

Livestock greenhouse gases reduction in the Andean Region

PERU, BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR



Webstory



Technological solution

Livestock feeding improvements (reduction of non-structural carbohydrates and / or increase in protein) resulted in mitigation of GHG.



Technological description

The project, based on feeding management, aimed to strengthen technical capabilities to measure and mitigate dual purpose dairy production greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).



Impacts and results

Livestock feeding improvements such as non-structural carbohydrates reductions and/or higher dietary protein resulted in greater milk yield per day and lesser CH₄ emissions per liter of milk.

- Improved systems had greater milk yield per lactation (2,369 vs. 1,990 kg/lactation) and lower cost of production (0.29 vs. 0.21 \$/kg) compared to the traditional ones.
- CH₄ emission per liter of milk was lower in improved systems than in traditional systems (29 vs. 44 g CH₄/kg of milk).
- Feed with lower structural carbohydrates and greater crude protein contents helped to reduce enteric fermentation and enhance milk production.



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new facility for quantification of methane and nitrous oxide (UNALM, Peru)



1
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