



Livestock is essential for sustainable agri- food systems

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Part 1: Benefits and shadows of livestock: beyond false assumptions, towards a more balanced vision



A crucial importance of livestock for global sustainability

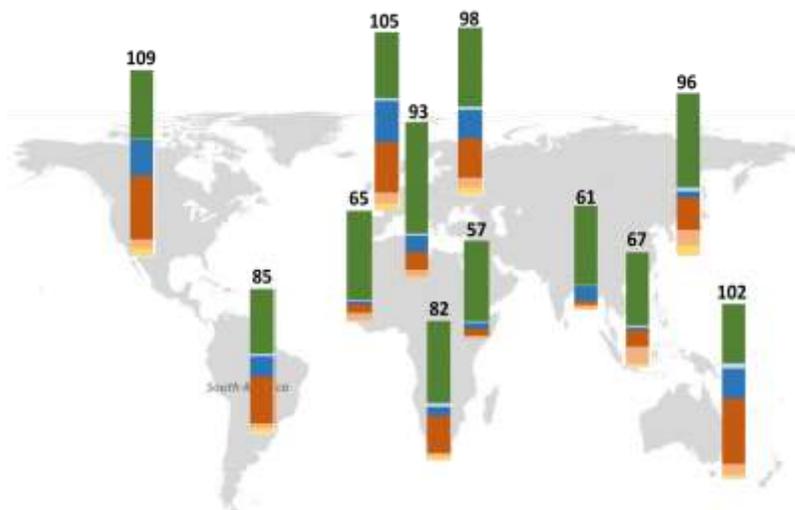
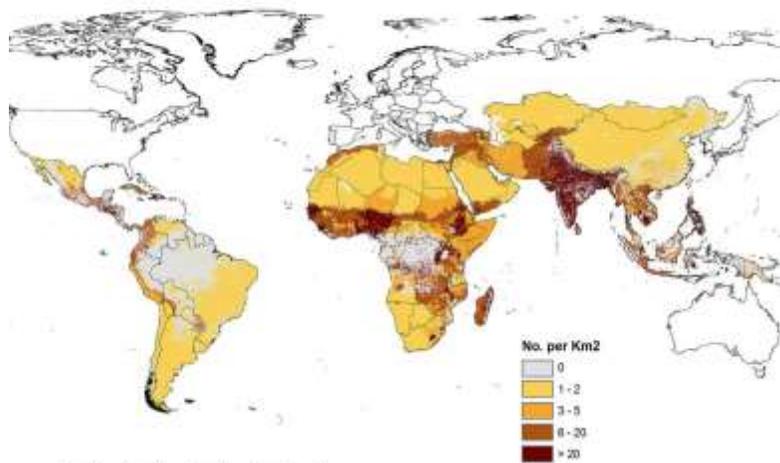
- Livestock provides livelihood to more than 800 million poor people

- A need of more protein of animal origin for nutritional security in some regions

- In smallholders family farming systems, livestock enhances food security

- Nutritious food
- organic fertilizer for soils & crops
- workforce and transport
- source of regular income & savings
- gender equity

Density of Poor Livestock Keepers
Year 2010*



Livestock between Food and Feed!

“We can feed more people by suppressing livestock” : true & false

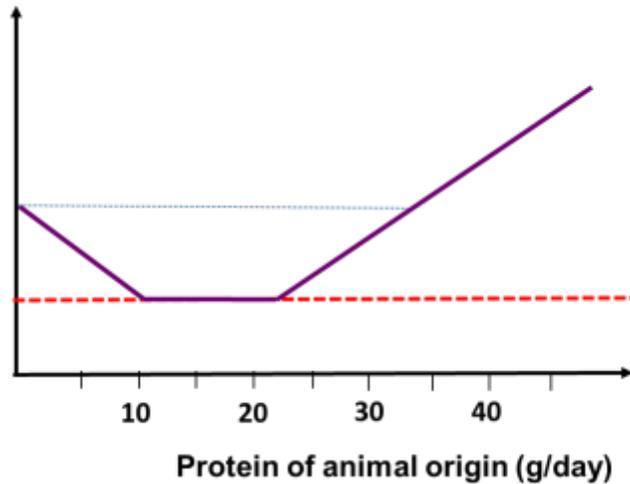
- Livestock consume 6 Billion tons dry matter, of which 86% are non edible as human food.
- Complementarity between livestock and crops to maximize production of food per unit area



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

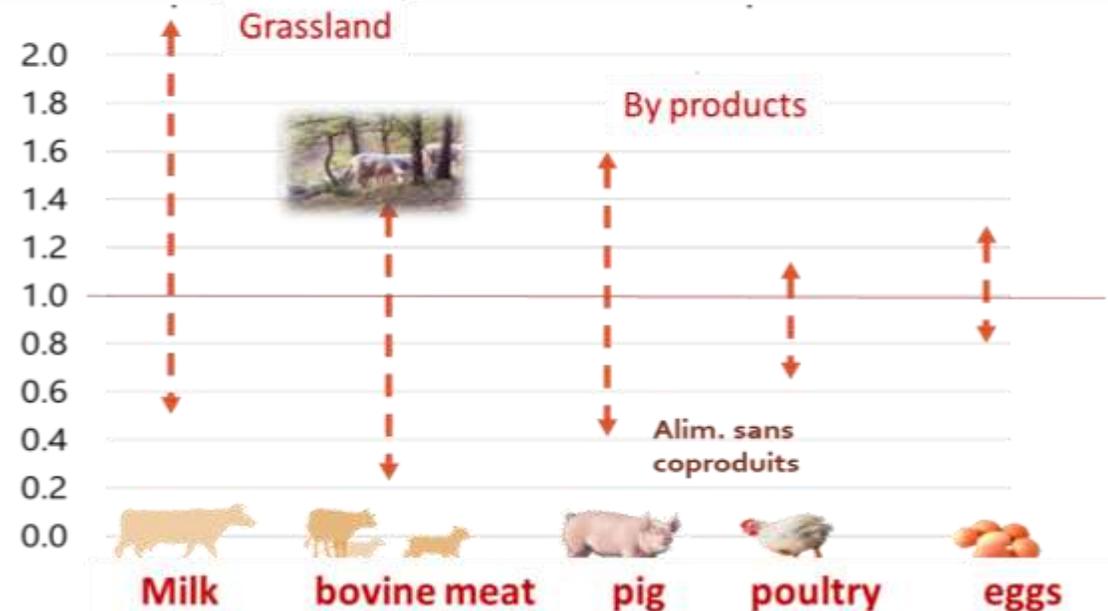
Mottet et al., 2018

Relative area required to feed the population



(Adapted from Van Kernebecket al., 2014 and De Boeret al., 2018)

Kg of protein of animal origin per kg of edible plant protein used as feed

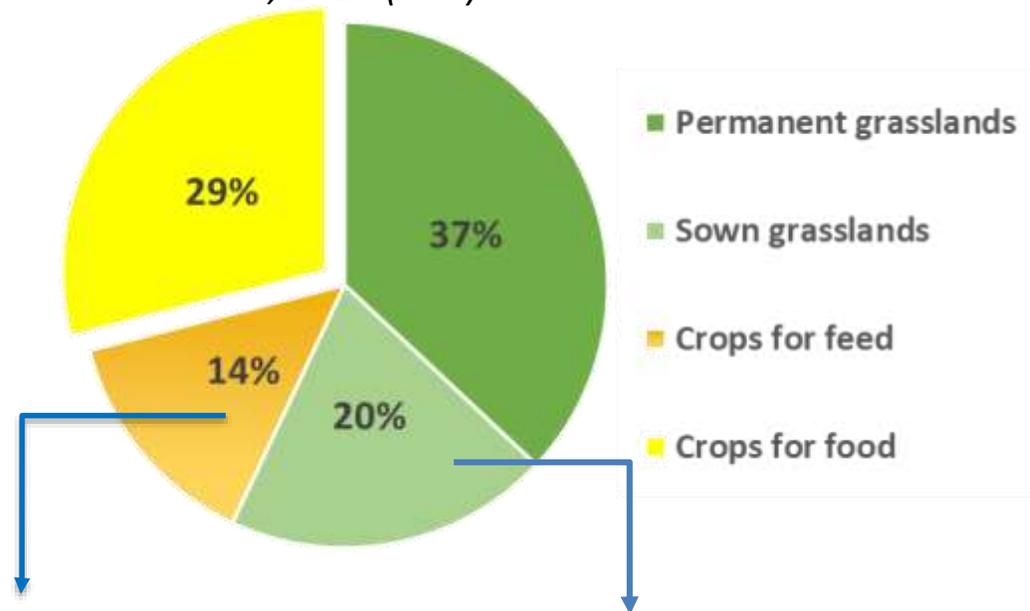


Livestock and land use



“Livestock use 70% of arable land” : yes, but

Adapted from Mottet et al., 2018 (FAO)



This part is questionable but plays an economic role for crop producers

This part might be used for crops production but it ensures the provision of ecosystem services for an agro-ecological agriculture

*Ten Years For Agroecology **IDDRI**
(Poux et Aubert 2018)*

- **If we eliminate livestock,**
 - **what happens to the land that has been freed up?**
 - **What will be the impacts of the new uses in terms of:**
 - **Global warming**
 - **Soil conservation**
 - **Biodiversity ?**

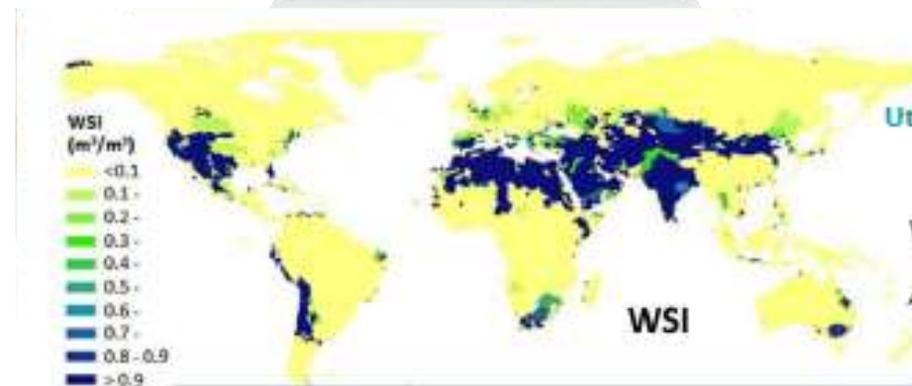
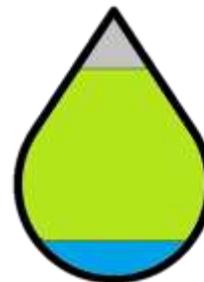


Water consumption by livestock

« 15 000 L of water per one kg of meat! » : what are we talking about?

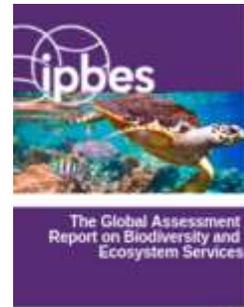
- Green water (soil water consumed for crop cultivation): more than 95% is recycled
Blue water (surface water and groundwater)
- Livestock consume 8 to 15% of water resource worldwide (FAO, 2014) but the consequences depend of the regional water stress index
- Comparison of blue water consumption in European farming systems

Doreau et al. (2014)

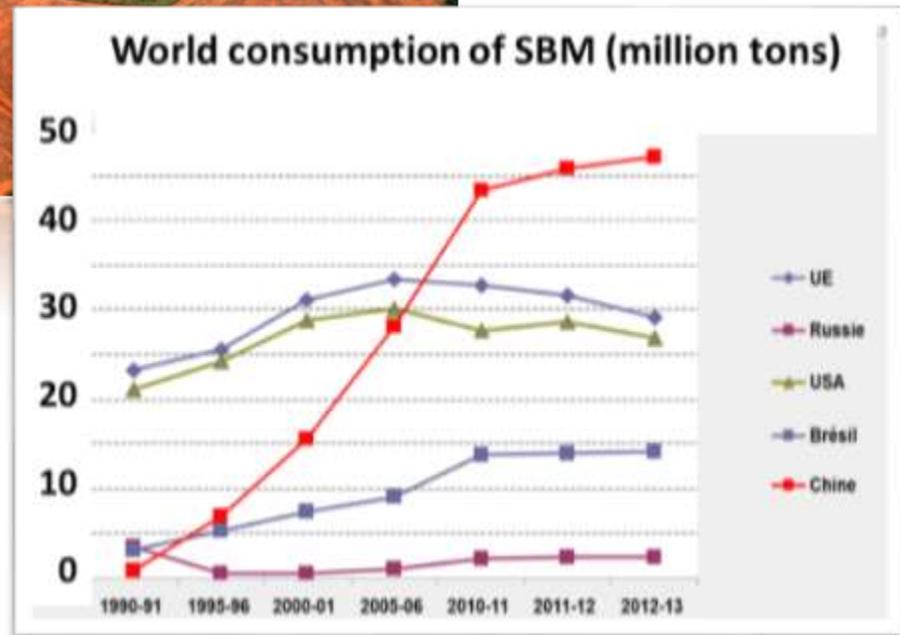


1 kg beef meat	20 – 520 L
1 kg pig/poultry meat	190 L
1 kg milk	< 1 - 100 L
1 shower	50 – 70 L

The ambivalent effect of livestock on biodiversity



- Intensive livestock contributes to biodiversity losses

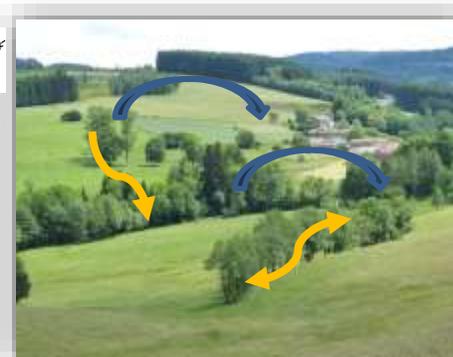


- Ruminants produce biodiversity



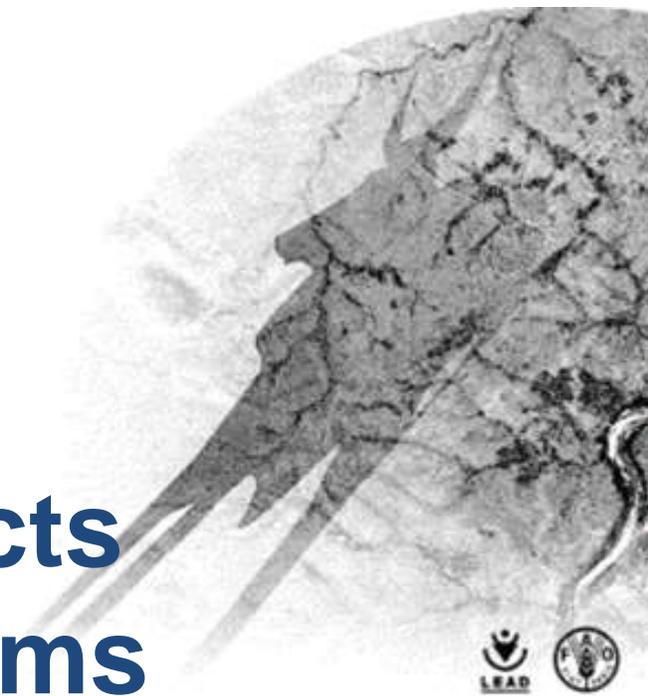
- Diversity of forage species (including honey plants) and grassland types

- Diversification of land uses, landscapes and maintenance of open habitats (with grasslands)



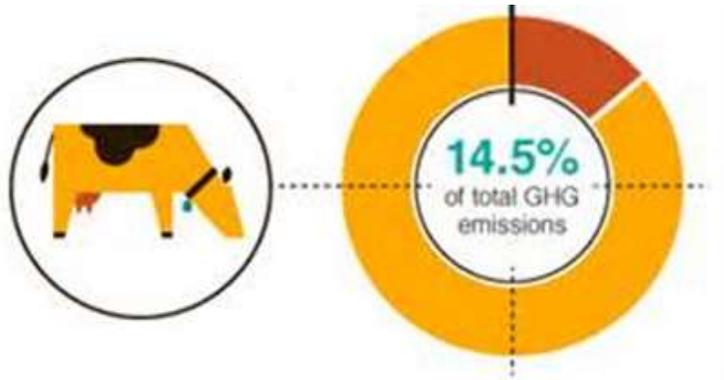
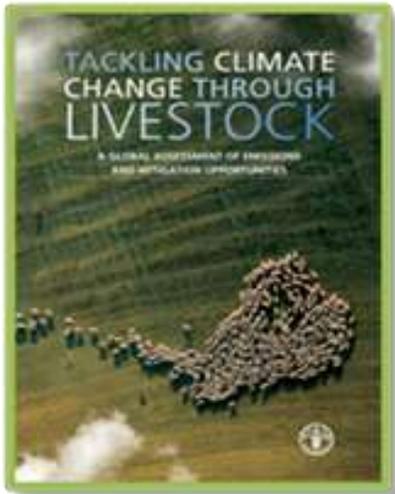
Part 2:

Some undisputable impacts of livestock farming systems that can be reduced



Real Carbon footprint of ruminants

> 40% reduction



- Livestock represents 2/3 of the emissions of the agricultural sector
- Ruminants = 60% of the livestock emission
- Methane = 40% of the livestock emission

- Livestock husbandry
 - Selection for low methane production
 - Improving animal health, reduce mortality (crucial in developing countries)
 - Precision Livestock Farming
 - Age at first calving and at slaughter
 - Methane inhibitors
- Smart use of manure
- C sequestration (grassland, agroforestry)
- Feed production (circularity)
 - Legumes (forages and crops)
 - Diversification of rotations)
 - Less/no specific feed production

GHG mitigation and nutrition security: various issues according the regions

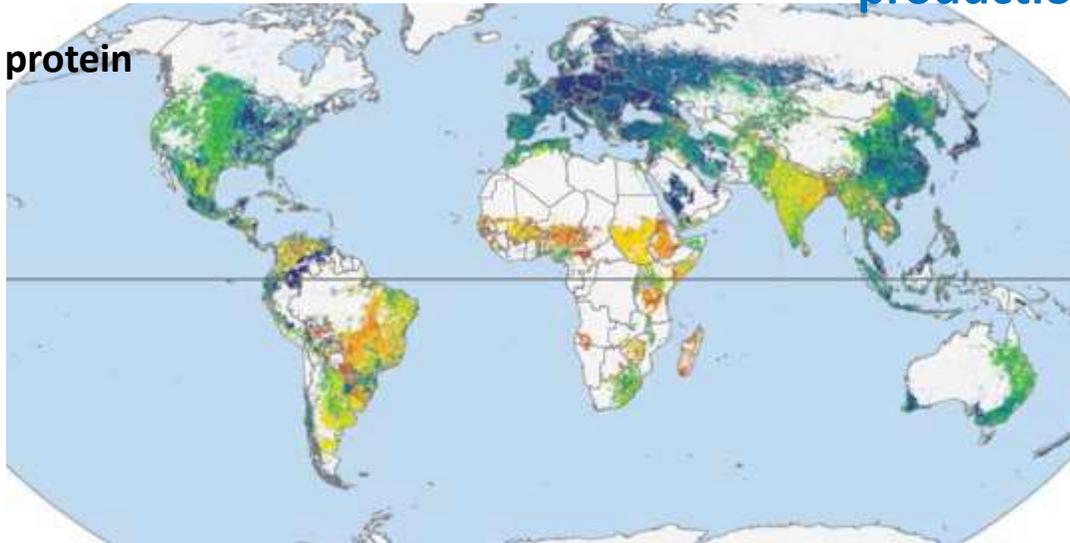
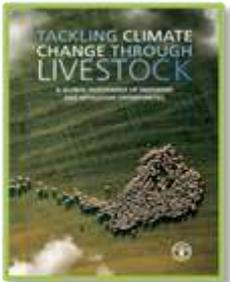
- Europe

- 8% of the global cattle population,
- Animal protein consumption is (too) high,
- High efficiency of protein production
- Gain in efficiency are still possible, moderate reduction of cattle population

- Developing countries

- More than 70% of global cattle population
- Improving nutrition security requires a higher consumption of protein of animal origin
- Low efficiency of protein production
- Increasing animal productivity to double protein production without increasing cattle population

Efficiency of protein production (kg CO₂-eq/kg protein)

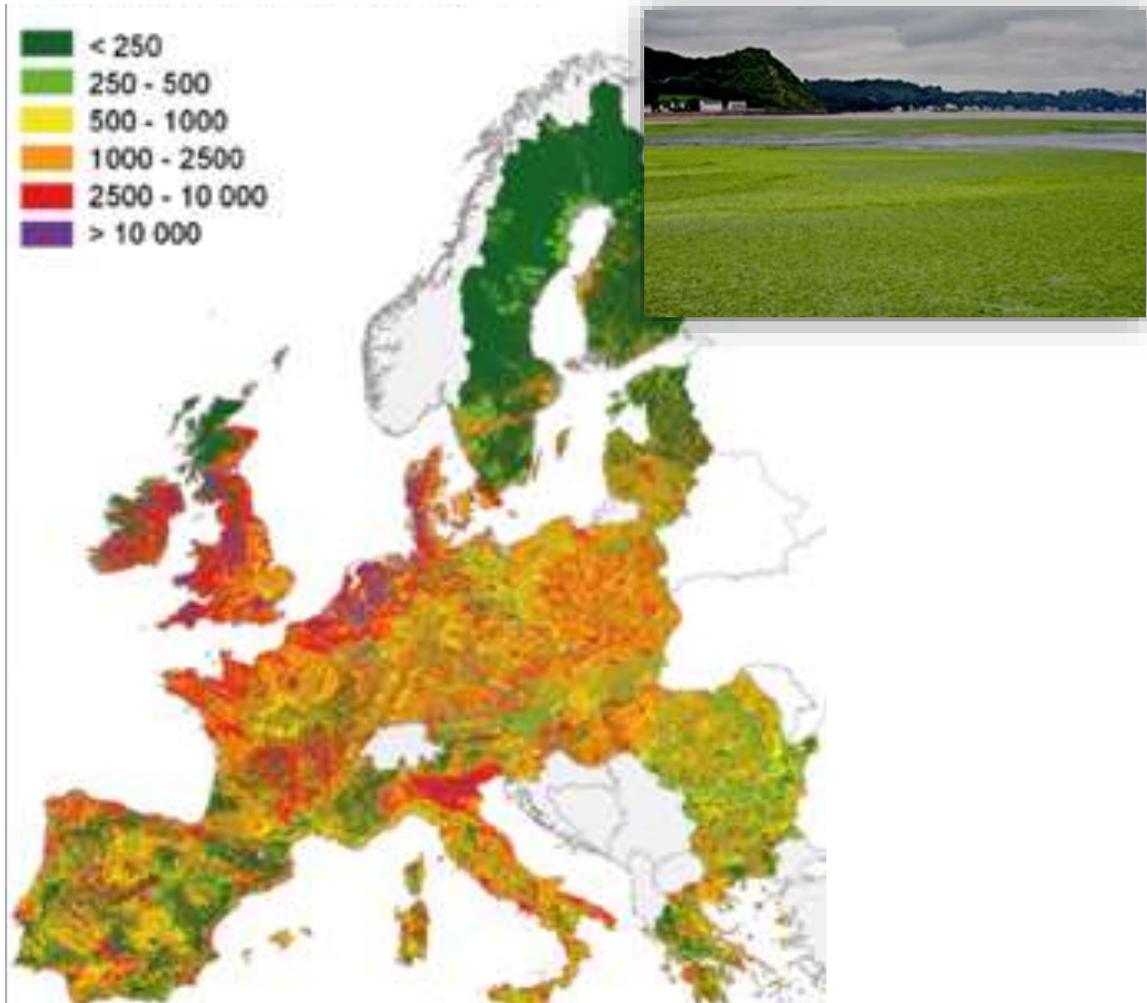


- Forage quality
- Animal efficiency
- Animal health

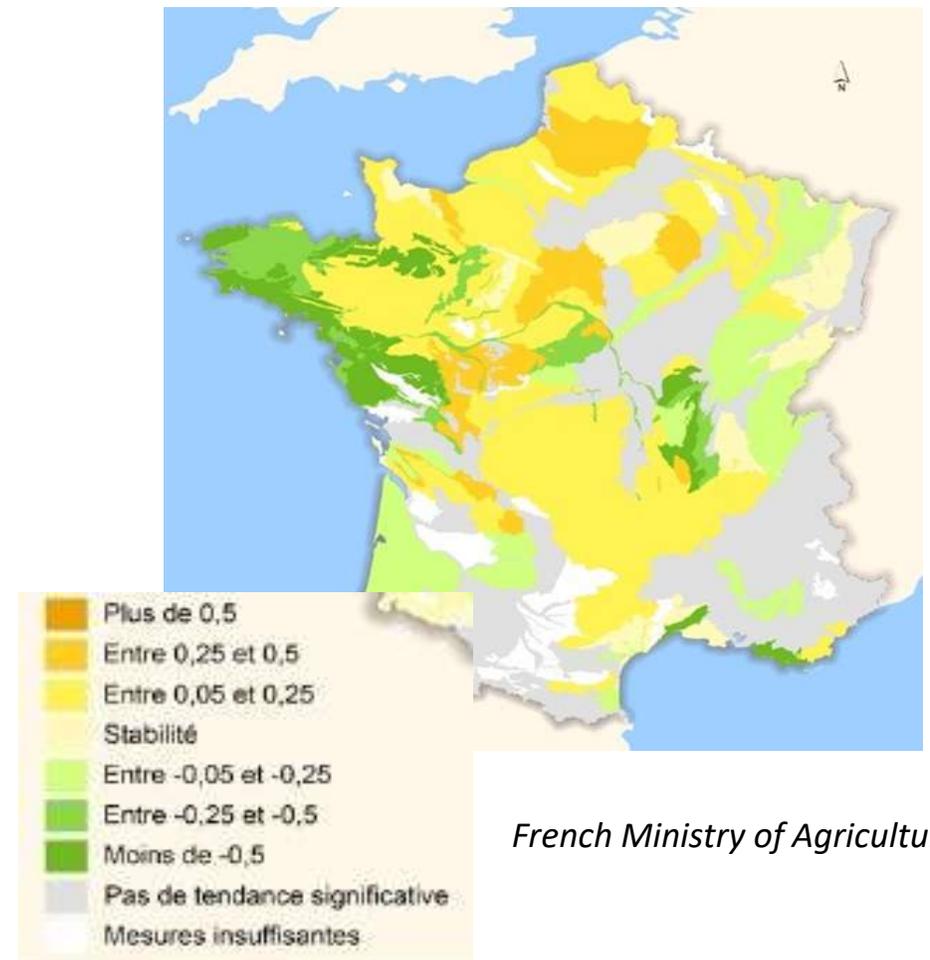


Local pollutions

NO₃ Emissions (kg N/km²/y)



Evolution of nitrate levels (mg / year) in groundwater (1998 – 2014)



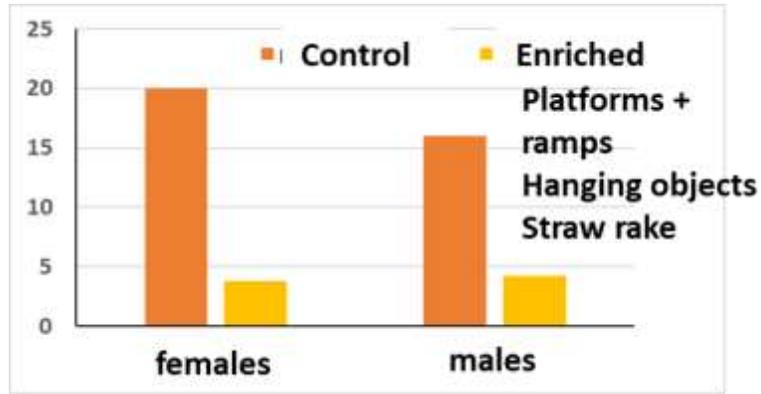
French Ministry of Agriculture (2019)

Designing animal-friendly systems

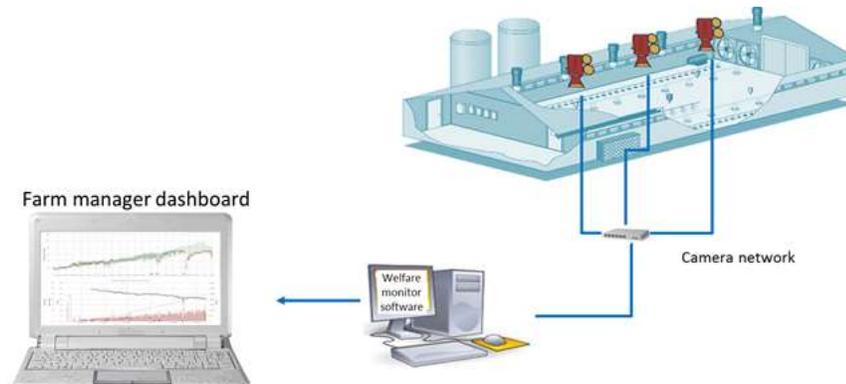
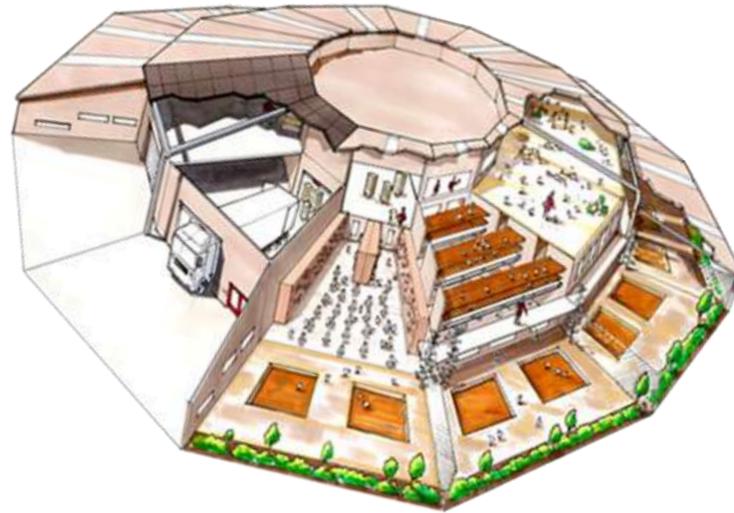
- Enrichment of the environment

- Innovative buildings and precision livestock farming

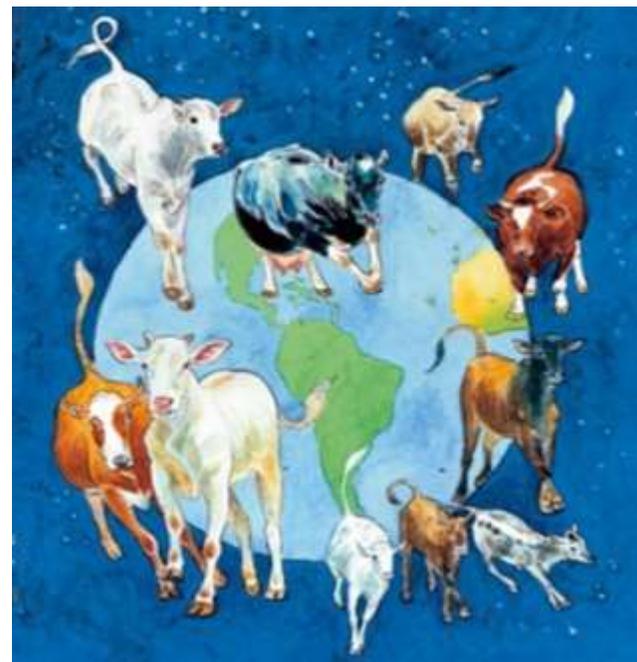
% injured animals



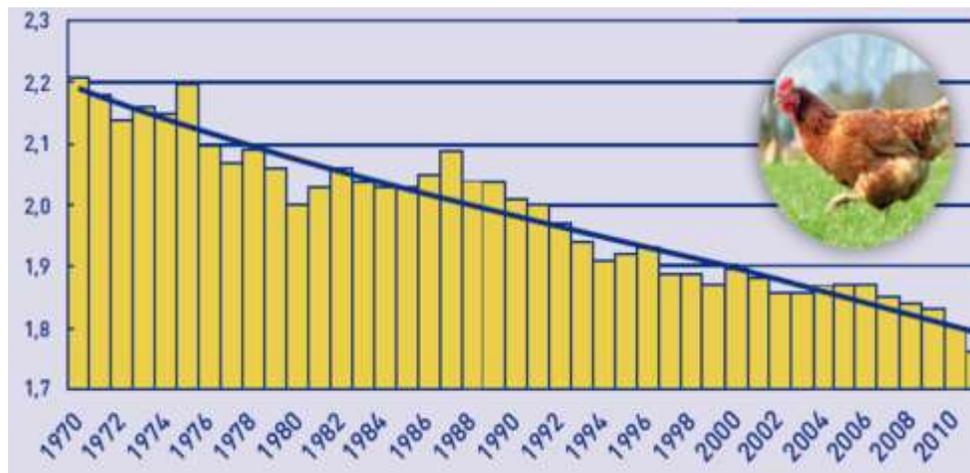
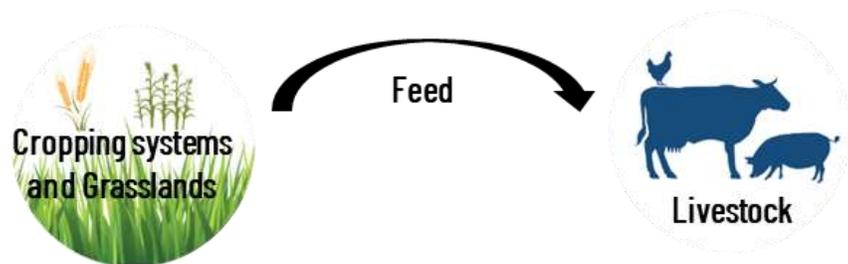
Mirabito et Michel (2003)



Part 3: Changing paradigms: towards a renewed place and role of livestock farming in agri-food systems



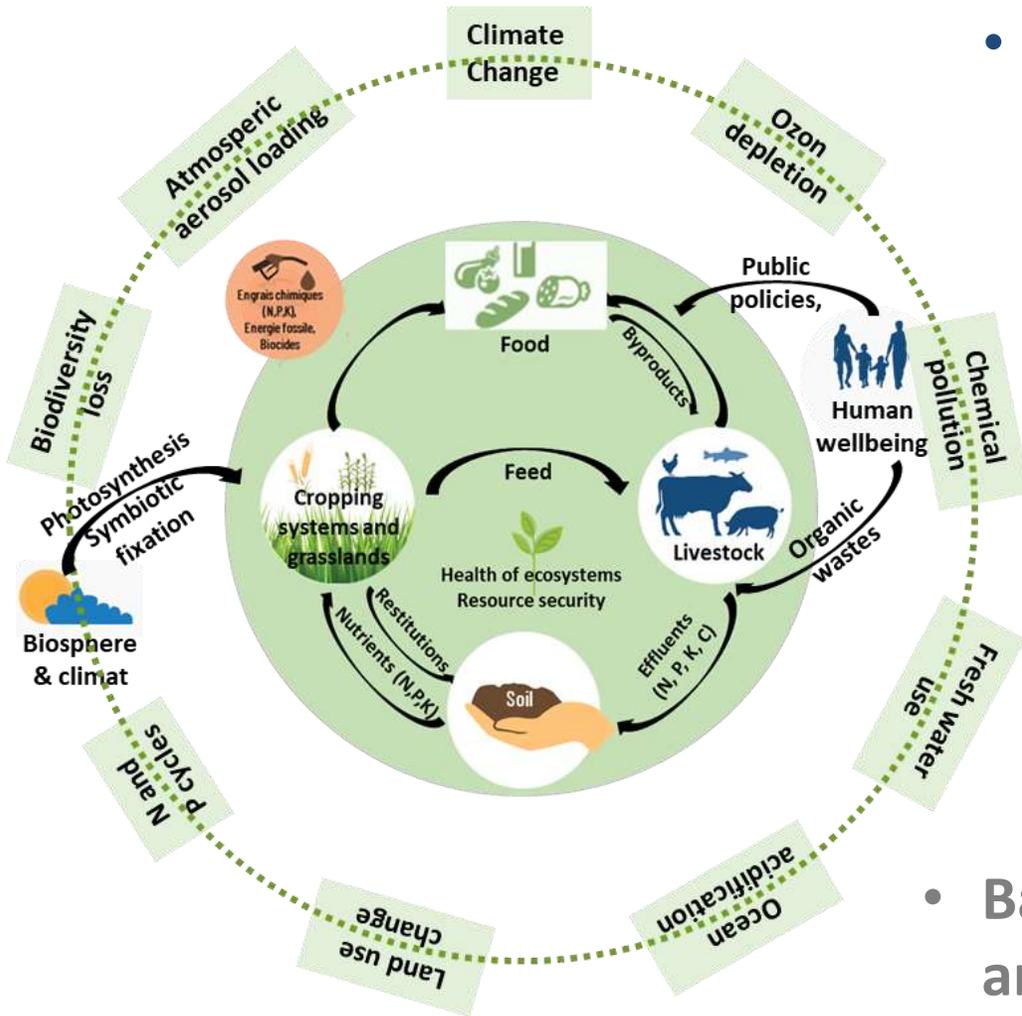
The “linear” vision



- This has led to significant productivity gains but
 - In a linear way of thinking (resource → production → product → waste)
 - Without considering the amount and origin of mobilized resources
 - Without preventing the degradation of ecosystems

Changing the interplay between the sectors for a rejuvenated agriculture

Livestock is part of the solutions for sustainable circular agri-food systems

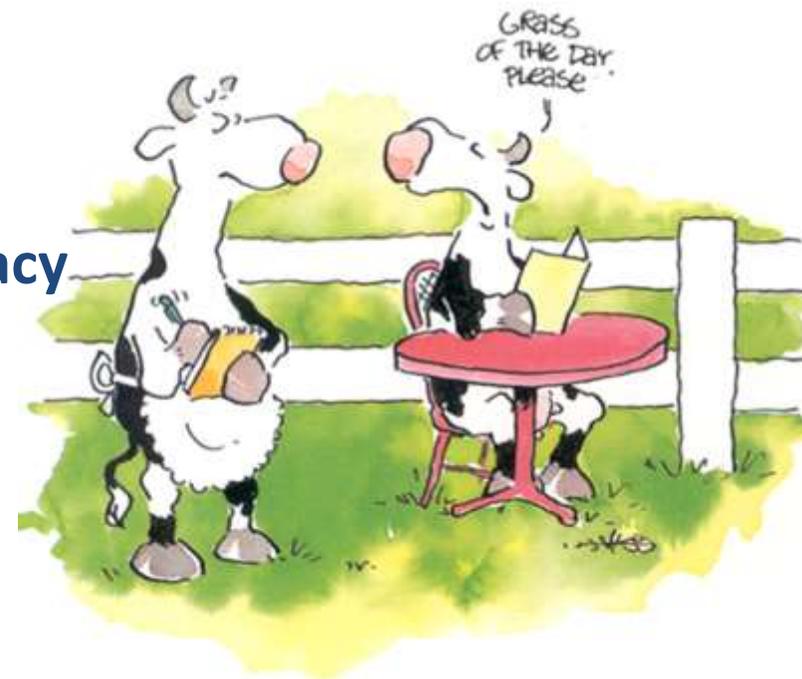


- **Potential benefits of circularity and agroecology**
 - Reduced dependency on protein imports, N fertilizer and fossil energy,
 - Mitigation of GHG emissions,
 - Increased soil C storage (grassland, agroforestry),
 - Reduced pesticides use and crops for feed production,
 - Regained health of ecosystems and biodiversity
 - Deployment of an agriculture based on healthy soils and functional ecosystems with attractive landscapes
 - Increased resilience of livestock farming systems
- Balances are to be found according to territorial contexts and politic choices (no « one size fits all » solution)

Part 4: Take home messages



- **Livestock farming systems should change to regain legitimacy**
- **Think twice: do not step into a simple and narrow vision of livestock farming systems**
- **Reducing impacts of livestock farming is essential: the shadow of livestock can be mitigated**
- **Livestock is not only a problem, it is also part of the solution for circular sustainable agri-food systems - ruminants**
- **Leave the analytical visions of the impacts by product to go towards systemic visions, proper evaluation of the roles, services and impacts of livestock**
- **Rethinking the place of livestock in the territories (resources / resilience), better articulate global / local, specialization / diversification, services / impacts**





Thank you for your attention