



SALSA:

Small farms, small food businesses and sustainable food and nutrition security April 2016 - March 2019





16 partners in Europe and Africa, and analysis in 19 countries (Ghana, Kenia, Malawi, Tunisia, Cape Verde, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece, Romania, Poland, Latvia, Norway, UK, Lithuania, Croatia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic)

Good Practice Workshop - New tools for monitoring and evaluation: insights from the Evaluation Knowledge Bank
20-21 October 2021





The SALSA approach » food system & territory

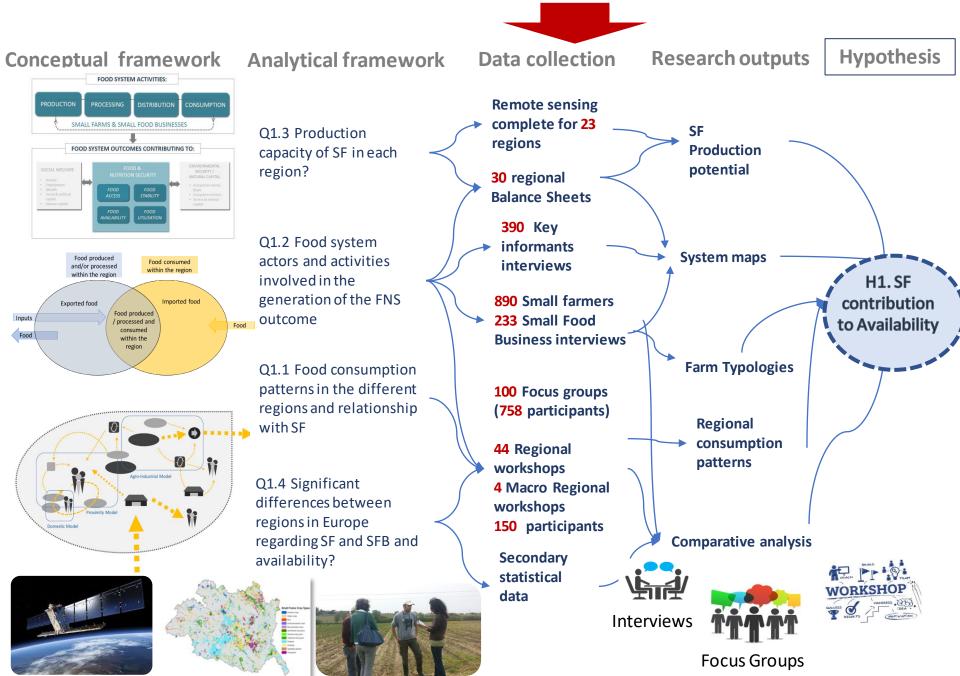
SALSA main outputs:

- Map of the spatial distribution and relevance of small farms in Europe
 - + methodology using multiple statistical data sources (Nuts 3 definition)
- 20 Maps of Crop type in small farms (20 EU Nuts 3 regions)
 - + methodology combining Satellite 2 & field work
- 20 Crop area and crop production estimation for small farms
 - + methodology combining Satellite 2 & field work
- New typology of small farms in Europe » 5 types based on 700 inquiries
- 30 regional assessment of contribution of small farms to local food systems
 - + methodology combining statistics with participatory steps
- Future potential role of small farms and small food businesses in food and nutrition security, through Participatory foresight analysis

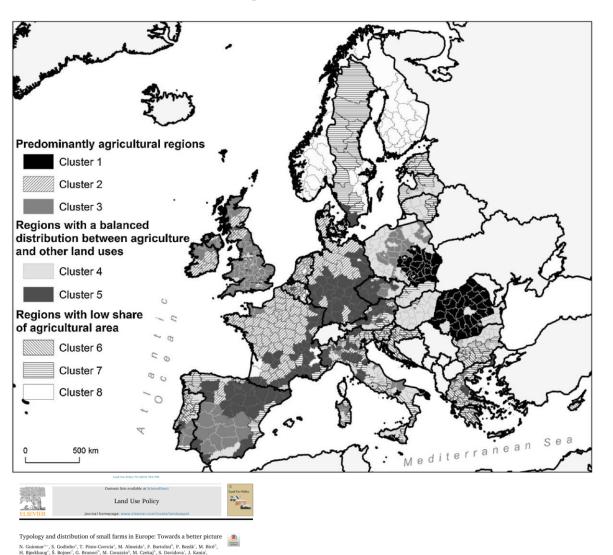




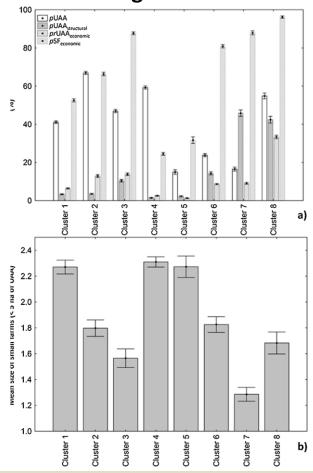
Conceptual frame »» data »» validation of the hypothesis



T2.1. Estimated spatial distribution and relevance of small farms



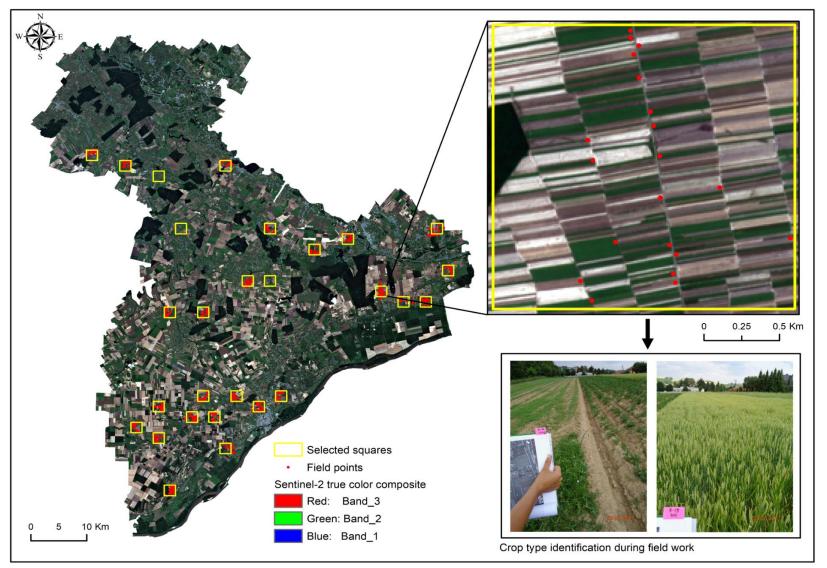
Cluster analysis to support the decision in choosing reference regions







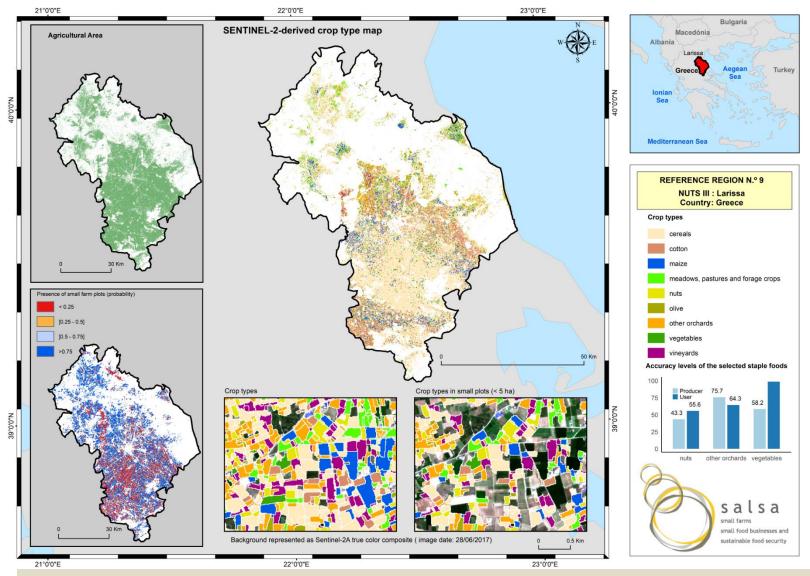
T2.2. 20 Maps of Crop type in small farms: 20 Nuts3 regions







T2.2. 20 Maps of Crop type in small farms: 20 Nuts3 regions







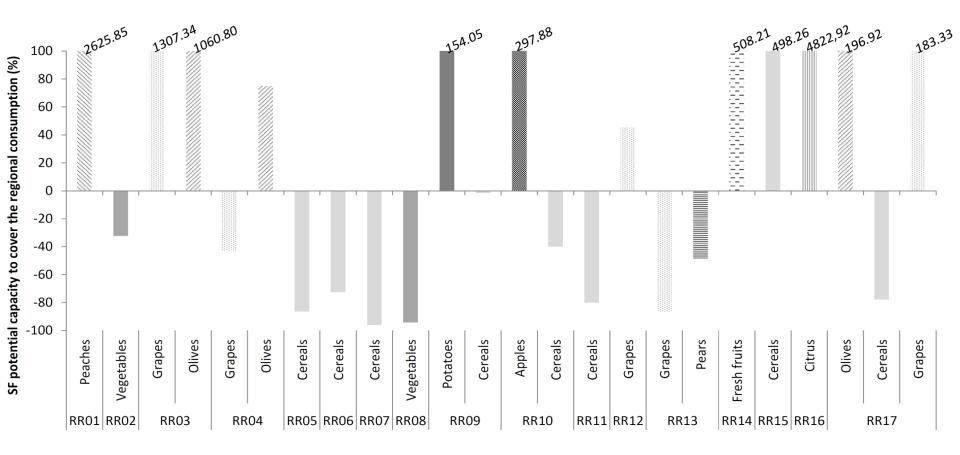
T2.3. Estimation of small farms crop production

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Reference region	Crop types	Fscore (%)	Estimated crop area (ha)	Self-reported yields (ton/ha)	Estimated annual production (ton/year)
Imathia	Peaches	80.4	8782.06	29.99	263,373.98
Larissa	Vegetables	73.2	814.55	1.48	1205.53
lleia	Olive groves	85.5	20,618.20	1.31	27,009.84
	Vineyards	77.3	2289.35	14.68	33,607.66
Lucca	Olive groves	87.2	2180.83	3.98	8679.70
	Vineyards	81.9	789.90	6.88	5434.51
Pisa	Cereals	75.4	1304.62	4.06	5296.76
Latgale	Cereals	68.1	6596.26	2.65	17,480.09
Pieriga	Cereals	88.8	3389.91	2.01	6813.72
Vilniaus Apskritis	Vegetables	76.5	1592.14	2.91	4633.13
Rzesszowski	Cereals	91.7	15,603.10	4.11	64,128.74
	Potatoes	86.9	8714.34	18.41	160,431.00
Nowosadecki	Cereals	70.8	10,779.93	3.22	34,711.37
	Apples	81.4	1705.50	31.24	53,279.82
Nowotarski	Cereals	70.8	3020.26	2.75	8305.72
Alentejo Central	Vineyards	87.5	1867.13	5.63	10,511.94
Oeste	Pears	90.9	2407.64	9.23	22,222.52
	Vineyards	83.4	3627.34	6.66	24,158.08
Bistrita-Nasaud	Orchards	98.2	4799.07	10.81	51,877.95
Giurgiu	Cereals	98.2	17,416.00	3.99	69,489.84
Castellón	Citrus	88.1	17,016.44	35.46	603,402.96
Cordoba	Cereals	87.9	2742.21	2.95	8089.52
	Olive groves	87.2	31,449.00	0.76	23,901.24
	Vineyards	85.5	1857.41	8.68	16,122.32



Tukey's location (bi-weighted funtion)

T.2.3. Small farms capacity to cover consumption







T.3.1. New Typology of small farms in Europe

The types make sense of small farm diversity beyond the subsistence-commercial duality

Weaker market orientation

(Relatively poor; contracts uncommon; higher % of production is non-marketed)

Newer/ younger

Part-time selfprovisioners More traditional/ older

3

Conventional strugglers

Stronger market orientation

(Relatively wealthy; contracts common; lower % of production is non-marketed)

Don't use certification

2 Conventional Entrepreneurs

Use certification

Sell to coops

4

Business specialized

Diversified buyers

5

Business diversified



T.3.2. Contribution of small farms to local food systems

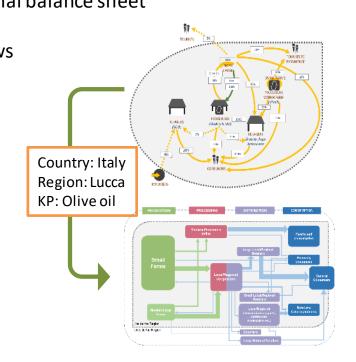
With all the data collected and using a common reporting template, analysed their own case study data and drafted their Regional Food System Report



Regional food

system reports

Socio-economic and agricultural profile of the region Key products selected and regional balance sheet Food System: key nodes and flows Typology of SF in the RR Governance SF and rural livelihoods Role of SFB Future of SF







WP4. Future potential role of small farms & small food businesses

Access to technology and knowledge

- Key to adapt to climate change (not as a driver, but as a parameter)
- The room for 'retro-innovation'

Access to a diversity of value chains

- Non-conventional (subjected to new consumers' habits and values)
- Conventional (subjected to the capacity and willingness to cooperate)
- Reconnecting SF ←→ SFB
- New dedicated quality schemes. Current EU schemes not aligned to SF/SFB needs

<u>Tailored</u> policy and regulatory frameworks

- Small-scale adapted support
- Tailored regulatory requirements (health, environmental, fiscal)





WP5. Governance frameworks for enabling small farms potential

Collective action and cooperation

- A factor of resilience (necessary to overcome challenges and constraints)
- Cooperation beyond concentration → <u>Innovative and systemic</u> <u>cooperation</u>: leadership and professionalization, commitment and trust, networks and alliances
- A trade-off between farm subsidies and cooperative engagement. From individual to collective public support?

Downscaling and tailoring climate adaptation governance

- SF/SFB vulnerability to CC is aggravated by their poorer access to resources to adapt
- There is a gap between existing national adaptation governance frameworks and locally scaled adaptation governance





Thank you!

For more information

Website: www.salsa.uevora.pt/en

Twitter: SalsaH2020





































