

Liberté Égalité Fraternité



Fostering Circularity for Sustainable Agro-Food Systems

Circularity in agriculture: A pathway to sustainability among APEC economies

Ha Noi - 24 and 25 October 2024





Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

Circularity « in agriculture » !?

Ever since agricultural systems have become spatially separated from those for whom they produce, « *circularity in agriculture* » has limited scope for contributing to its sustainability.

- Agro-food systems are by definition the target system type for circularity in favour of sustainable agriculture
- Agro-food systems are not given / have no given scale
- □ Circularity = logistics = spatial contraints → no dogmatic, uniform approach to circularity : scale and location, based on potential and need

United Nations Food Systems Summit 2021

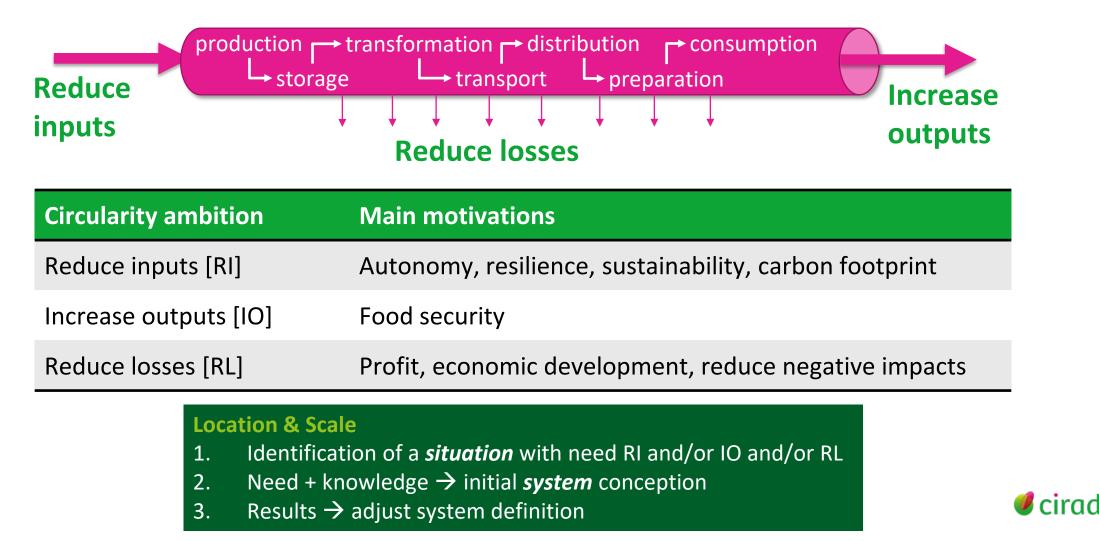
The food system includes the related resources, the inputs, production, transport, processing and manufacturing industries, retailing, and **consumption** of food as well as its **impacts on environment**, **health**, and society.

https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2020/12/food_systems_paperdraft_oct-25.pdf



Agro-food system as the target system type for circularity

CIRAD contributes through research across 3 levers of food system circularity



RI: Reduce dependence on "external" inputs

"Local" or "territorial" food system : value chains that share the same space as the population they contribute to feed.

Justified by a *sustainability and resilience* concern: reduce dependence on external resources, by definition uncontrolled, and perceived as under "threat"

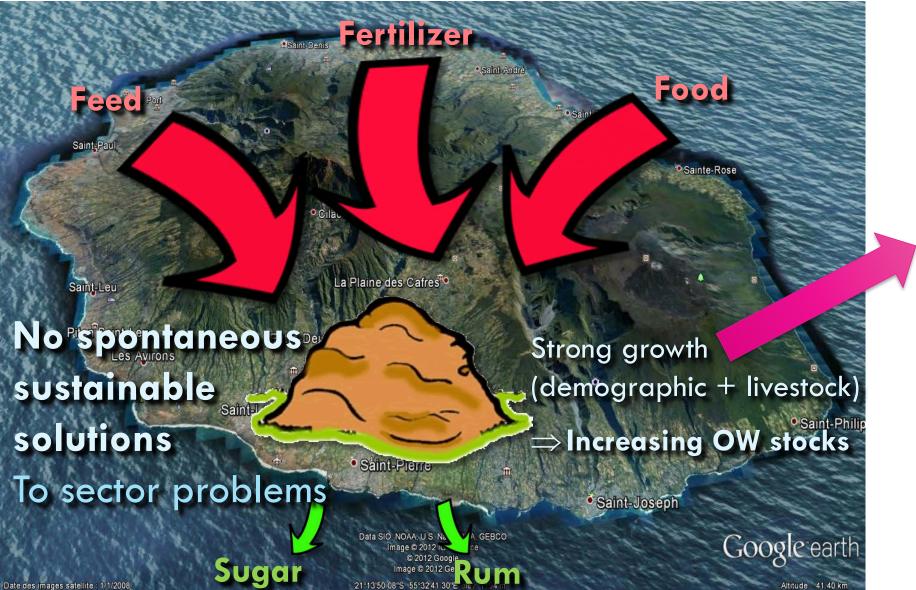
CIRAD's focus:

mobilizing "internal" resources to replace those coming from "outside", while remaining competitive compared with other systems/territories.

Examples of CIRAD initiatives

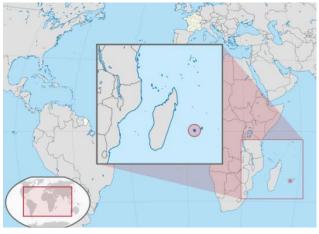
- Energy feedstock substitution in food processing and conservation (activities in Western Africa)
- Fertilizer substitution in import-dependant, insular « sinks » (activites in French Overseas territories)





A diversity of increasing non-valued OW flows:

- Pig slurry
- Poultry manure
- Sewage sludge
- Green waste
- Sugarcane vinasse
- Sugarcane filter cake
- •





Build legitimacy through local knowledge acquisition



Develop a systemic « plausible promise » on the basis of local and scientific knowledge



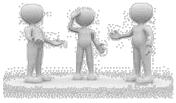
Co-design industrial symbiosis at 3 levels of participation



Institutional level: legitimacy



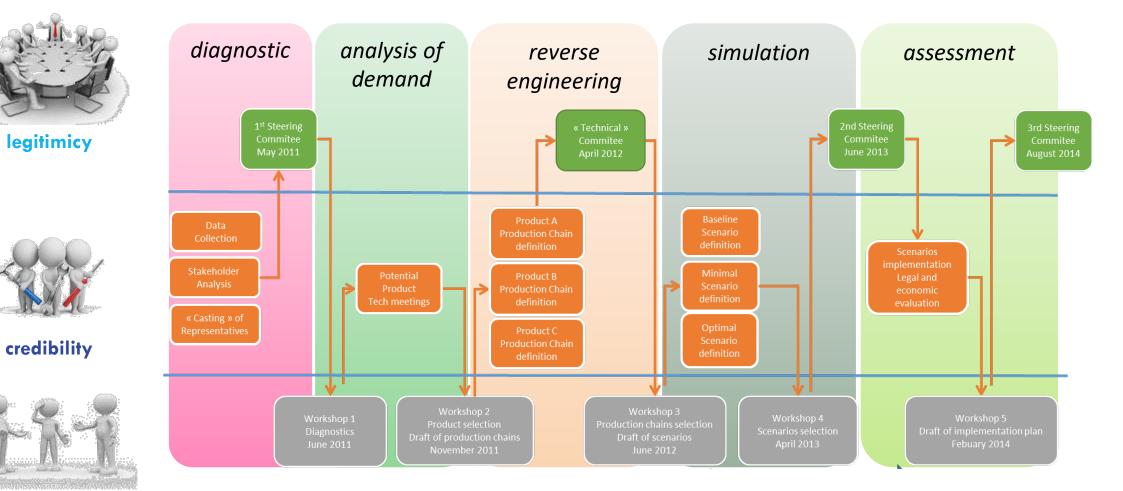
Technical level: credibility



Professionnel level: acceptability

A territorial recycling co-design process scientists *catalyse*, *facilitate* and *inform* the process





acceptability



RI Example: Integrated Organic Waste Management in Réunion

The challenge of an informative environmental assessment

Fate of Matter

Objectivated Stakeholder Concerns

🖉 cirad

		Inhabitant environment						
Molecules		environmental item	odor	noise	local food	drinking water	swimming water	visual ameni
Frace organics		phenomena of	exposure to composting and spreading odor	exposure to traffic noise	toxic substances in crops	drinking water pollution	-	landscape changes
NH ₃ N ₂ 0, CH ₄ , CO ₂								
olfactories		Metabolic environment						
					soil-crop		dwater	respired air
		environmental	soil	_	narketing impa	ict		
		phenomena of	productivit	5	contaminant	-		-
		interest	decline	transf	er risks			
Elements								
		Global environment						
N, P, K, Zn, Cu, Pb,		environmental ite	<i>litem</i> Climate	Al	Abiotic resources	⁵ Human health	Natural	
								ecosystems
		Selected environmental	contributi	co	contribution to global			
			l	ab	piotic resource		-	-
		phenomena	climate ch		pletion			

Main **Challenges** at the Science – Society / Science – Policy interface

- Produce reliable ex-ante estimations of agronomic benefits
- Establish a Community of Practice for change to be adopted
- Assure public support for a sustained governance of collective management
- Establish policy measures for new, local value chains to be viable



IO: Increase Productivity

System definition guided by the needs of a population to boost *local* food production.

- 1. rural populations forced to seek food self-sufficiency due to limited access to markets and external agricultural inputs.
- 2. urban areas attracting large quantities of distant food resources, depriving local populations of these resources

CIRAD's focus:

Requalification and use of waste as inputs to increase the productivity of local farming systems, and consequently their contribution to (urban) supply.

Examples of CIRAD initiatives

- Agriculture-livestock integration in rural Sahelian zones (activities in Subsaharan Africa)
- Towards **Circular City-Region Food Systems** (initial work around African cities)



RL: Reduce losses and impacts



Situations where losses in the form of waste are identified as problematic:

- Negative externalities (e.g. degradation of water or soil quality)
- Loss of value (or costs) (e.g. waste with good calorific potential)
- Obstacle to development of (third-party) activities (e.g. regulated effluents)

CIRAD's focus:

uses these situations as a starting point to encompass a sufficient range of activities to ensure the identification of systemic and sustainable solutions

Examples of CIRAD initiatives

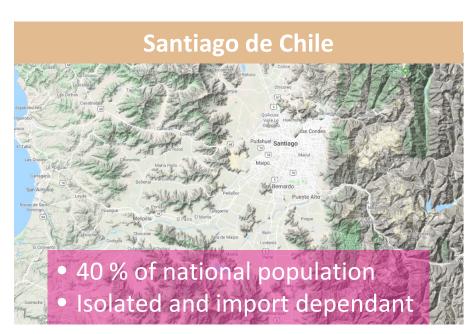
- Weakening link between (urban) food waste and livestock (initial work in Viet Nam)
- Towards reducing losses in large urban nutrient "sinks" (initial work around Latin American cities)

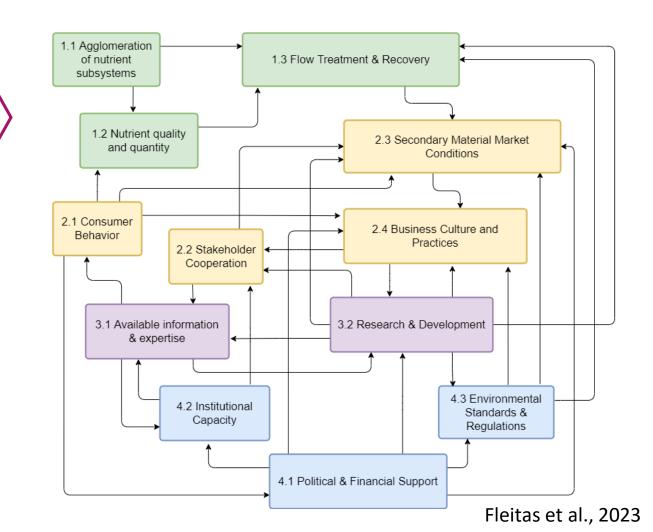


RL example: Linking urban metabolism and urban planning in an APEC metropolitan region

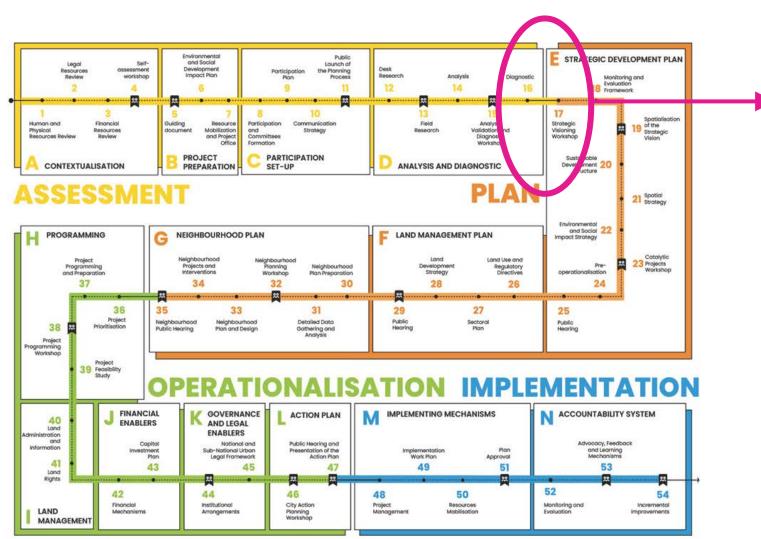
Santiago de Chile: a forerunner in Latin America in terms of Nutrient Circularity Capacity

- Material Flow Potential
- Value Chain Characteristics
- Knowledge Base
- Institutional Support





RL example: Linking urban metabolism and urban planning in a metropolitan region



UN "Our City Plans" methodology (2022)

The role of science in such an ambitious setting:

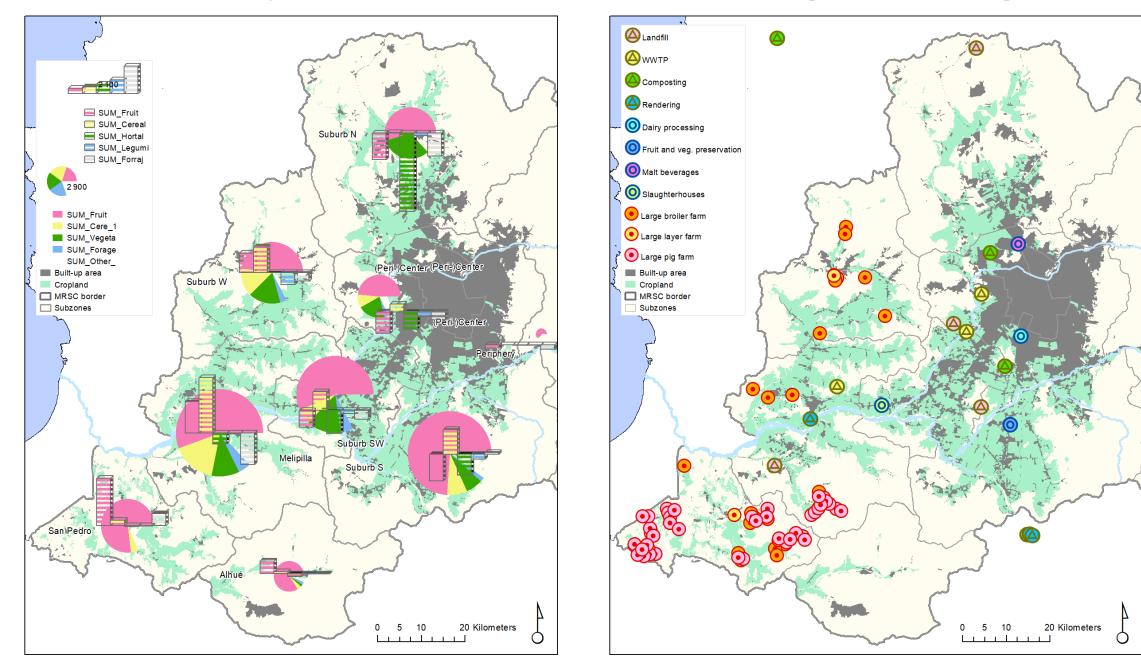
Develop Narratives

On the basis of a shared Information System covering

- Space
- Flows
- People

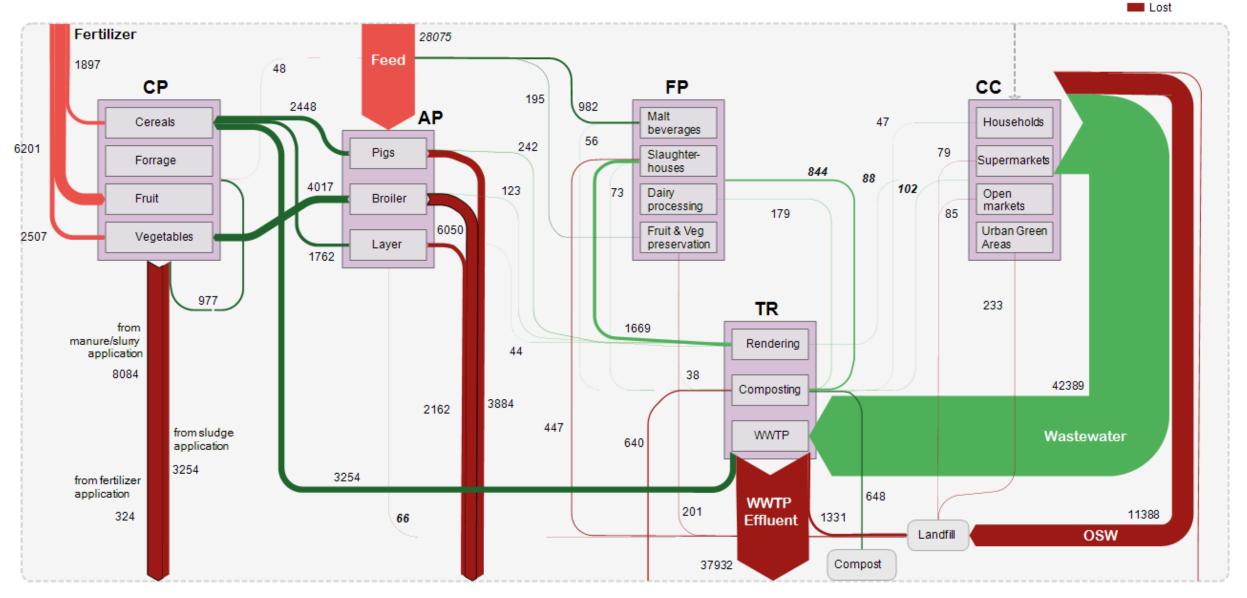


Agri-food-waste system activities in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago de Chile

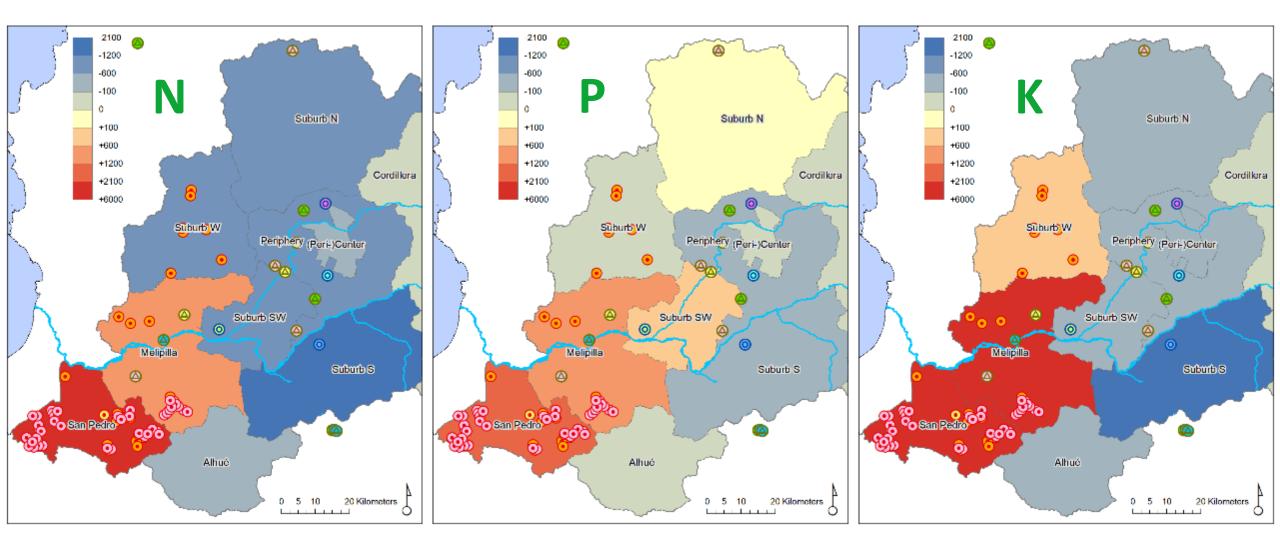


N flows of main agrifood-waste system activities in the MRSC (t/y)





Heatmaps of surplus or deficiency per geographic zone, based on the nutrient demands of Crop Production activities and nutrient supply from Animal Production activities



Conclusion: Activate the Capacity for Circularity in APEC Economies

No silver bullet business models, but a rigorous approach

- to identify the **right innovation**
- to deliver the **right impact**
- for the **right place***



In many APEC economies, a large, growing « Circularity Capacity » allows to envisage the progressive, structural *transformation* of City-Region Food Systems

 \rightarrow Strengthen the Science-Policy Interface:

Sustainable and Resilient Economies

Science can (only) legitimately catalyse and inform

Public Authorities to engage stakeholders in planning and design policy measures



Responsible, open, inclusive and engaged science for sustainable development



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CIRAD is a founding member of:

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