

Working group 1 (April 25)

Targets and priorities in terms of production systems

Aims of the discussion

- What should our work as GAoA in the coming years be focused on?
- What do we want do and reach?
- What criteria to consider (production systems, impact, order of magnitude).

Main focus of the discussion

- We can not define targets without knowing for what syatems.
→What systems/situation should we focus on?

Principal considerations

- Actual meaning of discharge?
For us = we reuse everything (nutrient and energy; goal and criteria)
- Differentiate between crop and livestock production systems. Crops do not always need nutrients, animals produce them all the time
- Sustainable? = enough land to use the manure in an economically viable way. If not, you have to move to transport or treatment. We have to define the sustainable ratio between land and livestock.
- As long as it is sustainable, it does not matter what animal type we look at intensity and farm size do not matter “Integrated systems” are important. Clear definition needed that considers social + economic aspects +how systems are organized
- We must prioritize! Principals are the same wherever you are (regions, animal types etc.) → **not too complex to start with**
- Zoning should consider livestock and land (area wide integration)

Baseline information and scoping study

- Do we have a baseline study?
- We need a better idea what exists already and what is in the pipeline (learning from experience and foresighting)
- There should be a scoping study that
 - differentiates between commodities/animal types, intensity, scale of production systems, regions
 - shows where we can have the biggest impact
- Are there “low-hanging fruits”?

Landless vs. landbase; small vs. big

- Every type of system needs different targets. How could we do this. Eg. landlinked vs. landless.
- Small land-linked farmers become less and landless increases
- Intensive landless systems have the best ability for investment. So we should move to such systems (personal opinion)
- Not question small vs. big: Bigger farms have more capacity/ capability to implement measures. But they are not always better (e.g. efficiency)
- In 10 years dairy cows in the Netherlands might also be landless
- How to balance out that a producer might produce very efficiently but has no access to land. What is the social acceptability of such systems

Social acceptability

- The main factor determining the adoption of measures is the social acceptability. We therefore have to look at the social context in which production takes place and identify where the development is going in this direction
- What is the social acceptability of landless systems (e.g. in NL they would be out of the system), even though they might be the most efficient?

Different perceptions

- Link land livestock: European countries start with land/livestock balance. In Korea the two are not linked
 - Small backyard production vs. high concentration of small producers:
 - In Vietnam very small backyard farmers have very little potential for environmental measures → concentrate on medium/large farms
These are also the moving farmers and the farms of the future.
 - In Brazil it is not a question of big or small but how many are concentrated together. Small producers can also implement more difficult solutions together (e.g. biogas). This would be a reason to cluster them together.
- the ways to solve the problem might differ between regions and not in farm size**

Main focus on what? (2)

- We must differentiate between commodities/animal types, intensity, scale of production systems, regions
- The principals are the same where wherever you are (regions, animal types).
 - not too complex to start with
 - We should classify the potential situations and solutions and then bring the best fitting together
 - We should classify the potential situations and then bring the best fitting together
- Productions systems with big impact should have more focus in our work and in the future
- We should not look to long ahead (fast changing of perception)

Main focus on what?

- Look at whole package including legislation, enforcement, social pressure, extension, differences between countries in social/economic situation, legislation and possibilities of governments. This is important in the future as well as in the past (what they achieved so far)
- Many of the issues related to environmental impacts of manure will be relevant mainly in South/East Asia and intensive pig and dairy production. These are also the systems where we can have the highest impact
- Pig production is the most important livestock sector (in Asia), followed by poultry. This should therefore be a main focus
- In Vietnam very small backyard farmers have very little potential for environmental measures. We should therefore concentrate on medium and large farms (farms of the future)

Summary conclusions

- We should get to know more about existing experience
- We should focus on excess situations