

Adaptive farming systems

Family farming under pressure : Reassessing options for liveability and permanence

Convenors

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Scope of the workshop

- Sustainability of agriculture includes the social pillar !
 - farmers / workers liveability
 - permanence of family farming : adaptive capacities, changes and transitions, transmission
- as specific themes of investigation
- As themes connected to what is in debate in the other pillars
 - pressures and uncertainties that affect the economic and environmental pillars (CC, prices volatility, local development schemes)
 - Need for plasticity in innovations

Contents of the WS

- Methods to analyse FS liveability and dynamics (LT, transitions) from the farmers points of view
- Case studies, surveys : results / observations
- Ways of improvement
- New advisory and R&E methodologies

Basics of IFSA

- Pluridisciplinary approaches
- Research and extension contribute to the debates
- Open space for discussion (presentations, posters, field experience)

5 sessions

- Social impacts of shifts in land use management S 1 (Hans)
- When the farming system evolves S2 (Catherine), S3 (Hans)
- From job and working conditions to permanence S4 (Catherine), S5 (Sophie)



WS 2.3 family farming under pressure- reassessing options for liveability and permanence



Session 2



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Second session « When the farming system evolves »

The 5 presented papers set :

5 different contexts whose common feature is:
« the farming system evolves »

What are the lessons learnt about liveability and permanence from these papers?

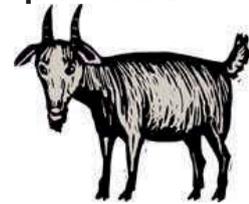
- At macro level
- At micro level

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Contexts

- 1) Magalhaes, Drouvot, Perluss Families of small-farmers living in semi-arid region of Brazil
- 2) Wellbrock, Antunovic, Oosting, Bock Pig farmers in Croatia
- 3) Hellec, Blouet Dairy breeders in the Vosges mountains (East of France)
- 4) Madelrieux, Nettier, Dobremez Livestock farms in the French Alps
- 5) Rodriguez, Ivanov, Vasov, Schwarz Rural municipalities in South-Eastern Serbia



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What about the shifts ?

- 1) Families of small-farmers living in semi-arid region of Brazil → implementation of the Brazilian National Biofuels Program
- 2) Pig farmers in Croatia → Croatian agriculture move towards the agricultural European standards
- 3) Dairy breeders in Vosges (East of France) → Conversion to organic farming
- 4) Livestock farms in the French Alps → General changes in society (family) and agriculture
- 5) Rural municipalities in South-Eastern Serbia → Serbian agriculture move towards the agricultural European standards

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Let us discover (a part of)
the lessons !



Lessons



- Underpin the role of institutions to facilitate or to hamper the local adaptation to shifts
- Provide some options for liveability and permanence

The dominant role of institutions

- 1) The success depends on the Petrobras willingness to favor peasant farmers.



- 2) Difficulties stem from the Croatian « Pig Production Development Programme »
- 3) Agro-food companies dominating the market (California)/Mutual funding (2006)/ Nestlé Waters (Vittel)
- 4) Complexity of « family careers » types is an echo (recall) from multiple changes in the institution « family »
- 5) The success of the agricultural transition depends on State (Agricultural Ministry), Private investors, NGO...

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Options for liveability and permanence

- 1) Developing a range of activities (co-products and by-products) around main crop
- 2) Organic agriculture, agro-tourism, Nature and landscape management, local food production and direct sales.
- 3) Organic farming
- 4) Suckling instead of dairy herds, diversification, horses...
- 5) Local products (milk, meat, wool)



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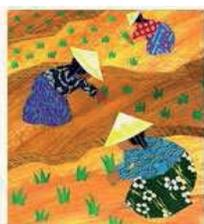
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Session 5

« From job and working conditions to permanence »



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Problems to be solved

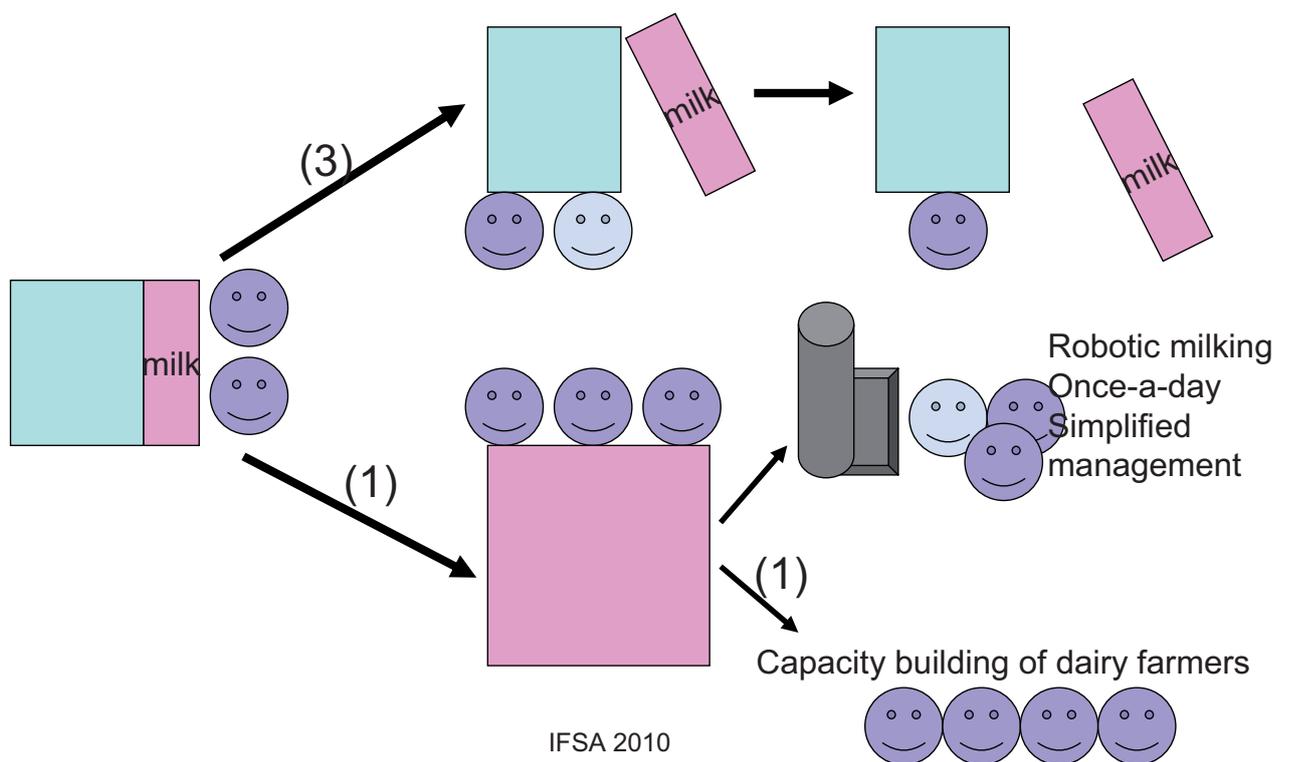
Text	People investigated	Social issues dealing with work
Crawford	Australian dairy industry actors	Labour supply issue. How to improve on-farm employment relations ?
Fiorelli	French multiple-job-holders sheep farmers	How to take into account (characterise) the subjective dimension of work ?
Schmitt	Women farmers in Bavaria	How did farming women cope with 30 years of agricultural restructuring ?
Petit	Farmers with Short Supply Chains in 2 French regions	What are the effects of SSC on the farm management and liveability ?
Cournut	Livestock French farmers	How to qualify the liveability of livestock farms from the work viewpoint ?

Let us discover solutions...



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Options for liveability and permanence -1



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Options for liveability and permanence -2

In livestock farming,

(5) **each production system carries its own work organisation**

stemming from: different technical contents

technical and economic

or **socio-cultural models**, associated with these sectors

and likely subjective dimension of work (2)

With the multiple job-holders sheep farmers (2) highlights that introducing more global approaches linking technical and human aspects is worthwhile, if dealing with work organisation.

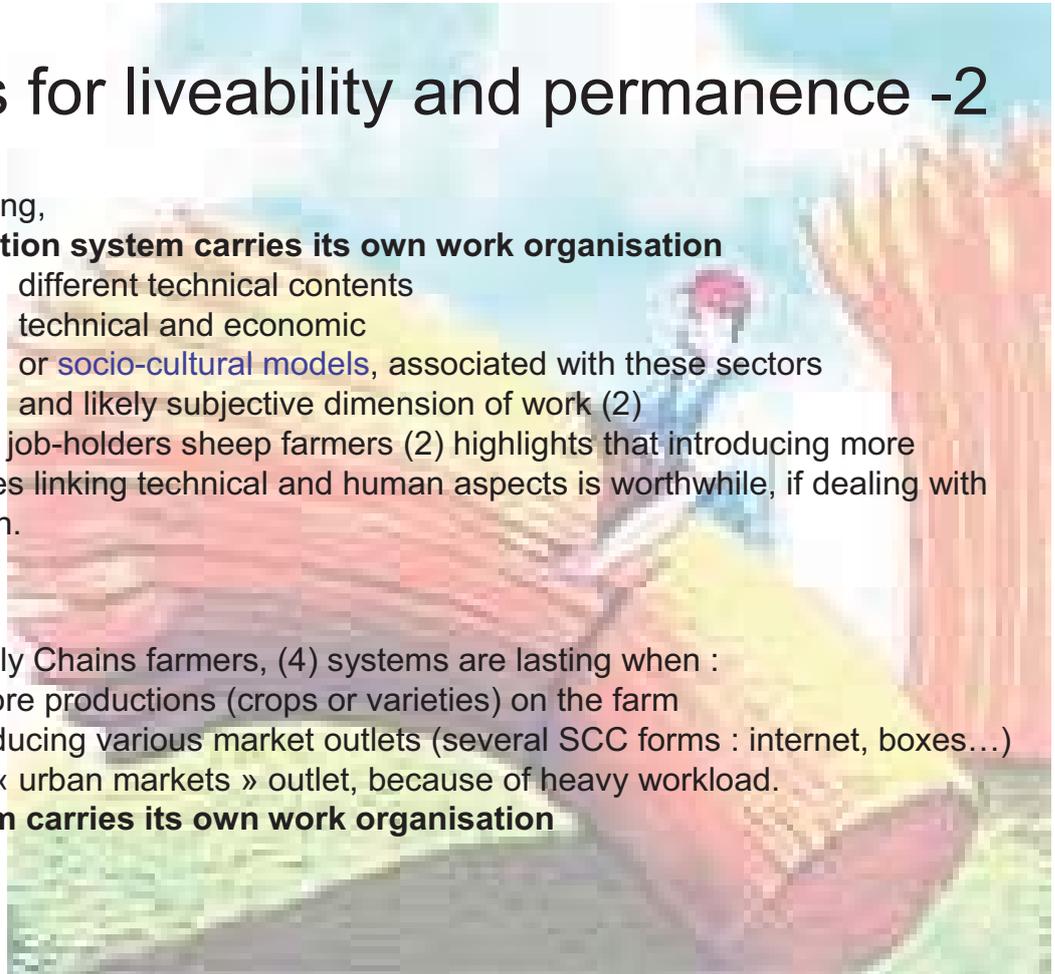
For Short Supply Chains farmers, (4) systems are lasting when :

-Introducing more productions (crops or varieties) on the farm

-Maybe ? Introducing various market outlets (several SCC forms : internet, boxes...)

-Giving up the « urban markets » outlet, because of heavy workload.

Each SCC form carries its own work organisation



To conclude about liveability

