

#### Developing local protein resources in monogastric feeds to promote the agroecological transition

Claire Escande, Myriam Grillot, Vincent Thenard

#### ▶ To cite this version:

Claire Escande, Myriam Grillot, Vincent Thenard. Developing local protein resources in monogastric feeds to promote the agroecological transition. 73rd Annual Meeting of the European Federation of Animal Science, EAAP, Sep 2022, Porto, Portugal. 21p. hal-03774991v1

#### HAL Id: hal-03774991 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-03774991v1

Submitted on 13 Sep 2022 (v1), last revised 13 Sep 2022 (v2)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## THE COEXISTENCE OF WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK

PORTO - PORTUGAL

4 SEPTEMBER – 9 SEPTEMBER 2022



# Developing local protein resources in monogastric feeds to promote the agroecological transition

Claire Escande, Myriam Grillot, Vincent Thénard









#### Flow

- Context, aims
- Cases studies
- Approach
- Main results
- Some elements to discuss

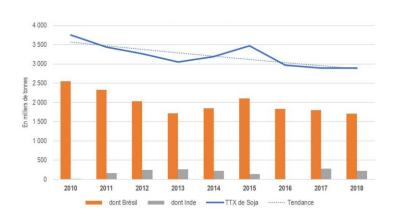


## Why local protein is a challenge?

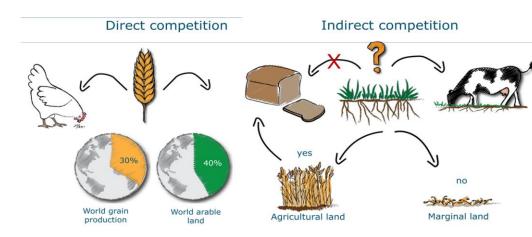
#### **Global Land use**

# 

# **Economic** dependency



## Feed/Food competition

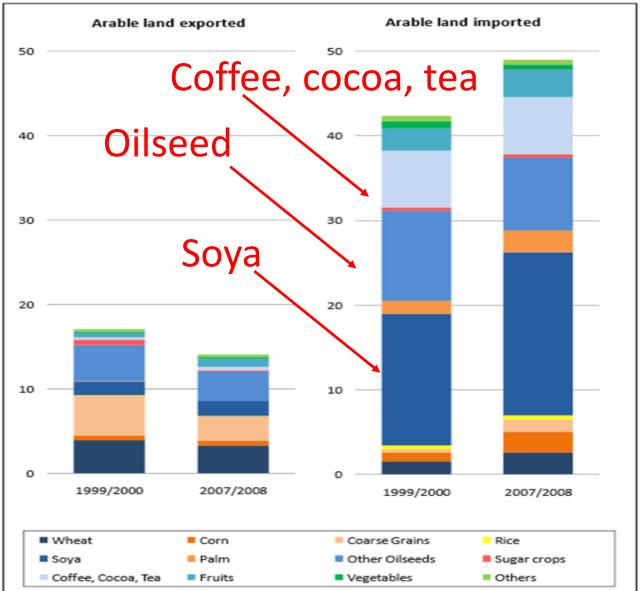




#### Global land use

European agriculture is dependent on the production of other land...

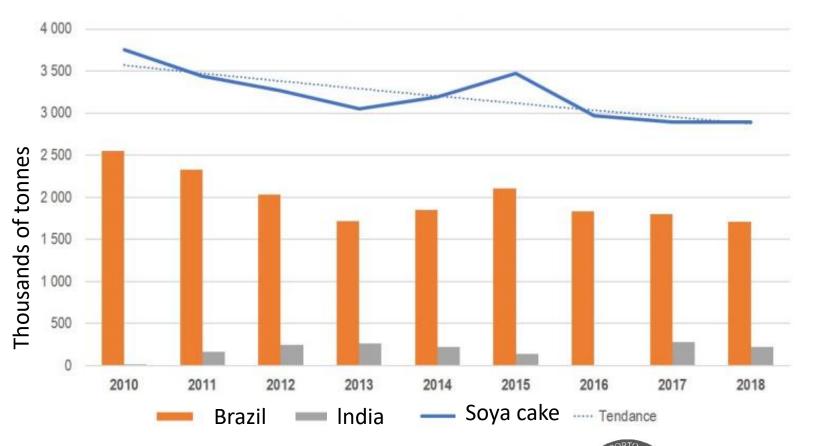
Figure 6: EU arable land virtually traded (in million ha)



### Economic dependency



Soybeans and soy
cake are an important
protein-feed for
animal production in
Europe, in France



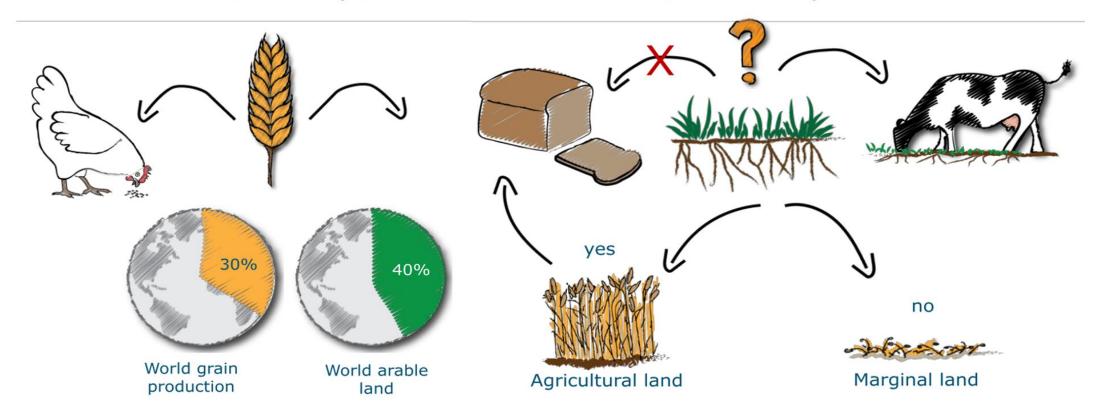
Soybean imports by France



## Feed/Food competition

#### Direct competition

#### Indirect competition





## Agroecological challenge

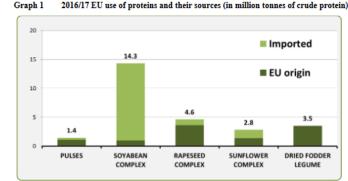
### Issue and highlights of Agroecology transition

- Agroecological transition is a way to improve sustainability of the LFS (Altieri, 2002; Dumont et al., 2013; Bonaudo et al., 2014)
- Feed Self-sufficiency (FSS) can be considered as a driver of agroecological transition (Dumont et al., 2013)
- Some farmers combine different resources included natural grassland to increase their farm's feed self-sufficiency (Thénard et al. 2014, 2015, 2016)



## Agroecological challenge

Protein self-sufficiency is on the agenda for the next few years in the EU, in France and in Occitania...



Source: EU Commission. "Complex" includes meals, seeds and beans



Brussels, 22.11.2018 COM(2018) 757 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

on the development of plant proteins in the European Union

Graph 8 Agricultural European Innovation Partnership – linking H2020 to the CAP



Legumes have benefitted from research projects at different scales. Building on previous tackling projects breeding issues related to biotic/abiotic stresses, food/feed uses and environmental assets legumes, the on-going H2020 looking projects transition paths to sustainable and competitive legume-based production systems and value chains in the EU, as well as breeding strategies and food characteristics.



## Agroecological challenge

Many opportunities to present works about sel-sufficency in herbivorious systems













#### And what about granivores ?





Developing local protein resources in monogastric feeds



Case study: mixed farming region



+ Residual livestock (granivores)

+ Local knowledge of mixed farming

+ Potential of protein crop production

How to increase protein selfsufficiency?



## A participatory approach

Current challenges





The agroecological transition

complex process

undefined paths

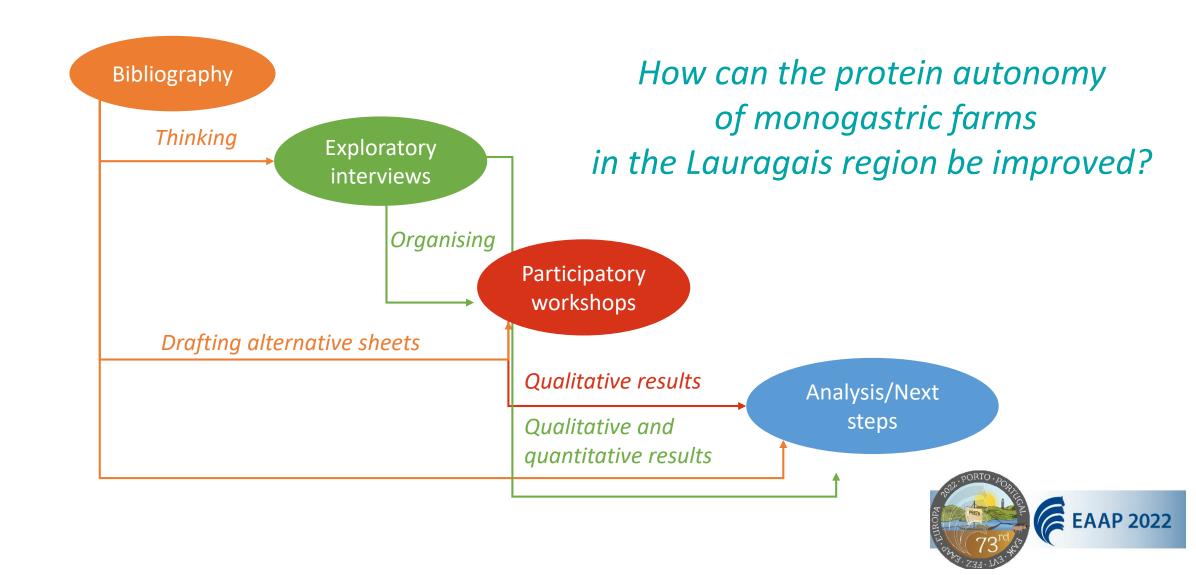
To achieve such changes, it is necessary to involve farmers in co-designing innovations and encouraging their adoption

→ Participatory approach relevant to analyze SES/ STS





## A participatory approach





- 8 « pigs » farmers
- 7 « Poultry » farmers
- 1 « Pigs&Poultry » farmer

- Farmers'pratices:
- 10 farms make feed on the farm (FAF) including cereals produced on farm
- 6 farmers supplied protein feed by buying a nitrogen supplement
- 4 farms supplied protein feed by producing the proteinrich raw material themselves (soya or peas

#### Some obstacles to protein autonomy expressed during the interviews:

- ✓ Need for support or advice on farming techniques (new crops, new diet, etc.).
  - ✓ Difficulties in substituting soybean meal in rations:

it is an ideal nutritional component.

✓ Few support from cooperatives to small farmers in direct sales



Participatory workshops

5 farmers4 advisors



#### Workshop 1

Overview and presentation of alternatives to imported soybean meal

- Sharing feeding alternatives
- Thinking collectively towards protein self-sufficiency
  - Identifying benefits & disavantages

4 farmers 1 advisor



#### Workshop2

Design of protein self-sufficient systems

 Building farmer-specific perspectives

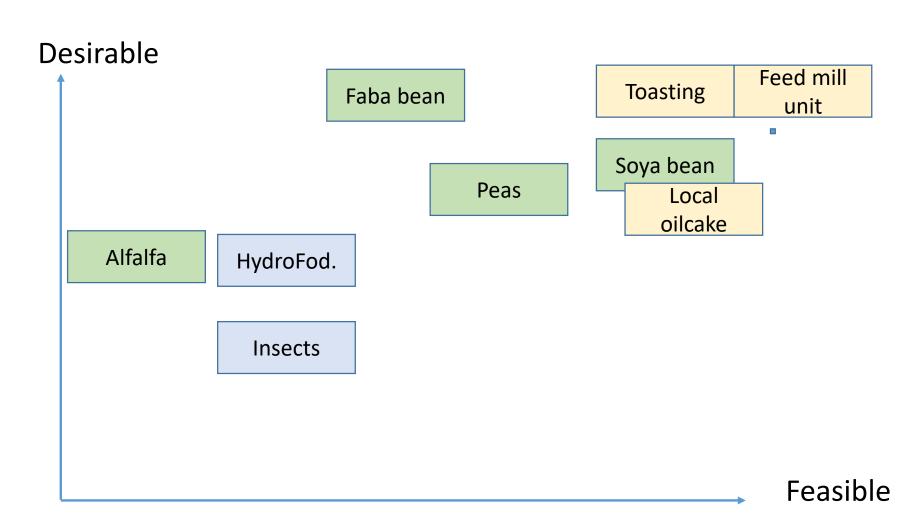




	Benefits	Disadvantages
Peas	PROTEINES	
Faba bean	PROTEINES	
Soya bean	PROTEINES	<b>₽</b>
Alfalfa		PROTEINES
Hydroponic fodder	<b>AA</b>	
Sprouted cereals		
Insects		
Local oilcake by	0	
pressing	× ×	
Feed mill units		
Toasting	PROTEINES	

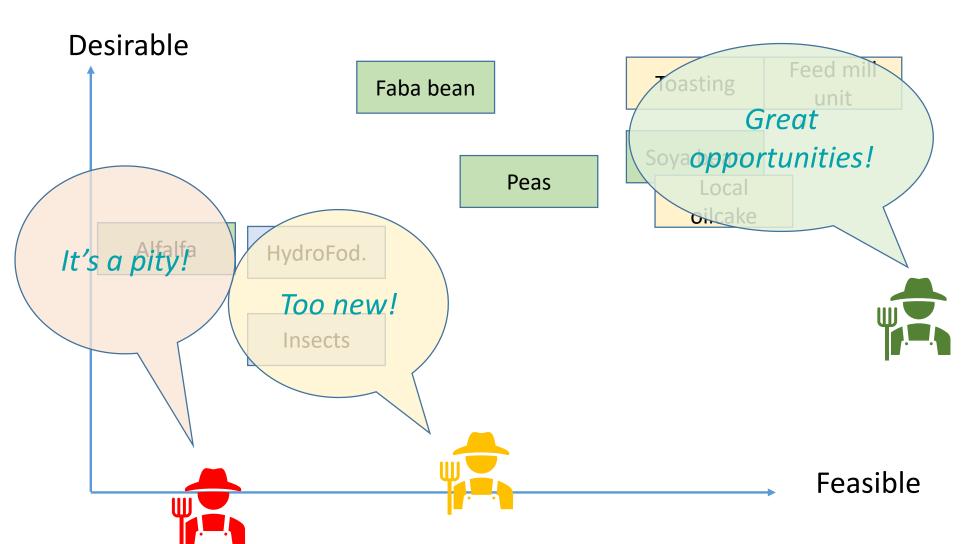














## Wrap-up

#### Identified avenues for action

- Integrating the stakeholders in the sectors in the search for protein autonomy
- TAP (Transformed Animal Proteins): calling on the French public authorities after the EU has allowed them
- Benefit from aid for protein autonomy (CAP, regional policy,...
- Intensify and develop interactions between farmers



## Take-home messages

- Alternatives to soy cake exist, they need to be improved
- Direct sales farmers are motivated, the next step is to involve the pork and poultry sectors on a regional scale.



- New integrated crops need support and exchange between farmers.
- Protein self-sufficiency is a good thing for the transition to agro-ecology and a way to adapt LFS to climate change



#### References

- AGENCE AD'OCC, 2020. Retour sur la 2e journée « Protéines végétales et animales en Occitanie ». [online].
- AGRESTE, 2016. Commercialisation en circuit court. [online].
- BRACHER, Annelies, 2019. Les légumineuses comme alternative aux protéines importées.
- ESPAGNOL, Sandrine, 2020. Analyse environnementale de l'utilisation de sources de protéines européennes pour l'alimentation porcine.
- FAGES, Floriane, DE VILLOTREYS, Ra-phaël et MARTIN, Guillaume, 2016. Autonomie alimentaire en concentrés et fourragère: Définition. [online]. DOI 10.17180/KTRG-FX25.
- PETIT, Marie-Sophie et al., 2012. Un exemple de gestion de systèmes de polyculture élevage à l'échelle de territoires : le cas des protéagineux et de l'élevage de monogastriques en Bourgogne.
- LE BOULCH, Mathilde, 2022. Prévisions des prix des matières premières et de l'aliment IFIP.
- PELLERIN, Sylvain, DURAND, Guillaume, HIRISSOU, François, PENANT, Agathe, LOUARN, Gaëtan, MINETTE, Sébastien et FORT, Jean-Luc, 2020. Les enjeux de l'autonomie protéique.
- ROUILLÉ, Benoît, DEVUN, Jean et BRUNSCHWIG, Philippe, 2014. L'autonomie alimentaire des élevages bovins français.





## Obrigado, Thanks!



