



"EUnetHorse: A European project to improve resilience and performance of equine farms in Europe – a focus on socio-economic performance, health, welfare and environmental sustainability."

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General Assembly, Portugal, 12th-15th October 2024





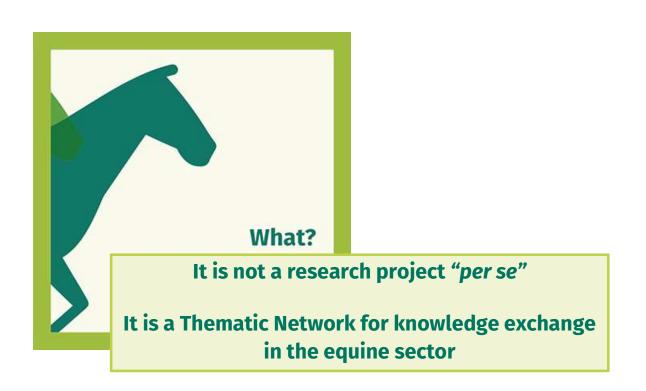


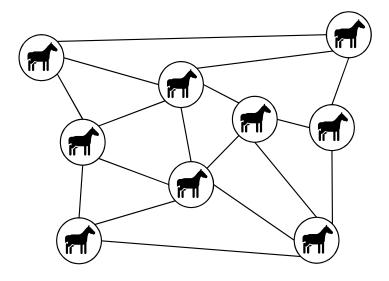




















9 countries; 15 partners

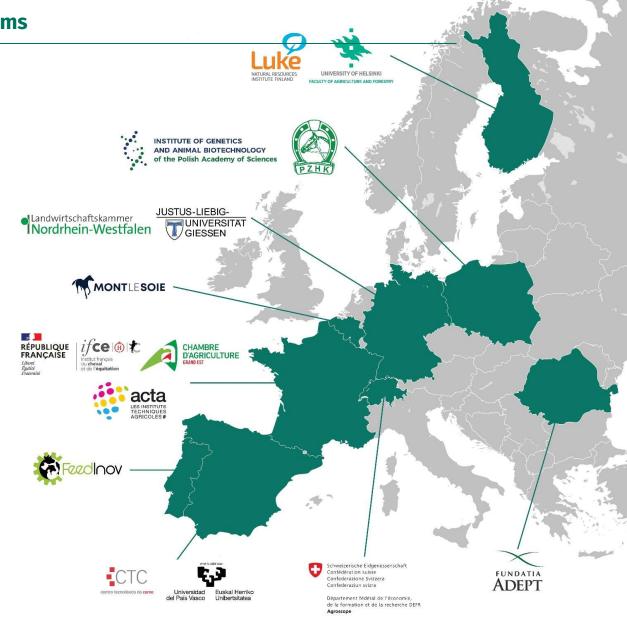
France, Belgium, Finland, Portugal, Germany, Romania, Poland, Spain & Switzerland



Coordinator









Main objective

What for?

To establish an active multi-stakeholder network across the European Union to increase the performance and the resilience of equine farms by widely disseminating best practices, tools and solutions in order to improve:

- ✓ Their socio-economic performance;
- ✓ The health and welfare of equines on farms;
- ✓ The environmental sustainability of the sector.

3 Thematic Areas











Targets

Equine farmers

An equine farmer is a professional who breeds, keeps or works with horses, while at the time adds value to the utilized agricultural area. Breeders are considered as primary producers.

Riders



Horses' owners

Trainers

Policy makers

Advisors









Duration













Project Phases/Steps

How?

Step 1:
Identification of needs

2023

Step 2 : Identification of solutions

2024

Step 3:

Assessment of solutions

2024-2026

Step 4:

Adaptation of solutions

2025-2027

Step 5:

Dissemination of solutions

2025-2027











EUnetHorse IMPROVING RESILIENCE OF EQUIPME FARMS

Project Phases/Steps:



Identification of needs:

 Minimum of 40 interviews were carried out with equine farmers in each country (representing diverse equine activities and different sectors);







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In-Depth interviews....

- Identification of farmers
- Farm history
- · General info on the activity
- Socio-economic performance and resilience
- Health & Welfare
- Interaction with other agricultural sectors
- Remarks and sugestions













305 equine farmers were interviewed across Europe



Location (Surveyed farms)

- √ 52 of the farms are close to a major city;
- √ 18 are close to suburbs;
- √ 135 are in rural areas (84 close to a village);
- √ 40 are isolated.
- √ 15% of the farms are in sensitive areas (areas where especial measures may be given to protect the natural habitats with a high level of vulnerability).

Finland 3.25 ha/horse 3 workers/farm 13% of farms are in defici Poland 11.5 ha/horse 14 workers/farm 0% of farms are in deficit Germany 1.92 ha/horse 10 workers/farm 4% of farms are in deficit Belgium 0.41 ha/horse 3 workers/farm 40% of farms are in deficit France 1.55 ha/horse 3 workers/farm 26% of farms are in deficit Portugal 4.77 ha/horse 5 workers/farm 22% of farms are in deficit Switzerland Spain

2.36 ha/horse

2 workers/farm

27% of farms are in deficit

Romania

3.73 ha/horse

4 workers/farm

23% of farms are in deficit

0.89 ha/horse

5 workers/farm

8% of farms are in deficit



305 equine farmers were interviewed across Europe



Farm size (Surveyed farms)

- ✓ Utilized agricultural area ranges from 1 to 5000 ha, on average 31% of it is composed of permanent meadows;
- ✓ From 1 to 520 horses per farm, the median is 25, average is 45;
- ✓ From 1 to 180 births per year and farm, median is 4, average is 10.

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8% of farms are in deficit

23% of farms are in deficit

27% of farms are in deficit



305 equine farmers were interviewed across Europe



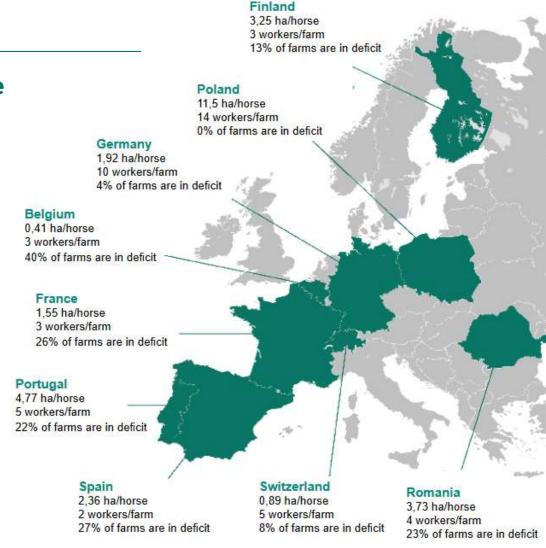
Farm workers (Surveyed farms)

- ✓ There is an average of 5 employees per farm;
- √ 43% are women.



Economic and performance objectives (Surveyed farms)

- ✓ For 57% of farms, equine activity is their main activity;
- ✓ Economic objectives: 44% aim to achieve economical balance, 48% aim to make a profit, 8% have no economic objectives;
- ✓ Economic performance (including salaries): 21% are in deficit, 30% break even, 48% make a profit.









How were collected needs prioritized?



1 Multi-stakeholder national workshop was organized to identify needs
Attendees: breeders, breeders associations, researchers, academy, professional associations (equine vets, farriers), ...





The needs were then classified according to their priority









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e.g. Portugal...

A – Socio-economic resilience	Priorities
Disengagement of stakeholders	19
Absence of political involvement	2º
Resistance to change	2º
High production costs (*)	2º
Differentiated training (*)	3º
Piroplasmosis (*)	4 <u>º</u>
Uncertainty of the market (seasonal, "fashionable" and very variable) (*)	5 <u>º</u>
Product differentiation (*)	5º

^(*) most frequently mentioned in the surveys

	IMPROVING RESILENCE	
B – Horse health and welfare	Priorities	
Communication	1º	
Piroplasmosis	2º	
DOD's, Hoof's	3º	
West Nile virus	4 <u>0</u>	
Herpesvirus	50	

C – Environmental sustainability	Priorities
Communication	12
Pasture & forages	2º
Lack of awareness among breeders	3º
Energy efficiency of the farms	40











How were collected needs prioritized at European level?

1st European workshop – Dec. 2023 Lyon, France

To identify common needs and define european priorities















European priorities:

Socio-economics

How to improve farm profitability?

How to improve working conditions?

How to deal with issues related to access to agricultural land?

How to improve the image of the equine industry?



Environmental sustainability

How to adapt our practices and resource management to climate change?

How to improve biodiversity while maintaining equine activities?

How to manage the pastures in the face of the various challenges to come?

Equine health and welfare

What practices can be implemented to improve the housing conditions of horses from a welfare point of view?

What practices can be implemented to promote biosecurity and prevent emerging diseases?



European priorities:



TRANSVERSAL NEEDS

How can problems associated with access to agricultural land be solved?

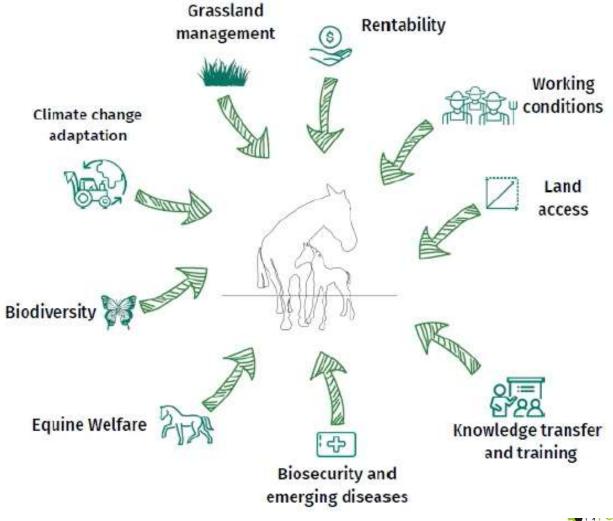
How can we improve training and knowledge transfer?





Summarizing the priorities:







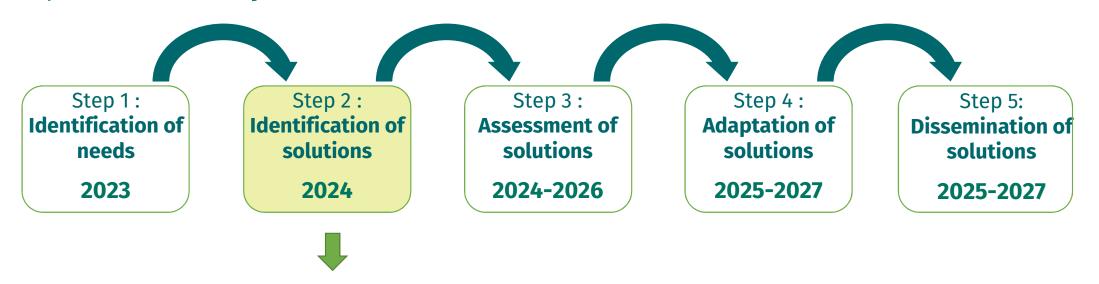






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Project Phases/Steps:



Identification of solutions

What is a solution or best practice for EUNetHorse?

A technique, a procedure, a system, a tool, a social organization, a political or social initiative that respond to a specific need and that is possible to be implemented in daily practice in equine farms.









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Identification of solutions

The identification of solutions was based on the analysis of interviews, operationnal groups, focus groups, european projects, national and regional projects and literature review.

2nd National workshop per country to describe, classify and discuss solutions.

2nd European workshop (20-24 May 2024, Göttingen, Germany) to discuss solutions, select them and do a matchmaking between needs and solutions.













Matchmaking of needs and solutions

64 solutions were validated!

- Green cells identify that there is at least one solution for the corresponding need;
- Red cell identify a GAP (not all needs found their match).

Priority	Official Need Number	Is there a solution linked?
Biosecurity	1	YES
	2	YES
	3	YES
	4	YES
	5	YES
	6	YES
	7	YES
	8	YES
	9	YES
	10	190
	- 11	YES
	12	YES
	13	140
	14	YES
	15	YES
	16	YES
	17	YES
	18	YES
	19	YES
Welfare	20	YES
	21	YES
	22	YES
	23	YES
	24	YES
	25	NO
	26	190
	27	YES
	28	YES
	56	YES
Working	57	YES
conditions	58	YES
	59	YES

Priority	Official Need Number	is there a solution linked?
Climate change	29	YES
	30	YES
	31	YES
	32	YES
	33	YES
	34	YES
	35	YES
Biodiversity	36	YES
	37	YES
	38	YES
	39	YES
	40	YES
	41	YES
	42	YES
A11.5 CO	43	YES
Grassland management	44	YES
	45	YES
0.89	46	
	47	YES
	48	YES
	49	YES
	50	YES
	51	YES
Profitability	52	YES
	54	YES
	55	YES
	60	YES
Accounts	61	YES
Access to land	62	YES
	63	YES
	64	YES











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Project Phases/Steps:



Assessment and adaptation of solutions

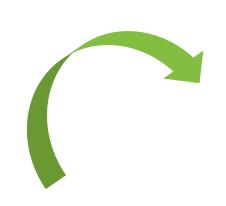
(A cost-benefit analisys will be also performed)





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Assessment and adaptation of solutions:



National workshops

Assessment of solutions and feedbacks from the field



Demo days, training sessions, cross-visits

Demonstration of solutions on the field



Discussion on assessed solutions







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EU-FarmBook

Step 5: **Dissemination of solutions**

2025-2027



- 1. To reach farmers, trainers and advisors to facilitate the adoption of best practices in each country (e.g. training and demonstration days);
- 2. To maintain the practical knowledge in the long-term and beyond the project lifetime.











EUnetHorse MAPROVING RESILIENCE OF FOUNDE FARMS

Project Main Networking Activities:

Project Governance

Cross-visits

Trainers and Advisors Network (TANet)













Project governance is split into two level: European and National

Distinct boards with different roles:

European level

Scientific and Technical Board

European Advisory Board

Advisory boards:
Political and Consultative bodies

Scientific and Technical boards: Expert and operational bodies

National level (National Facilitator)

National network

Scientific and Technical Board

National Advisory Board

(set up in each partner country)







European Advisory Board

Members of European and international organizations, independent of the partners, representing the equine and agricultural sector and experts:

- European Horse Network (EHN)
- European Federation of Animal Science (EAAP)
- European Federation of Working Equine (FECTU)
- Committee of Professional Agricultural Organizations (COPA-COGECA)
- European Federation Thoroughbred Breeders (EFTBA)
- Federation of European Equine Veterinary Associations (FEEVA)
- World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses (WBFSH)
- World Horse Welfare







Cross-visits (with farmers of the different partner countries)

Cross-visits play a very relevant role in the context of knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning among actors and stakeholders of the horse sector.













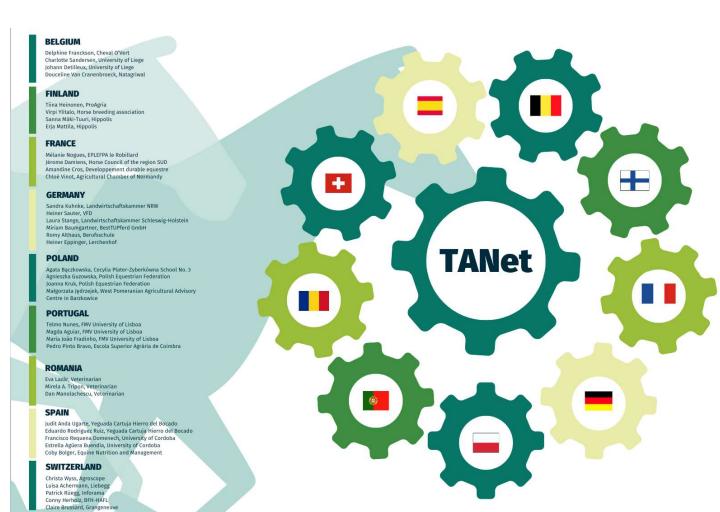




Trainers and Advisors Network (TANet)

- It was established in April 2024 with 25 trainers and advisors, coming from the 9 partner countries;
- Is a structured and animated trainers and advisors network;
- Involved in the identification of trainers' and advisors' needs
- Involved in the design of training activities;
- Will continue operating beyond the EUnetHorse project.



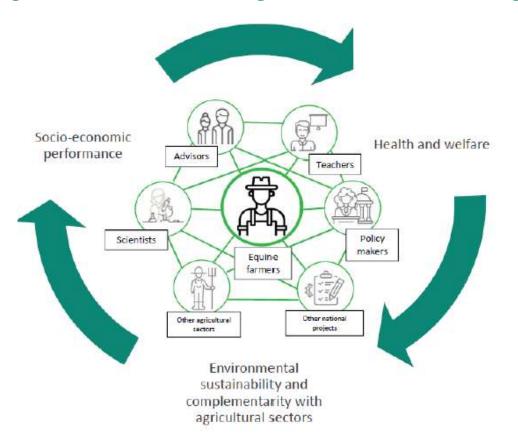


How to get involved?

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National horse-agriculture knowledge and innovating systems (NH-AKIS)

Is a multi-actor concept describing how people and organizations join together to promote mutual learning, to generate, share and use agriculture-related knowledge and information.













Thank you!

www.eunethorse.eu www.ifce.fr

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Project title: EUropean Network for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning between actors and stakeholders of the Horse sector to improve the resilience of equine farms

Project number: 101086551

Funding: European Research Executive Agency (REA)

Call: HORIZON-CL6-2022-GOVERNANCE-01

Duration: 48 months, from March 1, 2023, to February 28, 2027.