







Participatory assessment of sustainability and resilience of EU farming systems.

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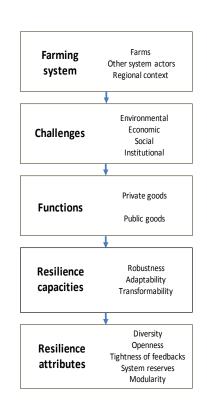
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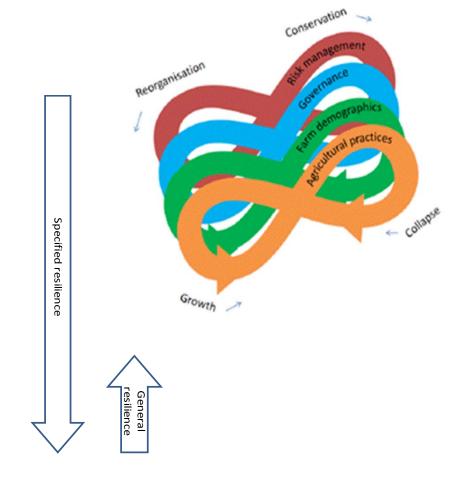


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SURE-Farm framework

- **1.** Resilience of what?
- **2.** Resilience to what?
- **3.** Resilience for what purpose?
- **4.** What resilience capacities?
- **5.** What enhances resilience?











What is the sustainability and resilience of EU farming systems?

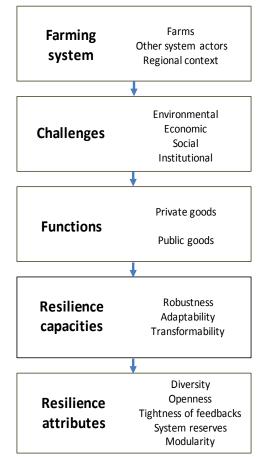
1. Resilience of what?

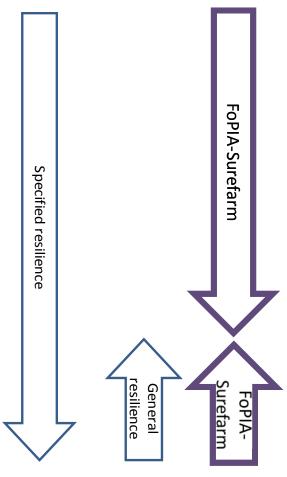
2. Resilience to what?

3. Resilience for what purpose?

4. What resilience capacities?

5. What enhances resilience?











Resilience capacities







b. Adaptability



c. Transformability







Workshops

Participants:

- Farmers, government,
 NGOs, industry
- 6-26 participants per CS
- Nov 2018-March 2019

Format:

- Individual forms
- Small group discussions
- Plenary discussions

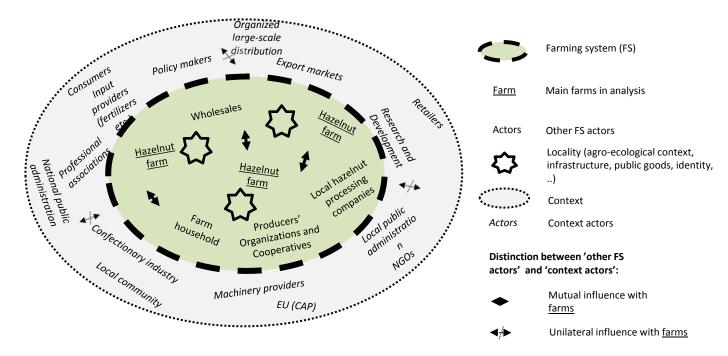
Case study	Date workshop	Participants (#)
BE-dairy	27-11-18	16
BG-arable	11-01-2019	19
DE-arable&mixed	09-01-2019	12
ES-extensive livestock	31-01-2019	24
FR-extensive livestock	14-02-2019	26
IT-hazelnut	21-01-2019	21
NL-arable	11-12-2018	11
PO-horticulture	05-03-2019	20
RO-mixed	06-02-2019	14
SE-poultry	22-01-2019	6
UK-arable	16-01-2019	15







Defining the farming system



Example from the case study IT-hazelnut







Farming system functions

Farming system function	Indicators NL-starch potato
Deliver healthy and affordable food products	Starch potato production (t/ha)
(Food production)	Sugar beet production (t/ha)
	Cereal production (t/ha)
Deliver other bio-based resources for the	Diversity of industrial potato products
processing sector (Bio-based resources)	Straw production (t/ha)
	-
Ensure economic viability; viable farms help	Profit (Euro/ha)
to strengthen the economy and contribute to	Income from agricultural activities (%)
balanced territorial development. (Economic	. ,
viability)	•
Improve quality of life in farming areas by	Working hours per year per farmer
providing employment and offering decent	Employment related to agriculture
working conditions. (Quality of life)	Satisfaction of being a farmer
	Women working in agriculture (%)







Farming system functions

Farming system function	Indicators NL-starch potato
Maintain natural resources in good condition	Greenhouse gas emissions
(water, soil, air) (Natural resources)	Soil quality
	Regional water availability
	Responsible use of nutrients
Protect biodiversity of habitats, genes, and	Responsible use of crop protection products
species (Biodiversity & habitat)	Number of bird species
	Surface of land with nature friendly
	management
Ensure that rural areas are attractive places	Unhealthy stress under farmers
for residence and tourism (countryside,	Farms with broadened activities
social structures) (Attractiveness of the area)	Villages with a minimum of one school and
	supermarket
Ensure animal health & welfare (Animal	Farms with certificates for animal welfare
health & welfare)	Responsible use of antibiotics







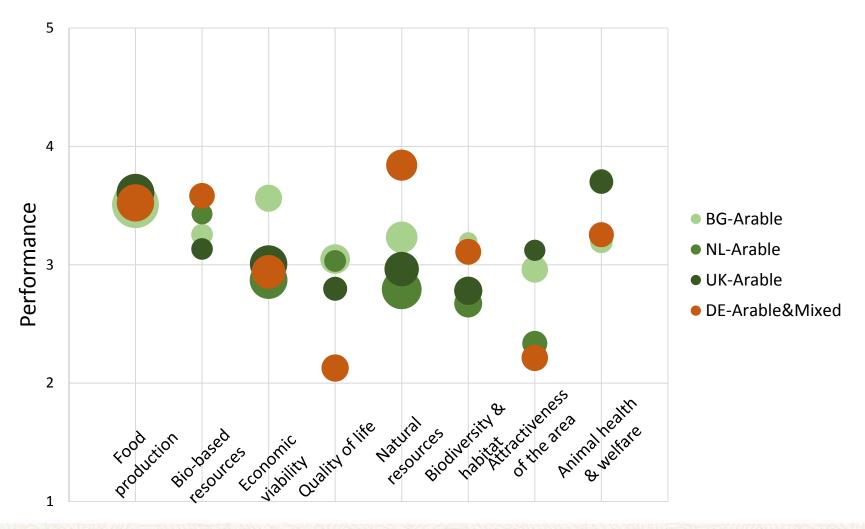
Workshop activities (first part)

Format	Scoring
Plenary discussion	-
Plenary discussion	-
n	
Filling in a form	Divide 100 points over the eight
individually	functions
Filling in a form	Divide 100 points over the indicators
· ·	per function
a.r.a.ay	
Filling in a form	Score from 1-5
•	
•	Weighted average of indicator scoring
	(weight being dependent on indicator
	representativeness)
	Plenary discussion Plenary discussion









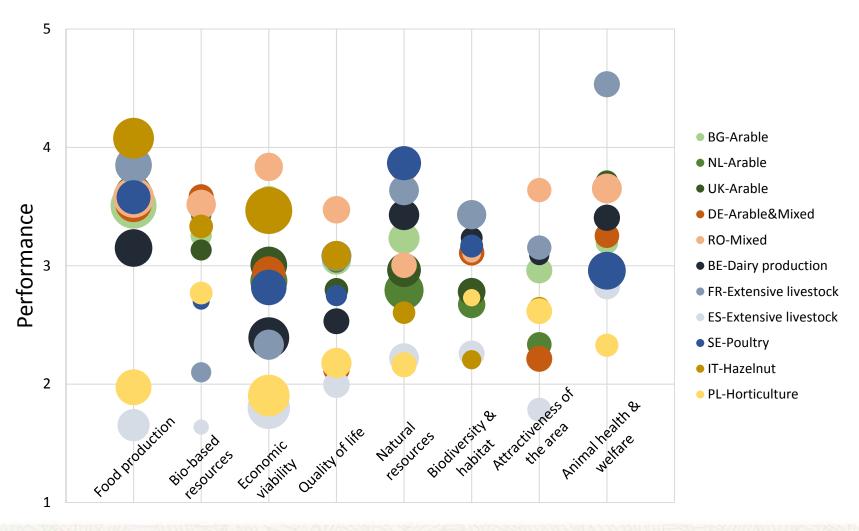


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Workshop activities (second part)

Activity	Format	Scoring
Discussion indicator and function	Plenary discussion	-
importance and performance		
Selecting indicators for further	Plenary discussion	-
analysis		
Explanation of robustness,	Presentation	-
adaptability and transformability		
Sketching dynamics of selected	Small groups	-
indicators		
Identifying major challenges and	Small groups	-
strategies		







Selection of indicators

Following importance of functions:

Farming system function	Number of indicators of which dynamics were discussed
Food production	7
Bio-based resources	0
Economic viability	10
Quality of life	2
Natural resources	4
Biodiversity & habitat	3
Attractiveness of the area	2
Animal health & welfare	1







Sketching dynamics

Participants included:

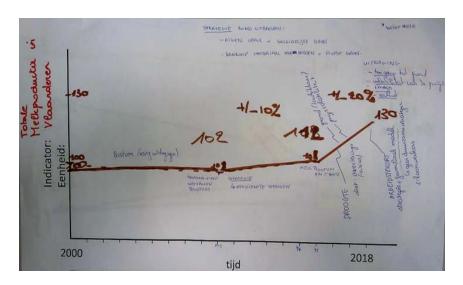
- Trends
- Major shocks and stresses
- Strategies

Participants included little:

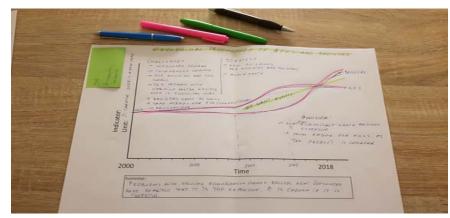
- Year to year variation

In general, main indicators looked robust,

But are they really?



Milk production (BE-dairy)



Organic egg production (SE-poultry)







Strategies

General orientation of strategies:

- Making the system more profitable through: mechanisation, intensification, expansion, adding value
- Reflection: it seems that stakeholders prefer to
 - react to fast processes rather than slow processes.
 - keep control rather than to live with and adapt to change.





Workshop activities (third part)

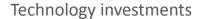
Activity	Format	Scoring
Assessing strategy	Filling in a form	Score from 1-5 for implementation,
implementation	individually	where 1: not to very poor, 2: poor, 3:
		moderate, 4: good , 5: perfect
		implementation.
Assessing the contribution of	Filling in a form	Score from -3 to +3 for contribution,
strategies to robustness,	individually	where 0: no, 1: weak, 2: moderate, 3:
adaptability and transformability		strong contribution, and -: negative, +:
		positive contribution
Assessing presence of resilience	Filling in a form	Score from 1-5 for presence, where 1:
attributes	individually	not to very poor, 2: poor, 3: moderate,
		4: good , 5: perfect presence.
Assessing the contribution of	Filling in a form	Score from -3 to +3 for contribution,
resilience attributes to	individually	where 0: no, 1: weak, 2: moderate, 3:
robustness, adaptability and		strong contribution, and -: negative, +:
transformability		positive contribution

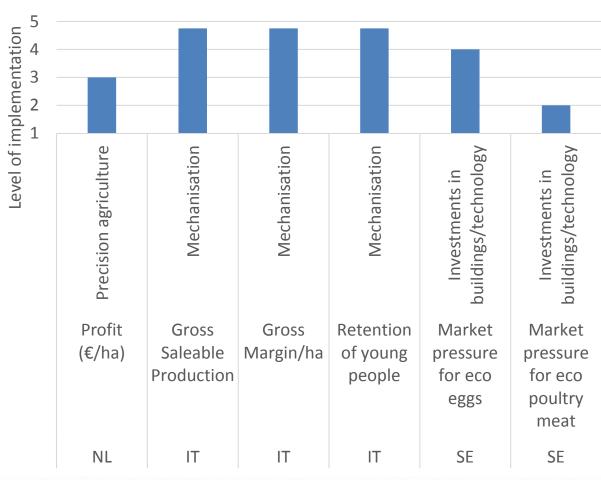






Strategies (level of implementation)



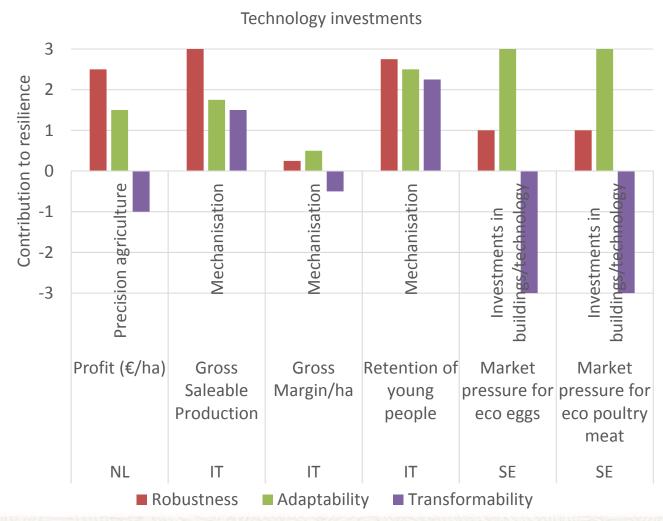








Strategies (contribution to resilience capacities)

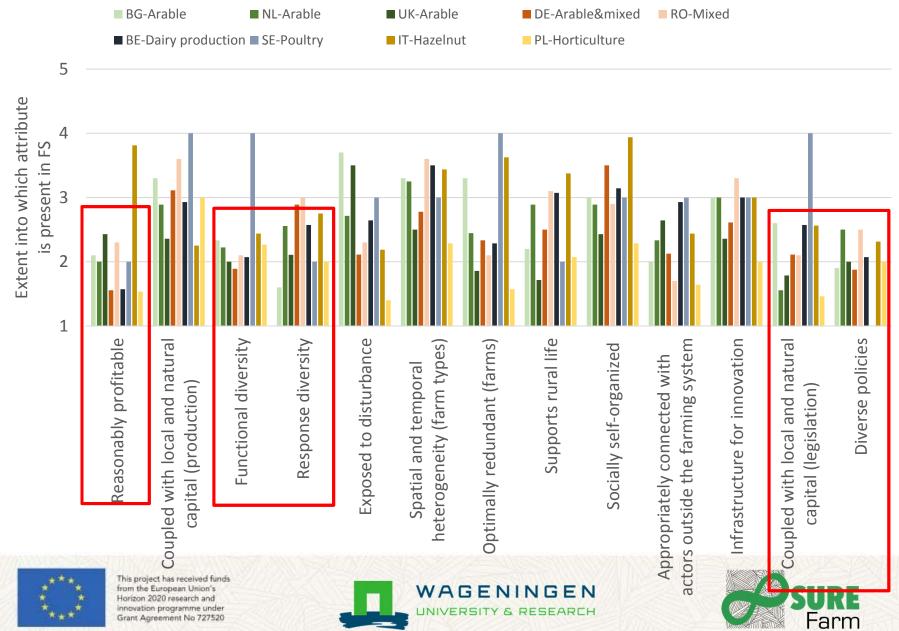




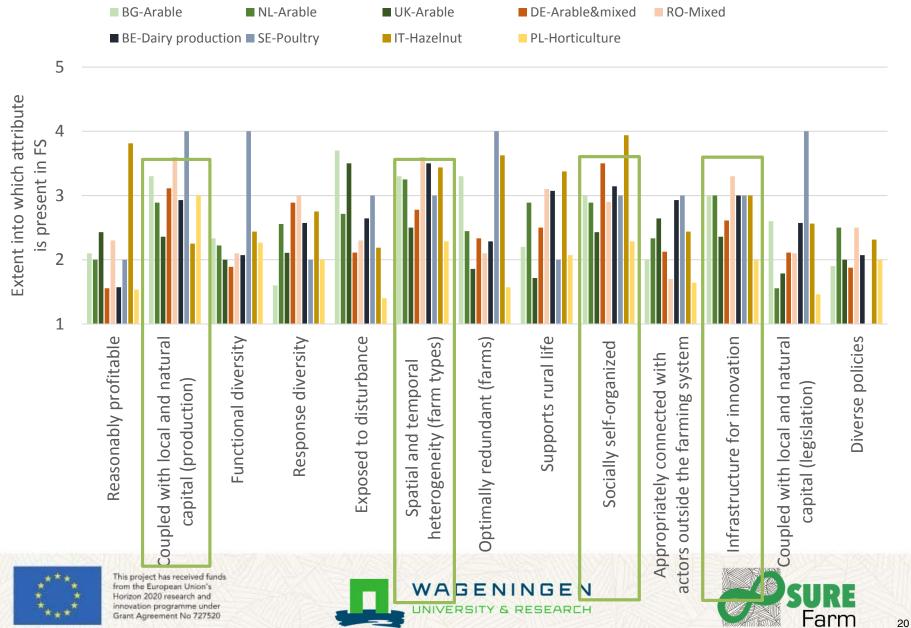




Attributes (level of presence)

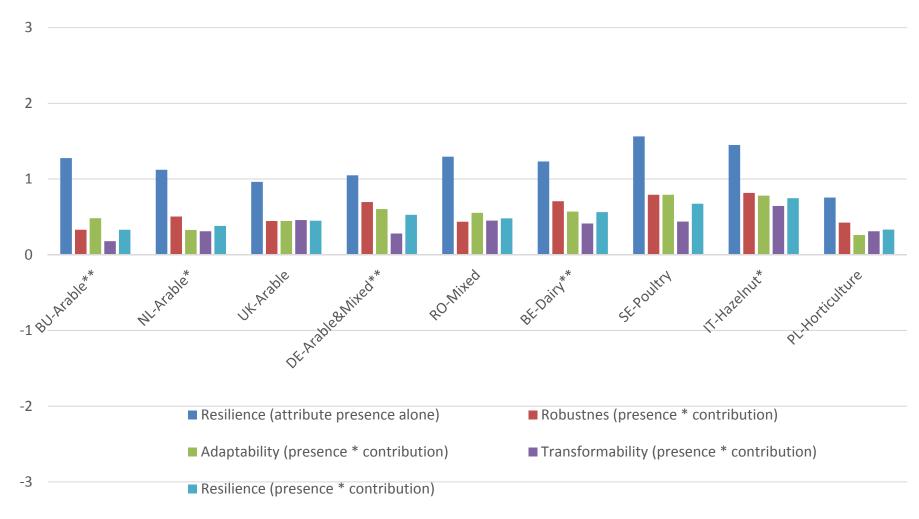


Attributes (level of presence)



From attributes to resilience capacities of FS

(Simply averaging scores for attributes)



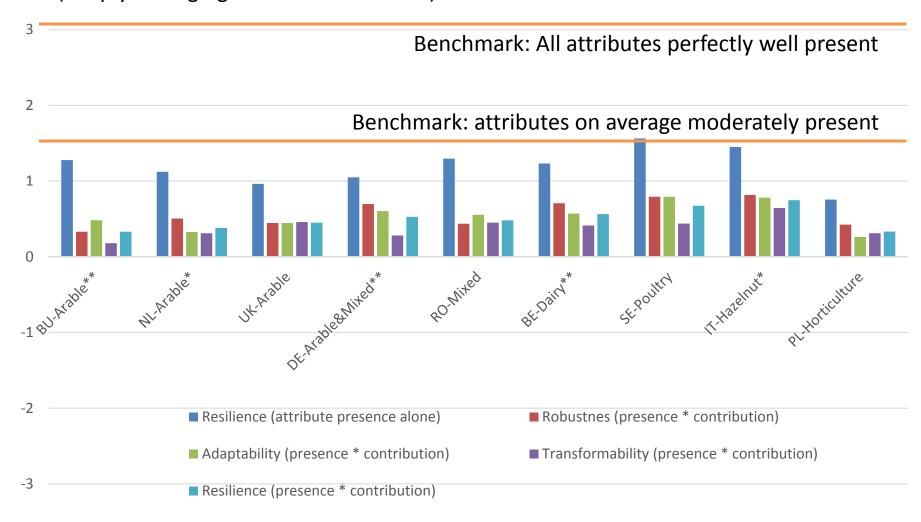






From attributes to resilience capacities of FS

(Simply averaging scores for attributes)









Conclusions

Studied EU Farming systems perform moderately.

Main focus on:

- 1. System profitability
- 2. System production

Overall resilience is assessed to be low to moderate.

Strategies and attributes generally have **most** positive effects **on robustness** and **least on transformability**.







Concluding questions

- What could be strategies and attributes for fostering transformability?
- What is the benchmark for a resilient system?
 - E.g. diversity of attributes, moderately present?
 - Or subset of attributes, strongly present?





Thank you







Output

Paas et al. 2019 D5.2 Participatory impact assessment of sustainability and resilience of EU farming systems. SURE-Farm project.

→ Case study reports and a synthesis of all case study findings (base for this presentation)

Reidsma et al. in prep., to be submitted to Eurochoices

→ Presentation of findings from 11 case-studies (reflection of this presentation)

Paas et al. in prep., to be submitted to Ecology & Society

→ Presentation of methodology with case studies on specialized farming systems.

Nera et al. in prep., to be submitted to Sustainability

→ Case study results from a hazelnut farming system in Italy with special attention for adaptive cycles.









SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT EU FARMING SYSTEMS

Coordinated by:

Partners:



WAGENINGEN

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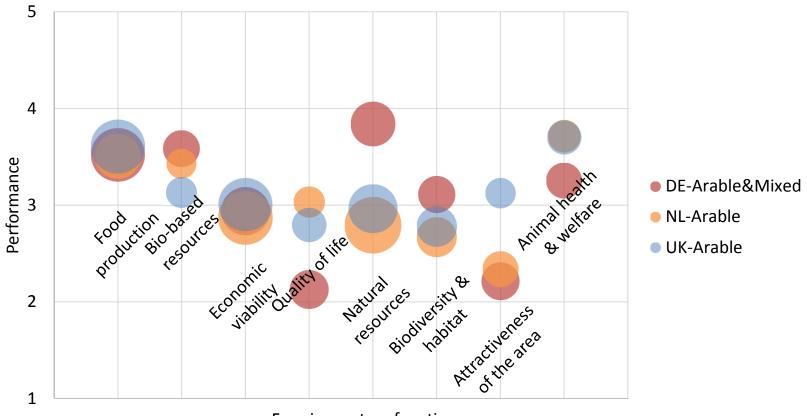










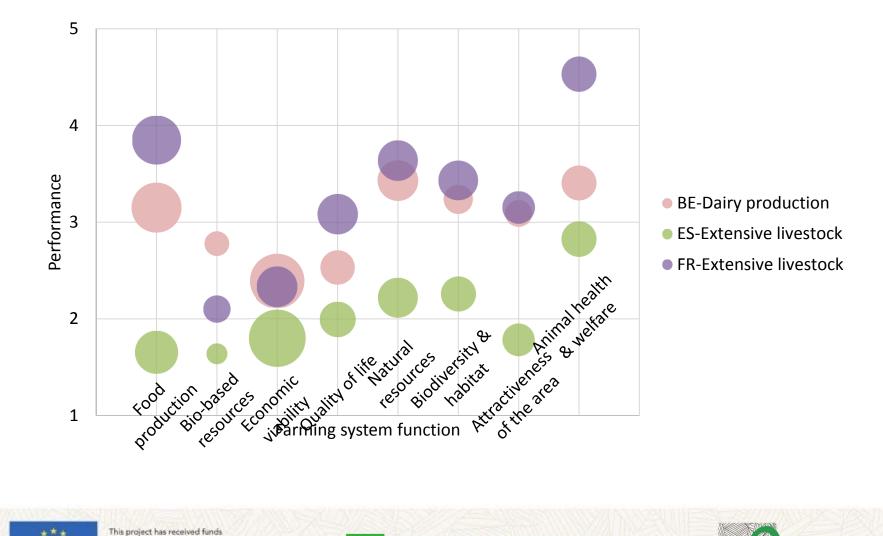


Farming system function





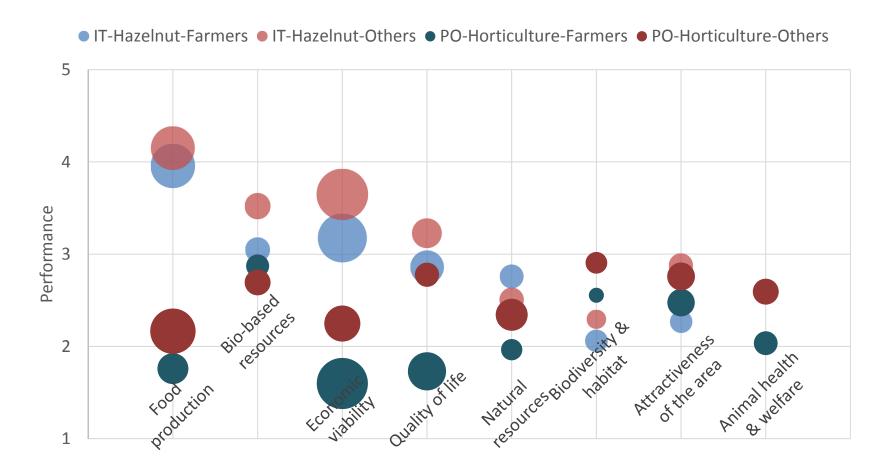








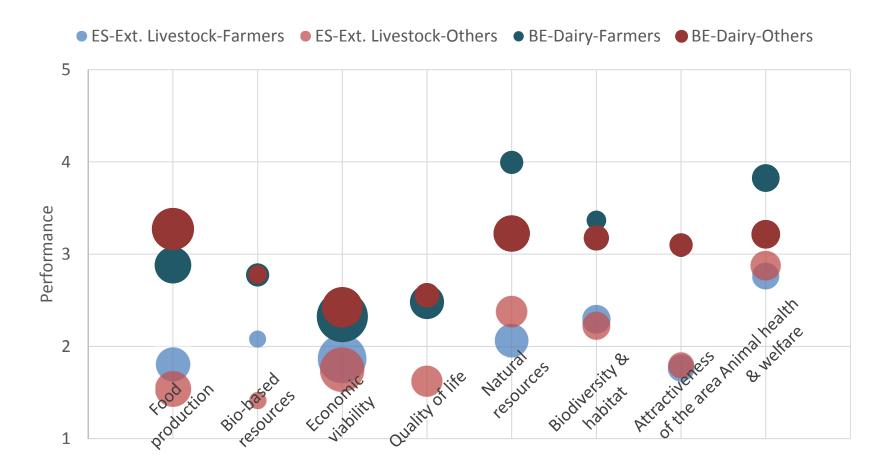


















Strategies

General orientation of strategies:

 Making the system more profitable through: mechanisation, intensification, expansion, adding value, reducing costs

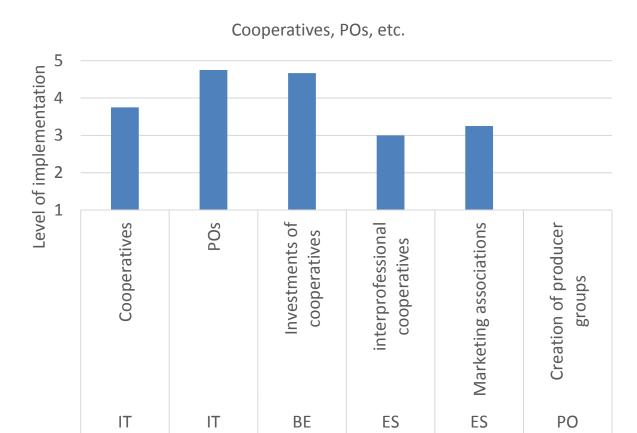
Resilience attributes	Strategies linked to attribute (%)
Reasonably profitable	36
Coupled with local and natural capital (production)	10
Functional diversity	14
Response diversity	3
Exposed to disturbance	1
Spatial and temporal heterogeneity (farm types)	2
Optimally redundant (farms)	0
Supports rural life	1
Socially self-organized	10
Appropriately connected with actors outside the farming system	2
Infrastructure for innovation	9
Coupled with local and natural capital (legislation)	10
Diverse policies	1







Strategies (level of implementation)

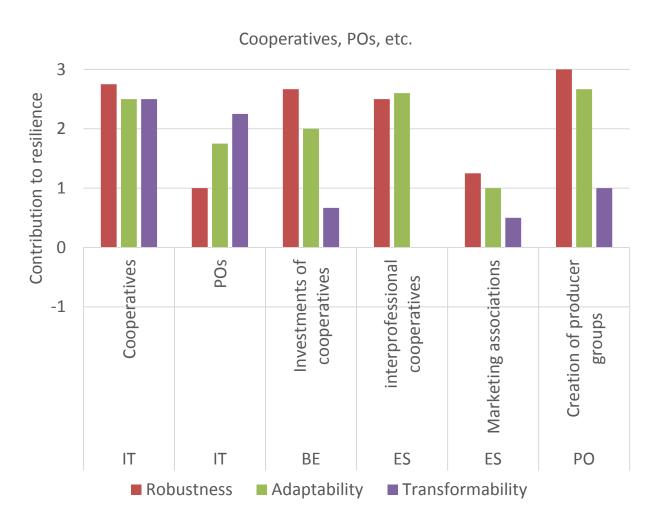








Strategies (contribution to resilience capacities)

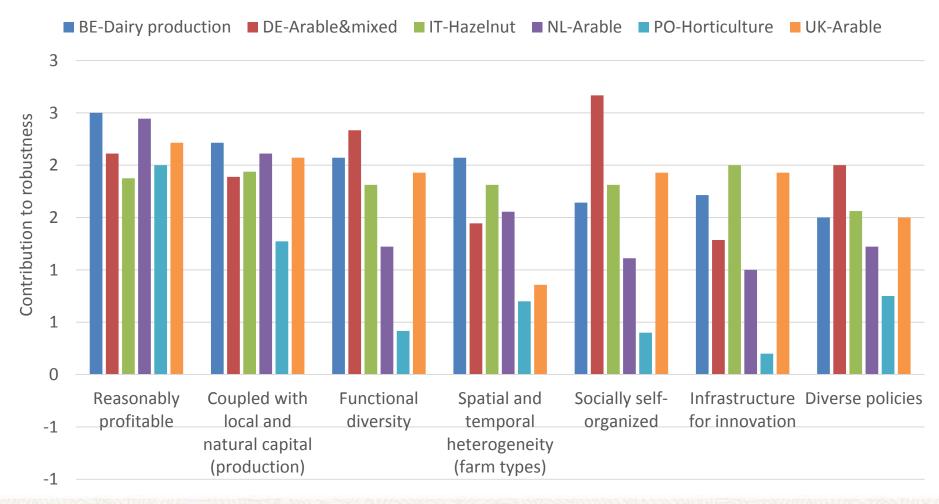








Attributes (contribution to robustness)





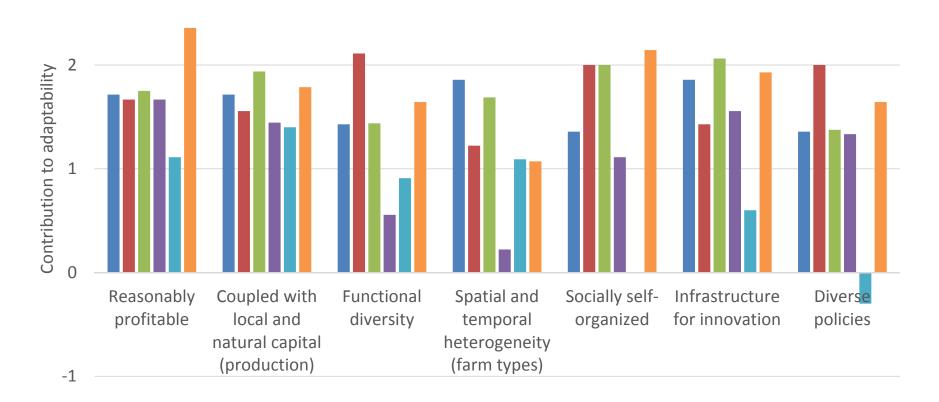




Attributes (contribution to adaptability)

■ BE-Dairy production ■ DE-Arable&mixed ■ IT-Hazelnut ■ NL-Arable ■ PO-Horticulture ■ UK-Arable

3

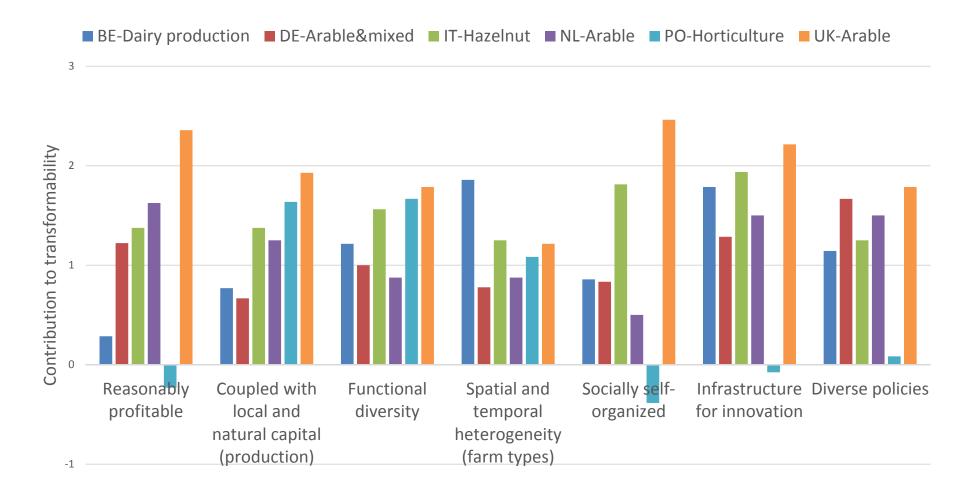








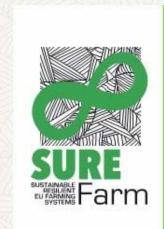
Attributes (contribution to transformability)











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