

# Low Carbon Transition Pathways

## In the LIVESTOCK sector



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*‘Assessing mitigation pathway risk and uncertainty: case studies in  
the Netherlands, Kenya and Chile’*

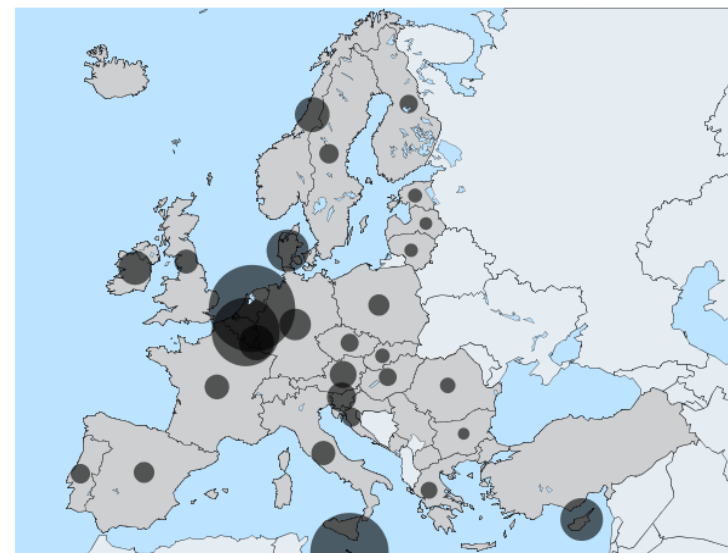
*18th November 2016 @ COP22, Marrakech*



# A LOW CARBON TRANSITION IN THE DUTCH LIVESTOCK SECTOR

## Agricultural sector in the Netherlands

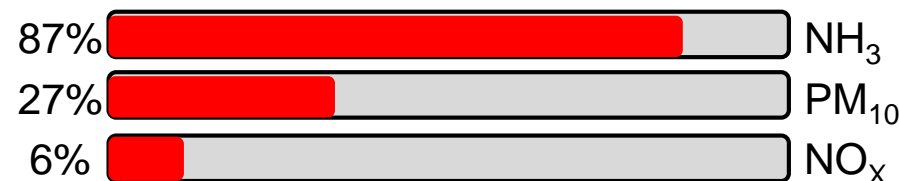
- 2<sup>nd</sup> agriculture exporter in the world (in EUR)
- 4<sup>th</sup> milk producer in EU (7<sup>th</sup> herd size)
- Largest veal producer in EU
- 5<sup>th</sup> largest pig herd in EU



\*Livestock densities in EU in 2013 (in LSU / ha)  
Source: Eurostat

## Livestock sector - ISSUES

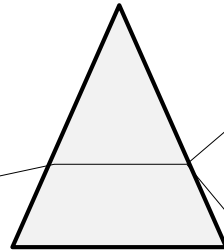
- Nutrient accumulation (manure)
- 'Mega-stables', Animal-human health
- Low milk & meat prices



# TRANSITION OPTIONS FOR THE DUTCH LIVESTOCK SECTOR (2030)

## *Low Carbon Transition Pathways*

Primary objective:  
Low GHG



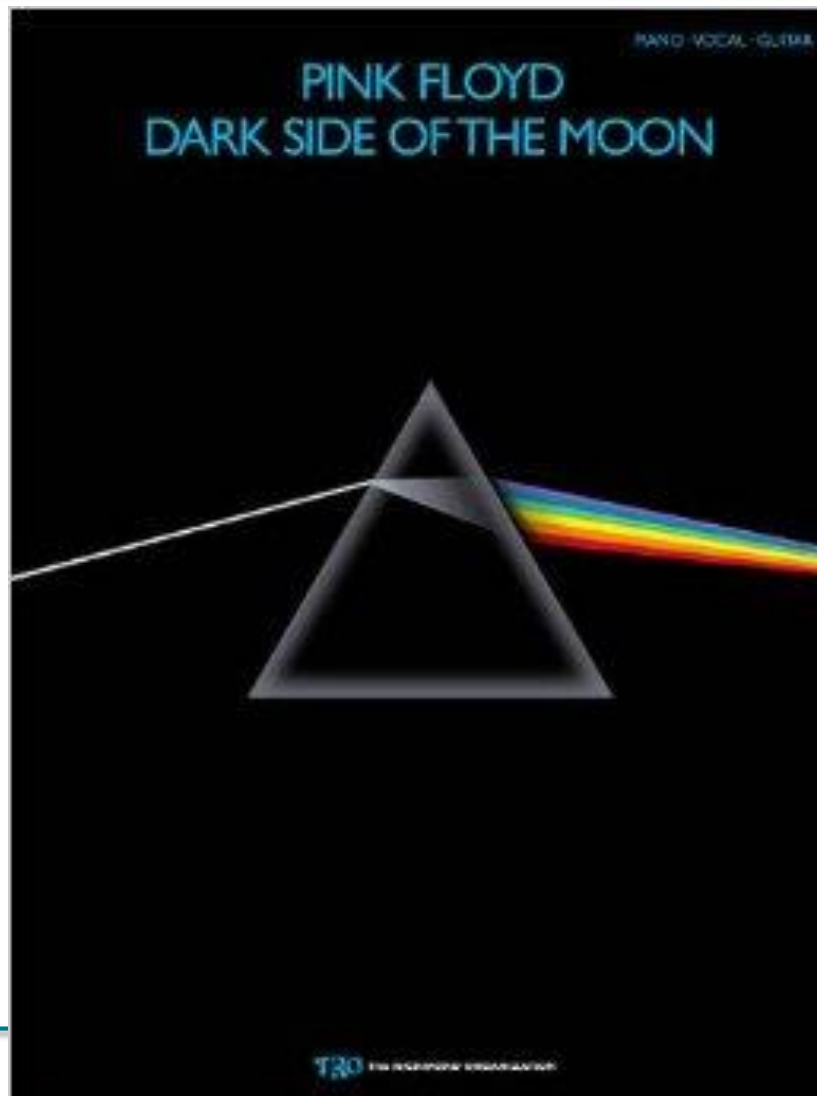
- Reduce animal protein consumption
- Reduce livestock
- Improve conversion efficiency
- Promote low-GHG feeds
- Promote energy saving
- Produce renewable energy
- Promote manure management

# IDEA REFERENCE: PINK FLOYD



**TRANSrisk**

TRANSITION PATHWAYS AND RISK ANALYSIS  
FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES



# WE NEED MULTI-PURPOSE PATHWAYS!!

## Observation

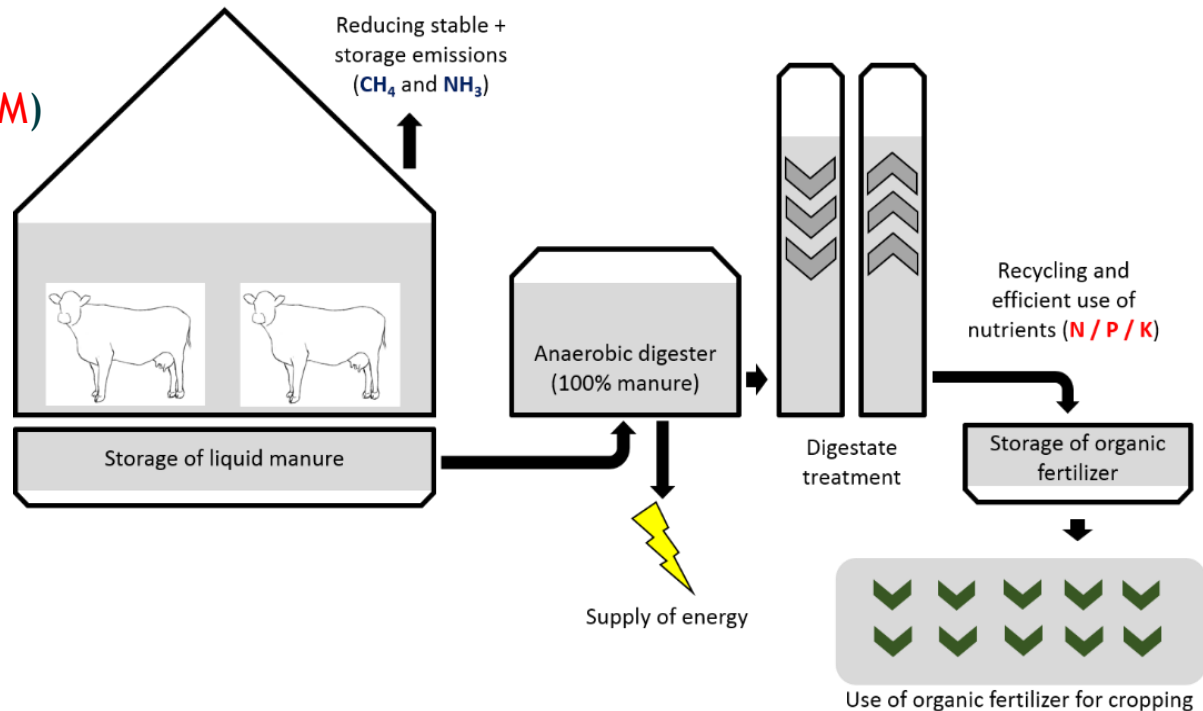
NOT all pathways target multiple objectives at the same time

Case study focus on 2 pathways

- Reduction Livestock (RL)
- Integrated Man. Mngmt (IMM)

## Goal

- Maximize SYNERGIES
- Minimize TRADE-OFFS



# IMPACT 2 PATHWAYS AT NATIONAL LEVEL RL vs. IMM

## 2030 GHG targets

- GHG (non-ETS sectors) = -35% (2005)
- CH<sub>4</sub> (national) = -33% (2005)

**RL** - requires **37,5%** reduction of cattle

2.500.000

1.500.000



## IMM - requires

### Cattle manure

51.8 mln. ton



≈ 10.000 farm-scale plants

CAPEX  
≈ 5,2 bln. EUR

### Pig manure

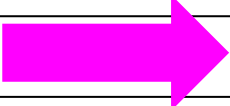

11.6 mln. ton



≈ 60 industrial scale plants

CAPEX  
≈ 0,6 bln. EUR

# ASSESSING SIDE-EFFECTS OF 2 PATHWAYS ENVIRONMENT


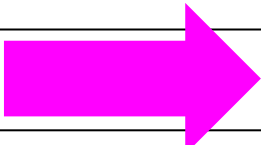
Contribution to target		IMM	RL
<b>Renewable energy</b>			
	PJ	+	0
<b>GHG emission reduction</b>			
	CH <sub>4</sub> – enteric fermentation	0	+*
	CH <sub>4</sub> – manure management	+	+*
	CO <sub>2</sub> – avoidance of fossil fuel	+	0
<b>Ammonia emissions</b>			
	Stables & storage	+	+
	Application to soil	0	+
<b>Nutrient excretion</b>			
	Nitrates (N)	0	+
	Phosphates (P)	0	+



\* Leakage?



# ASSESSING SIDE-EFFECTS OF 2 PATHWAYS SOCIO-ECONOMIC & OTHER

Possible side-effects	IMM	RL
Domestic availability of 'cheap' soil nutrients	-	-
Animal health – air quality 	+	0
Animal health – use of antibiotics	+	+*
Animal welfare – grazing time (cattle only)	+ / -	+ / -
Animal welfare – stable space	+	0
Human health	+	+*
International competitiveness livestock sector	-	-
Impact on GDP	+ / -	-
Employment 	+	-



\* Leakage?





# MODELLING LIVESTOCK PATHWAYS

## Role of modelling:

1. Assess effect of pathway at national scale
2. Quantify (yet) (un)known side-effects
3. Reducing risks & uncertainties for stakeholders

## Modelling in this case study:

- Macro-econometric Energy-Environment- Economy model - E3ME
- Modelling scenarios and comparing them with a selected reference
- Scenarios are what-if stories and developed with stakeholders
- Outputs to inform policy and industry stakeholders

## QUESTIONS TO AUDIENCE?

Is it ok if we:

- Swap GHG emission reduction for lower GDP (growth)?
- Improve animal welfare but reduce local air quality?
- Jeopardize food security to meet national environmental goals?

Which side-effects did we miss?

Other effects to consider for livestock sector in 1) emerging economies and 2) LDCs?

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Handout with more background information on this case study is available on:

<http://jin.ngo/8-events/162-transrisk-cop22>

[http://cdn.jin.ngo/images/jin/publications/JIQ\\_Special\\_COP22\\_TRANS\\_risk\\_livestock\\_pathways.pdf](http://cdn.jin.ngo/images/jin/publications/JIQ_Special_COP22_TRANS_risk_livestock_pathways.pdf)