

The role of animal research to support a climate smart, sustainable nutrition security in a circular bioeconomy



Global Nutrition Security

Healthy food and nutrition
for 9 billion people in 2050
within the capacity of our planet



WFP
wfp.org

842 million
people in the world
do not eat enough to
be healthy...

That's
one in eight.

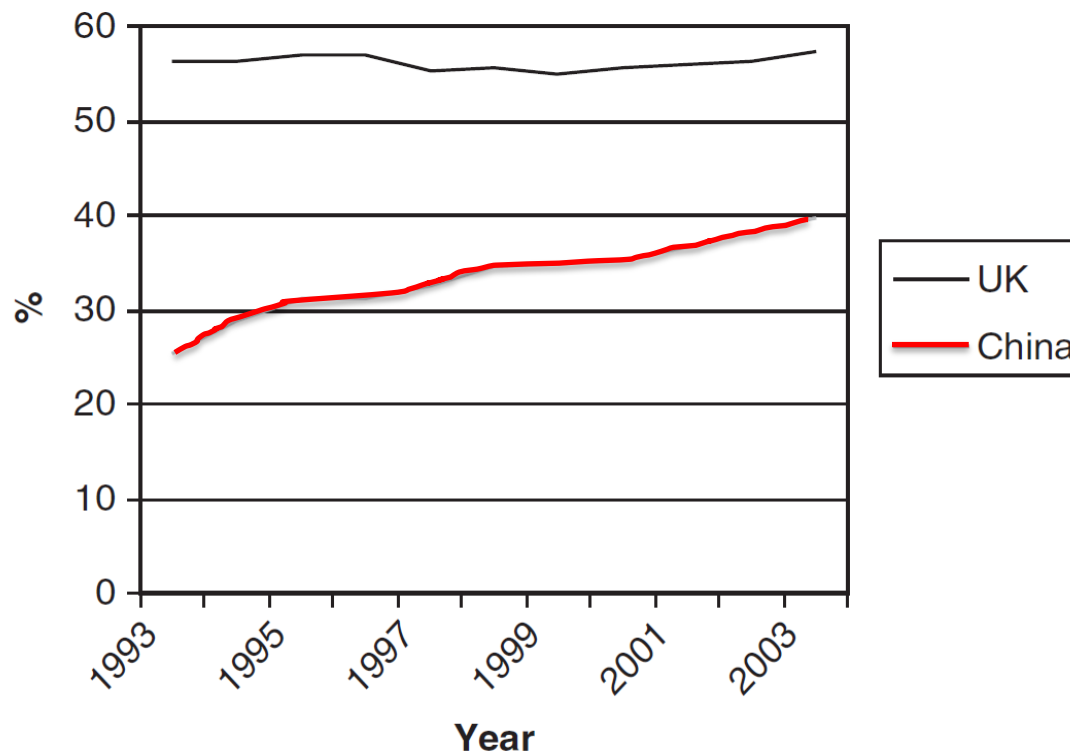
livestock's long shadow

environmental issues and options





Consumption of animal protein

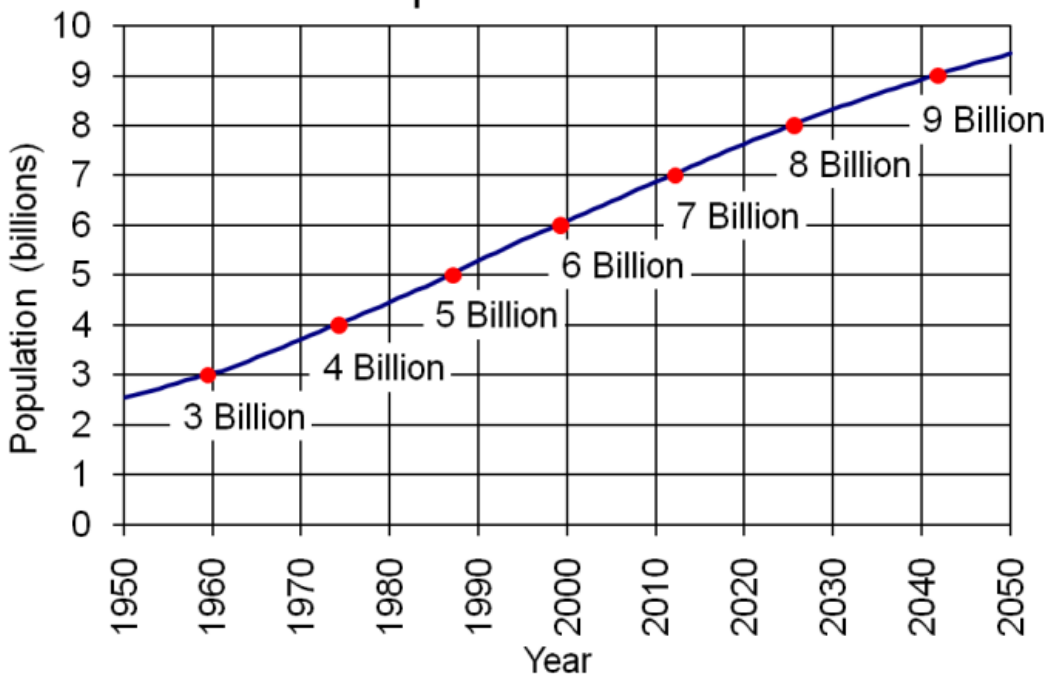


Animal protein consumption as a % of total protein consumption (FAOSTAT, 2008)



Perspective of Livestock production 2050

World Population: 1950-2050



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, June 2011 Update.

Food Demand

Meat: + 70% (465 Mt)

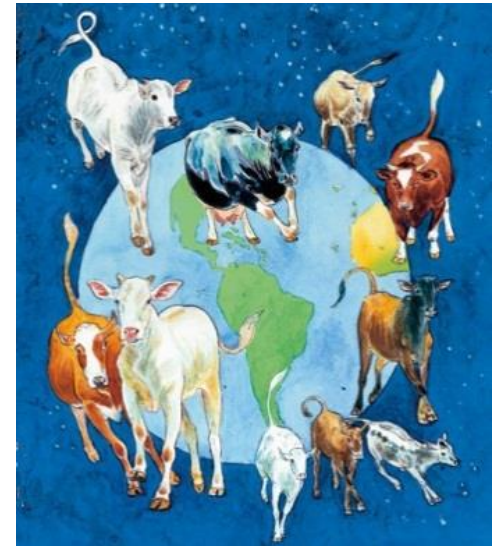
Milk: + 60% (1045 Mt)

Eggs: + 60% (110 Mt)

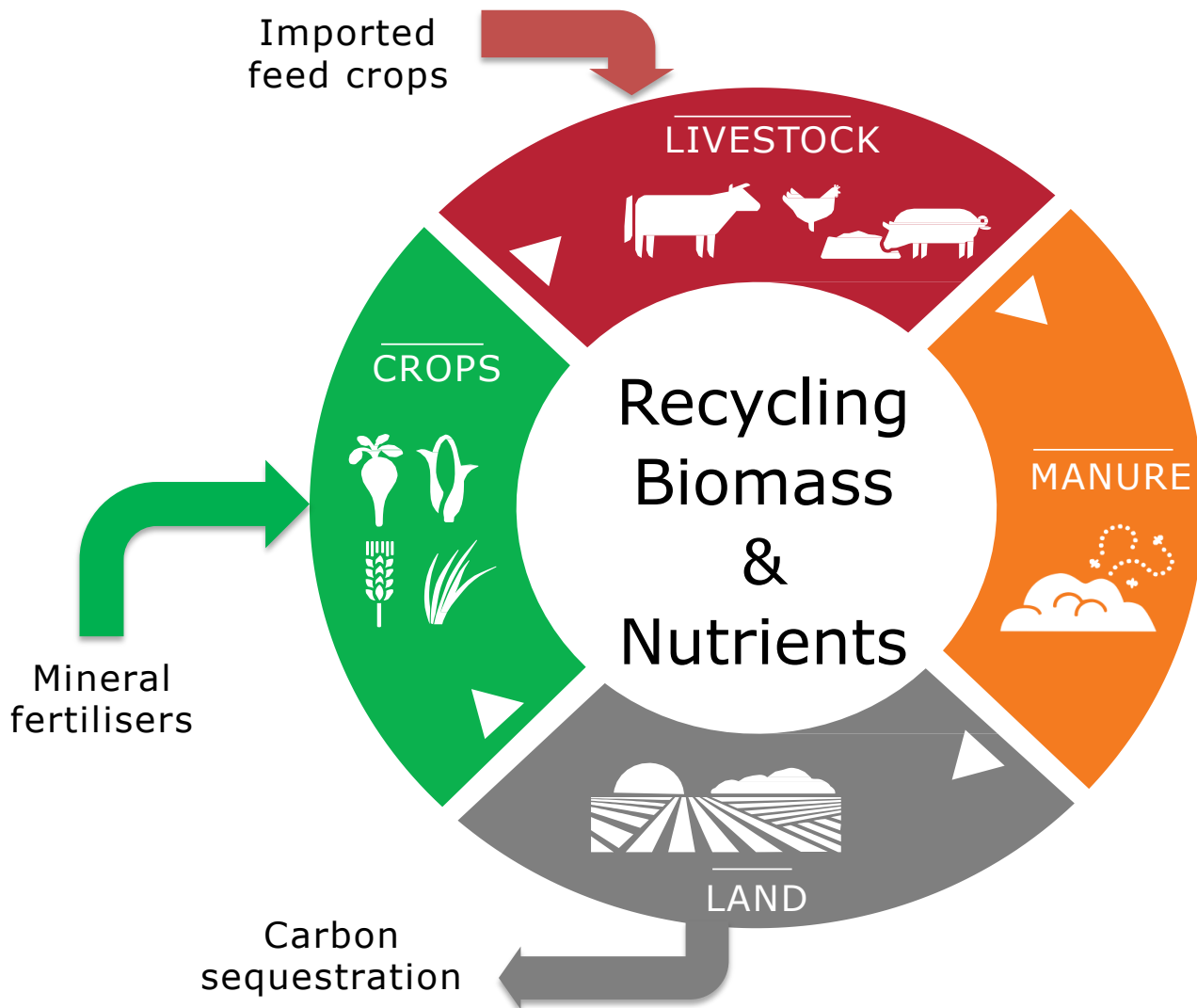


Why livestock are so important?

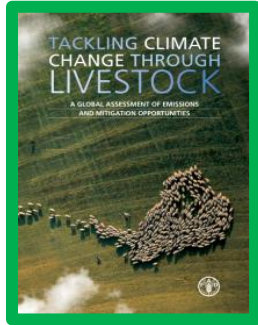
- Convert raw biomass (grass, crop residues, by-products) to food
- Utilise marginal land
- Contribute to biomass cycling
- Reduce use of mineral fertilisers
- Serves ecosystem functions
- Animal products with high nutritional value
 - Proteins/amino acids
 - Fatty acids
 - Highly digestible



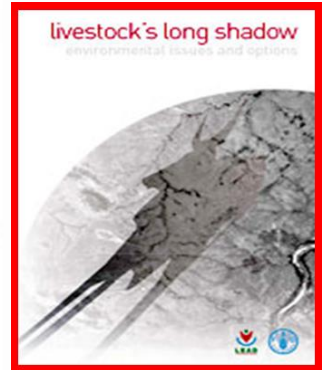
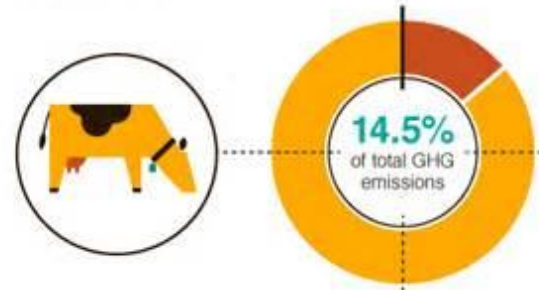
Circular Biobased-Economy : Agro-Ecology



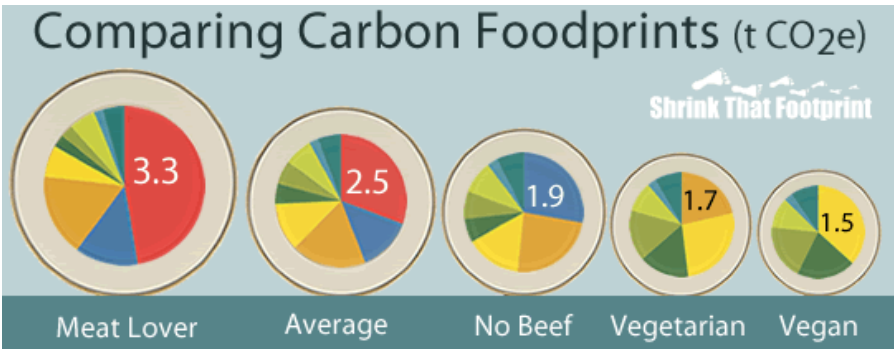
Two sides of the coin



Livestock contributes 7,100 MTCO₂e/year or 14.5% of total global GHG emissions



- Covert Biomass into nutritious and appreciated food
- Contribute to optimal use of produced biomass
- Serve the (Agro)Ecosystem functions
- Adaptive to diversity



Better
fertility

Soil C
sequestration

Decreased CH₄
emissions per
animal

PLF

Better
health

Reduce no. of
animals
required per kg
of product

Better
nutrition

Better
genetics

Manure
management

Increased CO₂
emissions per
kg feed

Better
fertility

Soil C
sequestration

Decreased CH₄
emissions per
animal

PLF

Better
health

>40% GHG mitigation possible

Reduce no. of
animals
required per kg
of product

Improved
nutrition

Better
genetics

Manure
management

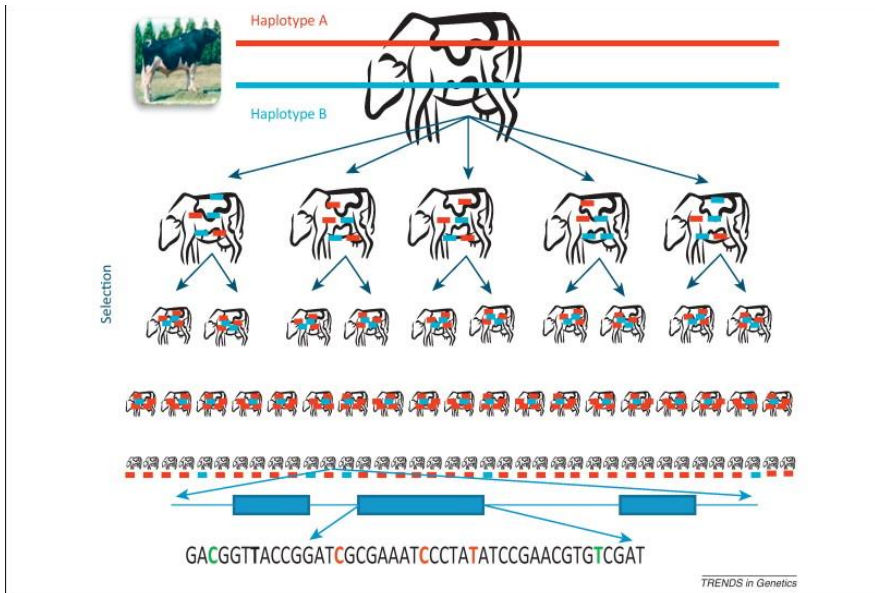
Increased CO₂
emissions per
kg feed

Genetics

- More efficient animals
 - Greater yield
 - better product quality
 - Reduced inputs
- Better fertility/fecundity
- Reduced methane production

The future of livestock breeding: genomic selection for efficiency, reduced emissions intensity, and adaptation

Ben J. Hayes^{1,2,3}, Harris A. Lewin⁴, and Michael E. Goddard^{1,2,5}



Fertility in dairy cows

Good fertility



Reduced requirement
for replacements

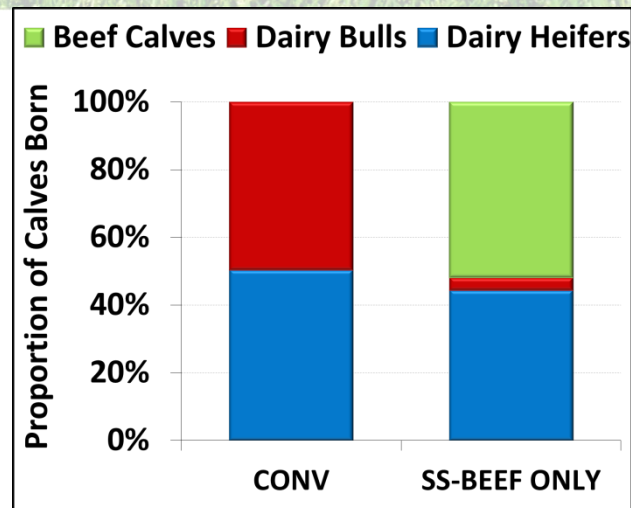
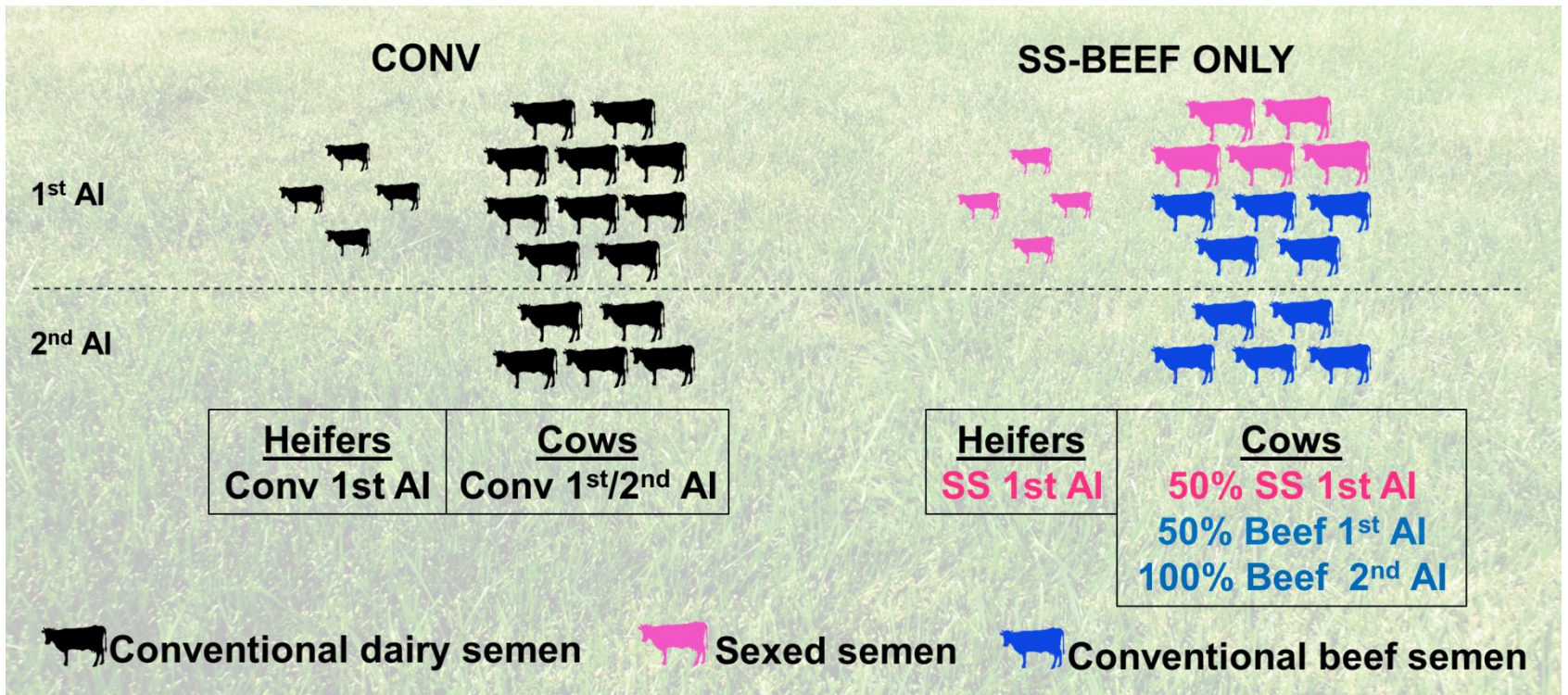


Longer productive life



Reduced herd GHG





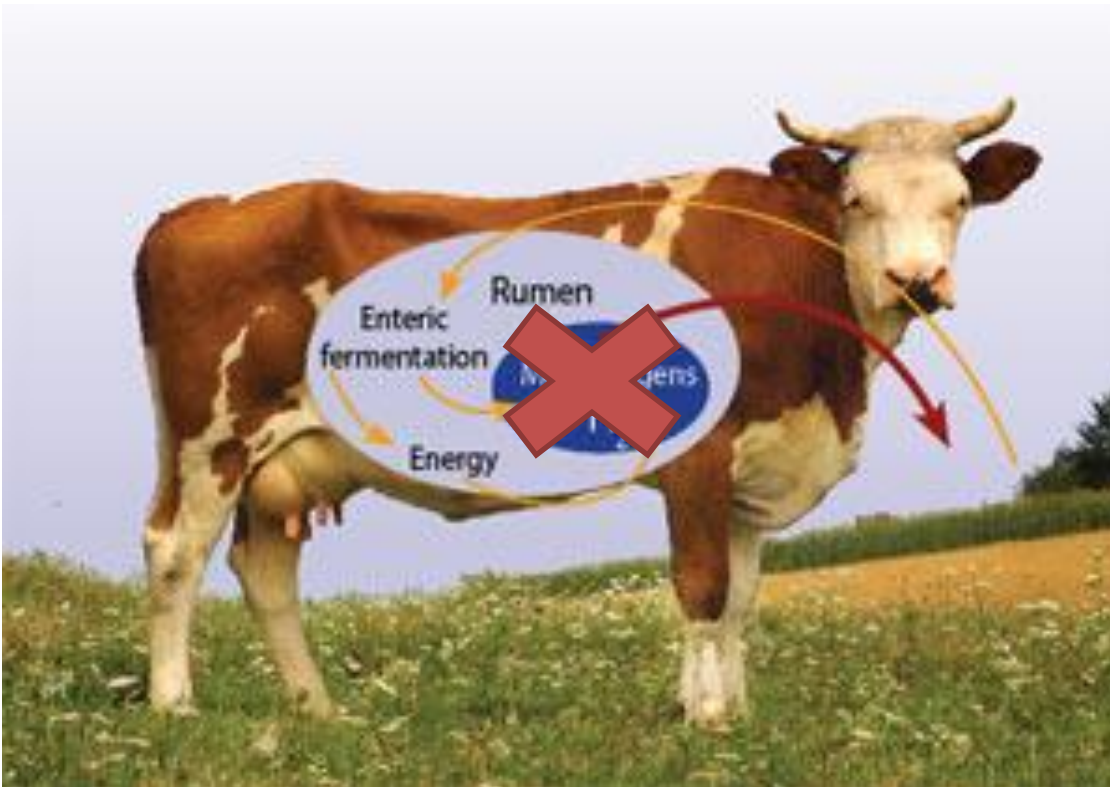
Health

- Improve overall animal health
- Reduced incidence of disease
 - Reduced mortality
 - Reduced morbidity



Nutrition

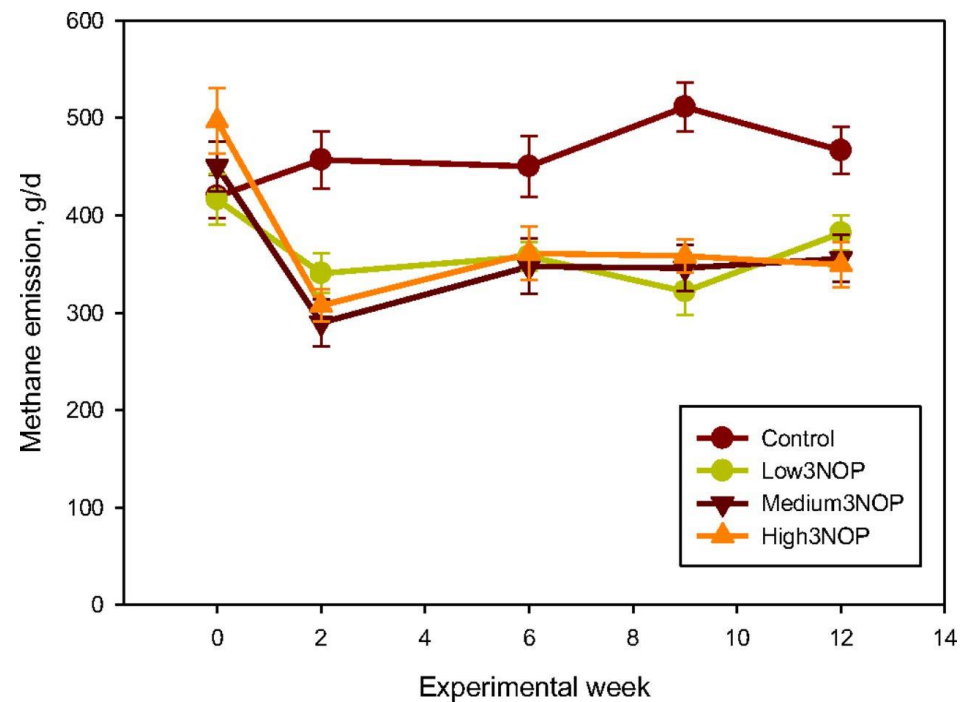
- Improving feed quality and digestibility
- Reduce methane output



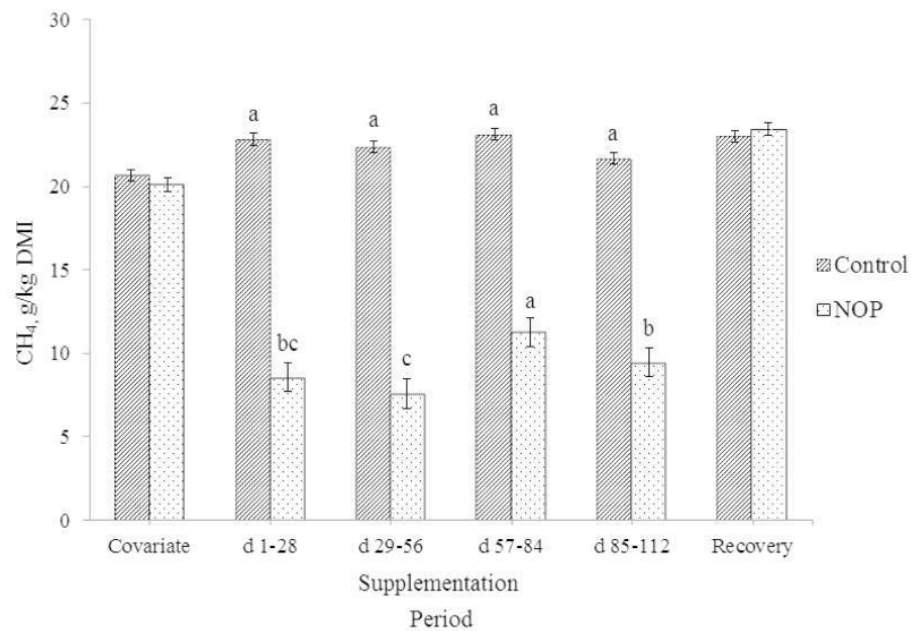
3-Nitrooxypropanol

Methane emission reduced with 3-nitrooxypropanol (3NOP)

Dairy

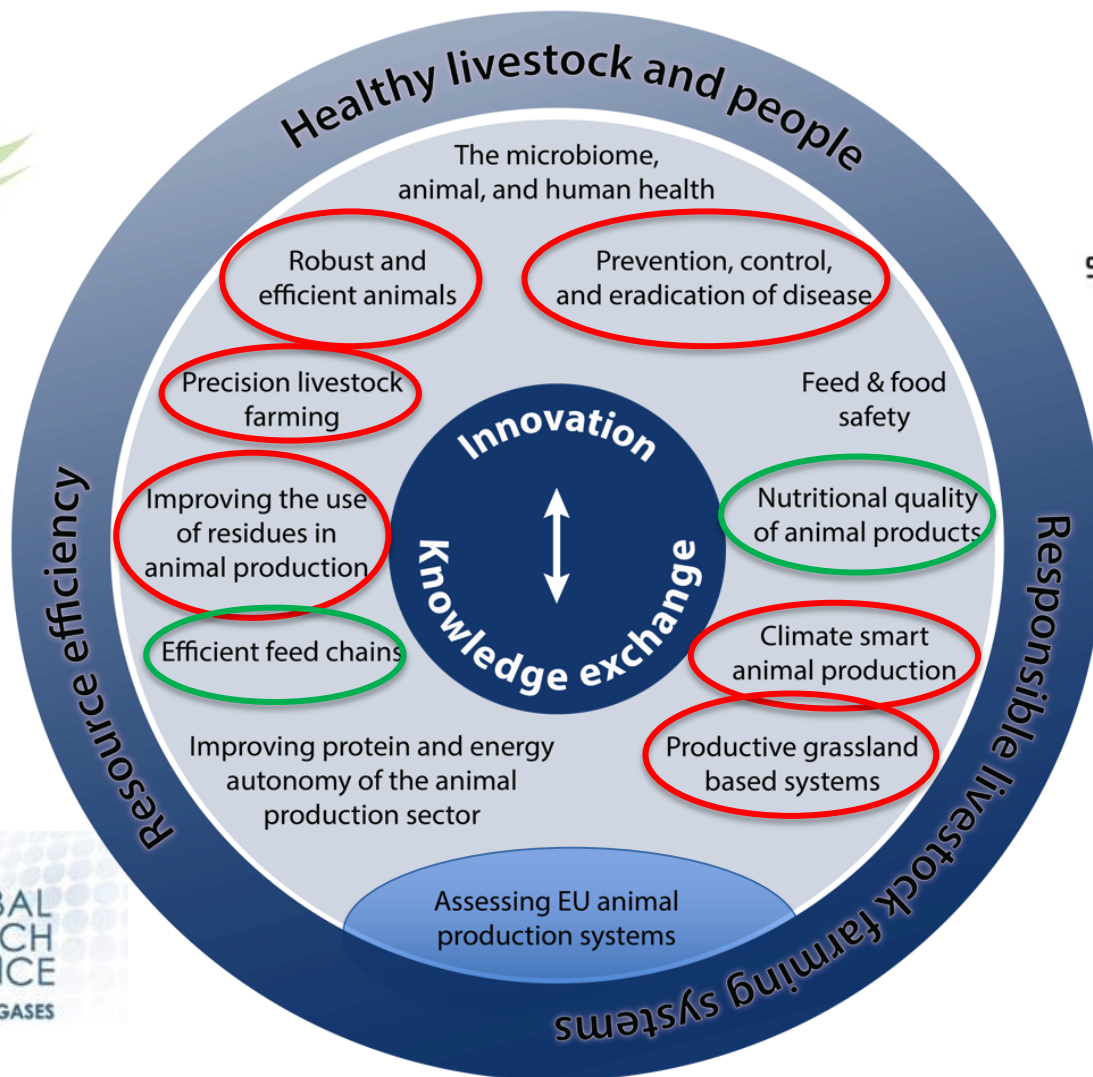


Beef





Towards Sustainable Livestock Production



Concluding Remarks

- The World needs more Livestock
 - “Short Shadow”
 - Convert feed into food
 - Circular biomass-based economy
 - Adapted to the Societal Challenges
- Broad and Global Perspective
 - Innovations, with Care
 - Fostered by Knowledge, Enabled by Technologies

