

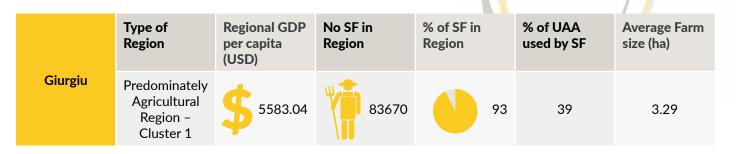
# SALSA research findings from **Giurgiu**



Fact Sheet - Spring 2019

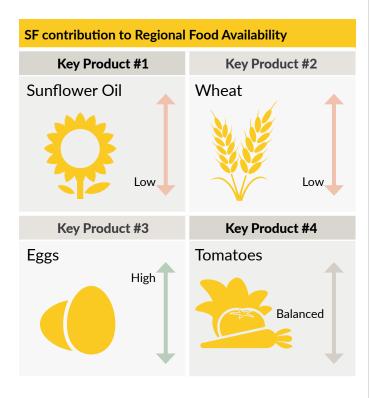
### **Regional Indicators**

In order to understand the contribution of small farmers (SF) to regional food and nutritional security (FNS), SALSA chose regions from each country that showed a high concentration of small farmers and studied their spatial distribution using satellite data.



## Small Farmer's contribution to regional Food Availability

In each region, SALSA conducted a thorough analysis of the food system, selecting the main crops produced in the region or of cultural significance. Food systems were classified into three main types (High/Balanced/Low) SFs contribution to Regional Food Availability.



## SALSA's Typology of Small Farmer (SF) in terms of their contribution to regional FNS

SALSA developed a project-wide typology of SFs encountered across all 25 European and five African regions that are part of the project. SFs were defined in terms of both land (less than 5ha) and economic size (less than 8 Economic Size Units (ESU) equivalent to €9800). Through a multivariate analysis of the 892 questionnaires, SALSA identified 5 main types of small farmers. The two main types of small farmers identified in the reference region were:



#### Small farmer perspectives into the future

The main objective and priorities of the interviewed SFs were to continue farming at least at the current level, to maintain the farm. As a general insight, most of SFs declared that they would like to increase the farm capacity to produce more food or to increase the size of the farm. Lack of labour was the first impediment identified, together with lack of investments and advisory services to support a better orientation to the market. There is a series of structural aspects pending to be addressed for creating conditions for farms' growth – like successions of the land and farms from one generation to another. While interviewing the farmers, the ones around 40-50 years old declared that what made the difference for them to take over the lead and invest in the farm was the clear support and encouragement of their parents.

According to the agricultural directorate, the focus group discussions, it is noticeable that the 25-35 years old segment of the SFs, active in rural areas do want more – they have already applied or looking to apply on EU funded



projects (rural development programme) for growing the farm capacity to produce, looking for new technologies, seeing farming and food production as a clear business opportunity. Nevertheless, there is a huge need for advisory services in the region for supporting the uptake of project funded investments.

### **Enabling and Disabling Food System Governance Arrangements for Small Farms**

SALSA analysed 20 regions in Europe and Africa in order to identify state, market and social/civil arrangements that are either enabling or disabling the ability of small farmers and small food businesses to contribute to regional FNS. The governance arrangements listed below were particularly noteworthy in Giurgiu.

Rural Development Program Pillar II	
Farmers Markets	Food Safety Regulation
+	-
Enabling	Disabling



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Next steps - Final Conference - May 2020 IFSA, Evora

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 $\underline{\text{http://www.fao.org/in-action/small-farms-businesses-sustainable-food-nutrition}}$ 

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