



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Sources of GHG emissions from diverse livestock systems in Eswatini (direct and indirect emissions)

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NDC  
PARTNERSHIP

IN CONTRIBUTION TO  
THE NDC PARTNERSHIP



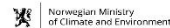
Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety



Supported by:

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



# What does a low carbon livestock future look like?

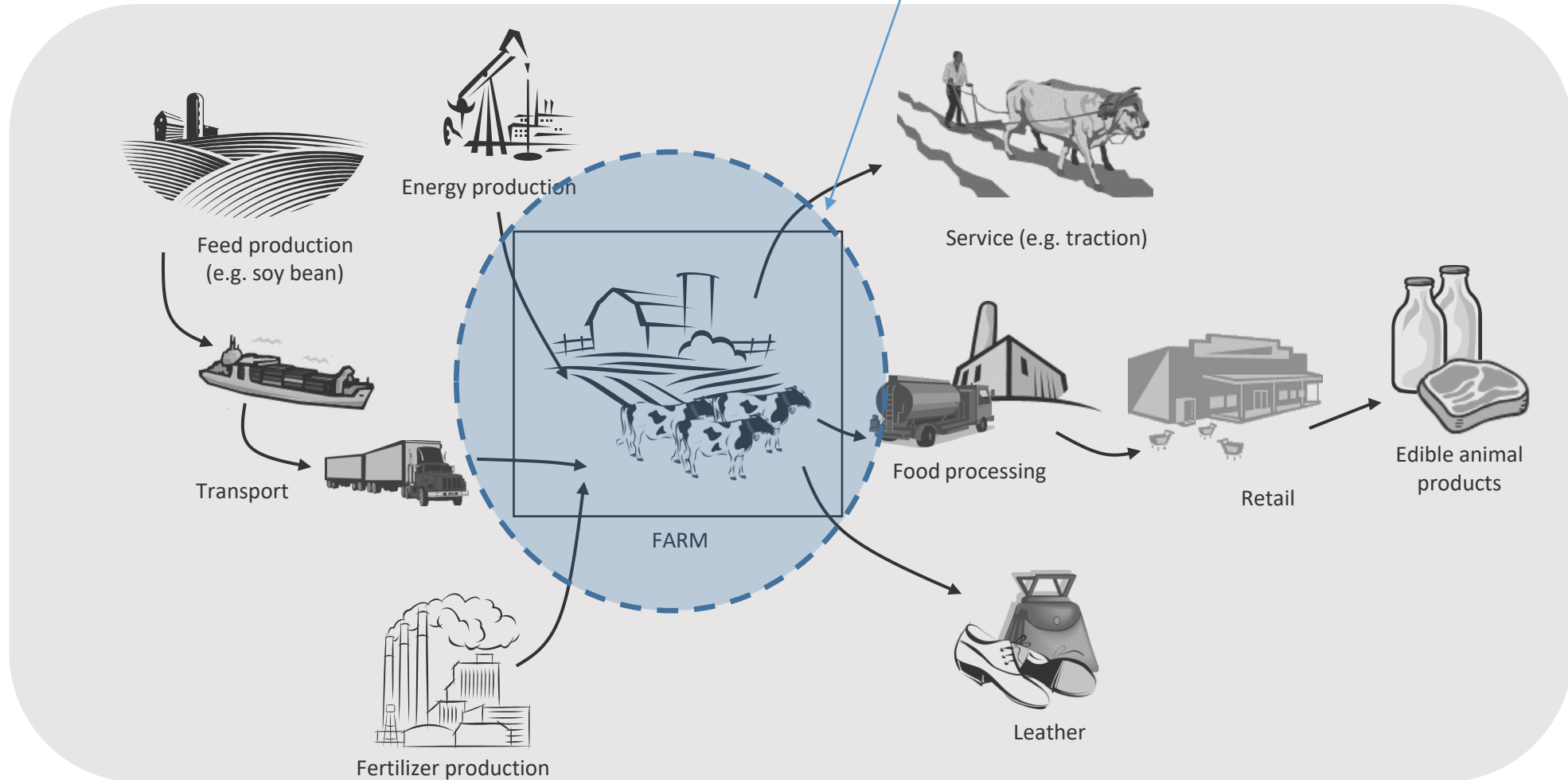
.... It raises fundamental questions

- What is the sector's contribution to emissions?
- What are the main sources of emissions?
- How can we reduce emissions?
- Where are the quick wins?

.... the starting point to be able to quantify the emissions from the sector and reflect the national circumstances

# Livestock systems

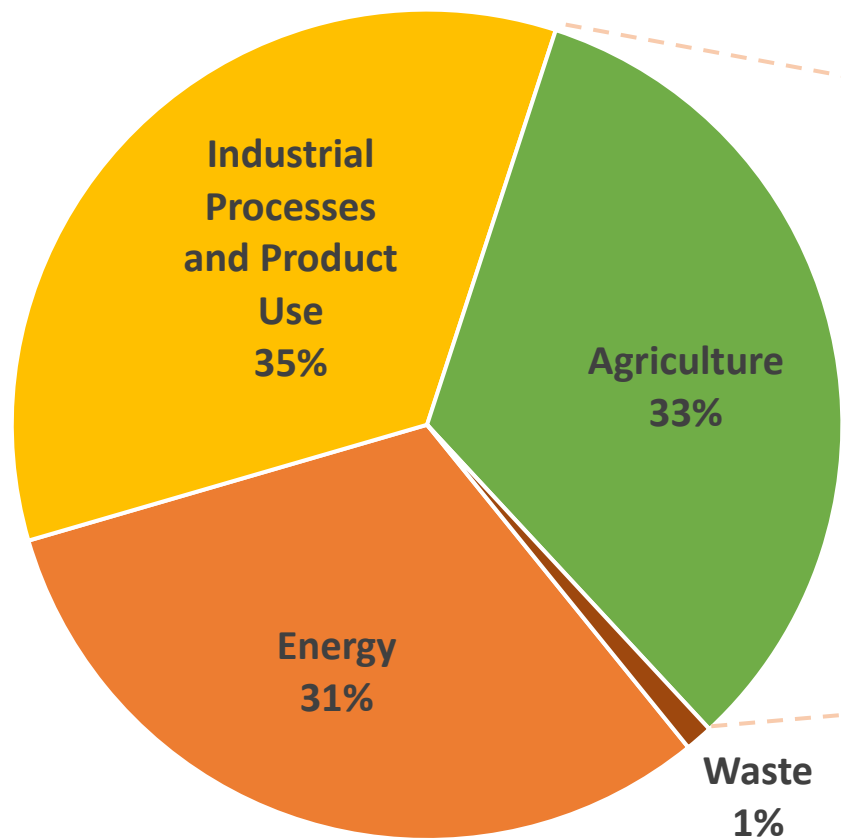
Direct livestock GHG emissions (IPCC)



Overall livestock GHG emissions

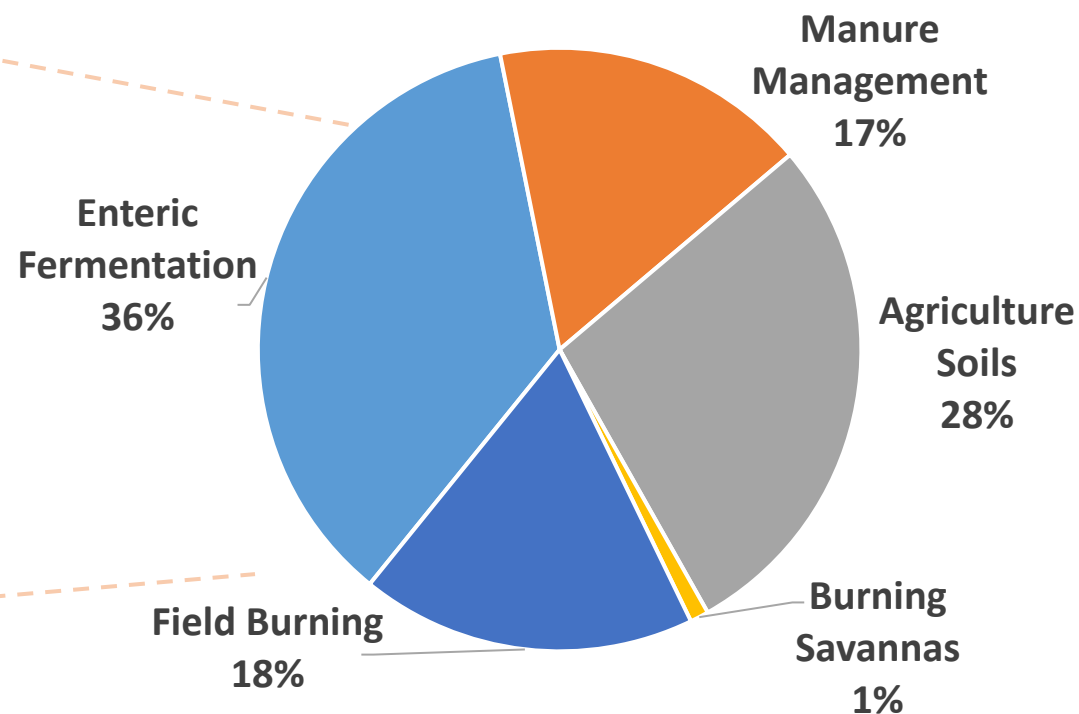
# Eswatini: GHG Emissions Profile

## Emissions by economic activity



**Total: 4,861 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq**

## Emissions from the agriculture sector

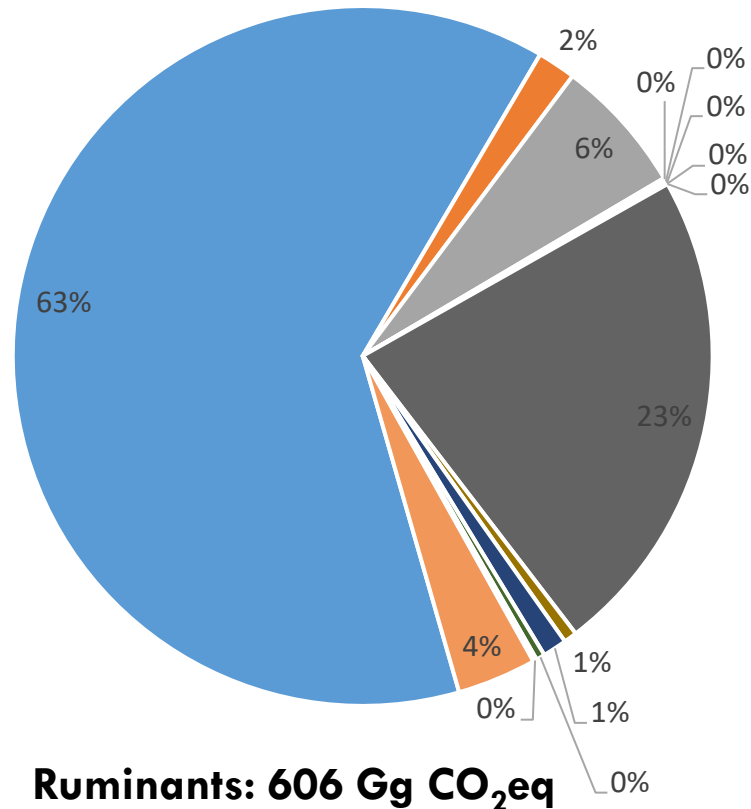


**Agriculture: 1,608 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq**

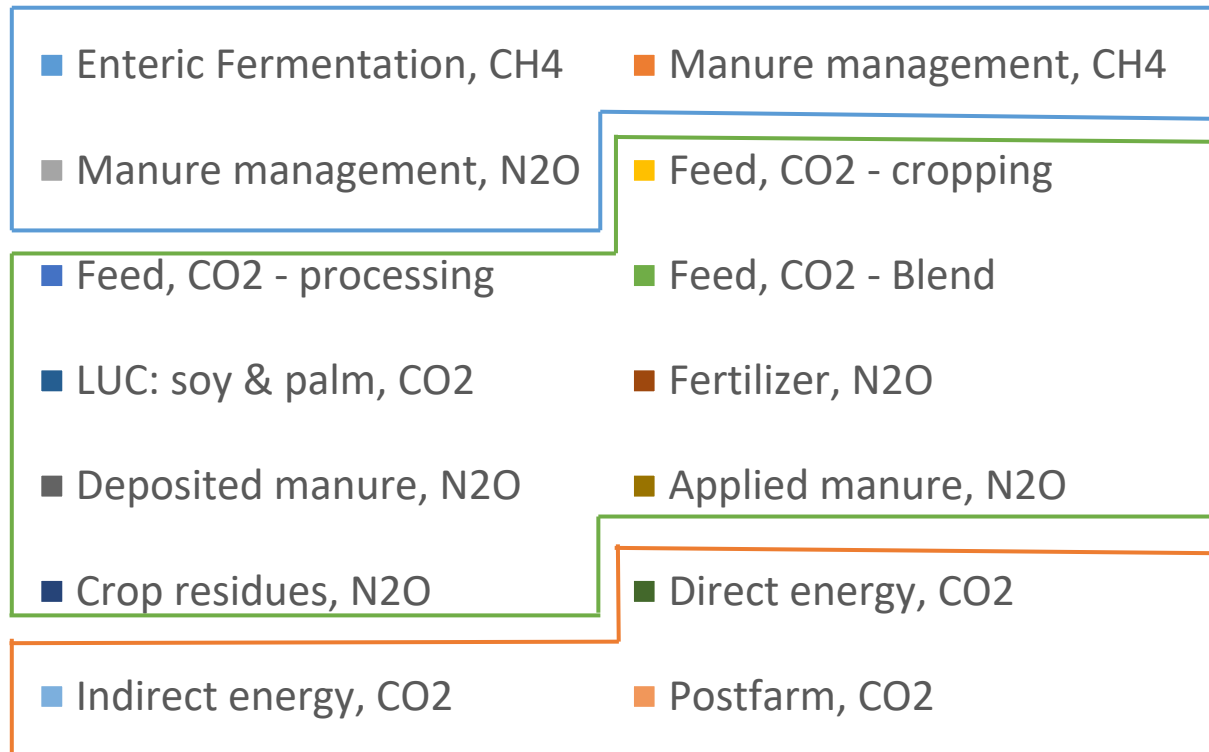
**Livestock: 53% total AFOLU emissions**

# Eswatini: Ruminants Emissions Profile

## Emissions from ruminants systems



## Direct sources of emissions for livestock according the IPCC

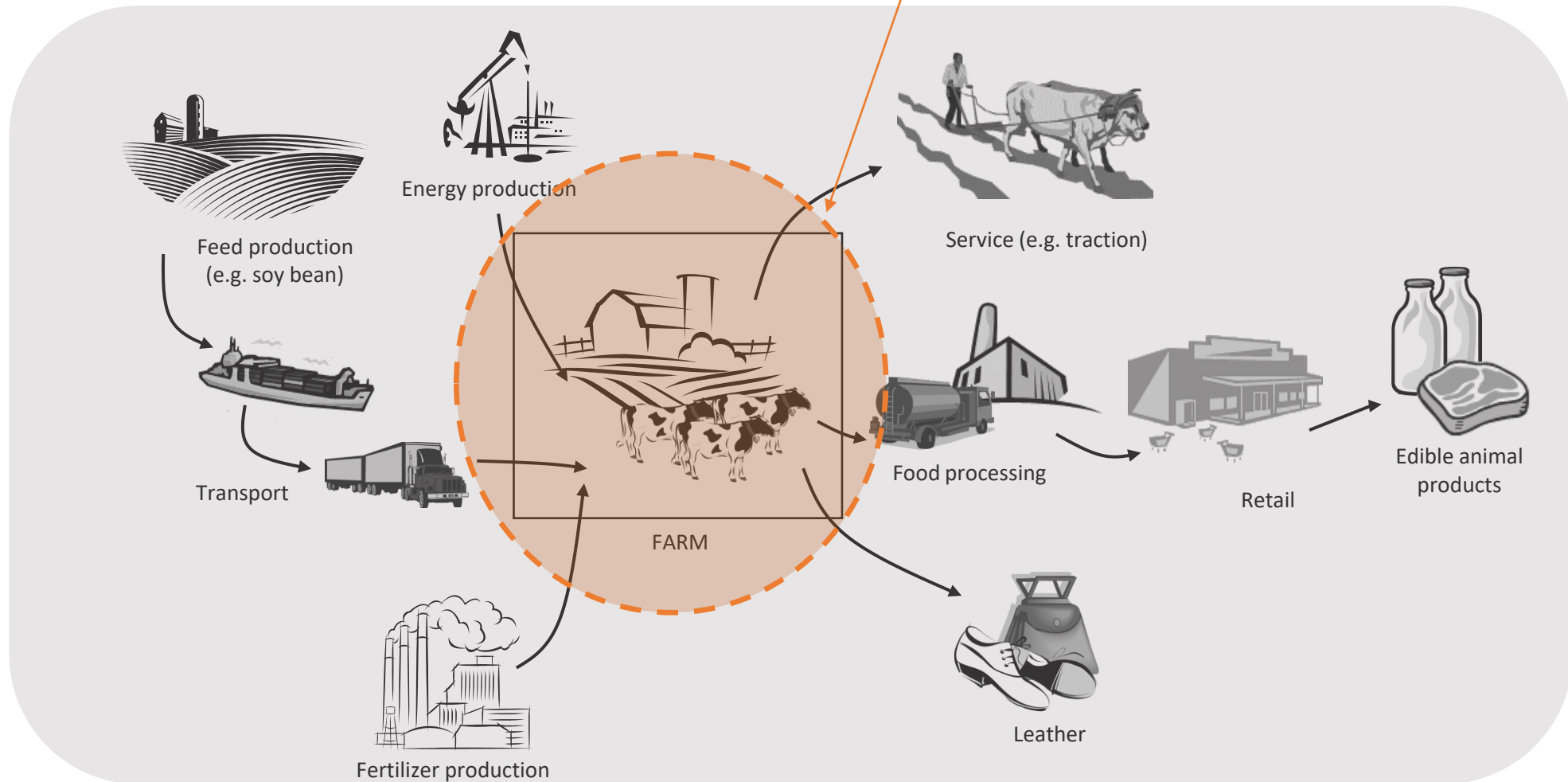


Sources of emissions for croplands, forests and grasslands according the IPCC

Emission sources for the Energy and Industrial Processes sectors according the IPCC

# Mitigation potential in livestock systems

Mitigation potential according IPCC



The real mitigation potential

# What type of GHG inventories do countries need to meet reporting requirements?

## *National Inventory Report (NIR)*

- GHG inventories that reflect the national circumstances
  - Advanced accounting methods (Tier 2 and Tier 3)
- **IPCC Guidelines:** use 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and any subsequent version or refinement
- **Reporting forms:** common reporting tables
- **Key categories:** identify key categories with threshold at 95% (85% flexibility if needed); identification both in terms of level and trends
- **Time series:** time series shall start in 1990 and a consistency annual time series from at least 2020 onwards

# How to track NDC progress?

## *Biennial Transparency Report (2024)*

### Information

Information to track progress on implementing NDCs

Information on climate change impacts on adaptation

Information on support provided

Information on support received

### Reporting

Biennial  
Transparency Report

- Reporting vehicles to provide information on the status, action, and support
- 1st December 2024 (latest)

Non-  
mandatory

Mandatory



# Tracking NDC progress

## *Biennial Transparency Report (2024)*

- NDC targets require a system and framework to establish and track the achievements of these targets
  - National circumstances and how they affect GHG emissions and removals over time
  - Institutional arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring and reporting related to the implementation and achievement of the NDC
  - Requirements: description of the NDC target
  - Including: reference point, baseline, base year; time frame and/or period of implementation; scope and coverage; strategies, plans and actions; type of instrument (regulatory, economic, etc); implementing agencies; costs; non-GHG co-benefits

# Final notes

- The net contribution that livestock makes to GHG emissions and emission reductions will depend on what emissions are included
  - IPCC Guidelines are the basis for inventory and reporting purposes under the convention
  - Life-cycle assessment approach can support mitigation planning, policy making, long-term target-setting
- Combined efforts to estimate and report emissions following future requirements under the UNFCCC
  - NDC, NIR and BTR

# Thank you

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<http://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/en/>

**FAO AND THE ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK**

