



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.

	Type of Region	Regional GDP per capita (USD)	No SF in Region	% of SF in Region	% of UAA used by SF	Average Farm size (ha)
Bistrita	Predominately Agricultural Region - Cluster 1	\$ 5271.98	 72040	 80	NA	4.13

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.

SF contribution to Regional Food Availability	
Key Product #1	Key Product #2
<p>Apples</p>  <p>Low</p>	<p>Potatoes</p>  <p>High</p>
Key Product #3	Key Product #4
<p>Cow and buffalo milk and cheese</p>  <p>Balanced</p>	<p>Pork Meat</p>  <p>High</p>

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:

	<p>Conventional Entrepreneur Relatively wealthy, relatively old and established in farming; rely on family labour; access markets through cooperatives</p>
	<p>Conventional Strugglers Second poorest cluster, and oldest; farming is rooted in tradition and it accounts for a high proportion of income; high proportion of production stays in household</p>

Small farmer perspectives into the future

The future objectives of these farms are most often provided by the purpose of the farm, with some influences caused by their location. Thus, the farms that represent businesses have as main objectives the expansion, the purchase of machinery, the development of the production capacity or even the access to non-reimbursable financing. Farms that do not represent a business have the objective of maintaining the current situation, as long as labor power allows, following a gradual decline.

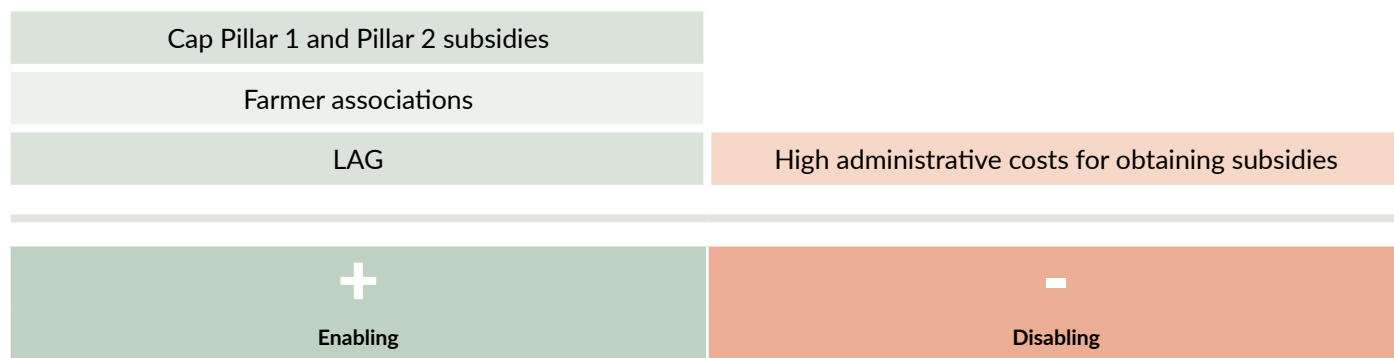
The main internal risk is valid for most of the farm categories, namely the loss of work capacity. This is probably determined in the case of businesses by the lack of labor force in the market (the farmer is thus responsible for the whole activity), and in the case of farms that are not business, by aging and the decrease in health. Another major internal risk is the lack of resources. This is also constant, whether we are talking about technological



resources (old equipment or the lack them), or about financial resources. Major external risks are considered to be climate change (especially natural hazards) and political and fiscal instability in the country.

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 Bistrita.



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