Integrating the social dimension in to farm sustainability assessment

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#### **Overview**

- Motivation
- Policy landscape
- Measuring social sustainability
- Experiences from the Teagasc National Farm Survey
- Future work
- Discussion

2







# **Motivation**

- Holistic nature of sustainability increasingly reflected in **policy**
- **Multidimensional** aspects of facilitating a just transition
- New reporting requirements
  e.g. CMEF, CSRD, social
  conditionality etc.

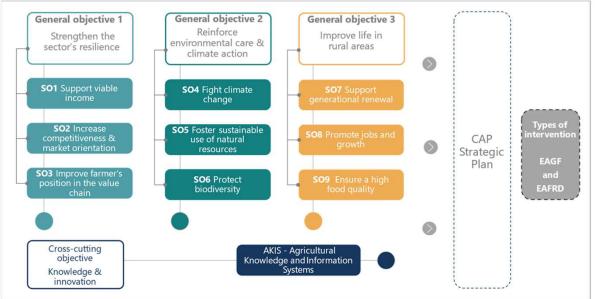




Food Vision Development of bytem



Source: Cagliero et al. 2021



# Balancing sustainability dimensions in future policy design

- Create **socially responsible**, economically profitable, and environmentally sustainable agri-food systems
- Economic, environmental, & social sustainability dimensions are of equal importance
- Central objectives of the CAP should focus on:
  - Providing **socioeconomic support** to the farmers who need it most
  - Promoting positive environmental, social and animal welfare outcomes for society
  - Invigorating enabling conditions for **rural areas**
  - Creating a complementary and temporary **Just Transition** Fund to accelerate the sector's sustainability transition.
- A guiding principle Economic, environmental, and social sustainability can reinforce each other.
- **How** can all of this be achieved? It will be challenging.



Strategic Dialogue on the Future of EU **Agriculture** 



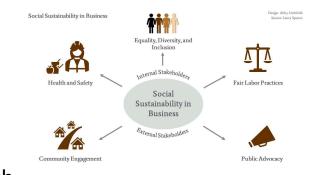
# What is social sustainability?

- Specifying and managing both positive and negative impacts of systems, processes, organisations, and activities on people and social life (Balaman, 2018)
- People at its core

5

- Meeting human needs now and in the future
- Aspects relating to the individual and society
  - Internal e.g. health & wellbeing, working conditions
  - External e.g. animal welfare, generational renewal
- FSDN pilot identified the social attractiveness of the farm sector, social inclusion, education, training and advice and other aspects including factors that may impact the social conditions of farmers such as internet access, living conditions and access to public transport







# Some measurement challenges

- Broad range of topics
  - Diverse aspects and therefore data requirements
- Subjectivity of social metrics
  - Social factors are harder to quantify
  - May be context specific trade-offs
- Data collection burden
- Difficult to adapt existing mechanisms to incorporate this type of data
- Sensitivity of subject areas
  - Farm succession, Farmer health and wellbeing etc.
- Complexity and cost

6

 Measurement often requires detailed fieldwork, stakeholder interviews, and ongoing audits, which can be expensive and resource-intensive





## **New data requirements**

#### FSDN •

- Farmer Training
- Farm Safety
- Social inclusion
- Services IT
- Generational renewal

#### Ireland ٠

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**Commission on** 

by Minister

generational renewal

in farming proposed

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Press release **Minister Heydon** launches new open call for farmer health, safety and Minister for Agriculture Charlie McConalogue. \ Philip Doyle wellbeing projects

> From Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine Published on 3 July 2024

 Irish Food Vision 2030 - generational renewal, gender balance, diversity, education and training, health and safety, mental health and wellbeing and broader rural development.



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# **Indicator development in the NFS**



Demographics Education Workload Isolation Farm Safety Connectivity (ICT) Succession Stress Wellbeing/Quality of Life\*

Health & Welfare\* Antibiotic use\*\* Farm Facilities\*





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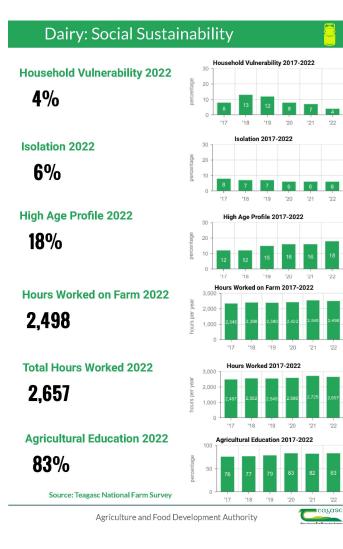
Rural viability/access to services Small Farms Survey Biodiversity\*

\*Some data available \*\* not currently collected



#### **Teagasc Annual Sustainability Report**

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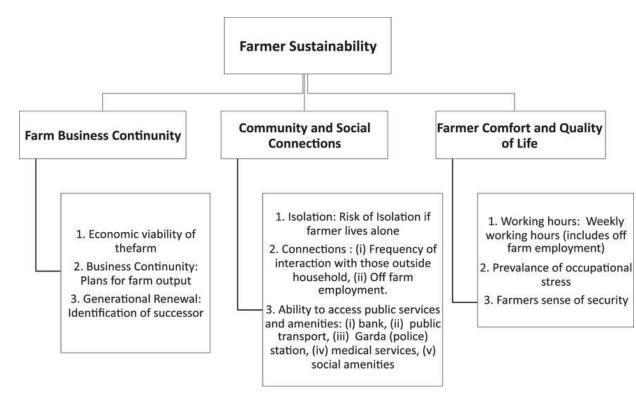
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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

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# Creating a wellbeing index with existing NFS data

Template - OECD 'Better Life Index' <u>OECD Index Ireland</u>







Source: Brennan et al. 2022

# **Farm Succession**

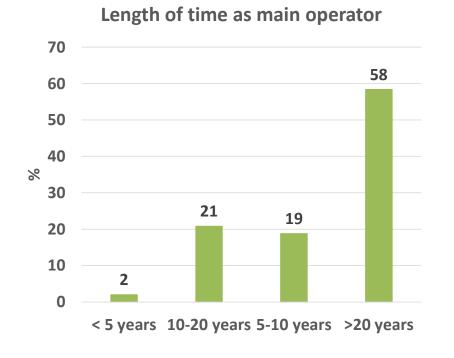
#### • 2020 Irish Census of Agriculture

- Almost 33% of farm holders aged >65 years, up from 23% in 1991
- Only 7% aged <35 years, down from 13% in 1991
- Challenge of **delayed succession**
- A nuanced story
  - NFS 2018 3/4 of farmers aged over 65 have identified a successor
  - Dairy and Tillage more likely than Cattle and Sheep
  - Viability a factor for some systems but not all
  - New data forthcoming



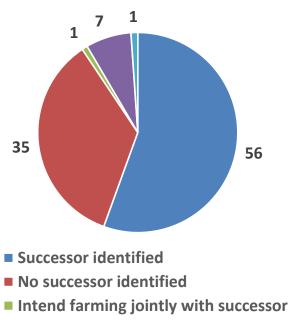


#### Succession on Small Farms (<8K SO)



Source: Teagasc Small Farms Survey 2022

#### Succession plans – Farmers aged >60



- Too early to consider a handover
- Farm will be sold



# **Future Work**

- Good progress but additional data is required
- Data collection issues
  - Challenging to collect broad ranging data every year
  - Sensitivity around wellbeing, quality of life etc.
  - Future linking to administrative data sources crucial e.g. animal medicines register
- New projects
  - Knowledge exchange and co-design in selection of suitable survey instruments











## **Discussion**

- Where to from here?
- Where should the focus lie?
  - Differs across MS
  - Universal challenges
- Sources of data outside of the FSDN?
- Perspectives from other countries?







# Thank You

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