

Global Agenda for
Sustainable Livestock



Livestock in the circular bio-economy

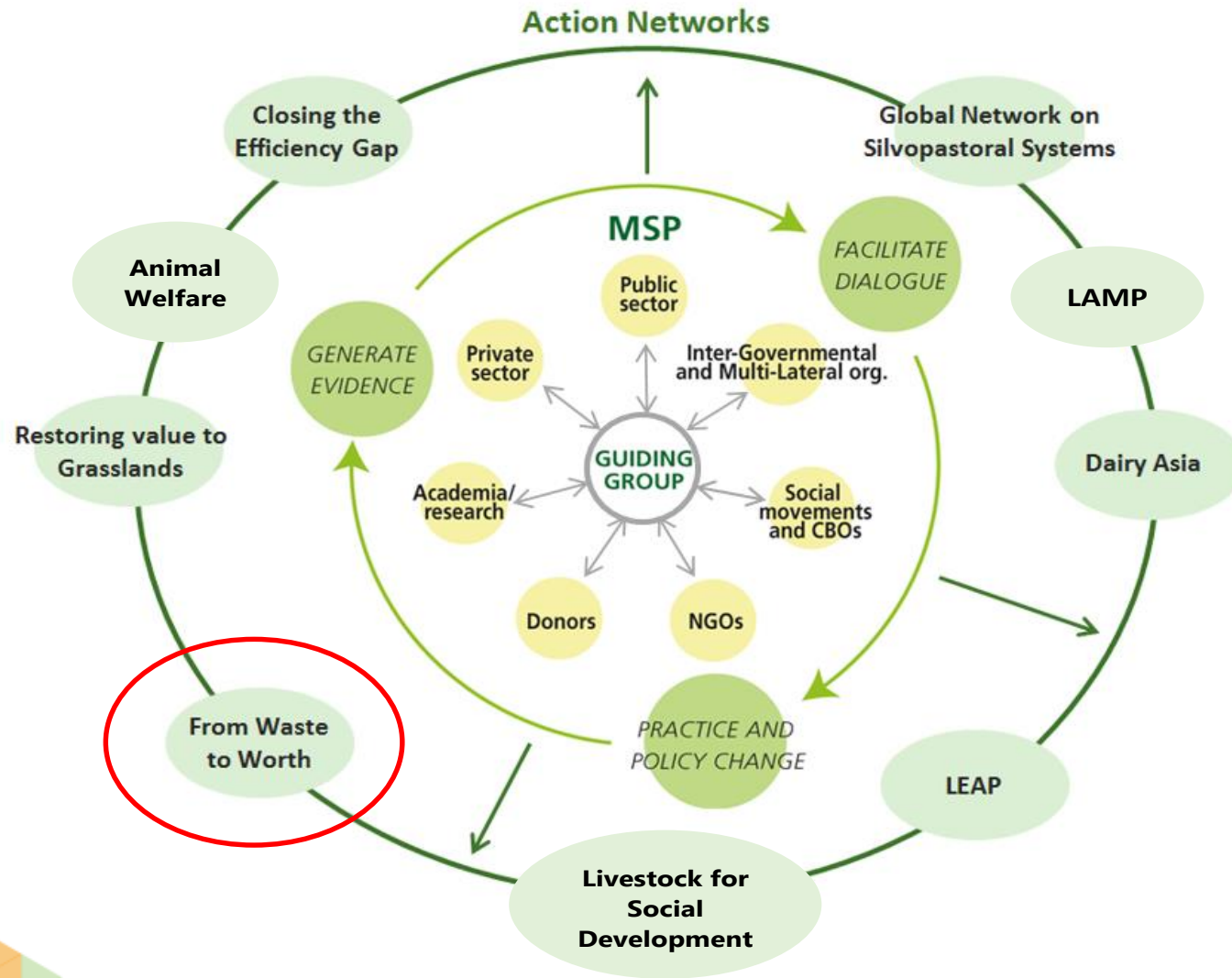
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Is low Carbon Meat Possible?
GASL Side Event
CFS Week, Rome
12 October 2017

BUILDING TOGETHER SUSTAINABLE LIVESTOCK
for people, for the planet

The Global Agenda, the way we work

- Global Food Security and Health
- Equity and Growth
- Resources and Climate



Focus on continuous improvement

Knowledge based

Integrated and comprehensive sector approach

Inclusive & consensual



Circular versus linear economy

- **Linear economy:** uses external high value inputs, produces outputs and waste
- **Circular economy:** minimizes the leaks of energy and materials from the system by re-circulating them
- **Sustainable meat production:** generally implies increased circularity: reduced use of valuable resources, reduced production of waste including GHG emissions



Circularity at farm, region, value chain and international level

- **Farm level:** mixed crop livestock systems
- **Region/landscape:** specialized crop and livestock farms linked via manure banks
- **Value chain:** piggeries using whey from cheese factories
- **International:** Beef exports versus soybean exports from LAC to Europe



How are GHG emissions reduced by increased circularity:

- Reduce land use change by using non-human edible by-products
- Reduce fossil energy use for input production (e.g. N fertilizer synthesis)
- Produce renewable energy from waste (e.g. biogas)



How are GHG emissions reduced by increased circularity: (cont'd)

- Reduce emissions from transport (local integration processes, e.g. Ethanol plants and dairy farms)
- Reduce emission intensity by improved management (e.g. precision animal feeding)
- Increase CO₂ capture in soils (e.g. ley farming systems, better managed rangelands)



What is limiting scaling-up of more circular livestock systems?

- mispriced externalities (no carbon tax)
- wrong policies, perverse incentives (subsidy for fossil energy or fertilizers)
- technical efficiency and location-specificity of many solutions (CO2 sink under different land uses)
- information and knowledge-intensiveness of solutions
- public health issues (BSE, zoonoses)

