



DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOL TO DIAGNOSE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SYSTEMS.

APPLICATION TO DAIRY FARMING

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Introduction

- The sustainability of agricultural production systems is an objective more and more considered in economic policy planning.
- CAP's 2nd pillar: sustainable rural development.
- CAP's 1st pillar: market regulation criteria, no consideration of production systems.
- Farm technical management and advice based mainly on economic criteria.
- Our objective: provide a “measure” of the sustainability of agricultural production systems, taking as a starting point individual data and results of livestock holdings, participants of technical-economic management and advice programs.
- Three sets of indicators: economic, environmental and social.

Economic indicators

- Traditionally, the most utilised.
- Farm durability depends on economic viability, but also on other economic factors, such as the capacity to adapt to changing markets and policies.
- Indicators proposed:
 - **profitability**: result of the productive process
 - **autonomy**: capacity to adapt to changing environments with no outside dependence
 - **diversification**: in production, customers...
 - **margins**: share of sales and total income as margins
 - **stability**: farm expectations at medium and long term
 - **cost structure**: distribution of production costs

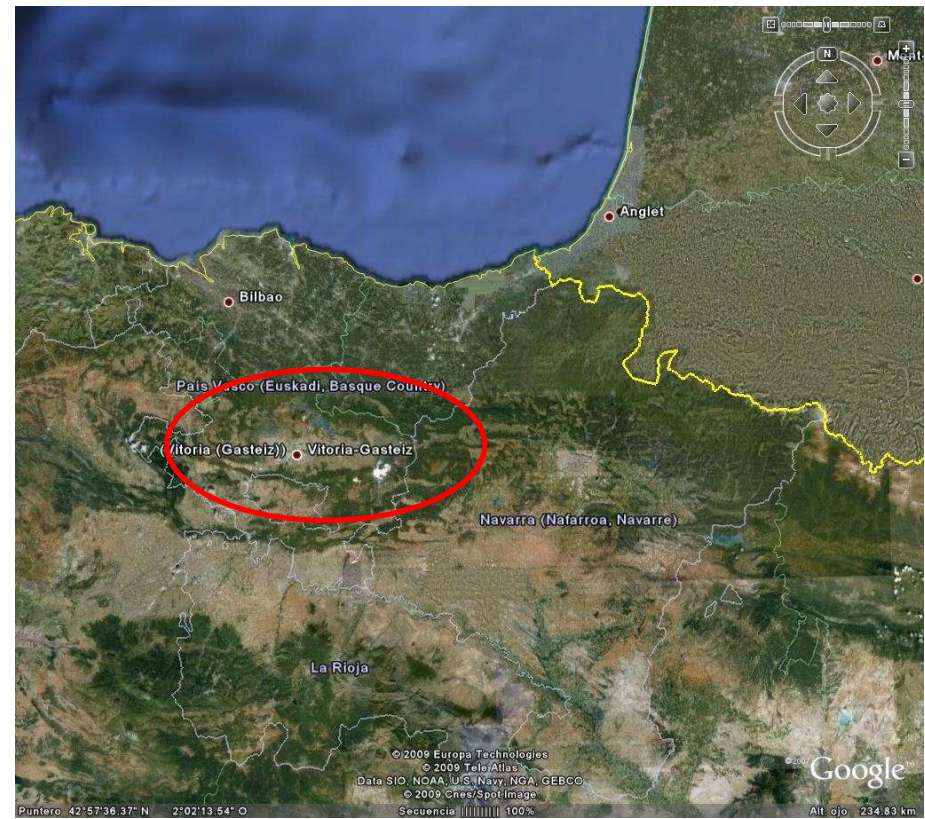
Environmental indicators

- Dialecte® and Planète® tools of environmental impact assessment
- Indicators proposed:
 - **livestock and territorial base**: balance between livestock and land
 - **land management**: soil protection, irrigation, pesticide use...
 - **nutrient balance**: Nitrogen and P_2O_5
 - **effluent management**: infrastructures for a sound management
 - **natural elements & biodiversity**: hedgerows, streams...
 - **global management**: environmental programs...
 - **energy balance**: energy efficiency, fuel equivalent
 - **GHG emissions**: CO_2 equivalent

Social indicators

- Two dimensions (Van Calker et al., 2005): *internal* (working conditions) and *external* (society's perception)
- Indicators proposed:
 - **farm ownership**: gender, full/part-time, family farms...
 - **generation of employment**: decently remunerated, resources required...
 - **quality of life**: availability of spare time, holidays...
 - **quality of work**: daily hours, concentration of duties...
 - **animal welfare**: frequency of visits, confinement
 - **landscape & traditional systems**: cultural heritage, local breeds, aesthetic values...
 - **product quality & closeness to consumers**: designations of origin, agritourism...

Application

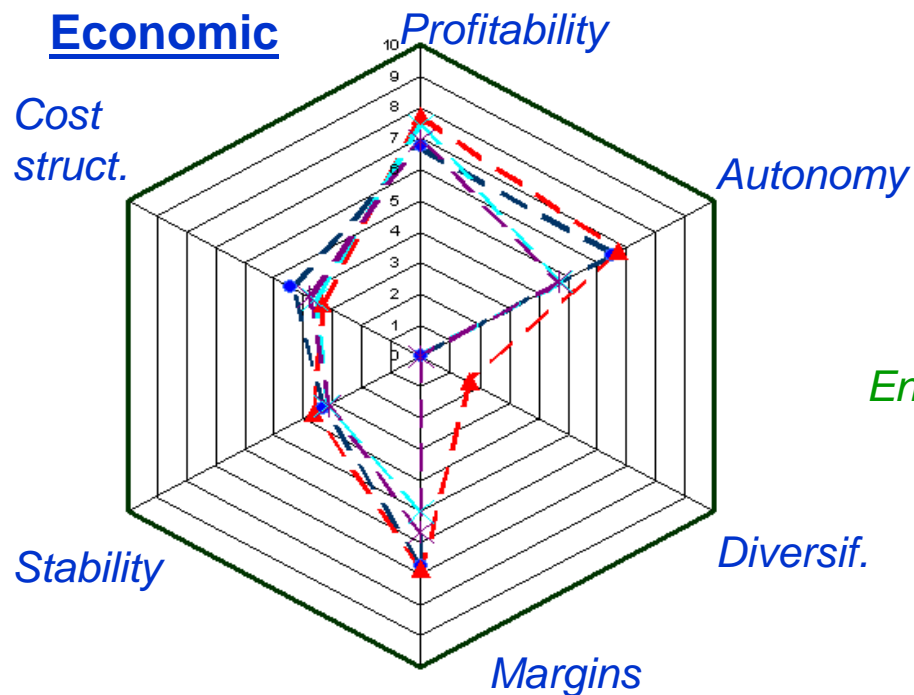


Application

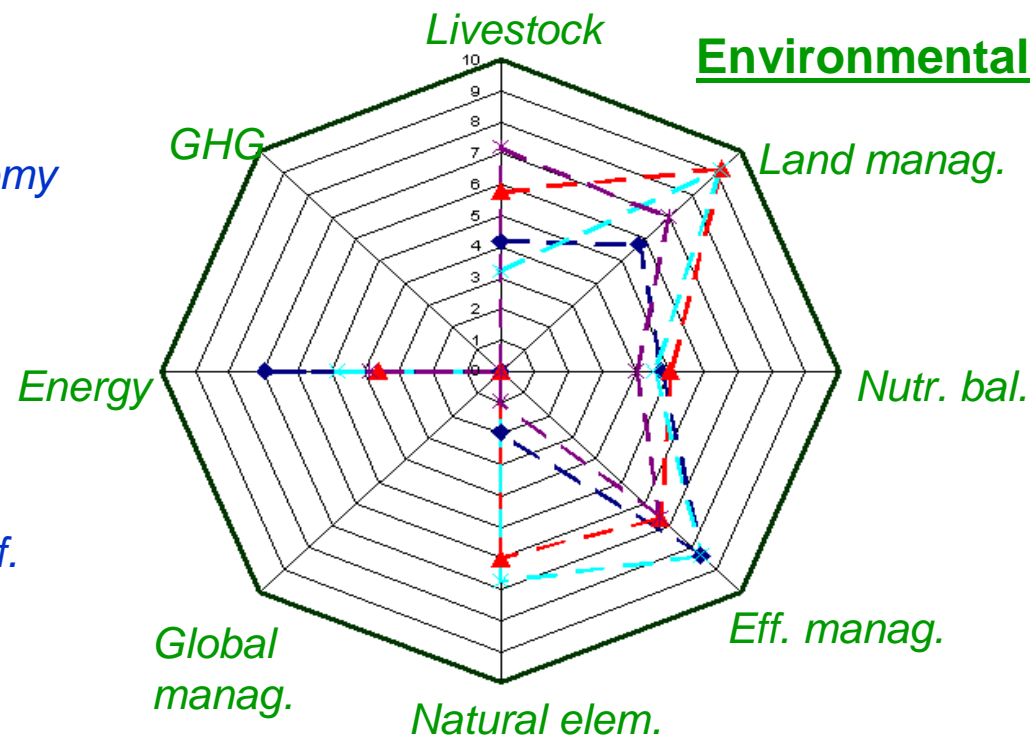
Farm characteristics

	1	2	3	4
Cow Ns.	113	71	120	72
LU	144	96	165	98
UAA (Ha)	56.04	45.36	52.93	64.18
LU/Ha	2.57	2.11	3.11	1.53
Output (lts.)	997853	647917	976051	706020
AWU	3	2.25	3	2.5
Cow/AWU	37.6	31.6	40	28.8
Lts./AWU	332618	287963	325350	282408

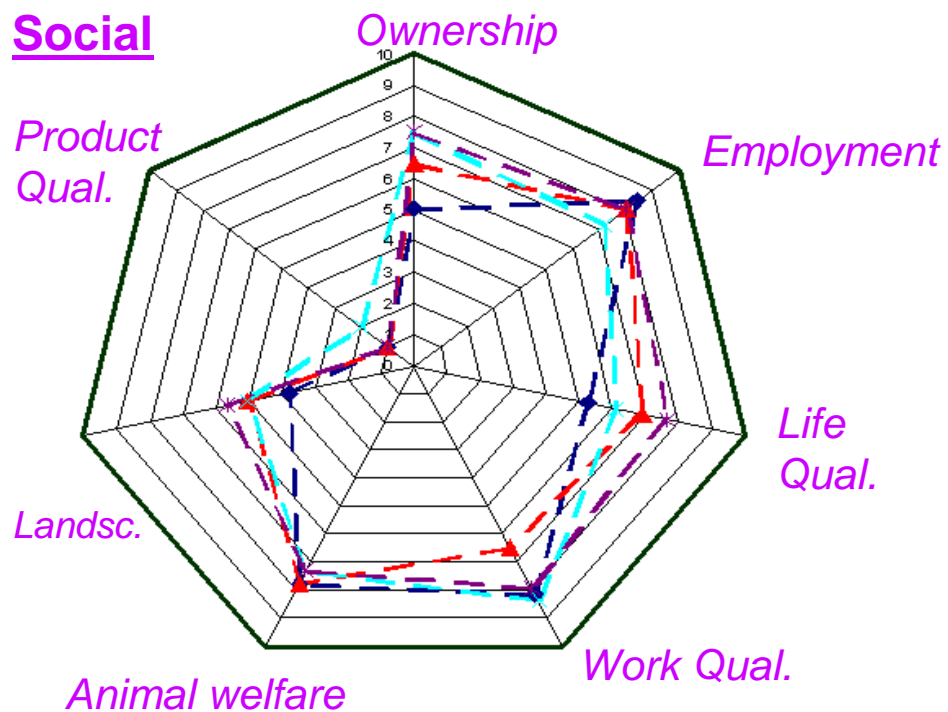
Economic



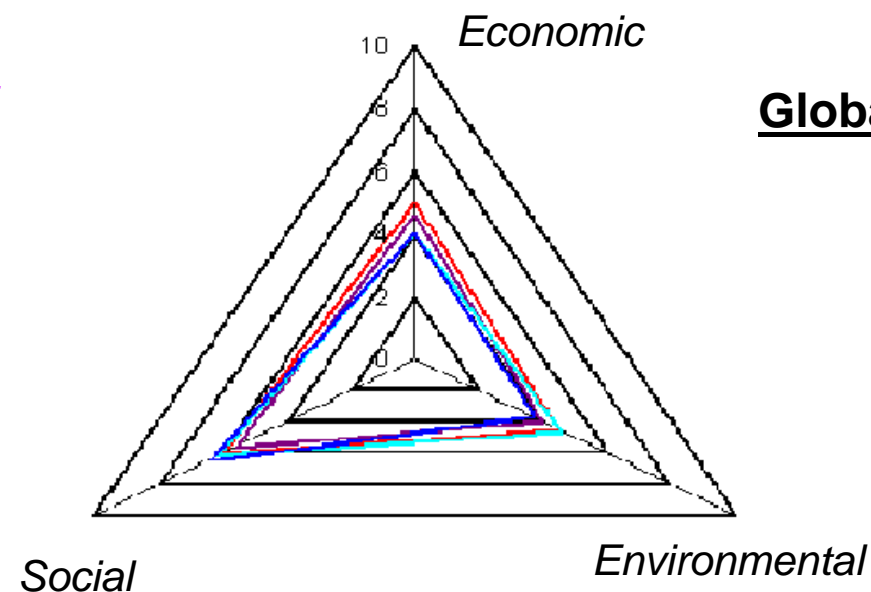
Environmental



Social



Global



Some comments

- Very few farms, ongoing research
- Initial data collection easy for economic & environmental indicators
- Social information collection new for both interviewer and farmer
- Similar results: reasonable system characterisation (*Farm Type 41 “Specialist dairy farming”, land-based*)
- Application of results at different levels:
 - Holdings and advisers: energy & nutrient balances to increase efficiency and guarantee cross-compliance; new economic ratios to complement short-term profitability focus...
 - Public Administration: tool to obtain information on the sustainability of production systems.