



# Summary of proceedings

**Conference on Family Farming**  
A dialogue towards more sustainable and  
resilient farming in Europe and the world

**29 November 2013**



**TAKING CARE  
OF OUR ROOTS**

Europe's  
Common  
Agricultural  
Policy

**CAP**

Agriculture  
and Rural  
Development



**Dacian Cioloș**  
European Union Commissioner  
for Agriculture and  
Rural Development

## Foreword

The European Commission is fully committed to the International Year of Family Farming. In Europe, as elsewhere in the world, agriculture is primarily made up of family farms, which not only contribute to our economies, but also play a vital role in preserving our natural resources, the vitality of our rural areas and our traditions.

The FAO European Regional Conference, to be held in Bucharest, Romania, on 2 - 4 April 2014, will be one of the highlights of the International Year. The European Commission has contributed to the debate by organising a conference entitled *Family Farming: A dialogue towards a more sustainable and resilient agriculture in Europe and in the world* in November 2013.

While there is a broad consensus on the importance of family farms, there is also a growing realisation that family farming is essential for food security. But family farms are also facing major challenges in terms of succession planning, access to markets, financing, innovation, or even administrative issues, ability to work collectively or deal with market volatility.

For all these reasons, it is necessary not only to promote family farming and raise awareness of its importance, but, in addition, to establish long-term policies to support it. This is what the new Common Agricultural Policy offers. For the period 2014-2020, it offers Member States of the European Union a wide range of measures to develop and strengthen family farming.

*Dacian Cioloș, Commissioner for  
Agriculture and Rural Development*







# Introduction

2014 was designated the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) at the 66th session of the United Nations General Assembly<sup>1</sup>.

The implementation of the IYFF is being coordinated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with the objective of raising the profile of family farming. The IYFF will focus world attention on the role of family farms in alleviating hunger and poverty, providing food security and improving livelihoods, while protecting the environment and biodiversity.

This report is a synopsis of the conference *Family Farming: A dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and the world* organised by the European Commission on 29 November 2013.

The conference provided the platform for a comprehensive debate on family farming in Europe and beyond. It engaged different stakeholders and showcased the multifaceted character of family farms irrespective of their structure, management or socio-economic conditions.

The conference's discussion and outcomes also feed into the FAO European Regional Conference on 2-4 April in Bucharest, Romania, and other IYFF events and debates during 2014.

<sup>1</sup>UN A/RES/66/222 of 22 December 2011

## Glossary

CAP - Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union  
 EAFRD - European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development  
 EIP-AGRI - European Innovation Partnership - Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability  
 FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
 FAS - Farm Advisory System  
 IYFF - International Year of Family Farming  
 WRF - World Rural Forum



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# Executive summary



The United Nations has declared 2014 the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF), the primary aim of which is to promote, develop and strengthen all types of family-oriented agriculture as a socially valuable, economically viable and environmentally sustainable model.

As part of the IYFF, the Commission held a conference *Family Farming: A dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and the world* on 29 November 2013 in Brussels. The conference gathered around 500 participants from different backgrounds, including farmers' organisations, civil society, academia, national and regional governments, non-governmental organisations and UN bodies. The conference considered the diversity of family farms in Europe and the world and highlighted the value of family farming as a sustainable rural model; an efficient producer of food; a source of income; a source of cultural values and agrarian know-how, and as a guarantor of the preservation of the environment and biodiversity. In Europe, as elsewhere in the world, agriculture is primarily made up of family farms.

While there are obvious differences at the regional, national and global level, there is also much common ground. Family farms face challenges like succession planning, access to finance, land, markets and education differently in different continents. The Brussels conference thus tackled shared interests and the potential contribution of family farming on issues such as sustainable growth, bargaining power, innovation and equality of opportunity. The platform allowed participants to share knowledge and best practices on family farming.

High level support for family farming was evident, with contributions from HRH Prince of Wales, HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, high ranking officials from the United Nations and European Commission, and government ministers. The viewpoints of family farmers, academics, business leaders, agricultural representatives from Europe and developing countries and many others were also heard.

The conference was structured to maximise the potential for debate and exchange of ideas between participants representing the many strands of European and global family farming. Keynote speeches during the opening session from José Graziano da Silva, Director General of the FAO, and Dacian Cioloş, European Union Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, set the tone for the conference. The opening session was followed by three parallel workshops where participants debated the key issues facing family farmers. These were summarised and debated further during the afternoon plenary session and high level panel discussion which closed the conference. These discussions will inform the upcoming European Regional FAO Conference in Bucharest, Romania on 2-4 April.





## The dominant form of agriculture

Family farming is the dominant form of agriculture globally, accounting for more than 80 % of all farms. The central element is the family, and family members directly working on and managing the farm. Family farming is very diverse, starting from basic food provision and subsistence production to fully market-oriented, often intensive farms based on modern technologies which have changed the role of the farmer and the degree of family involvement.

**There are more than 500 million family farms in the world; the FAO estimates that family farms supply over 70 % of the world's food.**

While there is no formal definition of what constitutes family farming in the European Union, for the purpose of the IYFF the FAO defines family farming as follows:

*Family farming includes all family-based agricultural activities, and it is linked to several areas of rural development. Family farming is a means of organising agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labour, including both women's and men's.*

## Family farming – the EU dimension

Family farms are an inseparable part of Europe's rural economy – the foundation for a sustainable and market-oriented European agricultural sector. Although farm numbers in the EU are declining and average farm sizes increasing, family farming in the European Union remains by far the most common model of farming operations.

Family farms provide for food security, sustainable management of natural resources, and balanced development of territories. These are the three key objectives of the 2014-2020 CAP which will allow Europe to move towards a more competitive domestic agriculture – reflecting diversity in terms of size, production, specific needs and management. The new CAP agreement reached in 2013 includes many provisions that will assist and strengthen family farming.



## Global themes in family farming

The European Commission engaged in an extensive e-consultation with family farmers and other stakeholders in the months before the conference. Much common ground emerged from this process and replies received were instrumental in shaping global themes for the conference.

The Commission's e-consultation – which surveyed citizens' experiences and perceptions of family farming – received over 3400 replies, with the majority (97 %) representing European Union organisations and individuals.

Participants were asked to identify the main social, economic and policy issues facing family farmers. The majority highlighted ageing and succession, bargaining power and administrative burden as the main challenges. Respondents also identified the core strengths and opportunities that the family farming model can provide. These included: rural regeneration, food security, preservation of cultural values, stewardship of biodiversity and competitiveness on the world market.

The Commission's e-consultation identified eight global themes in family farming: access to credit, land and natural resources; access to markets; policy support; ageing and succession; research, development and innovation; bargaining power; equal opportunities, and sustainability. These themes were explored in depth at the conference's parallel workshops which were organised under the following three headings:

### **Best practices in family farming**

Increasing the profitability of family farms, the potential for increased employment on family farms and developing policies to ensure the effective handover of farms to the next generation were the main issues debated during this workshop. Speakers also emphasised the contribution of sustainable family farming to food security, and considered how policy support can enhance family farmers' access to markets, credit, land and natural resources, concluding that the position of family farms in the food value chain should be improved. This workshop identified the framing of a new approach to generational renewal as

possibly a defining issue for international and governmental policy-makers during the International Year of Family Farming.

### **Access to new technology and research**

This workshop explored innovation in family farming; what drives it, how to accelerate it, and how farmers can better collaborate with academia and others to achieve their goals. Participants were asked to reconsider innovation as an interactive cooperative process between farmers, advisers and researchers. The question of what counts as innovation – beyond technological development – was also explored. Examples cited included the reintroduction of old crop varieties or new marketing strategies. These demonstrate that innovation often involves fresh applications of traditional knowledge. The common view throughout the workshop was that farmers are co-creators of knowledge and should be treated as such. Developing peer-to-peer learning networks was showcased as a good example to follow.

### **Organisation models to strengthen family farms**

The importance of bargaining power, equal opportunities and sustainability in developing and strengthening family farming were considered in this workshop. Collective bargaining power – in the form of cooperatives and membership of farming organisations – was cited as one of the most suitable tools family farmers possess to maintain profitability in a volatile and globalised food economy. Improving trust and governance was highlighted as the main challenge for the cooperative movement. The workshop also considered the particular challenges faced by women and young people in family farming. Farm ownership is still in the hands of men; empowering women, and young people, needs to be a fundamental priority for policy-makers addressing the future of profitable and sustainable family farming.





## Key issues discussed at the conference

### **Sustainable livelihoods**

There is recognition that it is important for family farms to be actively involved in the food value chains. Access to credit and to land, water and other natural resources is critical. Family farming should be profitable and competitive. To achieve this, particular attention should be given to investments, transfer of knowledge, research, innovation and training.

### **Innovation and knowledge transfer**

There is a need to promote innovation within family farms, taking into account the diversity of family farms, the different natural conditions under which they operate and their varying degrees of technological development. There are a number of obstacles to the uptake of innovation on family farms that need to be addressed: lack of access to knowledge, insufficient information flow, weak exchange of research results and too little responsiveness to the needs of farmers.

Initiatives enhancing innovation as an inherent part of agriculture should be promoted to keep family farms viable and sustainable. There is a key role for agricultural support services to act as 'innovation brokers'.

It is essential to create a space for public and private actors where they can come together to discuss with farmers and other stakeholders the goals of innovation.

### **Organisation models**

The cooperative model has emerged from the need of family farms to provide back up and support for family farming. Cooperative organisation provides the structures and impetus for dialogue, market access and competitiveness.

One of the key benefits of a well-functioning cooperative is a delivery of a good balance between the performance based on individual interest and the strength of the joint actions in the market. Evolving models of cooperatives need to be supported. Family farming is constantly evolving, providing safe and high quality products and a lot of job creation potential.

### **Equal opportunities: women and youth**

Women farmers and young people are increasingly contributing to a more sustainable and innovative model of family farming.

Lack of equal opportunities for women and young people hinders growth. Ensuring legal rights and also addressing culture and tradition – working with these two approaches is necessary to support women farmers. Equality promotes progress.

### **Preserving rural heritage and landscape**

There is recognition of the important role family farming plays in preserving traditions, culture and rural landscape. Family farming is often seen going beyond professional occupation because it reflects a lifestyle based on beliefs and traditions about living and work. There is a broad consensus on the importance of these themes, leading to a very strong conclusion: if family farming is essential for food security, it is also facing major challenges in terms of access to land, markets, financing, innovation, administrative capacity, ability to be heard collectively and to cope with market volatility. Evidently, some of these issues are more pressing in some continents than others. For all these reasons, it is necessary not only to promote and widely educate citizens on the importance of family farming, but, in addition, to establish long-term policies to support practice. European Union policy support is demonstrated by the Common Agricultural Policy.

Across the world, the IYFF 2014 is an opportunity to demonstrate that family farming not only has a future, but that family farmers are absolutely central to the transition towards greater sustainability – providing healthy food systems and resilient economies.



**Pierre Bascou**  
Head of Unit, Directorate  
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# Synthèse



Les Nations Unies ont proclamé 2014 Année internationale de l'agriculture familiale (AIAF), dont l'objectif premier est de promouvoir, développer et renforcer tous les types d'agriculture impliquant la famille en tant que modèle socialement utile, économiquement viable et écologiquement durable.

Dans le cadre de cette Année internationale, la Commission a organisé le 29 novembre 2013 à Bruxelles une conférence sur le thème *"Family Farming : A dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and the world"* (Agriculture familiale : un dialogue vers une agriculture plus durable et plus résiliente en Europe et dans le monde). L'événement a attiré quelque 500 participants d'horizons divers, parmi lesquels des organisations d'agriculteurs, la société civile, des universitaires, des autorités nationales et régionales, des organisations non gouvernementales et des agences de l'ONU. La conférence a abordé le thème de la diversité des exploitations agricoles familiales en Europe et dans le monde, et a mis l'accent sur l'importance de l'agriculture familiale à la fois comme modèle rural durable; comme mode de production alimentaire efficace; comme source de revenus; comme source de valeurs culturelles et de savoir-faire agraire, et comme garant de la protection de l'environnement et de la biodiversité. En Europe, comme dans d'autres régions du monde, le secteur agricole est essentiellement constitué d'exploitations familiales.

S'il est vrai qu'il existe des différences patentes aux niveaux régional, national et mondial, il existe aussi de nombreux traits communs. Selon les continents, les exploitations familiales prennent des mesures différentes pour faire face aux défis tels que la planification de la relève, l'accès au financement, à la terre, au marché et à l'éducation. La conférence de Bruxelles s'est donc intéressée aux thèmes

d'intérêt commun ainsi qu'à la contribution potentielle de l'agriculture familiale dans des domaines comme la croissance durable, le pouvoir de négociation, l'innovation et l'égalité des chances. La plateforme a permis aux participants de partager leurs connaissances et les meilleures pratiques en matière d'agriculture familiale.

L'agriculture familiale est soutenue au plus haut niveau, comme l'ont montré les contributions de S.A.R. le Prince de Galles, S.A.R. la Princesse Maha Chakri Sirindhorn de Thaïlande ainsi que de hauts responsables des Nations Unies et de la Commission européenne et de ministres. Des agriculteurs familiaux, des universitaires, des chefs d'entreprise, des représentants du secteur agricole originaires d'Europe et des pays en développement ainsi que de nombreux autres participants ont aussi exprimé leur point de vue.

La conférence avait été organisée de manière à maximiser les possibilités de débat et d'échange d'idées entre les intervenants représentant les nombreux acteurs de l'agriculture familiale en Europe et dans le monde. Les allocutions inaugurales de José Graziano da Silva, directeur général de la FAO, et Dacian Cioloș, commissaire européen en charge de l'agriculture et du développement rural, ont donné le ton. La session inaugurale a été suivie de trois ateliers parallèles, au cours desquels les participants ont discuté des principaux obstacles auxquels sont confrontés les agriculteurs familiaux. Les résultats de ces ateliers ont été synthétisés et débattus plus en profondeur lors de la session plénière de l'après-midi et de la table ronde de haut niveau qui a clôturé la conférence. Ces discussions alimenteront la prochaine conférence régionale pour l'Europe de la FAO, qui se tiendra à Bucarest, en Roumanie, du 2 au 4 avril.





## La forme d'agriculture dominante

L'agriculture familiale est la principale forme d'agriculture dans le monde : elle représente plus de 80 % de toutes les exploitations agricoles. L'élément central, c'est la famille : les membres de la famille travaillent eux-mêmes dans la ferme et en assurent la gestion. L'agriculture familiale est extrêmement diverse, pouvant aller d'une production vivrière et de subsistance jusqu'à des exploitations entièrement orientées vers le marché, souvent intensives, utilisant les

technologies modernes qui ont fait évoluer le rôle de l'agriculteur et le degré d'implication de la famille.

**Il existe plus de 500 millions d'exploitations agricoles familiales à travers le monde qui, selon la FAO, génèrent plus de 70 % de la production alimentaire mondiale.**

Bien qu'il n'existe pas de définition officielle de l'agriculture familiale dans l'Union européenne, la FAO la définit, aux fins de l'AIAF, de la manière suivante :

*L'agriculture familiale englobe toutes les activités agricoles reposant sur la famille, en relation avec de nombreux aspects du développement rural. L'agriculture familiale permet d'organiser la production agricole, forestière, halieutique, pastorale ou aquacole qui, sous la gestion d'une famille, repose essentiellement sur la main-d'œuvre familiale, aussi bien les hommes que les femmes.*

## Agriculture familiale – la dimension européenne

Les exploitations agricoles familiales sont indissociables de l'économie rurale européenne; elles sont essentielles au développement d'une agriculture européenne durable, orientée vers le marché. Malgré une diminution du nombre d'exploitations agricoles dans l'UE et une augmentation de la taille moyenne de ces exploitations, l'agriculture familiale reste, de loin, le modèle d'exploitation agricole le plus répandu dans l'Union.

Les exploitations familiales contribuent à la sécurité alimentaire, à une gestion durable des ressources naturelles et à un développement équilibré des territoires. Tels sont les trois objectifs clés de la PAC 2014-2020, qui permettront à l'Europe de progresser sur la voie d'une agriculture intérieure plus compétitive reflétant sa diversité en termes de taille, de production, de besoins spécifiques et de mode de gestion. Le nouvel accord sur la PAC conclu en 2013 contient de nombreuses dispositions visant à soutenir et à renforcer l'agriculture familiale.



## Thèmes généraux concernant l'agriculture familiale

La Commission européenne a lancé une vaste consultation en ligne auprès des agriculteurs familiaux et des autres parties prenantes en vue de la conférence. Ce processus a permis de dégager de nombreux thèmes communs, et les réponses reçues ont été très utiles pour définir les thèmes généraux de la conférence.

La Commission a reçu plus de 3 400 réponses à la consultation (dont le but était de recueillir les témoignages et points de vue des citoyens concernant l'agriculture familiale), la majorité (97 %) d'entre elles émanant d'organisations et de particuliers originaires de l'Union européenne.

Les participants étaient invités à identifier les principaux problèmes sociaux, économiques et politiques auxquels sont confrontés les agriculteurs familiaux. La plupart d'entre eux ont cité le vieillissement et la succession, le pouvoir de négociation et les charges administratives parmi les principales difficultés. Les répondants ont aussi indiqué les principaux atouts et opportunités que peut offrir le modèle de l'agriculture familiale. Parmi ceux-ci : la régénération rurale, la sécurité alimentaire, la préservation des valeurs culturelles, la gestion de la biodiversité et la compétitivité sur le marché mondial.

La consultation de la Commission a mis en évidence huit thèmes généraux en rapport avec l'agriculture familiale : l'accès au crédit, à la terre et aux ressources naturelles; l'accès aux marchés; l'appui stratégique; le vieillissement et la succession; la recherche, le développement et l'innovation; le pouvoir de négociation; l'égalité des chances, et la durabilité. Ces thèmes ont été explorés plus en profondeur dans le cadre des ateliers parallèles de la conférence, qui étaient organisés sur les trois thèmes ci-après :

### Meilleures pratiques en matière d'agriculture familiale

Cet atelier a principalement porté sur l'accroissement de la rentabilité des exploitations familiales, le potentiel des exploitations familiales en termes de création d'emplois, et l'élaboration de politiques permettant un transfert effectif des exploitations à la génération suivante. Les intervenants ont aussi mis l'accent sur la contribution de l'agriculture familiale durable à la sécurité alimentaire, et ont tenté de déterminer comment les politiques pouvaient améliorer l'accès des agriculteurs familiaux aux marchés, au crédit, à la terre et aux ressources naturelles, concluant qu'il fallait améliorer la position de ces agriculteurs dans la chaîne de valeur alimentaire.

Enfin, l'atelier a identifié un thème qui pourrait être une question prioritaire pour les décideurs internationaux et gouvernementaux durant l'Année internationale de l'agriculture familiale : l'élaboration d'une nouvelle approche du renouvellement des générations.

### Accès aux nouvelles technologies et à la recherche

Cet atelier était axé sur l'innovation dans le cadre de l'agriculture familiale : quels en sont les moteurs, comment l'accélérer, et comment aider les agriculteurs à renforcer leur collaboration avec les universitaires et les services de vulgarisation afin d'atteindre leurs objectifs ? Les participants ont été invités à repenser l'innovation, à envisager comme un processus de coopération interactif entre agriculteurs, conseillers et chercheurs. Ils ont également tenté de définir ce qui est considéré comme une innovation (au-delà du développement technologique). Parmi les exemples évoqués, citons la réintroduction d'anciennes cultures ou de nouvelles stratégies de marketing. Ces exemples montrent que l'innovation consiste souvent à trouver de nouvelles applications pour des savoirs traditionnels. L'opinion prédominante était que les agriculteurs sont des co-créateurs de connaissances et qu'ils devraient être traités comme tels. Il a également été démontré que la mise en place de réseaux d'apprentissage mutuel était un bon exemple à suivre.

### Modèles d'organisation pour renforcer les exploitations familiales

Cet atelier était consacré à l'importance du pouvoir de négociation, de l'égalité des chances et de la durabilité pour le développement et le renforcement de l'agriculture familiale. Le pouvoir de négociation collective (soit dans le cadre de coopératives soit via l'adhésion à des organisations agricoles) a été cité parmi les outils les plus utiles dont disposent les agriculteurs pour préserver leur rentabilité face à la volatilité et à la mondialisation de l'économie alimentaire. L'amélioration de la confiance et de la gouvernance a été identifiée comme le principal défi pour le mouvement coopératif. L'atelier a aussi abordé les difficultés spécifiques auxquelles doivent faire face les femmes et les jeunes dans le cadre de l'agriculture familiale. Les propriétaires des exploitations sont toujours majoritairement des hommes; les responsables politiques soucieux d'assurer l'avenir d'une agriculture familiale rentable et durable doivent inscrire parmi leurs premières priorités l'émancipation des femmes et des jeunes.



## Principaux points débattus lors de la conférence

### Moyens d'existence durables

Tous reconnaissent qu'il est important que les exploitations familiales puissent participer activement aux chaînes de valeur alimentaires. L'accès au crédit et à la terre, à l'eau et aux autres ressources naturelles est crucial.

L'agriculture familiale doit être à la fois rentable et compétitive. Dans cette optique, une attention particulière doit être accordée aux investissements, au transfert de connaissances, à la recherche, à l'innovation et à la formation.

### Innovation et transfert de connaissances

Il est indispensable de promouvoir l'innovation au sein des exploitations familiales, en tenant compte de la diversité de ces exploitations, c'est-à-dire des différentes conditions naturelles dans lesquelles elles opèrent et de leurs différents degrés de développement technologique.

L'adoption de l'innovation dans les exploitations familiales se heurte à plusieurs obstacles, qu'il faut s'employer à lever : manque d'accès au savoir, flux d'information déficient, faible diffusion des résultats des recherches, et manque de réactivité par rapport aux besoins des agriculteurs.

Il convient de promouvoir les initiatives favorisant l'innovation, qui doit faire partie intégrante de l'agriculture, afin de préserver la viabilité et la durabilité des exploitations familiales. Les services d'appui à l'agriculture peuvent faire office de «courtiers en agriculture».

Il est essentiel de créer, pour les acteurs privés et publics, un espace au sein duquel ils peuvent se rassembler pour discuter des objectifs de l'innovation avec les agriculteurs et les autres parties prenantes.

### Modèles organisationnels

Le modèle coopératif est né de la nécessité pour les exploitations agricoles familiales de renforcer et soutenir l'agriculture familiale. L'organisation coopérative fournit les structures et l'impulsion nécessaires au dialogue, à l'accès au marché et à la compétitivité.

L'un des principaux avantages des coopératives qui fonctionnent bien est qu'elles permettent de trouver un juste équilibre entre les performances fondées sur l'intérêt individuel et la force que confèrent les actions conjointes sur le marché. Il faut encourager l'évolution des modèles coopératifs. L'agriculture familiale est en constante évolution; elle fournit des produits sûrs, de qualité et présente un important potentiel de création d'emplois.

### Égalité des chances : les femmes et les jeunes

Les agricultrices et les jeunes contribuent de plus en plus à un modèle plus durable et plus innovant d'agriculture familiale.

Le manque d'égalité des chances pour les femmes et les jeunes entrave la croissance. Pour soutenir les agricultrices, il faut agir à deux niveaux : garantir leurs droits juridiques et faire évoluer la culture et les traditions. L'égalité favorise le progrès.

### Préservation du patrimoine rural et du paysage

L'importance du rôle de l'agriculture familiale dans la préservation des traditions, de la culture et du paysage rural est largement reconnue. L'agriculture familiale est souvent considérée comme allant bien au-delà d'une simple activité professionnelle car elle reflète un véritable mode de vie, fondé sur des conceptions et des traditions de la vie et du travail.

Il existe un large consensus sur l'importance de ces thèmes, ce qui nous amène à la conclusion suivante : s'il est vrai que l'agriculture familiale est essentielle à la sécurité alimentaire, elle est aussi confrontée à des difficultés majeures en termes d'accès à la terre, aux marchés, au financement, à l'innovation, aux capacités administratives, à la capacité à se faire entendre de manière collective et à faire face à la volatilité des marchés. À l'évidence, certains de ces problèmes se font davantage sentir sur certains continents que sur d'autres.

C'est pourquoi il est indispensable non seulement de promouvoir l'agriculture familiale et de sensibiliser les citoyens à son importance mais aussi de mettre en place des politiques de soutien à long terme. Le soutien politique de l'Union européenne à cet égard s'exprime au travers de la Politique Agricole Commune.

L'Année internationale de l'agriculture familiale 2014 est une formidable occasion de montrer, aux quatre coins du monde, que l'agriculture familiale non seulement a un avenir mais qu'elle est absolument essentielle au renforcement de la durabilité – car elle garantit des systèmes alimentaires sains et des économies résilientes.



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# Resumen ejecutivo



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Las Naciones Unidas han declarado 2014 el Año Internacional de la Agricultura Familiar (AIAF), cuyo objetivo principal consiste en fomentar, desarrollar y fortalecer todos los tipos de agricultura orientadas a la familia como un modelo que aporta valor socialmente, es sostenible medioambientalmente y resulta viable desde un punto de vista económico.

Con ocasión del AIAF, la Comisión organizó la conferencia *Agricultura Familiar: un diálogo hacia una agricultura más sostenible y duradera en Europa y en el mundo* el 29 de noviembre de 2013 en Bruselas. En la conferencia se dieron cita 500 participantes de distintos campos, incluidas organizaciones de agricultores, la sociedad civil, académicos, gobiernos regionales y nacionales, organizaciones no gubernamentales y organismos de las Naciones Unidas. La conferencia giró en torno a la diversidad de la agricultura familiar en Europa y en el mundo, y destacó el valor de la agricultura familiar como un modelo rural sostenible, un productor eficiente de alimentos, una fuente de ingresos, una fuente de valores culturales y de conocimiento agrícola, y una forma de garantizar la preservación del medio ambiente y la biodiversidad. En Europa, al igual que en el resto del mundo, la agricultura la realizan principalmente las explotaciones agrícolas familiares.

A pesar de las evidentes diferencias existentes en el ámbito regional, nacional y global, también existen elementos comunes. En cada continente, las explotaciones agrícolas familiares se enfrentan de manera distinta a retos como la planificación de la sucesión y el acceso a la financiación, a la tierra, a los mercados y a la educación. En ese sentido, durante la conferencia de Bruselas se debatió sobre los intereses comunes y sobre cómo puede contribuir la agricultura familiar, entre otros, al crecimiento sostenible, a la capacidad de negociación, a la innovación y a la igualdad

de oportunidades. La plataforma permitió a los participantes compartir conocimiento y mejores prácticas en el ámbito de la agricultura familiar.

Resultó evidente el gran apoyo mostrado a la agricultura familiar, con contribuciones del Príncipe de Gales, de la princesa Maha Chakri Sirindhorn de Tailandia, de responsables de máximo nivel de las Naciones Unidas y de la Comisión Europea, así como ministros de varios países. También se pudieron escuchar los puntos de vista de agricultores de explotaciones familiares, académicos, líderes empresariales y representantes de organismos agrícolas de Europa y de países en desarrollo, entre otros muchos.

La conferencia se estructuró para aprovechar al máximo el potencial para debatir e intercambiar ideas entre los participantes que representan las múltiples variedades de agricultura familiar de Europa y del mundo. Durante la sesión de apertura, los discursos inaugurales de José Graziano de Silva, Director General de la FAO, y de Dacian Cioloș, Comisario europeo de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, ayudaron a dar el tono de la conferencia. Tras la sesión de apertura se organizaron tres talleres en paralelo donde los participantes debatieron sobre los problemas clave a los que se enfrentan los agricultores de explotaciones familiares. Estos se resumieron y debatieron más en profundidad durante la sesión plenaria de la tarde y en la mesa redonda de alto nivel que clausuró la conferencia. Estos debates servirán de base para la próxima conferencia regional europea de la FAO, que tendrá lugar en Bucarest (Rumania) entre el 2 y el 4 de abril.





## El tipo de agricultura dominante

La agricultura familiar es el tipo de agricultura dominante a nivel mundial, ya que representa más del 80 % de todas las explotaciones agrícolas. El elemento central es la familia, y los miembros de la familia trabajan directamente en la explotación agrícola y se encargan de su gestión. La agricultura familiar presenta una gran diversidad, desde el suministro básico de alimentos y la producción de subsistencia hasta una agricultura completamente orientada hacia el mercado. Esta última corresponde a menudo a explotaciones agrícolas de producción intensiva que utilizan tecnologías avanzadas y

que han cambiado la función del agricultor y el grado de implicación de la familia en general.

**Existen más de 500 millones de explotaciones agrícolas familiares en el mundo. La FAO calcula que las explotaciones agrícolas familiares son responsables de más del 70 % de la producción de alimentos en el mundo.**

Aunque no existe una definición formal de lo que es la agricultura familiar en la Unión Europea, la FAO define la agricultura familiar para el AIAF como: *La agricultura familiar incluye todas las actividades agrícolas basadas en la familia y está relacionada con varias áreas del desarrollo rural. La agricultura familiar es un modo de organizar la producción agrícola, forestal, pesquera, ganadera y acuícola, cuyo funcionamiento y gestión corre a cargo de una familia y que se basa principalmente en la fuerza de trabajo familiar, tanto de los hombres como de las mujeres.*

## Agricultura familiar a escala de la UE

Las explotaciones agrícolas familiares son una parte indisoluble de la economía rural en Europa; constituyen el pilar para un sector agrícola europeo sostenible y orientado al mercado. Aunque en la UE se está reduciendo el número de explotaciones agrícolas y está aumentando el tamaño de las explotaciones, la agricultura familiar sigue siendo el modelo más común para actividades agrícolas dentro de la Unión Europea.

Las explotaciones agrícolas familiares proporcionan seguridad alimentaria, una gestión sostenible de los recursos naturales y un desarrollo equilibrado del territorio. Estos son los tres objetivos principales de la PAC para el periodo 2014-2020 que permitirán a Europa evolucionar hacia una agricultura europea más competitiva, reflejando la diversidad en términos de tamaño, producción, necesidades específicas y gestión. El nuevo acuerdo de la PAC, que se alcanzó en 2013, incluye numerosas disposiciones que permitirán apoyar y fortalecer la agricultura familiar.



## Agricultura familiar a escala global

Durante los meses anteriores a la conferencia, la Comisión Europea realizó una amplia consulta implicando a agricultores de explotaciones familiares y otras partes interesadas. Las respuestas recibidas durante el proceso, en el que surgieron numerosos elementos comunes, fueron fundamentales para elaborar el programa general de la conferencia.

La consulta en línea de la Comisión —en la que se preguntaba a los ciudadanos sobre sus experiencias y su percepción de la agricultura familiar— recibió más de 3400 respuestas; la mayoría (97 %) correspondieron a organizaciones y ciudadanos de la Unión Europea.

Se pidió a los participantes que identificaran los principales problemas políticos, económicos y sociales a los que se enfrentan los agricultores de explotaciones familiares. Para la mayoría, los retos principales que destacaron fueron el envejecimiento de la población agrícola y la sucesión, así como la capacidad de negociación y las trabas administrativas. Los encuestados también identificaron las principales fortalezas y oportunidades que el modelo de explotación agrícola familiar puede proporcionar. Estas incluían: regeneración rural, seguridad alimentaria, preservación de valores culturales, gestión de la biodiversidad y competitividad en el mercado mundial.

La consulta en línea de la Comisión identificó ocho temas generales en el ámbito de la agricultura familiar: acceso al crédito, a la tierra y a recursos naturales; acceso a los mercados; políticas de apoyo; envejecimiento y sucesión; investigación, desarrollo e innovación; capacidad de negociación; igualdad de oportunidades; y sostenibilidad. Estos temas se trataron en profundidad durante los talleres paralelos de la conferencia, que se organizaron según los siguientes tres puntos principales:

### Prácticas recomendadas para la agricultura familiar

Las principales cuestiones que se trataron en este taller fueron el aumento de la rentabilidad económica y el potencial para crear más puestos de trabajo en las explotaciones agrícolas familiares, así como el desarrollo de políticas para garantizar el traspaso efectivo de tales explotaciones a la siguiente generación. Los oradores hicieron también hincapié en la contribución de la agricultura familiar sostenible a la seguridad alimentaria, y debatieron sobre cómo las políticas de apoyo pueden mejorar el acceso de las explotaciones familiares al mercado, al crédito, a la tierra y a los recursos naturales,

concluyendo que es necesario mejorar la posición de las explotaciones agrícolas familiares en la cadena de valor alimentaria. Este taller identificó la formalización de un nuevo enfoque para la renovación generacional como, posiblemente, un elemento crítico para los responsables gubernamentales e internacionales durante el Año Internacional de la Agricultura Familiar.

### Acceso a nuevas tecnologías y estudios

Este taller se centró en buscar formas de innovar en la agricultura familiar; se debatió sobre cuál es su motor, cómo se puede estimular y cómo pueden colaborar mejor agricultores con académicos y otros servicios de extensión agrícola para alcanzar sus objetivos. Se pidió a los participantes que replanteasen la innovación como un proceso cooperativo interactivo entre agricultores, asesores e investigadores. También se debatió sobre lo que se considera como innovación más allá del desarrollo tecnológico. Entre los ejemplos se citaron la reintroducción de antiguas variedades de cultivos y nuevas estrategias de marketing, demostrando que la innovación implica, a menudo, la consideración de conocimientos tradicionales aunque bajo nuevos enfoques. La visión común durante todo el taller fue que los agricultores son co-creadores de conocimiento y que debe tratarseles como tales. El desarrollo de redes de aprendizaje de igual a igual se mostró como un buen ejemplo a seguir.

### Modelos organizativos para reforzar la agricultura familiar

Durante este taller se debatió sobre la importancia de la capacidad de negociación, de la igualdad de oportunidades y de la sostenibilidad en el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar. La capacidad de negociación colectiva, en forma de cooperativas y afiliación a organizaciones agrícolas, se citó como una de las herramientas mejor adaptadas de las que disponen los agricultores de explotaciones familiares para mantener la rentabilidad económica en una economía alimentaria globalizada y volátil. Se destacó que el reto más importante para el movimiento cooperativo es conseguir mejorar la confianza y la gobernabilidad. Durante el taller se trataron asimismo los retos específicos a los que se enfrentan las mujeres y los jóvenes en el ámbito de la agricultura familiar. La propiedad de las explotaciones sigue estando en manos de los hombres. Empoderar a las mujeres y a los jóvenes debe ser una prioridad fundamental para los responsables políticos para permitir la viabilidad económica y sostenible de la agricultura familiar en el futuro.



## Cuestiones clave tratadas durante la conferencia

### Subsistencia sostenible

Se reconoce que para las explotaciones agrícolas familiares resulta importante implicarse activamente en las cadenas de valor alimentarias. El acceso al crédito, a la tierra, al agua y a otros recursos naturales es fundamental.

La agricultura familiar debe ser rentable y competitiva. Para lograrlo, debe prestarse una atención especial a las inversiones, la transferencia de conocimiento, la investigación, la innovación y la formación.

### Innovación y transferencia de conocimiento

Existe una necesidad de fomentar la innovación dentro de las explotaciones agrícolas familiares, teniendo en cuenta la diversidad de las mismas —las distintas condiciones naturales en las que funcionan y los distintos niveles de desarrollo tecnológico.

Para que la innovación forme parte de las explotaciones agrícolas familiares, resulta necesario franquear una serie de obstáculos: falta de acceso al conocimiento, flujo de información insuficiente, intercambio deficiente de resultados de investigación y capacidad de respuesta demasiado débil para las necesidades de los agricultores.

Es necesario fomentar las iniciativas que permitan integrar la innovación en la agricultura para mantener la viabilidad económica y la sostenibilidad de las explotaciones agrícolas familiares. Los servicios de apoyo a la agricultura desempeñan un papel clave como “intermediarios de innovación”.

Resulta fundamental crear un espacio en el que puedan reunirse agentes públicos y privados para debatir, junto con agricultores y otras partes interesadas, los objetivos en materia de innovación.

### Modelos organizativos

El modelo cooperativo ha surgido como una necesidad de las explotaciones agrícolas familiares para proporcionar ayuda y apoyo a la agricultura familiar. La organización cooperativa proporciona las estructuras y los estímulos para el diálogo, el acceso a los mercados y la competitividad.

Una de las ventajas clave de una cooperativa que funciona bien es que se consigue un buen equilibrio entre el rendimiento basado en el interés individual y la fortaleza de las acciones conjuntas en el mercado. Es necesario apoyar modelos evolutivos de cooperativas. La agricultura familiar evoluciona constantemente y

proporciona productos seguros y de gran calidad, y un elevado potencial de creación de empleo.

### Igualdad de oportunidades: mujeres y jóvenes

Las mujeres y los jóvenes agricultores están contribuyendo de manera creciente a un modelo de agricultura familiar más sostenible e innovador. La falta de igualdad de oportunidades para las mujeres y los jóvenes obstaculiza el crecimiento. Resulta necesario invertir tiempo en garantizar los derechos legales y en tratar las cuestiones culturales y de tradición para apoyar a las mujeres agricultoras. La igualdad agiliza el progreso.

### Preservar el patrimonio rural y el paisaje

Se reconoce el papel importante que desempeña la agricultura familiar en la preservación de las tradiciones, la cultura y el paisaje rural. La agricultura familiar se ve a menudo como una profesión que va más allá del ámbito profesional, ya que refleja un estilo de vida basado en creencias y tradiciones sobre la vida y el trabajo. Existe un amplio consenso sobre la importancia de tales temas y la conclusión es contundente: si la agricultura familiar resulta básica para la seguridad alimentaria, también tiene que hacer frente a retos de gran calado en términos de acceso a la tierra, a los mercados, a la financiación, a la innovación, a los trámites administrativos, a la capacidad de hacerse oír como colectivo y de lidiar con la volatilidad de los mercados. Por supuesto, algunos de estos temas son más urgentes en unos continentes que en otros.

Por todos estos motivos, resulta necesario que, además de fomentar y concienciar al máximo de ciudadanos sobre la importancia de la agricultura familiar, se establezcan políticas a largo plazo para apoyar las prácticas recomendadas. El apoyo de la Unión Europea se demuestra a través de la Política Agrícola Común.

En todo el mundo, el AIAF 2014 es una oportunidad para demostrar que la agricultura familiar tiene un futuro y que los agricultores de explotaciones familiares desempeñan un papel fundamental en la transición hacia una mayor sostenibilidad, proporcionando sistemas alimentarios sanos y economías resistentes.



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## Sinteză



Organizația Națiunilor Unite a declarat anul 2014 Anul internațional al agriculturii familiale (AIAF), cu scopul principal de a promova, a dezvolta și a consolida toate tipurile de agricultură cu caracter familial ca model important din punct de vedere social, viabil din punct de vedere economic și durabil din punct de vedere ecologic.

În cadrul AIAF, Comisia Europeană a organizat pe 29 noiembrie 2013, la Bruxelles, o conferință intitulată „*Agricultura familială: Un dialog pentru o agricultură mai durabilă și rezistentă în Europa și în lume*”. Conferința a reunit aproximativ 500 de participanți din medii diferite, inclusiv organizații de agricultori, societatea civilă, sfera academică, administrația publică națională și regională, organizații neguvernamentale și organisme ONU. Conferința a analizat diversitatea exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial în Europa și în lume și a afirmat importanța agriculturii familiale ca model rural durabil, ca sursă eficientă de hrană și venituri, ca rezervor al valorilor culturale și cunoștințelor în domeniul agricol, precum și ca garant al conservării mediului și biodiversității. În Europa, la fel ca pretutindeni în lume, agricultura este în principal atributul exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial.

În pofida diferențelor evidente existente la nivel regional, național și mondial, asemănările sunt multiple. Fermele familiale de pe continente diferite reacționează diferit în fața unor provocări precum succesiunea, accesul la finanțare, terenuri, piață sau educație. Conferința de la Bruxelles a abordat astfel interesele comune și posibila contribuție a agriculturii familiale la soluționarea unor probleme precum creșterea durabilă, puterea de negociere, inovarea și egalitatea de șanse. S-a creat o platformă care a permis participanților să facă schimb de cunoștințe și bune practici privind agricultura familială.

Suștinerea la nivel înalt a agriculturii familiale a fost evidentă, printre vorbitori numărându-se Alteța Sa Prințul de Wales, Alteța Sa Prințesa Maha Chakri Sirindhorn a Thailandeii, oficiali de rang înalt din cadrul Organizației Națiunilor Unite și din cadrul Comisiei Europene, precum și miniștri. De asemenea, agricultori din ferme familiale, personal academic, antreprenori de top, reprezentanți ai sectorului agricol din Europa și din țări în curs de dezvoltare și mulți alții și-au expus punctele de vedere.

Conferința a fost structurată astfel încât să fie valorificat la maximum potențialul de dezbateră și schimbul de idei între participanți, fiind subliniată diversitatea aspectelor agriculturii familiale europene și mondiale. Discursurile introductive susținute în cadrul sesiunii de deschidere de către José Graziano da Silva, Directorul General FAO - Organizația Națiunilor Unite pentru Alimentație și Agricultură - și Dacian Cioloș, Comisarul european pentru agricultură și dezvoltare rurală, au trasat direcțiile principale ale conferinței. Sesiunea de deschidere a fost urmată de trei ateliere de lucru simultane, în cadrul cărora participanții au dezbătut aspectele esențiale cu care se confruntă fermele de familie. Aceste aspecte au fost prezentate pe scurt și dezbătute în continuare în cadrul sesiunii plenary și a discuției în grup la nivel înalt, care au fost organizate în cursul după-amiezii și care au închis conferința. Aceste discuții vor sta la baza viitoarei Conferințe regionale a FAO, care va fi organizată la București, în perioada 2-4 aprilie.





## Tipul dominant de agricultură

Agricultura familială este tipul dominant de agricultură la nivel global, reprezentând peste 80 % din totalul exploatațiilor agricole. Elementul central este familia și, respectiv, membrii familiei care activează direct în cadrul exploatației sau în gestionarea acesteia. Agricultura familială este extrem de diversă, de la furnizarea de alimente de bază și producția de subzistență până la exploatațiile agricole pe deplin orientate către piață, practicând adesea o agricultură intensivă bazată pe tehnologiile

moderne care au schimbat rolul agricultorului și gradul de implicare al membrilor familiei.

**La nivel mondial sunt peste 500 de milioane de exploatații agricole cu caracter familial; FAO estimează că acestea asigură peste 70 % din producția globală de hrană.**

Deși la nivelul Uniunii Europene nu există o definiție consacrată a conceptului de agricultură familială, FAO oferă o astfel de definiție, în scopul AIAF, după cum urmează: *Agricultura familială include toate activitățile agricole de familie și este legată de o serie de aspecte ale dezvoltării rurale. Agricultura familială este o formă de organizare a producției agricole, forestiere, piscicole, de păstorit și de acvacultură, care este gestionată și operată de o familie și se bazează cu precădere pe mâna de lucru din familie, atât a femeilor, cât și a bărbaților.*

## Agricultura familială – dimensiunea UE

Exploatațiile agricole cu caracter familial reprezintă o componentă de bază a economiei rurale a Europei precum și baza unui sector agricol european durabil și orientat spre piață. Cu toate că numărul exploatațiilor agricole la nivelul UE este în scădere, iar dimensiunile medii ale exploatațiilor agricole sunt în creștere, agricultura familială în Uniunea Europeană rămâne de departe modelul cel mai larg răspândit de activități agricole.

Exploatațiile agricole cu caracter familial asigură securitatea alimentară, gestionarea durabilă a resurselor naturale și dezvoltarea echilibrată a teritoriilor. Acestea sunt cele trei obiective-cheie ale PAC 2014-2020, care vor permite Europei să treacă la o agricultură familială mai competitivă – care să reflecte diversitatea în materie de dimensiune, producție, nevoi specifice și gestionare. Noul acord PAC încheiat în 2013 include multe dispoziții care vor susține și vor consolida agricultura familială.



## Teme generale ale agriculturii familiale

În lunile care au precedat conferința, Comisia Europeană a organizat consultări online cu fermieri din exploatații familiale și alte părți interesate. Acest proces a generat câteva direcții comune, iar răspunsurile primite au fost utile în conturarea temelor generale ale conferinței.

Consultarea online inițiată de Comisie – în cadrul căreia au fost analizate experiențele și percepțiile cetățenilor cu privire la agricultura familială – a înregistrat 3 400 de răspunsuri, majoritatea (97 %) venind din partea organizațiilor și locuitorilor din Uniunea Europeană.

Participanților li s-a solicitat să identifice principalele aspecte de ordin social, economic și politic cu care se confruntă agricultorii de familie. Majoritatea a evidențiat ca principale provocări îmbătrânirea și succesiunea, puterea de negociere și obligația administrativă. Respondenții au identificat, de asemenea, principalele atuuuri și oportunități generate de modelul de agricultură familială. Printre acestea se numără: regenerarea rurală, securitatea alimentară, conservarea valorilor culturale, gestionarea biodiversității și competitivitatea pe piața globală.

Consultarea lansată de Comisie a identificat opt teme generale legate de agricultura familială: accesul la creditare, terenuri și resurse naturale; accesul pe piață; susținerea politică; îmbătrânirea și succesiunea; cercetarea, dezvoltarea și inovarea; puterea de negociere; egalitatea de șanse și dezvoltarea durabilă. Aceste teme au fost analizate în detaliu în atelierele de lucru simultane din cadrul conferinței, care au fost organizate sub următoarele trei titluri:

### Cele mai bune practici în agricultura familială

Principalele teme dezbătute în cadrul acestui atelier de lucru au fost creșterea profitabilității exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial, potențialul de creștere a gradului de ocupare în cadrul fermelor familiale și elaborarea unor politici care să asigure transferul eficace al exploatațiilor agricole către generația următoare. Vorbitorii au evidențiat, de asemenea, contribuția unei agriculturi familiale durabile la securitatea alimentară și au analizat modurile în care politica poate spori accesul agricultorilor de familie pe piață, la credite, terenuri și resurse naturale, concluzionând că poziția exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial în cadrul lanțului valoric alimentar ar trebui să fie îmbunătățită. Acest atelier de lucru a identificat delimitarea unei

noi abordări a reînnoirii generațiilor ca fiind un posibil aspect definitoriu pentru factorii de decizie politică de la nivel internațional și guvernamental pe parcursul Anului internațional al agriculturii familiale.

### Accesul la noile tehnologii și cercetări

Acest atelier de lucru a analizat aspectul inovării în agricultura familială; ce anume o generează, cum poate fi înlesnită și cum poate exista o mai bună colaborare între agricultori, pe de o parte, și mediul academic și serviciile de extensie, pe de altă parte, în vederea realizării obiectivelor comune. Participanților li s-a solicitat să reanalizeze inovarea ca proces interactiv de cooperare între agricultori, consultanți și cercetători. De asemenea, a fost analizat și aspectul sferei inovării și ce include aceasta – dincolo de dezvoltarea tehnologică. Printre exemple s-au numărat reintroducerea unor vechi soiuri de culturi sau a unor noi strategii de marketing. Acestea arată că inovarea implică adesea noi modalități de aplicare a cunoștințelor tradiționale. Opinia comună pe parcursul atelierului a fost aceea că agricultorii sunt co-creatori de cunoștințe și ar trebuie tratați ca atare. Dezvoltarea unor rețele de învățare inter pares a fost prezentată ca un bun exemplu de urmat.

### Modele de organizare pentru consolidarea exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial

În cadrul acestui atelier de lucru a fost analizată importanța puterii de negociere, a egalității de șanse și a durabilității în dezvoltarea și consolidarea agriculturii familiale. Puterea de negociere colectivă – sub formă de cooperative și înscriere în cadrul unor organizații agricole – a fost menționată drept unul din cele mai adecvate instrumente deținute de agricultorii de familie în vederea menținerii profitabilității într-o economie alimentară volatilă și globalizată. Principala provocare evidențiată pentru mișcarea cooperatistă este de a îmbunătăți încrederea și guvernanta. În cadrul atelierului de lucru au fost analizate, de asemenea, provocările deosebite cu care s-au confruntat femeile și tinerii din sectorul agriculturii familiale. Proprietatea exploatațiilor agricole este în continuare deținută de bărbați; autonomizarea femeilor și a tinerilor trebuie să constituie o prioritate pentru factorii de decizie responsabili pentru viitorul unei agriculturi familiale profitabile și durabile.





## Aspecte cheie discutate în cadrul conferinței

### Mijloace de subsistență sustenabile

Se recunoaște faptul că este important ca exploatațiile agricole cu caracter familial să se implice activ în filierele agroalimentare. Accesul la creditare și terenuri, la apă și la alte resurse naturale este de asemenea esențial.

Agricultura familială ar trebui să fie profitabilă și competitivă. În acest sens, ar trebui acordată o atenție deosebită investițiilor, transferului de cunoștințe, cercetării, inovării și formării.

### Inovare și transfer de cunoștințe

Este necesară promovarea inovare la nivelul exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial, ținând seama de diversitatea acestor exploatații – condițiile naturale diferite în care își desfășoară activitatea și diversele grade de dezvoltare tehnologică în care se află.

Există o serie de obstacole în calea preluării inovațiilor de către exploatațiile agricole cu caracter familial, iar acestea trebuie eliminate: lipsa accesului la cunoștințe, insuficiența fluxului informațional, schimbul redus de rezultate de cercetare și receptivitatea redusă față de nevoile agricultorilor.

Inițiativele care sporesc gradul de inovare ca parte integrantă a agriculturii ar trebui promovate în vederea menținerii viabilității și durabilității exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial. Serviciile de sprijin pentru agricultură trebuie să joace un rol cheie, acela de „brokeri de inovare”.

Este esențial să fie creat un spațiu destinat actorilor publici și privați, unde aceștia să se poată reuni pentru a discuta cu agricultori și cu alte părți interesate pe tema obiectivelor inovării.

### Modele de organizare

Modelul cooperatist a apărut din nevoia exploatațiilor agricole cu caracter familial de a oferi sprijin și susținere agriculturii familiale. Organizațiile cooperatiste asigură structurile și impulsul pentru dialog, acces pe piață și competitivitate.

Unul din principalele beneficii ale unei cooperative funcționale este asigurarea unui echilibru adecvat între performanța bazată pe interesul individual și impactul acțiunilor comune pe piață. Trebuie sprijinită dezvoltarea de modele de cooperative. Agricultură familială se află într-o continuă evoluție, asigurând produse sigure și de înaltă calitate și având un potențial mare de creare de locuri de muncă.

### Egalitate de șanse: femei și tineri

Agricultoarele și tinerii agricultori au o contribuție tot mai semnificativă la dezvoltarea unui model mai durabil și inovator de agricultură familială.

Lipsa egalității de șanse pentru femei și tineri frânează creșterea. Asigurarea unor drepturi legale și, de asemenea, abordarea aspectelor legate de cultură și tradiție sunt necesare în egală măsură pentru sprijinirea agricultoarelor. Egalitatea promovează progresul.

### Conservarea patrimoniului și a peisajului rural

Este recunoscut rolul important pe care agricultura familială îl deține în conservarea tradițiilor, a culturii și a peisajului rural. Agricultură familială este adesea percepută ca fiind mai mult decât o simplă ocupație profesională, întrucât aceasta reflectă un stil de viață bazat pe opinii și tradiții privind traiul și munca.

Există un consens privind importanța acestor teme, care generează o concluzie extrem de clară: agricultura familială este esențială pentru securitatea alimentară, dar aceasta se confruntă, de asemenea, cu provocări majore legate de accesul la terenuri, piață, finanțare, inovare, de capacitatea administrativă, de capacitatea de a avea o voce colectivă și de a face față volatilității pieței. În mod evident, unele din aceste aspecte sunt mai stringente pe unele continente decât pe altele.

Pentru toate aceste motive, este necesar nu numai să se promoveze importanța agriculturii familiale și să se educe la scară largă cetățenii în acest sens, ci și să se instituie politici pe termen lung menite să ofere susținere în aspectele practice. Politica agricolă comună este dovada sprijinului politic oferit de Uniunea Europeană.

În întreaga lume, AIAF 2014 reprezintă șansa de a demonstra că agricultura familială are viitor și, mai mult decât atât, că fermele familiale dețin, fără îndoială, un loc central în trecerea la o durabilitate sporită – asigurând sisteme alimentare sănătoase și economii rezistente.



HRH Princess Maha Chakri  
Sirindhorn of Thailand



# Краткое содержание



Организация Объединенных Наций провозгласила 2014 год Международным годом семейных фермерских хозяйств (МГСВХ), призванным поддерживать, развивать и укреплять все виды семейного фермерства как общественно ценной, экономически эффективной и экологически устойчивой модели.

В рамках МГСВХ Комиссия провела конференцию «*Семейные фермерские хозяйства: диалог ради повышения устойчивости и стабильности ведения сельского хозяйства в Европе и в мире*», которая состоялась 29 ноября 2013 г. в Брюсселе. На конференции собрались около 500 представителей различных кругов, в том числе фермерских организаций, гражданского общества, научной среды, национальных и региональных правительств, неправительственных организаций и органов системы Организации Объединенных Наций. Участники конференции рассмотрели многообразие семейных фермерских хозяйств в Европе и в мире, при этом подчеркивая значимость семейного фермерства как устойчивой модели ведения хозяйства в сельских районах, эффективного производителя продовольствия, источника дохода, хранителя культурных ценностей и знаний о сельском хозяйстве, а также как гаранта сохранения окружающей среды и биологического разнообразия. В Европе, как и во всем мире, сельскохозяйственный сектор состоит, главным образом, из семейных ферм.

И, несмотря на присутствие очевидных различий на региональном, национальном и глобальном уровнях, в этом вопросе существует также много общих точек соприкосновения. Одни и те же вопросы - планирование преемственности, доступ к финансовым ресурсам, земле, рынкам и образованию - встают перед семейными фермерскими хозяйствами на разных континентах по-разному. Соответственно, Брюссельская конференция активно обсуждала общие интересы и потенциальный вклад семейных фермерских

хозяйств в таких вопросах, как обеспечение устойчивого роста, отстаивание своих рыночных интересов, инновации и равенство возможностей. В рамках данной платформы участники делились знаниями и передовой практикой в области семейных фермерских хозяйств.

Семейное фермерство пользуется поддержкой на самом высоком уровне, что продемонстрировали Его Королевское Высочество принц Уэльский, Ее Королевское Высочество принцесса Королевства Таиланд Маха Чакри Сиринтхорн, высокопоставленные должностные лица Организации Объединенных Наций и Европейской Комиссии, а также министры правительств ряда стран. Были также заслушаны мнения фермеров, работающих в своих семейных хозяйствах, ученых, руководителей предприятий, представителей сельскохозяйственного сектора из стран Европы и развивающихся стран и многих других.

Организация конференции была направлена на максимальное использование потенциала для обсуждения и обмена идеями между участниками, которые представляли многие направления европейского и мирового семейного фермерства. Генеральный директор ФАО Жозе Грациано да Силва и Комиссар Европейского Союза по вопросам сельского хозяйства и развития сельских территорий Дачан Чолош выступили с приветственным словом во время открытия, задав таким образом тон всей конференции. Сразу за открытием последовали три параллельных практикума, на которых участники обсудили основные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются фермерские семьи. Подытожив эти вопросы, они продолжили их обсуждение во второй половине дня в ходе пленарной сессии и экспертной дискуссии на высоком уровне, закрывавшей конференцию. Результаты этих обсуждений будут представлены на предстоящей Европейской региональной конференции ФАО, которая пройдет 2-4 апреля в Бухаресте (Румыния).





## Преобладающая форма сельского хозяйства

Именно семейное фермерство является преобладающей формой ведения сельского хозяйства в мире – на него приходится более 80 % всех ферм. Ключевым элементом является семья и члены семьи, которые непосредственно работают на ферме и управляют ею. Семейное фермерство бывает весьма разнообразным: от базового производства продуктов питания и натурального хозяйства до полностью ориентированных на рынок ферм, зачастую

использующих интенсивные виды хозяйствования и современные технологии, которые изменили роль фермера и степень вовлеченности его семьи.

**В мире существует свыше 500 миллионов семейных фермерских хозяйств; по оценке ФАО, именно они производят свыше 70 % от общего объема продовольствия в мире.**

**В отсутствие формально определения, что представляет собой семейное фермерское хозяйство в странах Европейского Союза, в целях МГСФХ ФАО определяет семейное фермерство следующим образом:**

*Семейное фермерское хозяйство включает в себя все виды семейной сельскохозяйственной деятельности и охватывает несколько направлений развития сельских территорий. Семейное фермерское хозяйство – это способ организации сельскохозяйственного, лесного, рыбного, пастбищного и аквакультурного производства, осуществляемого и управляемого семьей и опирающегося преимущественно на труд членов семьи, как женщин, так и мужчин.*

## Семейные фермерские хозяйства в контексте ЕС

Семейные фермы являются неотъемлемой частью сельского хозяйства Европы – основой устойчивого и ориентированного на рынок европейского сельскохозяйственного сектора. Хотя количество фермерских хозяйств в странах ЕС сокращается, а средний размер ферм увеличивается, семейное фермерство в странах Европейского Союза по-прежнему остается наиболее распространенной моделью сельскохозяйственной деятельности.

Семейные фермы обеспечивают продовольственную безопасность, рациональное использование природных ресурсов и сбалансирован-

ное развитие территорий. Эти три ключевые цели Единой сельскохозяйственной политики на 2014-2020 гг. позволят Европе приблизиться к созданию на внутреннем рынке более конкурентоспособного сельского хозяйства, которое будет отражать все многообразие размеров, способов производства, конкретных потребностей и видов управления. Новое соглашение по Единой сельскохозяйственной политике, достигнутое в 2013 году, включает ряд положений, призванных оказать помощь семейному фермерству и укрепить его.



## Глобальные вопросы семейного фермерства

За несколько месяцев до начала конференции Европейская Комиссия провела электронные консультации с фермерами семейных хозяйств и другими заинтересованными сторонами. В результате были выявлены общие для всех участников вопросы, а полученные ответы сыграли важную роль в формировании глобальных тем конференции.

Проведенные Еврокомиссией электронные консультации, охватывавшие опыт опрошенных граждан и их восприятие семейного фермерства, получили более 3400 откликов, большинство из которых (97 %) поступили от организаций и частных лиц на территории ЕС.

Участникам предложили определить основные социальные, экономические и политические проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются семейные фермерские хозяйства. Большинство респондентов отметили в качестве основных сложностей проблему старения и преемственности, способность вести переговоры с другими участниками рынка на равных и административные барьеры. Респонденты также определили основные сильные стороны модели семейного фермерства и возможности, которые она предоставляет. В их числе восстановление ресурсов сельских территорий, продовольственная безопасность, сохранение культурных ценностей, разумное управление биологическим разнообразием и конкурентоспособность на мировом рынке.

В результате проведенных электронных консультаций Еврокомиссия определила восемь глобальных тем в отношении семейного фермерства: доступ к кредитам, земле и природным ресурсам; доступ к рынкам; поддержка проводимой политики; старение и преемственность; исследования, разработки и инновации; способность отстаивать свои интересы; равные возможности и устойчивое развитие. Эти темы подробно рассматривались в ходе параллельных семинаров конференции, которые были организованы в рамках следующих трех разделов:

### Передовые методы работы семейных фермерских хозяйств

Повышение прибыльности семейных ферм, возможности расширения занятости на семейных фермах и разработка политики обеспечения эффективной передачи ферм следующим поколениям – вот основные вопросы, обсуждавшиеся в ходе этого практикума. Выступавшие подчеркивали также вклад устойчивого семейного фермерства в продовольственную безопасность и рассматривали возможности поддержки этой политики, способные облегчить доступ семейных фермерских хозяйств к рынкам, кредитам, земельным и природным ресурсам. В завершение была высказана мысль о том, что положение семейных фермерских хозяйств в цепочке составляющих стоимости продуктов питания требует улучшения. В ходе семинара была определена общая концепция разработки нового

подхода к смене поколений как, возможно, определяющего вопроса для представителей международных и правительственных органов в течение Международного года семейных фермерских хозяйств.

### Доступ к новым технологиям и исследованиям

Участники данного практикума рассматривали вопрос инноваций в области семейного фермерства: что именно их обуславливает, каким образом их можно ускорить, а также как фермеры могут повысить эффективность сотрудничества с представителями научных кругов и другими сторонами для достижения своих целей. Участникам было предложено рассмотреть инновации как интерактивный процесс сотрудничества между фермерами, консультантами и исследователями. Отдельно обсуждался вопрос того, что считать инновациями – вне рамок технологического развития. В качестве примеров приводили, в частности, возрождение старых сортов сельскохозяйственных культур или разработку новых маркетинговых стратегий. Это продемонстрировало участникам, что инновации нередко требуют свежего применения традиционных знаний. Участники выразили общее мнение, что фермеры принимают непосредственное участие в создании и накоплении знаний и, следовательно, заслуживают соответствующего отношения к себе. В качестве отдельного положительного примера приводилось создание обучающих сетей по принципу «равный для равного».

### Организация модели укрепления семейных ферм

В рамках этого семинара обсуждались возможности фермеров отстаивать свои рыночные интересы, равенство возможностей и устойчивость в вопросах развития и укрепления семейного фермерства. Ведение коллективных переговоров – через членство в кооперативах и сельскохозяйственных организациях – называлось в качестве одного из наиболее удовлетворяющих семейные фермерские хозяйства инструментов поддержания прибыльности в условиях нестабильной и глобализированной продовольственной экономики. Главной задачей кооперативного движения было названо повышение доверия и улучшение методов управления. Кроме того, участники семинара рассмотрели конкретные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются женщины и молодежь в рамках семейного фермерства. Права собственности на фермы по-прежнему находятся в руках мужчин; расширение прав и возможностей женщин и молодежи должно стать одним из главных приоритетов при выработке политики, направленной на создание прибыльного и устойчивого семейного фермерства в будущем.





## Основные вопросы, которые обсуждались на конференции

### Устойчивые источники средств к существованию

Важность активного участия семейных фермерских хозяйств в цепочке составляющих стоимости продуктов питания является признанным фактом. Принципиальное значение имеет также возможность доступа к кредитам, а также к земельным, водным и другим природным ресурсам. Семейные фермерские хозяйства должны быть прибыльными и конкурентоспособными. Для достижения этого особое внимание следует уделять вопросам инвестиций, передаче знаний, научным исследованиям, инновациям и обучению.

### Инновации и передача знаний

Необходимо поощрять внедрение инноваций в рамках семейных фермерских хозяйств, принимая во внимание разнообразие таких хозяйств, в том числе различные природные условия, в которых они работают, и различную степень их технологического развития.

Однако на пути внедрения инноваций на семейных фермах существуют трудности, которые необходимо решать: отсутствие доступа к знаниям, недостаточность информации, слабый уровень обмена информацией о результатах научных исследований и слишком слабое реагирование на потребности фермеров.

В число инициатив по повышению инновационной деятельности в качестве неотъемлемой части сельскохозяйственного сектора необходимо включить поддержание жизнеспособности и устойчивости семейных фермерских хозяйств. На структуры поддержки сельскохозяйственной отрасли должна быть возложена ключевая роль «инновационных брокеров».

Крайне важно создать пространство для государственных и частных структур, в котором они могли бы обсуждать цели внедрения инноваций совместно с фермерами и другими заинтересованными сторонами.

### Организационные модели

Модель кооперативной деятельности возникла в результате необходимости обеспечения поддержки семейных фермерских хозяйств. Кооперативные организации предоставляют структуры для ведения диалога и стимулируют этот процесс, обеспечивая доступ к рынкам и конкурентоспособность.

Одним из ключевых преимуществ успешно действующих кооперативов является создание эффективного баланса между производительностью, основанной на индивидуальной заинтересованности, и силой, стоящей за совместными действиями на рынке. Необходимо поддерживать новые модели кооперативов. Семейное фермерство постоянно развивается, обеспечивая

при этом как производство безопасной и высококачественной продукции, так и значительный потенциал для создания рабочих мест.

### Равные возможности: женщины и молодежь

Женщины-фермеры и молодежь все больше способствуют развитию устойчивой и инновационной модели семейного фермерства.

Отсутствие равных возможностей для женщин и молодежи препятствует этому росту. Обеспечение законных прав и вопросы культуры и традиций - решение этих двух задач необходимо для обеспечения поддержки женщин-фермеров. Равенство стимулирует прогресс.

### Сохранение сельского наследия и ландшафта

Важная роль семейного фермерства в сохранении традиций, культуры и сельской местности является признанным фактом. Семейное фермерство зачастую выходит за рамки строго профессиональной деятельности, поскольку оно отражает образ жизни, основанный на убеждениях и традициях повседневного быта и работы.

В отношении важности этих тем существует широкий консенсус, что приводит к принципиальному заключению: семейные фермерские хозяйства играют ключевую роль для обеспечения продовольственной безопасности, но при этом они также сталкиваются с серьезными проблемами в плане доступа к земельным ресурсам, рынкам, финансированию, инновациям; в плане управленческого потенциала, возможность быть коллективно услышанными и справляться с нестабильностью рынка. Очевидно, некоторые из этих вопросов являются более актуальными на одних континентах по сравнению с другими.

Исходя из всех этих причин, необходимо не только продвигать идею важности семейного фермерства и распространять ее в массах, но и работать, в дополнение к этому, долгосрочную политику, направленную на поддержку такой деятельности. Поддержка данного вопроса Европейским Союзом выражена в Единой сельскохозяйственной политике последнего.

Во всем мире МГСФХ-2014 является возможностью продемонстрировать не только факт наличия будущего у семейного фермерства, но и абсолютную необходимость такого фермерства для перехода к более высокому уровню устойчивости - благодаря обеспечению систем здорового питания и устойчивой экономики.

FOOD VALUE



**Miguel Veiga-Pestana**

Vice-President, Global  
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# 执行概要



联合国宣布 2014 年为“国际家庭农业年”，其主要宗旨是促进、发展和强化所有形式的家庭导向型农业，使其成为具有社会价值、经济可行性和环境可持续性的模式。

作为“国际家庭农业年”的一项内容，欧盟委员会于 2013 年 11 月 29 日在布鲁塞尔举行会议，题为：家庭农业：在欧洲和世界各地推进更可持续和更有活力之农业的对话。有 500 名背景各异的人士与会，代表农民组织、民间团体、学术团体、国家和地区政府、非政府机构以及联合国机关。会议考虑了欧洲和世界各地家庭农场的多样性，强调家庭农业作为一种可持续乡村模式的价值，它是高效的粮食生产者、收入来源、文化价值观和农耕技术的来源，并为保护环境与生物多样性提供保障。在欧洲，正如在世界其他地方一样，农业主要由家庭农场构成。

尽管在地区、国家和全球层面有着显著的差异，但也有许多共同点。家庭农场面临种种挑战，比如继承规划、获取资金、土地、市场和教育的渠道，这些挑战在五大洲各不相同。因此，布鲁塞尔会议着手解决家庭农业在可持续增长、议价权、创新和机会平等之类问题上的共有利益和潜在贡献。这一平台允许与会者分享有关家庭农业的知识和最佳做法。

显然，家庭农业得到了高层的支持，威尔士亲王殿下、泰国公主诗琳通殿下、联合国和欧盟委员会的高级官员以及政府部长都在会上发言。会议还听取了欧洲和发展中国家的家庭农户、学术界人士、商界领袖、农业代表以及其他人士的观点。

会议的安排旨在尽可能促使代表欧洲和全球家庭农业诸多组成元素的与会者展开辩论、交换观点。开场会议由粮食及农业组织总干事格拉齐亚诺·达席尔瓦和欧洲委员会负责农业与农村发展事务的委员达契安·乔罗什作基调发言，为会议定调。开场会之后举行了三场平行研讨会，与会者就家庭农户所面对的主要问题展开辩论。下午的全体会议对这些问题作了归纳，展开进一步辩论，并以高层次的小组讨论结束本次会议。4 月 2-4 日在罗马尼亚布加勒斯特举行的欧洲地区粮农组织会议将会涉及这些讨论内容。



## 主要的农业形式

家庭农业是全球主要的农业形式，占农场总数的80%以上。家庭是中心元素，家庭成员直接在农场工作，管理农场。家庭农业形式非常多样，从基本的粮食供应和生活必需品的生产，到完全市场化的农场，应有尽有。后者往往采用集约型生产方式，以现代技术为基础，改变了农户的角色和家庭的参与程度。

世界上有 5 亿多个家庭农场；据粮农组织估算，家庭农场承担了世界上 70 % 以上的粮食生产。

尽管欧盟对家庭农业的构成没有给出正式的定义，但是为了“国际家庭农业年”的缘故，粮农组织将家庭农业定义如下：

家庭农业包括以家庭为基础的所有农业活动，且它与农业生产的数个领域相关联。家庭农业是组织农业、林业、渔业、畜牧业和水产业生产的一种手段，由家庭管理和经营，并主要依靠家庭劳动力，包括男女劳动力。

## 家庭农业 – 欧盟的维度

家庭农业是欧洲农村经济不可分割的组成部分，即可持续、市场导向型欧洲农业的基础。虽然欧盟的农场数目日益减少，农场平均规模日益扩大，但在欧盟，家庭农业显然仍是最主要的农业经营模式。

家庭农场提供粮食保障、自然资源的可持续管理，以及地域的均衡发展。这些是 2014-2020 年共同农业政策 (CAP) 的三大目标，将会提高欧洲国内农业的竞争力，反映规模、生产、特定需求和管理上的多元化。2013 年新达成的共同农业政策协议包括许多支持和加强家庭农业的条款。



## 家庭农业的全球主题

开会前数月，欧盟委员会与家庭农户和其他利益相关人开展了广泛的电子化磋商。通过这一程序发现了许多共同点，收到的回复在制定会议的全球主题上起到了举足轻重的作用。

委员会通过电子化磋商程序，调查公民对家庭农业的经验和看法，收到 3400 多封回复，其中以欧盟组织和个人占绝大多数 (97%)。参与者被问到家庭农户所面临的主要社会、经济和政策问题有那些。绝大多数人强调，老龄化和继承问题、议价权和行政管理负担是主要难题。受访者还指出家庭农业模式所具备的核心优势和机会。其中包括：农村再生、粮食保障、文化价值观的保护、生物多样性的管理和在世界市场上的竞争力。

委员会的电子化磋商程序确定了家庭农业的八个全球主题：信贷、土地和自然资源的获取，市场准入，政策支持，老龄化和继承问题，研究、开发及创新，议价权，机会平等和可持续发展。在会议的平行研讨会上，这些主题得到深入探讨。这些研讨会按照以下三个标题安排。

### 家庭农业的最佳做法

本次研讨会议及的主要问题是：提高家庭农场的盈利能力，家庭农场增加就业的潜力，以及制定政策确保农场有效传给下一代。发言者还强调了可持续发展的家庭农业对粮食保障所能作出的贡献，并考虑了政策上的支持可如何强化家庭农业进入市场、获取信贷、土地和自然资源的渠道，结论是家庭农场在粮食价值链中的地位应该得到改善。研讨会指出，制定世代承袭新制度的框架可能将成为国际和政府决策者在“国际家庭农业年”最至关重要的议题。

### 新技术和研发成果的获取

本次研讨会探讨了家庭农业的创新问题；哪些因素推动创新，如何加快创新，以及农户可以如何更好地与学术界和延伸服务行业合作，达成自己的目标。要求与会者将创新当作农户、顾问与研究人員之间互动合作的过程，重新考虑创新问题。此外还探讨了除技术研发外，什么算创新的问题。引用的例子包括重新引入老的作物品种或新的营销策略。这些例子表明，创新往往涉及将传统知识用于新的应用场合。研讨会上的共同看法是农户是知识的共同创造者，并应该得到相应的待遇。与会者提到，发展同侪学习网络是一个可供效仿的好例子。

### 强化家庭农场的组织模式

本次研讨会思考了议价权、机会平等和可持续发展在发展和强化家庭农业中的重要性。集体议价权体现为合作制和农业组织会员制。与会者认为，家庭农户要在波动的全球化粮食经济中保持盈利能力，集体议价权是他们拥有的最合适工具之一。与会者强调，提高信任度和治理水平是合作运动面临的主要挑战。研讨会还考虑了妇女和年轻人在家庭农业中所面临的特定挑战。农场所有权仍由男性掌握；让妇女和年轻人掌握权力，需是决策者解决未来家庭农业盈利能力和可持续发展的根本优先任务。





## 会上讨论的主要问题

### 可持续的生计

会议承认，家庭农业积极参与粮食价值链至关重要。信贷、土地、水和其他资源的获取至为关键。

家庭农业应具备盈利能力和竞争力。为了做到这一点，应特别注意投资、知识的传授、研究、创新和培训。

### 创新和知识的传授

需要在家庭农场内促进创新，考虑到家庭农场的多样性，即家庭农场所处的不同自然条件及各不相同的技术发展程度。

家庭农场要开展创新，需克服数个障碍：缺乏获取知识的渠道，信息流通不畅，研究成果交流不足，未能满足农户的需求。

应该促进各项强化创新的举措，使之成为农业的内在组成部分，确保家庭农业的生存和持续发展。农业支持服务在担任“创新经纪人”方面起到重要作用。

有必要为公共与私人参与者创造一个空间，使之能汇聚一堂，与农户和其他利益相关人讨论创新目标。

### 组织模式

合作社模式是在家庭农场的需求基础上涌现出来的，为家庭农业提供后援和支持。合作组织为对话、市场准入和竞争提供架构和动力。

运作良好的合作社有一个主要好处：在基于个人利益的绩效与在市场上共同采取行动的优势之间达到良好的平衡。需要支持不断发展的合作社模式。家庭农业在不断演进，提供安全优质的产品以及大量的就业机会。

### 机会平等：妇女和青年

女性农户和年轻人正在日益促进家庭农业的可持续、创新模式。

妇女和青年缺少平等机会会阻碍发展。确保合法权利，并解决文化和传统问题——采取这两种做法是支持女性农户所必需的。平等促进进步。

### 保护农村传统和景观

会议认识到，家庭农业在保护传统、文化和乡村景观上起到重要作用。家庭农业往往被认为超越了职业的范畴，原因是它反映了一种生活方式，以有关生活和工作的信念和传统为基础。

与会者对这些主题的重要性有广泛的共识，进而得出了这一坚实的结论：如果家庭农业对粮食保障是必不可少的，那么它也在获取土地、市场、融资、创新、行政管理能力、集体发言能力以及应对市场波动等方面面临重大挑战。显然，其中的某些问题在某些大洲更为紧迫。

出于所有这些理由，不仅有必要向公民宣传和普及家庭农业的重要性，而且还要制定长期的政策支持实践。欧盟的政策支持体现为共同农业政策。

在世界各地，人们利用 2014 “国际家庭农业年”这一契机，证明不仅家庭农业是未来，而且家庭农户是过渡到更高可持续发展水平的中流砥柱，为健康的粮食体系和充满活力的经济奠定基础。



**Matteo Bartolini**  
President of the European  
Council of Young Farmers



## الشكل السائد للزراعة

هناك أكثر من 500 مليون مزرعة أسرية في العالم؛ وتقدر منظمة الفاو أن المزارع الأسرية تقوم بتوريد أكثر من 70% من الإنتاج الغذائي في العالم.

الزراعة الأسرية هي الشكل السائد للزراعة على مستوى العالم، وهو ما يمثل أكثر من 80% من جميع المزارع. والعنصر الرئيسي هو الأسرة، وأفراد الأسرة الذين يعملون مباشرة في المزرعة ويقومون بإدارتها. تتميز الزراعة الأسرية بالتنوع الشديد بدءًا من توفير الأغذية الأساسية وإنتاج ما يكفي للمعيشة ووصولاً إلى المزارع الكثيفة والموجهة نحو السوق بشكل كامل التي تستند إلى التقنيات الحديثة والتي أسهمت في تغيير دور المزارع ودرجة مشاركة الأسرة.

وفي حين لا يوجد تعريف رسمي لما يشكل الزراعة الأسرية في الاتحاد الأوروبي، فإن منظمة الفاو تعرّف الزراعة الأسرية - بغرض تعريف العام الدولي للزراعة الأسرية - على النحو التالي: تشمل الزراعة الأسرية جميع الأنشطة الزراعية التي تستند إلى الأسرة، وهي ترتبط بالعديد من مجالات التنمية الريفية. والزراعة الأسرية وسيلة لتنظيم الإنتاج في مجالات الزراعة والغابات وصيد الأسماك وقطاع تربية المواشي والأحياء المائية الذي تقوم بإدارته وتشغيله الأسرة ويعتمد بصورة رئيسية على العمالة الأسرية التي تتضمن النساء والرجال معاً.

## الزراعة الأسرية - البعد الأوروبي

توفر المزارع الأسرية الأمن الغذائي، والإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية، والتنمية المتوازنة للمناطق. هذه هي الأهداف الثلاثة الرئيسية للسياسة الزراعية المشتركة 2014-2020 التي ستتيح لأوروبا المضي نحو زراعة محلية أكثر قدرة على المنافسة - مما يعكس التنوع من حيث الحجم والإنتاج والاحتياجات المحددة والإدارة. وتشتمل اتفاقية السياسة الزراعية المشتركة الجديدة التي تم التوصل إليها في عام 2013 على العديد من الأحكام التي من شأنها مساعدة الزراعة الأسرية وتعزيزها.

المزارع الأسرية هي جزء لا يتجزأ من الاقتصاد الريفي في أوروبا - وهي الأساس لقطاع زراعي أوروبي مستدام وموجه نحو السوق. وعلى الرغم من انخفاض أعداد المزارع وتزايد متوسط حجم المزارع في الاتحاد الأوروبي، لا تزال المزارع الأسرية في الاتحاد الأوروبي هي النموذج الأكثر شيوعًا للعمليات الزراعية إلى حد بعيد.





## الملخص التنفيذي

كان من الواضح وجود دعم على مستوى عالٍ للزراعة الأسرية مع إسهامات صاحب السمو الملكي أمير ويلز، وصاحبة السمو الملكي الأميرة مها شاكري سيريندهورن أميرة تايلاند، وكبار المسؤولين في الأمم المتحدة والمفوضية الأوروبية، ووزراء الحكومات. كما تم الاستماع إلى وجهات نظر المزارعين الأسريين، والأكاديميين، وقادة الأعمال، والممثلين الزراعيين من أوروبا والبلدان النامية وغيرهم الكثير.

لقد تم تنظيم المؤتمر لتعظيم إمكانات النقاش وتبادل الأفكار بين المشاركين الذين يمثلون العديد من فروع الزراعة الأسرية في أوروبا والعالم. وساعدت الخطابات الرئيسية خلال الجلسة الافتتاحية من خوزيه غرازيانو دا سيلفا، المدير العام لمنظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة "الفاو"، وداشيان كيولوز، مفوض الاتحاد الأوروبي للزراعة والتنمية الريفية، في ضبط إيقاع الحديث خلال المؤتمر. وأعقب الجلسة الافتتاحية ثلاث ورش عمل متزامنة حيث ناقش المشاركون المشكلات الرئيسية التي تواجه المزارعين الأسريين. وقد تم تناول هذه المشكلات بمزيد من النقاش والتلخيص خلال الجلسة العامة والندوة النقاشية رفيعة المستوى في فترة ما بعد الظهر والتي اختتمت المؤتمر. وستثري هذه النقاشات المؤتمر الأوروبي الإقليمي المقبل لمنظمة الفاو الذي سينعقد في بوخارست برومانيا في الفترة 4-4 أبريل.

أعلنت الأمم المتحدة عام 2014 كعام دولي للزراعة الأسرية (IYFF)، ويتمثل الهدف الأساسي منها في تعزيز جميع أنواع الزراعة الموجهة للأسرة وتطويرها وتقويتها باعتبارها نموذج له قيمة من الناحية الاجتماعية وقابل للتطبيق اقتصاديًا ومستدام بيئيًا.

وكجزء من العام الدولي للزراعة الأسرية، عقدت المفوضية مؤتمر الزراعة الأسرية: حوار للتوصل إلى زراعة أكثر استدامة وأكثر مرونة في أوروبا والعالم في 29 نوفمبر 2013 في بروكسل. جمع المؤتمر حوالي 500 مشارك من مختلف الخلفيات، بما في ذلك منظمات المزارعين والمجتمع المدني والأوساط الأكاديمية، والحكومات الوطنية والإقليمية والمنظمات غير الحكومية وهيئات الأمم المتحدة. وقد أشار المؤتمر إلى تنوع المزارع الأسرية في أوروبا والعالم، وأبرز قيمة الزراعة الأسرية كنموذج ريفي مستدام، ومنتج فعال للمواد الغذائية، ومصدر للدخل؛ ومصدر للقيم الثقافية والمعرفة الزراعية، وكضامن للحفاظ على البيئة والتنوع البيولوجي. تتكون الزراعة أساسًا من المزارع الأسرية في أوروبا كغيرها من الأماكن في العالم.

وفي حين أن هناك اختلافات واضحة على المستوى الإقليمي والوطني والعالمي، فإن هناك أيضًا أرضية مشتركة بشكل كبير. تواجه المزارع الأسرية تحديات مثل التخطيط للتعاقب، والحصول على التمويل والأراضي والأسواق والتعليم بشكل مختلف في مختلف القارات. وبالتالي فقد تناول مؤتمر بروكسل المصالح المشتركة والمساهمة المحتملة للزراعة الأسرية في قضايا مثل التنمية المستدامة، والقدرة على المساومة، والابتكار، وتكافؤ الفرص. وقد أتاحت المنصة للمشاركين تبادل المعارف وأفضل الممارسات بشأن الزراعة الأسرية.





## القضايا الرئيسية التي تمت مناقشتها في المؤتمر

### سبل المعيشة المستدامة

هناك اعتراف بأهمية مشاركة المزارع الأسرية بشكل نشط في سلاسل القيمة الغذائية. كما أن الحصول على الائتمان والأرض والمياه والموارد الطبيعية الأخرى أمر بالغ الأهمية. وينبغي أن تكون الزراعة الأسرية مربحة وذات قدرة تنافسية. ولتحقيق ذلك، ينبغي توجيه اهتمام خاص للاستثمارات، ونقل المعرفة، والأبحاث والابتكار والتدريب.

### نقل المعرفة والابتكار

هناك حاجة لتشجيع الابتكار داخل المزارع الأسرية، مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار تنوع المزارع الأسرية - الظروف الطبيعية المختلفة التي يعملون في ظلها والدرجات متفاوتة للتطور التكنولوجي. هناك عدد من العقبات التي تحول دون تبني المزارع الأسرية لسياسة الابتكار وهي تحتاج إلى معالجة: عدم الحصول على المعرفة، وعدم كفاية تدفق المعلومات، والتبادل الضعيف لنتائج الأبحاث والاستجابة الضئيلة للتحديات المزارعين. وينبغي تشجيع مبادرات تعزيز الابتكار باعتباره جزءًا لا يتجزأ من الزراعة للحفاظ على صلاحية واستدامة المزارع الأسرية. هناك دور رئيسي لخدمات الدعم الزراعي للعمل بمثابة "وسطاء الابتكار". من الضروري خلق مساحة للعاملين في القطاعين الخاص والعام حيث يمكنهم إجراء نقاش مع المزارعين وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين بشأن أهداف الابتكار.

### نماذج المؤسسات

لقد نشأ النموذج التعاوني من حاجة المزارع الأسرية إلى توفير الدعم للزراعة الأسرية. توفر المؤسسة التعاونية هيكلًا وحافزًا للحوار والوصول إلى الأسواق والقدرة التنافسية. إن أحد المزايا الرئيسية للتعاونيات التي تعمل بشكل جيد هي أنها توفر توازنًا جيدًا بين الأداء المستند إلى المصلحة الفردية وقوة الإجراءات المشتركة في السوق. تحتاج النماذج الناشئة من التعاونيات إلى الدعم. وتشهد الزراعة الأسرية تطورًا مستمرًا حيث توفر منتجات آمنة وعالية الجودة وتخلق الكثير من فرص العمل المحتملة.

### تكافؤ الفرص: النساء والشباب

تسهم المزارعات والمزارعين من الشباب بشكل متزايد في نموذج زراعة أسرية أكثر استدامة وابتكارًا. كما أن عدم تكافؤ الفرص بين النساء والشباب يعيق النمو. ضمان الحقوق القانونية ومعالجة الثقافة والتقاليد أيضًا - العمل مع هذين النهجين أمر ضروري لدعم المزارعات. المساواة تعزز التقدم.

### الحفاظ على التراث الريفي والمناظر الطبيعية

هناك اعتراف بالدور المهم الذي تلعبه الزراعة الأسرية في الحفاظ على التقاليد والثقافة والمناظر الطبيعية الريفية. وغالبًا ما يُنظر إلى الزراعة الأسرية على أنها تتجاوز مكان المهنة لأنها تعكس أسلوب حياة يقوم على أساس المعتقدات والتقاليد الخاصة بالمعيشة والعمل.

هناك توافق واسع حول أهمية هذه الموضوعات، مما يؤدي إلى استنتاج قوي جدًا: إذا كانت الزراعة الأسرية أمرًا ضروريًا للأمن الغذائي، فإنها تواجه تحديات كبيرة أيضًا من حيث الحصول على الأرض والأسواق والتمويل والابتكار والقدرة الإدارية، والقدرة على أن تُسمع بشكل جماعي، وعلى مواكبة تقلبات السوق. من الواضح أن بعض هذه القضايا أكثر إلحاحًا في بعض القارات عن غيرها.

لجميع هذه الأسباب، فإنه ليس من الضروري فقط تنمية المواطنين وتثقيفهم بشكل واسع حول أهمية الزراعة الأسرية، بل أيضًا وضع سياسات طويلة الأمد لدعم الممارسة. ويتجلى دعم الاتحاد الأوروبي للسياسات في السياسة الزراعية المشتركة.

يُعتبر العام الدولي للزراعة الأسرية 2014، في جميع أنحاء العالم، فرصة لإثبات أن الزراعة الأسرية ليس لها مستقبل واعد فحسب، بل إن المزارعين الأسريين هم الأساس بكل تأكيد في الانتقال إلى مزيد من الاستدامة - بتوفير نظم غذائية صحية واقتصادات تتميز بالمرونة.



Ika Darnhofer

Associate Professor, Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Economics, Austria





## موضوعات عالمية في الزراعة الأسرية

الاتئمان والأراضي والموارد الطبيعية، وخلصوا إلى أنه ينبغي تحسين وضع المزارع الأسرية في سلسلة القيمة الغذائية. حددت ورشة العمل هذه إطارًا جديدًا لطريقة تناول تجديد الأجيال كقضية محددة لصانعي السياسات الدولية والحكومية أثناء العام الدولي للزراعة الأسرية.

### الحصول على الأبحاث والتكنولوجيا الحديثة

استكشفت ورشة العمل هذه الابتكار في الزراعة الأسرية، والعوامل التي تشجع على الابتكار، وكيفية زيادته، وكيف يمكن للمزارعين التعاون بشكل أفضل مع الخدمات الأكاديمية وخدمات التوسع لتحقيق أهدافهم. وقد طُلب من المشاركين إعادة النظر في الابتكار كعملية تفاعلية تعاونية بين المزارعين والمستشارين والباحثين. كما تم استكشاف مسألة ما يمكن اعتباره ابتكارًا - فيما وراء التطوير التكنولوجي. وتشمل الأمثلة التي تم الاستشهاد بها إعادة إدخال أصناف المحاصيل القديمة أو استراتيجيات التسويق الجديدة. وهذا يثبت أن الابتكار غالبًا ما ينطوي على تطبيقات جديدة للمعارف التقليدية. تمثلت وجهة النظر المشتركة طوال ورشة العمل في أن المزارعين هم مبدعو المعرفة ويجب التعامل معهم على هذا النحو. وقد تم عرض فكرة تطوير شبكات التعلم من النظراء كمثال جيد يُحتذى به.

### نماذج من المؤسسات لتعزيز المزارع الأسرية

تناولت ورشة العمل هذه أهمية القدرة على التفاوض، وتكافؤ الفرص والاستدامة في تنمية الزراعة الأسرية وتعزيزها. تم الاستشهاد بالقدرة على الجماعية على التفاوض - في شكل تعاونيات وعضوية المنظمات الزراعية - كواحدة من أكثر الأدوات ملاءمة لدى المزارعين الأسريين للحفاظ على الربحية في ظل اقتصاد الغذاء العالمي والمتقلب. وتم تسليط الضوء على تحسين الثقة والحوكمة باعتبارهما التحديان الرئيسيان للحركة التعاونية. كما تناولت ورشة العمل التحديات الخاصة التي يواجهها النساء والشباب في الزراعة الأسرية. لا تزال الملكية الزراعية يستأثر بها الرجال؛ لذا يجب أن يكون تمكين المرأة والشباب أولوية أساسية لصانعي السياسات لمواجهة مستقبل الزراعة الأسرية المربحة والمستدامة.

دخلت المفوضية الأوروبية في مشاورات إلكترونية موسعة مع المزارعين الأسريين وغيرهم من أصحاب المصلحة خلال الأشهر التي سبقت انعقاد المؤتمر. وقد ظهرت أرضية مشتركة بشكل كبير من هذه العملية وكانت الردود الواردة مفيدة بشكل عملي في صياغة الموضوعات العالمية للمؤتمر.

وقد تلقت عملية التشاور الإلكتروني التي أجرتها المفوضية - والتي استطلعت تجارب وتصورات المواطنين بشأن الزراعة الأسرية - أكثر من 3400 رد وكانت أغلبية الردود (97%) تمثل منظمات الاتحاد الأوروبي والأفراد.

وقد طُلب من المشاركين تحديد المشكلات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية الرئيسية التي تواجه المزارعين الأسريين. وأبرزت غالبية الردود أن التحديات الرئيسية تتمثل في الشبخوخة والتعاقب والقدرة على التفاوض والأعباء الإدارية. كما حدد المشاركون نقاط القوة والفرص الأساسية التي يمكن أن يوفرها نموذج الزراعة الأسرية. ويشمل ذلك: التجديد الريفي والأمن الغذائي والحفاظ على القيم الثقافية، والإشراف على التنوع البيولوجي والقدرة على المنافسة في السوق العالمية.

حددت عملية التشاور الإلكتروني التي أجرتها المفوضية ثمانية موضوعات عالمية في الزراعة الأسرية: الحصول على الائتمان والأرض والموارد الطبيعية، والوصول إلى الأسواق، وتقديم الدعم في مجال السياسات؛ والشبخوخة والتعاقب؛ والأبحاث والتنمية والابتكار؛ والقدرة على التفاوض؛ وتكافؤ الفرص؛ والاستدامة. تم استكشاف هذه الموضوعات بتعمق في ورش العمل المتزامنة للمؤتمر التي نُظمت تحت العناوين الثلاثة التالية.

### أفضل الممارسات في الزراعة الأسرية

كانت القضايا الرئيسية التي تمت مناقشتها أثناء ورشة العمل هذه زيادة ربحية المزارع الأسرية، وإمكانية زيادة فرص العمل في المزارع الأسرية ووضع السياسات لضمان تسليم المزارع بشكل فعال للجيل القادم. شدد المتحدثون أيضًا على مساهمة الزراعة الأسرية المستدامة في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي، وتناولوا كيف يمكن لدعم السياسات تعزيز وصول المزارعين الأسريين إلى الأسواق والحصول على





# Conference Proceedings



## Background to the International Year of Family Farming 2014 and the conference organised by the European Commission

In 2008, the World Rural Forum, in collaboration with major regional networks of family farmers' organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America launched a campaign for the designation of an International Year of Family Farming. In 2011, the General Assembly of the United Nations declared 2014 the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) and charged the FAO with its implementation, in cooperation with national governments and other UN bodies and agencies.

Officially launched on 22 November 2013 in New York, the 2014 International Year of Family Farming aims to raise the profile of family farming and smallholder farming. It will focus world attention on the significant role family and small farmers play in eradicating hunger and poverty, providing food security and nutrition, improving livelihoods, managing natural resources, protecting the environment, and achieving sustainable development, in particular in rural areas.

The goal of the 2014 IYFF is to reposition family farming at the centre of agricultural, environmental and social policies in the national agendas by identifying gaps and opportunities to promote a shift towards a more equal and balanced development. The 2014 IYFF will promote broad discussion and cooperation

at the national, regional and global levels to increase awareness and understanding of the challenges faced by smallholders and help identify efficient ways to support family farmers.

In preparation for the IYFF, the FAO established an informal International Steering Committee (ISC) to provide guidance and support for the implementation of IYFF activities. This Committee gathers representatives of international organisations and their members – including the EU – and of farmers' organisations. The ISC agreed on the IYFF 2014 masterplan that outlines objectives and actions for the IYFF.

The European Commission made a timely contribution just after the launch of the IYFF by organising the conference *Family Farming: A dialogue towards more sustainable and resilient farming in Europe and the world* held on 29 November 2013 in Brussels. The conference gathered around 500 participants from different backgrounds, including farmers' organisations, civil society, academia, national and regional governments, non-governmental organisations and UN bodies.





The conference considered the diversity of family farms in Europe and the world and highlighted the value of family farming as a sustainable rural model; an efficient producer of food; a source of income; a source of cultural values and agrarian know-how, and as a guarantor of the preservation of the environment and biodiversity.

To support the conference, the European Commission engaged in an extensive e-consultation with family farmers and other stakeholders in the months before the event.

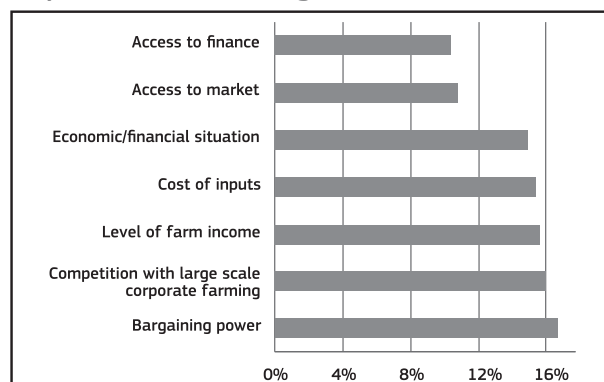
The e-consultation received over 3400 replies with the majority (80.2 %) coming from individuals, 6.7 % from private industries, 5.7 % from civil society organisations, 2.9 % from public authorities, 1.2 % from academic institutions, 0.6 % from international organisations

and 2.7 % from others. Most of the replies (97 %) represent EU individuals and organisations and 40 % of respondents were under 40 years old and almost 40 % were women.

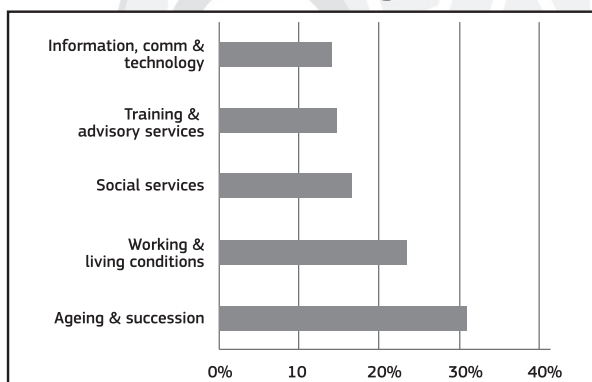
Participants were asked to identify the main social, economic and environmental issues facing family farmers. The majority highlighted ageing and succession, bargaining power and administrative burden as the main challenges. Respondents also identified the core strengths and opportunities that the family farming model can provide. These included: rural regeneration, food security, preservation of cultural values, stewardship of biodiversity and competitiveness on the world market.

## Family farming – key challenges identified by respondents to the e-consultation

### Key economic challenges



### Social and technical challenges for FF





## What is family farming?

*'Europe has a rich tradition in family farming and valuable experiences to be shared. The International Year of Family Farming offers an opportunity for this exchange.'*

José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, FAO

The concept of family farming encompasses sociological, economic and cultural elements. From a sociological perspective, family farming is associated with family values such as solidarity, continuity and commitment; in economic terms, it is identified with specific entrepreneurial skills, business ownership and management, resilience and individual achievement. Family farming is also often more than a professional occupation because it reflects a lifestyle based on beliefs and traditions about living and work.

The master plan for the IYFF defines family farming as follows: Family farming includes all family-based agricultural activities, and it is linked to several areas of the rural development. Family farming is a means of

organising agricultural, forestry, fisheries, pastoral and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labour, including both women's and men's.

And while the European Commission doesn't formally define family farming in economic or other terms, it recognises family farming as being vital to the European model of agriculture.

*'Family farming is a fundamental element of European Union agriculture and an intrinsic part of its rural economy. With 12 million farms, 172 million hectares of farmland and 25 million people involved, it is an effective tool of rural development. Family farming is at the core of reaching the key objectives of CAP.'*

Dacian Cioloș, European Union Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development







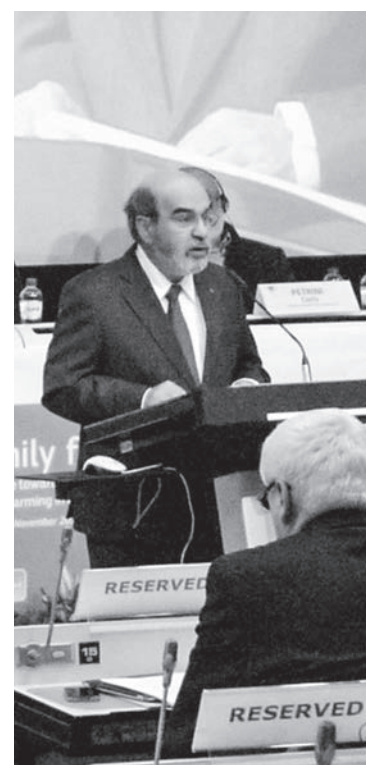
## Family farming in the European Union

There is a high diversity of family farms in the EU in terms of size, activities, availability of resources, degree of market integration, competitiveness, share of labour used, etc. Family farms in Europe operate in different economic, agro-ecological and social contexts, and thus contribute in different ways to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Today's European Union policy framework – built around the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – takes account of the different models of agriculture existing in the EU, including the diverse types of family farming.

It provides a clear response to citizens' demands for food security and aims to meet rising expectations around the safety, quality, value, origin and diversity of food. At the same time, CAP has helped to maintain rural lifestyles, and has provided a significant contribution to rural economic and social development.

The new CAP agreement includes many provisions that will assist and strengthen family farming. For example, while measures to improve competitiveness will favour larger farms, the 2014-2020 CAP introduces a new framework of direct support. This aims for a fairer distribution of payments both within and across Member States, a scheme for young farmers and simplified provisions for small farmers. Together with other provisions, the changes will have a redistributive effect to the benefit of smaller farms.

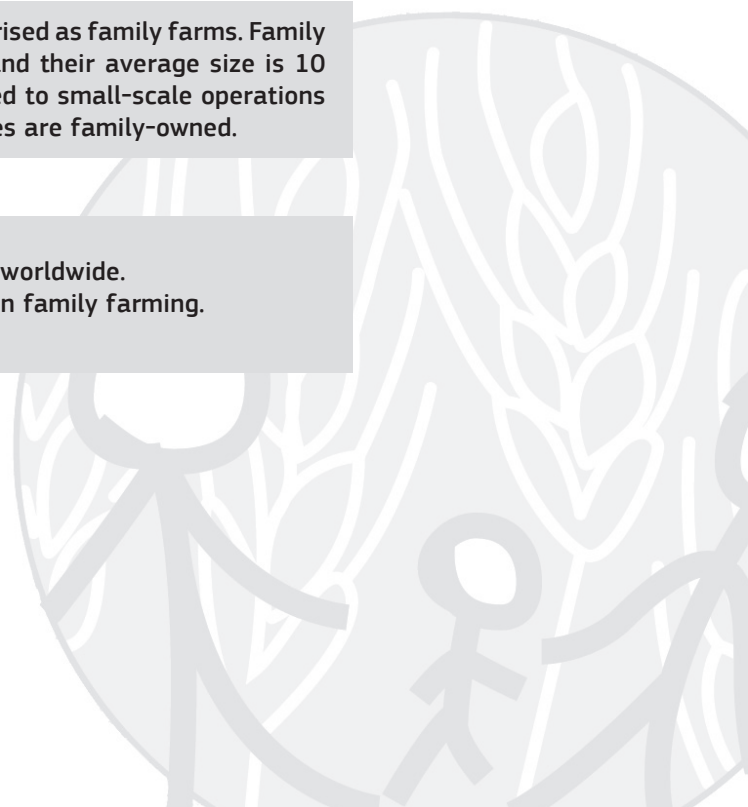


**José Graziano da Silva**  
Director General of the Food and  
Agricultural Organization  
of the United Nations

The vast majority of EU farm holdings (97 %) can be categorised as family farms. Family farms cover around 69 % of the EU's agricultural land, and their average size is 10 hectares. However, family farming in Europe is not confined to small-scale operations as 60 % of the largest farm size class of 100 plus hectares are family-owned.

Family farms provide 70 % of the world's food.  
There are over 500 million small-holder and family farms worldwide.  
1.5 billion people worldwide are estimated to be involved in family farming.

Source: FAO & IFAD





## Global themes

*'Europeans must open up to the wider world and better understand others. That is why we are here today—to hear views from around the world and better understand our place in the world. We must find our place in the global paradigm.'*

Dacian Cioloș, European Union Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development

The diversity of family farming in Europe and the world was reflected at the Brussels conference which was attended by approximately 500 participants from different backgrounds including farmers' organisations, civil society, academia, national and regional governments, non-governmental organisations and UN bodies.

High level support for family farming was evident with contributions from HRH Prince of Wales, HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand, high ranking officials from the United Nations and European Commission, and government ministers. The viewpoints of small

scale farmers, academics, business leaders, agricultural representatives from developing countries and many others were also heard.

Speakers at the opening session highlighted the value of family farming as: a sustainable rural model; an efficient producer of food; a source of income; a source of cultural values and agrarian know-how, and as a protector of the environment and biodiversity. Three parallel workshops on key family farming issues were followed by a plenary session and a high level discussion closing discussion.

While there were many differences between participants' experiences at regional, national and global levels, there was also much common ground. The conference structure enabled participants to identify challenges and priorities for the future, as well as the best means of supporting family farms.







In preparation for the conference eight global themes were identified through the e-consultation:

### Access to credit, land and natural resources

*'In Argentina and countries like Paraguay, Honduras and Guatemala, farmer organisations are in conflict over land ownership with multinational corporations. There is frequent talk of having harmony between two models of agriculture. But how can these two models co-exist when they are in conflict? This would require more governmental control.'*

Diego Monton, ECVC-LVC-MNCI, National Peasant and Indigenous Movement, Argentina

### Access to markets

*'Every year 65 million farmers quit the farming sector...the main reasons for this development are the growing concentration of farms, unregulated markets and the impoverishment of rural areas.'*

Henri Rouillé d'Orfeuil,  
French Academy of Agriculture

### Policy support

*'Our markets are flooded with foreign products. Free trade agreements must not undermine this (family farming) sector which creates jobs in Africa. Our young people don't believe in family farming because they see how poor their parents are.'*

Ibrahim Coulibaly, Président de la Coordination Nationale des Organisations Paysannes du Mali and Ambassador for the IYFF

### Bargaining power

*'Cooperatives are a way of enabling the long term development of family farms. But there is no magic wand – real strategic choices have to be made on products which can give added value. We have to have the right vision and make good choices. We have to avoid thinking simplistically. And we must understand what is happening economically.'*

Christian Pèes, COGECA,  
European Farmers' Cooperatives

### Ageing and succession

*'In many countries we are losing farmers fast. Last year the average age of a British farmer reached fifty-eight, even though one national research project suggested that the U.K. alone needs to find another sixty thousand new farmers in the next decade – a target not likely to be met, given that the number of family-run farms is also on the decline.'*

HRH, The Prince of Wales

### Research, development and innovation

*'We should not regard family farming as a problem but as an extraordinary opportunity. We have plenty to learn from the best practices of family farmers. Their model offers a paradigm that provides solutions to the crises that we face today, such as the economic crisis, the environmental crisis and the problem of food waste.'*

Carlo Petrini, International Slow Movement

### Equal opportunities

*'Lack of equal opportunities hinders growth. The biggest increase in our membership is coming from women and young people. Ensuring legal rights and also addressing culture and tradition – working with these two approaches is necessary to support women farmers. Equality promotes progress – if we promote equality, everyone is supported.'*

Helena Jonsson,  
Federation of Swedish Farmers

### Sustainability

*'The world today is, as defined by the US government, volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA). This means that we have resource stress. We know that there will be a significant increase in the demand for food. That increase in demand is matched by rising demand for water and energy. And 70 % of the water we use is for agriculture. So part of what we are trying to do is manage this complexity in a VUCA world.'*

Miguel Veiga-Pestana, Unilever



Carlo Petrini  
President, International  
Slow Food Movement



# Best practices in family farming

## Workshop 1

### Synopsis

Increasing the profitability of family farms, the potential for increased employment on family farms and developing policies to ensure the effective handover of farms to the next generation were the main issues debated during the “Best practices in family farming” workshop. Speakers also emphasised the contribution of sustainable family farming to food security, and considered how policy support can enhance family farmers’ access to markets, credit, land and natural resources, concluding that the position of family farms in the food value chain should be improved. This workshop identified the framing of a new approach to generational renewal as possibly a defining issue for international and governmental policy-makers during the International Year of Family Farming.

### Access to land

Access to land and land tenure security are critical dimensions of rural livelihoods. Issues of land access and security of land tenure strongly influence decisions on the nature of crops grown, whether for subsistence or commercial purposes. Access to land also influences the extent to which farmers are prepared to invest (both financially and in terms of labour) in improvements in production, in sustainable natural resources management, and in the adoption of new technologies and promising innovations.

*‘I work on the ground with farming families. I want to know what 2014 will mean for them throughout the western Balkans. How do they stand to benefit from this? Where I come from a lot of production comes from family farms, but a lot of land is turned to development land because it is more taxable. A lot of land is being bought by big multinationals. I believe in local values and local needs.’*

Sabina Mujezinovic, Lag Semberija, Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Access to markets

Access to markets is vital to the livelihood of family farmers, rich and poor alike. Markets are where, as producers, they buy their agricultural inputs and sell their products; and where, as consumers, they use their income from the sale of crops, or from their non-agricultural activities, to buy their food requirements and other goods. In many parts of the world, rural poor people often say that one reason they cannot improve their living standards is that they face difficulties in accessing markets.

For these reasons, improved market access is not an issue of consequence only to better-off producers, and it is not relevant only to cash crop, rather than food crop, production. It is of importance to all family farmers, and improving access to markets must be a critical element of any strategy to enable the profitability and sustainability of family farms.

### Ageing and succession

*‘Families have handed over farms and traditions from generation to generation. The young generation is important for our competitiveness, the production of quality products and employment. We should encourage this generational shift to prevent losing what we have learned. Without young people, it won’t be possible to keep family farms running. We should encourage this through better access to land and credit and improved rural infrastructure and broadband connections. The International Year of Family Farming should be used to come up with an action plan.’*

Matteo Bartolini,  
European Council of Young Farmers

Despite being the world’s largest employment sector, large numbers of farmers are leaving the sector. If family farming is to survive as a vibrant and profitable back bone of EU and global agriculture, special attention should be given to the position of young farmers planning to take over the family business. Farm succession issues need to be addressed by a supportive legal and financial framework, including the removal of red tape and extra taxes.





The age profile of farmers is rising across the globe. Just 6 % of farmers in the EU are under 35; the average age of the American farmer is 56; in Australia 52 % of farmers are aged 55 or older, and the FAO estimates that the average age of farm owners in Africa is 60 or older.

In some countries, the 'greying of farming' is directly related to the absence of a coherent succession and land transfer policy. The WRF noted that its data from almost every country surveyed indicated that:

*'governments do not recognise de facto the potential of family farming...This contributes to the fact that family farming is not an attractive proposition for youth which mainly seeks its future in non-rural sectors.'*

Ageing and succession issues are especially pressing in the EU where only 6 % of farmers are under 35 years old and the average age of farmers is 55. Ageing and succession was identified as the main societal challenge facing family farming by 31 % of the respondents to the Commission's e-consultation for the conference.

### Halting the flight from the land

The 2014-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will incentivise young Europeans to stay on the land.

Under the first pillar (mainly direct payments), farmers under 40 will receive additional 'young farmer' top-up payments for up to five years.

The second pillar (rural development) provides substantial support measures for farmers under 40 'setting up for the first time in an agricultural holding as head of the holding.' These supports apply to new entrants as well as farmers' sons and daughters. Furthermore, farm succession support includes increasing normal aid rates by up to 20 % for young farmers and providing start-up aid for young farmers (up to €70 000 over five years).

### Profitability and policy

Profitability is pivotal to the survival of family farming, but family farmers have limited influence on establishing prices and suffer from market volatility. Family farming profitability in developing countries is also affected by land, water and credit access issues.

Speakers emphasised that policy-makers should prioritise training and innovation investments. Policies to revitalise rural areas will also help make family farms profitable. Rural regeneration depends on policies focused on issues such as broadband connections, health care, education and retirement provisions.

*'Family farms make a significant contribution to economic growth, employment, food security and the environment in rural areas. For this to continue, they should remain competitive and should offer a quality of life comparable to other sectors. To ensure their profitability, we should step up investments, encourage research and innovation and provide training and education to family farmers.'*

Lorenzo Ramos Silva, UPA, Spain



**Cinzia Pagni**

Vice-President, Confederation of Italian Farmers

Administrative burden/red tape was perceived as the key policy challenge by 25 % of European respondents to the Commission's e-consultation. Access to land and natural resources (28 %) was highlighted as the main policy challenge by respondents from developing countries.





### **Policy support: a complex challenge**

*'Family farmers across the world share a common set of values, which are constancy, thoroughness, trust, cooperation, sharing, humility and freedom. These values express the relationship between family farmers and nature, their land and their work. Farmers are in touch with nature, share work and returns and have the freedom to choose how they work or what crops they grow. These values, that are increasingly lost, need to be understood and preserved. Based on a long-term view and cooperation between generations, family farming is a model to overcome the current crisis. We should increase the political awareness about this model and its values.'*

Cinzia Pagni,  
Confederation of Italian Farmers

The nature and application of international and governmental policy supports is one of the most complex challenges facing global agriculture.

The EU's 2014-2020 CAP constitutes a milestone in a reform process which has seen a radical reorientation of CAP policy over the last two decades. In 1992 market management represented over 90 % of total CAP expendi-

ture, driven by export refunds and intervention purchases. By the end of 2013 it dropped to less than 5 % as market intervention has become a safety net for times of crisis and direct payments represent the major source of support; 94 % of which are decoupled from production. From 2014 onwards, the efficiency of the policy framework will be further improved to promote the development of a more sustainable and competitive agriculture sector and rural areas.

Farming organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America want their governments to give priority to domestic food production; introduce specific standards to protect family farm production against imports and address the 'increasing preoccupation with measures which can seriously damage family farming'.







## Access to new technology and research Workshop 2

*'Innovation is not a concept for front runners, innovation is a concept for every farmer to overcome problems and to benefit from the opportunities; a concept that needs to be well adapted to different circumstances in terms of structure and in terms of technological development.'*

Martin Scheele,  
European Commission

### Synopsis

Family farms currently provide 70 % of the world's food. They will have to be at the heart of agricultural innovation if production is to keep pace with global production growth which the FAO projects will require an estimated 60 % in food production by 2050. This workshop explored innovation in family farming; what drives it, how to accelerate it, and how farmers can better collaborate with academia and extension services to achieve their goals.

Participants were asked to reconsider innovation as an interactive cooperative process between farmers and researchers. The question of what counts as innovation – beyond technological development – was also explored. Examples cited included the creation of added value through new product applications (honey lollipops), the reintroduction of old crop varieties (heirloom tomatoes), or new marketing strategies (community supported agriculture). These demonstrate that innovation often involves fresh applications of traditional knowledge. The common view throughout the workshop was that farmers are co-creators of knowledge and should be treated as such. Participants also identified the development of peer-to-peer learning networks as a key priority for agricultural policy-makers.

Workshop participants concluded that there is a need to promote innovation within family farms, taking into account the diversity of family farms – the different natural conditions under which they operate and their varying degrees of technological development. There are a number of obstacles to the uptake of innovation on family farms: lack of access to knowledge, insufficient information flow,

weak exchange of research results and too little responsiveness to the needs of farmers.

Innovation is an inherent part of agriculture. It has kept family farms viable and sustainable throughout history and will continue to be vital going forward. There is a key role for agricultural support services to act as 'innovation brokers'.

There should be a space where the public and the private can come together to discuss with farmer organisations and all other stakeholders what the goals should be in terms of innovation.

### Opportunities and challenges

*'Access to information is often a prerequisite for innovation on farms. Here we have a big role for advisers and people linking the researchers and the farmers because there is a need to translate research results into useful information for farmers. Innovation means many different things: innovation in technologies, innovation in organisation and management practices...it's also innovation in relations between generations. What's normal practice in one sector could be highly innovative in another sector. In Europe, for example, we see certain sectors where there is a high level of farming cooperatives, and in others where cooperation is something new and farmers require convincing that it's to their advantage.'*  
Maira Dzelzkalēja, Latvian Farmers Parliament

Workshop participants identified challenges to innovation (conservatism, generational gaps), and opportunities (cross-sector communication, improving environmental standards). Family farms were viewed as having rich potential for innovation because of their ability to cope with changing environments, their built-in flexibility, and their special access to social capital. Some speakers stated there was too much bias in favour of academic research, leading to a discussion on better ways to support farmer-led innovations. The debate was informed by examples of strong collaboration between farmers and the research community.



**Martin Scheele**  
Head of Unit, Directorate  
General for Agriculture and  
Rural Development,  
European Commission



*'We must have equitable access for farmers to obtain new technologies. The IT revolution in agriculture is an opportunity to share local knowledge. IT platforms will allow farmers to have better access to technology and research in the future, and will allow other actors to get a better understanding of farming reality on the ground.'*

Ulrich Adam,  
CEMA-European Agricultural Machinery

Considerable effort has been made in recent years to improve traditional approaches to agricultural outreach. Ireland, for example, has successfully pioneered a shift from the 'visit and train' model of farmer education to group discussion-based approaches. Peer-to-peer learning in a facilitated environment allows farmers to share and discuss their own experience and knowledge. The common view throughout the workshop was that farmers are co-creators of knowledge and should be treated as such.

*'Farmers have an ability to lead other farmers. I think 'leadership' is a very important word from the point of view of giving direction to other farmers within a community. Leadership of research is also very important – and it's farmers' responsibility to take the lead. Farmers need to ensure that project calls are relevant to their farming situation, and that will help to guide researchers and academics.'*

Tom Kelly, Teagasc, Ireland

### Partnership

The European Innovation Partnership for Agriculture Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI) was welcomed as a suitable tool to facilitate knowledge exchange across Europe.

*'My call is mostly to go for social innovation and really enable these processes so farmers can actually develop the ideas they already have. The problem isn't that farmers aren't innovating; it's that we don't notice it. We must perceive them as experimenters and farmers should see themselves that way, too. So it's all about learning. For all of us – for the academics, for the farmers, and for everyone, to learn together.'*

Ika Darnhofer,  
Institute of Agricultural and  
Forestry Economics, Austria

### Innovation and collaboration

A sizeable majority (81 %) of respondents to the European Commission's e-consultation for the conference highlighted technology and innovation as important or very important to family farming. Sustainability (25 %) and production techniques (22 %) were selected as the priority research areas.

The WRF stressed the need for a 'special emphasis on facilitating direct collaboration between researchers and farmers to identify appropriate and accessible technologies.' This last point reflects the direction of EU policy in agricultural innovation. The reformed CAP is ready to support innovation, whether it is led by individuals, public sector organisations or enterprises. The European Commission has proposed an innovation package for the agri-food sector which will integrate knowledge and supports from the European Agricultural Fund for Regional Development (EAFRD), the European Innovation Partnership (EIP) and the Horizon 2020 research and innovation network.





# Organisation models to strengthen family farms

## Workshop 3

### Synopsis

This workshop explored the importance of bargaining power, equal opportunities and sustainability in developing and strengthening family farming. Collective bargaining power – in the form of cooperatives and membership of farming organisations – was cited as the most effective tool family farmers possess to maintain profitability in a volatile and globalised food economy. Improving trust and governance was highlighted as the main challenge for the cooperative movement. The workshop also considered the particular challenges faced by women and young people in family farming. Farm ownership is still very much a man's world even though the World Rural Forum estimates that women provide over 80 % of farm labour globally, while in EU27 42 % of the total regular agricultural labour force was female in 2010. Empowering women, and young people, needs be a fundamental priority for policy-makers addressing the future of profitable and sustainable family farming.

The cooperative model has emerged from the needs of family farms, to provide back up and support for family farming. Cooperative organisation provides the structures and impetus for dialogue, market access and competitiveness. Cooperatives are coordinating consumer needs and services of family farms, and in line with this they can take more concentrated action to improve family farms' positions in the multiplayer market.

Consumer choice is likely to contribute more in the future. Cooperatives can help by putting consumers and producers in direct contact – and showing the importance of the local market for both.

Evolving models of cooperatives need to be supported. Family farming is constantly evolving, providing safe and high quality products and a lot of job creation potential.

Increasingly women farmers and young people contribute to, and must benefit from, cooperatives.

Lack of equal opportunities for women and young people hinders growth. Ensuring legal rights and also addressing culture and tradition – working with these two approaches is necessary to support women farmers. Equality promotes progress.

Food, seeds and land are much more than a commodity. Family farms are much more than a business.

### Bargaining power – cooperatives in family farming

Cooperatives support the sustainability of family farms and have a key role in global food security. Small family farm cooperatives are increasingly common across the world – developing greater global efficiencies and enabling members to respond effectively to changing market conditions.

Cooperatives add value to family farming in different ways. Participating farmers have more control over production – including inputs and land use – than they do through contract farming. Access to cooperatives provides resources and services and encourages members to increase productivity, reduce transaction costs, improve quality and create jobs. Cooperatives can also be successful in direct marketing of high quality food products. These benefits are especially pronounced in areas and regions with limited economic activity.

As the structure of cooperatives changes, with some becoming bigger and engaging in international trade, trust and governance have emerged as leading issues for cooperative management; several speakers in this workshop highlighted the need for more professionalised management in many cooperatives. One of the



**Helena Jonsson**  
President, Federation of  
Swedish Farmers



key benefits of a well-functioning cooperative is a delivery of a good balance between the performance based on individual interest and the strength of the joint actions in the market.

*'What is the social role of cooperatives? A cooperative is not a capital-based company – it is an association of people who come together – one member, one vote.'*

João Manuel Fontes Dinis, CEVC-CAN, Portugal

Policy support for cooperatives must be context specific. One such context was described in Romania, where 60 % of the population lives rurally and there are more than 4 million family farms, but few cooperatives. Current support schemes focus on connecting consumers directly with farmers, and enable direct marketing from the farm. Corporate control of the food production system is a challenge for family farming, and the ability of young farmers to compete.

*'We are in danger of losing the knowledge of the peasant population and we have to fight for local food markets to survive. Food, seeds and land are much more than a commodity. Family farms are more than a business – family farms enable ethical access to land for peasant farmers.'*

Miklós Attila Szöcs-Boruss,  
Eco Ruralis, Romania

### **A better deal for farmers**

Family farming is constantly evolving, providing safe and high quality products and considerable job creation opportunities; evolving cooperative models need support to fully capitalise on the potential of family farming.

Government can facilitate the work of cooperatives – for example by improving profitability, fairness, market access and showing young people that there is a future in family farming.

Consumer choice is also likely to contribute more in the future. Cooperatives can help by linking consumers and producers – and showing the importance of the local market for both. In many cases cooperatives can ensure better conditions for market access, since they are able to provide greater variety and quantity of products.

*'Markets are moving from prices to quality standards. In the new food economy, production must be organised to meet particular quality standards and new consumer niches. Here cooperatives can play a very interesting role.'*

Krijn J. Poppe, LEI Wageningen University, The Netherlands

**The FAO estimates that over one billion people worldwide are members of cooperatives. Together these cooperatives provide over 100 million jobs – 20 % more than multinational enterprises. The cooperative model originated in western Europe where it continues to flourish. In France, for example, 21 000 cooperatives provide over one million jobs, representing 3.5 % of the country's workforce.**

### **Challenges to collective bargaining**

Many farmers, particularly in developing nations, continue to work in isolation or are represented by farming associations and organisations which, the WRF reports, struggle to find 'stronger support within their governments whether at the level of active dialogue or economic support'.

The WRF noted: It is fundamental that farmers, small-scale farmers, be integrated into farmers' organisations. This will enable them to generate a sufficient critical mass to develop significant collective proposals and actions vis-à-vis their governments. It also enables them to earn recognition for their work, struggles and proposals by civil society in general.'

*'On their part, farmers' organisations must guarantee the transparency of their activities. Beyond the local and national level, it is also essential to build strategic alliances and associations between different farmers' organisations.'*





### Equal opportunities

*'The unpaid work of women is a leading issue. For social security, childcare subsidies and pensions, governments must take a leading role. But cooperatives and associations can also help strengthen the role of women.'*

Alberta Guerra, ActionAid, Italy

Rural societies are traditionally characterised by gender specific roles, and in most cases men are considered the head of the household and hold ownership titles. The broad challenges faced by family farms globally are amplified for women living and working on farms. In many cultures, access to land and property is a male preserve and inheritance, leaving women with no property rights.

The work of women and young people in agriculture needs greater visibility. Public policies that protect women and young people, and facilitate their access to land, resources, education and credit can make a significant contribution to the competitiveness of family farms.

Policies to tackle gender inequality are becoming more important in Europe and globally. For example, many countries in Africa have started to reform rural land policies and regulations to the benefit of women.

In Europe, the COPA-COGECA Women's Committee has introduced an innovation award for women. This promotes a positive image for women farmers and identifies areas where women can demonstrate their innovative skills.

### Sustainability

Family farming supports sustainable development in a number of ways. Family farmers run crop-diversification based agricultural systems and preserve traditional food products, contributing both to a balanced diet and biodiversity. Family farmers spend their incomes mostly within local and regional markets, supporting local jobs and economy. Local markets (production and consumption circuits) based on family farming have a major part to play in fighting hunger.

*'Our key message is the importance of the family farm for sustainable development. This is not possible if farmers are too poor. Poverty and sustainability do not go together. There is a direct relationship between hunger and conflict. Family farming can support sustainable development – but not if family farmers are mired in poverty.'*

Jerzy Plewa, Director General for Agriculture and Rural Development, European Commission

In Europe, sustainability is one of the three guiding principles for the EU's 2014-2020 CAP with both Pillars contributing to sustainability targets. The October 2013 *EU Agricultural Economics Brief on farm structures and dynamics* states:

*'The CAP aims to improve the environmental sustainability of agricultural production by linking certain payments to farming practices that are beneficial for the climate and the environment.'*

African, Asian and Latin American farming organisations identified the main obstacles to sustainable family farming as: scarcity of and/or limited access to natural resources; poor agrarian infrastructure; lack of protection for national production within the negotiation of international trade agreements; lack of legal recognition in some countries for farming organisations; absence of specific policies supporting family farming, and lack of empowerment of women and young people involved in farming.



**Loretta Dormal Marino**  
Deputy Director General,  
Directorate General for  
Agriculture and  
Rural Development,  
European Commission



## The International Year of Family Farming – a vision for 2014

*'We believe that family farming has a future. This is not just a 'small is beautiful' political approach, or nostalgia for the past. It is more than this. New technology has changed entirely the understanding of economies of scale. New technology can make a small business very modern and very competitive. If small businesses can come together and organise – then family farming will continue to be the dominant form of agriculture.'*

José Graziano da Silva,  
Director General of the Food and Agricultural  
Organization of the United Nations

*'In (these) debates, I have been deeply impressed by how much family farms across the world have in common. The contribution of family farms to our society is immense. However, the challenges facing this crucial and often marginalised group are also enormous. On a global scale, family farms are major employers. They are depositories of tradition and culture, keepers of genetic diversity from plants and animals, and they feed a major part of our 7 billion population.'*

Jerzy Plewa, Director General for Agriculture  
and Rural Development,  
European Commission

*'Family farming is at the heart of our agricultural model. It is part of our DNA and our traditions – it dominates because it is the natural go-to model. It is what our society expects. The new CAP takes full account of this.'*

Dacian Cioloş, European Union Commissioner  
for Agriculture and Rural Development

*'Nomadic herding is our style of family farming in Mongolia. With the collapse of communism, we experienced ten years of deep economic crisis. Today is mild compared to what we experienced from 1990-2000. We weathered*

*the crisis thanks to our sheep and our horses. I hail the International Year of Family Farming 2014 in supporting the Mongolian heritage of nomadic herding.'*

Tsedevdamba Oyungerel, Minister of Culture,  
Sport and Tourism, Member of the State  
Great Khural / Parliament of Mongolia

*'Our company has made the commitment to source 100 % of our agricultural commodities sustainably by 2020. We try to understand our footprint and where it is most significant. Key crops in our supply chain include 12 % of the world's black tea, 6 % of tomatoes and 5 % of onions and garlic. From the start in 2010, essentially what we are trying to do is to work with partners in the supply chains to create more sustainable business models. We have to build total traceability – from the farm, through the supply chain with our key suppliers and growers, through factories and processing – to the products that we find on the shelf.'*

Miguel Veiga-Pestana, Vice-President, Global  
External Affairs and Media Relations, Unilever

*'In 1994 in Thailand His Majesty the King initiated the 'Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy'. This model of self-sufficiency, known as the 'New Theory', solved the problems of many small scale farmers in Thailand whose monocrops failed. The initiative is based in the three principles of moderation, reasonable action and risk management. In practice, the New Theory sets out how to use land more efficiently and produce a variety of products. Included in the initiative are Royal Development Study Centres for the purpose of educating farmers. Let us promote family farming for a better quality of life.'*

HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn  
of Thailand



## IYFF 2014 – Indicative calendar of major events in Europe

Farmers' Forum with focus on Family Farming. 5 <sup>th</sup> Global Meeting led by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	17-19 February 2014	Rome, Italy
Salon International de l'agriculture- side event on Family Farming	22 February-2 March 2014	Paris, France
Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming hosted by the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary	4-7 March 2014	Budapest, Hungary
EP Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development event – hearing (to be combined with workshop) on '2014 International Year of Family Farming – The role of Europe'	18 March 2014	Brussels, Belgium
FAO European Regional Conference	2-4 April 2014	Bucharest, Romania
Research and family farming - International event led by France	2 June 2014	Montpellier, France
5 <sup>th</sup> Salon des Solidarités – side event on Family Farming	12-14 June 2014	Paris, France
Side Event on Family Farming during the endorsement of RAI Principles within the 41 Session of CFS	1 October 2014	Rome, Italy
World Food Day on IYFF	16 October 2014	Rome, Italy
Global Dialogue on Family Farming (position papers from 5 Regional Dialogues consolidated into a Global Master Document)	October 2014	Rome, Italy



## Background information

### Conference speeches and presentations:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/events/family-farming-conference-2013\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/events/family-farming-conference-2013_en.htm)



### Executive summary of the European Commission's e-consultation:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/family-farming/summary-report\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/family-farming/summary-report_en.pdf)



### EU Rural review n° 17:

[http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app\\_templates/enrd\\_assets/pdf/publications-and-media/eu-rural-review/PublicationENRDperiodical-17\\_en.pdf](http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/app_templates/enrd_assets/pdf/publications-and-media/eu-rural-review/PublicationENRDperiodical-17_en.pdf)



### Consultation conducted by the World Rural Forum:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/family-farming/contributions/wrf\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/consultations/family-farming/contributions/wrf_en.pdf)



### EU Agricultural Economics Briefs:

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/09\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/09_en.pdf)



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