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SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR ANIMAL FEED: A MULTI-LEVEL FRAMEWORK TO PROMOTE AGROECOLOGICAL FARMING SYSTEMS

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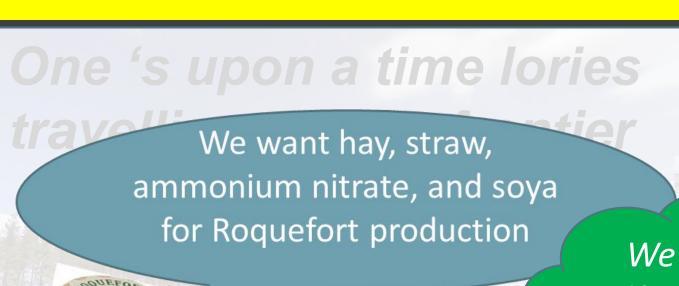


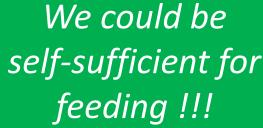
















Main points for this presentation

- A conceptual framework and indicators to assess feed sufficiency
- Choice of sample farms & methods
- Using framework at farm level to define feed self-sufficiency
- Examples and Challenge at territory and supply chain level



Issue and objective of the study

- Self-sufficiency as a driver of agroecological transition.
- Most farmers combine livestock with forage and crop production to increase self-sufficiency for animal feeding.
- Few farms can develop local exchanges to use local resources.
- To build framework characterizing self-sufficiency for animal feeding at farm level in order to discuss the issue of this feed self-sufficiency at different levels :

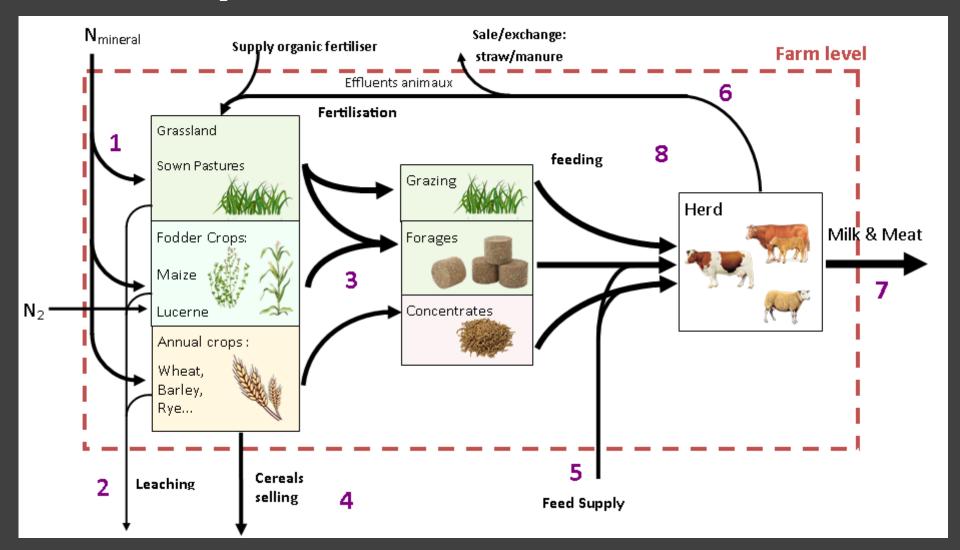
farm, local farmer's group, territory or supply-chain.



Hypothesis for the conceptual framework

- How to scheme the feed sufficiency at farm level using stock and flow approach:
 - → Explaining different feed inflow and outflow used by animals.
 - → Calculating the production impacts at farm level.
- What is the relevance of these flows at territory level?
 - → Flows approach can be used at territory level by aggregating data.
 - → Exchanges between farmers at local level can foster feed sufficiency.
 - → Supply chain actors must take into account needs for self-sufficiency for animal feeding.

Conceptual framework



Methodology: Sample Farms and studies

Analysis at farm level

Agriculture census (Agreste, 2010) in Aveyron department:
Dairy cow, suckling cow and
Dairy sheep farms represent
70% of the farms

Collect data from:

20 farms Dairy and suckling cows (Dumas 2015)
21 farms Dairy sheep
(Di Bartolomeo 2014, Galtier 2015)

Stock&Flow
Modelling and
indicators
assessment

Territory Level

Aggregation of the farms at the agricultural region "Segala" 2 199 EA

Grimaldi 2013

Analysis of exchange and agreement between farmers in two local regions

Mélac 2014, Péquignot 2015

Stock&Flow
Modelling at local
region without
performances analysis

Territory and
Supply chain Level

Interviews of stakeholders at farmers 'groups and supply chain level 3 4



Indicators to assess feed sufficiency

Forage Sufficiency Indicator → based on ratio forage production / consumption

Energy Sufficiency Indicator → based on energy part of forage and concentrates

Protein Sufficiency Indicator → based on protein part of forage and concentrates

Crops & Forage crops area

Rangeland per LU

Stocking rate

Animal Productivity

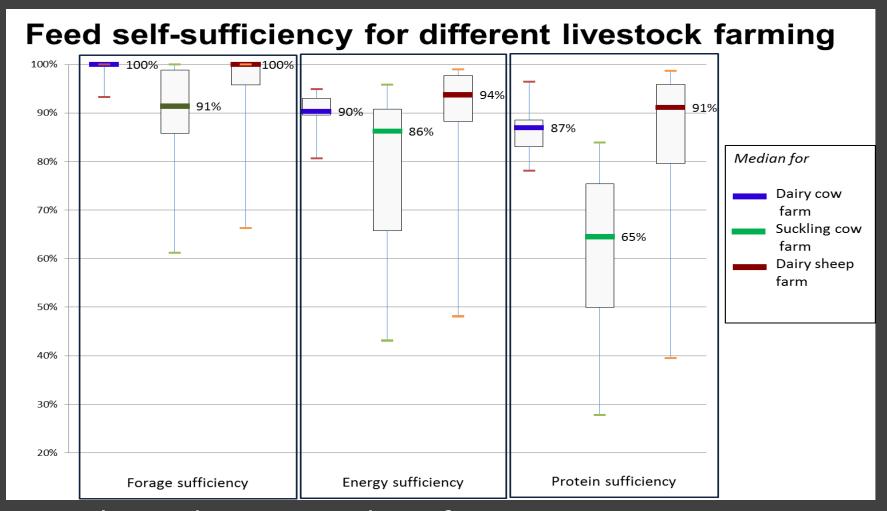
Production Impacts

Nitrogen Environmental Impact → based on nitrogen losses (kg Nitrogen lost by ha of AA)

Food Productivity Impact →
based on protein production
(kg protein produced by kg Nitrogen input)



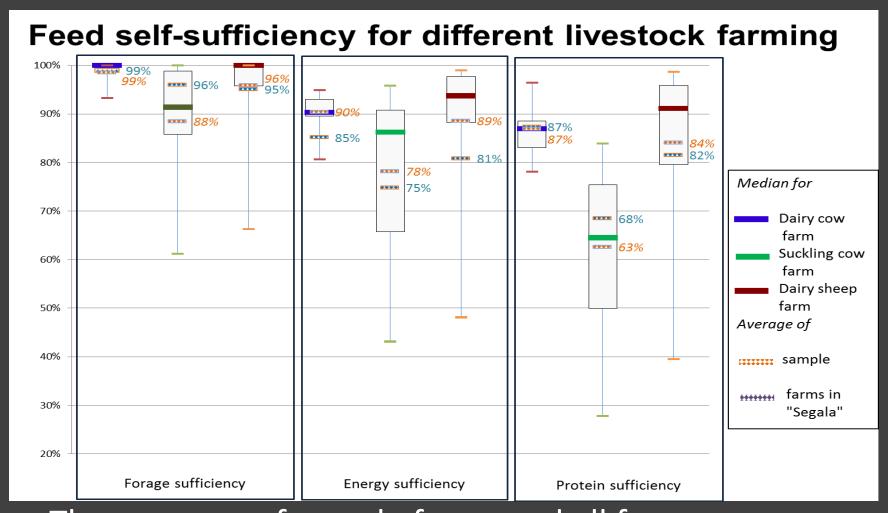
Feed sufficiency at farm level



A large diversity in dairy farms, mainly for Energy and Protein



Feed sufficiency at regional scale



The averages of sample farms and all farms of the census in this small region are close



Impacts for different stages of farm sufficiency

FPI NEI

Farms very sufficient
(forage Energy and Protein)

Stocking rate and animal productivity low Weak Nitrogen Environmental Impact High Food Productivity Impact

7.3a 12.4a

Farms sufficient for forage,

lack of Energy and

no-sufficient

in Protein

No-sufficient

farms

Medium stocking rate and animal productivity

Weak Nitrogen Environmental Impact

Low Food Productivity Impact

3.7b 18.5a

Stocking rate and animal productivity high

Strong Nitrogen Environmental Impact

Low Food Productivity Impact

2.3b 87.9b

Three stages of farm sufficiency defined by PCA and clustering method



Improving agreements and exchanges at Territory level

Local initiatives arise to develop exchange between farmers





Exchanges between crops farmers and livestock farmers: www.ecebio31.fr

After one year:

41 livestock farmers and 65 crops farmers 95 offers (mainly hay and « meteil »)

Stakes Limiting prices hazard
Local food network
Crops with agronomic benefits

Levers

Agronomic training

Technical advises and monitoring

Economic agreements

Sustainable exchanges

Limits

Web interface & design

Price agreement

Haulage and Storage services



Local protein for animal fed: a challenge for supply chain level

 Agricultural cooperatives attempt to propose new services and products to the farmers



Develop clusters of fields to produce Alfalfa

Stakes Increase the area limiting haulage

Preserve the water catchment

Add value to productive areas

Levers Alfalfa fields in irrigated areas

Small units for the dehydration of Alfalfa

Sufficient group of crops and livestock farmers

Limits 1st cutting management and use

Availability of 800ha for Alfalfa within a radius of 20km



Outlook for regional level

- The actors of territory share an incentive for local production of forages and cereals. Debate is more complex for proteins.
- Technical weaknesses could be overcome.
- Logistic threats could limit the local initiative.
- Territorial sufficiency or local feed production can be improved by new cooperation between farmers and supply chain actors.
- Large types of resources can be used by farmers (knowledge, training, experiment, technical advises...).

Conclusions: a framework for farm sufficiency

- The different stages of self-sufficiency are linked to farm performances:
 - Intensifying production and animal productivity increase energy and protein requirements.
 - → Farmers need to supply animal with purchased concentrates, limiting the self-sufficiency at farm level.
- Aggregation at the regional level shows similar results to self-sufficiency for animal feeding among the main part of the farms.



Three stages of farm sufficiency defined by PCA and clustering method

