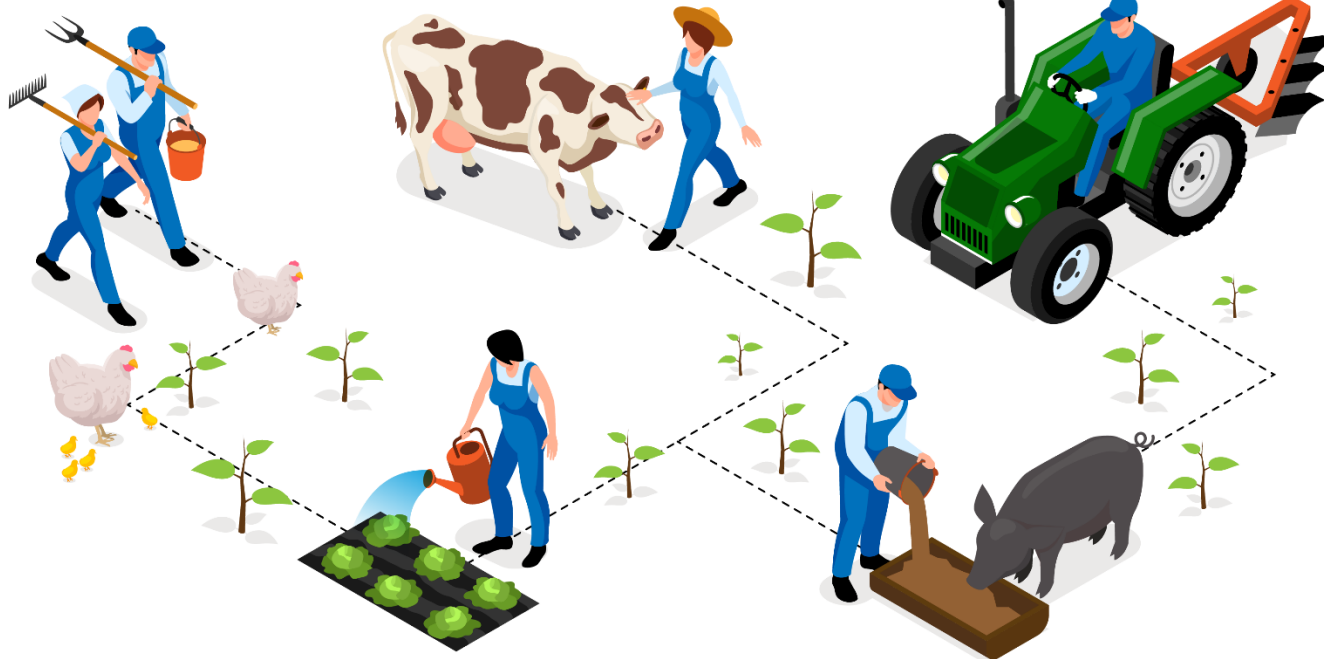


13th ATF Seminar

'Sustainable livestock systems' – what does this mean?

'SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS'
– what does this mean?

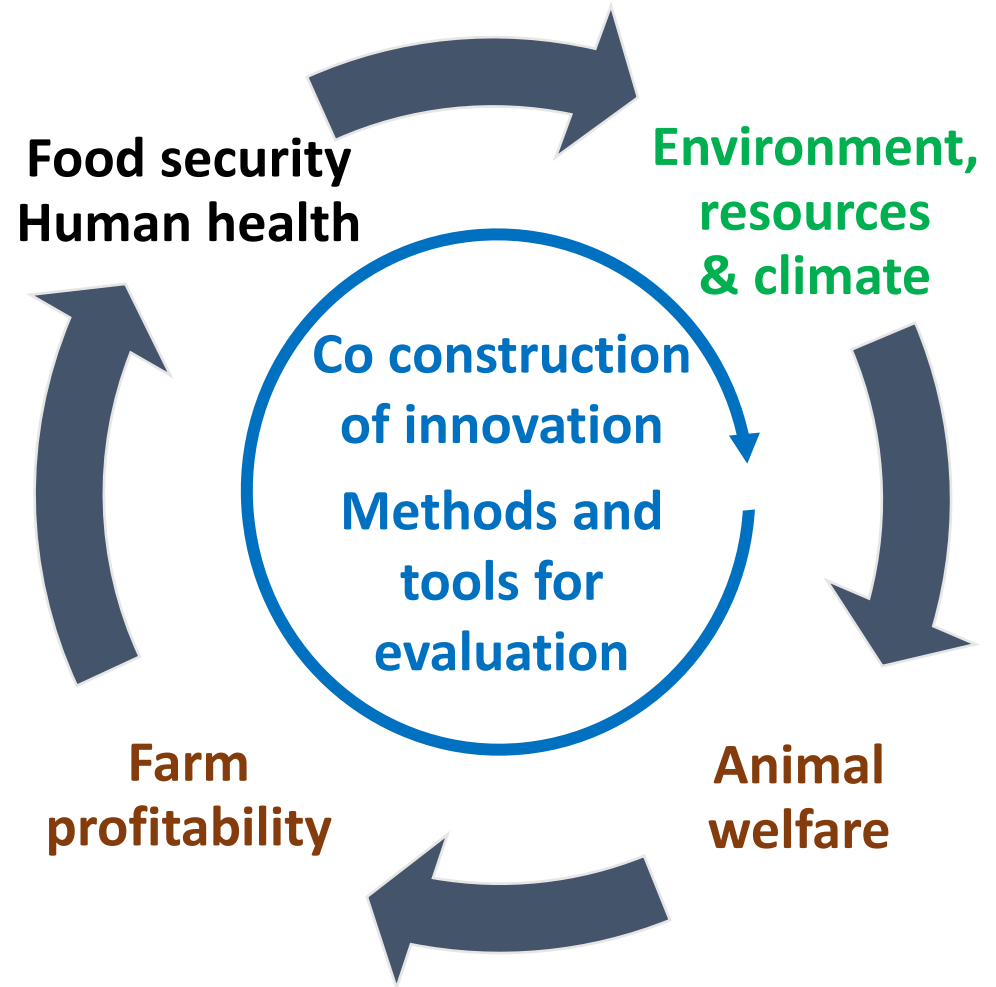


**“Outcomes of the ATF-EAAP
LFS Symposium,
August 28th, 2023:
Important messages & gaps
in the discussion”**

Jean Louis Peyraud

Sustainability issues that were addressed

- 18 oral presentations
- Introductory communication sets the scene
(Lutz Merbold et al)
- A broad spectrum of topics
 1. Key attributes of sustainability **(1, 2, 6)**
 2. Co-construction of innovation **(3)**
 3. Methods to assess sustainability **(5)**
- No presentation on animal Health (there was a dedicated session at the same time)

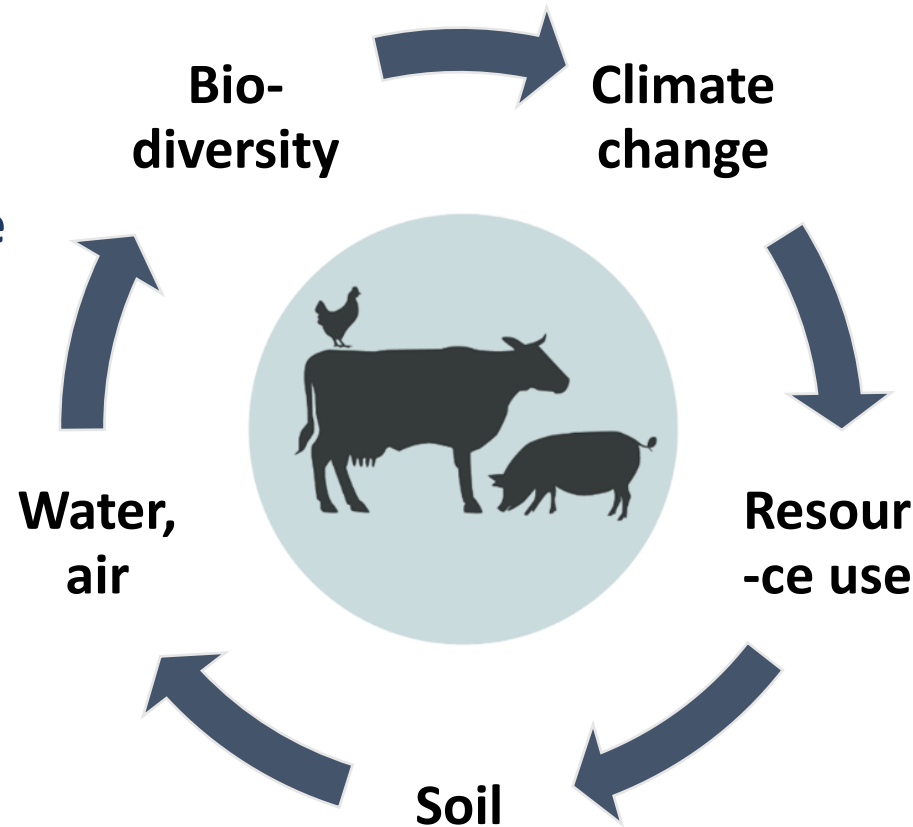


1. Environment: Limit shadows, enhance services

(Lutz Merbold et al; Leroy et al)

- **Habitat degradation**
- **Nutrient pollution**
- **GHG emissions**
- Habitat maintenance
- Nutrient cycling
- Soil C storage

- **Withdrawal,**
- **Nutrient Pollution**
- Quality,
- Regulation
- Mitigation



- **GHG emission**
- **Feed production & LUC**
- Improved efficiency
- Soil C sequestration
- **Feed/food competition**
- **Land use & degradation,**
- **Deforestation**
- Non arable land
- Recycling of biomasses

- **Nutrient losses**
- **Soil fertility**

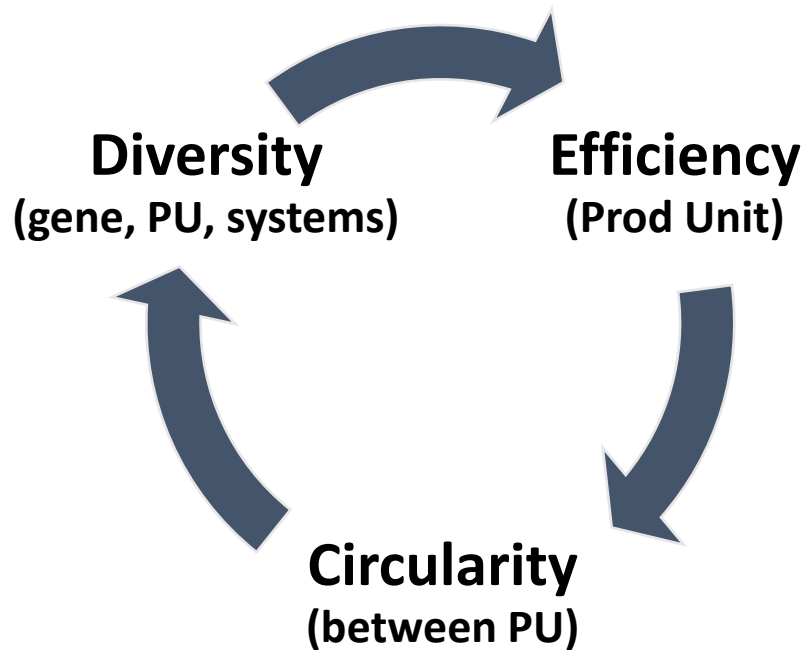
Adapted from Beal et al., 2022

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tjnut.2022.10.016>

1. Three interconnected components for improving sustainability

- A goal: preservation of biodiversity
- A mean for increasing resilience and producing ecosystem services

*3 communications
(2 benchmarking)*

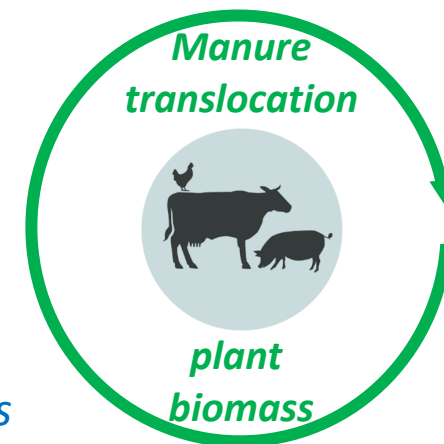


- Preservation of resource
- “Sustainable intensification”

5 communications

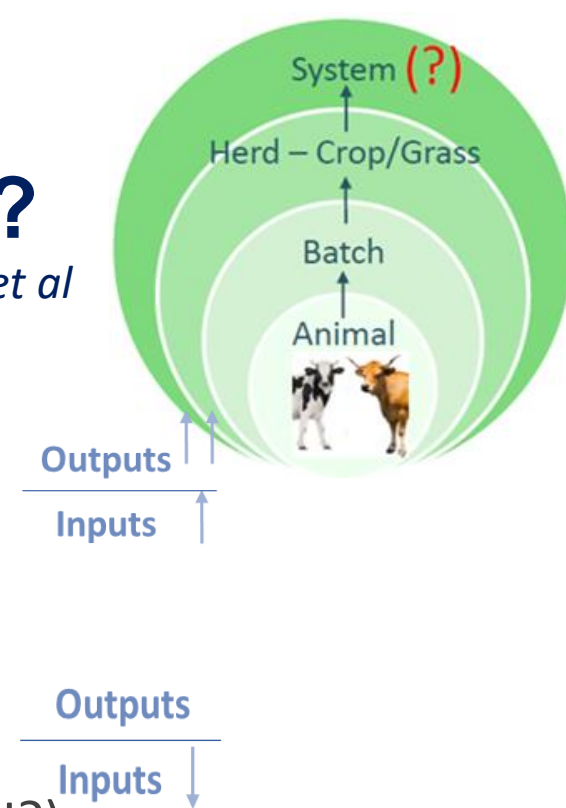
- Regeneration of ecosystems (closing natural cycles)
- Reuse of biomasses
- New synergies between livestock and cropping sector

2 communications



1. On what scale should efficiency be assessed?

Pieter Knap et al, Hieu Nguyen-Ba et al



- **From animal productivity... (intensification)**
 - Fewer animals for a given production, fewer emissions / kg products,
 - But, feed/food competition, lower robustness of animals
- **... to animal efficiency (sustainable intensification)**
 - Less emissions (NH_3 , NO_3 , N_2O , CH_4) for a same production/animal,
 - A complex trait : NUE-pigs: FCR, RFI are proxy ; Dairy cow (kg milk/kg DMI?)
- **Efficiency gains at one level (e.g. animal) do not always carry over to a higher level of integration**
 - Need to integrate compensation and substitution between PU (circularity)

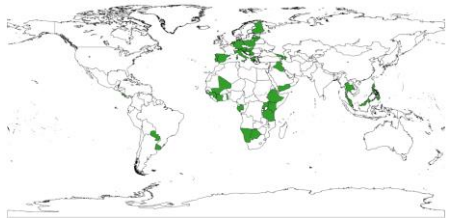
	Enteric methane	GHG at the system level
Conversion of a dairy farm to OF	+ 12%	- 9% (on farm and off farm feed production)
More milk per cow	-	+ More beef systems (unchanged red meat demand)

1. Circularity and diversity for the provision of ecosystem services



(R Baumont et al)

- **Livestock as a biocontrol tool for permanent crops (France)**
 - Animals for managing weed, pest, diseases and herbage mass in orchards
 - Benefits (less chemical treatments) and limits (damage on trees and soil)
 - Identification of knowledge gaps
- **A diversity of species & breeds for a diversity of goals**
 - Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (37 species, 15000 breeds),
 - Native > Locally adapted > exotic breeds for regulating services (and sometimes for provisioning services)
 - Native breeds in extensive multipurpose systems vs exotic breeds/intensive
- **Considering farm diversity to reduce impacts and increase profitability**
 - Farm survey of Irish beef and sheep sector (Ireland)
 - Need tailored intervention (no one-size fits all solution) : Farms have different capacities and tools to contribute towards common goals



G. Leroy et al



HEARTLAND
ONE HEALTH FROM SOIL TO SOCIETY

(Cecilia Ayala al)

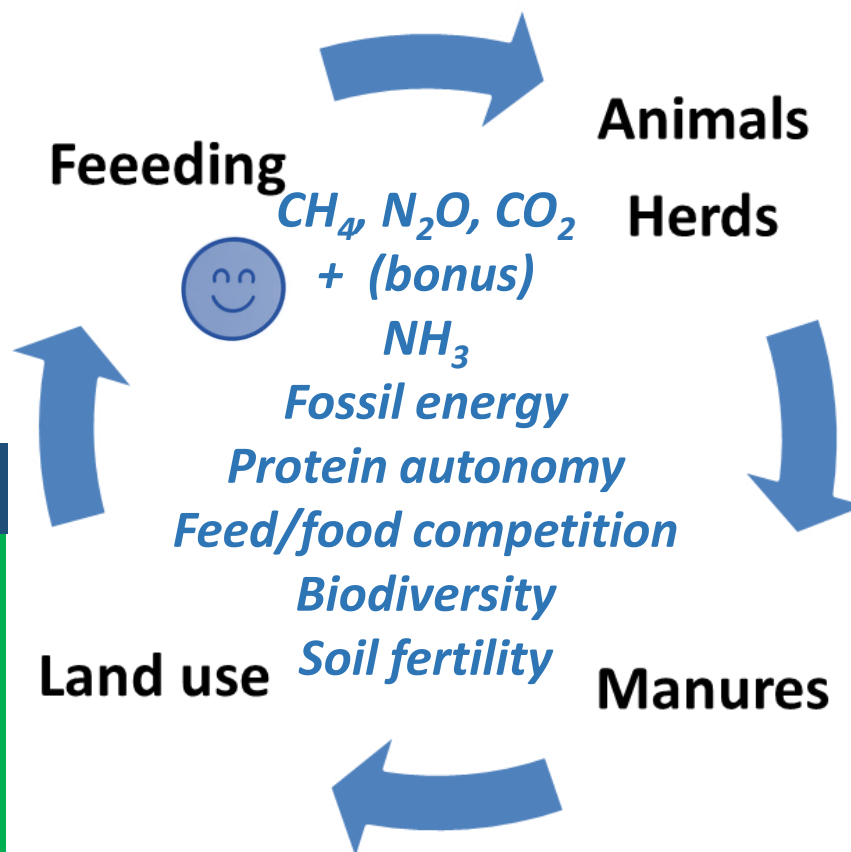
1. Efficiency and circularity hand in hand with positive trade-off

The case of GHG mitigation

H Nguyen-Ba et al ; Lutz Merbold

- Limitation of losses
- Precision feeding
- Feed additive
- Forages & grain legumes

- Grassland management
- Grassland in crop rotations
- N fixing plants
- Agroforestry
- Crop diversification and dual purpose crops



- Low emitting animals
- Animal robustness
- Meat from milk
- Slaughter age

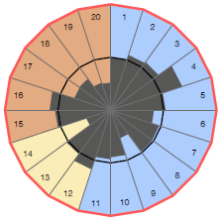
- Smart use of Manure
- Bioeconomy of manure
- Biogas production
- Grazing

2. Co construction of innovation: two examples



- **Living lab in Sweden**

- Development of technical references
- Assessment of farmers' willingness to adopt innovation
- Development of shared perspectives and knowledge



(Lotta Rydhmer & E. Röös)

- **Animal welfare index in sustainability assessments (Sweden, pigs)**

- Animal species ability to perceive negative effects (AA): a public perception
- An index of welfare level from 4 indicators
- $\text{Welfare/kg diet} = \text{welfare level of the system} \times (0.25 \times \text{animal lives/kg food}) \times \text{AA}$

3. Sustainability assessment: Methods and data

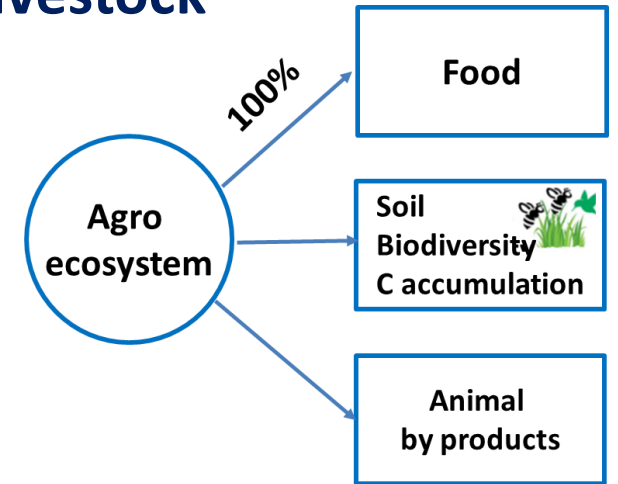
(E de Olde et al, F Thorne et al)

- **3 types of tools**
 - **Ex ante for research or policy advice:** Models, data from farm surveys, databases
 - **Ex post for farm advice or research :** farm assessment tools, indicator sets, interview
 - **LCA:** environmental impact per kg product
- **A proliferation of tools and indicators with several challenges to overcome**
 - Focus on aspects that are easy to quantify,
 - Large numbers & different indicators for same themes :need to be clear on metrics definition,
 - Context specificity: relevance?
 - The risks of aggregation
- **EU-FADN : survey across MS's to collect annual structural and accountancy data**
 - Still a need for continuous monitoring: holdings' income and evaluation of CAP impacts
 - Need to interconnect economic, environmental and social sustainability: capital, resilience to shocks, externalities and public goods, climate change, generational renewal...

3. Some flaws of LCA to overcome

(Laurence Smith et al., Anders Herlin et al)

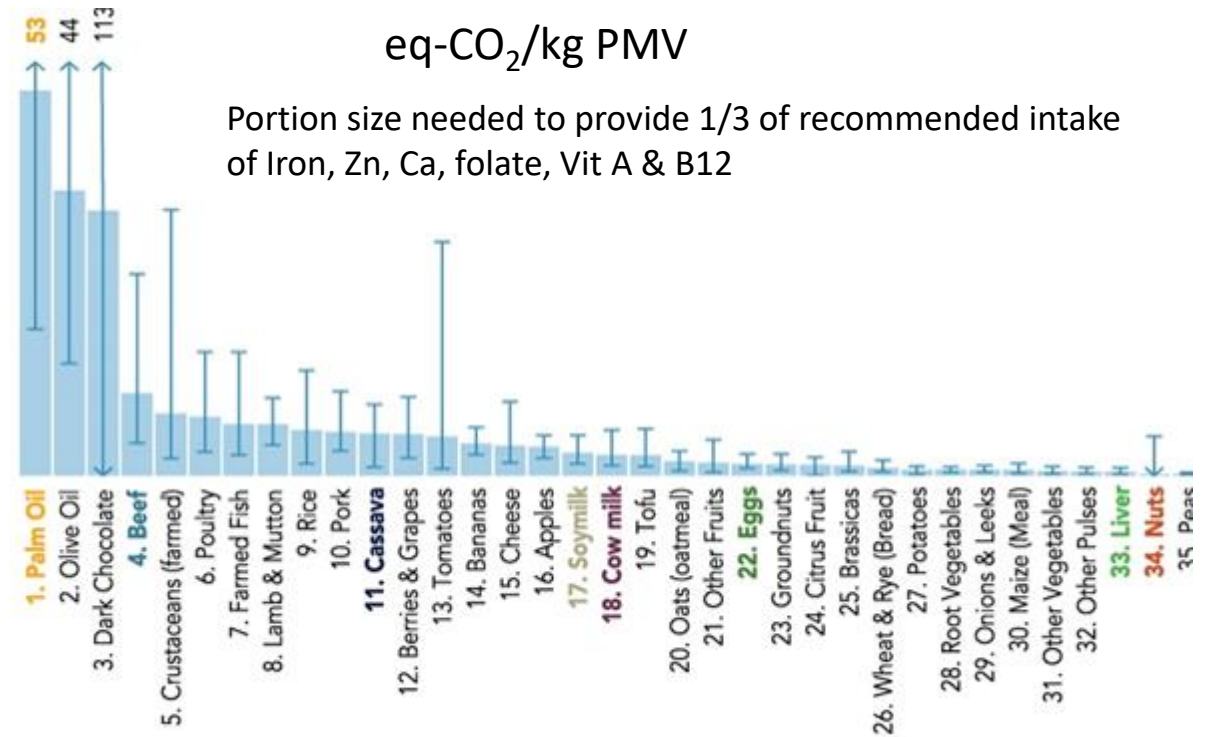
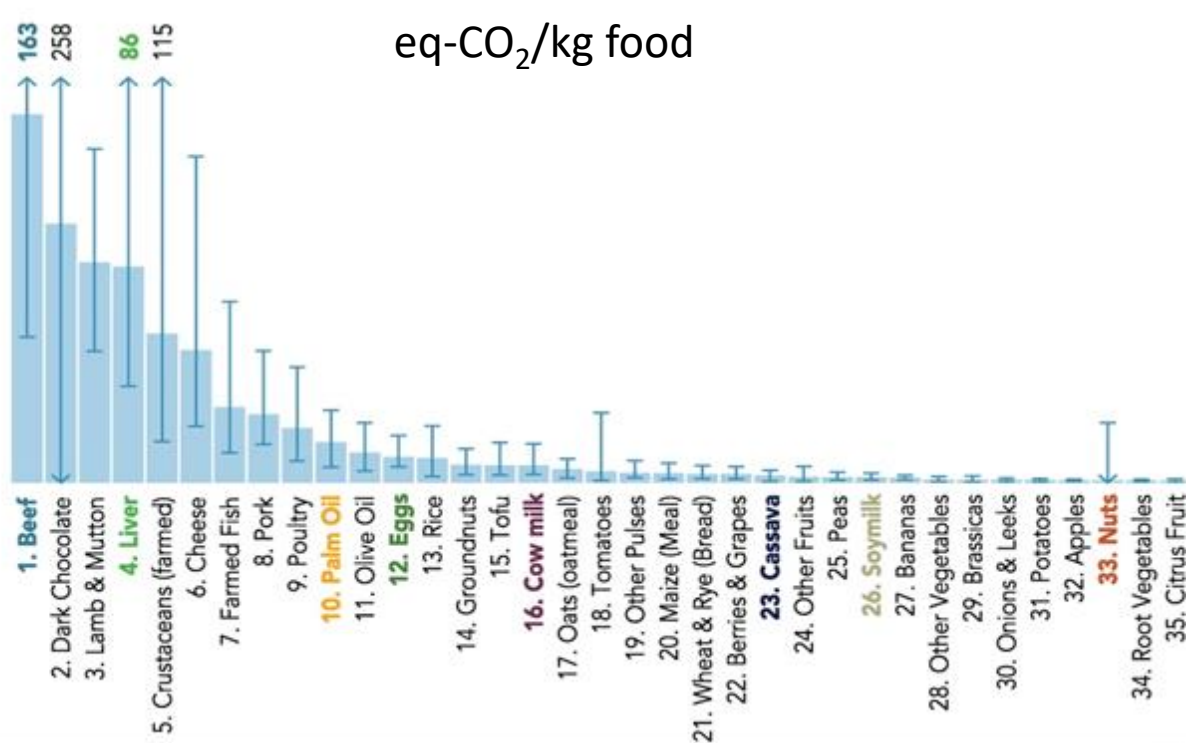
- **LCA does not consider the circularity of agro-ecosystems with livestock**
 - Do not capture a broad range of ecosystems services relevant to SDGs (biodiversity, soil C sequestration, soil fertility...)
 - Role of animal in circularity (recycling, use of no arable land)
 - Valorisation of animal products beyond meat, milk and eggs
- **LCA do not consider important social aspects**
 - Profitability, work quality, animal welfare, jobs...
- **Methodological choices**
 - Functional unit : kg v. nutrition v. ha, coproduction (milk & meat, mixed farming systems)
 - Metric to evaluate the real impact on CC: role of CH₄, soil cover albedo
 - Emissions saved for the other sectors thanks to circularity of livestock farming
- **Improving LCA of livestock systems**
 - Biodiversity, feed/food competition, Soil C sequestration, social issues



3. ASF for human nutrition

(L Merbold et al)

- **ASF are nutrient dense and provide a broad spectrum of nutrients**
 - Diets with low ASF : Deficiencies Vit B12, D, A, DHA-EPA, iron, zinc, iodine, calcium, Fractures, anemia, neurological disorders
- **Toward a nutritional functional unit to inform decision makers and consumers**



- **A common definition of livestock sustainability**

- What sustainable livestock systems are? (there is no ideal system!) in a context of food security
- Considering the concept of Safe and Just Operating Space



- **Challenges for research**

- Embrace the complexity of socio-technical systems (biological and social science-governance),
- Recognize that there is not one way to reach a goal, but many ways,
- Need to be clear on metrics, harmonisation of terminology, indicators sets and methods
- Combining Efficiency x Circularity x Diversity,
- Co construction of innovation: divergence in individual/collective & public/private interests,
- Analyse trade-offs and synergies between different aspects of the system (win-win/compromises),
- Consider global and local context (allow for context specificity),
- Need to develop more accurate and holistic models/tools (LCA) to assess the multi-functionality of livestock agriculture and to track progress.