

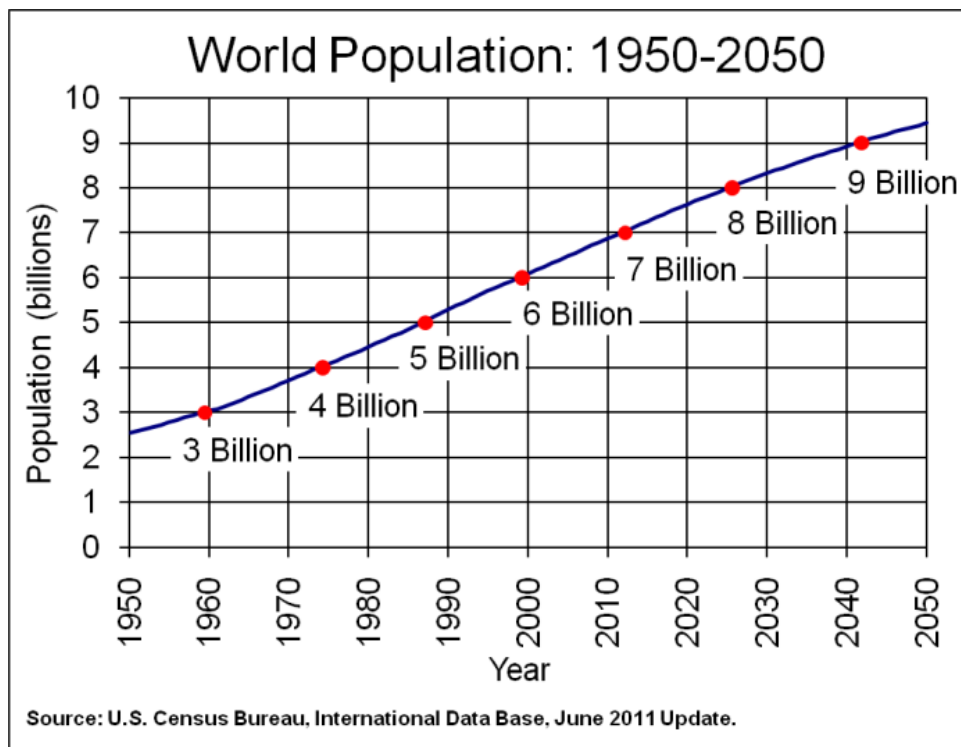
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INRA





Perspective of Livestock production 2050



Food

Meat: +70% (465 Mt)

Milk: +60% (1045 Mt)

Eggs: +60% (110 Mt)



Societal Challenges Livestock Production:

ATF vision

- **Resource Efficiency**



- **Healthy livestock and People**

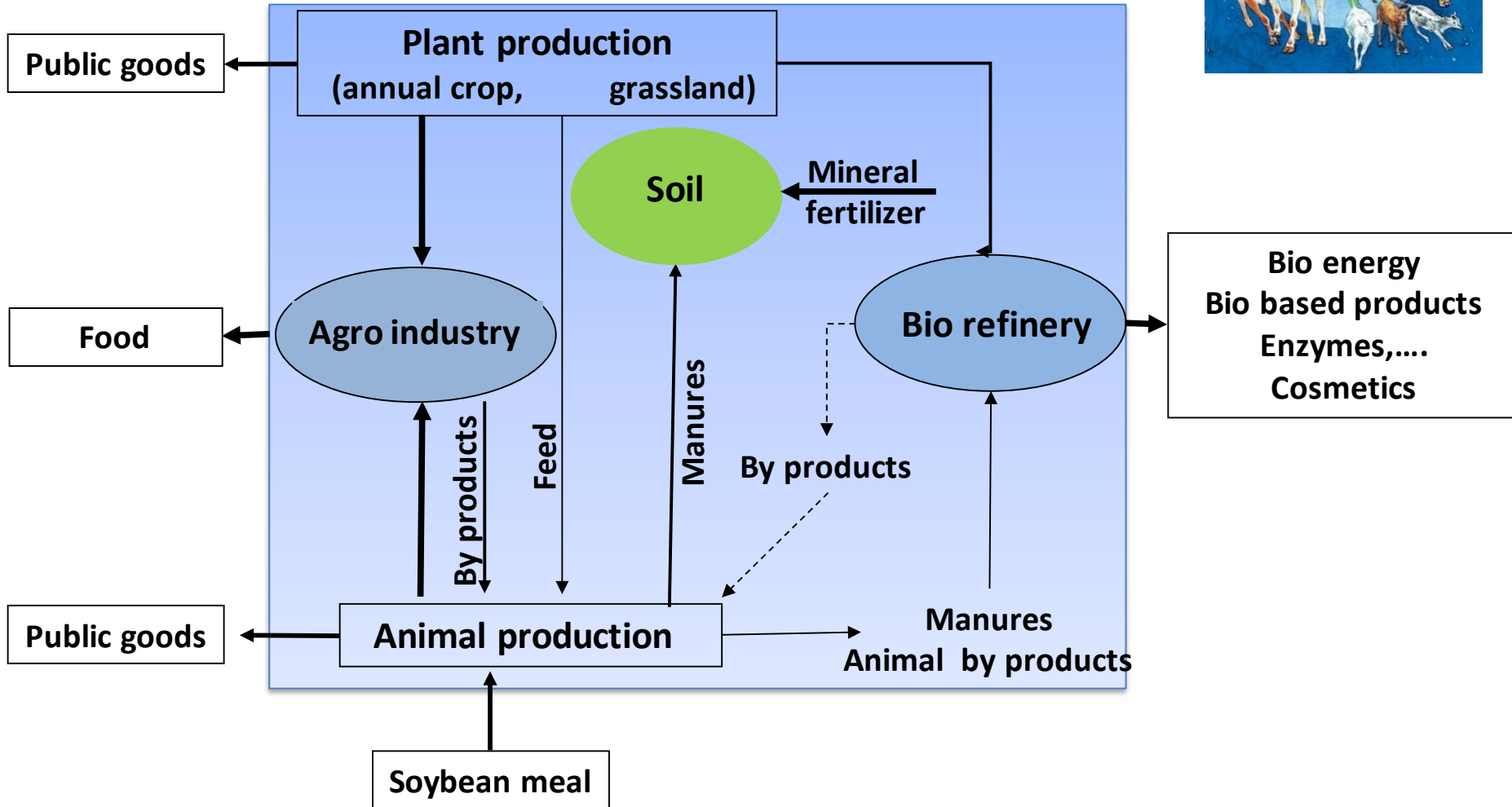


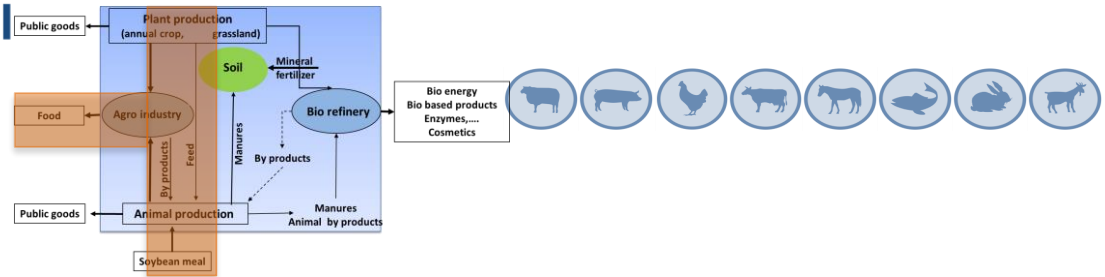
- **Responsible Livestock Production**





ATF vision: Livestock, the key in a Circular bio-economy



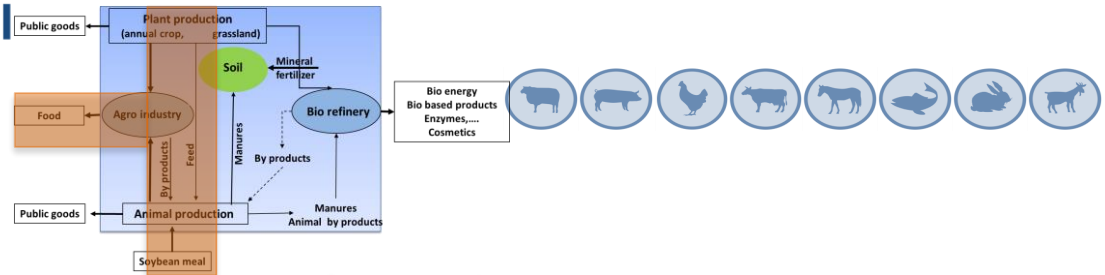


Livestock provides food of high nutritional value

- **Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score (FAO, 2007)**
 - Content, Proportion and profile of IAA, Digestibility
 - Importance of children (brain functions)
Seniors (sarcopeny)

	DIAAS index
Milk	139
Beef	131
Soya	102
Wheat	65
Peas	82

- **Other micro nutrients**
 - Iron (heminic) : 17% of young women (18-29 years old) have iron deficiency (France)
 - Ca, Vit B12
 - Fatty acids : rumenic acid, omega-3



Livestock contributes to food security

- Too simplistic evaluation of livestock efficiency

- Confusion between human edible and non edible protein utilisation
- Ruminant are inefficient or efficient ?

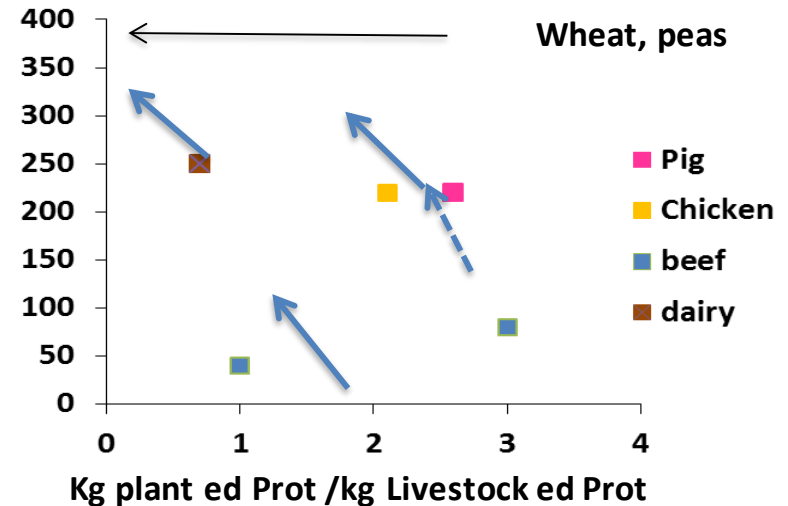
	Total	PC
Pig	3	2,6
Poultry	2,2	2,1
Bovine int- ext	5 - 9	3 - 1
Dairy	3,2	0,7

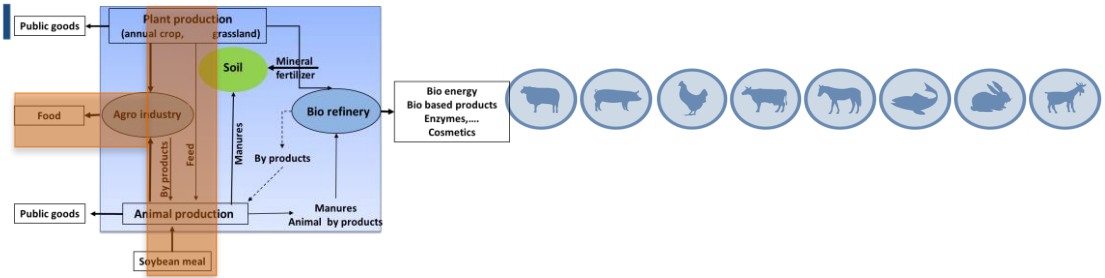
Adapted from Wilkinson (2011)

- Animal efficiency should be (re)evaluated

- Efficiency per kg of edible Prot and per ha
- LCA analysis – allocations
- Margins of progress : Use of alternative feeds, innovative processed by-products and more efficient livestock

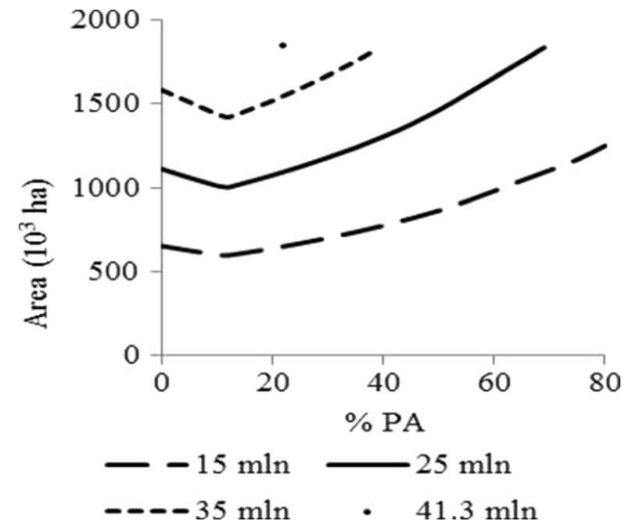
Kg ed Prot /ha, *Adapted from De Vries et de Boer (2010)*

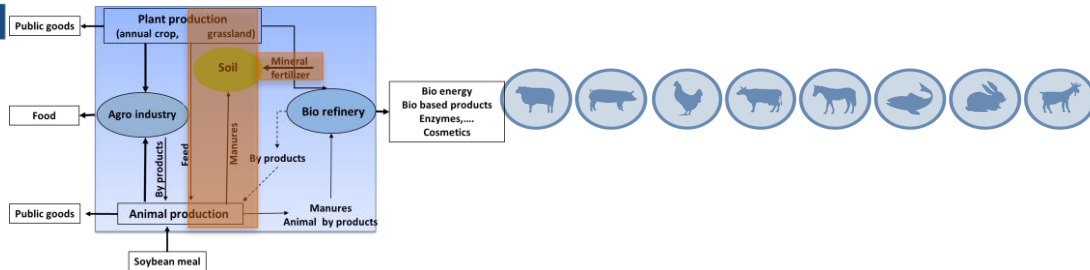




Livestock contributes to a more efficient agriculture

- Using of marginal land not able to produce plant products for human
 - Grasslands and rangelands : 73 millions ha (40% European AA)
 - Productivity vs provision of services
- Livestock production is required for an efficient use of land
 - What are the responses curves in various territories/countries ?
 - Improving synergies considering local contexts

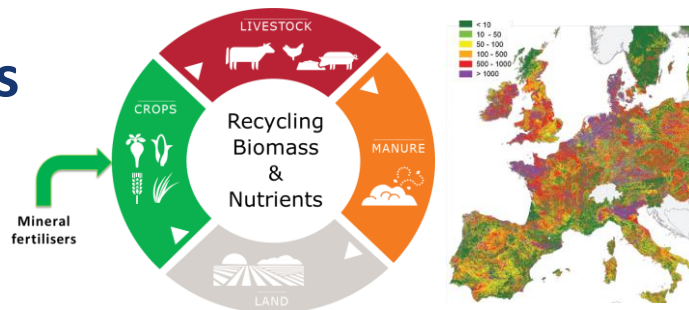




Livestock regulates the ecological cycles

- **Reduction of the use of mineral fertilizers**

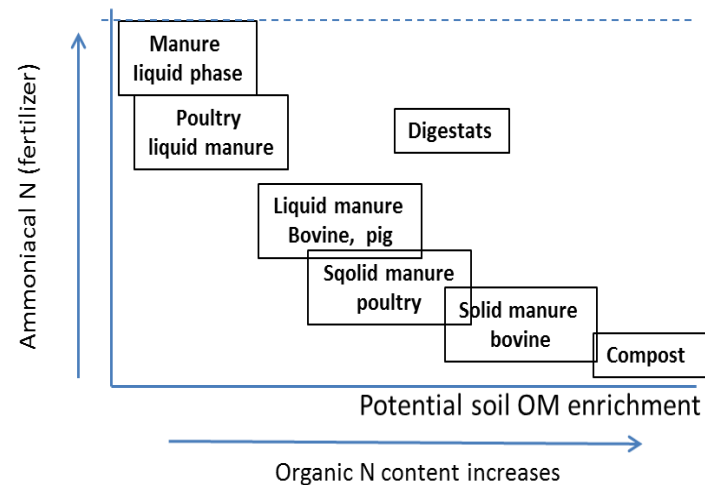
- 1.8 Mt N vs 2.1 Mt for mineral fertilizers and 310 kt P vs 286 t for mineral fertilizers
- Reduction/ utilisation of gas losses
- DSS for improving use of liquid manure



Short term N supply

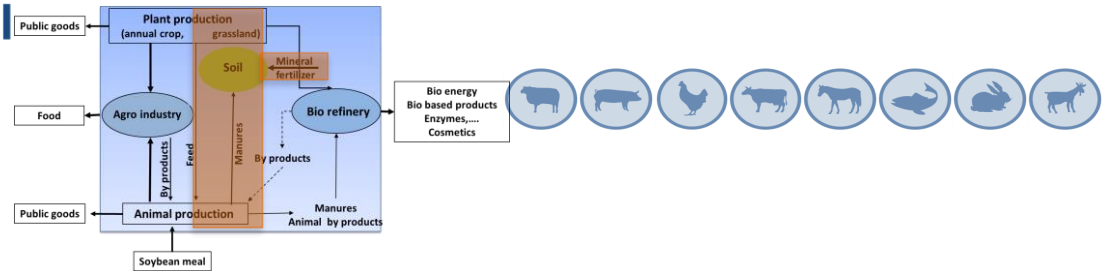
- **Return of Organic Matter to the soil**

- Soil physical properties and soil microbita (specific and functional biodiversity)
- Speciation C/N/P to favour soil C sequestration
- Dissemination of antibiotic resistance
- Innovative organisations (actors)
- Multi-functionnality of straw



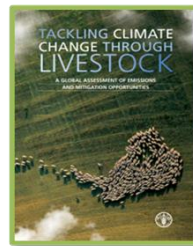
- **Role of grassland and legumes**

- Regulation of N, P, C flow
- Protein and N autonomy



Livestock contributes to GHG mitigation

- Perspective : 30 - 40% reduction

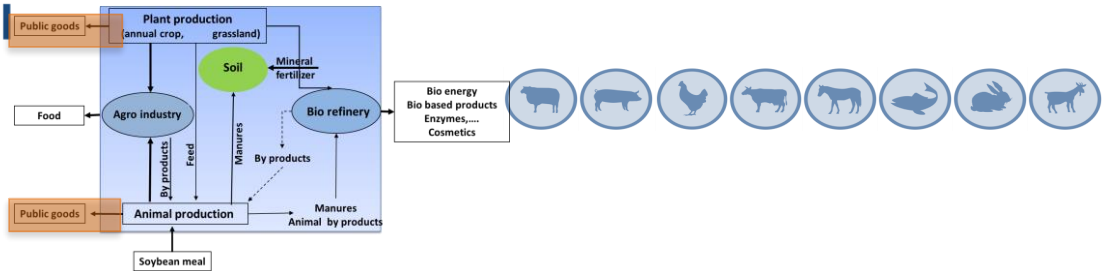


GHG mitigation options

- Genotyping low methane production for selection
- Animal health, husbandry and feed quality
- Manure management
- Improving C sequestration soils (4 p 1000)
- Precision livestock farming
- *Balance between meat and milk production*



- Cooperation between FACCE and HDHL is promising to enable a Climate Smart and Sustainable Nutrition Security approach

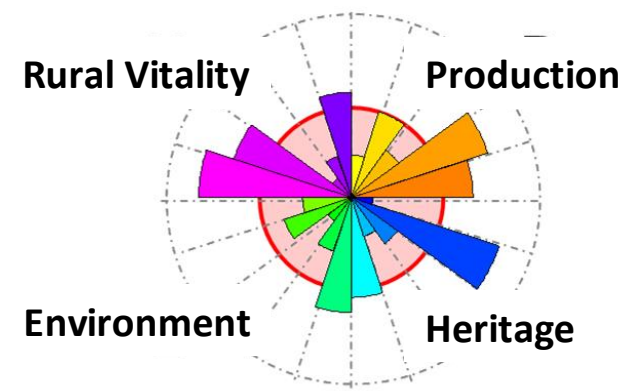


Livestock provides non-provisioning ecosystem services

- **Maintenance of grassland and its services**
 - **Grassland lifespan and management : C storage, specific and functional biodiversity**

- **Concept of bundles of services**
 - **Composition of the bundle of services: variation according to local contexts**
 - **Synergies and trade off between services**
 - **Levers that can improve delivery of services**
 - **Scenario of evolution : farm to food chain and territory**

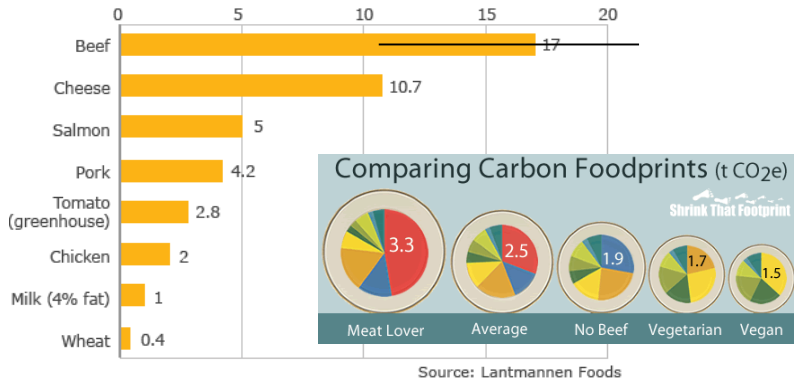
	Grassland	Crops
OM (t/ha)	80	40
Invertébrates (t/ha)	3,5	0,5
Erosion (t OM/ha/y)	0,3	3,6
Pesticides	0	+



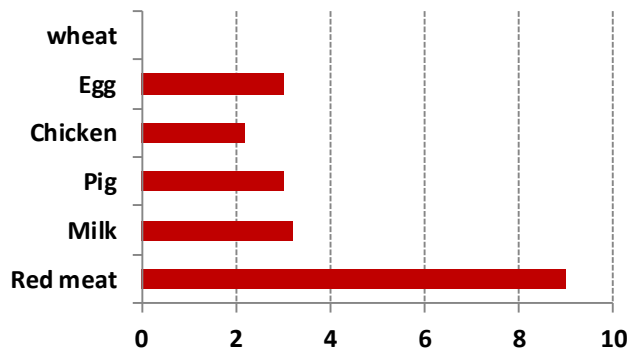


Too simplistic evaluation of C and feed vs food competition

The C footprint of food (kg CO₂ eq/kg)



The consumption of protein / kg animal food



- Summing up LCA's single products in a Linear Model
 - Does not account for integration in a global Agro-Ecosystem
 - Ignore the use of non edible protein and marginal land
 - Does not envisage optimal land use for edible protein production
 - Does not consider C storage and others services
 - Ignores the effects of the production system
 - Ignores the Feed for Food Footprint
 - Do not quantify the multiples effects induced by the reduction in livestock production



Research gaps

Resource efficiency

- **Assessing the roles and impacts of Livestock**
 - Soil sustainability: physical, chemical fertility, functional biodiversity,
 - Evaluation of C footprints of our diets,
 - Contribution of animal production to the protein security,
 - Effects of any reduction in Europe of the consumption of milk and meat products (vs trade) on the availability of biomass and soil and rural vitality
- **Improving the roles of livestock and the coupling between livestock and crops**
 - Efficient and safe feed chains (cascading approach) : maximal use of biomass (food then feed), alternative feeds/forages
 - Robust and efficient animals and herds: trade-off between productive and non productive functions, identification of appropriate phenotypes, new breeding programs
 - Closing the loops: emission factors (allocations), mitigations, maximisation of C storage, manure management (phosphates),
 - Biorefinery of animal by products,



Societal Challenges Livestock Production:

ATF vision

- Resource Efficiency



- Healthy livestock and People



- Responsible Livestock Production





Healthy Livestock and people

- **Antimicrobial resistance in the concept of “one health”**
 - Mechanism of dissemination: reservoir of resistance, transfer within food chains,
 - Prevention : early detection (PLF), robustness, acquisition and stimulation of immunity, role and installation of microbiota, feeding and husbandry practices, local organisation,
 - Alternatives therapies: use of viruses (phages), vaccines development,
- **Disease prevention and control**
 - New diagnostic tools,
 - Prediction of pathologic emergences and risk assessment , conditions of pathogens transmission,
 - Host-pathogen dialog and reciprocal adaptation : pathogen biology, host defences (inflammatory and immune responses) and interaction, mechanism of infection,
- **Animal Welfare**
 - Animal based indicators
 - Emotional processes
- **Nutritional quality of animal products**
 - Comprehension of the role of nutrients and the matrix effect



Societal Challenges Livestock Production:

ATF vision

- Resource Efficiency



- Healthy livestock and People



- Responsible Livestock Production





Responsible Livestock production

- **Responsible farming systems**
 - Adaptive capacity of farming system: trade-off between efficiency and resilience
 - Design and transition toward innovative (multi-performing) systems,
 - Impact of innovations on workload and work complexity,
 - More value out from grassland
- **Integration of farm systems into sectors and territories**
 - The territorial scale of farming systems: evaluation of services, trade-offs and synergies between services
 - Benefits and risks of the co-existence of a diversity of systems/ food systems,
 - Collective organisation: charring the risks, adaptive capacities of certified quality systems
- **Tools to favour innovation**
 - Evaluation methods: global assessment, common and shared approaches/data,
 - Incentives public policies for encouraging more balanced performances,
 - Tools and methods for efficient advising of farmers