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Minutes of the meeting



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Introduction



entrance in farming today? Which agricultural policies, in different states, are working? What are the farmers' or citizens' initiatives that help to support the establishment of new entrants eager to produce quality food accessible to all?

Confederation Paysanne and the European Coordination Via Campesina network organized on 12 and 13 March in Bagnolet a seminar on issues related to new entrant in small scale farming. Today, the renewal of farmers in Europe is alarming. The smaller farms are disappearing in favor of the expansion of large farms devoted to export. With farms they are peasants and their know-how who disappear. How to maintain and develop the new

Four key factors were identified: access to land; market access; CAP; training in peasant agroecology. This seminar will enable participants i) to have a glimpse of the transmission and installation at European level; ii) share about initiatives and innovative experiences about new entrants; iii) build together clear proposals that will be brought in one voice to the EU by ECVC.

Presentation of the seminar

Each ECVC organization presents its region and / or territory. The consequences of industrial agriculture are similar around the world: pollution, impoverishment of rural populations, rural exodus. Youth does not want to stay in the countryside as life is there less attractive than in the crowded cities.

But in some areas, we see a return to the countryside, and a return of interest of youth for rural life and agriculture. This represents a chance and an opportunity to fight the industrialization of agriculture, as young people refuse mass production, great artificialisation of agricultural

environments. ECVC must invest in youth.

We are young, so we are the future. For us, this seminar is an opportunity to discuss projects, to find common strategies ... this is the idea of this seminar.

This work would not be possible without the support of our friends and partners. The most important of them are the interpreters. They are activists and some follow us for years, they allow us to understand and share.

Programme



Saturday, March 12

- 11 AM: WELCOME TO PARTICIPANTS
- 13 H: REALITIES AND CHALLENGES OF EUROPEAN SMALL SCALE FARMERS RENEWAL
- 15: 30: SETTLE THROUGH CITIZEN FUNDINGS AND FARMER TRAINING IN REAL CONDITIONS ... IT IS POSSIBLE! VISIT OF TOUSSACQ FARM
- 17 H: OVERVIEW OF FARMERS AND CITIZENS INITIATIVES TO SETTLE NEW ENTRANTS (2H): CIAP (FRANCE), SCHOOL OF AGRO ECOLOGY (SPAIN), ACCESS TO MARKET (PAYS BASQUE-) AND TRANSMISSION ABL (GERMANY) .
- 21 H: PARTY - CONCERTS

AND ENTERTAINMENT

Sunday, March 13

- 9: 00: THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

• Workshop 1: access to common goods (land, water ...)

Access to land remains a complicated task for many young people who wish to settle as farmers. Today in France, a farmhouse on two ceases goes to expansion. The temptation for those who go to get the best possible prices from their exploitation is great. This makes access to land difficult. And accessible land is often land where access to water or other infrastructure lacks.

What solutions exist to facilitate access to the necessary production tools? What propositions to formulate?

• Workshop 2: Market Access

New entrants to change the model! It is often necessary to build own outlet if you do not want to sell to wholesale cooperatives. This requires time, expertise, and positive environment ... not always easy to find, when today some places become saturated in terms of supply of local quality products.

Many tracks are conceivable to build local production and ensure to all remunerative prices

• Workshop 3: PAC - What policy for installation?

The Common Agricultural Policy supports a program to help people new entrants. However, a large majority of them can not have access because of restrictive criteria: age limit of 40, need to have a professional agricultural capacity, commitment to reach a certain income in a given time... and excluding floor systems. In addition, the support required for installation and transmission is often insufficiently supported.

The generation renewal in agriculture requires a different policy for the installation!

• **Workshop 4: Training in agroecology**

How to train in peasant agriculture? Where can we find such knowledge? How to implement it? Most training today are modeled on productivity,

although some resistance exist in agricultural education. But for many young people who do not come from the agricultural world, the need to experiment, to discover the job and to train about different way to practice, that allows re-inventing of an agricultural model and needs to find other training ways.

What do we need for this? How to claim the support of this training period?

■ 14 H: WHAT DRIVERS / COMMON PROPOSALS TO MAINTAIN AND INSTALL A LOT OF PEASANTS IN EUROPE?

• **Restitution of workshops and plenary concluded**

Visite de la ferme de Toussacq

Toussacq



Patrimoine
73 ha de terres, 2 hangars

Localisation
Villenaux-la-Petite, Seine-et-Marne

Production
Une ferme en polyculture élevage sur 73 hectares : maraîchage et ovin-céréalier

Partenaires
Safer Ile-de-France, Les Champs des Possibles, Réseau des Amap d'Ile-de-France

Propriétaires
Foncière Terre de Liens

Near retirement, Jean-Louis, small scale farmer, in AMAP, wished to handover the farm where he was born and he had himself converted to organic farming, so that it can become a place of promotion for the organic production and direct selling. He met all the regional partners involved in the transmission process.

The acquisition by Terre de Liens of 73 hectares allowed the installation of Clement and Mathieu. Clement, who accompanied Jean-Louis since two

years as a farm laborer, settled on six hectares.

The innovation of the project is based on a structured training around an incubator of agricultural activities, Le Champs des possibles, which is installed on two hectares and whose function is to allow candidates in bio gardening installation to test their activity for one to three years.

The visit took place on the farm. Many questions came from everywhere to understand the links between all new entrants on the site. Many questions came also about the acquisition of land by citizens through Terres de liens and links with La foncière Terre de liens.

After the visit, Jean-Louis explained the concept of Le champ des possibles, a business incubator. And workshops to share experiences began.

Overview of farmers and citizens' initiatives to install peasants tomorrow in Europe

Presentation of some initiatives to settle young people in Europe

1 - Le Champs des possibles

Le champ des possibles is a cooperative of agricultural and rural activities that brings together peasants, artisans, trainees, consumers, and various other categories of partners around a project of economic and social cooperation. The cooperative helps trainees, relates them with farms where they can learn, train, test their professional project. There are currently 6 farms in Ile de France welcoming trainees. The cooperative handles invoices and management. Trainees stay one or more years and then leave the incubator to settle, most of the time, taking the animals and equipment that they have acquired. Terre de liens supports these programs, especially on land issue

2 - School of Agroecology in Spain

EHNE is a union of farmers in Spain. Alazne was a student in this school of agroecology. Agriculture is being lost: there are more and more intensive cultivation. So we thought to build a school in Spain, a rural platform, inspired by Nyeleni. We've wanted one in Spain.

The innovation is based on popular education methodology: knowledge is in us, it is up to us to co-build and share. 50 young people attended the second edition that we just completed, we are preparing the third.

New peasant leaders emerged: we follow them; they take responsibility in their organizations. We were able to create a network of young people through Spain. These people are involved with financial resources. Now these organizations recognize the real benefit of these schools. The commitment to these schools lasts a school year.

There was a big conference in Jakarta on agroecology schools that are far ahead in Los Angeles, in Asia, but not really in Europe. We need to develop them in Europe and for that we need land.

3. ABL (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bäuerliche Landwirtschaft)

The www.Hofgründer.de platform provides a link between landowners and new entrants. For this, the state has set up funding, although we still have not received anything.

This is a platform for farmers who want to acquire land, and to people who wants to practice an agricultural activity. This platform connects stakeholders: sellers and buyers. It gives a lot of information to those who want to become farmers. This platform works for about two years. There are currently more than 50 farms, which began their installation. They have mostly been founded with donations from large organizations.

Hofgründer has no specific criteria such as bio-production etc. The farms are often very small. The largest farms

are much more difficult to sell to youth.

4. EHNE Bizkaia

The Basque Country is a relatively populated region, but extensive. We often sell our products over long distances. The prices of our products are really affordable for our customers.

But most people, starting now, followed training in agroecology at school. Our farms are small because of the geography of the Basque Country. Moreover we try not to use chemicals and diversify our production. Most of our projects focus on diversification, on small surfaces. We use the basket sales system, we are looking also to sale on the market. The baskets work well on the market, which gives us some economic security.

There are two types: open and closed baskets. For open baskets, consumers can decide what products they want. For closed baskets, they get only what has been produced: bread, eggs, honey. We have a network now. It is difficult to have a wider range of products.

The market is very important for us, since many years. We must continue to go to the markets, even if it's not where we are earning the most. We need to come together with customers on site to share our experiences. Some small towns make things easier for us, but big cities make us pay. Besides the markets, we also sell in stores and in restaurants. It is also important because we need to diversify our sales.

How do the local authorities to make market facilities easier? The city makes us pay a relatively high amount. Cooperative stores take care of their own space.

We work on the link between producers and consumers: direct relationship make people appreciate

more our work. During this process, consumers realize that they had never really thought about before.

5. CIAP France

Since the end of 2014, in every department of the Pays de la Loire now exist CIAP: "cooperatives installation in peasant agriculture." Model: the first Ciap, created in 2012 in Loire-Atlantique. An initiative supported by the Regional Council.

In two years of functioning, the Cooperative installation in peasant agriculture of Loire-Atlantique - the Ciap 44 - can already draw a positive assessment: since October 2012, of the 22 people who have completed their internship "creative peasant" 14 are now installed (1). 4 found an employment in agriculture but with the project to settle in the months or years ahead. And forty of such trainings are ongoing.

Created by members and organizations around Confederation paysanne, the Ciap is a new and original tool. It starts from the premise that the installation is plummeting in Loire-Atlantique, as elsewhere in general (- 30% in recent years in this department) and is aimed primarily - but not exclusively - to those who want to become farmers but face the most difficulties to realize this project, the "nima" as "not from farm backgrounds."

First association, Ciap 44 becomes 14 March 2013 a cooperative society of collective interest (SCIC), which stress about its inclusion in the societal field.

The Ciap offers three types of support to any person bearing a specific project (pre-installation phase) and - failing to have already found the land - a defined territory, if possible at the canton level (2).

The pivotal tool: the "peasant creative" training: throughout her year of internship, the "creative peasant" will receive 200 hours of training and 1,620 hours of practical training with his referent peasant and - if the has found - on its installation site.

The epace test: specific to organic gardening, three hectares are available for the cooperative on the area of agricultural high school in Saint-Herblain

The "portage temporaire". The Ciap provides legal, administrative and commercial accommodation about economic activity of the trainee. It pays the bills, cash sales revenue and pays compensation.

But the cooperative goes further. It finances investment and expenses related to pre-installation, reimbursed

by the former trainee when he actually settles (6). This is what happens by example for Jonathan Thibaud, officially installed since February 1 in Campbon, forty kilometers northwest of Nantes. Employee in a dairy goat farm in Touraine, he tried to settle down with his girlfriend between Nantes and Saint-Nazaire, where he is native. End of 2013, Cap 44, agricultural extension association, close to Confederation paysanne, informed of the need to quickly find a candidate to take over a farm in liquidation. Jonathan took this opportunity. But the banks refused to immediately fund its installation. He turns to the Ciap to ask for a "portage temporaire" to allow him to get all skills to run the farm. Local support is opposed to the dismantling of the exploitation of 35 hectares.

Workshops

Workshop: Access to the commons



We talk about access to public goods such as land, seeds and water, but also, in a broad sense, about all our knowledge, human relations ... not logical to speak of "common goods"; it would be better just talk about "commons".

The main problems of access to common goods in one's country or in one's territorial context.

- Private property and land speculation: bottom line as related to housing and land use.
- Access to housing in expensive touristic rural areas in the South of France. Very different territory uses: tourism, hunting... without taking in account peasant realities. Different treatment if you're a native of the place or not, some refuse to rent their land if you are not from the village.

- Abandonment of land because of isolation
- Lack of freedom to exchange seeds
- Speculation and its consequences on the price of land
- Lack of policies favoring the peasantry
- Funding to support new entrants in small scale farming
- Seed control by multinationals
- Land concentration (related to private property) and land grabbing
- Ownership of the land when it lacks, funding problem for new entrants
- It is necessary to make the difference between access to common and project funding in general
- Expansion of farms brings rental or purchase too expensive
- Disappearance of training on land agrobiology
- Rupture between countryside and city, we do not learn the same things according to where we live
- No consideration of peasant life, thus lack of training
- Access to technology
- Lack of knowledge and support when you are not originated of the farming community
- CAP aid to the surface brings speculation on land; that does not help the young farmers. Lack of political support
- Via Campesina underrepresented in institutions and at the political level because farmer are less numerous, ongoing struggle to be heard
- administrations Complexity

- Children do not learn of the problems of the earth: social breakdown
- Privatization of water in some towns / cities

The necessary changes and actions to implement.

1. Social reconciliation
 - a. Creating education policy, education system (direct contact with the production, suggest at least one school subject / story of the peasant / agrarian system)
 - b. Representative missing: political spaces
 - c. Create solidarity networks between farmers (policies that are promoting)
2. To change the paradigm
 - a. Defense of the right to use legal leverage = Action
 - b. Promote collective management = leverage and legal possibility of joint financing (Q ° Terre de liens)
 - c. Back to the roots of the earth-related values
 - d. Denounce agribusiness / speculation on the commons (necessity to have figures)
 - e. To limit the concentration of power of national resources> redistribution, land rental ...
 - f. Request the CAP aid for workers and more agricultural land (one of ECVC wins from the first 50 hectares and then declining).

Tools: legal, proper funding, recognition of traditions and customs ...
3. To promote the culture and the peasant knowledge
 - a. Transmission system and support for farmers
 - b. Promotion of farm schools, agro-ecological production, promotion of share of knowledge.

c. Recognition > prohibition of privatization, patents on life and associated traditional knowledge.

The actions to implement

1. Interrogate private property: land, water, seeds, knowledge

- Build systems, collective management: support experiences, creating positions, Legal Action
- Patents on life
- peasant Agroecology
- Privatization of the property

2. Funding to install Youth: Priority

3. Issuing educational proposals to sensitize society

- Educate youth about small scale farming
- Educate adults: training that gives value to farming.

4. Proposal for formalization: creating of European Landless movement

Generalize the EUROPEAN MOVEMENT!

Workshop: Training in agroecology

Workshop Objective: The aim would be to create a common list of European Coordination Via Campesina not only about agroecology, but also about new entries, highlighting the problems.

Definition of agroecology

We need to address the concept in its generality. This is a paradigm that has many aspects, including social aspects; therefore it should remain general. There is no one definition, it's a concept that must be adapted to the region. Several members of ECVC does not use the term "agro-ecology" because the concept was sometimes diverted (in France for example, the term was chosen by the Ministry, as in Germany, where one's talks about peasant farming). So this is not really the definition, but the idea is behind. At Confédération paysanne, we use the terms 'peasant agroecology' because the government has chosen to use the term 'agroecology' to designate all its agricultural policy.

It is a way of working, in which we take into account the work on the farm (or agricultural work), economic

and social relations, the link to the territory, the connection to nature, etc. For us it is not an alternative but



a system that should be used everywhere. We must preserve it, especially during the crisis. Agroecology must become a rule, as it allows the wealth and incomes for peasants and farmers who live in it.

Problems: What kinds of problems do we have on agroecology in our region or country etc. ?

- Consistency with efficiency.
- Lack of sociological and economic coherence.

- Lack of knowledge about Green Revolution concept.
- Absence of legislation for local products from agroecology.
- The public perception.
- Lack of government protection.
- Public lands are sold, as public goods.
- The land is too expensive for startups and large farms; they are bought by investors or people living in cities.
- In addition, young people cannot afford to live in rural homes.
- No funds available for new entrants.
- Lack of cooperation between the different types of agro-ecology (organic, biodynamic, permaculture etc.)
- What is agroecology? No narrow definition, but rather a general definition. Conf 'includes: respect for nature; define common principles in CEVC.
- Training in agroecology, for every newcomer.
- The duration of training in agroecology.
- Looking for sponsors is really complicated as farmers do not have time to look for them, because they are too busy.
- Valuation: the added value of our work.
- Lack of knowledge about associated crop (at least in Germany).
- Earn money from the beginning, because usually it takes a year or two before farmers make profits from their land.
- Fertilizers and land division.
- Obstacles within the bureaucracy.
- Some experiences for newcomers asking for them some financial support.
- They often do not know what to do about administrative affairs.
- Limited knowledge of consumers about agroecology in their daily food purchases: lack of logistical understanding of the role of farmers. They know little except perhaps conventional agriculture.
- Customers must become actors.
- Training: in schools we can find teaching on green agriculture, supermarkets etc. The problem is what is taught, since there is no agroecology itself.
- Lack of help when to create a farm.
- Law complicated process when you want to install; for example, how to repay a loan when you need to create a market quickly? This is particularly the case when the social aspects take longer (the social aspects are an important part of agroecology).
- You need to know the farmers / mentors who can coach you. How to find them?
- Bureaucracy, local authorities, the friendly market must be created, but how?
- Lack of educational institution; must teach a farmer point of view, not industrial.
- Problem in land prices, high for newcomers.
- The power of the organization of Nature Conservancy, which sets high prices on the seeds. This organization

dominates the market of seeds, tools and research. This creates a lack of study on agroecology.

- The prices of products from agriculture are generally low. For newcomers it is difficult to live on farm activity. So that's why they are going to live in town. And therefore the rural infrastructure is decreasing.
- Capitalist logic: produce more and more to lower and lower prices is a problem because the quality of food suffers.
- We need access to agricultural land in the long term, not just for a year.
- Lack of government support.
- Lack of research and local investment, depending on the climate.
- Education: how to teach the new agroecology to farmers?
- Market access: how to get consumers in touch with forgotten products?
- How to ensure that young people become farmers?
- Farmers must produce very quickly. It is very difficult for young farmers to change the structure of the farms. There is the lack of practice in respect of the environment.
- Not enough training in agroecology.
- Changing the image of agroecology.
- Lack of support for small farmers, and how they produce. They need to understand that agriculture does not have to be huge to have enough income.

- The larger the farm, the more the farmers are busy. So they do not have time to think about all this.
- The image of the Agroecology. It is difficult for farmers who sell their products.
- European Union chose to have a big free market with Nature Conservancy. How to get rid of it in a more radical way?
- Social protection in Europe, but all countries need the same.

Some proposals for classification

1. Social environment.
2. Education (to learn).
3. General obstacles to access to land / resources.
4. Political-Legal, and institutional framework.
5. The image of the agroecology, habits, lack of knowledge.
6. Financial support (legal, consumers).

The current problem: capitalism.

- Capitalism is the problem, why don't have we research, access to land, digital network support ?
- Definition of capitalism: the desire to have income of farms, which produce more: the problem of land distribution and sharing. We need the opposite of the logic of capitalism: the idea of the distribution and sharing.
- Link to the capitalist values: the oppression of people, more solidarity. Disappearance of values, their origin (not just trade; we are talking about sharing) values of profit and wealth

on environment and social, human quality of life.

Notes to organize problems

- Farmers, when they work, do not have time to consider the different production systems, they become slaves. There is always this lack of time, which is the real problem. There is too much work to allow sustainability.
- Education and lack of institutions: tutors can also teach, older farmers who pass on knowledge to younger; with this share of knowledge within families, before it was parents who conveyed to children within the same environment. Today, people have no knowledge of land, since they have no one to share their ancestral knowledge of working the land. Everyone should be able to have someone who can do mentor figure for a decade. For example, if this were to become legal, we should insert in the joint authority. Lack of older generations who could pass on knowledge to younger, either orally or in practice, or even at school; not only missing, but how to connect (in the same territory, since most young people come from the outside, so they need more seniors living locally).
- We need to determine our values, otherwise no consistency is possible.
- Training: time and type of learning must be tailored to each person.
- Regulation of the lack of land market.
- Lack of market protection.
- Lack of financial support for the institutions that support young

farmers. Example in France, Confédération paysanne inform farmers about CAP. However, there are other EU countries that do not transmit or not enough about financial supports to youth.

- Streamline communication with the bureaucracy. Paperwork is complex, with no indication of how to manage it.
- When there is support from the state, it is always about hectares and not based on the number of people working the land. For example, if four people are working a small area of land, it is not considered by the regulation of the EU.
- The CAP should not voluntarily support the newcomers. there should be agreement on CAP reform. There is an uneven support for newcomers. The rules within the CAP are based on competitiveness and competition, as well as agro-industry instead of solidarity between people.
- Banks do not want to trust the alternative projects; it is so difficult to obtain investment loans. It seems that the banks know that the small-scale farms are good, but know that the income will not pop off the ceiling.
- participatory research needs. It should not be the university that should give us the definition of the agroecology, but farmers, so basically this must remain between us. However it is the lack of money for research, the lack of coordinated research among small farmers.
- In France, there is a large interesting research program. But there is the seeds theft problem. There are people who steal

knowledge and do not want to pass it on.

- Need of learning programs: lack of networks.
- Citizens of France: many young people want to make agroecology but do not know how.

Our demands

- Tackling capitalism.
- Installation problems: more farmers' fields, more sustainable agriculture means. Social relations.
- Create more links between consumers and producers.
- Calculate the real price of food rather than the market.
- Science should develop small scale farming officially.

Solutions

- Create a network of specialized schools on agroecology (schools or training: the general sense, one must know the concept and the related policy).
- We need mentors.
- Fair prices for our work.
- More attention from old farmers.
- Search for training.
- Claude Bourguignon (agro-ecologist researcher).

- Support and protection for local production (and laws that do not destroy markets in other countries of the world with a global perspective).
- Support.
- focusing Change (profits / economy).
- Need for strategy: what is our part of work about justice in other parts of the world?
- More lobbying by the private sector: CAP reform.
- Request for participatory research.
- It would be good to change our system. It takes ambition to be able to change whatever it is. We must change logic; go from a logic of profits to something more environmental-based economy, the demand for justice on all levels.

Summarize

We have to work on ourselves, especially on training in agro-ecology (training to improve) and not only the practice of training, but also the political training. Through this we will be able to bring some awareness. The agroecology training for farmers is a priority.

Overall: a lot of work, different visions of things according to different countries.

What levers / joint proposals to maintain and install many peasants in Europe?

Workshops restitution in plenary assembly and conclusion

Workshop 1: common goods, seeds, water and knowledge

The problems

Roots: mentality of peasant, depreciation of the peasant world, existing mechanism, private ownership and speculation that act directly on the Common (preference for this term rather than common goods) no political will to increase the number of farmers, no aid that actually supports the installation. Obtaining complicated financing

LAND: visible consequences on the territory

- Land grabbing by a minority
- Difficulty on representation in institutions
- Loss of farmland

SEED: corporate control

WATER: water privatization

Impairment of peasant culture: little mention in education, consequences about knowledge. Lack of training for people outside the family = loss of know-how

Social recognition: abandonment of the rural environment and is a result of the isolation of the peasant and his entourage. Little support. Integration difficulty for new entrants (in the villages, for example)

How to face the problem: how to implement

1. Social Reconciliation
 - a. Create training policies
 - b. Lack of representatives in political spaces
 - c. Create solidarity networks in the countryside with solidarity policies
2. Paradigm changes
 - a. Actions to be taken on the right of land use

- b. Promote collective management
- c. common financing system
- d. Back to the roots of the earth-related values
3. Promotion of culture and knowledge of farmers
 - a. Establish an efficient transmission system and support farmers
 - b. Promote agro ecological farms - Schools
 - c. Promote link between world farmers and non-farmers
 - d. farmers knowledge is true knowledge

Results: Key actions

1. Challenging private property
2. Grant application for new entrants
3. Issuing educational propositions to



sensitize society

Formalization: Landless Peasant Movement in Europe

Debate

There are joint proposals with other workshops especially with the CAP workshop.

Consensus within the group with all these demands to reform the current system. There are actions to be taken know and others later. Agree that the system does not suit us. Consensus paradigm shift, way to go, assessment of the situation.

The union is a tool; it is up to us to use it to develop very concrete strategies

to promote laws in favor of farmers. This is not a discussion on reform and revolution but a consensus on the output of liberalism.

Workshop 2: Market Access

What is common in our experience: lack of access to land, return to family roots, direct sales of our products to individuals or to restaurants, difficulty of obtaining remunerative prices and establish the real cost of our products reflecting our investment and work.

Our difficulties: market access, access to land, phytosanitary regulations (we must apply the same standards than industries). How to make a living from this activity? How to understand the mechanisms? How to turn our difficulties in political and social demands? How to mobilize to create alliances?

Our basic demands:

- Public Policy access to common goods
- Revaluation of peasant work
- Changing standards for better market access

Debate

- Details to give to return to the roots because it does not speak to everyone.
- We talk about recovery of the family tradition that has been lost because of capitalism
- This is more of a paradigm: understand the knowledge, the concept of family farming that allows a direct link with the environment, driven by social values.

Workshop 3 : CAP

- Peasant values: necessary explanation on the differences between peasant and family.
- How to defend peasants which are in food industry systems? How to help an agricultural transition issues?
- There is a big debate with the crisis of livestock in Europe: be careful not to fall into a generational conflict within unions, importance of finding claims that intersect: the social struggle for all of us, not enlarge a ditch. The system is based on cooperatives which are largely in private hands, it is very important to successfully integrate these people to make them able to manage again their economic tools.
- The importance of finding alternatives for farmers involved in food industry sector.
- Do not lose sight of our objectives and claims; we are in a debate on installing new entrants in agriculture.
- Intergenerational Conflict: be careful not to close the debate.
- Debate on the return to the roots: questioning private property, agribusiness ... need to shake the structure set up by capitalism which is a structure that oppresses the peasants, the people and brings economic, social and environmental problems; this is why we must return to our roots.
- We are in a broader context that La Via Campesina: we need a broad social movement that support us and supports our ideas and demands.

Workshop Purpose

The objective of the workshop was to share the findings of the various countries on the contribution of the Common Agricultural Policy to the issue of the installation.

Share the various national implementation of this policy was intended to realize the diversity of situations, depending on national political will to apply the Common Agricultural Policy. These discussions were very appreciated by the workshop participants, who were able to step back from their national context.

The workshop also helped to define what would be a real policy favoring the installation, to develop ECVC proposals for a real consideration of the issues of the installation in the common agricultural policy.

Share on CAP

The workshop begins with a reminder of the great historical changes to the CAP, and goals that have directed this policy. This will remind all participants what is the object on which they work.

The round of the national versions of the installation aids is surprising. Apart french DJA / supported loans, only Spain seems to present an installation aid policy. Funding for the installation, either through direct funding of installation projects or funding for installation support structures as much needed, is very little in place in many countries.

Besides policies for installation, it is remained that the CAP is primarily harmful to installation. Indeed, with the principle of aid on hectare without an upper limit, the expansion of farms is favored when a farmer stops his activity.

By subsidizing an agricultural model which is the antithesis of small scale

farming promoted by ECVC, the CAP makes it even more difficult for young farmers. They do not feel valued, not helped, stigmatized, forced to go against the current dominant policy, in addition to all barriers to cross to settle. Would the abolition CAP not



support installation?

developed proposals

1. All new entrants should receive once direct financial assistance to begin their business, with an average amount of € 25,000. This money should not be linked to the number of hectares of land that the peasants want to use, but to the person. This would give them the opportunity to live on small-scale farms. France and Spain, for example, are two members who provide financial support to new entrants. This support helps new entrants to reduce the cost of installation. However, access to this financial support is also restricted by certain criteria that all new entrants cannot satisfy .

2. There should be a free consultancy service for new entrants. So far, in most European countries, there are no or very little consultancy services for them or they are paying. Starting a farm following the principles of agroecology is a complex process, especially for new entrants. Free consultancy services are crucial for easy installation. Support

organizations in agriculture must be financed!

3. The investment aid should be adjusted. Until now, to get the aid, peasants were required to buy new equipment. It is unacceptable to let them run such risks and to impose the purchase of equipment to high costs. If the purchase of second hand equipment was included in the

Workshop 4: Agroecology

We worked on barriers on training and installation; we noticed that problems in different countries and regions were the same and we organized our proposals into three parts:

1. **Citizens.** For European society, there a lack of young people willing to do training for small-scale agriculture, and lack of confidence for this way of production, which brings a lower demand. The demand of citizens is that price of food has to be calculated, they want to know the real cost of food production. The civil society must give value to agricultural work.

2. **Farmers.** In the area of training, there is a lack of intergenerational networks and shares with those already practicing agriculture. It also complains of a lack of understanding of agroecology, lack of training, lack of incitement to practice it. Need a European patent on agroecology,

investment aid, it would be in favor to new entrants.

4. To pursue the principles of food sovereignty, civil society mobilization is necessary to take good decisions regarding the development of the agricultural sector. It seems normal that citizens can express on how the aid should be distributed.

needs political and economic training on the actual price of the products, need for share between generations and more research on best practices.

3. Public authorities (national and European): lack of legal framework on access to land and housing in rural areas. There is not enough protection for the market. There are not enough resources to finance installations. For young people, bureaucracy, lack of consultancy and support are real problems.

Claims: those who want to practice agroecology should have better access to land; the authorities should support this production, regulate markets for a fair price and healthy products. The authorities must establish institutions to support young farmers in agroecology. More globally, act on the CAP for a policy of food sovereignty, end the free trade agreements, and implement participatory research.

Closing of the seminar

Message of solidarity with all young peasants of the world, especially with young Asian peasants coming together this year for the first time within La Via Campesina. Proposition to send them a video message.



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