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Participatory design of a tool to evaluate the sustainability of tropical farming systems – the case of French Reunion Island

A tool for what ?

The increasingly constrained context of agricultural production calls for the re-examination of the ways agricultural innovation is built. Participatory methods can provide solutions to this problem but needs dedicated tools to both identify improvement objectives and to evaluate the system that needs to be redesigned. Here we report the co-design of a dual-purpose tool adressed to farmers to assess farm sustainability and to identify improvement objectives.

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Objectives

Acquire pedagogic tool based on :

- the 3 scales of the sustainability concept
- easily understandable indicators and aggregation method

1 What is a sustainable farm on Reunion Island ?

To define a set of shared sustainability objectives for local farms

Which indicators/variables to evaluate these objectives ?

Collectively select/define indicators and variables grouped into sustainability components

| Sustainability objectives | | Values |
|--|---|--------|
| to preserve and maintain water, soil, land, air, energy resources | ✓ | 18 |
| to protect and enhance marine and terrestrial biodiversity as part of the natural heritage | ✓ | 6 |
| to preserve landscapes | ✓ | 15 |
| to adapt the farming system to soil, climate, economic, and social contexts | ✓ | 10 |
| to ensure human welfare and animal health | ✓ | 10 |
| to ensure the quality and safety of products | ✓ | 12 |
| to contribute to local economic development and participate in citizen initiatives | ✓ | 10 |
| to preserve the quality of life of the farmer and employees | ✓ | 15 |
| to preserve the cultural heritage and local knowledge | ✓ | 15 |
| to reduce and recycle waste by replacing imported chemical inputs | ✓ | 8 |
| to maintain satisfactory levels of economic performance, competitiveness and autonomy | ✓ | 6 |
| to ensure the sustainability of the farm | ✓ | 5 |

Which weight to give to the variables/indicators ?

Collectively define weight of indicators and ceiling values of components

2

| Scales | Components (ceiling value) | Indicators | 14 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 16 | |
|---------------------------|--|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| Agro-ecological (100)* | Management of the domestic biodiversity (20) * | Diversity of species, breeds and varieties | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | | Use and germplasm conservation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | Space management (20) * | Ecological regulation area | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Space use and grassland management | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | Agricultural practices (60) * | Management of water resources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | | Protection of soil resources | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | Energy dependence | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | | Fertilization management | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Phytosanitary and veterinary treatments | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Alternative methods for pests and diseases control | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Social/territorial (100)* | Quality of products and territories (40) * | Quality initiatives | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| | | Contribution to the heritage of the island identity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | | Waste treatment and management | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | Employment and services (30) * | Agricultural spaces | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| | | Preservation of the agricultural spaces | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | | Services to the territory | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Economic (100)* | Ethics and human development (30) * | Contribution to the stabilization of employment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 15 | |
| | | Contribution to autonomy and local food security | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | Viability (30) * | Animal wellbeing | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| | | Quality of life | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | | Training | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | | Hosting, health and safety | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Independence (25) * | Economic viability | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 23 | |
| | Risk factors | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 12 | |
| | Financial autonomy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 25 | |
| Transferability (20) * | Transferability of the farm | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | Efficiency (25) * | Efficiency of the production process | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | 25 | |

Conclusions

Starting from the conceptual frame work of an existing tool (Zahm, Viaux et al. 2008), we proposed here an original participatory approach that resulted in a tool adapted to local expectations for farm sustainability. Evaluation both at different levels of aggregation,

i.e. from the level of sustainability to the indicator), allows to easily identify the levers for improvement. The tool is currently being tested on a sample of farms which are representative of the main farming systems used in Reunion Island today.

Reference

Zahm, F., P. Viaux, et al. (2008). "Assessing Farm sustainability with the IDEA Method - From the concept of Agriculture Sustainability to Case Studies on Farms." Sustainable Development 16: 271-281.