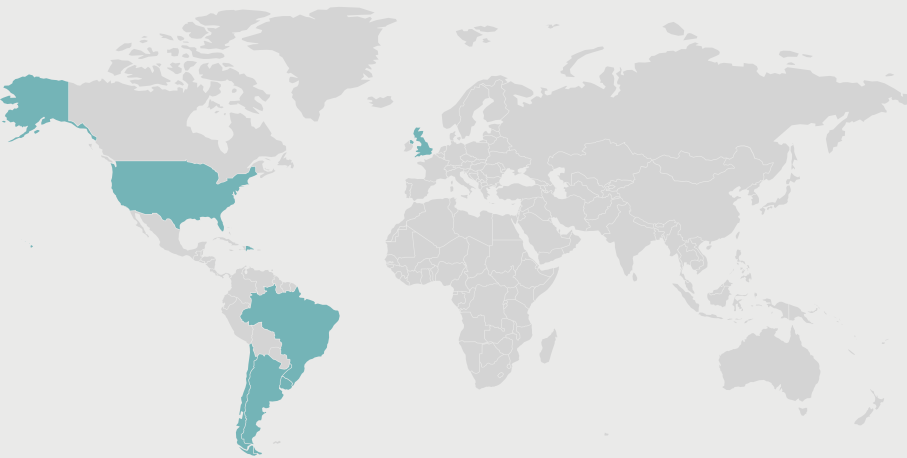




Resilient livestock production systems that mitigate climate change

The objective is to contribute to the resilience and climate change mitigation capacity of livestock systems in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). This will be achieved through the evaluation of livestock system integration practices.



Argentina /Brazil /Chile /Dominican Republic /Uruguay /United States /United Kingdom /Brasil /República Dominicana /Reino Unido /Estados Unidos

- ~140**
Trained producers
- +10**
Women in the technical team
- +20**
Trained students
- +10**
Training sessions and field workshops
- 6**
Silvopastoral demonstrative units
- +10 %**
Increase of biomass C stock
- 2**
Published papers in journals and proceedings

Productive integration promotes the resilience of productive systems by increasing biodiversity and species interactions.

Initiative

The general objective of this project is to contribute to the resilience and climate change mitigation capacity of LAC livestock systems. This will be achieved through the evaluation of practices for integrating livestock systems with forestry systems (silvopastoral systems - SPS) that allow increasing carbon reserves,

productive diversification and environmental sustainability. The specific objectives are: a) Build a diagnosis of the status of SPSs in project member countries (baseline) b) Evaluate the climate change mitigation and resilience capacity of SPSs, and c) Manage knowledge and strengthen capacities in SPSs.

Increased adoption of integrated systems in LAC to enhance the resilience of productive systems and mitigate climate change

Tech solution

This project seeks to complement the technical-productive and economic information generated by the FONTAGRO projects "Multipurpose silvopastoral systems and family livestock farming in Peru and Colombia" and "Network of resilient farms with sustainable forest management", providing data on the impact of SPSs on carbon sequestration, GHG emissions and soil ecosystem services. Furthermore, having region-specific determinations will enable greater accuracy in the

calculations compared to those generated using the IPCC emission factors, which may overestimate real values. Most of the countries participating in this proposal lack their own GHG emission factors and carbon balances for integrated production systems (SPS). Obtaining these data would provide a valuable tool to be used in their National Communications on climate change. The total number of direct beneficiaries will be 2,510 people, distributed among the participating countries.

Sustainable livestock production in the face of climate change

RESILIENT SILVOPASTORAL

Innovation for sustainable, productive, and climate-resilient livestock systems.

We evaluate silvopastoral systems that integrate trees, grasses, and livestock to produce more, conserve natural resources, and mitigate climate change.

INTEGRATING TREES
MULTIPLIES BENEFITS

MORE CARBON
LESS EMISSIONS

HEALTHIER SOILS
HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY

ANIMAL WELFARE
HIGHER YIELDS

MORE RESILIENT
SYSTEMS

HOW WE DO IT

1. DIAGNOSIS

We analyze the current state of silvopastoral systems and establish the baseline.

2. EVALUATION

We measure carbon, emissions, soil health, productivity, and economic viability.

3. IMPACT

We quantify environmental, productive, and economic benefits to support better decision-making.

4. KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

We build capacity and share knowledge to scale up sustainable practices.

IMPACT THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFITABILITY

LOWER EMISSIONS AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (SOIL, WATER, FORESTS)

GREATER RESILIENCE TO DROUGHTS AND FLOODS

A regional project driving the transition toward sustainable, competitive livestock systems aligned with the future.

MORE INFO

Impacts and Results

Expected outcomes include improved territorial stability for families, an increase in the demand for labor, an increase in income and a decrease in risk, resulting from greater livestock productivity, production diversification, added value and improved marketing of forest products. Knowledge of carbon sequestration, added to the generation of emission factors that allow calculating the net balance and footprint of carbon in SPSs, will allow the evaluation of the

mitigation potential of these systems. Not least important is the information on the impact on soil ecosystem services, which will permit evaluation of the resilience capacity of these systems at a national and regional scale. The expected socio-economic impacts are correlative to the environmental ones: increases in the carbon content in the systems are associated with greater productivity and resilience of the system against the effects of climate change.

Main Donors



Organizations

