



Success and failure factors of crop diversification across Europe

Dóra Drexler, Frédéric Vanwindekens, Didier Stilmant, Antoine Messéan

ÖMKi, Hungarian Research Institute of Organic Agriculture CRAW, Centre wallon de Recherches agronomiques INRA, French National Institute for Agricultural Research

Diver MPACTS DiverIMPACTS project

- Diversification through Rotation, Intercropping, Multiple Cropping, Promoted with Actors and value-Chains towards Sustainability
- Horizon 2020 research project (RUR-06-2016)
- 2016-2021
- 34 partners across Europe, coordinated by Antoine Messéan, INRA

- Survey was conducted with local experts (advisors, researchers, farmers, etc.) between Januar-April 2018 to document CDEs
- Rotation, Intercropping, Multiple Cropping in arable production

Aims of analyses:

- a) List of success and failure factors of experiences
- b) Understanding connections between these factors and the main characteristics of Crop Diversification Experiences

Diver MPACTS About the survey

- Lime Survey tool was used
- Survey had 3 sections, 72 questions and subquestions:
 - a) Section A: **Description** of CDE (34 questions)
 - b) Section B: **Evaluation** of CDE (24 questions)
 - c) Section C: **Dynamics** of CDE (14 questions)

Lot of conditional questions, only few open-end questions.



		Do	ocumenting c	rop divers	ification experien	ces across	Europe - Div	erIMPACT	S Survey	
					0%		100%			
3. Dynamics of your diversification initiative										
	3.4 Did the diversification initiative encounter any drawbacks or enablers during its lifetime? Please rate the following potential drawbacks/enablers on both scales.									wing
		Drawbacks				Enablers				
		slightly relevant	moderately relevant	very relevant	overwhelmingly relevant	slightly relevant	moderately relevant	very relevant	overwhelmingly relevant	No answer
	Agronomic (e.g. water availability)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
	Economic (e.g. product price)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
	Public policy (e.g. regulations)	0	•	0	•	0	0	0	•	•
	Personal interactions (e.g. team work)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•

Diver IMPACTS Results & Statistics

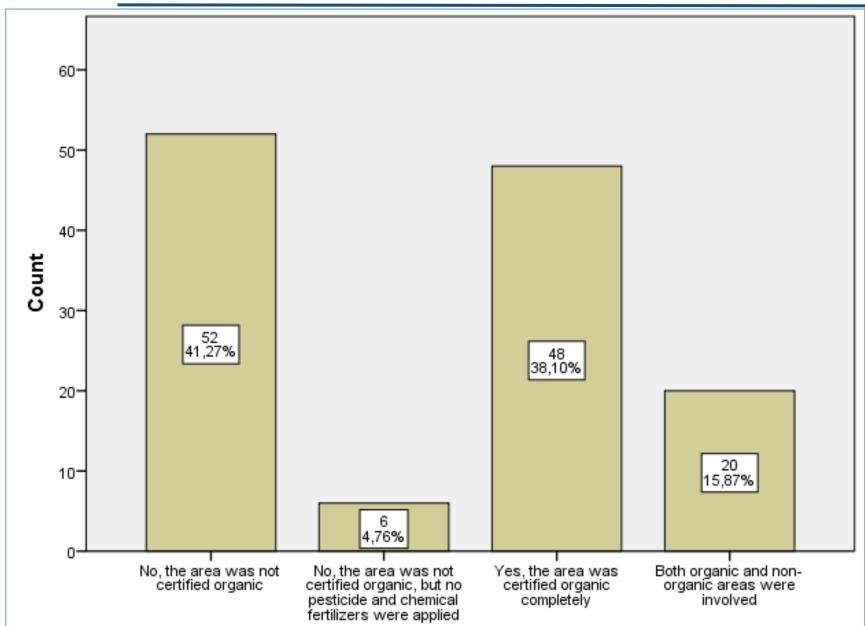
• 129 valid responses were received from 15 European countries:

Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK, but also from Denmark, Finland, Luxemburg and Spain

- Statistics were performed with SPSS Version 22
 - a) Spearman's Correlations (relations between variables)
 - b) Kruskal Wallis H test (differences between variable groups)
 - c) Two-step cluster analysis (grouping of dataset according to factors)

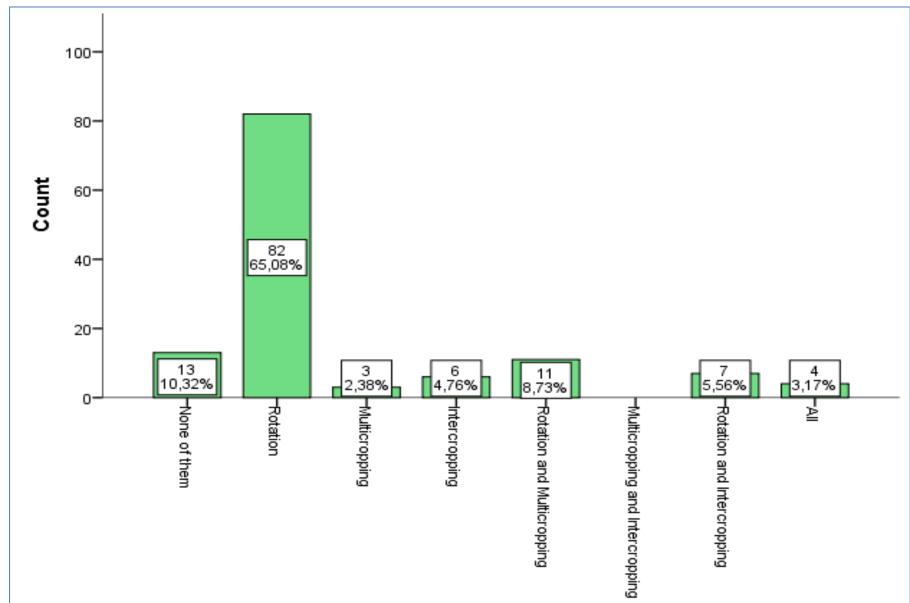


DiverIMPACTS Certification status of CDE areas



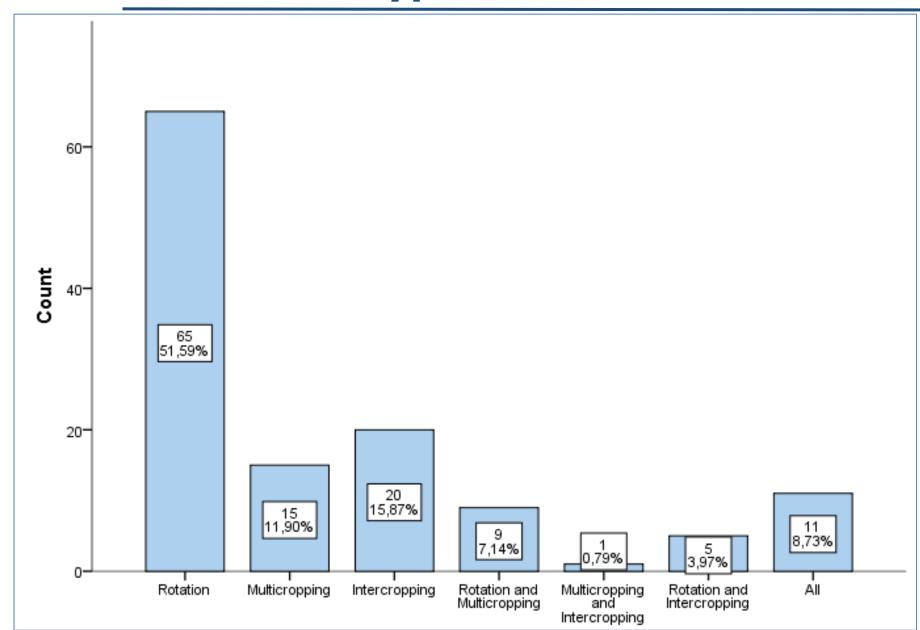


Diversification status before the reported crop diversification initiative



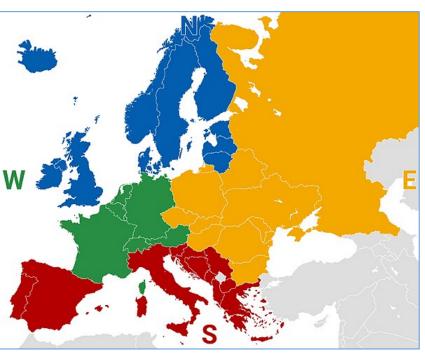


DiverIMPACTS Introduced types of diversification

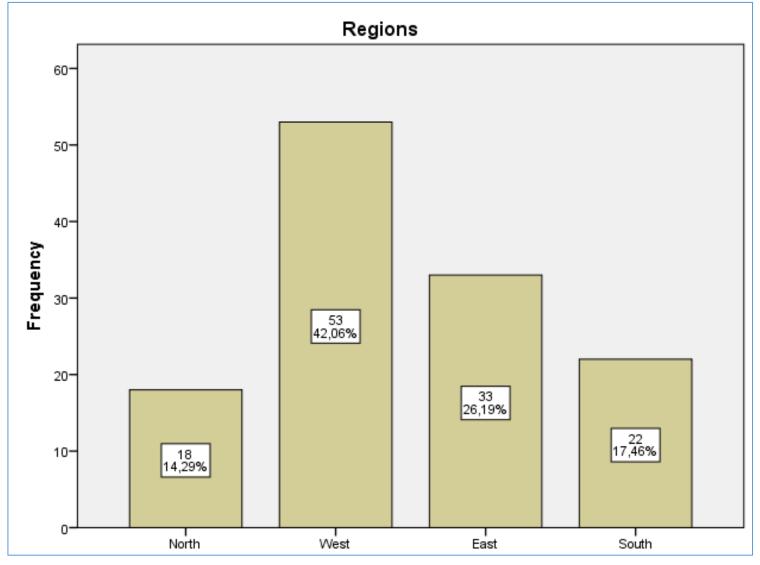




Regional distribution of CDEs

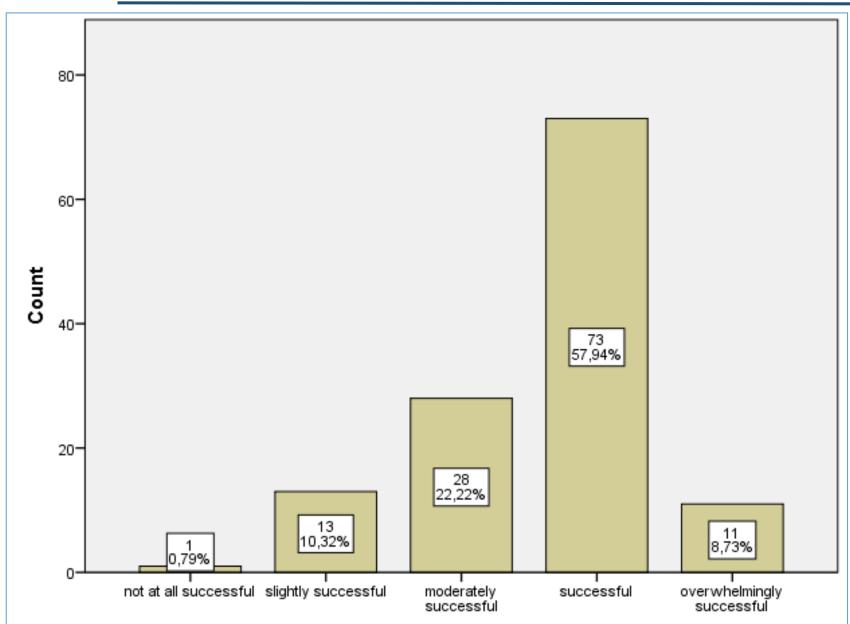


Regions of Europe according to the UN (source: Wikimedia)





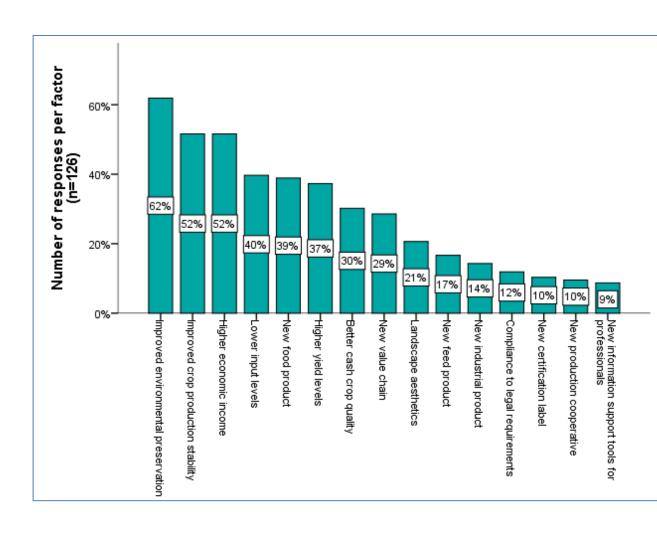
Diver MPACTS Was the CDE successful? Self evaluation





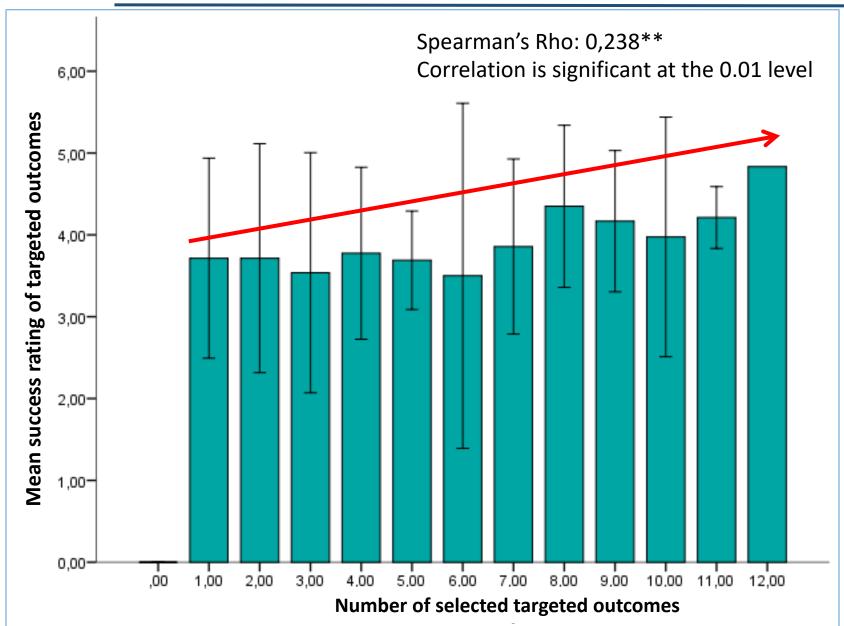
Diver MPACTS Most frequent targeted outcomes of CDEs

- 1. Environmental preservation (62% of CDEs)
- 2. Improved crop production stability (52% of CDEs)
- 3. Higher economic income (52% of CDEs)



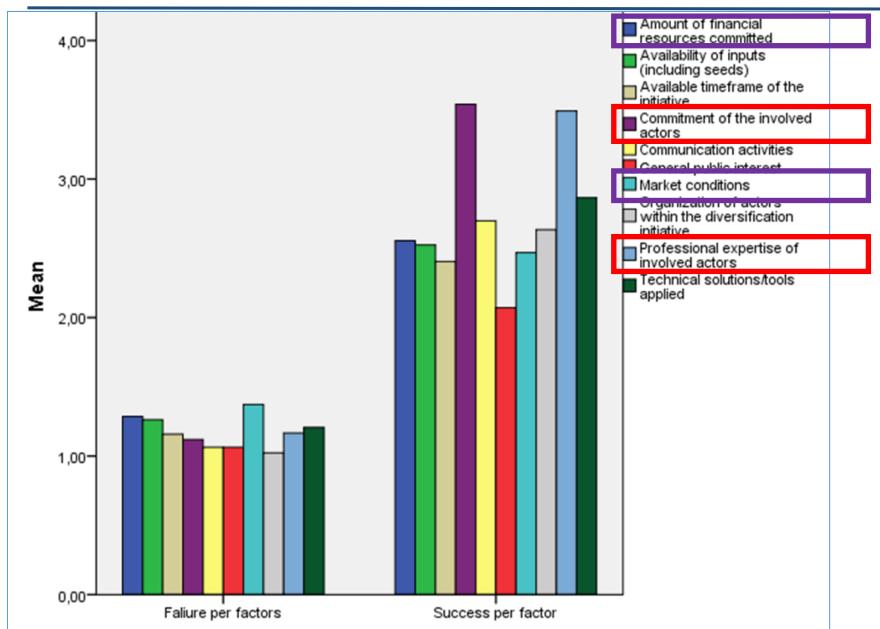


Diver MPACTS More targeted outcomes, higher success



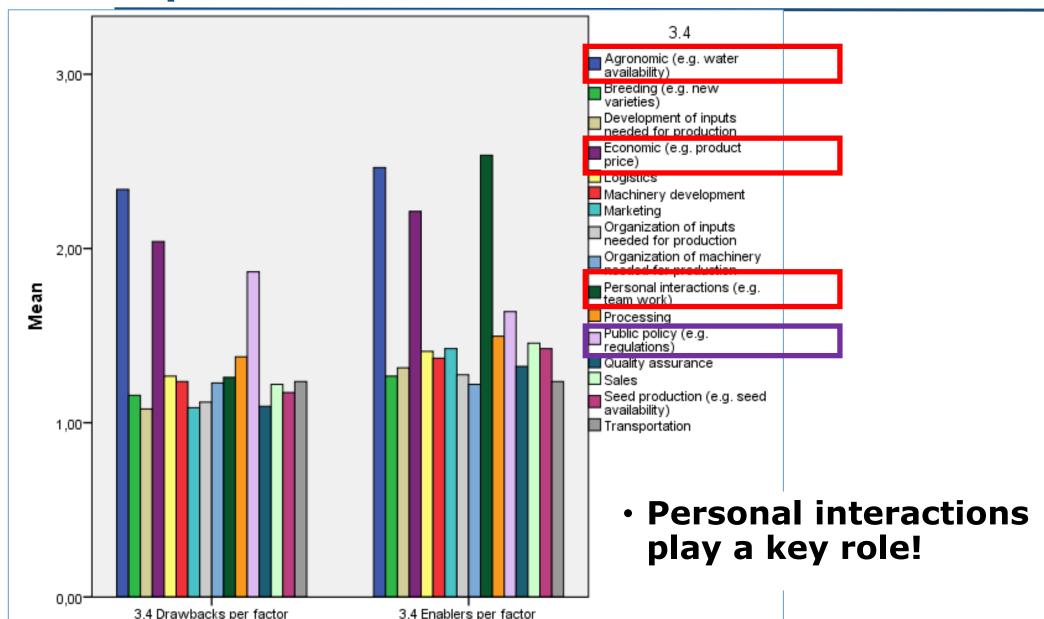


Diver MPACTS Factors of failure and success



DiverIMPACTS

Experienced drawbacks and enablers



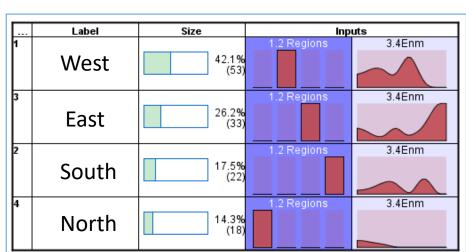


Diver MPACTS Relevance of drawbacks and enablers I

- Western European CDEs: drawbacks moderately relevant, enablers very to slightly relevant.
- Eastern European CDEs: drawback and enablers both overwhelmingly relevant
- Northern European CDEs: drawback and enablers both lowest relevance
- Southern European CDEs: drawbacks and enablers mostly considerably relevant.

Drawbacks

	Label	Size	Inputs			
1	West	42.1% (53)	1.2 Regions	3.4Dm		
4	East	26.2%	1.2 Regions	3.4Dm		
3	South	17.5%	1.2 Regions	3.4Dm		
2	North	14.3%	1.2 Regions	3.4Dm		



Enablers

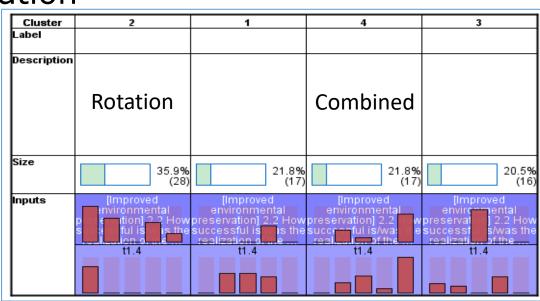


DiverIMPACTS Environmental preservation – target reached?

 Vast majority of rotation-only initiatives show the lowest improved environmental preservation

 CDEs that combined all three diversification types, rotation, multicropping and intercropping, have the highest value for improvement of environmental preservation

 Rotation-only type was more common in non-organic CDEs



DiverIMPACTS Conclusions I

 The more targeted outcomes, the higher success evaluation, and the better distribution of results to practice

 People are the most important success factors – Professional knowledge, engagement, cooperation

 The more types of actors involved, the better dissemination to practice (initiatives from Western Europe were the most successful in up-scaling) The most important drawbacks are economic, market and policy related

• East European initiatives have evaluated enablers and drawbacks as very important factors. North Euroeans have evaluated both as not so important.

 Rotation-only initiatives show the lowest improved environmental preservation CDEs that combined all three diversification types show the highest





Thank you for your attention!

Dóra Mészáros dora.meszaros@biokutatas.hu

on behal of

Dóra Drexler dora.drexler@biokutatas.hu