



Data collection experiences and scenarios for the future

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Background

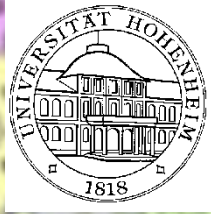
- Challenges facing agriculture are changing: e.g. sustainability, climate, innovation
- In response - CAP has evolved
 - Income still important but also other sustainability issues
- When policy changes – information needs change – data must keep up

Objective FLINT project

- To establish a **tested data infrastructure** with up to date **farm level indicators** for the **monitoring and evaluation of CAP** and to contribute to a **better targeting** of CAP and other policy measures
- Use FADN to develop and collect indicators that capture the different dimensions of the sustainability concept

Source: EUROSTAT (Demographic data) and DG AGRI LEIT (Thematic data)
Cartography: DG AGRI GIS-Team 11/2009
© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

0 100 200 400 600 750 km



IT

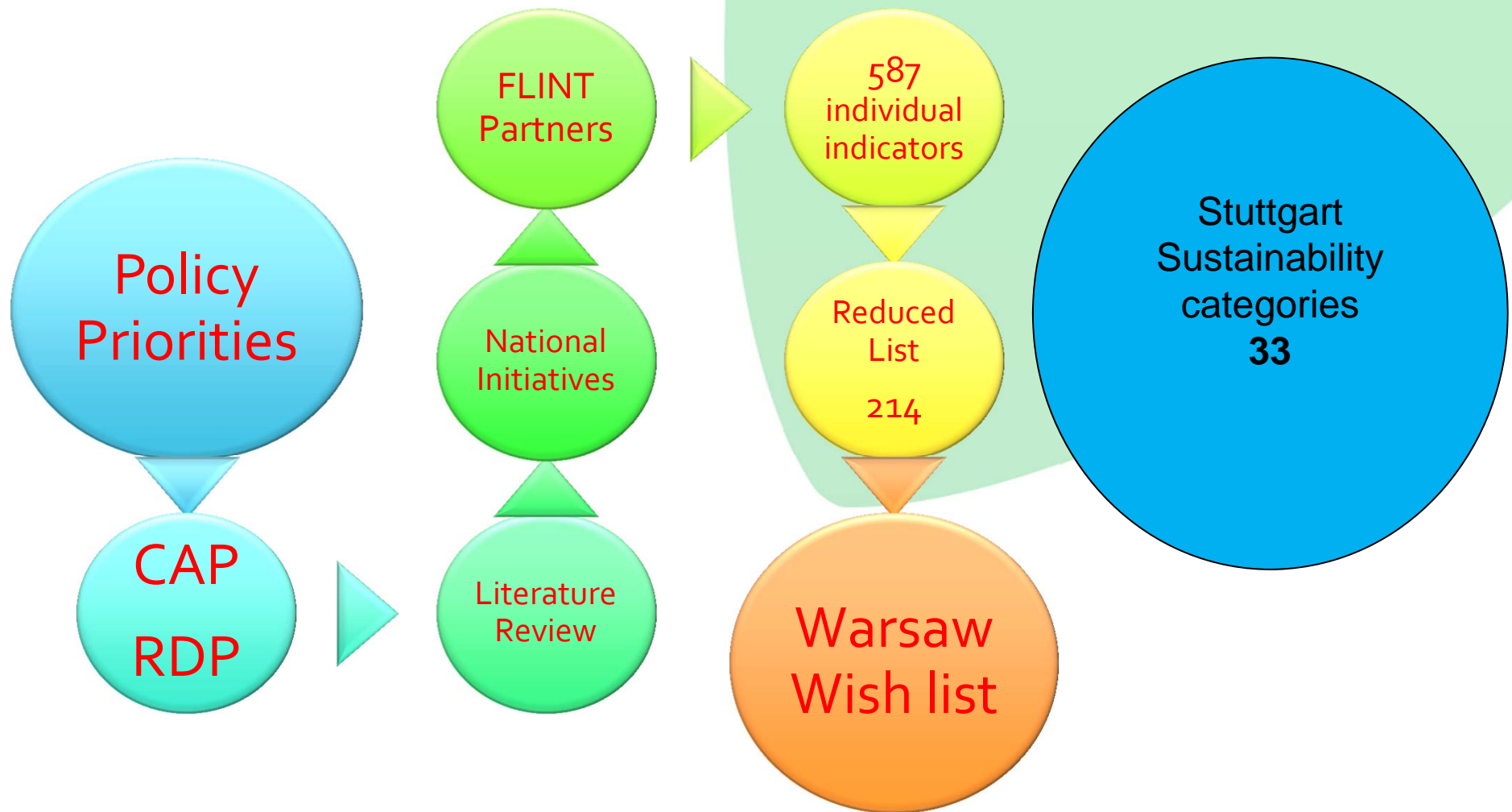
Why do we use EU FADN in this project?

- Interest is at the farm-level
- Well established EU data collection system
- Yearly implemented
- Indicators must be credible
 - Objective, verifiable, based on empirical data
 - Make use of existing quality mechanisms
- Results in an integrated dataset
- BUT where possible link to existing data

Advantage of an Integrated data set

- Measurement of different sustainability indicators on the same set of farms
- Allows the analysis of the full chain from:
 - Policy objective -> policy measure -> pressure/incentive on farm
 - -> farm management decisions -> sustainability performance of farms
- Trade-off and jointness of performance on different sustainability measures

FLINT: INDICATOR SELECTION



Environmental

E1: Greening

E3: Semi-natural areas

E4: Pesticide usage

E5: Nutrient balance

E7: Indirect energy use

E8: Direct energy usage

E9: On-farm RE prod.

E6: Soil organic matter

E10: Nitrate leaching

E11: Soil erosion

E12: Use of legumes

E14: GHG calculation

E16: Water usage,
storage

E17: Irrigation practices

Economic,
innovative

EI1: Innovation

EI2: Producing under
label

EI3: Market outlet

EI4: Farm duration

EI5: Efficiency field parcel

EI7: Insurance

EI8: Marketing contracts

EI9: Risk exposure

EI6: Modernization

Social
sustainability

S1: Advisory service

S2: Education and
training

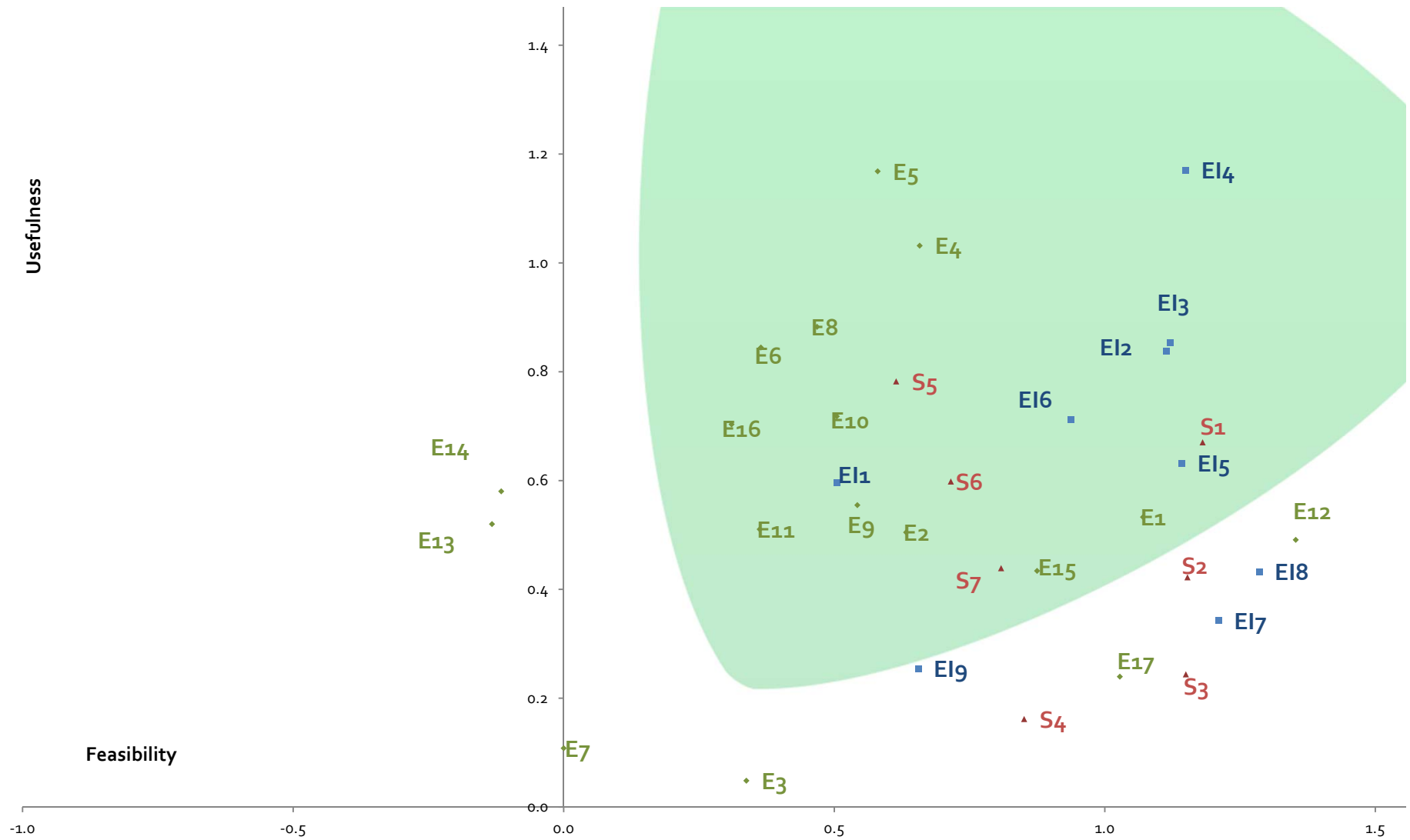
S3: Ownership
management

S4: Social engagement

S5: Working conditions

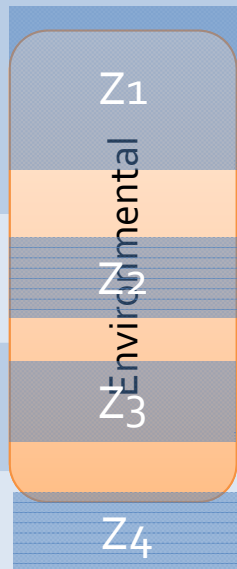
S6: Quality of life

S7: Social diversification



Only an average...
 Why do the stakeholders assess like that?





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E3: Semi-natural areas

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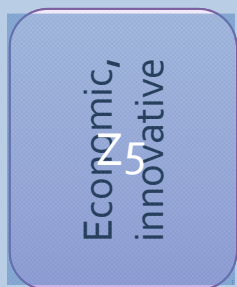
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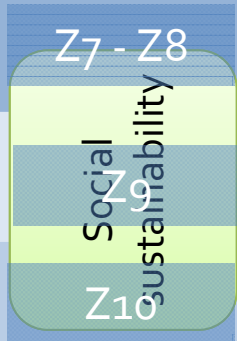
EI7: Insurance

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EI6: Modernization

Z6



S1: Advisory service

S2: Education and training

S3: Ownership management

S4: Social engagement

S5: Working conditions

S6: Quality of life

S7: Social diversification

Structure of the FLINT farm return (example)

Code	Category	Columns	
		Value Type	Quantity
		VT	Q
AS	Advisory Services		
1011	Consultancy of Public Advisor	Z1_AS_1011_VT	Z1_AS_1011_Q
1012	Consultancy of Farmers' cooperative	Z1_AS_1012_VT	Z1_AS_1012_Q
1016	Consultancy of Other farmer based providers	Z1_AS_1016_VT	Z1_AS_1016_Q
1013	Consultancy of Private Advisor	Z1_AS_1013_VT	Z1_AS_1013_Q
1014	Consultancy of Companies	Z1_AS_1014_VT	Z1_AS_1014_Q
1015	Consultancy of Others	Z1_AS_1015_VT	Z1_AS_1015_Q
CI	CAP and Cross Compliance		
2010	Information Sources	Z1_CI_2010_VT	
ET	Education and Training		
3010	Manager Training	Z1_ET_3010_VT	
3020	Employee Training	Z1_ET_3020_VT	Z1_ET_3020_Q



Structure of the FLINT farm return (example)

Category	Column	Notes
Group of information AS - Advisory Services		
Consultancy Cat. 1011 to 1016	Type of Advice Z1_AS*_VT	<p>Public Advisor (1011): It includes all public advisory services or public extension agents offering direct advice services to the farmers: e.g. advisory centre, chambers of agriculture, agricultural authorities, state-owned advisory firms, public research institutes.</p> <p>Farmers' Cooperative (1012): It includes farmers' cooperatives or its organizations which offer direct advisory services to the farm.</p> <p>....</p> <p>Others (1015): Includes all the providers not covered on the previous categories: universities, environmental NGOs, private research institutes, religious organizations.</p> <p>Allowed values for value type (column VT), multiple selections are allowed:</p> <p>1 = Accountancy, bookkeeping, taxes: includes advisory service for bookkeeping; accountancy, taxes, FADN.</p> <p>2 = Management, business planning, and marketing: includes advisory services for planning, monitoring or executing plans. It includes: business/financial/marketing planning, human resources, management, marketing advice, marketing information service.</p> <p>3 = Crop production: it includes advisory service with the aim to solve problems and implement solutions of all the categories of crops contemplated in Table I (Crops)</p> <p>4 = Livestock production: it includes advisory services with the aim to solve problems/ implement solutions of all the categories of livestock described on Table J (Livestock production)</p> <p>...</p>



Advantages of same structure as in FADN

- Same structure – easier to understand and apply
- Easier to be included in national and EU FADN
- Allows use of same testing infrastructure
 - Testing in FLINT by RICA 1 system

The FLINT data collection in numbers

- 9 Member States
- 1000 pilot farms
- 33 topics
 - 7 social
 - 9 economic/innovative
 - 17 environmental
- 10 new tables
- 1060 new items
- Around 300-400 new data per farm

In the **pilot** stage! Reduction foreseen based on experiences!



Data collection in FLINT

France	Agricultural students
Ireland	Researchers and NFS data collectors
Spain	Farm advisors and accountancy offices
Poland	Advisors who are involved in Polish FADN
Greece	Two Agronomist-researchers data collectors
Germany	2 researchers
Hungary	Accounting offices who are involved in FADN
Netherlands	Advisors who are involved in Dutch FADN
Finland	ProAgria-FADN data collectors

Initial experiences (data collection)

- Some countries already collecting more data than required by FADN – experienced
- Many FLINT variables already indirectly available in FADN information flow (eg. quantities on invoices)
 - reduce information collected from farmers
- Knowledge/skill of data collector important
 - Explain how data will be used
 - Explore where data may be already available
 - Ensure quality of data collected
- Problematic variables tend to be country specific
 - some social indicators are cultural specific

Initial experiences (farmer participation)

- Relationship with normal data collector important for participation
- Perceived importance & awareness of sustainability varies by country
 - Impacts on willingness to participate
- Some variables are 'threatening' or 'private' – country specific
 - Reconsider in recommendations, skip or explain.
- Average time need between half and hour till max. 4 hours for additional FLINT variables

Initial experiences (overall)

- Collection of new data always causes some initial problems and need for adaptation –
 - Despite reviews and prior testing, still some issues need to explained more clearly
- However, first year collection of sustainability data seems far less complicated than first year FADN data collection
- Collection in scope of FADN provides advantages in terms of farmer participation and quality assurance

Next steps

- Finalise data collection
 - Collect experiences in a more detailed and systematic way from data collectors
 - Use of the data– specific case studies
 - Final assessment of feasibility and value of indicators
- ➔ Scenarios and recommendations for the future

Scenarios for the future

Budget/workload	Data collection on full FADN	New variables on a sub sample of FADN farms	Reduced FADN sample for old and new variables	Reduced frequency of some variables (once every X year)	Alternative farm level data collection system
Scope of data collection					
No change in data collection					
Extension of FADN with new data with fully integrated data collection					
Extension of FADN with additional data on same farms but separately collected					
Separate environmental network with fully separated data collection					

Pros and cons of different approaches

- Integrated data collection FADN + FLINT
 - (+) Jointness and trade-off between objectives / indicators
 - (+) Allows integrated policy analysis
 - (+) Use of existing procedures and quality mechanisms
 - (-) Increased complexity of data collection
 - (-) Need to reconsider field of observation?
 - (-) Wide variety of objectives complicates sample design
- Separate network for e.g. environmental variables
 - (-) No or weak link with economic performance and farm management
 - (-) No direct link with policies, policy measure more difficult to evaluate
 - (-) Needs to be established (requires time and resources)
 - (+) Possibility to optimise design for specific variables
 - (+) Optimised design results in more reliable estimates
 - (+) Burden can be distributed among farmers

Questions

- What will the implications be for data collection?
 - Implications for existing data collection processes
 - Implications for existing data collection tools
 - Implications for farmers
- What would the implications be for the work load at the LA office and data collection?
- Would it be feasible to reduce the workload by reducing the number of FADN sample farms in your country, and why?
- Which further impacts should be considered?