



SUSTAINABLE
RESILIENT
EU FARMING
SYSTEMS

Risk, risk management and resilience in European agriculture



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Zurich, 5 July 2018

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SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT EU FARMING SYSTEMS

Coordinated by:

Partners:



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Mixed farms



Horticulture



Perennials



Crops



Livestock



	France	Spain	Sweden	Belgium	Germany	Bulgaria	Netherlands	England	Italy	Poland	Romania
	Extensive beef cattle systems	Extensive bovine and ovine farms	High-value egg and broiler farms	Intensifying dairy farming	Large-scale corporate farms	Large-scale corporate farms	Arable farming	Large-scale corporate farms	Small scale Hazelnut production	Private family fruit and vegetable farms	Small scale farms

Resilience

SURE-Farm defines resilience as:

Maintenance of the essential functions of farming systems in the face of increasingly complex and volatile economic, environmental, social and institutional challenges through capacities of robustness, adaptability and transformability (Bullock et al., 2017).

- Focusses on dynamics of a system
- Is an elusive concept that needs context
- Resilience is (unfortunately) the new sustainability



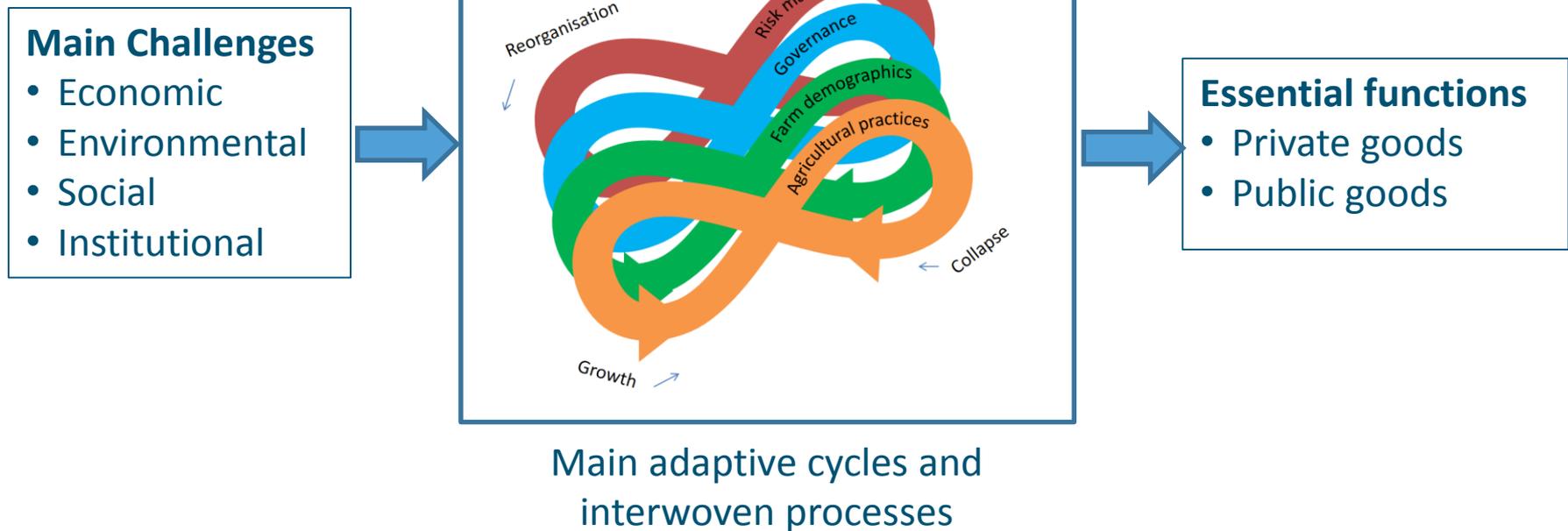
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Bullock, J. M., Dhanjal-Adams, K. L., Milne, A., Oliver, T. H., Todman, L. C., Whitmore, A. P., & Pywell, R. F., (2017) Resilience and food security: rethinking an ecological concept. *Journal of Ecology*, 105(4), 880-884.



Resilience framework

Capacities of robustness, adaptability and transformability

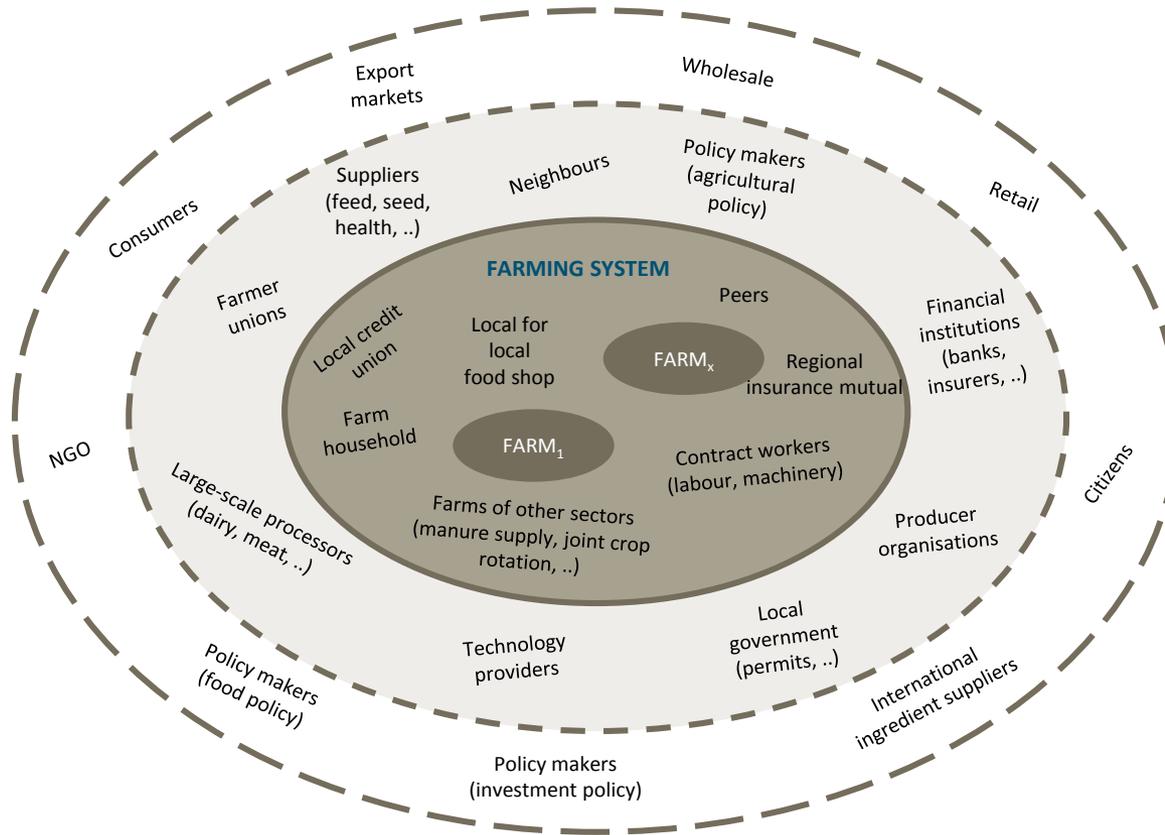


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Meuwissen, M. ... de Mey, Y. ... Finger, R., ... et al., (2018) Report on resilience framework for EU agriculture. Deliverable 1.1, SURE-Farm.



Resilience of what?



Selection criteria:

-  Actors that influence farms and are influenced by farms
-  Actors that influence the farming system but are marginally influenced by the system
-  Actors that neither directly influence the farming system, nor are directly influenced by the system



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Resilience to what?

	Short-term shocks	Long-term challenges
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extreme weather events ❖ Epidemic disease outbreak ❖ Hail, frost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Climate change
Social		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Changing societal concerns ❖ Increasing urbanisation
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Price drops ❖ Food or feed safety crisis ❖ Personal hazards (illness, death) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Upstream and downstream market power along the value chain ❖ Increasing dependence on non-farm land owners

Both @ micro scale (idiosyncratic risks) and @ macro scale (systemic risks)



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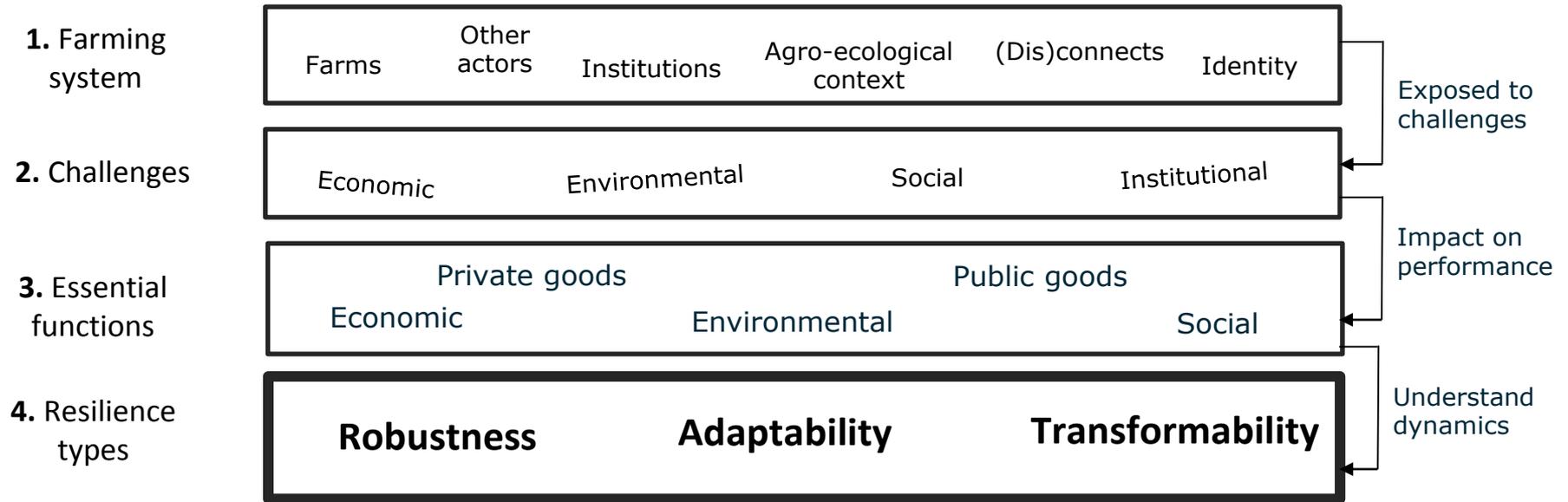
Resilience to which purpose?



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Resilience analysis in four steps



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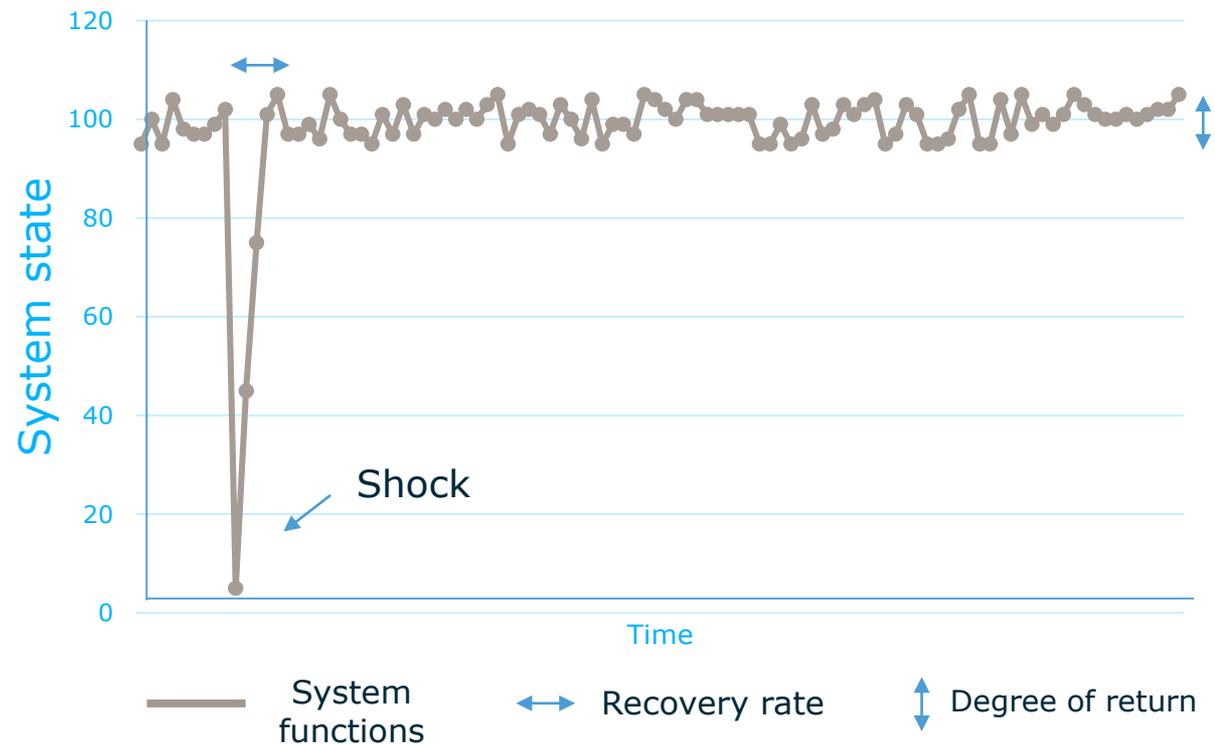


Understanding robustness

How well can shocks be absorbed and how fast is recovery?

Examples:

- ✓ Sector income
- ✓ Aggregate production
- ✓ Consumer trust

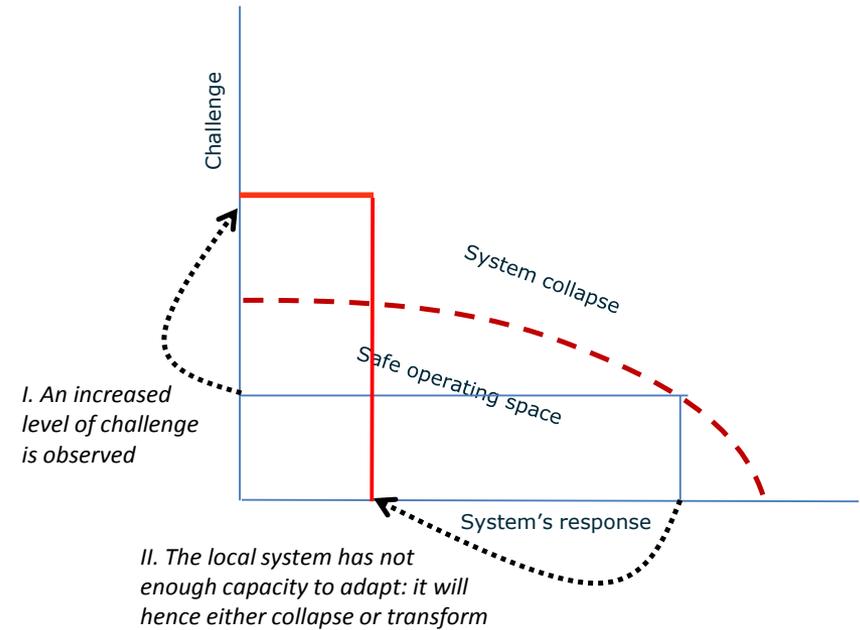
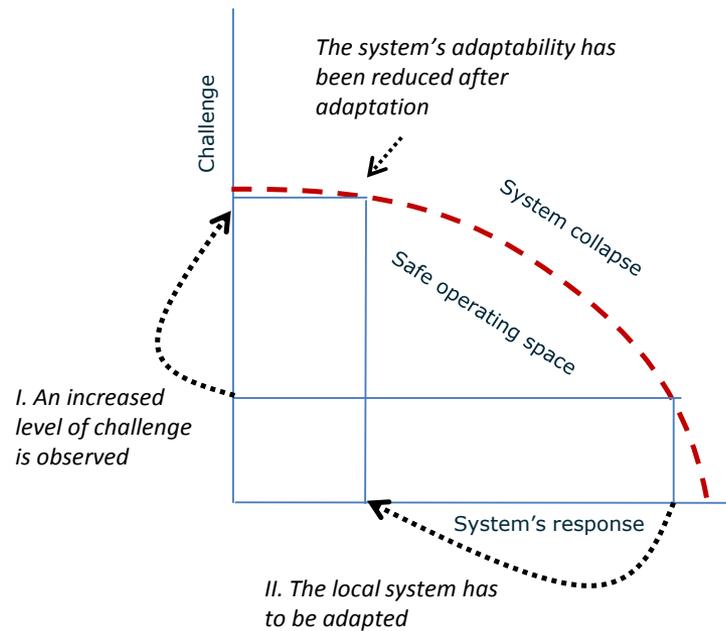


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Understanding adaptability

How easy is it to adjust or change, while still maintaining essential functions?



--- Continuing important system functions

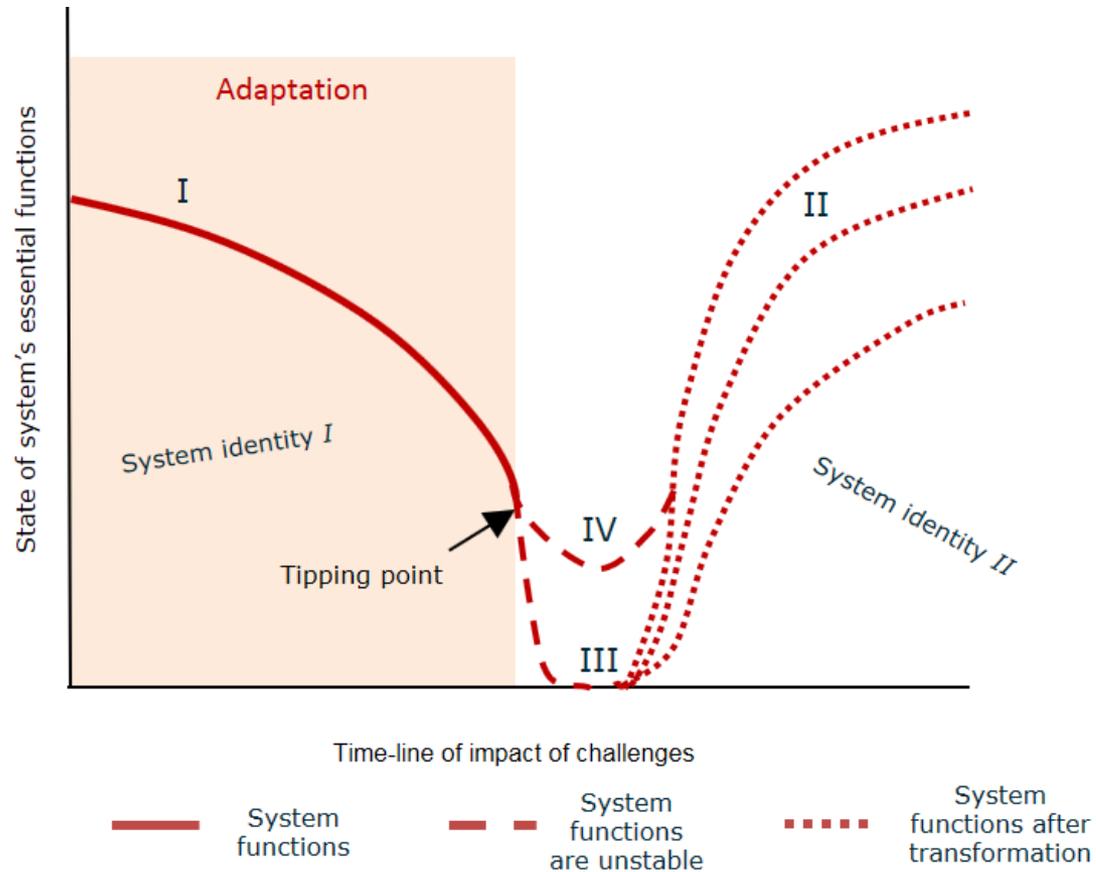


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Understand transformability

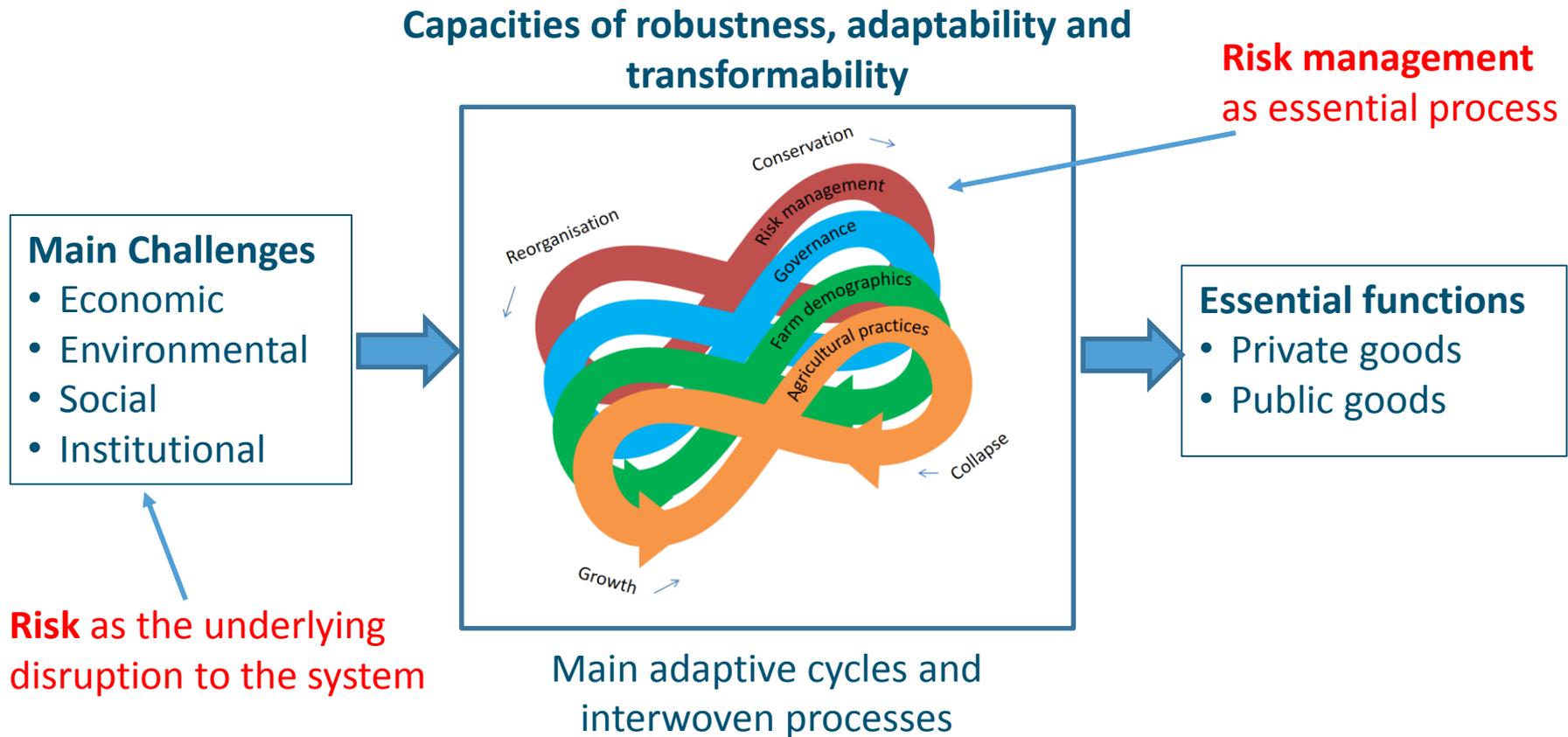
How easy is a radical transformation or reorganisation?



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Resilience framework



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Analyse risk

Digitization of agriculture has tremendous opportunity to characterize risk

- Various sources of risk and their interdependency
- Regional level > Farm level > Plot (herd) level > m² (animal) level
- Historical data to real-time data



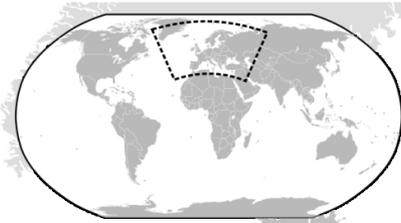
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Understand risk behavior

Farme

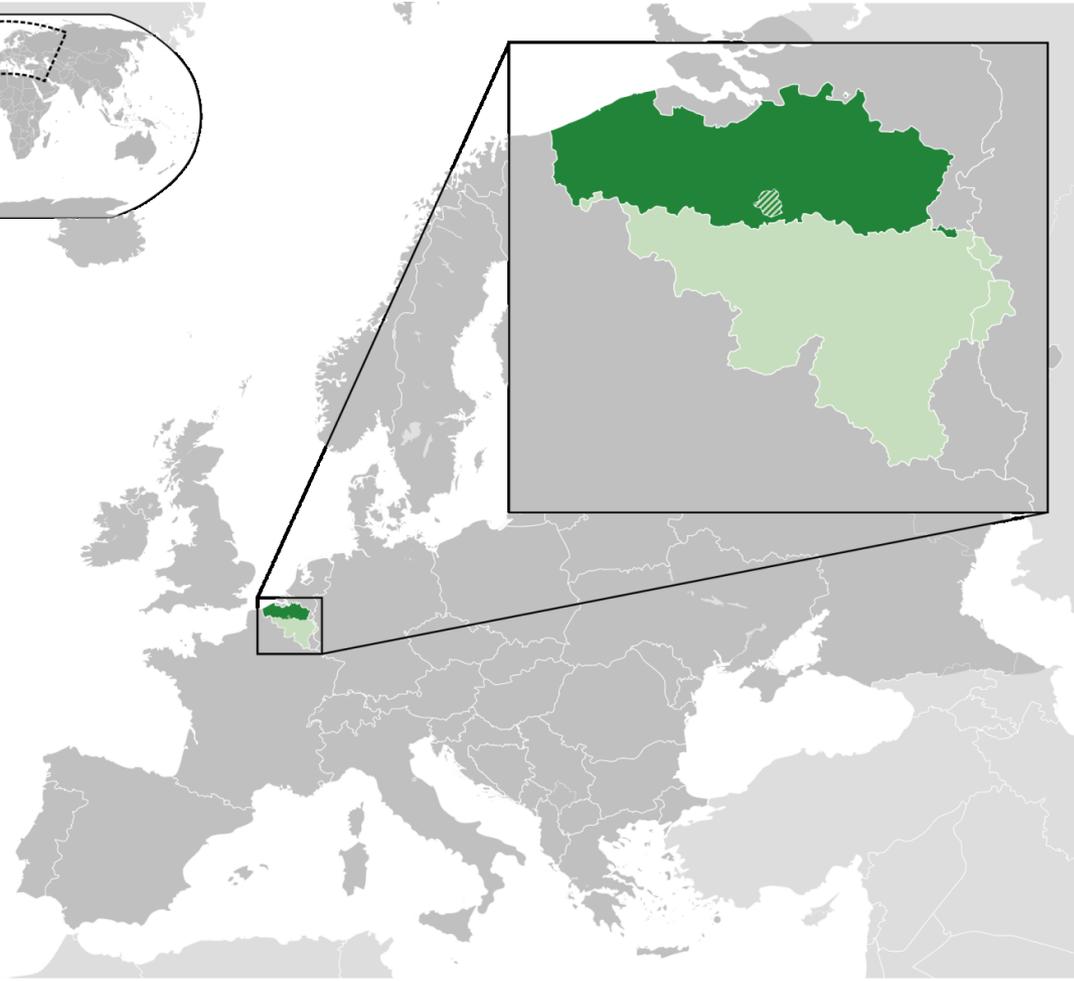


All farms

- Typology
- Arable fa
- Greenho
- Horticult
- Fruit and
- Dairy far
- Beef farm
- Mixed ca
- Pig farm
- Mixed cr

Size class

- Small
- Medium
- Large



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Wauters, E., Van Winsen, F., de Mey, Y., & Lauwers, L. (2014). Risk perception, attitudes towards risk and risk management: evidence and implications. *Agricultural Economics–Czech*, 60(9), 389-405.



Understand risk behavior

Farmers' subjective impact when shocks occur

	Type of shock								
	weather	pests	prices	costs	margin	policy	land	personal	subsidy
<i>All farms</i>	3.56	3.63	4.15	4.05	4.08	3.83	3.77	3.69	3.59
<i>Typology</i>									
Arable farms	3.79	3.51	4.02	4.05	4.00	3.86	4.07	3.74	3.95
Greenhouse growers	3.58	3.75	4.29	3.88	4.04	3.67	3.18	3.47	3.04
Horticulture	3.78	3.47	4.13	3.84	3.94	3.55	3.41	3.69	2.78
Fruit and orchards	4.31	3.25	4.27	3.88	3.96	3.58	3.37	3.54	2.73
Dairy farms	3.60	3.67	4.08	4.00	4.01	3.76	4.06	3.68	4.00
Beef farms	3.47	3.90	4.13	4.10	4.23	3.92	4.06	3.92	4.22
Mixed cattle	3.43	3.75	4.03	4.17	4.19	3.97	4.06	3.64	4.42
Pig farms	3.04	3.74	4.36	4.39	4.22	3.89	3.88	3.80	3.30
Mixed crop-livestock farms	3.66	3.59	4.11	3.98	4.11	4.03	3.89	3.78	4.05
<i>Size class</i>									
Small	3.52	3.56	4.07	3.95	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.78	3.72
Medium	3.71	3.68	4.19	4.13	4.12	3.84	3.82	3.70	3.68
Large	3.44	3.62	4.18	4.06	4.09	3.84	3.75	3.63	3.41



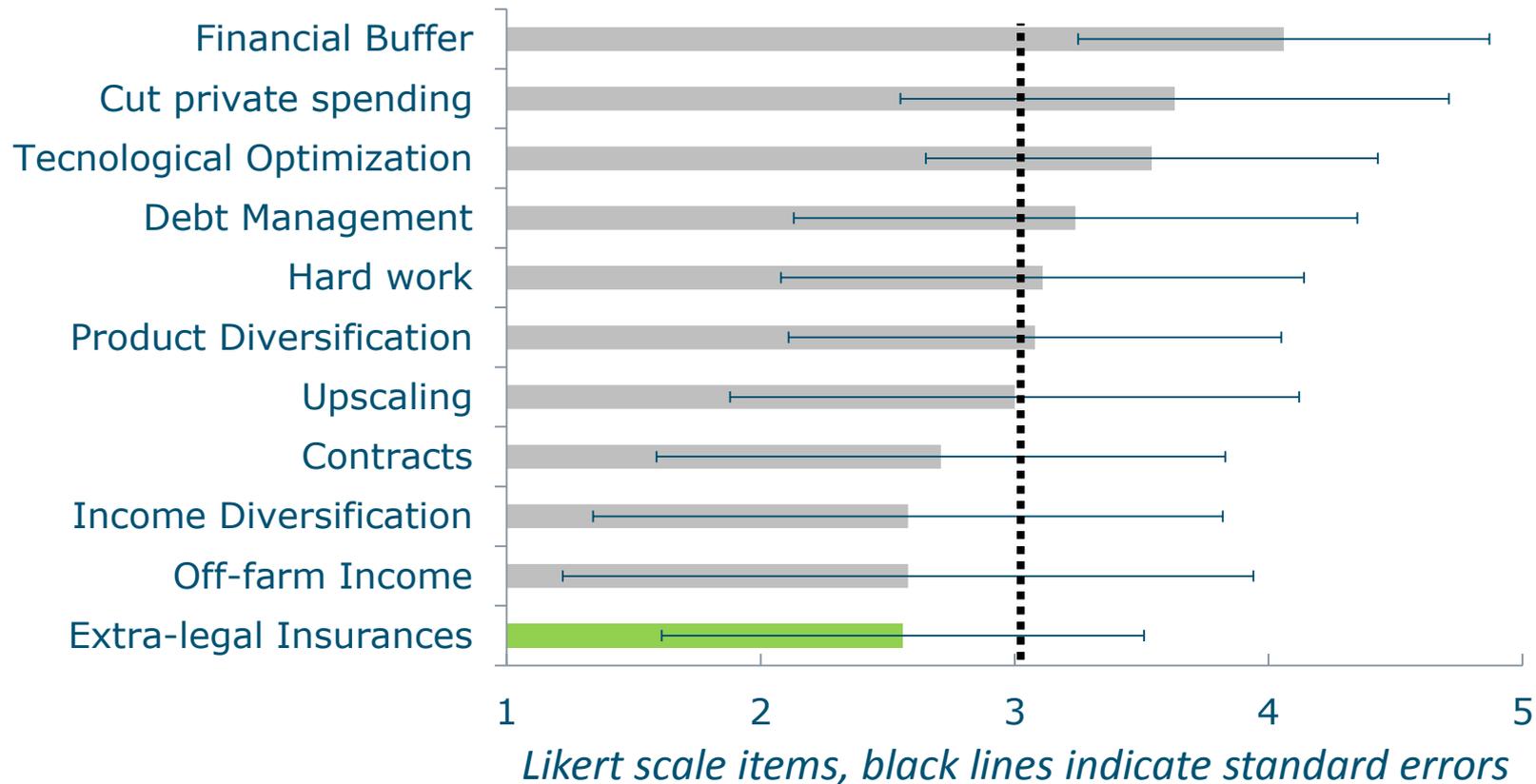
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Understand risk behavior

Farmers typically select a portfolio of risk management techniques



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Understand risk behavior

Farmers typically select a portfolio of correlated risk management techniques

	Buffer	Avoid	Cutting	Hard	Prod.	Contract	Insur.	Optim.	Enlarge	Income	Off-farm
				work	Div.					Div.	
Buffer	1.00										
Avoid loans	0.13	1.00									
Saving on private	0.10	0.21	1.00								
Hard work	0.04	0.08	0.38	1.00							
Prod. Div.	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.07	1.00						
Contracts	-0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.11	1.00					
Insurances	-0.09	-0.01	0.17	0.12	0.06	0.16	1.00				
Invest. Techn.	0.09	-0.05	0.11	0.18	0.23	0.10	0.12	1.00			
Enlarge	0.04	-0.17	0.04	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.46	1.00		
Income Div.	-0.07	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.38	0.12	0.16	0.04	0.03	1.00	
Off-farm	-0.07	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.13	-0.07	-0.05	0.22	1.00



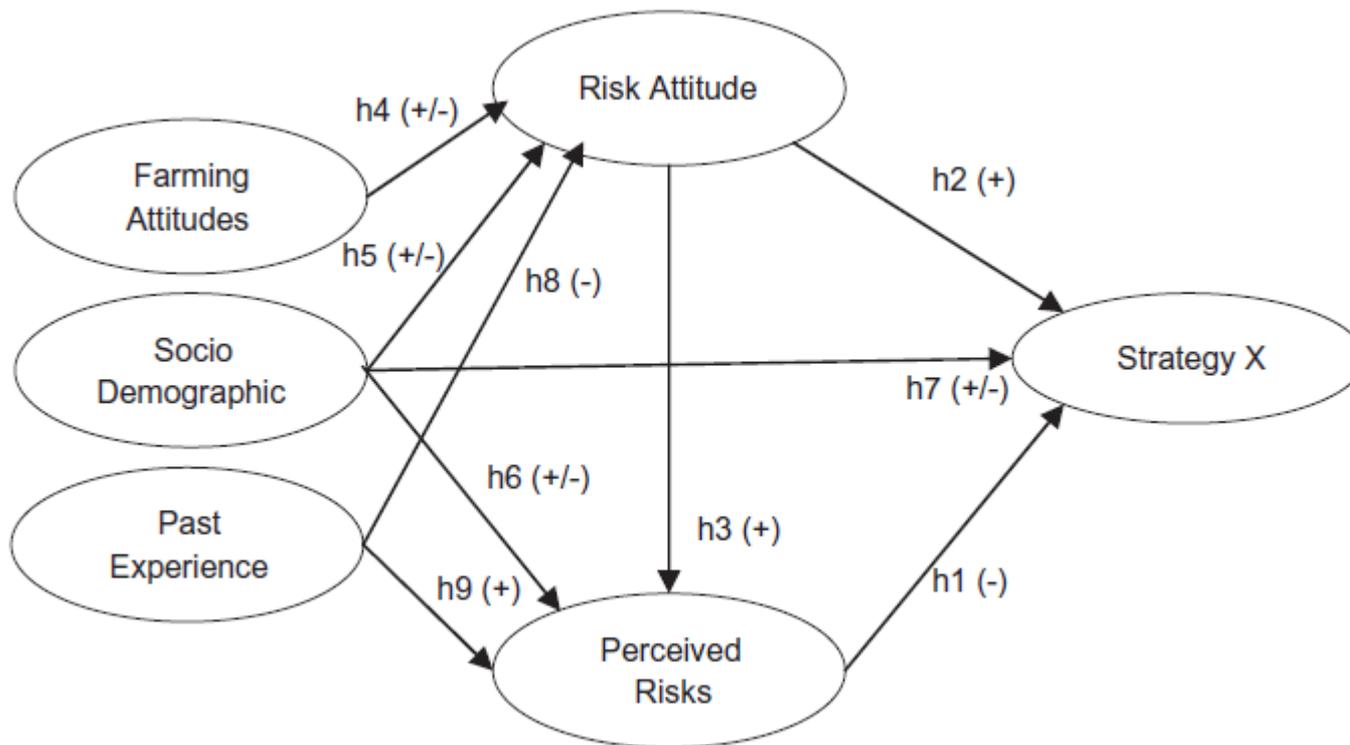
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Understand risk behavior

But, understanding how these insights shape risk perceptions and lead to farm decision making under risk is crucial as well

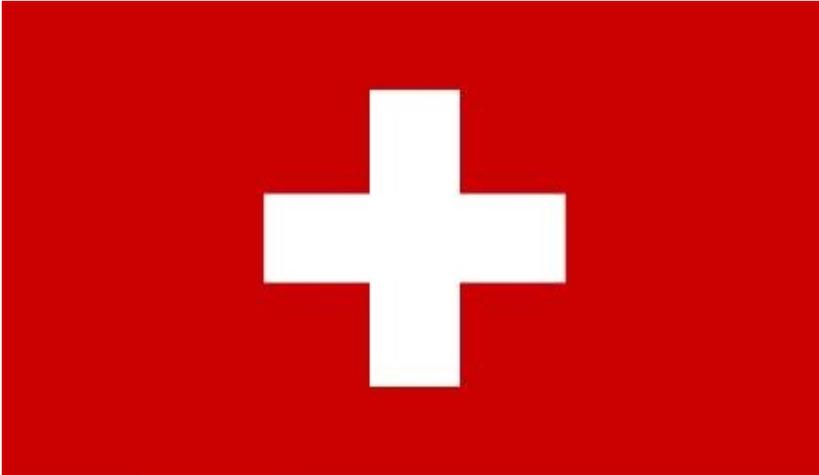


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van Winsen, F., **de Mey, Y.**, Lauwers, L., Van Passel, S., Vancauteran, M., & Wauters, E. (2016). Determinants of risk behaviour: effects of perceived risks and risk attitude on farmer's adoption of risk management strategies. *Journal of Risk Research*, 19(1), 56-78.



Understand risk behavior



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Volkswirtschafts-
departement EVD

Forschungsanstalt

Agroscope Reckenholz-Tänikon ART

total household risk



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de Mey, Y., Wauters, E., Schmid, D., Lips, M., Vancauteran, M., & Van Passel, S. (2016). Farm household risk balancing: empirical evidence from Switzerland. *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 43(4), 637-662.



Designing/promoting optimal risk management tools

- The European Commission relies on four groups of instrument to increase the resilience of European agriculture:
 1. Direct payments
 2. Rural development programs
 3. Risk transfer instruments (e.g. crop insurance, mutual funds, IST)
 4. Market management measures
- Difficult task for farmers/policy-makers to strike the right balance between risk management instruments that enable robustness, adaptability and transformability
- Devoting too much attention/resources to robustness may reduce possibilities for adaptation and change, while exclusive attention to long-term transformation may neglect functionalities of well-performing systems



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SURE-Farm consortium (2018) Policy brief on resilience framework, scenarios and farm typology.



Designing/promoting optimal risk management tools

Robustness

- It can build on individual or collective resources, capacities and flexibility
- Access to information, novel insurance schemes, savings schemes, IST

Adaptability

- While adaptation can occur very quickly, building up adaptive capacities requires a medium-term strategy
- Well-functioning innovation system (training, research and technology)
- Precision agriculture, (climate)smart farming

Transformability

- Transformations imply new business models and a fundamental change in the way goods and services are produced, financed or marketed.
- Requires long-term strategies and substantial structural changes
- Vertical farming, highly diverse and pluriactive farm



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Designing/promoting optimal risk management tools

SURE Farm SUSTAINABLE RESILIENT EU FARMING SYSTEMS

WHY THE CAP SHOULD WIDEN ITS APPROACH TO RESILIENCE
TOWARDS A RESILIENT CAP FOR RESILIENT FARMING SYSTEMS

RESILIENCE IS MORE THAN ROBUSTNESS

Robustness

Transformability

Adaptability

www.surefarmproject.eu / #FutureofCAP



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Conclusion / Key messages

- Resilience = Robustness, Adaptability and Transformability
- Various sources of risk are the underlying challenges
- Risk management is a key process in fostering resilience
- Risk management tools should enable not just robustness, but also adaptability and transformability
- Digitization and innovation in agriculture has a tremendous opportunity to support risk analysis and designing optimal risk management portfolios
- A good understanding of farm risk behaviour is a crucial component



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Thank you!

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