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# Resilient farming systems: global challenges & potential contributions from agricultural science

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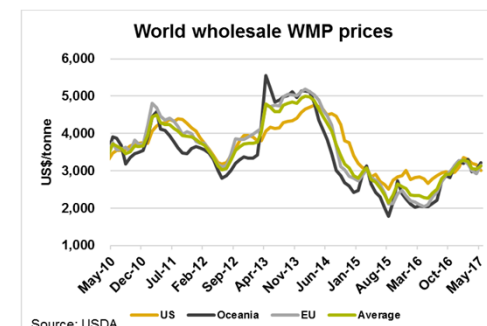
# Resilience

- *Concept: mechanics – ecology – psychology*
- *OED: The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness*
- *Moran: Systems that can withstand shocks using various forms of available capitals, are resource use efficient and so minimise external costs*



# Challenges / shocks

- Economic
  - local & global cycles in demand & supply
  - price/cost volatility
  - value chain relationships/power
- Political
  - changes in policy framework
- **Environmental**
- **Societal**



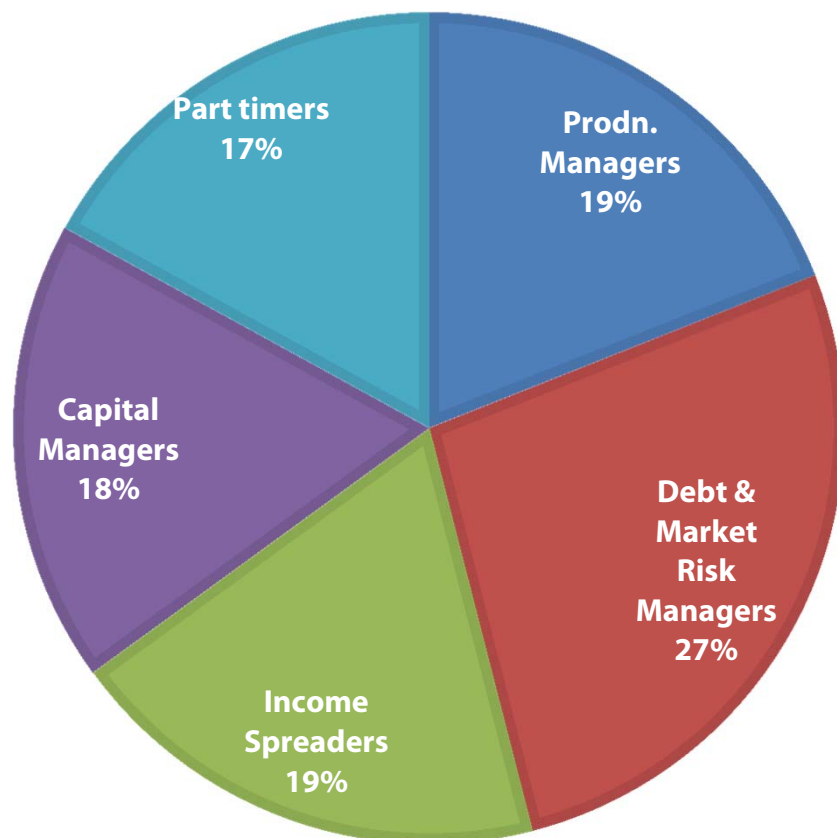
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Sources: AHDB; Bankenverband;  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/africaprogesspanel/15626635860/>



# NZ beef & sheep farmers response to policy & economic challenges

## Risk reduction



Martin & McLeay, 1998



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## Resilience

- Lower inputs
- Increasing farm size
- Adopting technology
- Off farm income
- ...

Paronson-Ensor & Saunders, 2011



# Disease prevention - risk reduction

## Bovine Viral Diaorrhea, Scotland

(Stott et al, 2003)

- Disease prevention measures can increase whole farm income & reduce variability (risk)



## Zoonotic disease (TB, brucellosis), Malawi (Tebug et al, 2014)

- General awareness among farmers high, but risk behaviours practised



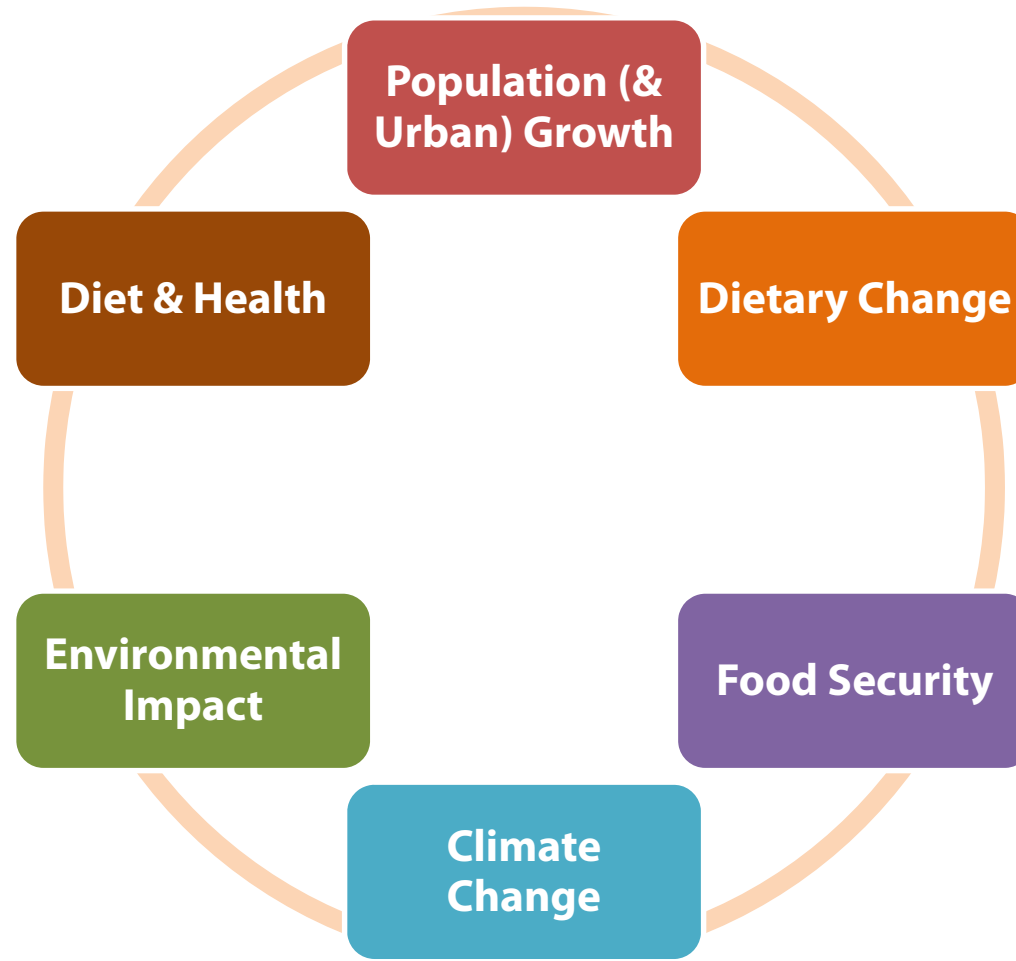
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# Global Challenges



# Guiding frameworks/concepts

For example:

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Ecosystem Services
- Sustainability
- Farming Systems in Circular Bioeconomy
- ...



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[http://i0.wp.com/www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/english\\_SDG\\_17goals\\_poster\\_all\\_languages\\_with\\_UN\\_emblem\\_1.png?resize=728%2C451](http://i0.wp.com/www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/english_SDG_17goals_poster_all_languages_with_UN_emblem_1.png?resize=728%2C451); <https://www.flickr.com/photos/greenron/5339540724/>



# Potential solutions

## Production

- Sustainable intensification (more production, less environmental impact)
- Food vs feed
- Long term, value chain-wide innovation
- Commercialization ('Global S')

## Consumption

- Less ('Global N'), healthier, diverse, novel
- Waste less

## Technological...



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EU Waste Framework Directive ([EC, 2008](#)); *zu Ermgassen et al, 2016*; © IWM (Art.IWM PST 14743)





# Food, Land Use, GHG nexus

- ↑ no. modelling studies
  - livestock role in GHG, health
- Min land use ~12% animal protein in diet (grassland, co-products) (*Schader et al, 2015; Van Kernebeek et al., 2016*)
- Meeting WHO nutritional recommendations in UK<sup>3</sup>
  - Less dramatic dietary change
    - ↓ red meat, dairy products, eggs ..., ↑ cereals, fruit and vegetables
  - 17% reduction in GHG; save ~7m life years lost (*Milner et al, 2015*)
- Modelling studies can miss complexity/nonlinearity
  - E.g. ↓beef in Brazilian *Cerrado* (decoupled from deforestation) could ↑GHG (*de Oliveira Silva et al, 2015*)



K State Research & Extension;  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/nancydregan/5023325968/>  
Kate Evans / Center for International Forestry Research



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# Impact of science in livestock sector...

## ACRBC 1957 Males – 2001 Feed



## Ross 2001 Males – 2001 Feed



**Day 43**

**Day 57**

**Day 71**

**Day 85**

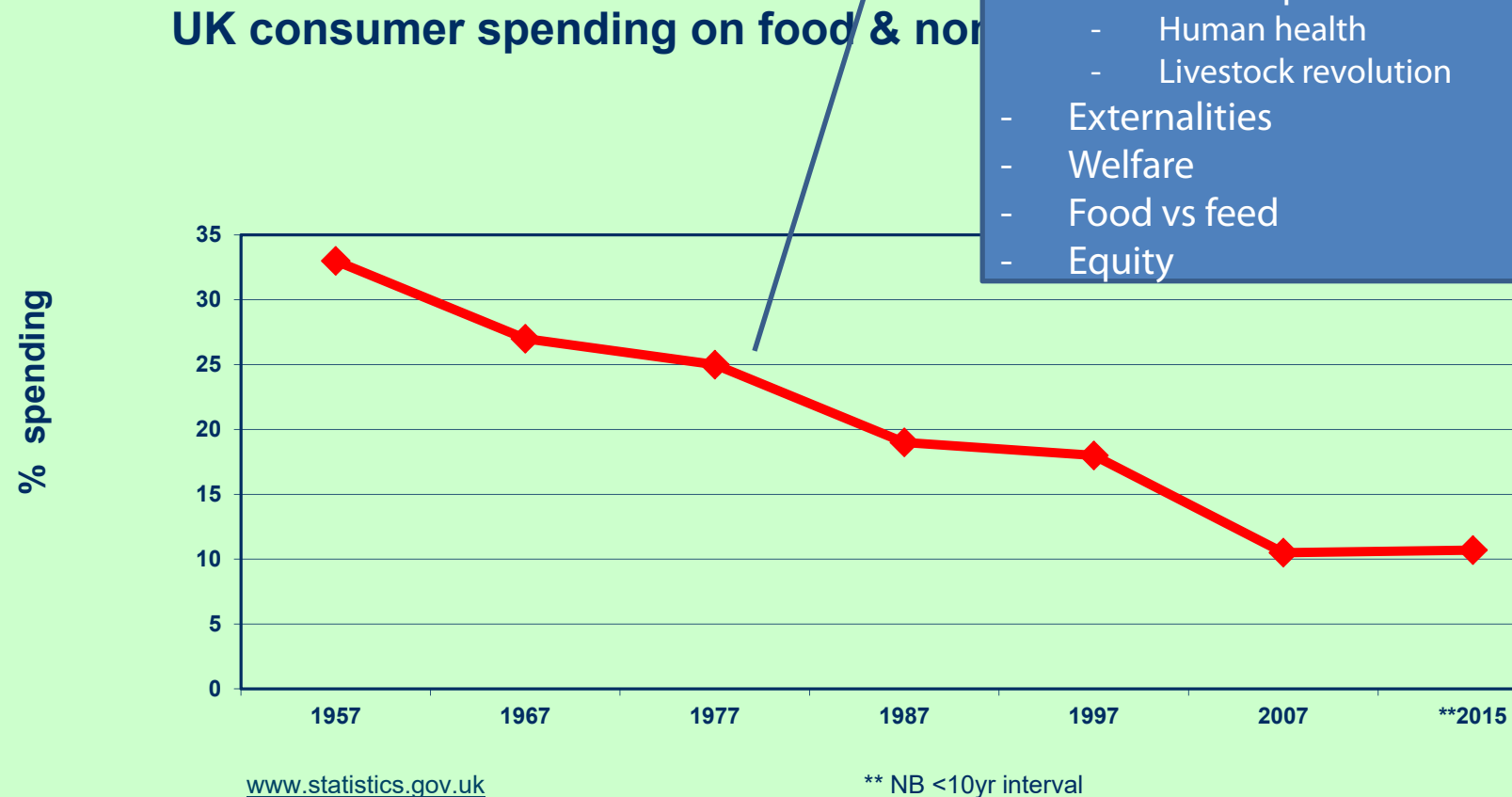
*Havenstein, et al 2003*



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# Food is relatively more affordable:



## Success story?

- Overconsumption
  - Human health
  - Livestock revolution
- Externalities
- Welfare
- Food vs feed
- Equity

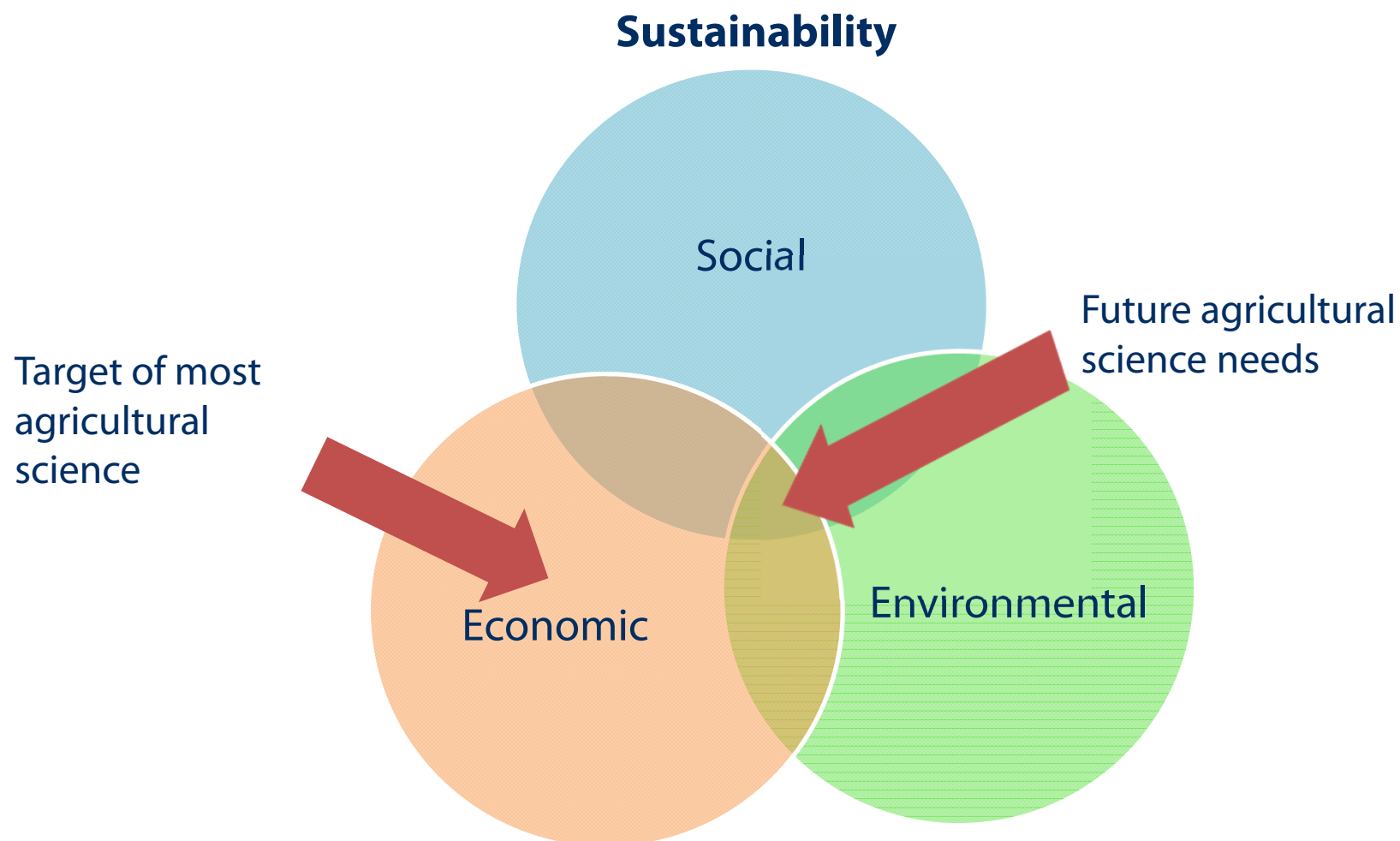


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# Guiding frameworks/concepts



# Research priorities

## Targets

- Innovative, dynamic, resilient, systems, with lower losses / externalities → long term, equitable societal benefit
- Healthy, quality products
- New feed sources
  - algae, insects, 'designer crops' ...
- 'New' farmed species
  - aquaculture, (insects, cultured meat)...
- Efficient, robust, healthy crops & animals
- Positive welfare
- Better matching of genetic & system resources



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## Technologies

- Molecular biology / genetics / genomics / gene editing
- Informatics / data science
- Remote sensing
- Precision farming



Scottish Aquaculture Innovation Centre





# New breeding technologies

- GM widely used in crops globally (outside EU) – soybean, cotton, maize, rice, canola
- GM not widely used in animals
- New technology of 'gene editing'
- Genomic selection major impact & livestock & potential in some crops
- Opportunity to address:
  - micronutrient deficiencies: iron, Vitamin A, iodine, zinc
  - climate smart traits - heat, drought, flooding tolerance
  - disease & robustness/resilience



*Markers (SNPs) spaced across all chromosomes*

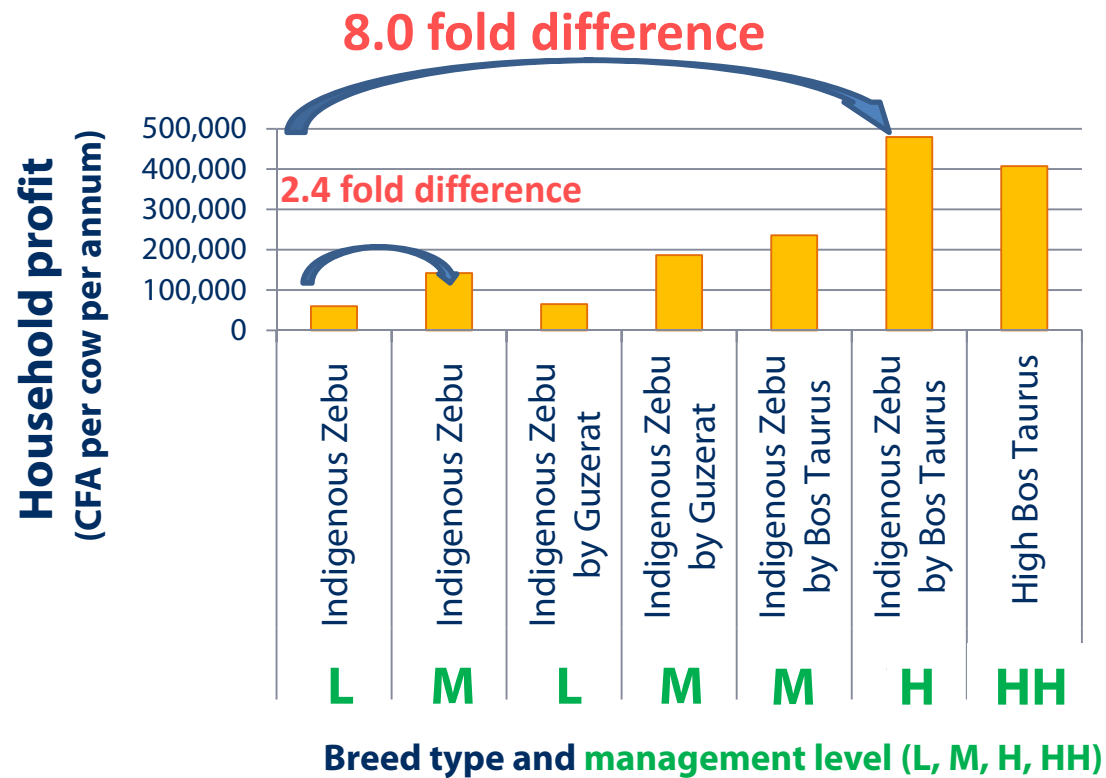


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# Better matching of genetics & systems

Household income from keeping different breeds in W Africa



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Marshall, ILRI



# Resilience capabilities



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After Darnhofer, 2014





# Contribution of new technologies?



Waste reduction / re-use  
Resource use efficiency  
Sustainable intensification  
Drought /disease /nutritional challenge tolerance  
Optimising genetic resource use  
Precision farming  
Data science / informatics  
New breeding technologies



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# Translation of science to practice

**Less...**



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/woodhead/6825087338/>

**More...**



[https://www.flickr.com/photos/andreas\\_klodt/27151819871/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/andreas_klodt/27151819871/)



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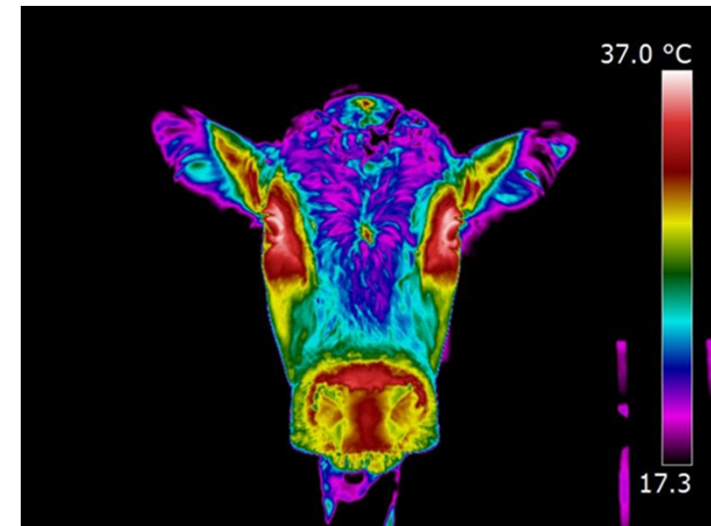


# Conclusions

- Economic, political, environmental, societal shocks well documented
- Frontiers
  - Food vs livestock feed (competition, bioeconomy)
  - Agri-food systems to improve diet & health (N & S)
- Technical opportunities to
  - ↑ resource use efficiency,
  - ↓ waste, GHG emission intensity
- Better evaluation of contribution to resilience



- More info including new courses:  
<http://www.ed.ac.uk/global-agriculture-food-security>
- Thanks for listening



Mitchell / Farrish



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