Future livestock - six recommendations for meeting the clickhallenge

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Future livestock: six recommendations for meeting the climate challenge 1. Focus on the production process (industrial versus extensive pastoral production), not the product (inset and mills: Take a systems approach, incorporating both costs and benefits and resistic baselines. Avoid generalized belobal assessments that do not differentiate between systems of production. Intellect, price on evidence based practices implemented locally within the varied diversity of approachystomic allows where the problem lies. Aim to level up access to high-quality including high-density nutrients from an equity, including high-density nutrients from ment and mills, especially for young children and undermourished populations. 2. Acrold basing policy on simplistic, narrowly framed LCAs: Challenge the assumptions and improve data availability for jobbil assessments, ensuring that analyses are appropriate to highly variable and often mobile extensive systems. 3. Support more research on carbon and nitrogen flows, context-specific emissions and carbon requisitation in extensive headsche, systems, including in pastoral areas across the world. Such enables a mid-proper cycles in such systems. 4. Develop practical solutions to mitigating GHGs tagether with hovestock keepers, drawing an local knowledge and practices. This can focus both on feeding and manure management systems to reduce methane emissions and mobile grazing to encourage carbon sequestration.

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A report and set of briefings warns that the dominant picture of livestock's impacts on climate change has been distorted by faulty assumptions that focus on intensive, industrial farming in rich countries. Millions of people worldwide who depend on extensive livestock production, with relatively lower climate impacts, are being ignored by debates on the future of food.

Resource type

<u>Infographic</u>