

ILRI LiveSys Project

Livestock Sector Climate Finance Flows in selected African countries



Study Report

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1. Background and Context

Under the 2015 Paris Agreement, national governments in Africa have developed Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), targets for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. Agriculture is a priority sector in all these countries, with livestock being an important sub-sector due to its importance in livelihoods, farming systems and nutritional security. Livestock systems are one of the most important components of the African agriculture sector, as more than half of Africa's land is currently used for grazing livestock. Livestock production systems constitute a major economic sector for Africa (contributing an average of 40% of agriculture GDP), with small farms contributing most of the production. The sector is important for reducing rural and peri-urban poverty. The sector is also critical for food security not only because of the income benefits but also nutritional benefits – animal source foods are protein dense and contain key micronutrients not found in plant-based foods (ILRI, AGNES and AU-IBAR 2023). Climate change will have significant impacts on livestock in Africa, even under medium scenarios that keep overall global warming to well below 2 degrees C. At the same time, livestock are responsible for the great majority of GHG emissions within the agricultural sector, making them a priority for achieving mitigation targets. The growing demand for livestock products must be managed to ensure that production is as sustainable as possible, avoiding known negative environmental impacts (e.g. GHG emissions).

Despite the positive steps taken by African countries to address climate change in the livestock sector, it is evident that there is a need to build climate resilient and climate smart livestock systems nurtured in nature-positive environments. The identification and implementation of locally-effective adaptation and mitigation practices under high levels of uncertainty present major challenges, however. The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) is implementing the GIZ-funded project “*Catalyzing Transformation Towards Sustainable Livestock Systems (LiveSys)*”, which aims to drive climate adaptation and biodiversity protection in livestock systems, with a primary focus on Africa and additional activities in Latin America. Commissioned by BMZ, GIZ is implementing the project in partnership with ILRI, AU-IBAR, and the Alliance of Biodiversity and CIAT, among others, to achieve the planned outcomes. The project works in four key output areas: (1) global agendas and advocacy; (2) mobilizing finance; (3) capacity development; and (4) knowledge exchange and networking. It is in this context that an assessment study has been commissioned to determine the current state of climate finance flows to the livestock sector in Africa. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the status and nature of climate finance investments in the livestock sector across the continent and identify opportunities (short, medium and long term) for the LiveSys project to engage with African Union Member States on capacity building to strengthen their ability to access climate finance for the livestock sector and/or to support specific proposal development processes.

2. Study Objectives and Methodological Approach

2.1. Objectives

The global objective of the study is to carry out a continental-wide assessment of existing climate finance flows to the livestock sector in Africa. Specific objectives are:

- Compile publicly available data on climate finance flows to the livestock sector in Africa that can help the project partners understand the existing landscape;
- Identify opportunities (short, medium and long term) for the LiveSys project to engage with African Union Member States on capacity building to strengthen their ability to access climate finance for the livestock sector and/or specific proposal development processes;
- Document the information in a comprehensive technical report.

2.2. Methodological Approach

This study is guided by a detailed methodological approach comprising six key steps: (1) selection of participant countries and definition of the study horizon; (2) definition of key elements and development of the analytical framework; (3) data collection from public databases and project documentation; (4) data processing and analysis, including coding, cleaning, and triangulation; (5) interpretation and synthesis of results to provide a comprehensive picture of climate finance flows; and (6) identification of challenges and corresponding mitigation strategies. This methodology is built on the one used in 2022 for livestock climate finance flows studies in Western Africa (Teno, 2023) and Eastern Africa (Rugerri, 2024). These two studies were conducted simultaneously in 2022 using the same methodological approach, although they were published at different times.

2.2.1. Countries sampling and definition of the study horizon

A sample of countries is identified to assess current climate change finance promised, allocated and available for livestock sector in each selected country. Based on discussions with the LiveSys project team, the following countries were selected for the study: Zambia, Nigeria, Madagascar, Chad, Botswana and Kenya. Kenya was already one of the four countries included in the livestock climate finance study conducted in 2022 (Rugerri, 2024). However, the LiveSys project team decided to update the database for this country and include it among the selected countries for the current study. Regarding the study horizon, the period from 2015 to 2025 is used to assess trends in climate finance flows in the livestock sector in Africa. The year 2015 marks the starting point, as it coincides with the adoption of the Paris Agreement during

the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the UNFCCC, which obligated countries to develop, maintain and communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Agreement entered into force in November 2016. The year 2025 was selected as the endpoint, representing the most recent year for this study. The study was conducted from June to November 2025.

2.2.2. Definition of key elements and the analytical framework

This phase includes the development of the analytical framework (Figure 1), the definition of the scope of the analysis, and the clarification of key terms and qualifying elements. It also involves identifying items to be excluded from the analysis, determining elements against which the livestock climate finance will be assessed, and specifying the financial flows to be mapped. Elements covered in this phase include climate finance sources, donors, type of financing or direct beneficiaries, funding instruments, climate dimensions or interventions, livestock-related measures, primary target livestock system and primary target sector.

► Definition of key elements of the analytical framework

Committed finance: Financial resources that have been officially promised by donors, development partners, or governments for livestock climate activities. The commitment is often documented in agreements, budgets, or declarations. Funds are earmarked and are expected to be disbursed over a certain time frame. For the purposes of this study, only the year in which the finance is officially committed is counted as the year of dedicated funding, regardless of whether the funds are disbursed over several years.

International financing: Financial resources provided by foreign entities such as governments, multilateral institutions, development banks, or international donors to support livestock climate projects in the study countries. **National financing:** Financial resources mobilized from domestic sources such as government budgets, national development banks, and public investment programs to support livestock climate projects within the study countries.

Donor or Funder: Government, organization, or institution that provides financial or technical support to livestock climate initiatives in the study countries, typically in the form of grants, loans or in-kind contributions.

Grants: Financial resources provided by a government, financial institution, or organization to support livestock climate initiatives in the study countries and that do not require repayment.

Loans or Debt: Financial resources provided by a government, financial institution, or organization to support livestock climate initiatives in the study countries and that must be repaid, generally with a very lower interest rate.

Budget Expenditure: Financial resources disbursed from an approved national budget to support livestock climate initiatives in the study countries.

In-kind contributions: Non-monetary support provided by a government, organization, or institution to support livestock climate initiatives in the study countries. This can include goods, services, equipment, or staff time instead of direct financial funding.

Equity: Refers to financial support provided in exchange for ownership, giving investors a share of profits, losses, and decision-making authority.

Financial Instrument: Refers to the specific mechanism or modality through which financial resources are provided to implement a project or program such as grants, loans, in-kind contributions, or blended financing arrangements.

Source of funding: In the context of this study, the source of funding refers to the classification of financial support for livestock climate initiatives into categories based on the institutions or organizations that provide the funds. These categories include: international climate fund, philanthropic or similar organization, government, foreign government, regional finance institution, regional institution, regional organization, national finance institution, blended finance fund / facility, international organization.

Direct beneficiary: Refers to the entity to which the funding is directed, i.e., whether it goes to public sector, private sector or both.

Disbursement channel: The pathway or mechanism through which financial resources are transferred from the funding source to the implementing entity of livestock climate initiatives in the study countries. This can include government ministries, development agencies, NGOs, or international organizations.

Regional and multi-region scope: For the purpose of this study, 'regional' refers to projects that cover multiple countries within the same geographic area (e.g., the Sahel region). In contrast, 'multi-region' refers to projects that cover countries located in different geographic areas (e.g., the Sahel region and the Eastern Africa region).

Climate dimension or intervention: In the context of this study, climate dimension or intervention refers to the specific climate related focus of a livestock climate finance initiative, whether it aims to reduce emissions (mitigation), strengthen resilience to climate impacts (adaptation), or address both.

Primary livestock related measure: Interventions or activities that directly target the livestock sector to improve productivity, sustainability, and climate outcomes. These measures are central to a project's objectives and may include actions such as improving feed quality, enhancing animal health, promoting climate-resilient breeds, managing manure, or supporting sustainable grazing and pastoral systems.

Primary livestock target system: The main type of livestock production system that a livestock climate finance project or initiative aims to support or transform. This includes pastoral systems, mixed crop-livestock systems, commercial systems.

Primary target sector: the primary target sector refers to whether the climate finance initiative primarily targets the livestock sector as its main focus, or whether it targets the broader agriculture sector with livestock as a component.

Analytical framework

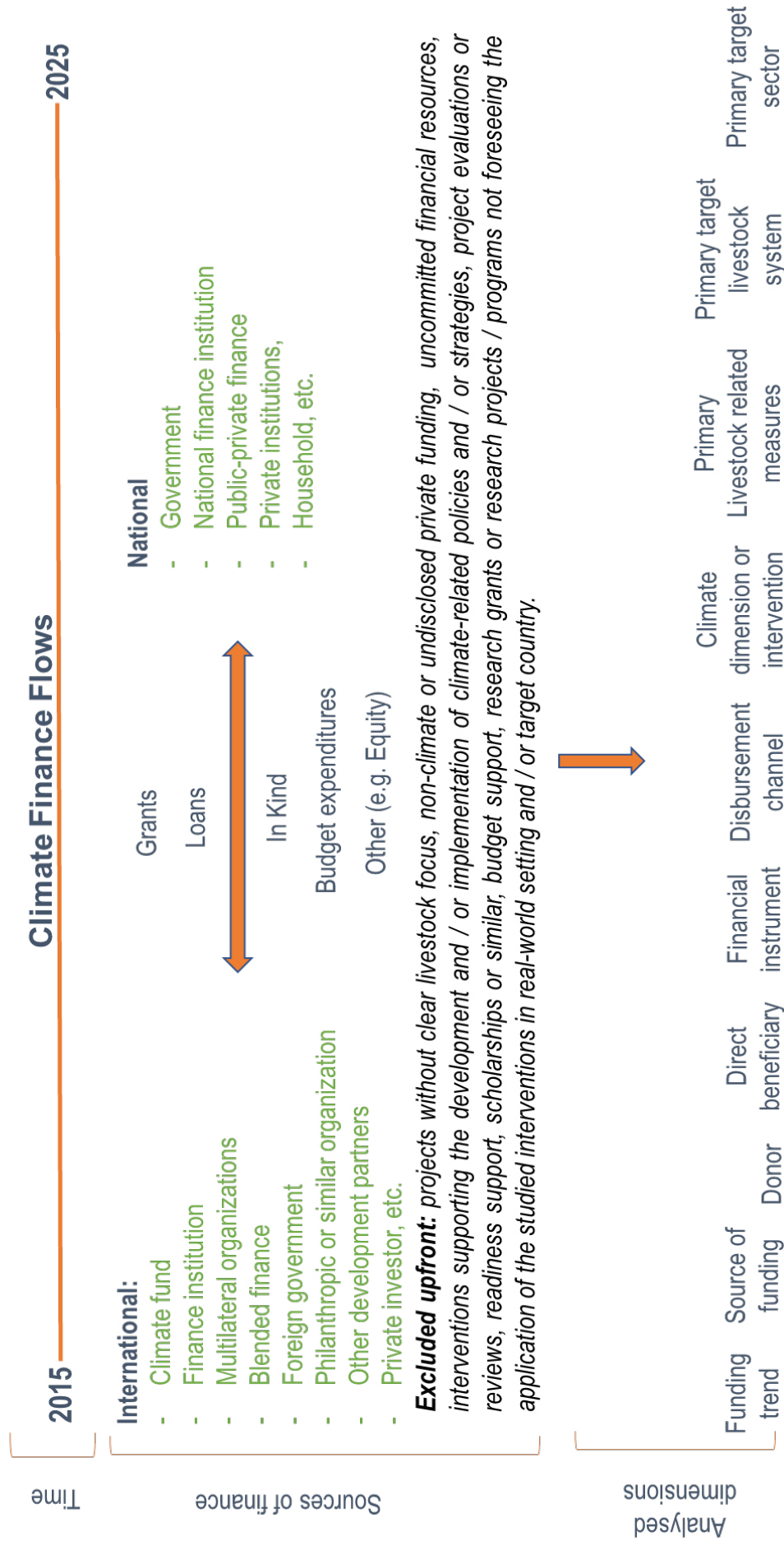


Figure 1: Analytical framework for livestock climate finance flows in Africa.

► Excluded elements from the livestock climate finance analytical framework

These refer to specific activities, financial flows, or sectors that fall outside the defined scope of the analytical framework used in this study. In particular, the framework excludes:

- Projects with no clear livestock component or only marginal livestock relevance;
- Climate finance initiatives that focus solely on forestry, fisheries, or non-livestock agriculture without any livestock-related measures;
- Private commercial investments not publicly disclosed or lacking climate relevance;
- Non-climate development funding, even if it supports rural or agricultural development;
- Planned but uncommitted funds, unless a formal financial commitment is documented;
- Interventions supporting the development and / or implementation of climate-related policies and / or strategies;
- Project evaluations or reviews, readiness support, scholarships or similar, budget support;
- Research grants or research projects / programs not foreseeing the application of the studied interventions in real-world setting and / or target country.

2.2.3. Data collection

Data were collected from various sources, including established climate finance databases, websites of potential donors and implementing agencies, international cooperation portals of foreign governments, national government project portals, and other relevant project websites. The established climate-finance databases or websites consulted include: <https://climateprojectexplorer.org/>; <https://www.unep.org/gef/>; <https://www.greenclimate.fund/>; <https://www.thegef.org/>. Websites of potential donors and implementing agencies consulted include the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the European Union, FAO, IFAD, the French Development Agency (AFD), ILRI, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), CIRAD, SNV, IDRC, GIZ, Enabel, and Veterinarians Without Borders, among others. This was complemented by the review of international cooperation websites of foreign governments, review of national project portals, as well as a comprehensive bibliographic review of other relevant websites and project documentation, including projects previously funded by USAID.

The data collection process included both quantitative and qualitative data, with particular attention to financial flows by source of funding, donor, and direct beneficiary. An Excel spreadsheet was developed to compile and organize data from the various sources. Annexes 1 to 6 present a summary of these data for each of the six study countries. The Excel files containing the detailed data

collected for the six study countries are available online [here](#).

2.2.4. The data processing with quantitative and qualitative analysis

The data analysis involves both quantitative and qualitative components to provide a comprehensive picture of the climate finance landscape related to the livestock sector in Africa. The quantitative component includes all identifiable and codable livestock climate finance flows that are eligible for inclusion in the analysis. These are flows for which key variables such as total funding amounts, distribution by funding source, by type of financing / direct beneficiary, and by financial instrument can be clearly mapped and quantified. The qualitative component comprises additional information that helps to better understand livestock climate finance flows, including livestock-related measures, primary target sector, primary production system, climate dimension, geographic scope, and main disbursement channels. The data analysis process consists of three steps: data coding to classify and structure the information; data cleaning to avoid double counting or duplication of flows; and triangulation of sources to resolve inconsistencies or fill information gaps.

2.2.5. The interpretation and synthesis of results

This involves using various graphics and tables to represent climate finance flows for each country, alongside a comprehensive description. All financial data are converted to US dollars and expressed in 2025 values, taking into account the inflation rate in each country, using the following online currency converter tool: [Currency Converter | Foreign Exchange Rates | OANDA](#). In each of the selected countries, results are presented and interpreted in terms of climate finance flow trends between 2015 and 2025, sources of funding, donors, direct beneficiary, financial instrument, disbursement channel, geographic target, climate dimension / intervention, primary target sector, primary livestock production system, and primary livestock-related measures. Results from this study will be complemented by some key conclusions that emerged from the Senegal and Mali climate finance study (Teno, 2022).

After completing the climate finance assessment exercise, the next step focuses on identifying short-, medium-, and long-term opportunities for the LiveSys project to engage with AU Member States on capacity building. This aims to determine approaches and strategies to strengthen African countries' capacity to access climate finance for the livestock sector and/or to support the development of specific proposals for livestock-related climate finance. These efforts are guided by each country's climate priorities, existing livestock climate finance flows, and the climate action targets outlined in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A phased roadmap approach is adopted to categorize engagement opportunities into short-, medium-, and long-term actions.

2.2.6. Challenges and proposed mitigation strategies

The analysis of climate finance flows targeting the livestock sector in Africa faces several methodological and data-related challenges. Many of these challenges stem from the lack of systematic frameworks, tagging systems, and harmonized databases for tracking livestock-related climate finance. Below is a summary of the key challenges encountered, along with proposed strategies to mitigate their impact.

- **Sectoral aggregation:** Livestock systems and related activities are often treated as a sub-sector and grouped under broader categories such as agriculture, rural development, or environment and natural resources. Data analysis has shown that not all agriculture-labelled interventions include livestock components or have a direct or indirect impact on livestock systems. A similar issue arises with funding facilities and bank portfolios, which often report information only at the macro-sector level, making it difficult to isolate livestock-specific financial flows. For this reason, our approach for interventions where the livestock sector is only a subcomponent was to consider the total funding amount, as it was not possible to determine the portion specifically devoted to livestock sector. This approach does not accurately reflect the actual weight of livestock within the broader intervention and may result in a partially distorted representation of the sector's share. For some targeted analytical dimensions, the presentation of results will distinguish, on one hand, agriculture or other sector climate finance projects that include a livestock component and, on the other hand, livestock-focused climate finance projects.
- **Lack of detail:** details can be missing regarding the climate dimension being targeted, which could result in the exclusion of several interventions.
- **Inconsistencies across sources:** There may be discrepancies regarding dates, committed amounts, and the names of interventions, etc. These discrepancies can stem from differences in currencies, exchange rates, or classification systems, and could result in the exclusion of several interventions.
- **Vague statements:** There may be vague or unclear statements regarding the contribution of certain interventions to climate mitigation or adaptation, which requires a more in-depth and extensive analysis.
- **Differences in calendars:** There may be differences in the financing year, such as whether it follows the reporting year, spans multiple years, or aligns with the calendar year or fiscal year. For simplicity, the project's calendar start year is used to calculate the climate finance committed or allocated to each project, regardless of the project's duration. This approach may result in slight discrepancies.
- **Budget changes:** Budgets may change, may not be disclosed, or may be reported inconsistently. Reallocations across components, particularly in the aftermath of COVID-19, and other budget adjustments (e.g., top-ups, diversion of funds) can be difficult or impossible to track. For multi-country projects, the total funding amount was divided equally among the countries, as it was not always possible to obtain country-specific allocation data. In many cases, a more extensive analysis of available documentation was undertaken; however, this does not eliminate the risk of slight under- or overestimates.

3. Landscape of Livestock Climate Finance in Africa

This section presents livestock-related climate finance in six African countries over a ten-year period, from 2015 to 2025. All values are expressed in USD millions, and each of the graphics covers the ten-year study period.”.

3.1. Livestock climate finance in Nigeria

In Nigeria, a total of eighteen livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period. Among these, the top three highest-funded projects are: the “Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project”, funded by World Bank with a total amount of USD 500 million; the “Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) Project”, also funded by World Bank with a total amount of USD 700 million; and the “Nigeria Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones Program, Phase I (SAPZ I)”, funded with USD 538 million through blended financing led by African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and IFAD. All three investments were approved in 2022, resulting in a noticeable spike in climate finance for that year, although the reasons behind this exceptional increase remain unclear.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures below present, on the one hand (Figure 2), climate finance trends in Nigeria for projects in agriculture and other sectors that include at least a livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 3), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

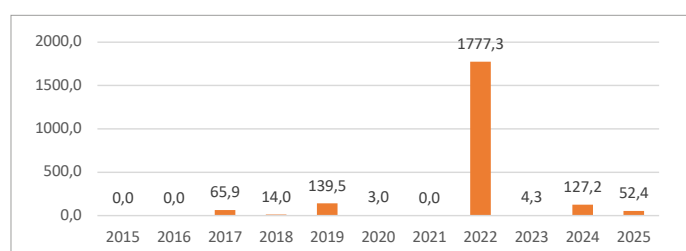


Figure 2: Livestock climate finance trends in Nigeria for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

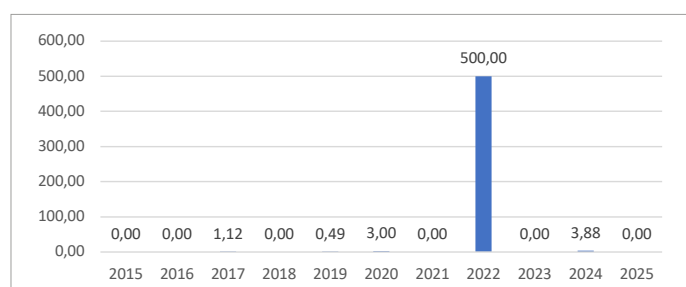


Figure 3: Climate finance trends in Nigeria for solely livestock-focused projects.

The figures 2 and 3 show that livestock-related climate finance in Nigeria is mainly mobilized through the broader flows of agriculture and other sectoral climate finance projects. In 2022, the country received a significant investment of 500 million USD for a livestock-focused climate finance initiative through the Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project, which is among the top three major climate finance projects funded during the study period.

b. The main source of funding

Figure 4 below categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Nigeria for projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

International and regional financial institutions are the main sources of livestock-related climate finance projects in Nigeria. International climate funds and the national government also make notable contributions to financing these types of projects.

c. The main funding donors

Figure 5 below presents the different donors of climate finance in Nigeria for projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

World Bank emerges as the main donor of livestock-related climate finance projects in Nigerian. Other notable donors include the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development bank, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the national government and the the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

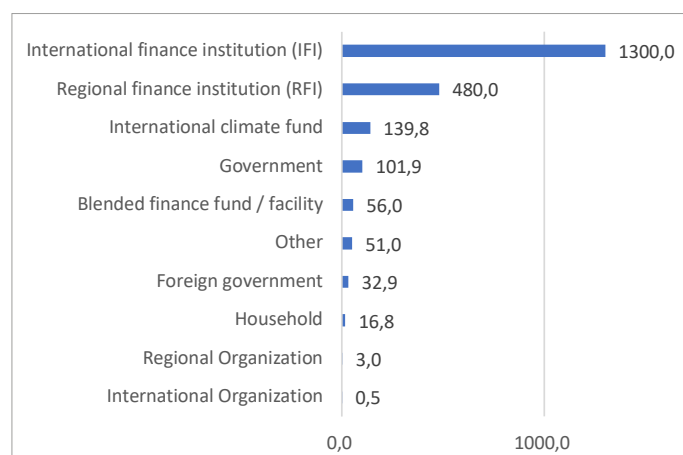


Figure 4: Climate finance and source of funding in Nigeria.

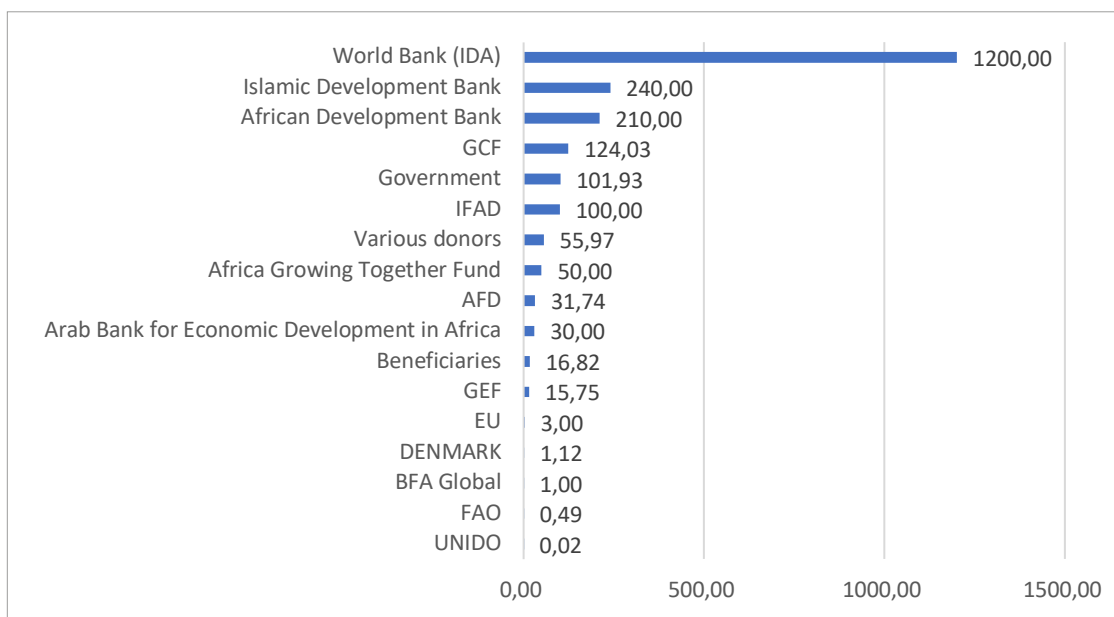


Figure 5: Climate finance and source of funding in Nigeria.

d. Direct beneficiaries

The figure 6 categorizes direct beneficiaries of climate financing in Nigeria for projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component, distinguishing between public, private, or public-private.

Government or public sector is the principal direct beneficiary of livestock-related climate finance projects in Nigeria.

e. Financial instrument

The figure 7 presents the different categories of financial instruments used for climate financing in Nigerian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Loan is the main instrument through which climate finance is mobilized in Nigeria for livestock-related climate finance projects.

f. Disbursement channel

The figure 8 presents the different categories of disbursement channel used for climate financing in Nigerian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government institutions are the main disbursement channel through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Nigeria.

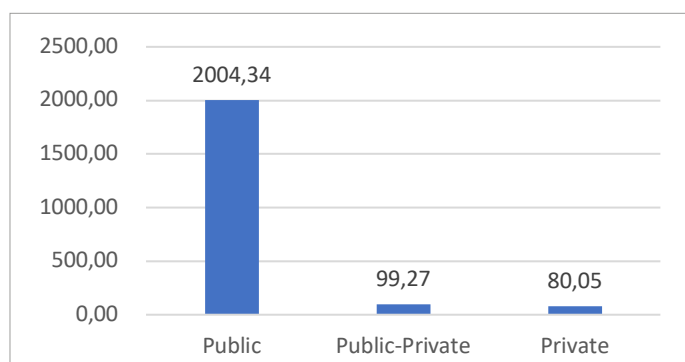


Figure 6: Climate finance and type of financing in Nigeria.

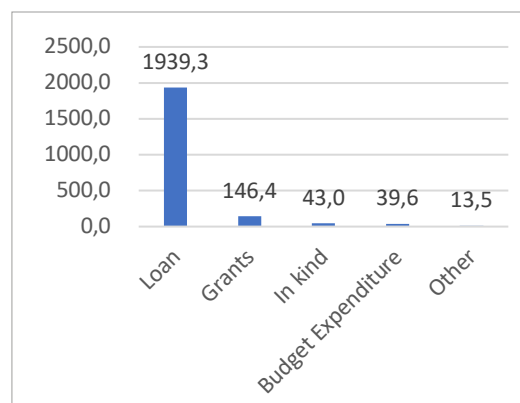


Figure 7: Climate finance instruments in Nigeria.

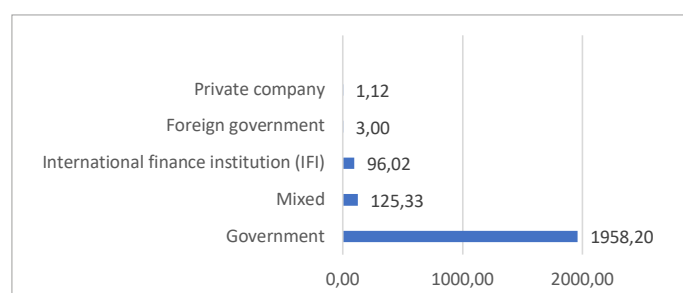


Figure 8: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Nigeria.

g. Geographic scope

The figure 9 presents the different geographic scope of climate finance in Nigerian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

National scope is the main geographic scope through which climate finance are mobilized in Nigeria for livestock-related climate finance projects.

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures below present the climate dimension or intervention in Nigeria for, on the one hand (Figure 10), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 11), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

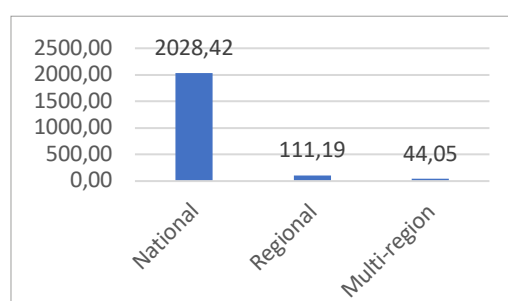


Figure 9: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Nigeria.

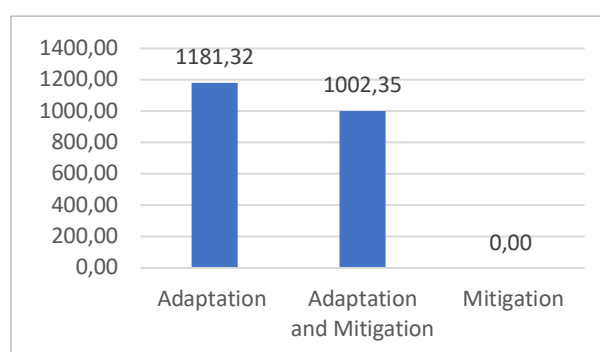


Figure 10: Livestock climate finance intervention in Nigeria for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

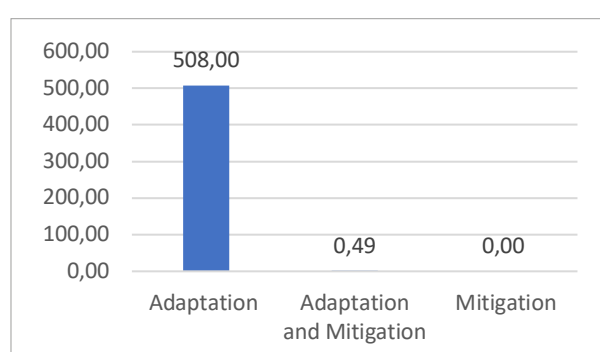


Figure 11: Climate finance intervention in Nigeria for solely livestock-focused projects.

The figures 10 and 11 show that adaptation is the primarily climate dimension or intervention strategy through which climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Nigeria.

i. Primary target sector

The figure 12 presents climate finance in Nigeria by primary focus sector, distinguishing between agriculture sector, livestock sector, and other focus sectors.

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Nigeria is delivered primarily through projects whose main focus is the agriculture sector.

Livestock-focused climate finance accounts for about 23.81% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least one livestock component.

j. Primary target livestock system

The figure 13 presents the different livestock production systems targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Nigeria.

Most climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Nigeria does not specify a particular livestock production system. And when a specific system is targeted, it is usually grazing systems.

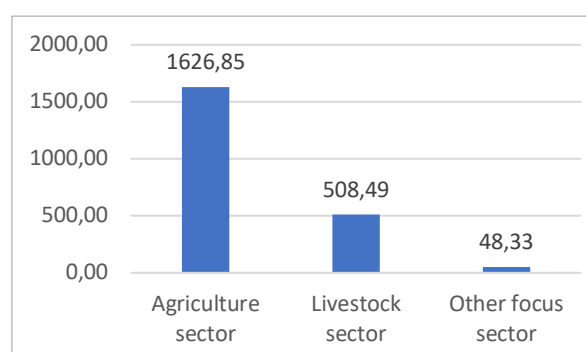


Figure 12: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Nigeria.

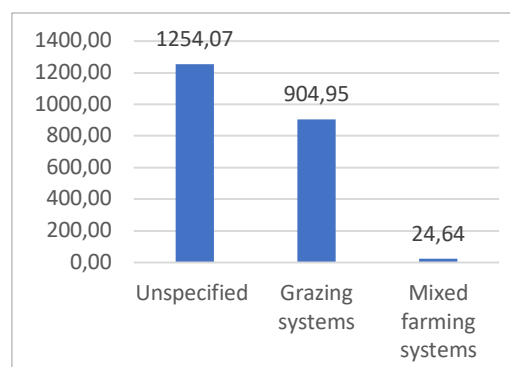


Figure 13: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Nigeria.

k. Primary livestock related measures

The figure 14 below presents different livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Nigeria.

“Climate-smart technology/digital solutions” and “Pasture, grassland and rangeland management” appear as the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Nigeria.

3.2. Livestock climate finance in Chad

In Chad, a total of eighteen livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period. Among these, the top three highest-funded projects are: the “Regional Project to Support Pastoralism in the Sahel (PRAPS)– Tchad 2”, funded by World Bank with a total amount of USD 118.94 million; the “Strengthening Productivity and Resilience of Agropastoral family Farms Project

component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 16), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 15 and 16 show that livestock-related climate finance in Chad is mobilized both through climate finance funding directed specifically to the livestock sector and to broader agriculture and other sectors.

b. The main source of funding

The figure 17 categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Chad for projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component. International and regional financial institutions are the main sources of climate funding for livestock-related climate finance projects in Chad. Foreign governments and international climate funds also provide a notable contribution to the financing of these types of projects.



Figure 14: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Nigeria.

(RePER)”, funded with USD 73.15 million through blended financing led by IFAD; and the “Project 2 of Programme to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS)”, funded by African Development Bank with a total amount of USD 52.41 million. Among the three highest-funded climate finance projects, the one receiving the highest level of funding is a livestock-focused initiative: PRAPS – Tchad 2.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures below present, on the one hand (Figure 15), climate finance trends in Chad for projects in agriculture and other sectors that include at least a livestock

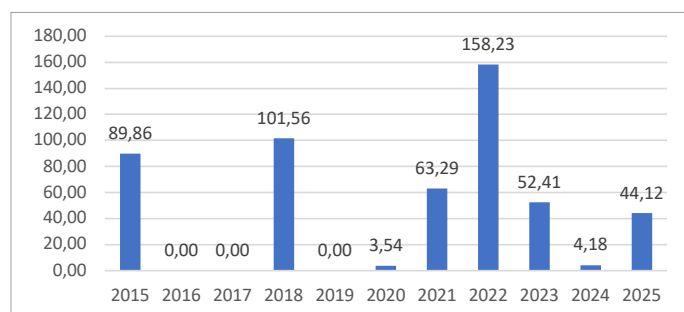


Figure 15: Livestock climate finance trends in Chad for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

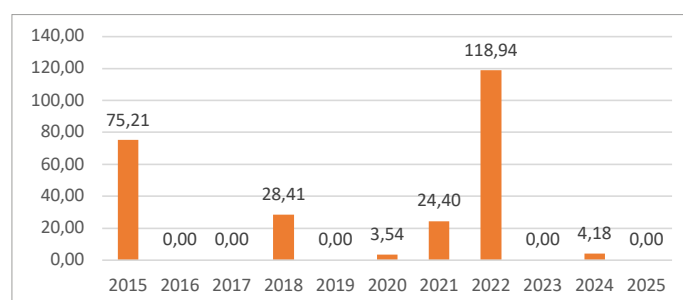


Figure 16: Climate finance trends in Chad for solely livestock-focused projects.

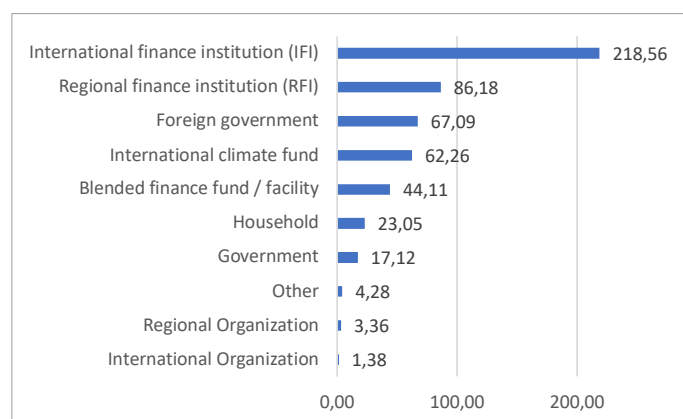


Figure 17: Climate finance and source of funding in Chad.

c. Main funding donors

The figure 18 below presents the different donors of climate finance in Chad for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

The World Bank is the main donor of climate finance for livestock-related climate finance projects in Chad. Other potential donors include the African Development Bank, IFAD, and the GCF.

d. Direct beneficiaries

The government or public sector is the principal direct beneficiary of climate finance in Chad for all inventoried projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

e. Financing instrument

The figure 19 presents the different categories of financial instruments used for climate financing to Chadian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

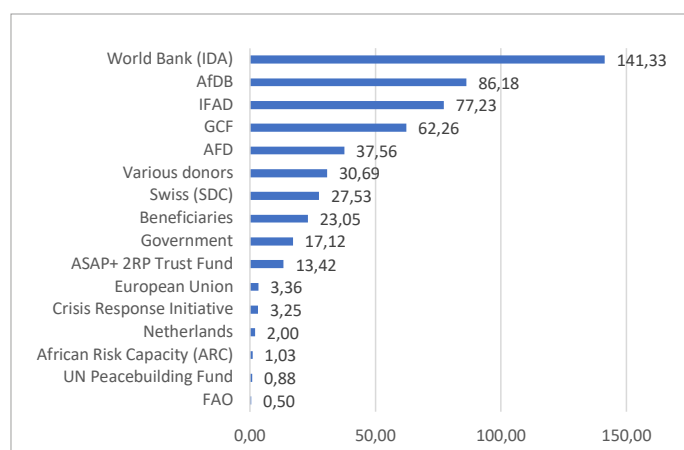


Figure 18: Climate finance and funding donors in Chad.

Grant is the main instrument through which climate finance is mobilized for livestock-related climate finance projects in Chad.

f. Disbursement channel

The figure 20 below presents the different categories of disbursement channel used for climate financing to Chadian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government institutions, as well as a mix of government and other institutions, are the main disbursement channels through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Chad.

g. Geographic scope

The figure 21 presents the different geographic scope of climate finance to Chadian projects.

Regional scope is the main geographic scope through which climate finance is mobilized for livestock-related climate finance projects in Chad. Climate finance is also mobilized through National scope projects.

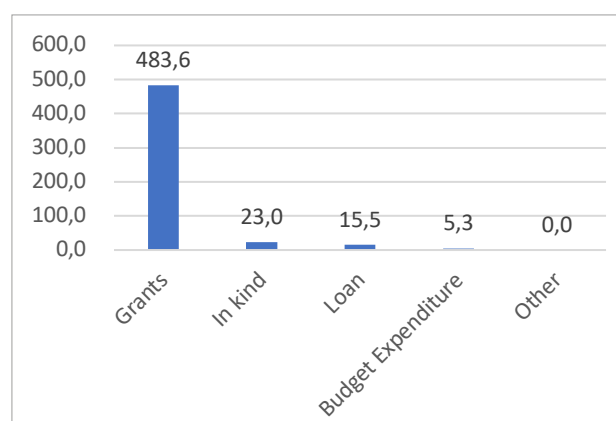


Figure 19: Climate finance instruments in Chad.

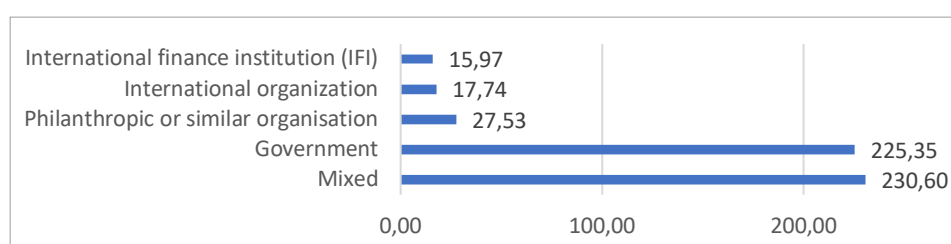


Figure 20: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Chad.

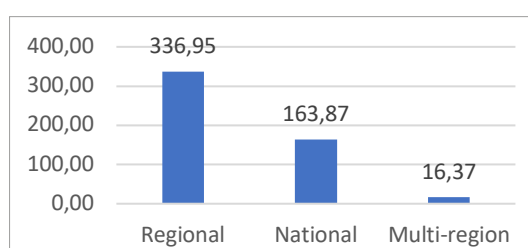


Figure 21: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Chad.

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures below present the climate dimension or intervention in Chad for, on the one hand (Figure 22), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 23), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 22 and 23 show that adaptation and mitigation are primary climate dimension or intervention strategy through which climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Chad.

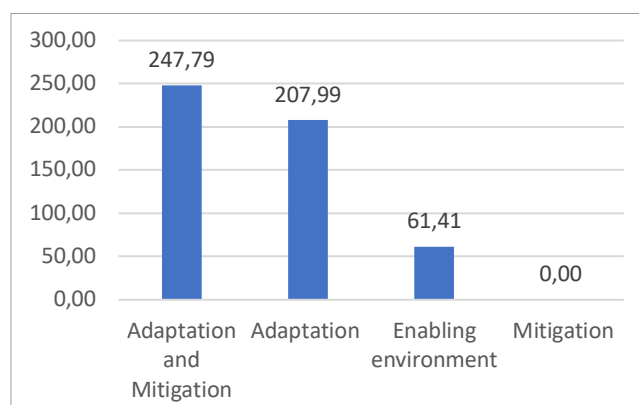


Figure 22: Livestock climate finance intervention in Chad for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

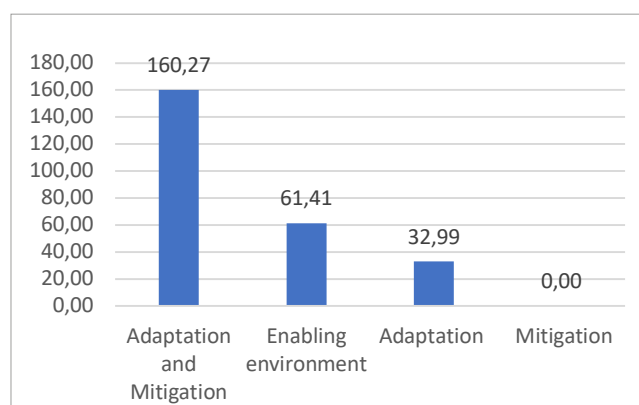


Figure 23: Climate finance intervention in Chad for solely livestock-focused projects.

i. Primary target sector

This figure 24 presents climate finance in Chad by primary focus sector, distinguishing between agriculture sector, livestock sector, and other focus sectors.

The data indicate that climate finance for livestock-related activities in Chad is mainly delivered through projects whose primary focus is either the livestock sector or the agriculture sector.

Livestock-focused climate finance represents about 50.85% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least one livestock component.

j. Primary target livestock system

The figure 25 presents the different livestock production systems targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Chad.

Climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Chad essentially focus on mixed farming systems and grazing systems. Significant climate finance is also directed to unspecified systems.

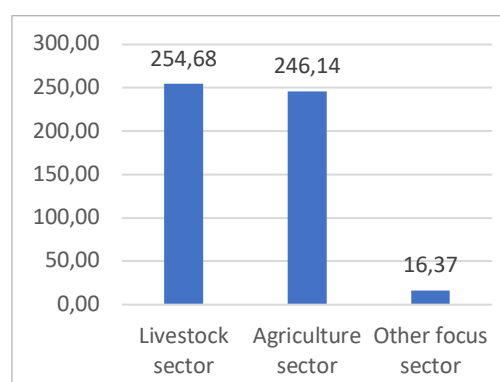


Figure 24: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Chad.

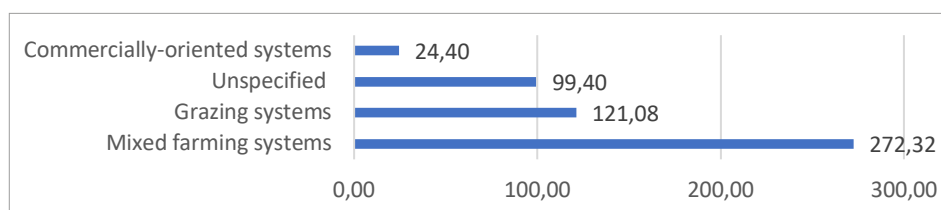


Figure 25: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Chad.

k. Primary livestock related measures

The figure 26 presents different livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Chad.

“Agrosilvopastoral, agropastoral and silvopastoral systems” is the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Chad.

3.3. Livestock climate finance in Madagascar

In Madagascar, a total of eleven livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period. Among these, the top three highest-funded projects are: the “Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme”, funded with USD 249.97 million through blended financing led by IFAD and GCF; the “Increase Resilience to

Climate Change of Smallholders Receiving the Services of the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Programme (DEFIS+) project”, co-funded by GCF and IFAD in a total amount of USD 150.85 million; and the “Sustainable Landscape Management Project”, co-funded by World Bank, French Agency for Development (AFD) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) in a total amount of USD 145.05 million. The three highest-funded climate finance projects are all broader agriculture or other sectoral climate finance initiatives.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures present, on the one hand (Figure 27), climate finance trends in Madagascar for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 28), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

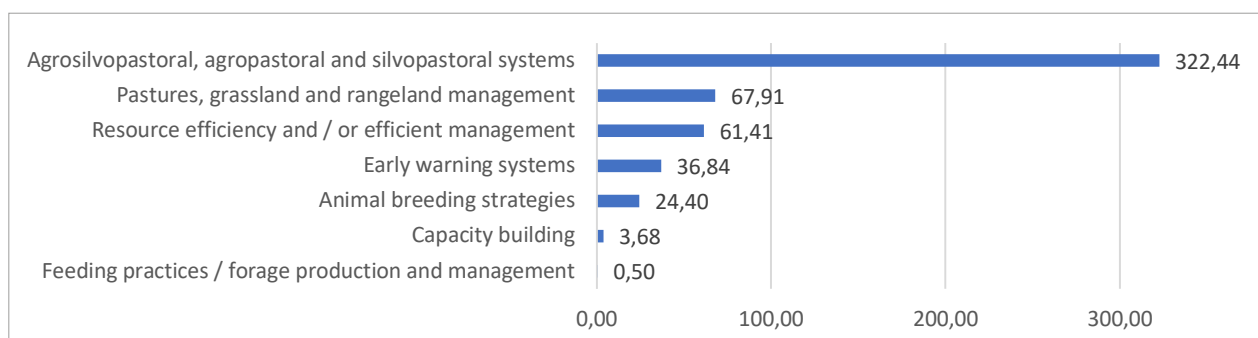


Figure 26: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Chad.

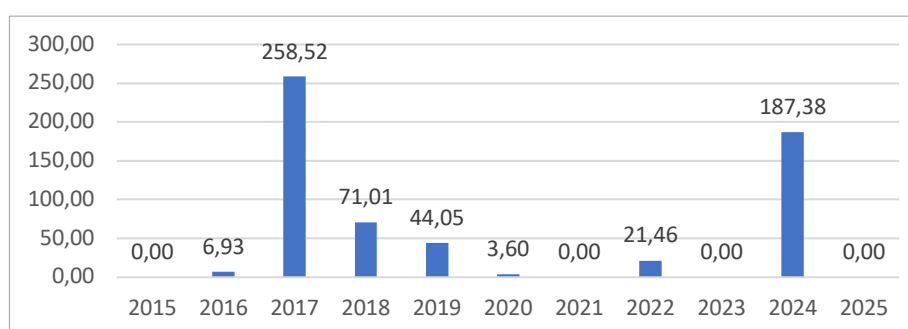


Figure 27: Livestock climate finance trends in Madagascar for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

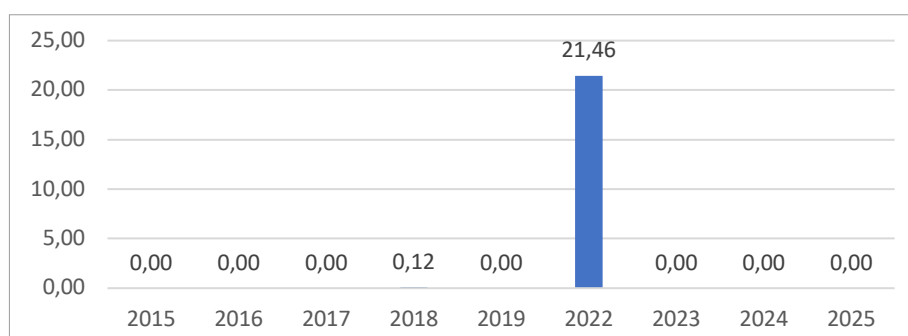


Figure 28: Climate finance trends in Madagascar for solely livestock-focused projects.

The figures 27 and 28 show that livestock-related climate finance in Madagascar is mainly mobilized through other sectoral climate finance flows. There is only a limited amount of climate finance specifically targeting the livestock sector. Only two solely livestock-focused climate finance projects were identified for the study period.

b. The main source of funding

The figure 29 categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Madagascar for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

International financial institutions and international climate fund are the main sources of funding for livestock-related climate finance projects in Madagascar.

c. The main funding donors

The figure 30 presents the different donors of climate finance in Madagascar for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

The IFAD, the GCF and the World Bank are the main donors for livestock-related climate finance projects in Madagascar.

d. Direct beneficiaries

The government or public sector is the principal direct beneficiary for livestock-related climate projects in Madagascar (Figure 31).

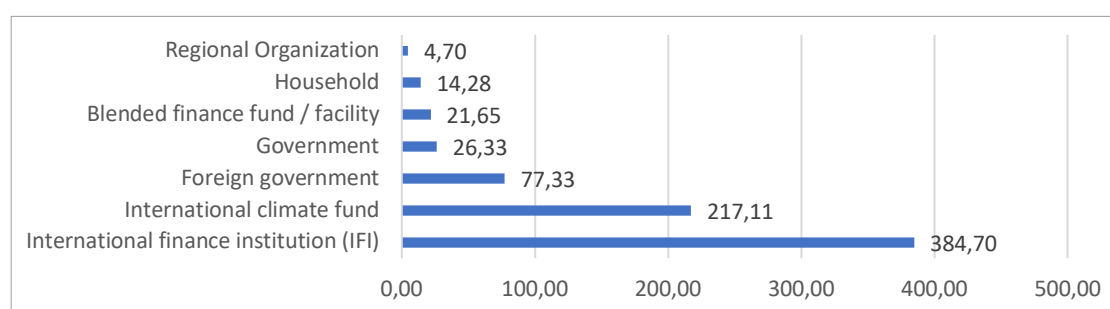


Figure 29: Climate finance and source of funding in Madagascar.

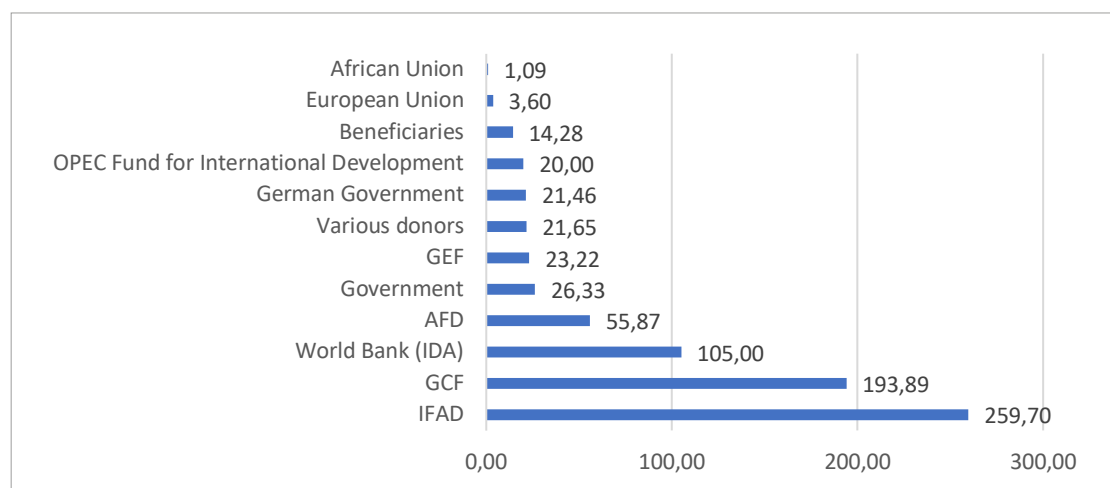


Figure 30: Climate finance and funding donors in Madagascar.

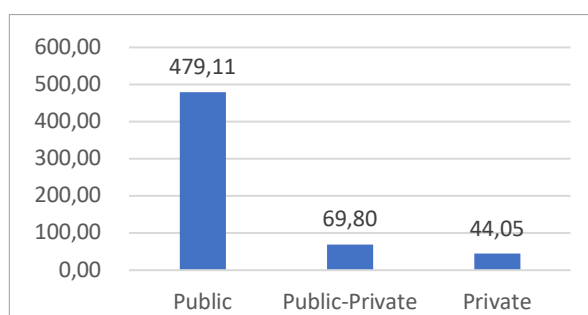


Figure 31: Climate finance and type of financing in Madagascar.

e. Financial instrument

Loan and grant are the main instruments through which climate finance is mobilized for livestock-related climate finance projects in Madagascar (Figure 32).

f. Disbursement channel

The figure 33 below presents the different categories of disbursement channel used for climate financing to Madagascar's projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government institutions are the main disbursement channel through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Madagascar.

g. Geographic scope

National scope is the main geographic scope through which climate finance are mobilized in Madagascar for livestock-related climate finance projects (Figure 34).

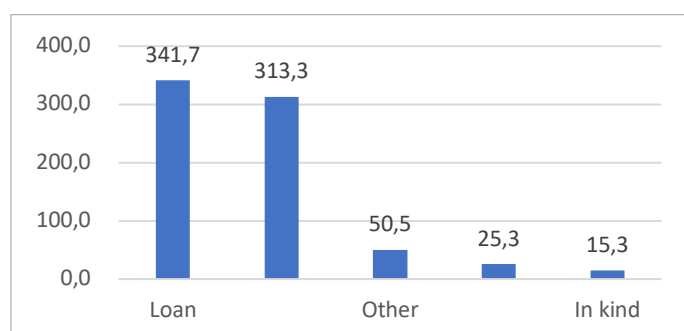


Figure 32: Climate finance instruments in Madagascar.

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures below present the climate intervention in Madagascar for, on the one hand (Figure 35), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 36), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 35 and 36 show that both adaptation and mitigation are the main climate dimension or intervention strategies through which climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Madagascar.

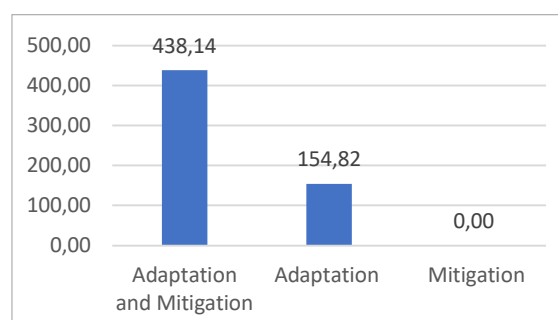


Figure 35: Livestock climate finance intervention in Madagascar for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

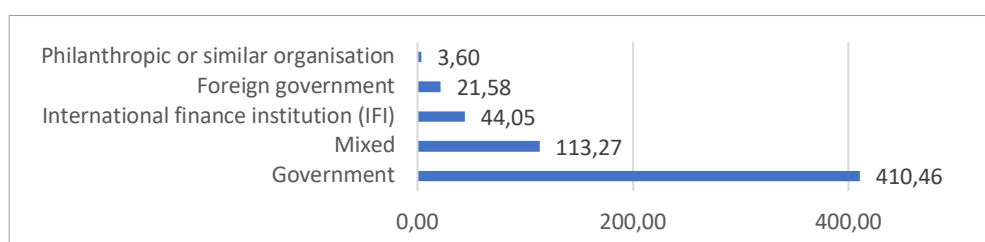


Figure 33: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Madagascar.

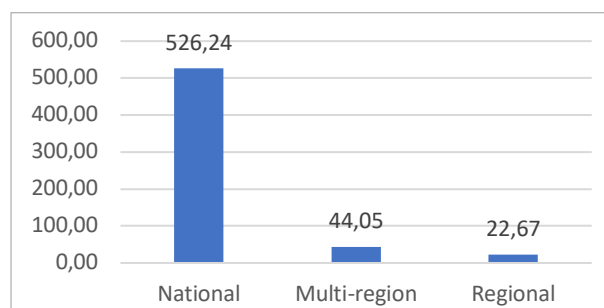


Figure 34: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Madagascar.

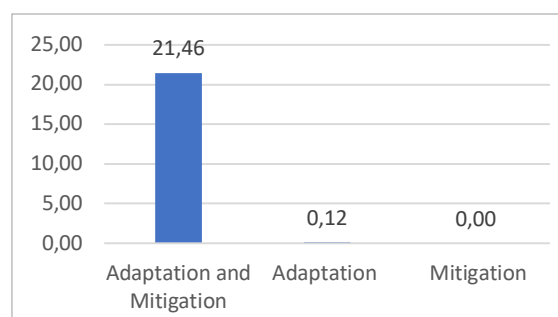


Figure 36: Climate finance intervention in Madagascar for solely livestock-focused projects.

i. Primary target sector

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Madagascar is delivered primarily through projects whose main focus is the agriculture sector or other sectors. Only a very small share of climate finance is mobilized through projects that have livestock as the main focus as illustrated in figure 37.

Livestock-focused climate finance represents only 5.34% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least one livestock component.

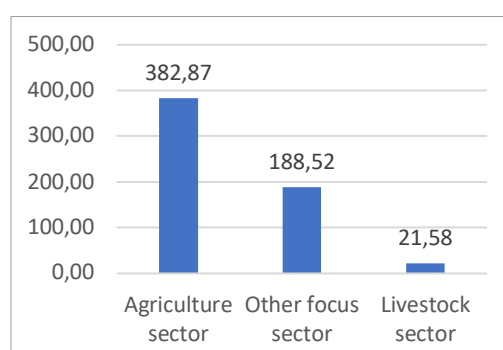


Figure 37: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Madagascar.

j. Primary target livestock system

Climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Madagascar focus on unspecified and grazing systems (Figure 38). Significant climate finance is also directed to commercially oriented systems.

k. Primary livestock related measures

The figure 39 presents different livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Madagascar.

The figure 39 shows that “Climate-smart technology/digital solutions”, “Pasture, grassland and rangeland management”, and “Animal breeding strategies” are the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Madagascar.

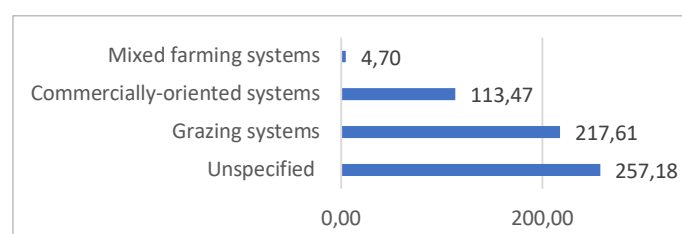


Figure 38: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Madagascar.

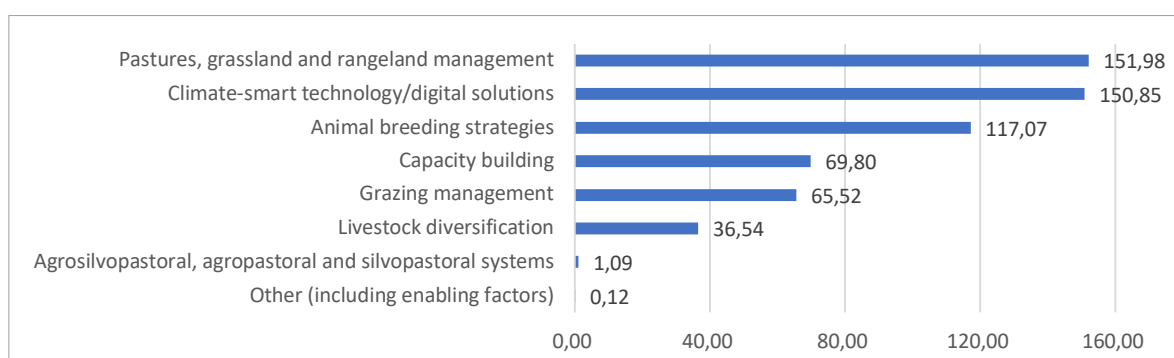


Figure 39: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Madagascar.

3.4. Livestock climate finance in Botswana

In Botswana, only a very limited number of livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period, just four in total. Among these, the highest-funded project, which is also a livestock focused, is “Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana’s Communal Rangelands”, co-funded by GCF, Government, and Conservation International Foundation, with a total budget of USD 97.56 million.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures present, on the one hand (Figure 40), climate finance trends in Botswana for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 41), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 40 and 41 show that livestock-related climate finance in Botswana is mainly mobilized through live-

stock-sector-focused climate finance flows. However, it is important to note that only a limited livestock-related climate finance projects (only four) were identified in Botswana for the study period.

b. The main source of funding

The figure 42 categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Botswana for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government and international climate fund are the main sources of climate funding in Botswana for livestock-related climate finance projects.

c. The main funding donors

The figure 43 presents the different donors of climate finance in Botswana for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government and GCF are the main donors for livestock-related climate finance projects in Botswana.

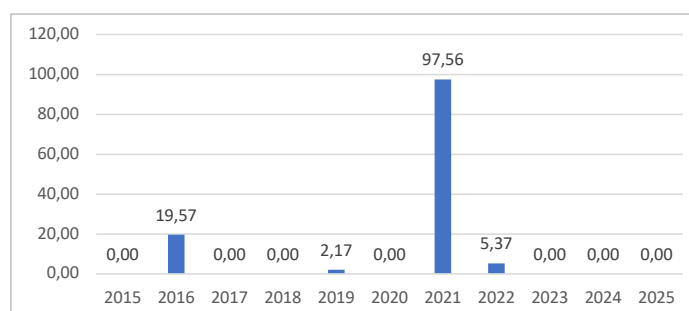


Figure 40: Livestock climate finance trends in Botswana for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

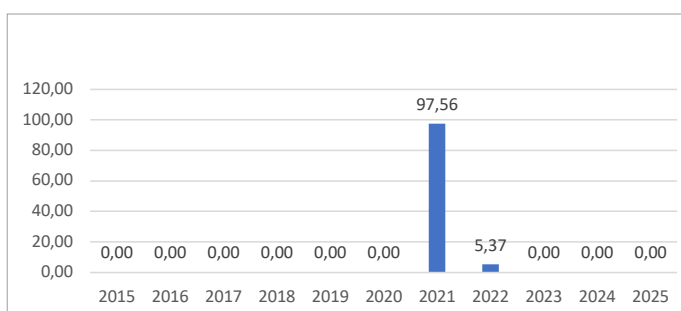


Figure 41: Climate finance trends in Botswana for solely livestock-focused projects.

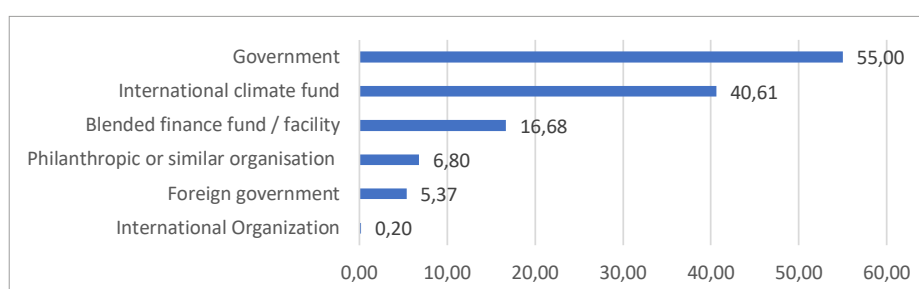


Figure 42: Climate finance and source of funding in Botswana.

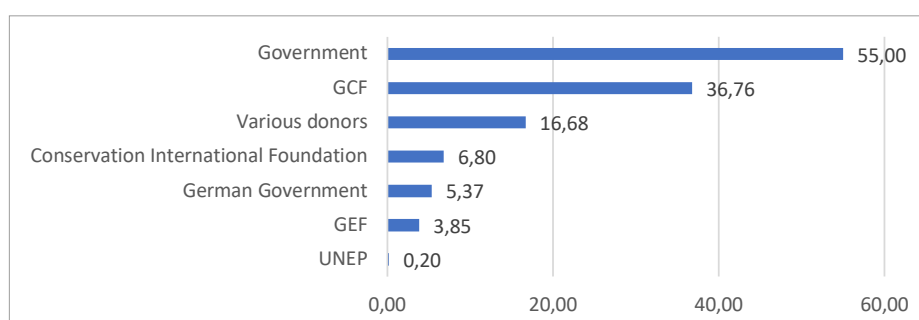


Figure 43: Climate finance and funding donors in Botswana.

d. Direct beneficiaries

The government or public sector is the principal direct beneficiary of climate finance in Botswana for all inventoried projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

e. Financial instrument

Grants are the main instrument through which climate finance is mobilized in Botswana for livestock-related climate finance projects (Figure 44). A significant in-kind contribution is also noted.

f. Disbursement channel

Philanthropic or similar organizations are the main disbursement channel through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Botswana (Figure 45). Significant amounts of climate finance are also mobilized through mixed disbursement channels.

g. Geographic scope

National scope is the main geographic scope through which climate finance are mobilized for livestock-related climate finance projects in Botswana (Figure 46).

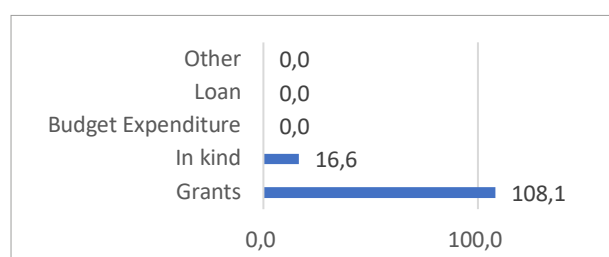


Figure 44: Climate finance instruments in Botswana.

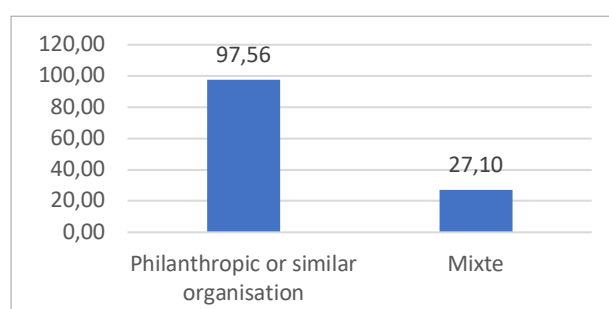


Figure 45: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Botswana.

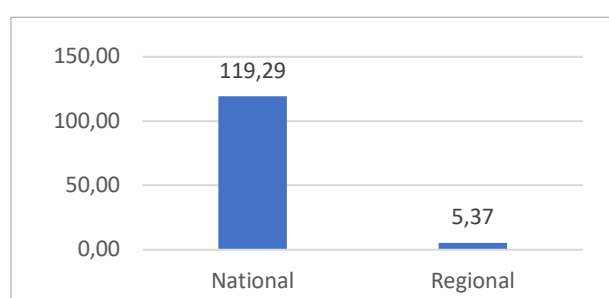


Figure 46: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Botswana.

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures present the climate dimension or intervention in Botswana for, on the one hand (Figure 47), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 48), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 47 and 48 show that adaptation and mitigation are climate dimension or intervention strategy through which climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Botswana.

i. Primary target sector

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Botswana is delivered primarily through projects whose primary focus is the livestock sector. Livestock-focused climate

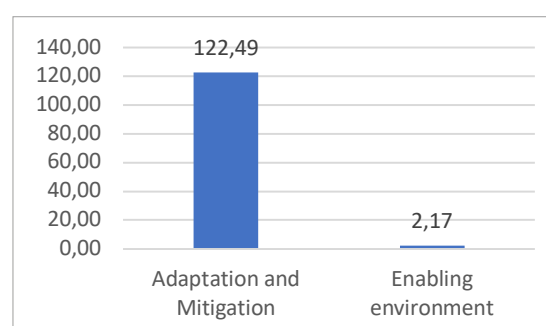


Figure 47: Livestock climate finance intervention in Botswana for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

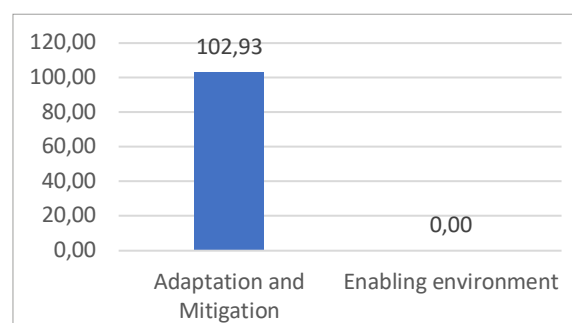


Figure 48: Climate finance intervention in Botswana for solely livestock-focused projects.

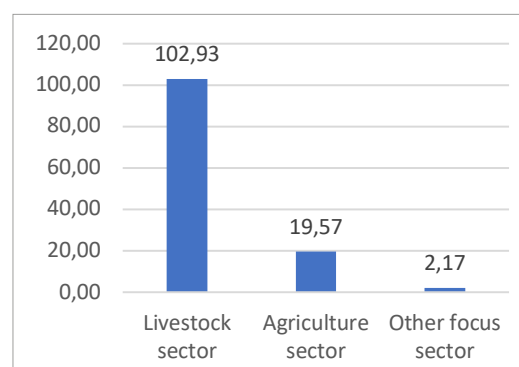


Figure 49: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Botswana.

finance represents about 84% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least one livestock component (Figure 49).

j. Primary target livestock system

Climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Botswana essentially focus on grazing systems (Figure 50).

k. Primary livestock related measures

“Grazing management” appears as the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Botswana (Figure 51).

3.5. Livestock climate finance in Zambia

In Zambia, a total of thirteen livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period. Among these, there are top two highest-funded projects which are: the “Green Fund: Investing in Inclusive Agriculture and Protecting Forests”, co-funded by GCF, Stichting & Green Fund, and blended financing, with a total budget of USD 793,87 million; and the “Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia”, co-funded by GCF, Government and UNDP in a total amount of USD 137,27 million. The two climate finance projects are all broader agriculture or other sectoral climate finance initiatives.

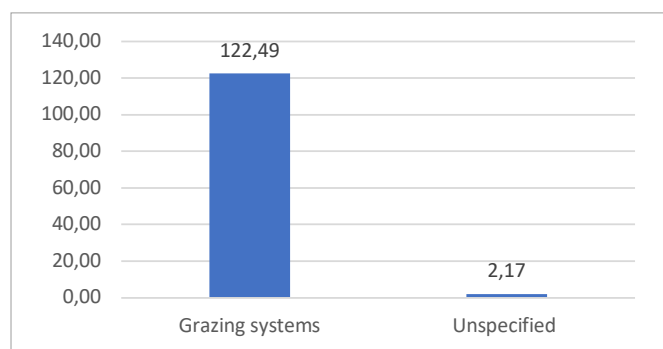


Figure 50: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Botswana.

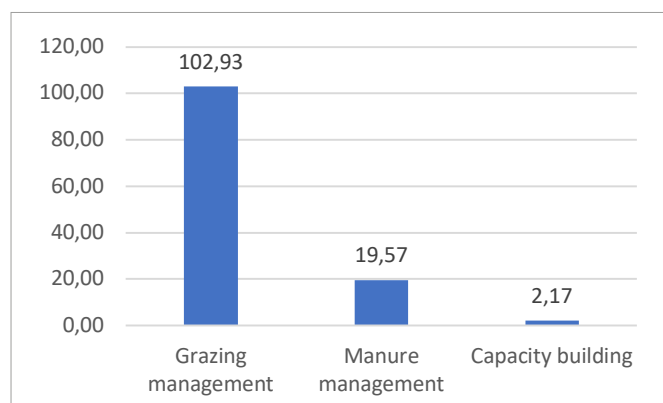


Figure 51: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Botswana.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures present, on the one hand (Figure 52), climate finance trends in Zambia for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 53), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 52 and 53 show that livestock-related climate finance in Zambia is mainly mobilized through other sectoral climate finance flows. There is only a limited amount of climate finance specifically targeting the livestock sector in Zambia.

b. The main source of funding

The figure 54 categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Zambia for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component. Blended finance fund / facility is the main source of climate funding in Zambia for livestock-related climate finance projects.

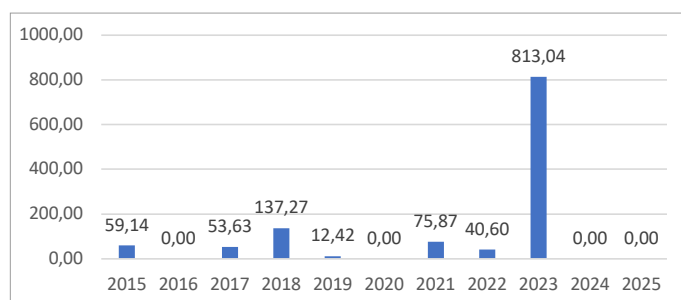


Figure 52: Livestock climate finance trends in Zambia for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

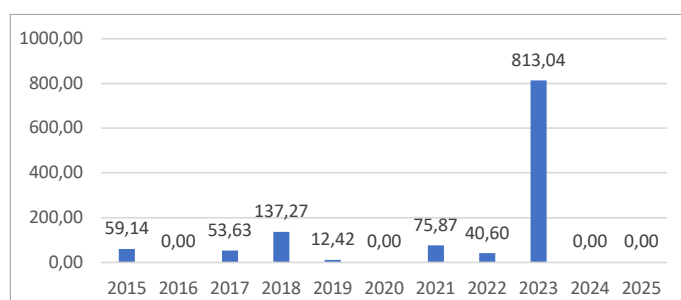


Figure 53: Climate finance trend in Zambia for solely livestock-focused projects.

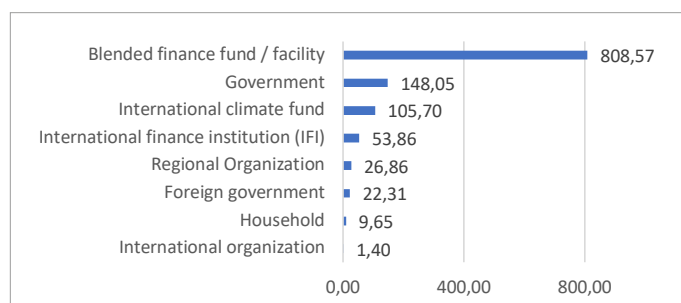


Figure 54: Climate finance and source of funding in Zambia.

c. The main funding donors

The figure 55 presents the different donors of climate finance in Zambia for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Zambia is mainly mobilized through a mix of various donors.

d. Direct beneficiaries

Private sector is the principal direct beneficiary of livestock-related climate finance projects in Zambia. The public sector is also an important beneficiary of these types of projects (Figure 56).

e. Financial instrument

Primary loans, followed by grants, are the main instruments through which climate finance is mobilized for

livestock-related climate finance projects in Zambia (Figure 58).

f. Disbursement channel

The figure 58 presents the different categories of disbursement channel used for climate financing to Zambian projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government institutions, and a mix of government and other institutions, are the main disbursement channels through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Zambia.

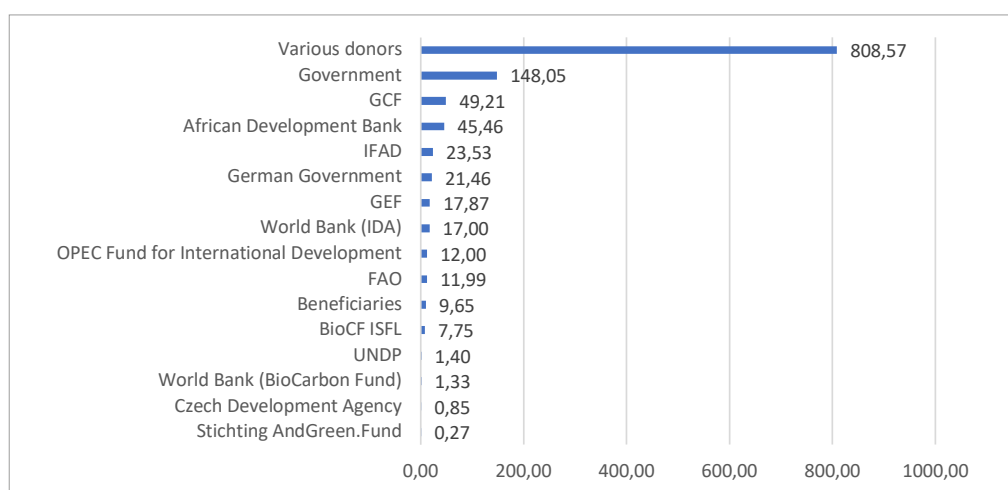


Figure 55: Climate finance and funding donors in Zambia.

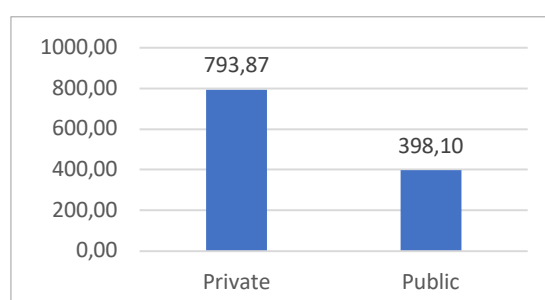


Figure 56: Climate finance and type of financing in Zambia.

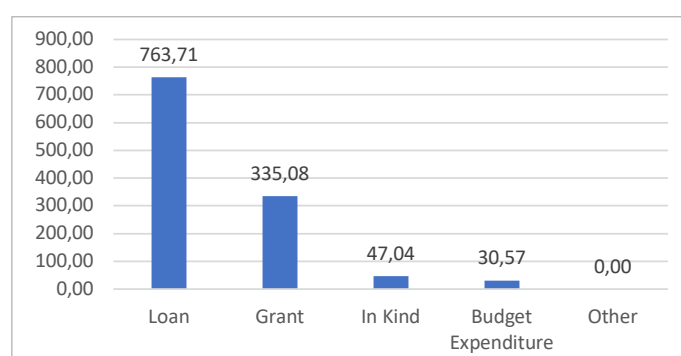


Figure 57: Climate finance instruments in Zambia.

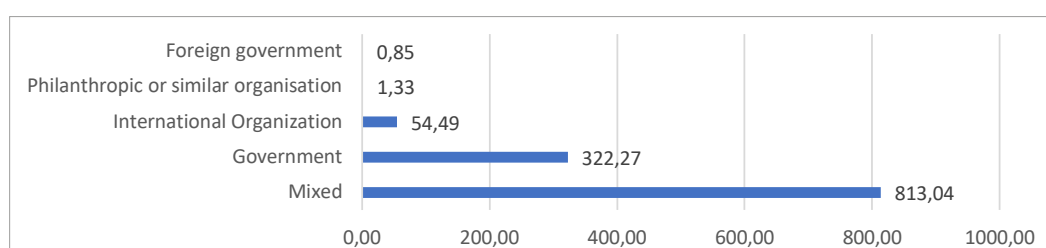


Figure 58: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Zambia.

g. Geographic scope

National and multi-regions scope are both the geographic scope through which climate finance are mobilized in Zambia for livestock-related climate finance (Figure 59).

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures present the climate dimension or intervention in Zambia for, on the one hand (Figure 60), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 61), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

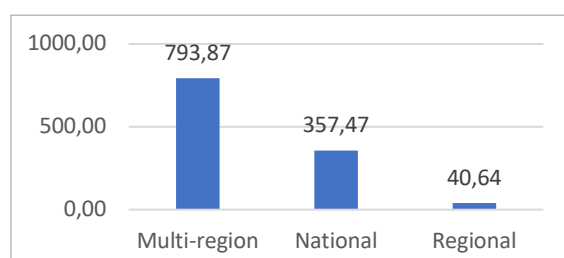


Figure 59: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Zambia.

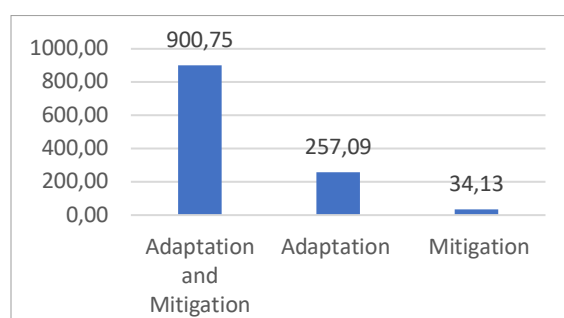


Figure 60: Livestock climate finance intervention in Zambia for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

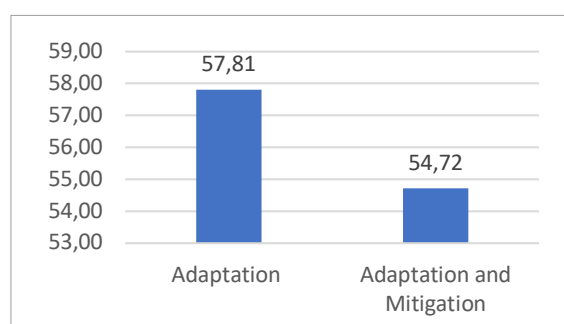


Figure 61: Climate finance and climate intervention in Zambia for solely livestock-focused projects.

The figures 60 and 61 show that adaptation and mitigation are the climate dimension or intervention strategy through which climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Zambia.

i. Primary target sector

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Zambia is delivered primarily through projects whose main focus is the agriculture sector.

Livestock-focused climate finance represents only 9.79% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least one livestock component (Figure 62).

j. Primary target livestock system

Climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Zambia does not specify a particular livestock production system (Figure 63).

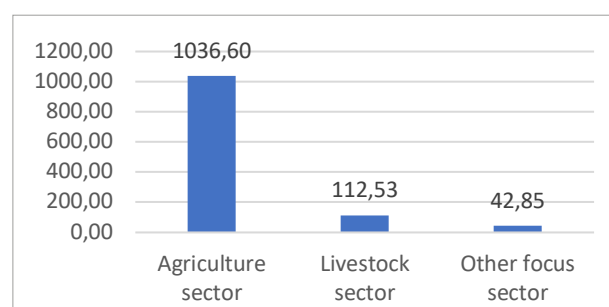


Figure 62: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Zambia.

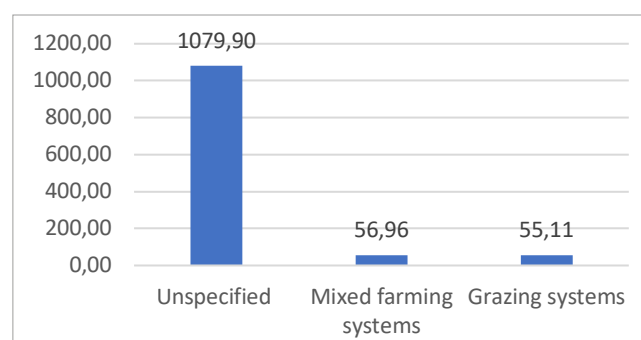


Figure 63: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Zambia.

k. Primary livestock related measures

The figure 64 presents different livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Zambia.

“Capacity building” is the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Zambia.

3.6. Livestock climate finance in Kenya

In Kenya, a total of thirty-two livestock related climate finance projects were identified for the study period. Among these, the top three highest-funded projects are: the “Kenya National Climate Smart Agriculture Project (Kcsap)”, co-funded by World Bank and Government with a total amount of USD 279.7 million; the “National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project”, also co-funded by World Bank and Government with a total amount of USD 219 million; and the “AgriFI (Agricultural Finance Initia-

tive)”, co-funded by European Union, European Investment Bank and two Philanthropic or similar organisation (SlovakAid and KALRO), with a total budget of USD 118.47. The three highest-funded climate finance projects are all broader agriculture or other sectoral climate finance initiatives.

a. Funding trend between 2015 and 2025

The two figures present, on the one hand (Figure 65), climate finance trends in Kenya for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 66), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

The figures 65 and 66 show that livestock-related climate finance in Kenya is mainly mobilized through other sectoral climate finance flows. There is also significant amount of climate finance mobilized that specifically targeting the livestock sector.

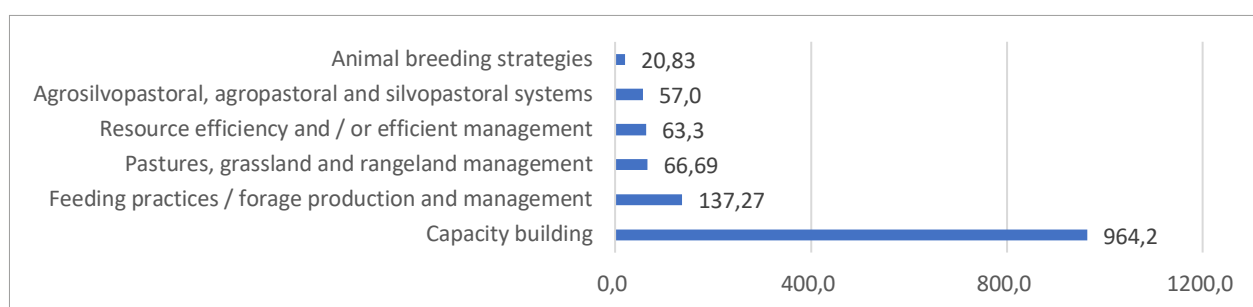


Figure 64: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Zambia .

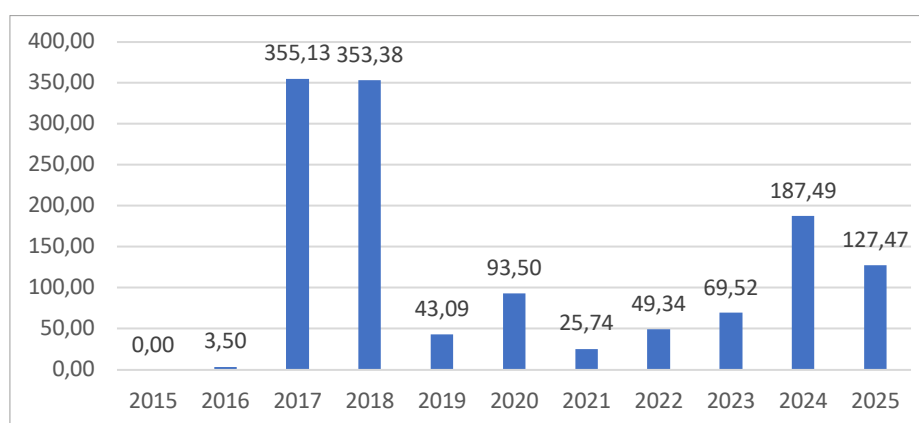


Figure 65: Livestock climate finance trends in Kenya for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

b. The main source of funding

The figure 67 categorizes the main sources of climate finance in Kenya for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

International financial institutions are the main sources of climate funding in Kenya for livestock-related climate finance projects. Regional financing institutions and organizations, as well as international climate funds, also make a notable contribution to the financing of these types of projects in Kenya.

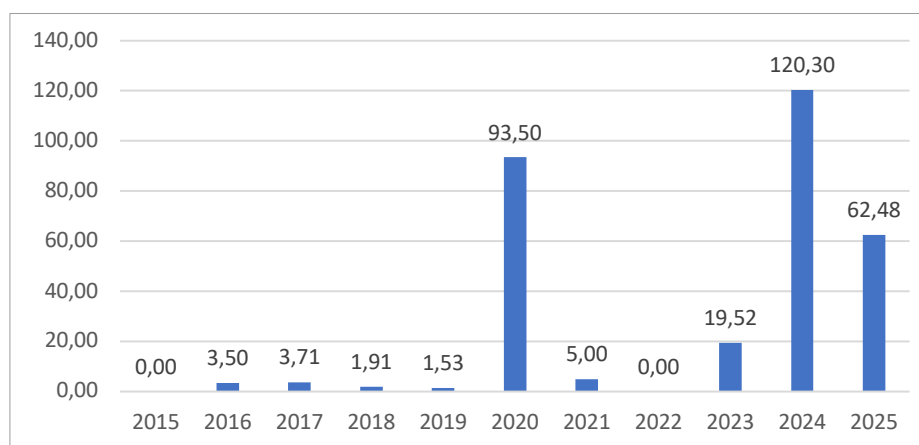


Figure 66: Climate finance trend in Kenya for solely livestock-focused projects.

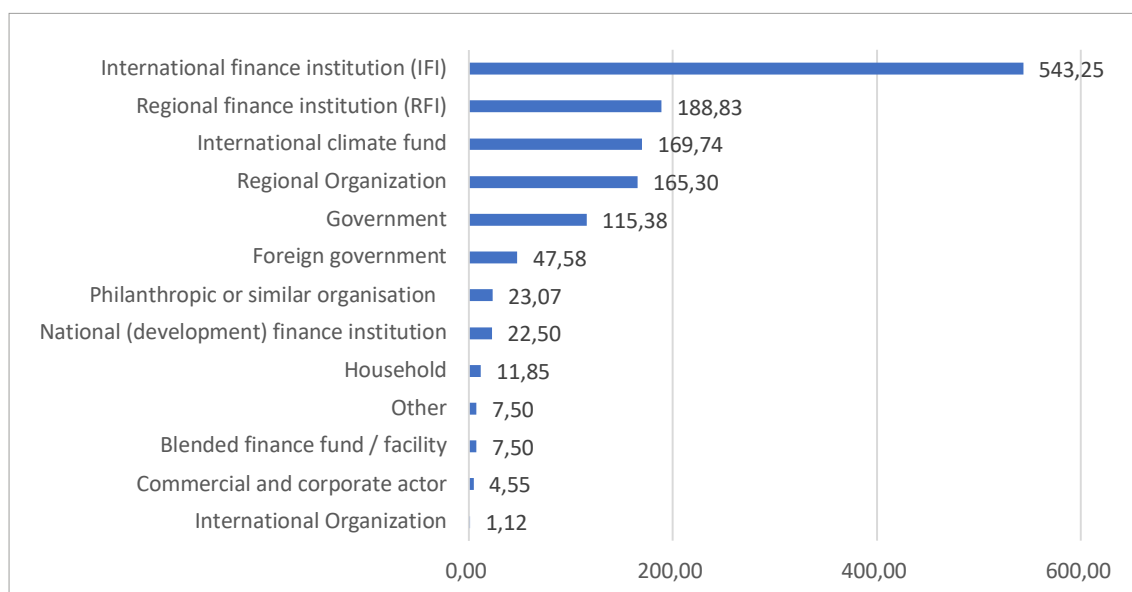


Figure 67: Climate finance and source of funding in Kenya.

c. The main funding donors

The figure 68 presents the different donors of climate finance in Kenya for projects that focus on livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

World Bank is the main donors of livestock-related climate finance projects in Kenyan. Other potential donors include European Union, GCF, and African Development Bank. This diversity of donors may indicate the country's capacity to attract climate finance from multiple channels.

d. Direct beneficiaries

As illustrated in figure 69, the government or public sector is the principal direct beneficiary of livestock-related cli-

mate finance projects in Kenya. Signing amount of climate finance is also directed toward the private sector.

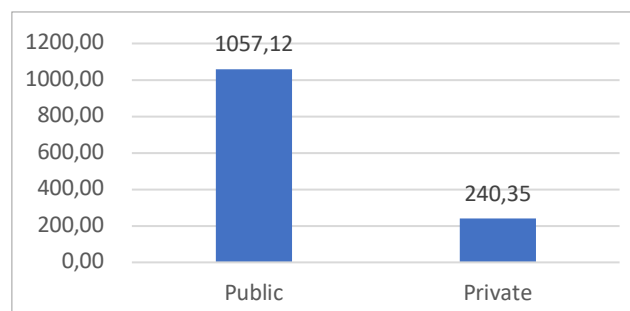


Figure 69: Climate finance and type of financing in Kenya.

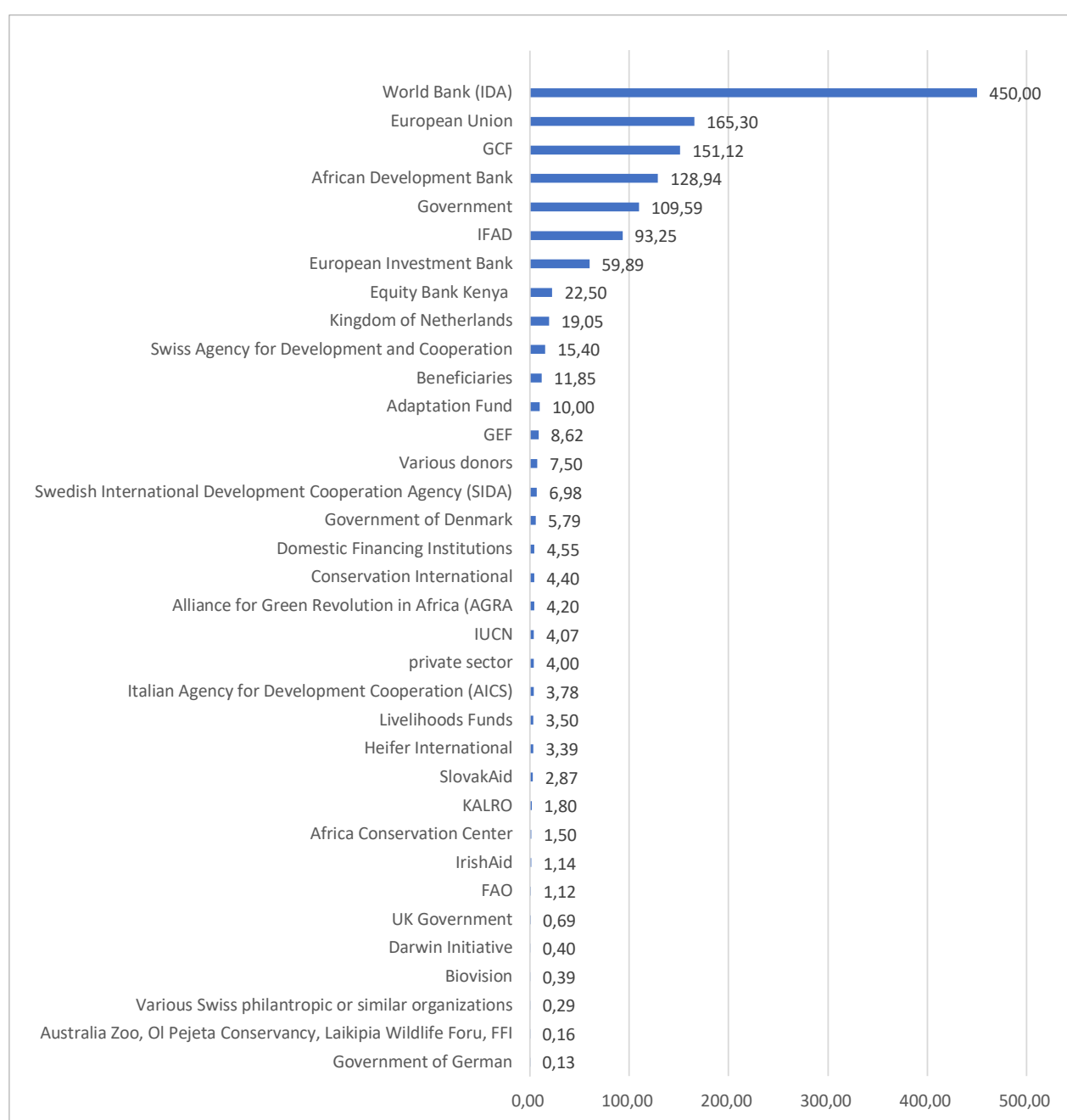


Figure 68: Climate finance and funding donors in Kenya.

e. Financial instrument

Loan and Grant are the main instrument through which climate finance is mobilized in Kenya for livestock-related climate finance projects (Figure 70).

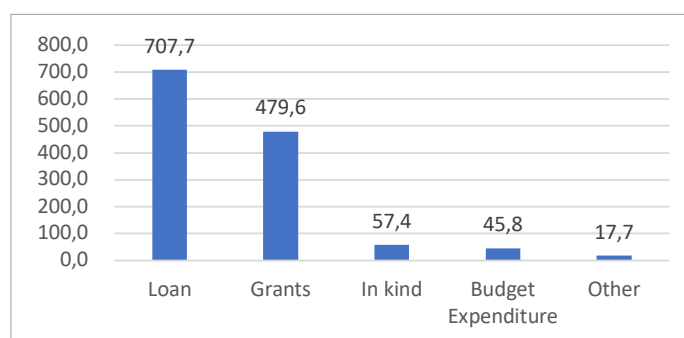


Figure 70: Climate finance instruments in Kenya.

f. Disbursement channel

The figure 71 presents the different categories of disbursement channel used for climate financing in Kenyan projects that either focus on the livestock sector or include at least a livestock component.

Government institutions, as well as mixed arrangements involving government and other institutions, are the main disbursement channels through which climate finance is allocated for livestock-related climate finance projects in Kenya. A significant share is also disbursed through philanthropic or similar organizations.

g. Geographic scope

National and regional scopes are both the geographic scope through which climate finance are mobilized for livestock-related climate finance projects in Kenya (Figure 72).

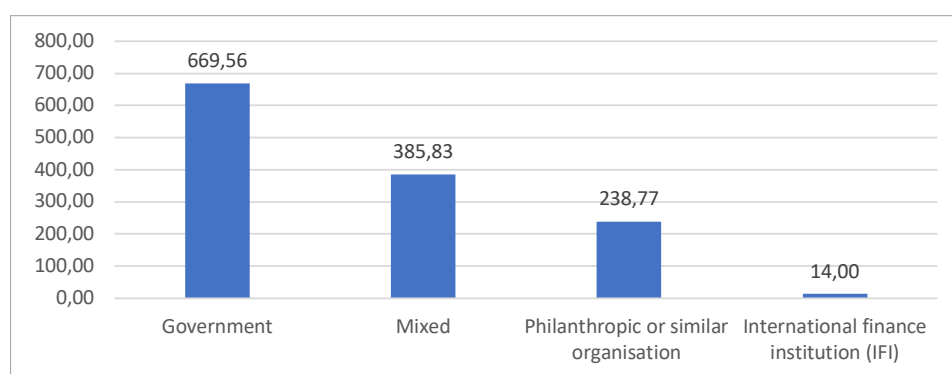


Figure 71: Climate finance and disbursement channel in Kenya.

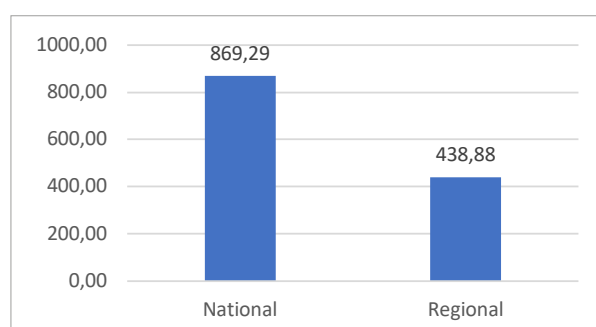


Figure 72: Climate finance and Geographic scope in Nigeria.

h. Climate dimension or intervention

The two figures present the climate dimension or intervention in Kenya for, on the one hand (Figure 73), climate finance flows for projects in other sectors that include at least one livestock component as well as those focused on the livestock sector; and, on the other hand (Figure 74), climate finance flows for projects exclusively focused on the livestock sector.

Both adaptation and mitigation are the climate dimension or intervention strategy through which Climate finance is directed toward livestock-related activities in Kenya.

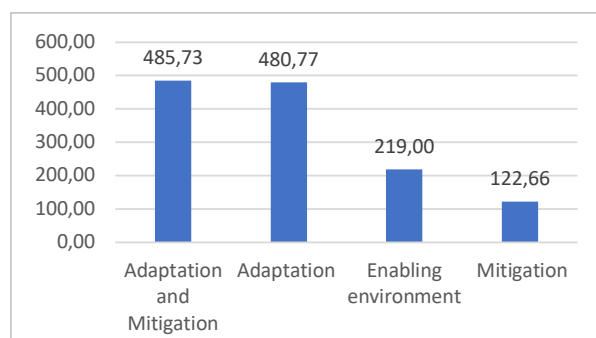


Figure 73: Livestock climate finance intervention in Kenya for projects in other sectors as well as those focused on the livestock sector.

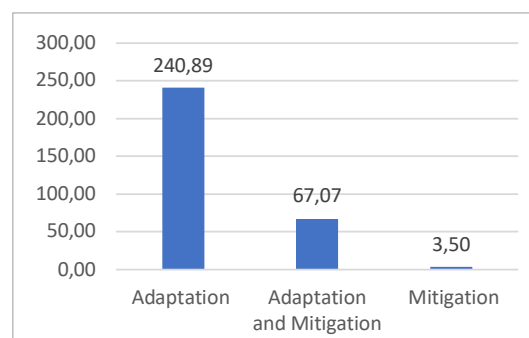


Figure 74: Climate finance and climate intervention in Kenya for solely livestock-focused projects.

i. Primary target sector

Climate finance for livestock-related activities in Kenya is delivered primarily through projects whose main focus is the agriculture sector. Livestock-focused climate finance accounts for about 24.45% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least a livestock component (Figure 75).

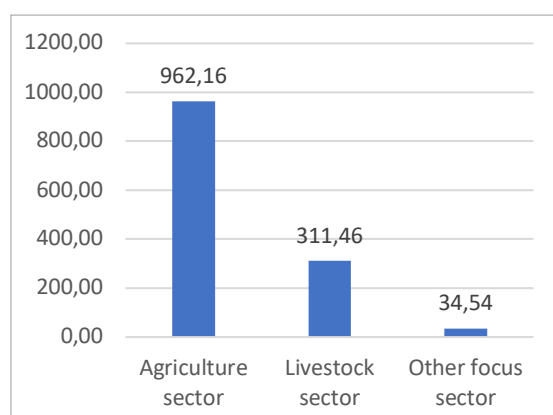


Figure 75: Climate finance and primary focus sector in Kenya.

j. Primary target livestock system

The figure 76 presents the different livestock production systems targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Kenya.

Climate finance directed toward livestock-related activities in Kenya does not likely specify a particular livestock production system. And when a specific system is targeted, it is usually grazing systems.

k. Primary livestock related measures

The figure 77 presents different livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Kenya.

“Feeding practices / forage production and management” is the main livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Kenya. Other important livestock related measures targeted by climate finance for livestock-related activities in Kenya include “Resource efficiency and / or efficient management”, “Climate-smart technology / digital solutions” and other enabling factors.

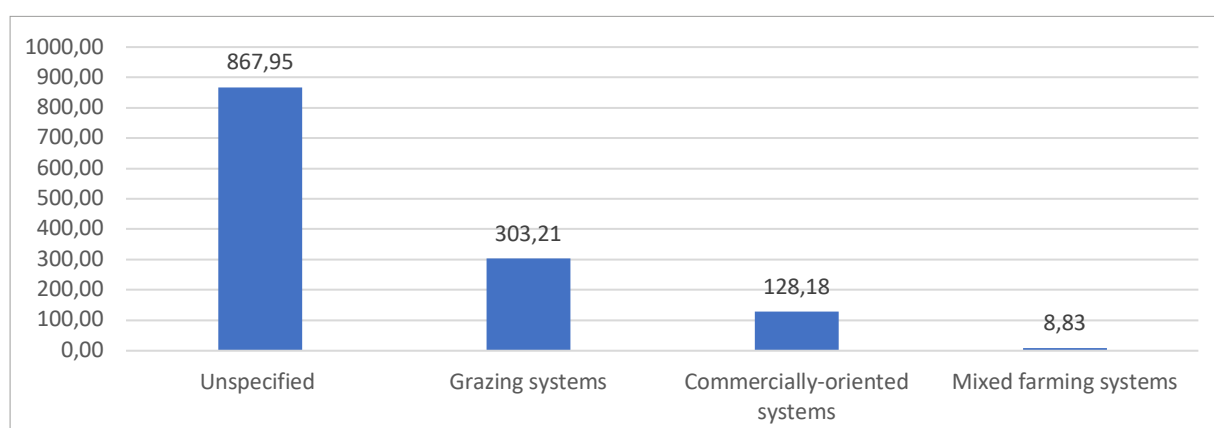


Figure 76: Climate finance and primary target livestock system in Kenya.

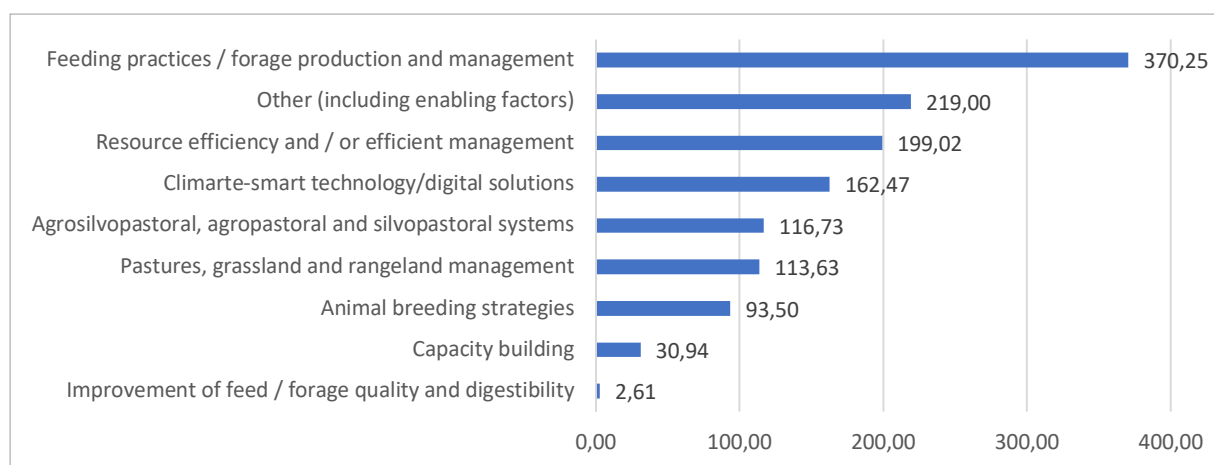


Figure 77: Climate finance and primary livestock related measures in Kenya.

4. Summary of the State of Livestock Climate Finance in Africa

This section synthesizes findings from the six study countries (Nigeria, Chad, Madagascar, Botswana, Zambia, and Kenya), along with key conclusions from a similar study conducted in Senegal and Mali in 2022 (Teno, 2023), to provide an integrated overview of the current state, trends, and patterns of livestock climate finance in Africa. The objective is to highlight commonalities, structural differences, and key gaps that influence the capacity of the livestock sector to respond effectively to climate risks.

4.1. Overall funding trends (2015–2025)

Across the six countries analysed, livestock-related climate finance exhibits significant heterogeneity, but several overarching patterns emerge:

- Nigeria and Kenya are the top countries, among the six, in term of amount of climate finance mobilized for projects that are either exclusively livestock-focused or include at least a livestock component (Figure 78).
- Most livestock-related climate finance is mobilized indirectly, through broader agricultural or multisectoral climate projects that include at least one livestock component;
- This is especially evident in Nigeria, Madagascar, Zambia, and Kenya, where livestock-specific projects represent only a small share of total climate finance flows for the broader agriculture sector (Figure 79)
- Botswana and Chad show comparatively higher levels of livestock-focused financing, though in Botswana the number of inventoried projects remains very small;

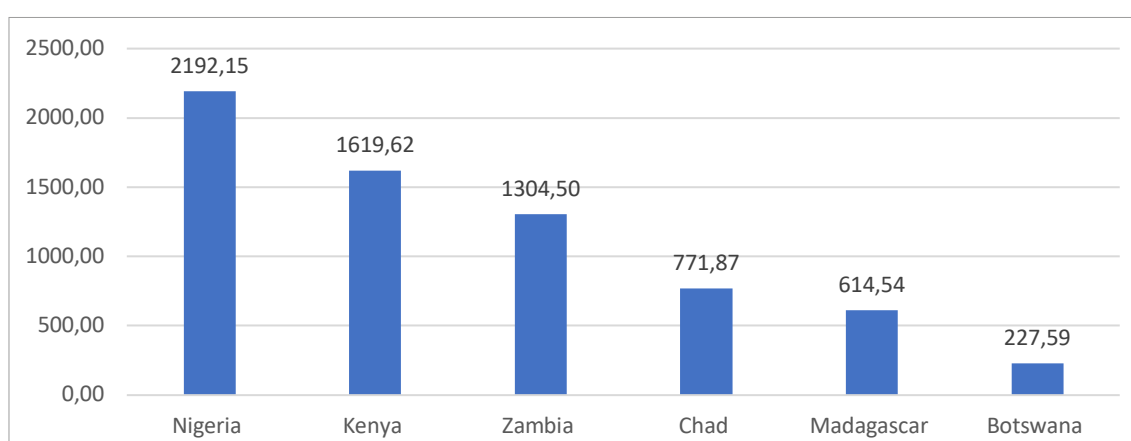


Figure 78: Climate finance flows for projects that are either exclusively livestock-focused or include at least a livestock component in the study countries.

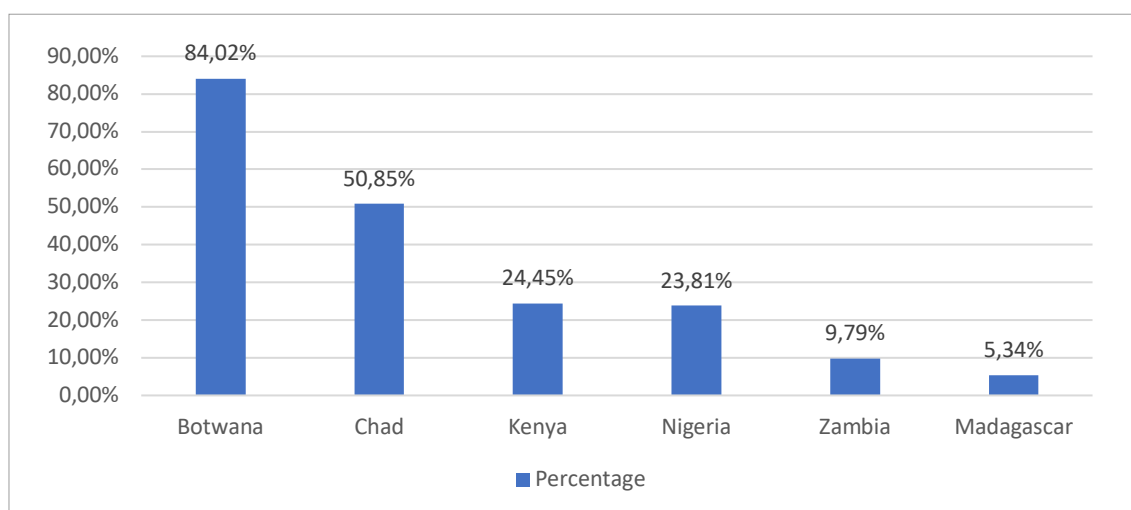


Figure 79: Share of livestock-related climate finance between livestock-focused and broader agriculture projects in the study countries.

- Year-to-year funding trends are generally volatile, reflecting donor cycles, project approval patterns, and the difficulty of sustaining continuous investment in livestock-specific adaptation or mitigation actions;
- Adaptation dominates the climate rationale, with only marginal or secondary attention to mitigation across all countries;
- Livestock-sector mitigation is still nascent in Africa, which may be partly due to weak measurement frameworks and/or limited adoption of mitigation strategies;
- Overall, the livestock sector remains underrepresented in African climate finance landscapes, despite the sector's high vulnerability and strategic importance and its potential to contributing to emissions reduction.

4.2. Sources of climate finance

Across the countries, international financial institutions (IFIs) emerge as the primary sources of climate finance for livestock-related interventions. These include World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB). In several countries (Nigeria, Kenya, Chad, Madagascar), international climate funds, notably the Green Climate Fund (GCF), also contribute significantly, although they often support agriculture-wide projects rather than livestock-specific initiatives. Additionally, the following observations also emerged:

- Foreign government contributions are visible in countries like Chad;
- Blended finance facilities play an important role in Zambia, showing growing interest from private-sector-aligned financing instruments;
- National government funding is substantial in Botswana and Nigeria, highlighting the internal prioritization of climate-sensitive livestock interventions;
- Despite this diversity, the landscape remains dominated by public and multilateral funding sources, with private investment in climate-smart livestock development still limited. This may be due to a lack of private-sector interest in climate-smart livestock, or it may simply reflect the difficulty of tracking or identifying private investments. As a result, some private-sector contributions may have been missed in the inventory of livestock-related climate finance during the study period.

4.3. Donors of climate finance

Across all six countries, climate finance is largely concentrated among a small number of major donors. The World Bank is consistently the leading donor across the portfolio. IFAD is a major donor particularly in Madagascar and

Chad. GCF appears increasingly in Nigeria, Madagascar, Kenya, and Botswana as a funder of large-scale climate adaptation projects. Regional institutions such as AfDB also contribute notably. This concentration of donor support reflects the complexity of livestock climate programming and the need for long-term, scaled investments that major IFIs are best equipped to fund.

4.4. Direct beneficiaries of funding

The analysis shows that public institutions are the primary direct beneficiaries of climate finance across all six countries. Climate finance directed to private-sector entities remains minimal, apart from Zambia, where the private sector has emerged as a direct beneficiary through micro-climate funds allocated to SME projects. Public-private blended financing mechanisms exist but remain limited, indicating that opportunities for the private sector to mobilize capital for climate-smart livestock development are still constrained.

4.5. Financial instruments

The distribution of financial instruments varies by country:

- Loans are the main instrument in Nigeria, Kenya, and Madagascar;
- Grants dominate in Chad, Botswana, and to some extent Madagascar;
- Loans and grants combinations are increasingly used in blended mechanisms (e.g., Zambia);
- This diversity reflects differences in national financing capacities, donor preferences, and project typologies.

4.6. Disbursement channels

Livestock climate finance is predominantly disbursed through public institutions or mixed channels involving governments and other entities. Key patterns include:

- Government institutions are the main disbursement channels in Nigeria, Chad, Madagascar, Zambia, and Kenya;
- Philanthropic or similar organizations play a major role in Botswana, reflecting a unique institutional landscape;
- Mixed channels, where responsibilities are shared between government bodies, NGOs, or international agencies are also common, especially in Kenya and Chad.

This underscores the centrality of state-led implementation systems and the relatively low participation of private intermediaries.

4.7. Geographic scope of interventions

The geographic targeting of livestock climate finance varies across countries:

- National-level interventions dominate in Nigeria, Madagascar, Botswana, and Kenya;
- Regional or multi-regional interventions are more common in Chad and Zambia, aligned with the trans-boundary nature of pastoral systems;
- Limited financing is directed to highly localized projects, suggesting strong emphasis on systemic or national-scale.

4.8. Climate dimension or intervention

Across the six countries, adaptation is the dominant climate dimension or intervention, driven by the vulnerability of livestock systems to droughts, pasture degradation, and climate variability. Mitigation appears primarily as a co-benefit rather than a central objective. Countries such as Chad, Botswana, Madagascar, and Zambia show both adaptation and mitigation in varying degrees, but adaptation remains paramount. Nigeria stands out for strongly adaptation-centered livestock interventions. This indicates that livestock climate finance in Africa prioritizes resilience building over emissions reduction.

4.9. Primary target sectors

In most countries, livestock components are embedded in agriculture-sector projects (Nigeria, Kenya, Madagascar, Zambia). Livestock-focused projects are mostly observed in countries with strong pastoral economies (Chad). This confirms that livestock is often treated as a sub-component of broader agriculture climate resilience strategies, rather than as an isolated sector requiring tailored climate programming.

4.10. Targeted livestock systems

The analysis shows that unspecified livestock systems are common, especially in Nigeria, Zambia, and Kenya. Where specified, grazing systems dominate, particularly in Botswana, Kenya, and Nigeria. Mixed farming systems are prominent in Chad, while commercial livestock systems appear primarily in Madagascar. The prevalence of unspecified systems indicates gaps in data, sector diagnoses, and project design frameworks, limiting the ability to measure impact or target the most vulnerable production systems effectively. The prevalence of mixed farming systems in Chad likely reflects the existence of traditional agro-pastoral practices that integrate crop production and livestock to diversify income and enhance food security.

4.11. Livestock related measures prioritized

The main measures funded across countries include: Climate-smart technologies and digital solutions (Nigeria, Madagascar); Pasture, grassland, and rangeland management (Nigeria, Madagascar, Botswana); Agrosilvopastoral and agropastoral measures (Chad); Animal feed and forage management (Kenya); Capacity building (Zambia); and Breeding strategies and productivity enhancement measures (Madagascar). Overall, interventions prioritize resilience, rangeland rehabilitation, knowledge systems, and technology adoption, with limited investment in emissions reduction technologies.

4.12. Cross-cutting observations

A synthesis of the findings across countries highlights several key structural issues around livestock climate finance:

- Despite the sector's high vulnerability, targeted financing remains low;
- Strong dependence on international donors, exposing the sector to external financing cycles;
- Weak integration of mitigation-focused livestock interventions, despite the sector's contribution to national GHG emissions;
- Limited private-sector engagement, pointing to a need for de-risking instruments and incentives;
- Insufficient specification of livestock systems, reducing effectiveness of project targeting;
- Heavy reliance on public institutions for disbursement, particularly in contexts where administrative procedures are complex and lengthy may hinder innovation and slow cross-sectoral collaboration;
- Strong concentration of financing in national-scale programs, with insufficient localized, community-based interventions.

Climate finance allocated between 2015 and 2025 for livestock-related activities in Africa is essentially provided under the broader umbrella of agriculture or other sector projects, as shown in the figure 80. Only a limited amount of climate finance for livestock activities has the livestock sector as the main target. Solely livestock-focused climate finance accounts for about 13.71% of the total climate finance allocated to broader agriculture sector and other sector for projects that are either exclusively focused on livestock or include at least a livestock component. By considering the broader agriculture sector only, without other sectors, it accounts for about 30.69%.

4.13. Some key conclusions from Senegal and Mali climate finance study

The results obtained from the current study are broadly consistent with those highlighted by the climate finance study conducted in Senegal and Mali in 2022 (Teno, 2023). Overall, in both countries, climate finance allocated to the livestock sector showed a downward trend over the period 2015-2022. That study indicated that funding for livestock-related climate activities was primarily provided by international financial institutions, while contributions from the private sector remained insignificant. Local governments participated mainly through in-kind contributions. The World Bank was identified as the main funder in both countries, followed by the government in Senegal and IFAD in Mali. In Senegal, the study found that the govern-

ment's contribution to livestock climate finance was largely in the form of in-kind support. In both countries, the majority of funding directed toward livestock climate finance was provided as grants. Climate finance allocated to the livestock sector was mainly oriented toward adaptation, with relatively few interventions focused on mitigation.

Furthermore, the livestock sector in both countries did not generally benefit from climate finance as the primary target. In Senegal, of the total climate finance identified for livestock-related activities between 2015 and 2022, only 39% was allocated directly to the livestock sector as the main target, while the remaining 61% supported agriculture projects that included a livestock component. In Mali, 58% of funds were allocated to the livestock sector as the main target, whereas 42% were directed to agriculture projects with a livestock component.

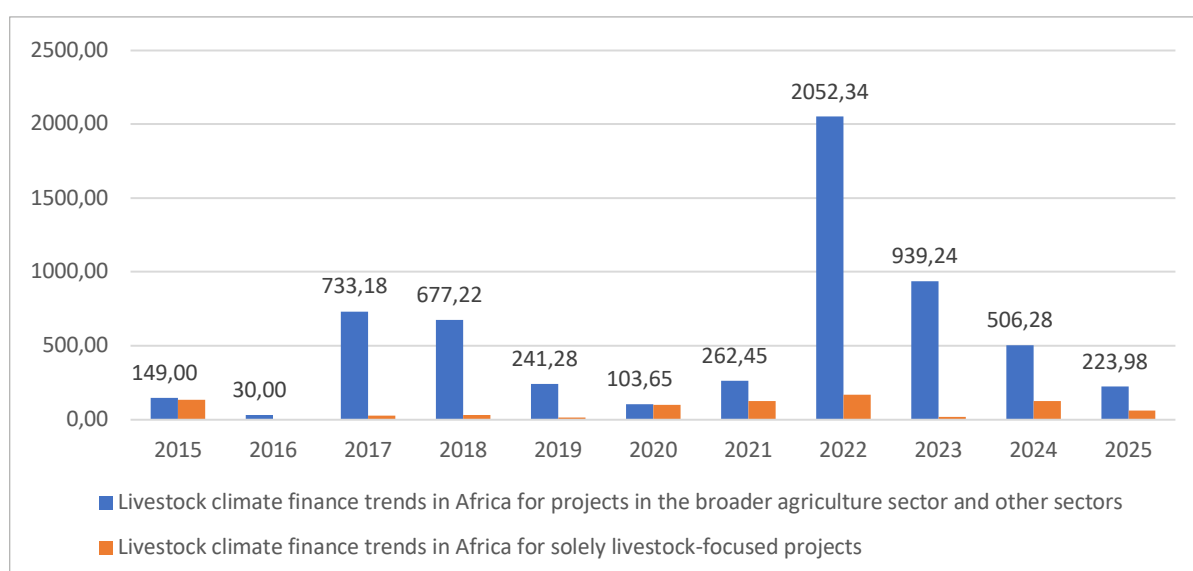


Figure 80: Livestock climate finance trends in the six study countries between 2015 and 2025.

5. Opportunities for the LiveSys Project to Engage with African Union Member States

After completing the climate finance assessment exercise, this section identifies short-, medium-, and long-term opportunities for the LiveSys project to engage with AU Member States on capacity building. The objective is to strengthen their capacity to access climate finance for the livestock sector and/or to support the development of livestock-related climate finance proposals. These efforts will be aligned with each country's climate priorities, current climate finance flows, and the financing needs required to achieve the targets set in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). A phased approach is adopted, categorizing engagement opportunities into short-, medium-, and long-term actions.

a. Short-term actions:

The short-term actions will help identify livestock-related climate finance capacity gaps and opportunities, organize foundational training activities, initiate steps toward integrating livestock into national climate finance plans or proposals, and support early stakeholder engagement. These short-term actions could include the following initiatives or actions:

- Initiate contact with relevant ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Finance) and national focal points;
- Conduct virtual roundtables to validate interest, identify capacity gaps, and understand current livestock climate finance initiatives and barriers;
- Organize introductory workshops or webinars (online or hybrid) on climate finance donors' mechanisms (e.g., GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund), including how to integrate livestock into national climate finance strategies and the basics of developing bankable climate proposals;
- Develop and share practical tools with national focal points by creating or adapting toolkits, templates, and guidelines for livestock climate finance proposal design, budget tagging, MRV systems, and policy integration checklists;
- Ensure coordination and visibility with key partners to align efforts with AU-IBAR, AUC-DREA, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), AfDB and other development partners such as FAO, IFAD, WB, UNEP, and GCF readiness programs.

b. Medium-term actions:

The medium-term action should help moving from awareness and initial engagement to institutional capacity strengthening in access to livestock climate finance, proposals development for livestock climate finance, and regional alignment. These medium-term actions could be undertaken through the following initiatives:

- Organize and deliver targeted, in-country or regional, training programs tailored to national contexts on designing of bankable livestock-climate finance proposals, use of MRV systems and climate budget tagging for livestock, and integrating of livestock into national GHG inventories;
- Provide support to countries in preparing concept notes and full proposals to climate funds (GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund), applying for readiness funding (especially from GCF) to strengthen institutional systems, and building investment pipelines for climate resilient livestock projects;
- Strengthen national systems and institutions by supporting AU Member States in developing or updating national climate finance strategies that include livestock, set up or refine inter-ministerial coordination platforms on agriculture and climate, and institutionalize data collection systems for livestock-related climate actions;
- Foster peer learning and regional exchange by organizing regional knowledge-sharing platforms through AU/REC mechanisms such as joint workshops, study tours, or South-South exchanges, sharing of case studies and best practices in livestock climate finance integration, work with RECs to foster regional harmonization and joint programming;
- Develop strategic partnerships through collaboration with AU-IBAR, AUC-DREA, accredited entities to climate funds (e.g., DBSA, AfDB, BOAD) and international organizations such (FAO, IFAD, UNEP, World Bank, etc) to co-develop long-term support plans and mobilize climate co-financing opportunities for the livestock sector;
- Institutionalize MRV for livestock and climate finance to support integration of livestock indicators in National MRV systems, budget tracking tools, national climate reporting (e.g., biennial transparency reports), build capacity for data use and reporting at subnational and national levels.

c. Long-term actions:

The long-term actions should contribute to institutionalize sustainable systems and partnerships to mainstream livestock into climate finance architecture and ensure long-term access to livestock climate finance resources across the continent. These long-term actions could be undertaken through the following initiatives:

- Institutionalization of climate finance capacity by supporting AU Member States to establish and sustain dedicated climate finance units or focal points in ministries of livestock or agriculture, permanent inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms (environ-

- ment-agriculture-finance), livestock-inclusive climate finance strategies and investment plans;
- Promote full integration of livestock and climate finance into national development plans (NDPs), Public investment frameworks, medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs);
- Support climate budget tagging systems that capture livestock-related adaptation and mitigation investments;
- Strengthening regional architecture and AU leadership in building the capacity of AU institutions (e.g., AU-IBAR, AUC-DREA) to lead continental action on livestock and climate finance, establish a continental platform or knowledge hub for livestock-climate finance (hosted by AU or a REC), and support AU engagement with global climate funds and platforms to advocate for livestock priorities;
- Develop and promote multi-country investment programs for climate-resilient livestock systems;
- Mobilize blended finance and regional investment vehicles targeting pastoralist resilience, low-emission livestock development, feed and water systems, and climate-smart infrastructure for livestock;
- Support long-term research and impact evaluation on the effectiveness of climate finance in livestock systems, and livestock-sector contributions to national NDCs and SDGs;
- Promote innovation hubs and partnerships with universities and think tanks for climate-livestock solutions;
- Promote academic and professional training programs in livestock-climate finance planning, project development and MRV;
- Partner with universities, training institutes, and AU centres of excellence;

- And implement monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track capacity-building impact.

The table 1 presents a synthesized roadmap outlining the phased approach through which the LiveSys project can consider engaging with African Union (AU) Member States to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities in climate finance for the livestock sector. This roadmap reflects a strategic progression from foundational actions in the short-term, to systems development and institutional consolidation in the medium-term, and toward long-term sustainability and regional integration. It can also be adopted by other institutions or projects beyond LiveSys and tailored to particular contexts. Each phase is designed to address key gaps identified through the climate finance assessment, ensuring that Member States are not only aware of available climate financing mechanisms but are also equipped to access, manage, and scale up such resources for livestock-related adaptation and mitigation interventions. The roadmap aligns with national priorities, as expressed in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and takes into account each country's existing climate finance flows, institutional readiness, and investment needs. By categorizing engagement opportunities into short-, medium-, and long-term actions, the roadmap provides a clear and flexible framework that can be tailored to national contexts while fostering harmonization at the regional level. Ultimately, this roadmap aims to support AU Member States in positioning livestock as a key sector in national climate strategies and unlocking sustainable climate finance opportunities that contribute to resilience, productivity, and food security across the continent.

Table 1: Climate Finance Capacity Building Roadmap.

Short-Term Actions (in a year)	Medium-Term Actions (in 2 year)	Long-Term Actions (over 3 years)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate contact with relevant ministries and focal points • Conduct virtual roundtables to validate interest and identify gaps • Organize introductory workshops/webinars on climate finance mechanisms • Develop and share practical tools and templates • Ensure coordination with key partners (AU-IBAR, AUC-DREA, RECs, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver targeted in-country or regional training programs • Support countries in preparing climate fund proposals and readiness funding • Strengthen national systems and inter-ministerial coordination • Foster peer learning and regional exchange through RECs • Develop strategic partnerships with accredited and international entities • Institutionalize MRV for livestock and climate finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment of dedicated climate finance units in ministries • Promote integration of livestock into NDPs and MTEFs • Support livestock-related climate budget tagging systems • Strengthen AU leadership and regional architecture • Develop multi-country investment programs for livestock resilience • Mobilize blended finance and regional investment vehicles • Support long-term research and impact evaluations • Promote innovation hubs and partnerships with universities • Establish academic and professional training programs • Implement M&E mechanisms to track impact

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The assessment of livestock climate finance across six African countries reveals a landscape characterized by both opportunity and underperformance. Despite the sector's critical importance to livelihoods, food security, and rural economies, livestock remains underrepresented in climate finance allocations across the continent. Most available funding is channeled indirectly through broader agricultural or multisectoral projects, with limited livestock-specific interventions. This reflects the persistent structural challenge of integrating livestock within national and global climate finance frameworks.

Adaptation financing dominates, reflecting the vulnerability of pastoral and mixed crop-livestock systems to droughts, land degradation, and erratic weather. However, mitigation measures remain marginal, largely due to methodological challenges in quantifying emissions, weak data systems, and limited institutional awareness of mitigation opportunities in livestock systems. The predominance of international financing sources, particularly multilateral development banks and international climate funds, underscores the dependence of African countries on external support to implement livestock-related climate initiatives. This reliance creates exposure to donor cycles and inconsistent funding flows that can impede sustained programmatic impact. National systems largely rely on public institutions for disbursement, with minimal private-sector participation. A recurring theme across all countries is the absence of detailed specification of livestock systems within funded projects. Many interventions lack granularity in defining targeted production systems, which weakens project design, monitoring, and impact assessment. Data limitations, insufficient measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) frameworks, and weak institutional capacities continue to hinder effective mobilization and utilization of climate finance. Consequently, livestock climate actions remain fragmented, poorly coordinated, and inadequately scaled.

Despite these challenges, Africa has a clear opportunity to reposition livestock as a strategic climate and development priority. Strengthening institutional capacity, building partnerships, and promoting data-driven investment frameworks can significantly enhance the sector's contribution to climate resilience, productivity, and low-emission growth. The ongoing development of the LiveSys Project presents a timely opportunity to bolster technical capacities, improve institutional coordination, and enhance regional coherence in accessing and managing livestock climate finance across the continent. To improve the access, effectiveness, and sustainability of livestock climate finance in Africa, the following recommendations are proposed. They are organized across short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizons, bal-

ancing immediate policy priorities with systemic reforms to achieve sustainable transformation.

► Short-term recommendations: strengthening institutional and policy frameworks

- Integrate livestock explicitly into national climate finance and adaptation strategies.
- Establish coordination between environment, finance, and livestock ministries to align climate priorities.
- Conduct targeted awareness sessions on climate finance opportunities for government and private stakeholders.
- Develop quick-reference tools and templates for livestock-climate proposal preparation and budget tagging.

► Medium-term recommendations: build capacity and partnerships

- Support AU Member States to prepare bankable climate proposals for livestock systems, including readiness support to access GCF, GEF, and Adaptation Fund resources.
- Institutionalize training on monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) for livestock-related climate finance.
- Promote public-private partnerships through blended finance facilities and de-risking mechanisms.
- Foster peer learning and experience-sharing platforms through AU, RECs, and development partners.

► Long-term recommendations: establish long-term systems and regional leadership

- Develop permanent livestock climate finance units or focal points within ministries.
- Mainstream livestock investment priorities into national development and public expenditure frameworks.
- Create a continental platform under AU leadership for livestock climate finance knowledge exchange and advocacy.
- Mobilize regional investment programs and innovation hubs to scale climate-smart livestock solutions.
- Promote research collaboration with universities and think tanks to support policy design and impact evaluation.
- Develop incentives and blended finance instruments to attract private investment in climate-smart livestock practices.
- Promote innovation in insurance, feed management, and digital technologies to enhance resilience and market access.
- Embed livestock indicators in national MRV and budget-tracking systems.

These recommendations provide a pragmatic roadmap for governments and partners to transform livestock climate finance from fragmented, donor-driven interventions into a coordinated, sustainable, and scalable framework for resilience and low-emission growth across Africa.

7. Acknowledgement

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9. Annexes

Annex. 1: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Nigeria

Funding Instrument and amount												
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding
1	P160865	2022	6	National	Climate- smart technolo- gy/digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Livestock sector	Adaptation	500.00	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution (IFI)
2	FP268	2025	10	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	27.75	Mixte	Public	International climate fund
												Blended finance fund / facility
												Government
												Donor
												Loan
												In kind
												Grants
												Budget Expen- diture
												Other
3	ACReSAL	2022	6	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	700.00	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution (IFI)
4	FP078	2018	12	Regional	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	14.00	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Private	International climate fund
												International climate fund
												Blended finance fund / facility
												Blended finance fund / facility
												Donor
												Loan
												In kind
												Grants
												Budget Expen- diture
												Other

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
5	FP252	2024	6	Regional	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	22.00	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Private	International climate fund	GCF					5.00
												International climate fund	GCF			0.67		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors				15.00	
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			1.33		
6	FP183	2022	8	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	15.97	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Public	International climate fund	GCF	6.66				
												International climate fund	GCF			2.74		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			3.69		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	2.88				
7	FP092	2022	6	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	23.32	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF			6.42		
												International climate fund	GCF	1.11				
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	3.99				
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			9.14		
8	9143	2017	6	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	64.78	Mixte	Public	Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors		0.87			
												International climate fund	GEF			7.78		
												Government	Govern- ment			57.00		

															Funding Instrument and amount			
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
9	11236	2025	5	National	Animal feed / forage production and man- agement	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	24.64	Mixte	Public	International climate fund	GEF			7.78		
												Government	Govern- ment			11.30		
												Government	Govern- ment				5.56	
10	229	2024	5	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	101.34	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	AfricanDe- velopment Bank	50.00				
												Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	Arab Bank for Economic Develop- ment in Africa	30.00				
												Government	Govern- ment		4.52			
												Household	Beneficia- ries		16.82			
11	223	2022	6	National	Climarte- smart technolo- gy/digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	538.05	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	AfricanDe- velopment Bank	160.00				
												Other	Africa Growing Together Fund	50.00				
												Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	IslamicDe- velopment Bank	150.00				
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	100.00				
												International climate fund	GCF	60.00				
												Government	Govern- ment				9.03	
												Government	Govern- ment		9.03			
12	PASCO	2024	4	Regional	Capacity building	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	3.88	Mixte	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	AFD			3.88		

															Funding Instrument and amount				
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- ic scope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
13	TCP/NIR/370	2019	2	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	0.49	Govern- ment	Public	International Organization	FAO				0.49		
14	FP095	2019	9	Multi-re- gions	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Other focus sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	44.05	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Private	International climate fund	GCF				2.09		
												International climate fund	GCF	14.10					
												Foreign gov- ernment	AFD	27.39					
												Foreign gov- ernment	AFD			0.47			
15	10927	2023	2	Regional	Climate- smart technolo- gy/digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Other focus sector	Adaptation	4.27	Mixte	Pub- lic-Pri- vate	International climate fund	GEF				0.19		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			3.07			
												International Organization	UNIDO		0.02				
												Other	BFA Global					1.00	
16	XM- DAC-3-1-262717	2017	6	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	1.12	Private company	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	DENMARK				1.12		
17	NGA 1007	2019	5	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	95.00	Govern- ment	Pub- lic-Pri- vate	Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	Islamic De- velopment Bank	83.20					
												Regional finance insti- tution (RFI)	Islamic De- velopment Bank			6.80			
												Government	Govern- ment				5.00		
18	222-LIDISKI	2020	3	national	Capacity building	GRazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	3.00	Foreign govern- ment	Public	Regional Or- ganization	EU			3.00			

Annex. 2: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Chad

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- ic scope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
1	7F08692	2018	8	National	Resource efficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Enabling environ- ment	27.53	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	Swiss De- velopment Coopera- tion (SDC)			27.53		
2	PASTOR	2015	6	National	Resource efficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Enabling environ- ment	33.88	Govern- ment	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	AFD			33.88		
3	PI47674	2015	6	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	41.33	Mixte	Public	International finance institution (IFI)	World Bank (IDA)			41.33		
4	PRAPS2 Chad	2022	5	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	118.94	Mixte	Public	International finance institution (IFI)	World Bank (IDA)			100.00		
												Government	Govern- ment				2.30	
												Household	Beneficia- ries		16.64			
5	TD-2016- EMU-1202439763	2020	3	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	3.54	Govern- ment	Public	Regional Or- ganization	European Union			3.36		
												Government	Govern- ment				0.18	
6	PASCO	2024	4	Regional	Capacity building	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	3.68	Mixte	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	AFD			3.68		

															Funding Instrument and amount			
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- ic scope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
7	2000003360	2021	6	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adpatation	18.42	Mixte	Public	International finance institution (IFI)	IFAD			10.00		
												Foreign gov- ernment	Nether- lands			2.00		
												Blended finance fund / facility	ASAP+2RP Trust Fund			6.42		
8	2000001060	2018	7	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adpatation	73.15	Govern- ment	Public	International finance institution (IFI)	IFAD			62.90		
												Other	Crisis Response Initiative			3.25		
												Blended finance fund / facility	ASAP+2RP Trust Fund			7.00		
												Government	Govern- ment			8.90		
												Household	Beneficia- ries			3.10		
9	TCP/CHD/4001	2024	1	National	Animal feed / forage production and man- agement	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adpatation	0.50	Inter- national organiza- tion	Public	International organization	FAO			0.50		
10	UNJP/CHD/048/ PBF	2018	2	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adpatation	0.88	Inter- national organiza- tion	Public	International organization	United Nations Peace- building Fund			0.88		
11	46002-P-Z1- AAZ-024	2015	7	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adpatation	14.65	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB			12.70		
												Government	Govern- ment				1.95	

Funding Instrument and amount																					
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- ic scope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other			
12	P2RS	2023	4	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvo- pastoral systems	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	52.41	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB			48.75					
												Government	Government								
												Household	Beneficia- ries			1.22					
13	46002-P-TD- A00-008	2021	5	National	Animal breeding strategies	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	24.40	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB			21.45					
												Government	Government							0.86	
												Household	Beneficia- ries			2.09					
14	FP092	2022	6	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	23.32	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF			6.42					
												International climate fund	GCF	1.11							
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	3.99							
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors				9.14				
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	0.87							

															Funding Instrument and amount					
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- ic scope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other		
15	FP162	2021	8	Regional	Early warning systems	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	20.48	Mixte	Public	International climate fund	GCF				11.84			
												International finance institution (IFI)	IFAD					4.33		
												Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB					3.27		
												Other	African Risk Capacity (ARC)		1.03					
16	FP183	2022	8	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	15.97	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Public	International climate fund	GCF	6.66						
												International climate fund	GCF					2.74		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors					3.69		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	2.88						
17	FP258	2025	5	Multi-re- gions	Early warning systems	Unspeci- fied	Other focus sector	Adaptation	16.37	Inter- national organiza- tion	Public	International climate fund	GCF				14.75			
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors		1.49					
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors					0.13		
												International climate fund	GCF					18.75		
18	FP268	2025	10	Regional	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	27.75	Mixte	Public	Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors				8.50			
												Government	Govern- ment		0.50					

Annex. 3: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Madagascar

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
1	FP026	2018	7	National	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	69,800,000.00	Mixte	Pub- lic-Pri- vate	International climate fund	GCF					35.00
												International climate fund	GCF			18.50		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			0.80		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors					15.50
2	FP095	2019	9	Multi-re- gions	Grazing manage- ment	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	44,052,941.18	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Private	International climate fund	GCF			2.09		
												International climate fund	GCF			14.10		
												Foreign gov- ernment	AFD	27.39				
												Foreign gov- ernment	AFD			0.47		
3	FP227	2024	6	National	Cli- mate-smart technology/ digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	150,847,444.00	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF	12.82				
												International climate fund	GCF			41.05		
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	59.55				
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD			37.43		

Funding Instrument and amount											
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary
4	10839	2024	4	National	Livestock diversifica- tion	Unspeci- fied	Other focus sector	Adaptation	36,537,350.00	Mixte	Public
5	GEF-5354	2016	5	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Other focus sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	6,930,731.00	Mixte	Public
6	P154688	2017	7	National	Pastures, grass- land and rangeland manage- ment	Grazing systems	Other focus sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	145,049,083.00	Govern- ment	Public
7	AFAFI Sud	2020	4	National	Animal breeding strategies	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	3,601,993.92	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
8	2000001492	2017	14	National	Animal breeding strategies	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	113,470,000.00	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution (IFI)	OPEC Fund for Inter- national Develop- ment			20.00		
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	136.50				
												International climate fund	GCF		53.87			
												Government	Govern- ment			25.32		
9	36-AFRICA-MILK	2018	3	Regional	Other (including enabling factors)	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	116,107.01	Foreign gov- ernment	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	AFD		14.28	0.12		
												Household	Beneficia- ries					
10	98-EcoAfrica	2018	4	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	1,093,452.95	govern- ment	Public	Regional Organisation	African Union			1.09		
11	2021.9026.2	2022	7	Regional	Grazing manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	21,464,000.00	Foreign gov- ernment	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	German Govern- ment			21.46		

Annex. 4: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Botswana

															Funding Instrument and amount				
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
1	FP158	2021	9	National	Grazing manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	97.56	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	International climate fund	GCF			36.76			
												Government	Govern- ment						
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Conserva- tion Inter- national Foundation	6.80					
2	GEF 5628	2016	4	National	Manureman- agement	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	19.57	Mixte	Public	International climate fund	GEF			2.88			
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors						
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	8.58					
3	GEF 9808	2019	5	National	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Other focus sector	Enabling environ- ment	2.17	Mixte		International climate fund	GEF			0.97			
												International Organization	UNEP	0.20					
												Government	Govern- ment	1.00					
4	GIZ 2021.9026.2	2022	7	Regional	Grazing manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	5.37	Mixte	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	German Govern- ment			5.37			

Annex. 5: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Zambia

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
1	FP072	2018	7	National	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	137.27	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF			32.00		
												Government	Govern- ment			103.87		
												International organization	UNDP			1.40		
2	FP212	2023	15	Multi-ré- gions	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	793.87	Mixte	Private	International climate fund	GCF			0.85		
												International climate fund	GCF	16.36				
												International climate fund	Stichting AndGreen. Fund		0.27			
3	150815	2015	4	National	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Mitigation	1.33	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	International finance fund / facility	Various donors			119.65		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors	656.73				
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	World Bank (BioCarbon Fund)			1.33		
4	PAD2220	2017	7	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Mitigation	32.80	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution (IFI)	World Bank (IDA)	17.00				
												International climate fund	BioCF ISFL			7.75		
												International climate fund	GEF			8.05		
5	10388	2023	5	Regional	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	19.17	Mixte	Public	International climate fund	GEF			3.98		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			5.41		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors		9.79			

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
6	GEF-10192	2021	6	National	Resource ef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Other focus sector	Adaptation	42.85	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GEF			5.85		
												Government	Govern- ment				20.00	
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors			3.00		
												Blended finance fund / facility	Various donors		14.00			
7	46002-P-ZI-C00-075	2022	6	National	Improve- ment/ change in feeding practices	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	19.14	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB	9.16				
												Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB			7.37		
												Government	Govern- ment		1.91			
												Household	Beneficia- ries		0.70			
8	46002-P-ZM- AAE-003	2019	3	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Unspeci- fied	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	12.42	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB	10.33				
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	0.57				
												Government	Govern- ment		1.31			
												Household	Beneficia- ries		0.20			
9	46002-P-ZM- AAZ-006	2017	6	National	Animal breeding strategies	Unspeci- fied	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	20.83	Govern- ment	Public	International Climate Fund	AfDB	18.60				
												Government	Govern- ment		2.11			
												Household	Beneficia- ries		0.12			

Funding Instrument and amount																			
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
10	10186	2021	5	National	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	33.02	Inter- national organiza- tion	Public	Government	Govern- ment		5.19				
												Government	Govern- ment			0.28			
												International climate fund	Food and Agriculture Organi- zation of the United Nations			11.99			
11	2000000822	2015	11	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Mixed farming systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	56.96	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution(IFI)	IFAD	22.96					
												International finance insti- tution(IFI)	OPEC Fund for In- ternational Develop- ment		12.00				
												Government	Govern- ment				10.57		
												Government	Govern- ment	2.81					
												Household	Beneficia- ries		8.62				
12	2021.9026.2	2022	7	Regional	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	21.46	Inter- national organiza- tion	Public	Foreign gov- ernment	German Govern- ment			21.46			
13	265-NO-ACRONYM	2015	4	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	0.85	Foreign govern- ment	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Czech De- velopment Agency			0.85			

Annex. 6: Summary of Data Collection on Climate Finance Flows in the Livestock Sector in Kenya

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
1	FP113	2019	5	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Other focus sector	Adaptation	34,54	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF			23.15		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Conserva- tion Inter- national			3.60		
												Government	Govern- ment			6.30		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	IUCN			0.69		
2	KEN/NIE/Multi/2013/1	2017	5	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agricture sector	Adaptation	10.00	Govern- ment		International climate fund	Adaptation Fund			10.00		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Conserva- tion Inter- national	0.80				
3	RLACC I	2017	5	Regional	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	61.72	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GEF			2.78		
												Regional finance institution (RFI)	AfDB			52.75		
												Government	Govern- ment		6.19			

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
4	GEF 10292	2021	4	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	19.92	Govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GEF			5.84		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Africa Con- servation Center			1.50		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	IUCN, South Rift Asso- ciation of Land Owners and Meat Naturally		3.38			
												Government	Govern- ment				5.20	
												Other	private sector			4.00		
5	24-002	2017	4	National	Improve- ment / change in feeding practices	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	0.56	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Foreign gov- ernment	Darwin Initiative			0.40		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Australia Zoo, Ol Pejeta Conser- vancy, Laikipia Wildlife Foru, FFI			0.16		
6	AGRIFI	2018	6	National	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Agriculture sector	Mitigation	118.47	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Regional Institution	European Union			53.90		
												Regional financial Institution	European Investment Bank	59.89				
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	SlovakAid			2.87		
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	KALRO			1.80		
7	DRIC	2019	5	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adpatation	5.15	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Regional Or- ganization	EU			5.15		

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
8	ISSNR	2021	2	National	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	0.13	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Federal Ministry of Envi- ronment Nature Conser- vation and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany			0.13		
9	Greening Kaptagat	2021	12	National	Improve- ment of feed / forage quality and digestibility	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Mitigation	0.69	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion		Foreign Gov- ernment	UK Govern- ment			0.69		
10	LMEP	2016	10	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Livestock sector	Mitigation	3.50	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Other	Liveli- hoods Funds			3.50		
												Other	Brookside Dairy					
11	ICSIAPEL	2021	2	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Mixed farming systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	5.00	Mixte	Public	Regional Or- ganization	EU			2.50		
												Foreign gov- ernment	The Neth- erlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)			2.50		
12	Milky Project	2018	3	National	Improve- ment of feed / forage quality and digestibility	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	1.91	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Italian Agency for Develop- ment Co- operation (AICS)			1.91		
13	SAMPAK	2019	3	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	1.86	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Italian Agency for Develop- ment Co- operation (AICS)			1.86		

Funding Instrument and amount																			
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
14	2000002339	2020	7	National	Animal breeding strategies	Unspeci- fied	Livestock sector	Adaptation	93.50	govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	54.75					
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Heifer Inter- national				3.39		
												Commercial and corpo- rate actor	Domestic Financing Institu- tions	4.55					
												Government	Govern- ment of Kenya					14.04	
												Government	Govern- ment of Kenya	4.92					
15	ICSIAPEL	2017	6	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	279.70	Mixte	Public	International Financial Institution	World Bank (IDA)	250.00					
												Government	Govern- ment			29.70			
												Household	Beneficia- ries				2.59		
16	ICSIAPEL	2018	5	National	Other (including enabling factors)	unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Enabling environ- ment	219.00	Govern- ment	Public	International finance insti- tution(IFI)	WB	200.00			19.00		
												Government	Govern- ment of Kenya						
												Foreign Gov- ernment	IrishAid			1.14			
17	DairyKenya	2019	3	National	Improve- ment / change in feeding practices	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	1.14	Mixte	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment							
18	SE-0-SE-6-5110075	2017	6	National	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Commer- cially-ori- ented systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	3.15	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Foreign Gov- ernment	Swedish Inter- national Develop- ment Co- operation Agency			3.15			

															Funding Instrument and amount				
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
19	UPICAM	2019	3	National	Capacity building	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	0.39	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Biovision				0.39		
20	INNOPLA	2023	3	National	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	0.29	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Private	Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation	Various Swiss phi- lanthropic or similar organiza- tions				0.29		
21	SE-0-SE-6-15326- 15326A0101	2023	5	National	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	Mixed farming systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	3.83	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Swedish Inter- national Develop- ment Co- operation Agency (SIDA)				3.83		
22	GCP/INT/1051/EC	2024	4	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	51.87	Govern- ment	Public	Regional Or- ganization	EU				51.87		
23	7F11064	2023	5	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	15.40	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Swiss Agency for Develop- ment and Coopera- tion				15.40		
24	RANGE	2024	5	National	Capacity building	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	16.55	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Foreign Gov- ernment	Kingdom of Nether- lands				16.55		
25	PLACE	2024	4	Regional	Pastures, grassland and range- land man- agement	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation	51.87	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	Regional Or- ganization	UE				51.87		
26	P-Z1-C00-081	2022	6	Regional	Agrosilvo- pastoral, agropas- toral and silvopastoral systems	Grazing systems	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	49.34	Govern- ment	Public	Regional finance institution (RFI)	African Develop- ment Fund (AfDB)		42.90				
												Government	Govern- ment of Kenya				6.44		

															Funding Instrument and amount				
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other	
27	FP220	2023	12	Regional	Climate- smart technology/ digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	50.00	Mixte	Private	International climate fund	GCF	11.25					
												International climate fund	GCF				2.50		
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD	11.25					
												International finance insti- tution (IFI)	IFAD			2.50			
												National (de- velopment) finance institution	Equity Bank Kenya	22.50					
28	FP078	2018	12	Regional	Capacity building	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	14.00	Inter- national finance institution (IFI)	Private	International climate fund	GCF					5.75	
												International climate fund	GCF				0.75		
												Blended finance fund / facility	various donors						6.75
												Blended finance fund / facility	various donors			0.75			
29	FP255	2025	6	National	Climate- smart technology/ digital solutions	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	49.99	Mixte	Private	International climate fund	GCF			29.22			
												Government	Govern- ment of Denmark			5.79			
												Government	Govern- ment of Kenya			14.00			
												International organization	FAO			0.99			

Funding Instrument and amount																		
N0	ID	Year	Lifetime	Geograph- icscope	Primary livestock related measures	Primary target livestock system	Primary target sector	Climate dimension or inter- vention	Total funding amount	Type of Disburse- ment channel	Direct benefi- ciary	Source of funding	Donor	Loan	In kind	Grants	Budget Expen- diture	Other
30	FP239	2024	30	Regional	Animal feed / forage production and manage- ment	Unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	67.20	govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF	12.06				
												International climate fund	GCF			18.14		
												Regional finance institution (RFI)	African Develop- ment Fund (AfDB)	8.58				
												Regional finance institution (RFI)	African Develop- ment Fund (AfDB)			24.71		
												International organization	FAO		0.14			
31	FP269	2025	6	Regional	Climate- smart technology/ digital solutions	Grazing systems	Livestock sector	Adaptation and Mitiga- tion	62.48	govern- ment	Public	International climate fund	GCF	4.38				
												International climate fund	GCF			33.13		
												International finance insti- tution(IFI)	IFAD	24.75				
												Government	Government of Kenya		0.23			
												Philanthrop- ic or similar organisation (e.g. NGO, CSO)	(Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)		4.20			
32	FP257	2025	1	Regional	Resourceef- ficiency and / or efficient manage- ment	unspeci- fied	Agriculture sector	Adaptation	15.00	Philan- thropic or similar organisa- tion	Public	International climate fund	GCF		10.80			

