

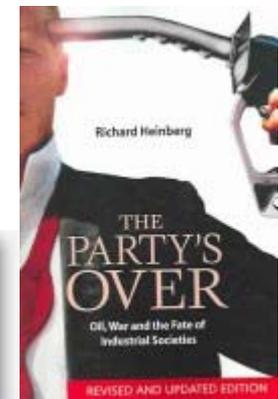
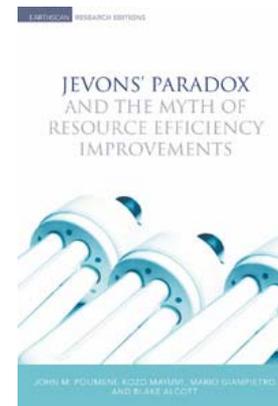
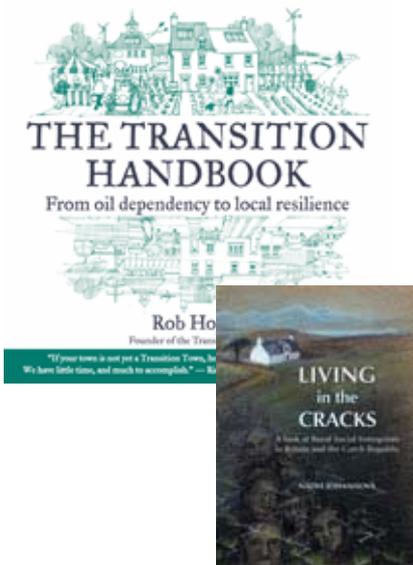
Case-study Analysis within AGRIGRID



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Santorini – June 2008

Case Study – Organic Conversion and Maintenance

- ❑ Relevance - shared measure for all countries.
- ❑ Complexity – a non-trivial example of change in land use.
- ❑ Importance – significant policy debate on the value of organic farming – what does it deliver and who should pay for it – market and non-market goods – more or less ha's desirable - intensity of production/GM/food security.

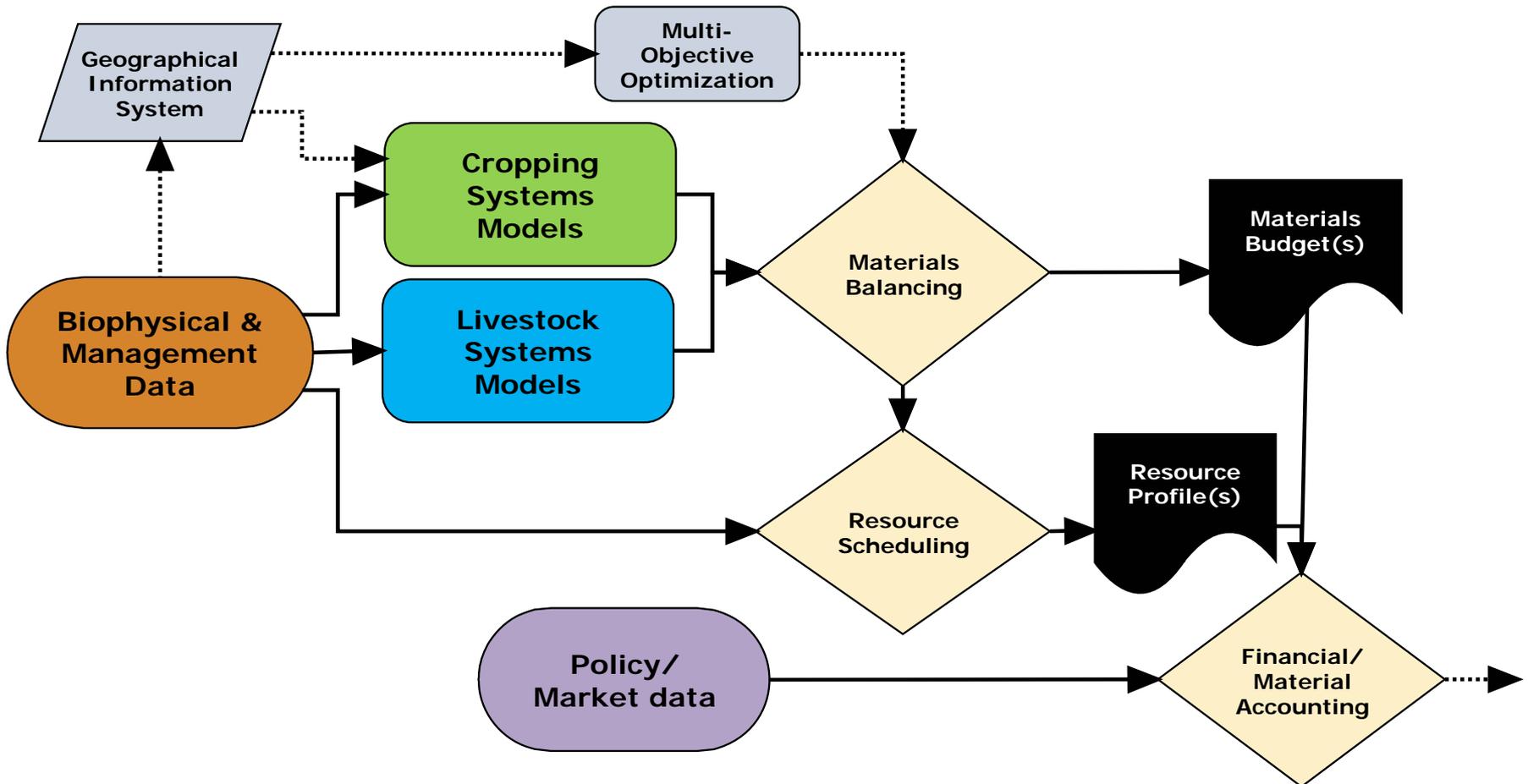


A role for a farm-level tool in AGRIGRID?

- To explore some of the key assumptions in the payment calculations and to see in which circumstances they are valid.
- Simulation can be used in back-casting mode to see what the system would have to look like for the payment to be proportionate.
- The acceptability to the calculation methods to farmers/land managers seems essential if the measures are to be both effective and efficient.
- The efficiency of the measures can be addressed by higher levels assessments but effectiveness – both on uptake and implementation of measures runs into a range of technical and socio-cultural factors that are, we would argue, worth exploring through dialogue with practitioners.

Generic functionality of the LADSS software

Farm-scale, integrated, bio-economic – climate, soils, crop, livestock, resources budgeting, scheduling & accounting (materials, people and financial).



Example of previous analyses

Inputs

Number of Animals		26045 Spring-calve+Finish	
Item	Units	Value	Rate (£)
Outputs			
12	Heifer finish 18 months (11)	kg live weight	2818
10	Bull finish 26 months (54)	kg live weight	33750
8	Bulls stores 12 months	kg live weight	
6	Heifer stores 12 months (29)	kg live weight	10469
4	All sales (kg)		38368
Sales			
Compensation			
2	Cast cows	kg live weight	12100
Support			
	Suckler Cow Premium	per suckler	130
	Beef special premium	per steer calf	105
Risks			
50	LFASS	per ha	97
45	Risk II		
40	Risk I and II		
Sales, Comp and Support			
Replacements			
30	Bought in replacements	per replacement	9
25	Bull replacements	per 200 sucklers	0.65
20	Calf replacements (share)	per suckler	130
Replacement Costs			
Operations costs			
15	Protein Suppl	per tonne	2.8
10	Barley	per tonne	35
5	Oat/lets Grain	per tonne	3.8
	Hay	per tonne	8.4
	Vet, drug and dip	per suckler	130
	Bedding	per suckler eqvr	147.42
	Misc costs	per suckler	190
Operations Costs			
Area			
	Fodder	per ha	37
	Feed costs - stags	per ha	21
	Feed costs - whole crop	per ha	39
	Feed costs - grazing	per ha	
Fodder Costs			
GROSS MARGIN			
GROSS MARGINS per kg			
Whole			
Re-set			
Forest			
Rough			
Total			



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Assessing the options for upland livestock systems under CAP reform: Developing and applying a livestock systems model within whole-farm systems analysis

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Abstract

This paper presents a scenario-based analysis of the impacts of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform for upland agriculture using a Welsh case-study. Specifically the paper examines the impacts of the introduction of the single-farm payment (SFP), the modulation of

Using farm-level tools as part of deliberative processes

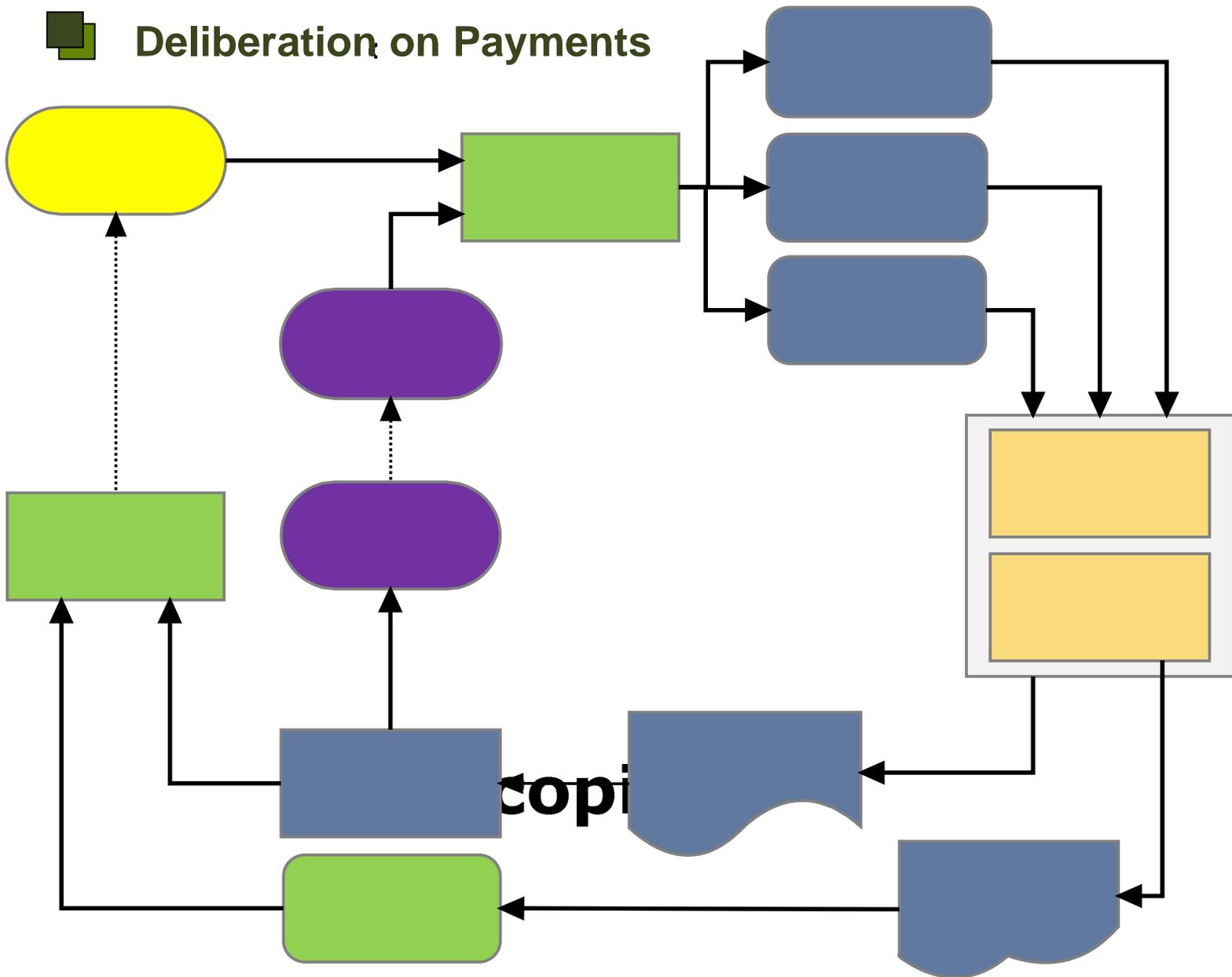
❑ The LADSS team at Macaulay has spent much of the last few years looking at the way in which software tools can be used with stakeholders.

❑ These approaches can be generically referred to as deliberative inclusive processes and have proved to be successful in eliciting knowledge and adaptive responses from land managers using the outputs from LADSS as a basis for debate (CAP reform, multi-objective planning and climate change).

"... process involving reasoned debate between individuals whereby understanding is advanced and mutual agreement is reached (or not) via the quality and persuasiveness of argument rather than by coercion, manipulation or deception". Dryzek, 2000

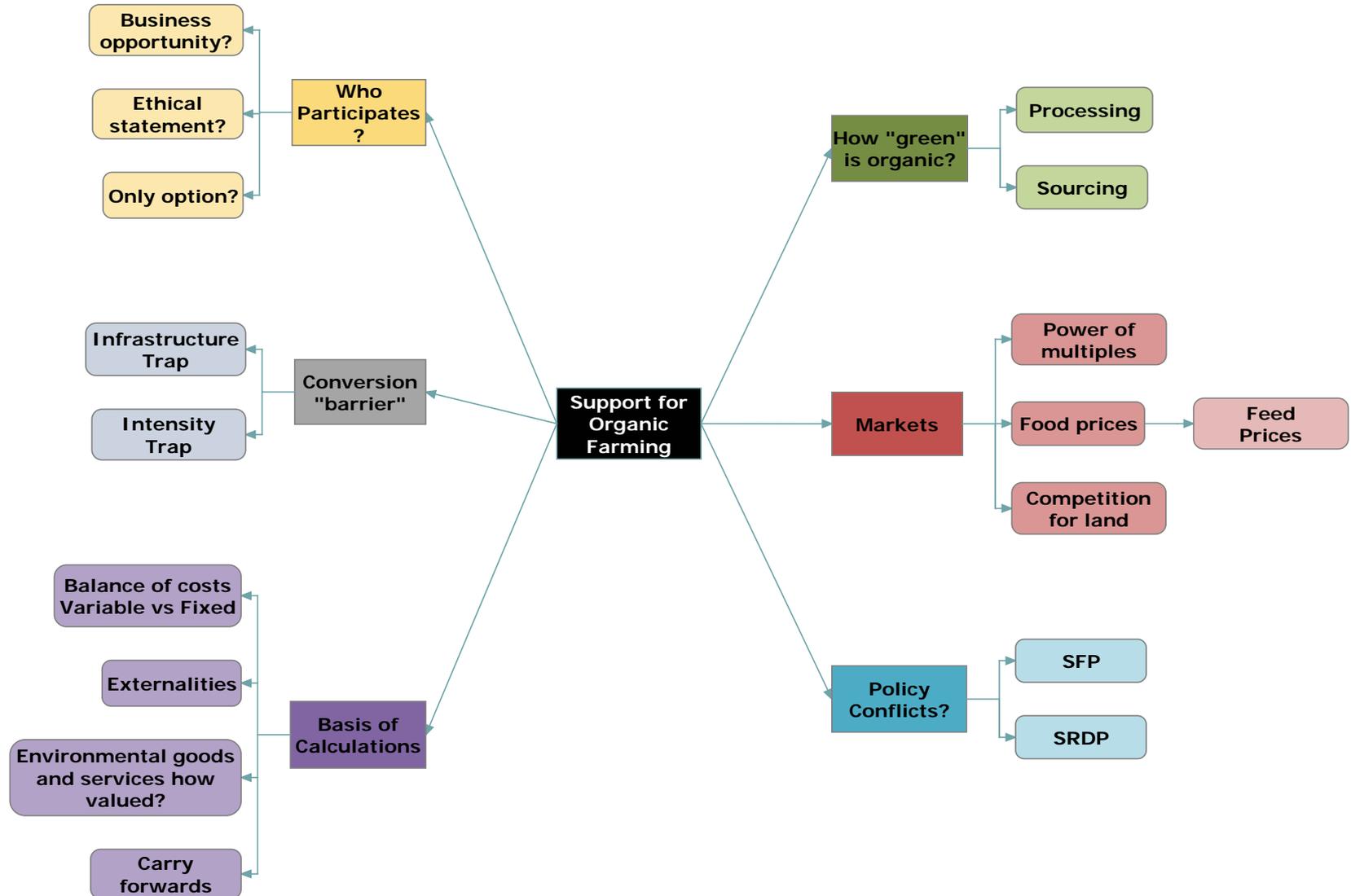
❑ The tools are used in counterfactual mode (what-if) or back-casting (what-would) modes.

 **Deliberation on Payments**



Phasing

Issue scoping with stakeholders – Soil Association (NGO)



Phase 2 – Case-Study Development

- Use existing conventional case-study (updated policy/prices)**
- Develop converted case – system specification**
- Develop conversion case – 3 years of transition**
- Back-cast analysis what does the system have to look like for the payments regime to make sense to land managers?
- Counterfactual testing of the alternative payment calculation methods from VTI

Phase 3 – Deliberation, Re-analysis and Generalisation

- Workshop based deliberation on the outcomes of Phase 2 – acceptability and constraints on uptake.

Fin

