

Resource-use efficiency of animal-source food: the level of analysis matters

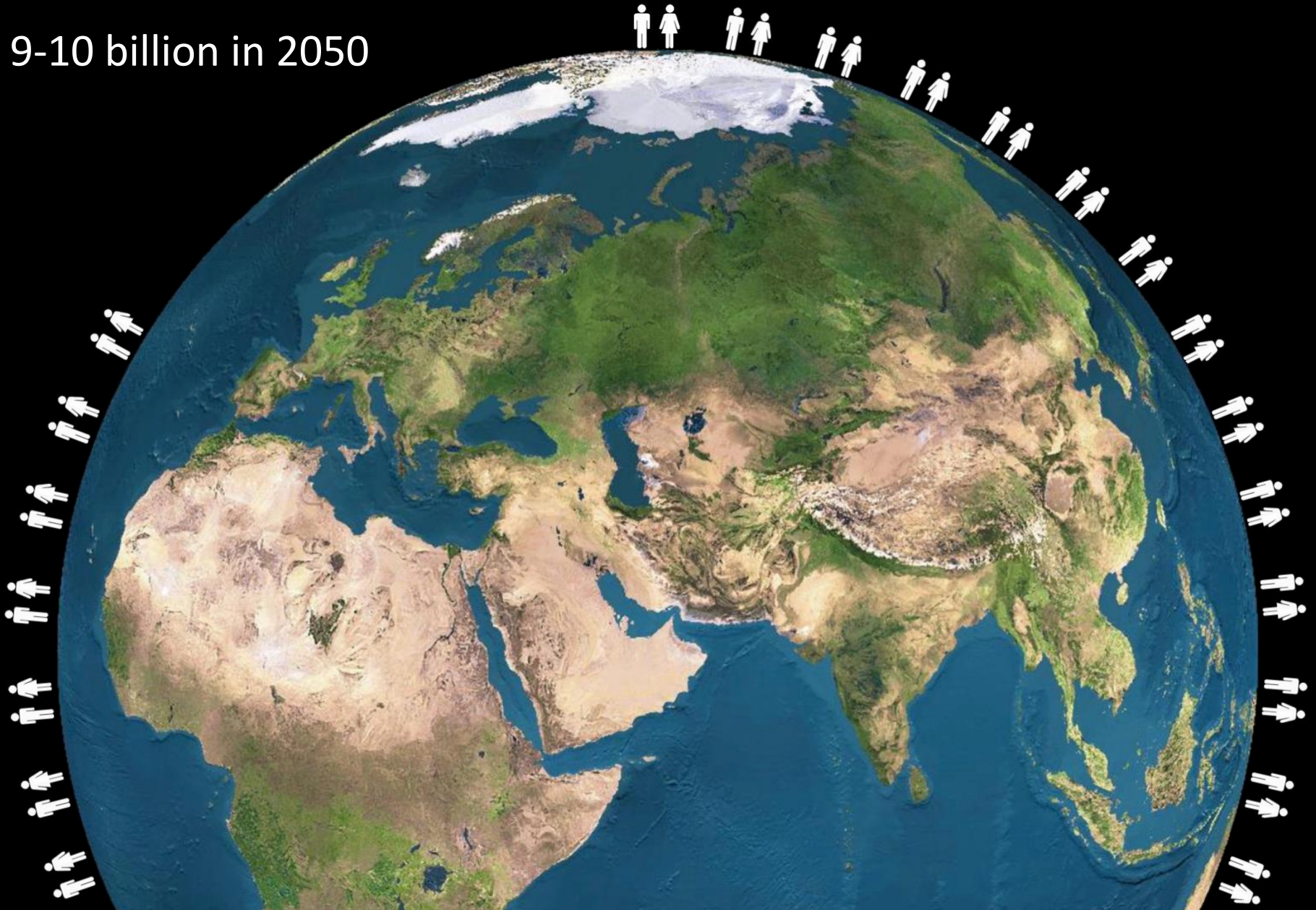
Imke J.M. de Boer

Professor of Animal Production Systems



We agree on the challenge

9-10 billion in 2050



Animals contribute significantly ...

15% climate change



70% agricultural land



18% acidification



44% eutrophication



Resource-use efficiency

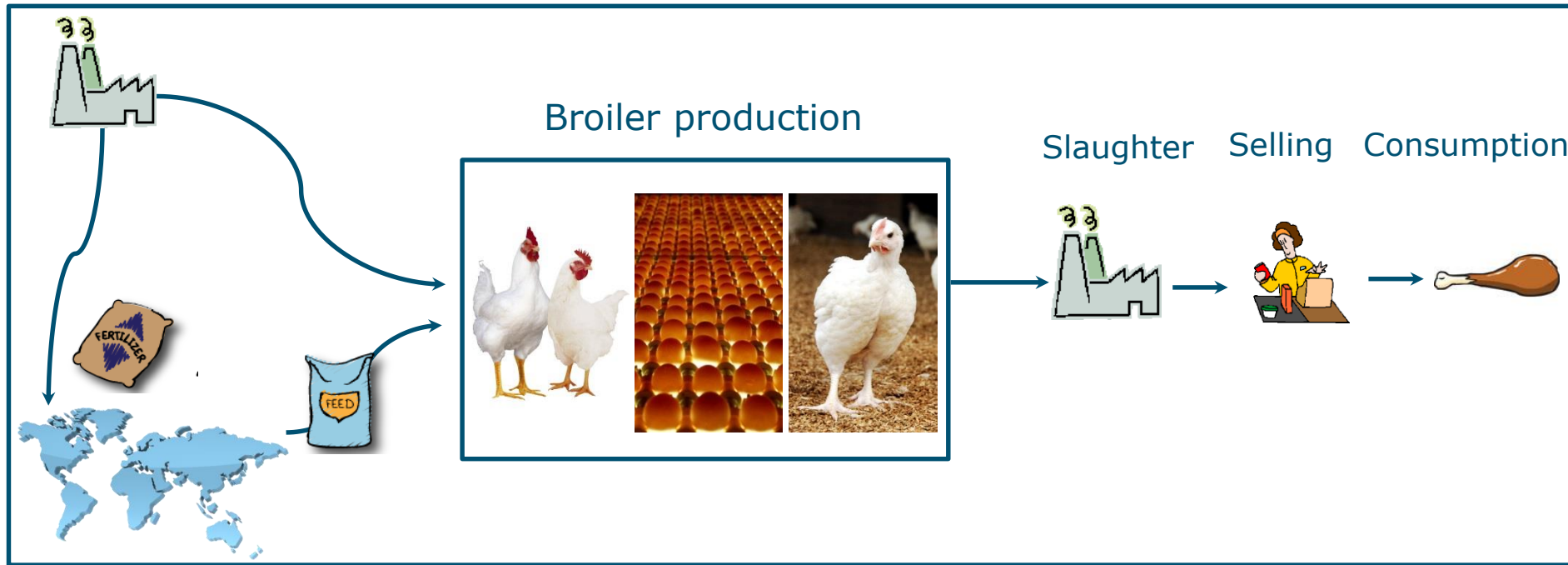
use of resources or emissions
output



Choice of your system boundary affects your
conclusion – solution pathway

Example: land-use efficiency

Reduce natural resource use per unit of ASF



METRIC

resource use in chain

unit of ASF



Production narrative

- produce (more) with less -

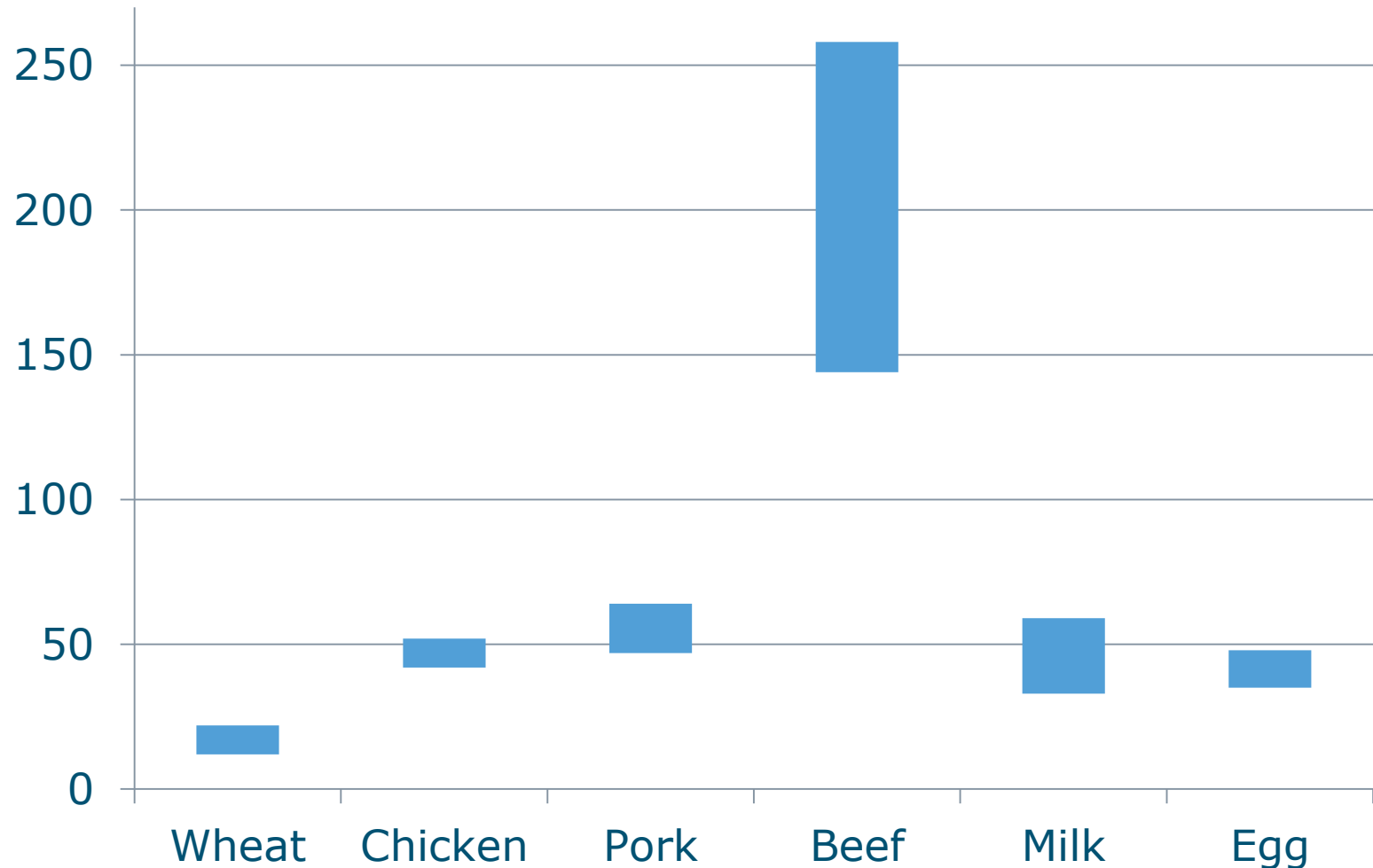
- Higher crop yields per unit of land/energy/P - **Nature 2011**
- Improving feed efficiency - **PNAS 2008**
- Improving life-time productivity - **PNAS 2008**
- Use fast-growing broilers – **Poultry Science 2012**
- From grass-based to mixed ruminant systems - **PNAS 2014**

Sustainable intensification of crop and animal
production

Consume less, better or no ASF

- consumption narrative -

- **life cycle perspective**: m² per kg edible protein -



Consume less, better or no ASF - consumption narrative -

METRIC



Annual consumption per person

×

Footprint per product

kg milk

m² per kg milk

kg pork

m² kg pork

kg cod

m² kg cod

kg potatoes

m² kg potatoes

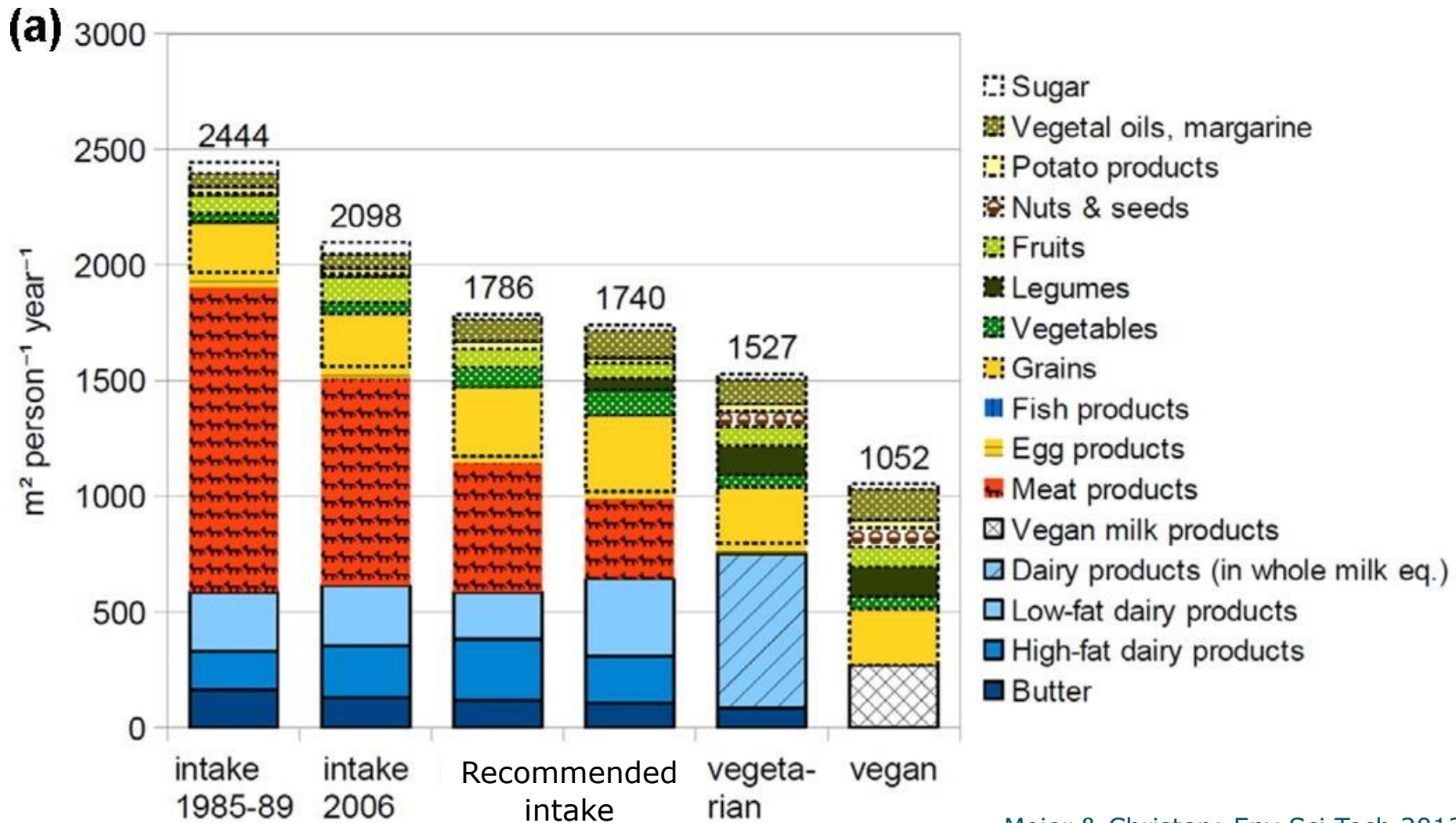
kg beans

m² kg beans

....

....

Consume less, no or better ASF - consumption narrative -



Solutions

- consumption narrative -

- Become vegetarian or vegan
- Replace “red meat” by “white meat” or “fish”

Lower footprint per kg protein & kcal



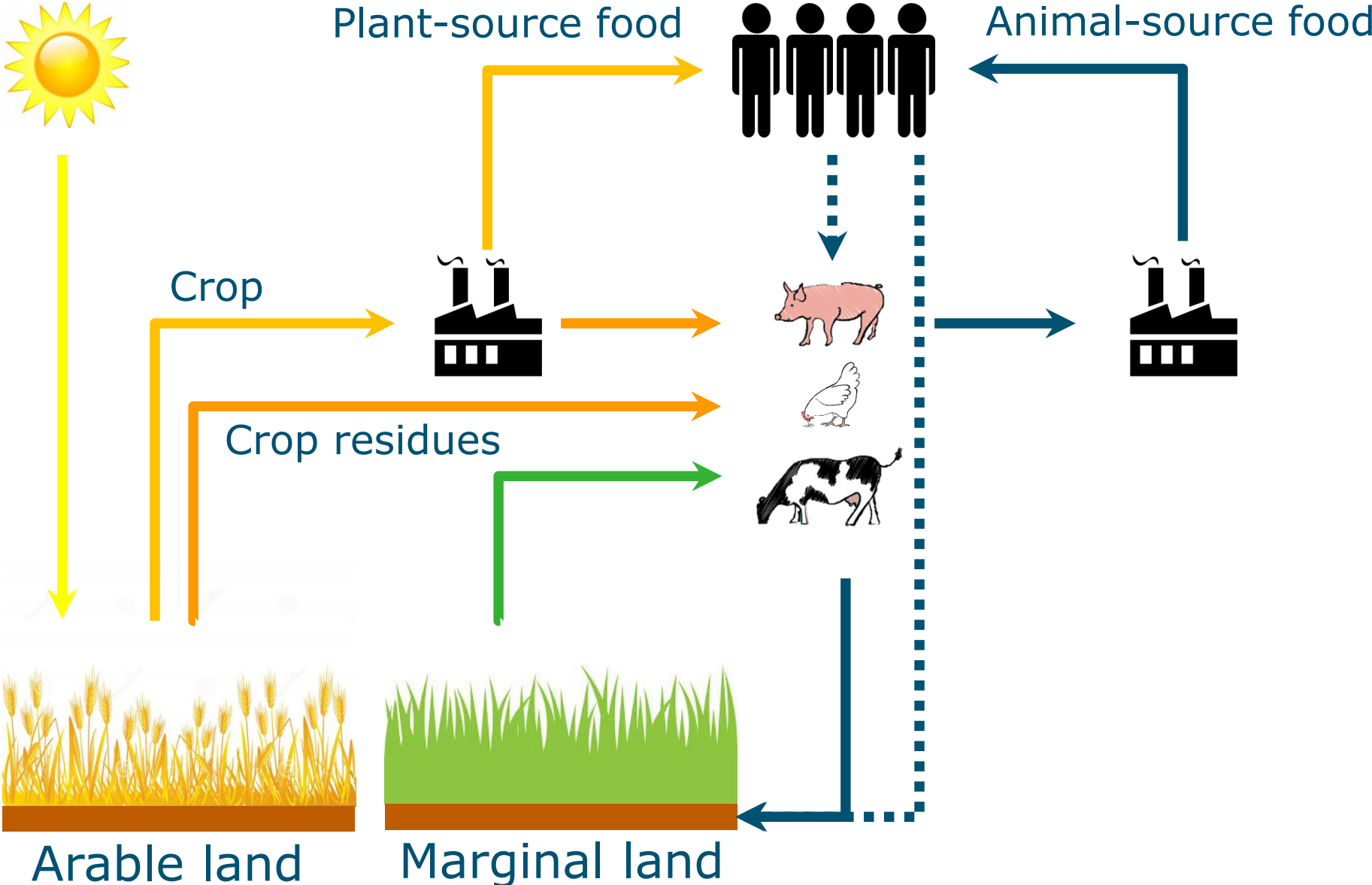


Footprint studies ignore

- “product-packages”
no milk without meat, no sugar without beet-pulp

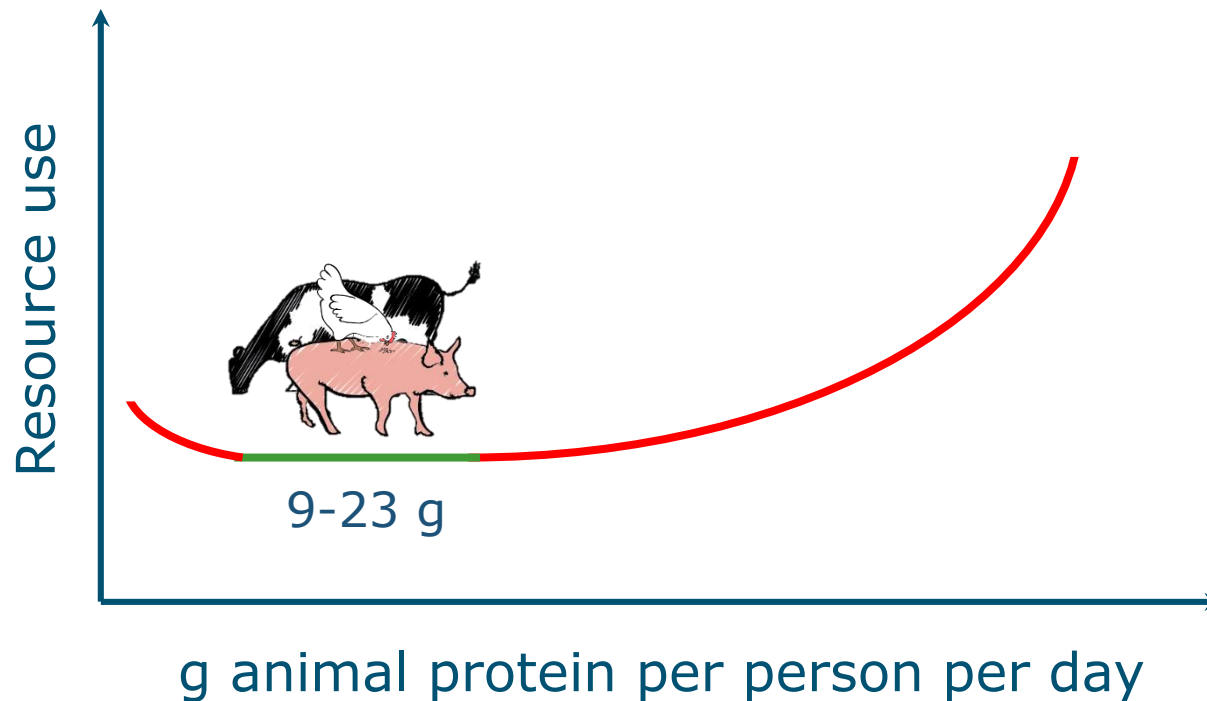
- “feed-food” competition

Concept of circular narrative



Animals are essential for food production - circular narrative -

Animals value leftovers & grass resources



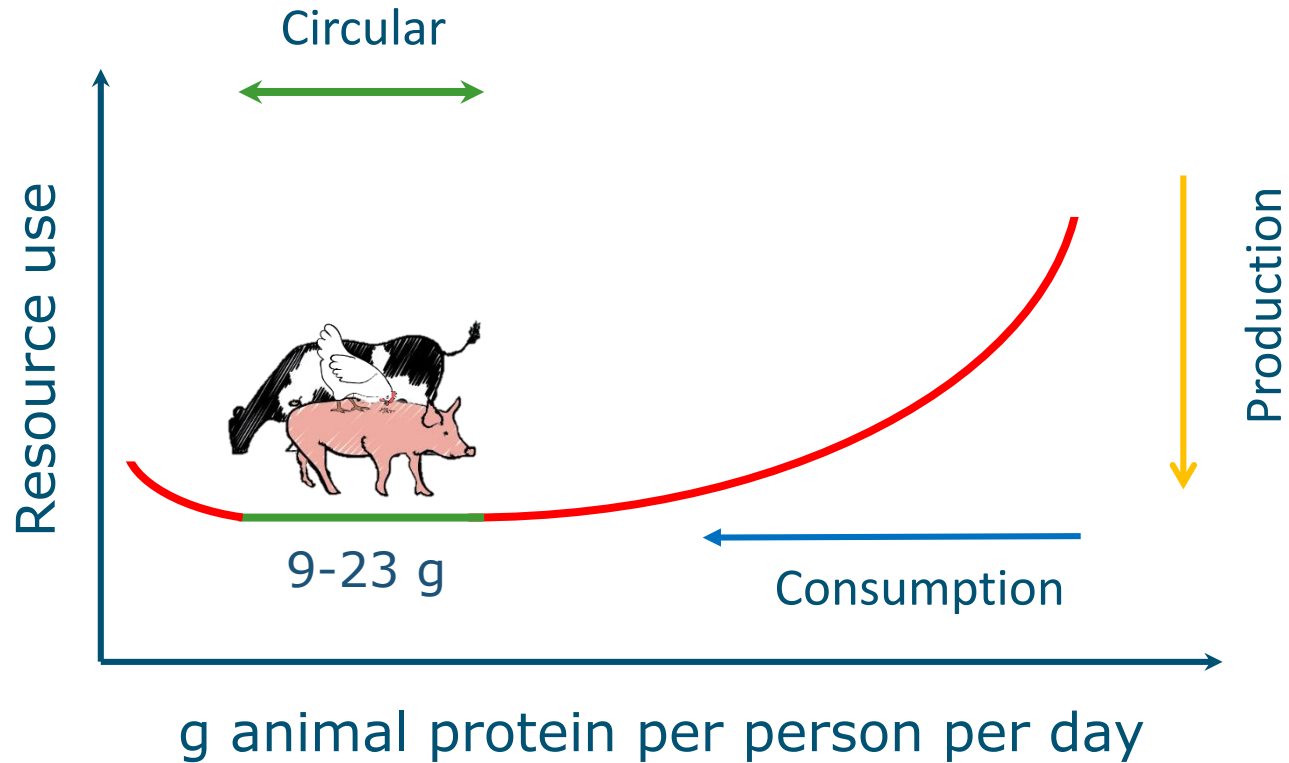
Feeding maximum amount of people
resource use

Solutions

- circular narrative -

- Use biomass at highest utility
- Improve utilization of leftovers & grass resources (GR)
 - food-feed crops, fungi, use of food waste
 - breeding: animals efficiently convert leftovers & GR
 - role of fish, insects?
- Value animal and human excreta as fertilizer
- Prevent losses in the food chain
- Moderate consumption of ASF

Unarticulated assumptions



Efficiency of milk producing cows

Grain & silage based system
(EU), Holstein cows



Elephant-grass based systems
(UG), Ankole beef-oriented cow



kg DM intake/kg ECM 0.6

2.3

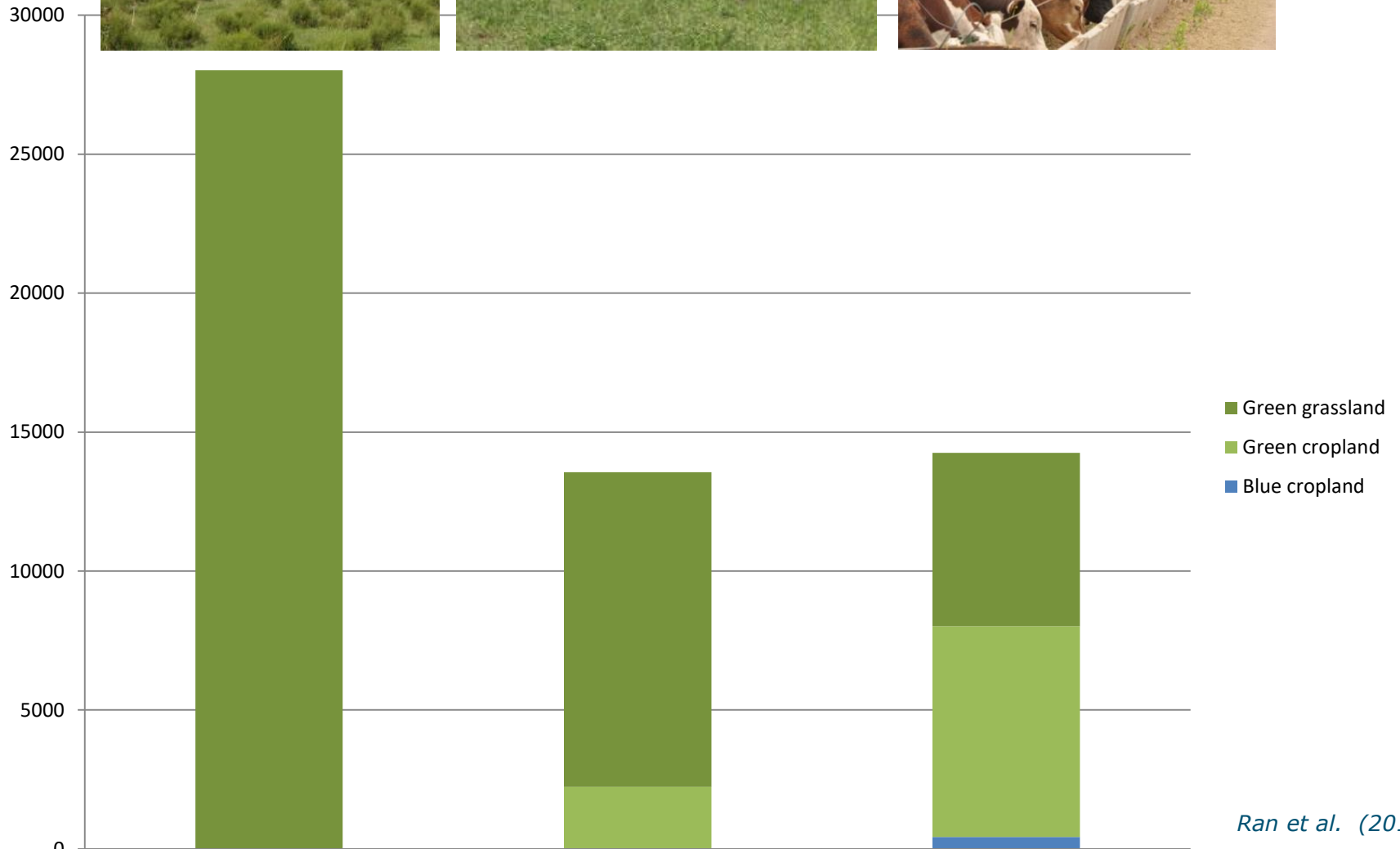
(IFCN, 2016)

kg HEP/kg HEP milk 0.3

0



Water efficiency beef – Uruguay (l/kg)



Evaluation of benefits and costs

Metrics affect solution pathways

Cacophony of solutions

Different numbers & articles



Miscommunication

Inaction

Questions

- What do we want?
- Where to go from here?
- **No-regret solutions:**
 - Prevent food losses along the chain
 - Nose-to-tail eating
 - Precision farming: fertilization, irrigation, feeding
 - Improve animal health
 - Value animal and human excreta as fertilizer
 - Moderate population growth?

Thank you for your attention



THXS!

Energy and protein conversion ratios

feed potentially edible for humans / animal product

Product	Energy (MJ/MJ)	Protein (kg CP/kg)
Milk	0.47	0.71
Upland Beef	1.9	0.92
Cereal Beef	6.2	3.0
Pork	6.3	2.6
Chicken	3.3	2.1
Egg	3.6	2.3

Sustainable ratio < 1.0

- Increasing share of co-products that are not edible for humans
- Increasing efficiency of “grass use” in livestock production

Land use ratio

Van Zanten et al. (2016)

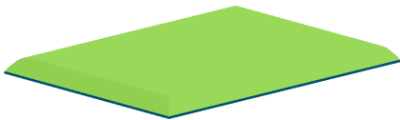
Area feed cultivation



+



+



=



kg HDP food crop

+



kg HDP food crop

+

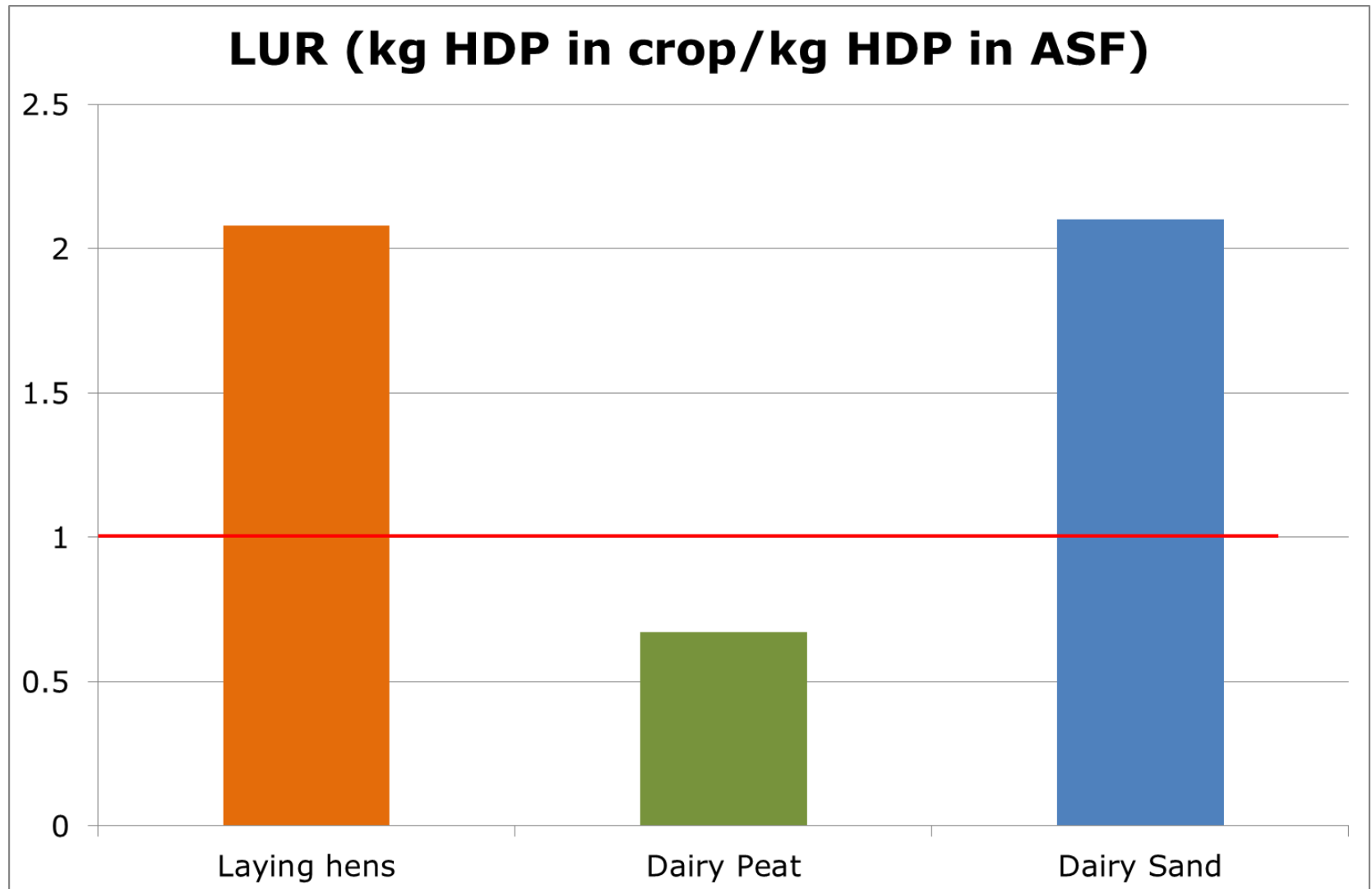


kg HDP food crop

1 kg HDP
animal-source food (ASF)

$$\frac{\sum \text{HDP food crops}}{\text{HDP in one kg ASF}}$$

Land use ratio

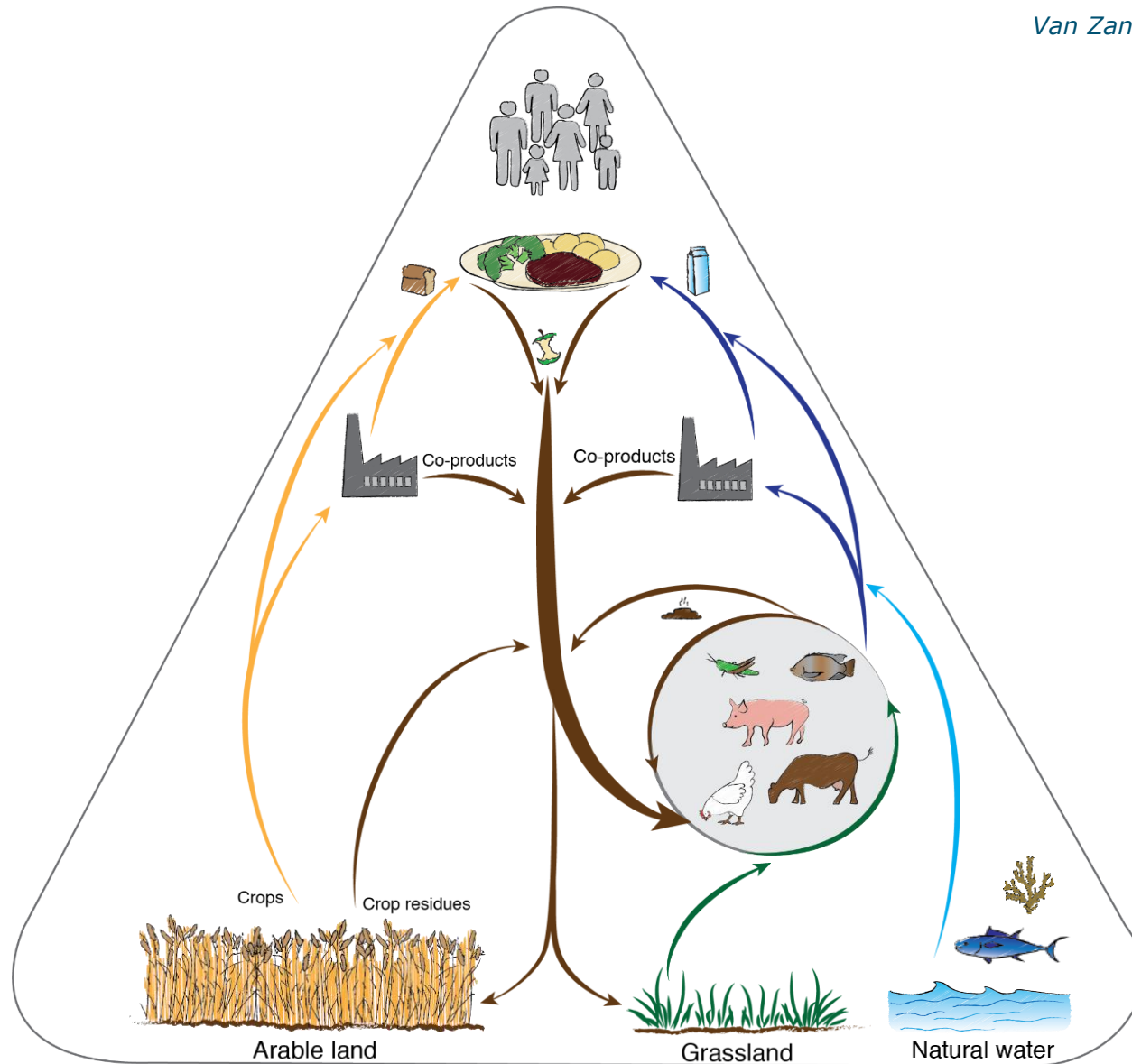


Planetary boundaries absolute



Animal production 3.0

Van Zanten and De Boer (2018)



Acknowledge benefits and costs

- Macro- and micronutrients
- Manure
- Draught power
- Income

- Employment
- Social status

- C-sequestration
- Maintaining landscape
-

- Climate change
- Major user natural resources
- Biodiversity loss
- Acidification
- Eutrophication

- Zoonoses
- Antibiotic resistance
- Dust/odour

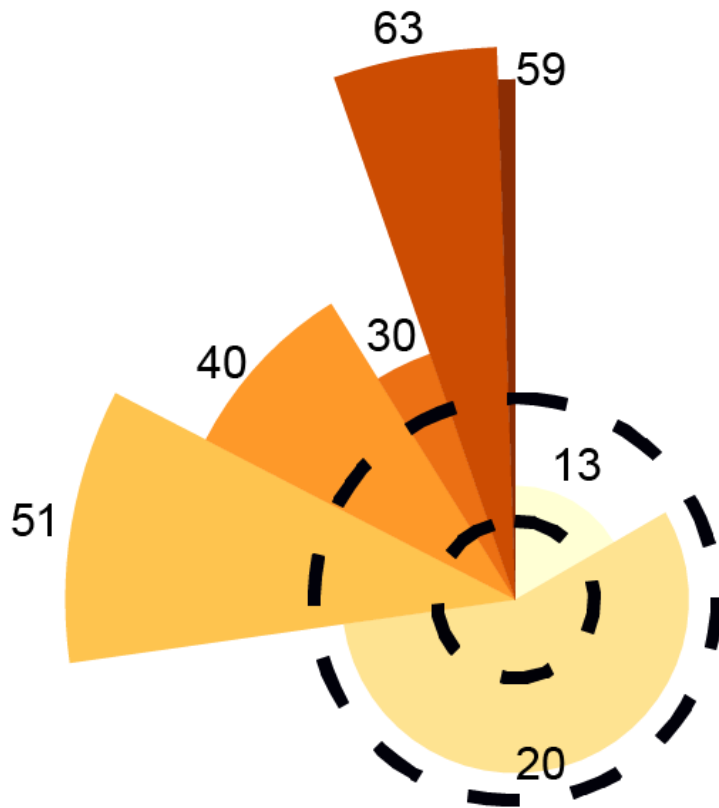
- Welfare concerns
-

Such animals



- nutrient-dense food
- fertilizer
- other ecosystem services

Boundary for sustainable ASF consumption



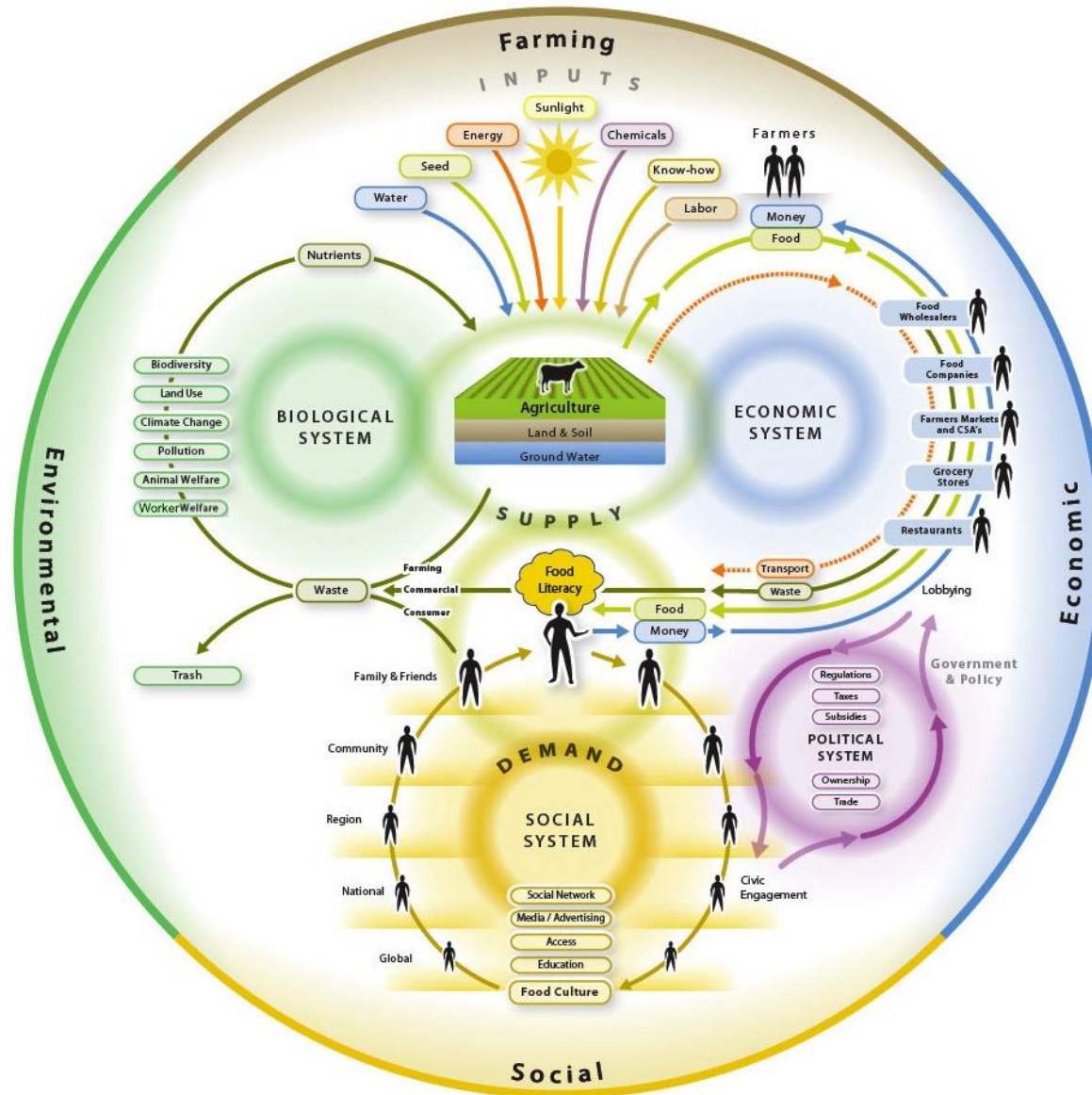
Region

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Latin America & Caribbean
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- Default livestock min and max values

Role of animals is limited by

- Availability and nutritional quality of leftovers & grass resources
- Efficiency with which animals utilize these resources

Importance of systems thinking



How?

- Built a common future about the role of animals – including all stakeholders
- Develop holistic plans
climate change, biodiversity, human health, animal welfare, economic viability
- Develop new metrics
- Stimulate show-cases
- Overcome institutional and societal barriers

Its not only about proteins

