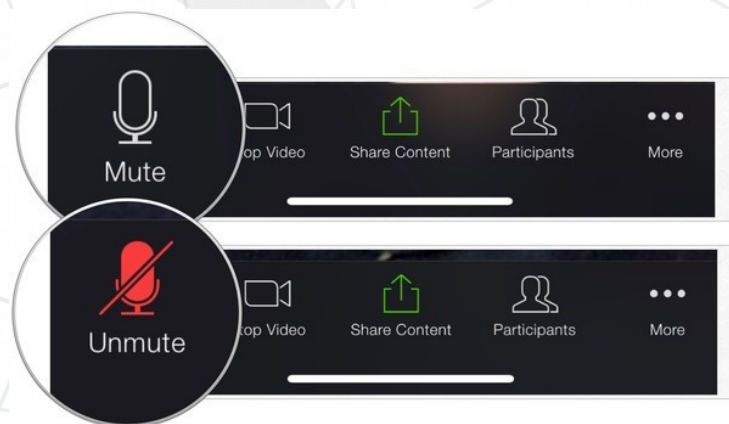# Young Farmers *for the* Future
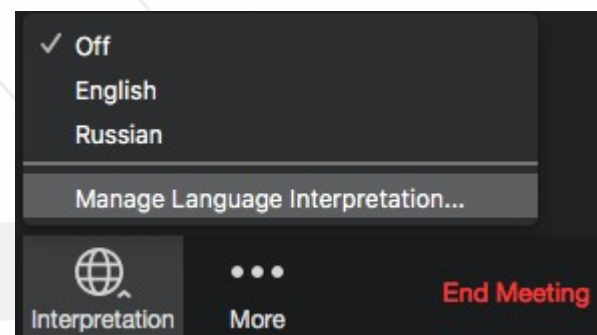
Online Forum

4th Thematic Workshop

31 July 2020

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Technical info about ZOOM

✓ Raise hand or write in the chat if you want to speak

✓ Ако не говорите енглески, користите алат за тумачење
(*If you don't speak English, use the interpretation tool*)

✓ If you don't speak, mute your microphone

The Team

	Expert Thematic Workshop IV	Facilitator	Technical support
	Andrea Ferrante	**Ramona Duminicioiu**	**Raluca Dan**
	Schola Campesina	Eco Ruralis	Eco Ruralis
	ITALY	ROMANIA	ROMANIA

The Participants - Working group composition

GROUP 4	
Country	**Name**
Albania	Gent Imeraj
Croatia	Franjo Toic
Montenegro	Andrijana Dabovic
Malta	Karl Scerri
Poland	Łukasz Czech
Italy	Leonardo Petruccelli
Serbia	Lilla Hollo
Finland	Jan Veltman
Estonia	Maarja Uibokand
Bulgaria	Mihaela Metodieva

Agenda

1.55 PM – log-in of all participants
2:00 PM – start of the thematic workshop

5 min.   Welcome and Introduction
5 min.   Introduction by Franjo Toic (*Croatia*)
20 min.   Intervention from expert Andrea Ferrante
10 min.   Comments of 1 minute from each participant regarding the intervention
20 min.   Intervention from expert Andrea Ferrante and answers to comments
5 min.   Wrap-up of the main points by the facilitator
10 min.   Break
45 min.   Sharing among participants following a format for preparation of the final document
10 min.   Break
50 min.   Definition of the policies recommendation by participants

After the end of the Thematic Workshop there will be the possibility for participants to send comments through videos to be uploaded in the web area.

Roles of participants:

Each Working group will have 8/9 participants:

2 to prepare the introduction of the theme at the beginning of each workshop
2 note takers
2 rapporteurs
2 web browser

Roles of participants:

Introduction of the Workshop – *Franjo Toic (Croatia)*:
- Introduce the topic the workshop with a presentation of 5' minutes (the introduction has no standard format and has to be presented together by the two person in charge)
- To prepare the introduction is also important to use the background documents and the video to get inspired to prepare the presentation
- To prepare the introduction you can ask support to the web browser for consultation of additional material

Roles of participants:

Note taker - Andrijana Dabovic (*Montenegro*)**:**

- It takes the notes of the fundamental outcomes of the discussion during the workshop
- Support the rapporteur in the preparation of the presentation
- collect from the web browser the list of website or blogs or document on line

Roles of participants:

Web browser - Karl Scerri (*Malta*)**:**

- It has the role to search on the web additional information on the topic of the workshop
- It can be done before and after the workshop
- The material can be also useful for discussion during the workshop *(especially during the second hour when is foreseen a broader sharing session between the participants)*
- A list of website or blogs or document on line has to be delivered by the date of the final webinar

Roles of participants:

Rapporteur - Gent Imeraj (*Albania*)**:**

- Has the role to present the outcome of the workshop in the webinar planned in September
- Work in collaboration with the note taker
- the presentation in the September can't be longer than 5 minutes, it can be done together by the 2 rapporteur

Introduction

by *Franjo Toic* (Croatia) and *Mireia Vidal Gonzalez* (Spain)

5 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Intervention by expert

Andrea Ferrante

20 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Innovation, Creativity, Traditional Knowledge, Digitalization

Preambule, the context:

- ✓ We produce for 12 billion people

- ✓ We waste 30% of the production

- ✓ Family farmers are feeding the vast majority of humanity and they sell through local markets

- ✓ Family farmers are becoming more poor, we need to increase their quality of life, we can't afford to have more people in urban areas

- ✓ Global policies: Climate Change (Paris Agr), Biodiversity (CBD2020), SDGs

Innovation and Creativity

✖ Innovations for family farming must deliver improved livelihoods in rural areas.

✖ All innovation has to comply with the SDGs and this means: more people working with more value and higher quality of life, roles and rights for youth and women.

✖ We need to assess every innovation under this perspective.

Innovation and Creativity

Innovation is a process where *Knowledge* is the key element.

- ✖ *Who owns it?*
- ✖ *From where it comes?*
- ✖ *How you use it?*
- ✖ *For what purpose?*
- ✖ *What is the relation with the community?*

Innovation and Creativity

Innovation can't mean fewer farmers and less work in rural areas.

Farmers provide the means for achieving a basic human right: the right to adequate food - without them this right is no longer granted.

Agroecology is a innovation based on **peasant/traditional knowledge** centered farming systems.

Agroecology strengthens famer's knowledge, farmer's rights (UNPROV) .

Innovation and Digitalization

"No artificial brain is better than human one".

Digitalization does not, *per se,* improve agriculture or make it more sustainable

 A farmer's experience and know-how, built up over years, is a central economic factor of success.

We need to be cautious against viewing one's land only via smartphone.

Technical analyses need to be compared to reality on-site.

Digitalization

With digitalization, **data becomes increasingly an economic good**; thus, the value of data increases. Therefore, data sovereignty – which can be defined as entities (countries, physical and legal) being in control of their data – becomes a challenge, requiring greater regulation and effective governance.

Digitalization

The often raised hope that digitalization would lead to more sustainable agricultural systems, is not coming true **when companies, who make profit from selling the means of production, take over the whole crop-planning by gaining data sovereignty**.

Data privacy and data rights should be secured on a political level.

Digitalization and Data Ownership

Data ownership and data sovereignty: the service providers that market digital agriculture systems and data storage platforms are very mostly <u>commercial providers</u>. No standardized rules exist that govern the ownership of data generated and collected by machinery and technology on the farm, and it needs to be clarified : **those data should be owned by the farmer (or by the government), not by the service provider.** Is very dangerous the potential misuse of data by the service provider, such as third-party data use (often of data validation and method improvement). **This needs the development of appropriate regulatory frameworks.** <u>Furthermore, data ownership needs to be further discussed and regulated in relation to the promotion of open-access data and the mitigation of security concerns.</u>

Digitalization and Concetration of the Economy

Concentration of economy as synonymous of e-economy.

E-economy is the most concentrated economic sector in the world, we can't apply this model in agriculture.

The commercial seed sector is the most concentrated sector in Agriculture. **Dematerialisation** will lead to further concentration.

Innovation and Creativity in Digitalization

Farmer's led ICT

Our good examples:

www.insightshare.org

http://farmhack.org/tools

https://www.latelierpaysan.org/

Innovation and creativity

Some proposals to share:

1. Innovation as farmer/community led process for the wellbeing of family farming. Agroecology (Nyeleni 2015) is an example of that: food producers knowledge is central in this process .

2. Innovation goes much beyond digital agriculture.

3. Assessment of the on-going digitalization innovations in alliance with technological sovereignty initiatives

4. Regulatory frameworks that prevent any privatisation of data

5. Precautionary principle applied in all policy recommendations on the implementation of digital-agriculture (**the Gene editing is an example)**

6. Support policies and practices of the young food producers' lead initiatives

Comments from participants

Round of table

Comments of 1 minute from each participant regarding the intervention and introduction

10 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Intervention by expert

Andrea Ferrante

Answers to comments made by participants

20 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Wrap up by facilitator

Ramona Duminicioiu

Highlights of the discussions

5 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

BREAK

10 minutes

Bringing Organisations & Network Development to higher levels in the Farming sector in Europe
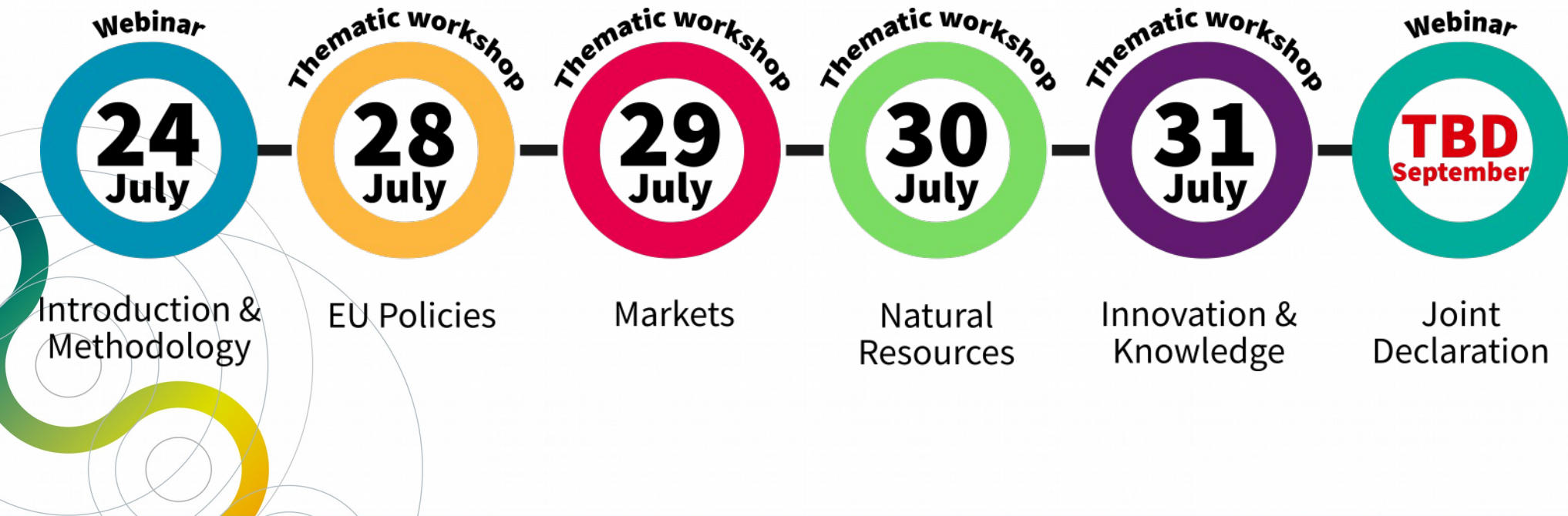
Discussion

Sharing among participants following a format for preparation of the final document

45 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

BREAK

10 minutes

Discussion

Definition of the policies recommendation by participants

50 minutes

HOW CAN YOUNG FARMERS WORK TOGETHER TO INNOVATE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE CREATIVELY?

Final remarks and next steps

Calendar of the
Young Farmers *for the* Future
Online Forum

Webinar
24 July
Introduction & Methodology

Thematic workshop
28 July
EU Policies

Thematic workshop
29 July
Markets

Thematic workshop
30 July
Natural Resources

Thematic workshop
31 July
Innovation & Knowledge

Webinar
TBD September
Joint Declaration

BOND

Tools to keep in touch and know each other

Website - all the 34 participants have profile articles on the BOND project website
https://www.bondproject.eu/project-activities/youth-forum-up/

Social media - the BOND Facebook group where all the 34 participants can join and engage in discussions and remain in contact beyond the Forum.
https://www.facebook.com/groups/bondprojecteu

youthforum@ecoruralis.ro

Thank you!
Хвала
вам!