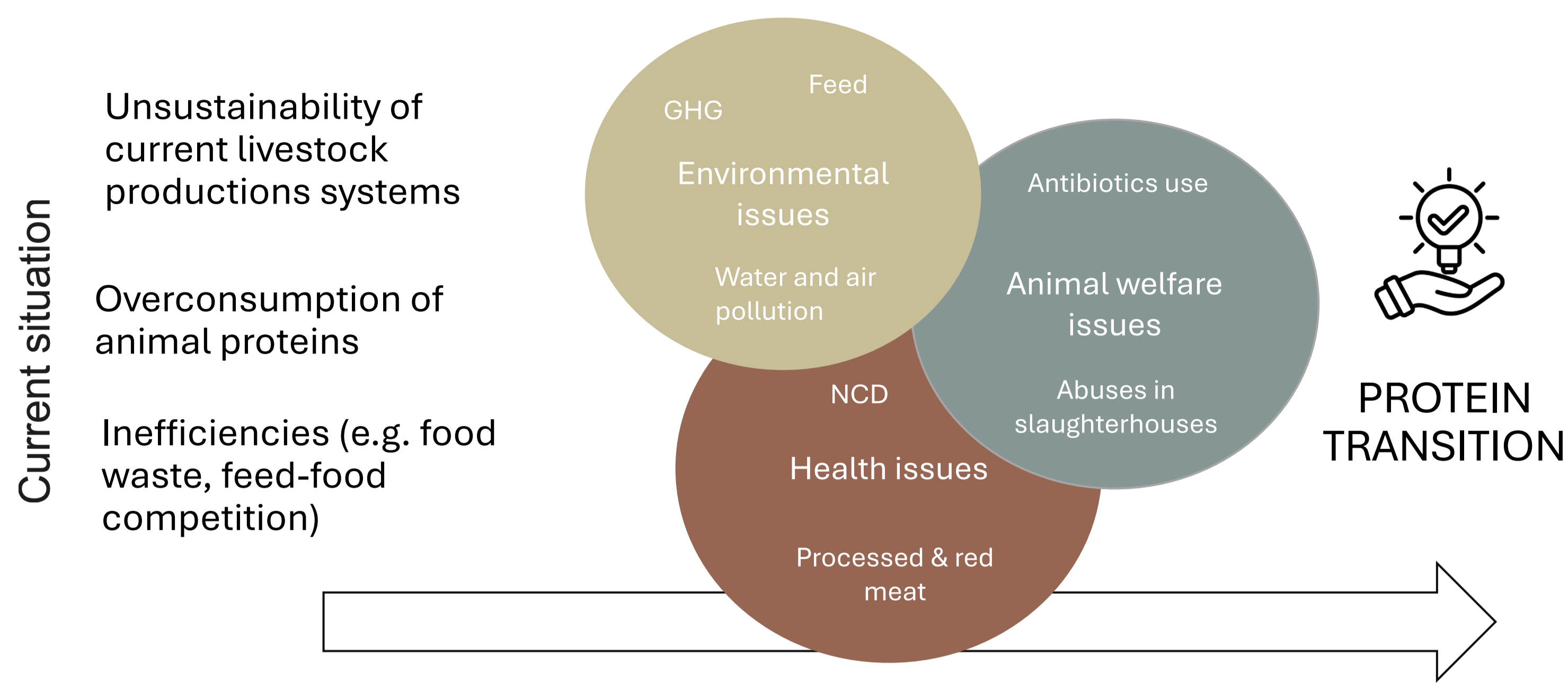


Can we achieve the protein transition without tackling the livestock transition?

Duluins Océane¹, Baret Philippe¹

WHAT HAS BE DONE

What are the drivers of the protein transition?



What is the protein transition?

The protein transition is defined as a shift from a diet rich in animal proteins to one richer in alternative protein intakes.

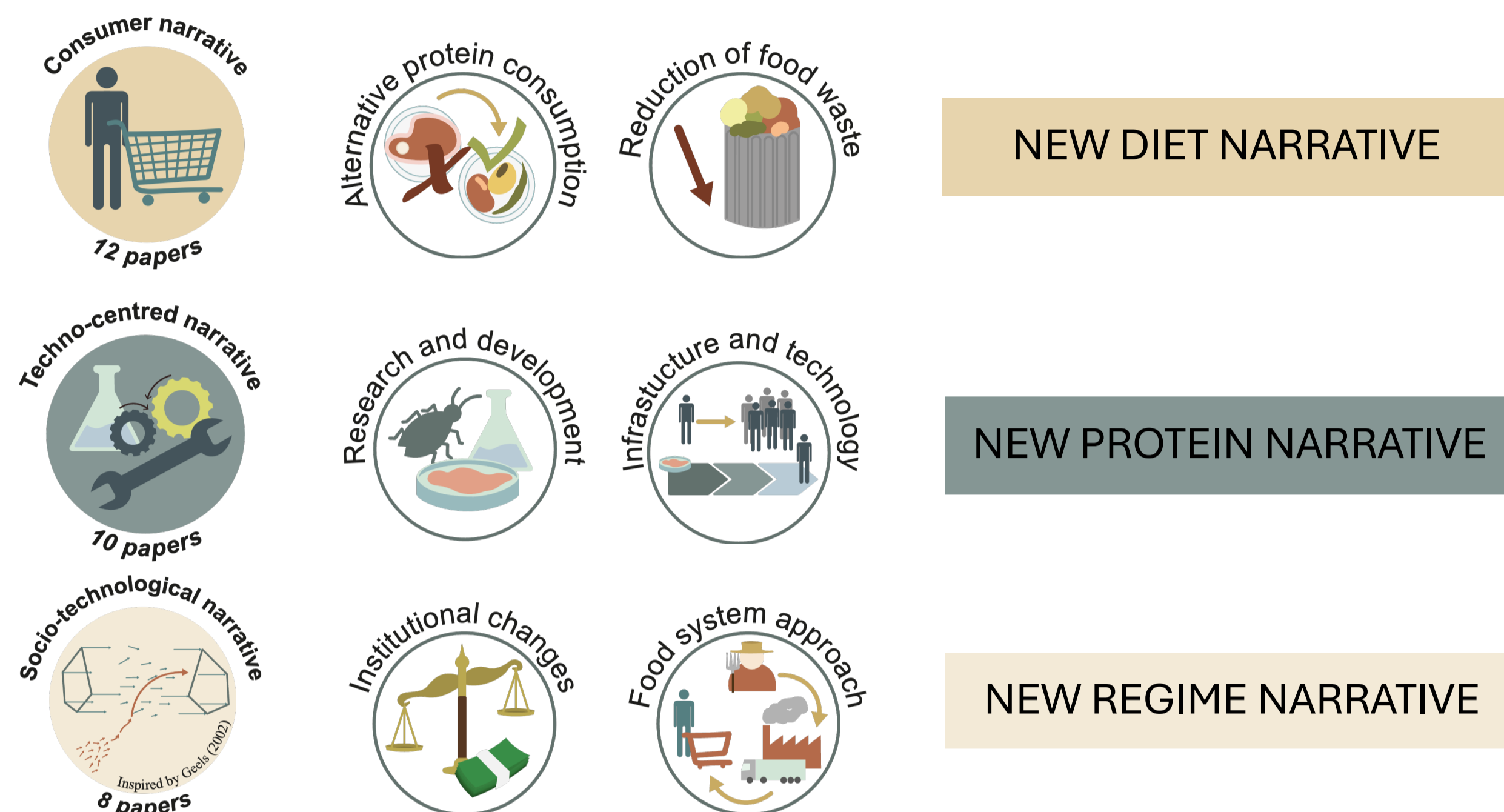


[LINK TO THE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW](#)

nature food



A diversity of solutions within three different narratives



Main conclusions of the systematic review

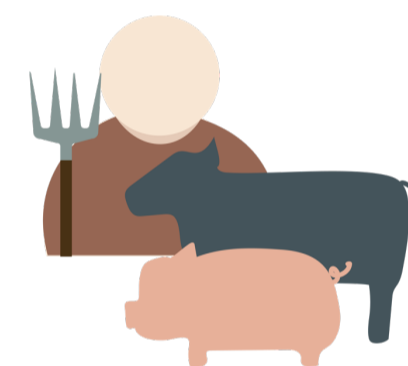
The systematic review showed that the protein transition mostly focused on consumption changes and overlooked the production dimensions. → Livestock transition

Substituting animal proteins for alternatives was implicitly related to lower animal production levels.

Yet, one of the key drivers of the protein transition is the unsustainability of livestock production. Livestock is said to operate out of its safe operating space (Bowles et al. 2019).

WORK IN PROGRESS

Historical perspective of livestock and sustainability



A collection of influential reports and documents spanning several decades have highlighted the environmental concerns associated with livestock production and called for sustainable transformations in agriculture and dietary choices.

e.g. The Meadows report (1972) ; Livestock long shadow (2006)

What is the livestock transition, and does this concept exist?

We did not find a definition in the scientific literature. Yet, from our understanding, the "livestock transition" is the transformative reconfiguration of production practices within the livestock sector in response to socio-economic drivers, environmental imperatives, and technological innovations.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

How do the protein and livestock transitions compare?

	PROTEIN TRANSITION	LIVESTOCK TRANSITION
OBJECTIVES	Consumption-centred Targeted toward all protein sources	Production-centred Targeted toward animal proteins
KEY PATHWAYS OF ACTION	Changes in consumer practices	Changes in farming practices
EUROPEAN ORGANIZATIONS	Different actors for: - Industry and trade associations - Non-profit sector - Collaboration initiative (ATF vs GFI) Yet, some similarities for private companies selling both traditional and alternative proteins (Nestlé, Danone).	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR KEY ACTORS	Decreased demand for animal-based products, and shift towards alternative protein sources	Adoption of new sustainable and economically viable farming practices

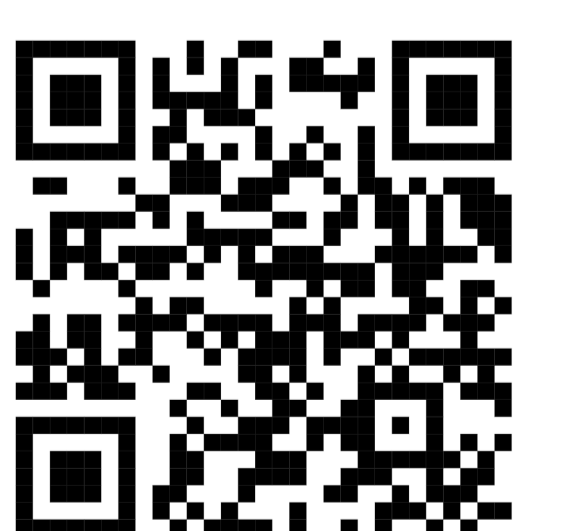
Example for livestock farmers and potential impacts

Key questions for the future

- 1) Should the two transitions be considered together (one focusing on consumption, the other on production)?
- 2) What are the quantitative implications of these two transitions? Do the objectives converge? (e.g., would we be able to agree on a common goal for animal protein consumption?)
- 3) To what extent can the protein transition achieve its objectives without integrating the livestock transition?

You want to connect, share thoughts and work together??

Feel free to send an email oceane.duluins@uclouvain.be



Research gate

¹ Affiliation: SYTRA, Earth and Life Institute—Agronomy, Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

