



Development of Next Generation Farming Systems using a Multi-Criteria Decision-Making framework

R. Dynes, A. Renwick, P. Johnstone, Warren King L. Holt, D.Houlbrooke Next Generation Systems

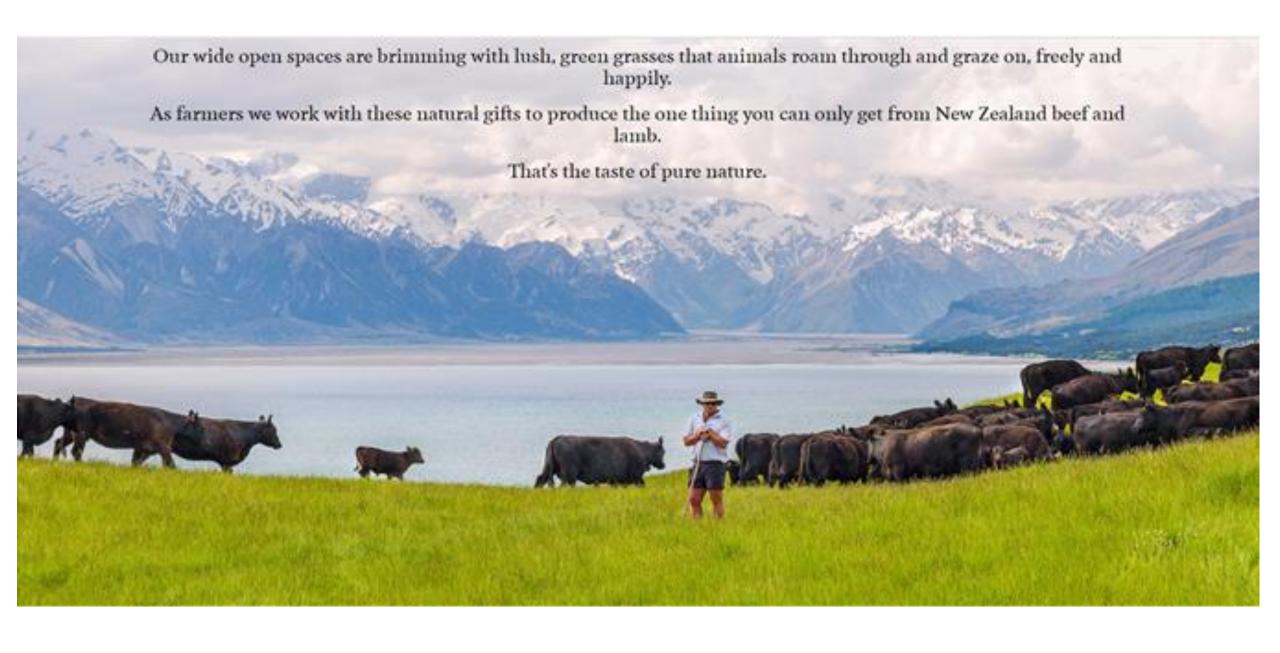














People

4.7

Sheep

MMMMMMMMMMMMM

27.0

Dairy Cattle RTRTRTRT

6.5

Beef Cattle

3.6

ag research āta mātai, mātai whetū







Bad news comes in threes...





Drivers for changing farming's footprint

Expectations of New Zealanders

Expectations of our global discerning consumers





Next Generation Systems















Pick a Winner?

Manuka Honey

Dairy Goats

Dairy Sheep

Cherries

Kiwifruit

Truffles

Hemp ...

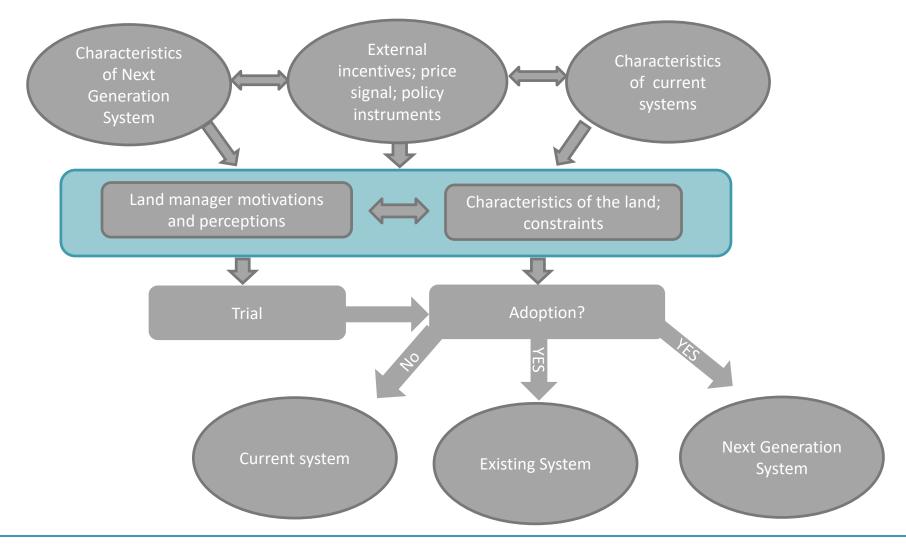








Framework



www.ourlandandwater.nz @OurLandandWater Adapted from Greiner, R.; Gregg, D. Farmers' intrinsic motivations, barriers to the adoption of conservation practices and

effectiveness of policy instruments: Empirical evidence from northern Australia. Land Use Policy **2011**, 28, 257–265. and Tingting Liu , Randall J. F. Bruins and Matthew T. Heberling Factors Influencing Farmers' Adoption of Best

Management Practices: A Review and Synthesis Sustainability 2018, 10, 432; doi:10.3390/su10020432

Leads to some questions

- To what extent are these various external incentives/disincentives influencing land-use decision making?
- What are the key perceptions and motivations of the landmanager in determining their land use?
- How much weight are land managers placing on these external and internal factors?
- Basic premise is that if we can understand these then have better chance of understanding what characteristics NGS need to have in order to facilitate their adoption & prioritise science investment







Multi-Criteria Decision-Making framework

DOMAINS

Financial

- Capital Investment
- Return/ha (Profitability of enterprise
- •Return of Investment
- •Payback Period
- Variability in profit

Market

- Scale of Market
- ·Abilty to Capture value added
- ·Supply variability
- ·Supply Chain Strength
- ·Labour Availability

Environment

- Nitrate Leaching
- Erosion
- Phosphate Losses
- ·Disease (Ecoli. etc.)
- •GHG Emissions
- Envrionmental Stewardship

Regulation

- Water
- Animal Welfare
- ·Health and Safety
- •Food Safety
- Building
- •GHG emission reduction

Social Well-Being

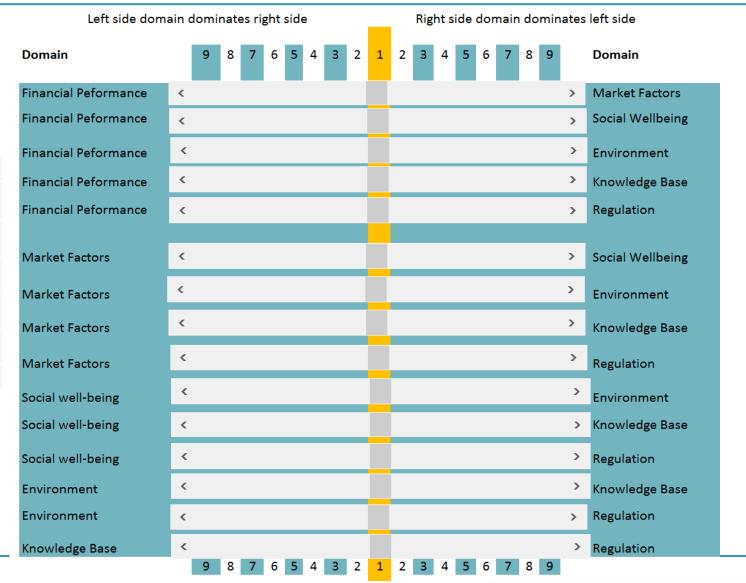
- Community acceptability
- •Impact on Communities
- Value distribution
- Quality of Life

Knowledge Base

- Current State of knowledge
- Similarity to exsisting systems
- ·State of Technology
- •Advisory Support
- •Level of Confidence

How it works

Score	Definition	Explanation	
1	Equal importance	The two domains contribute equally to the decision process	
3	Moderate importance	One domain is slightly more important than the other	
5	Strong Importance	One domain strongly dominates the other	
7	Very strong importance	One domain very strongly dominates the other	
9	Extreme importance	One domain completely dominates the other in the decision process	
2,4,6,8	can be used to	express intermediate values	



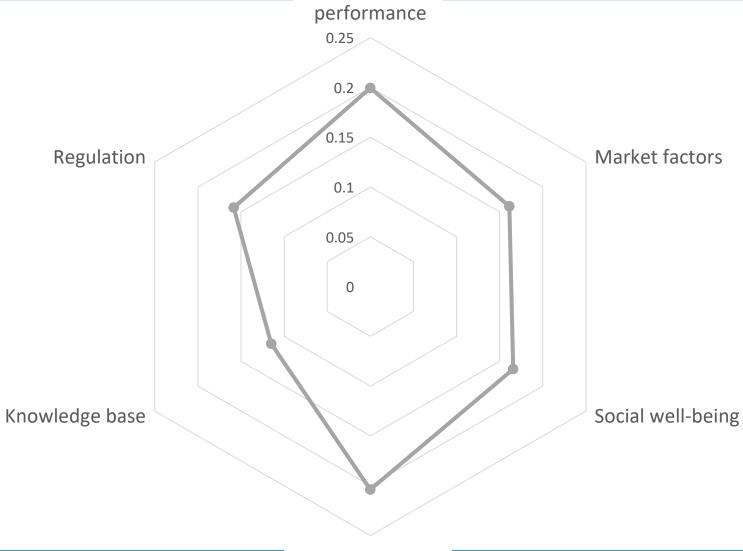


An Example



<u>Land Manager type</u>	Location	<u>Driver for Change</u>	Considering
Small Family Farmer	SI	Generate income from relatively small area	Sheep dairy
Small Family Farmer	NI	Needs value added from area constrained by strong regulatory control in terms of nitrate limits	Value added beef
Family Farmers (10)	SI	Irrigation Scheme moved from dryland to irrigated land with increased opportunities	Range of crop systems / collective action
Large Family Farmer	NI	Succession planning key. Return from arable seen as too low .	Switch to horticulture (apples, kiwifruit)
Smallholding*	NI	Needs high value added, concerned about regulatory impact	Multiple cropping linked with forestry (nuts etc.)
Maori Trustees MT (4)*	NI	Harvested forestry land and now looking for alternatives	Hazelnuts, mixed tree crops, tourism, horticulture
Regenerative Farmer*	NI	Looking for sustainable land uses at scale	Hazelnuts
Maori Corporate MC (4)	SI	Looking for returns from land coming out of forestry and diversification from dairy investment	Sheep dairy, horticulture
Hill Country	SI	Looking to generate profit from traditional sheep and beef land	Range of diversified land uses
Family Farmer	SI	Regulation from water placing pressure on dairy production	Sustainable land uses

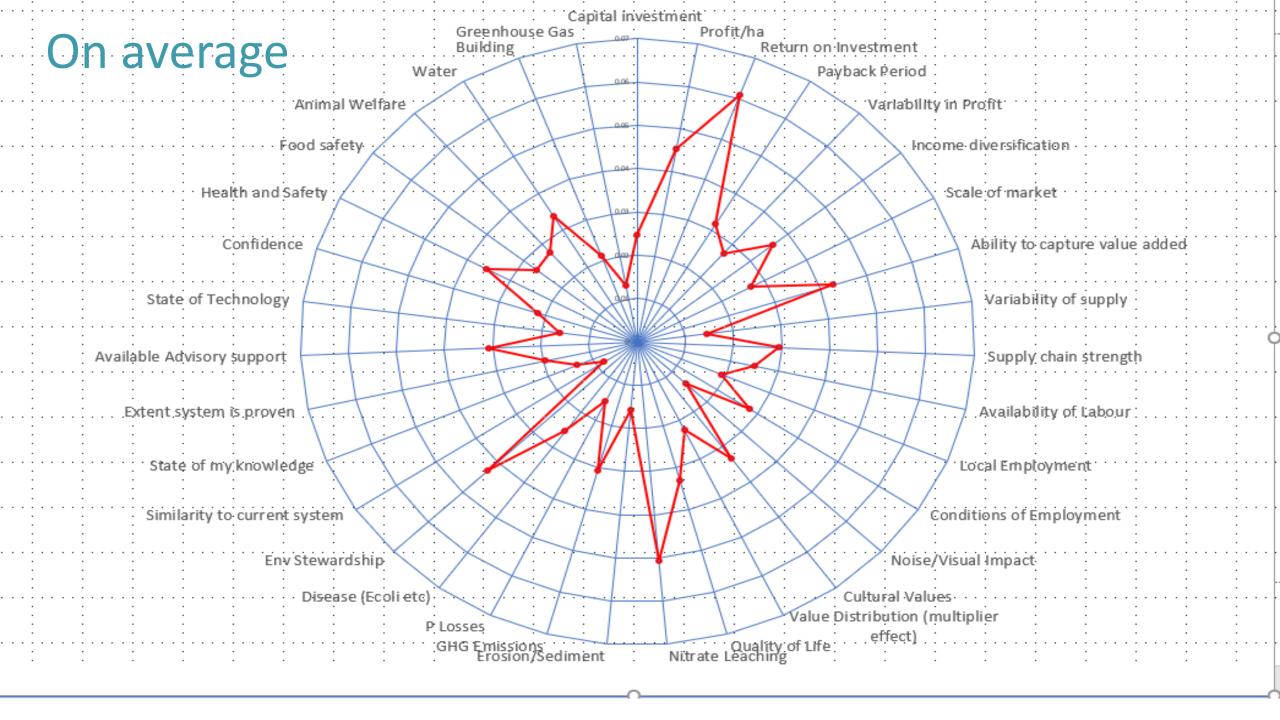
On Average



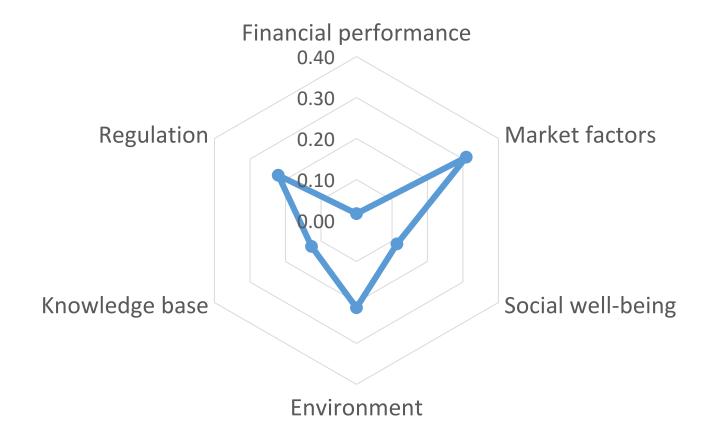
Financial

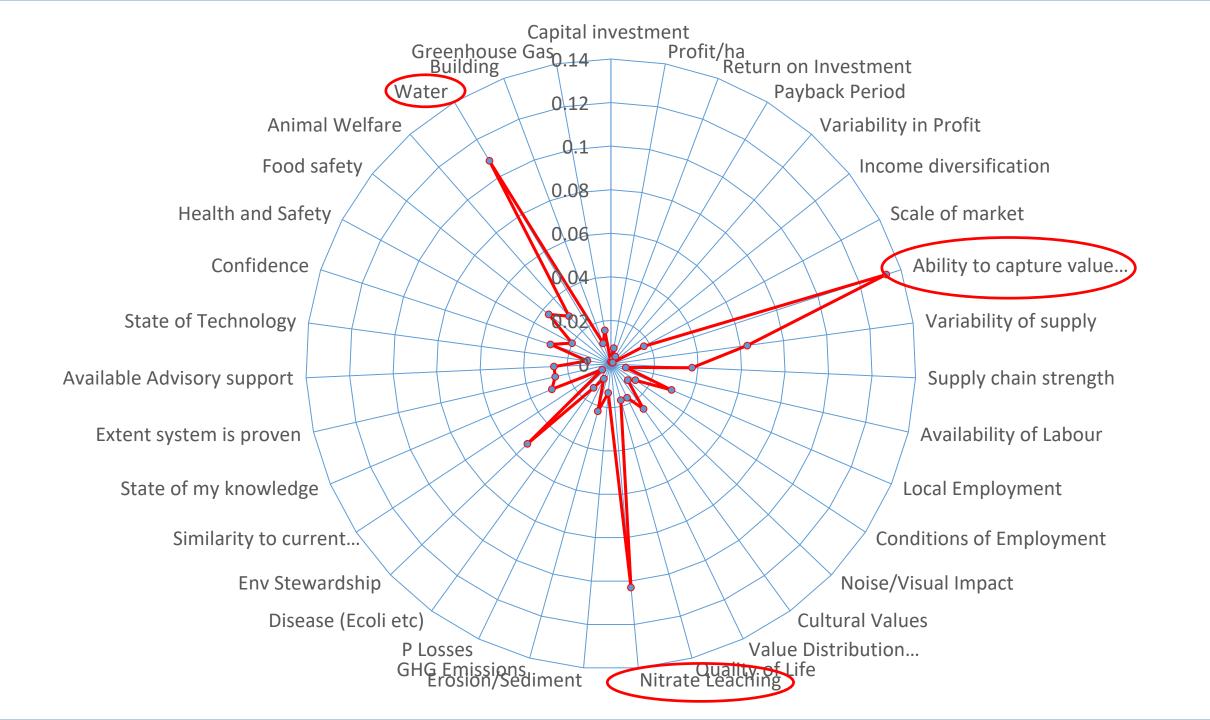






Taupo Beef





Rotoma No. 1 Incorporation





Drumpeel Farm

THE FARM

- · Drumpeel Farms, Otane, Hawke's Bay.
- 1960 effective hectares (including leased land) taking in breeding stock, finishing lambs and cattle, with 700 hectares cropped each year. About 310 hectares are irrigated.
- Main crops include wheat, barley, herbage seed, maize, peas, sweetcorn and squash, and some vegetable seed crops are also grown.
- Soils range from clays to sands, loams and peat.
- 20 000 stock units wintered, 1000 R2 bulls and 20 000 trading lambs.
- Annual rainfall of 800–850mm.

THE FAMILY

- Drumpeel Station is owned by the Drumpeel partnership and farmed by Hugh and Sharon Ritchie.
- Hugh is Chairman of the Primary Sector
 Water Partnership, and a founding member
 and Chairman of LandWISE, a sustainable
 cropping group in Hawke's Bay. Hugh was
 previously a Federated Farmers board member
 with responsibility for water issues at a
 national level.









HAWKE'S BAY CROPPING FARM Optimising irrigation efficiency in a

THE FARM

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A multi-strand approach adopted at Drumpeel Sta crop rotation, crop priori

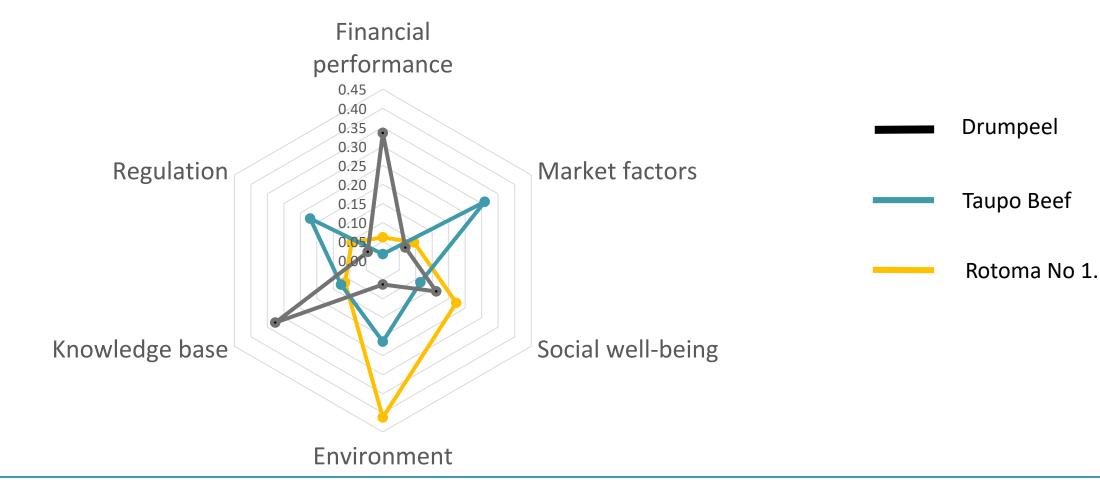
Hugh Ritchie farms Drumpeel Stat all, some 1960 hectares are farme 700 hectares of crops are planted barley, herbage seed, sweetcorn, m crops such as coriander and carrot:

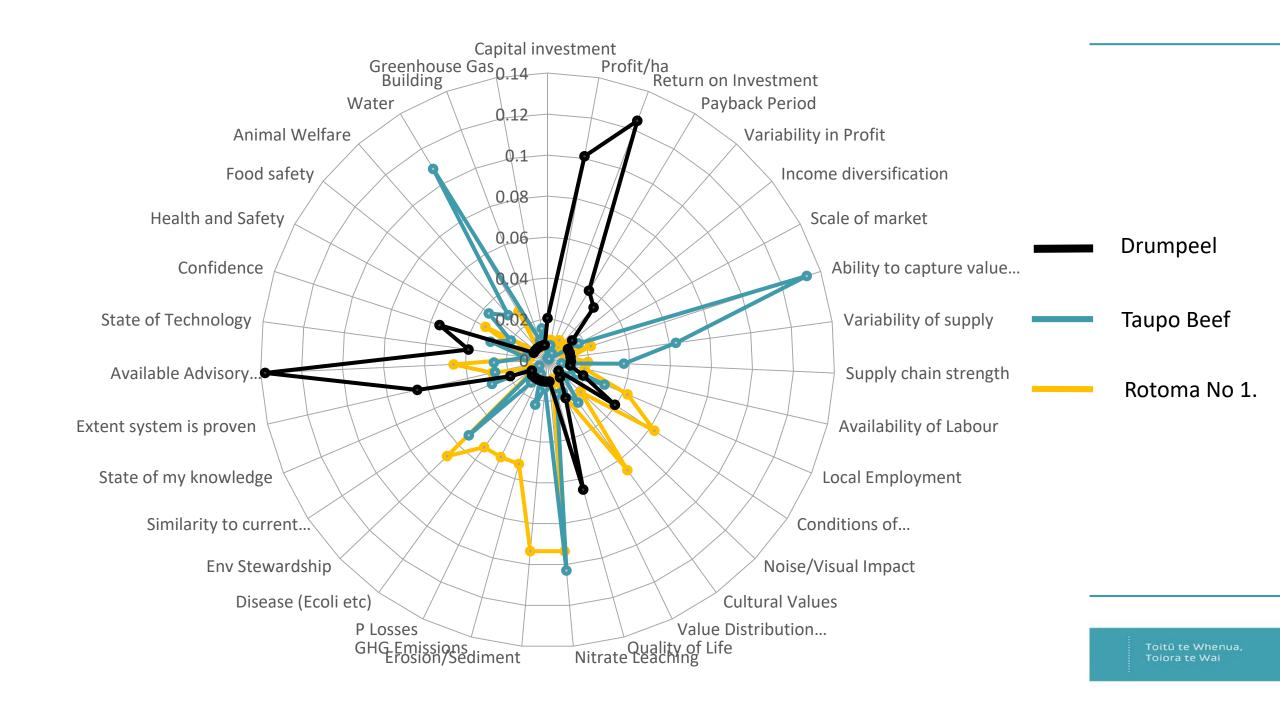
The main cropping area is at Drum loams and peat. The area is summ operation in the mid-1990s. Irrigat production. The extra water also al followed by process sweetcorn.

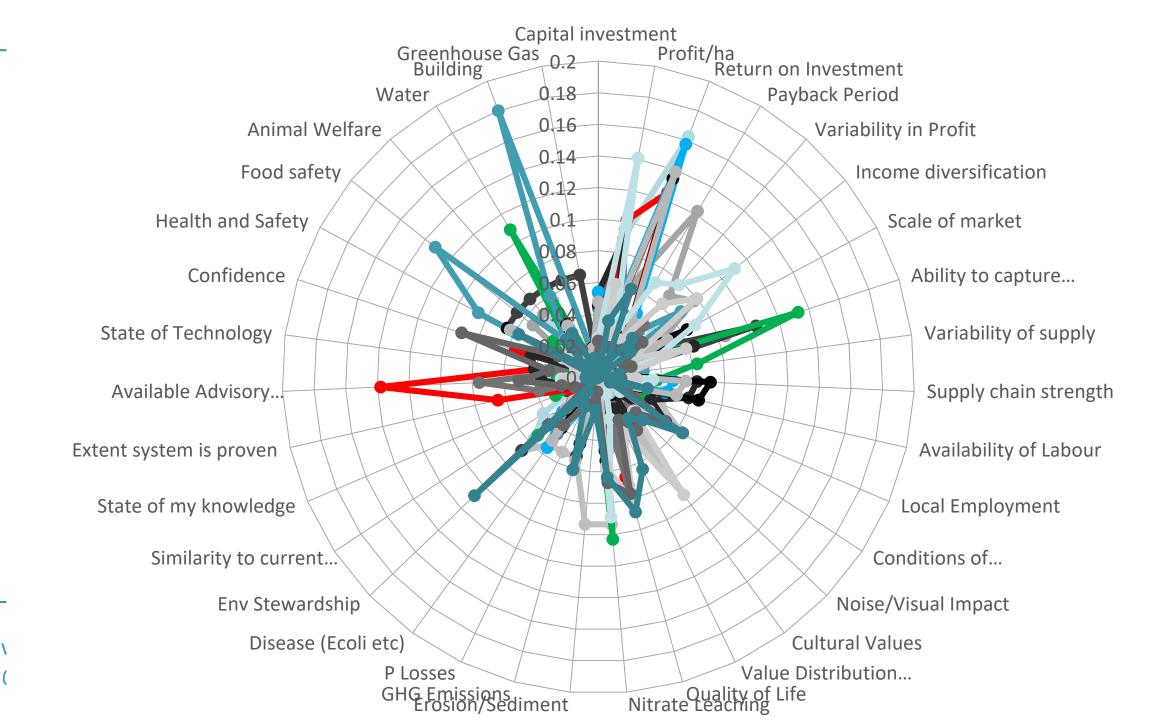




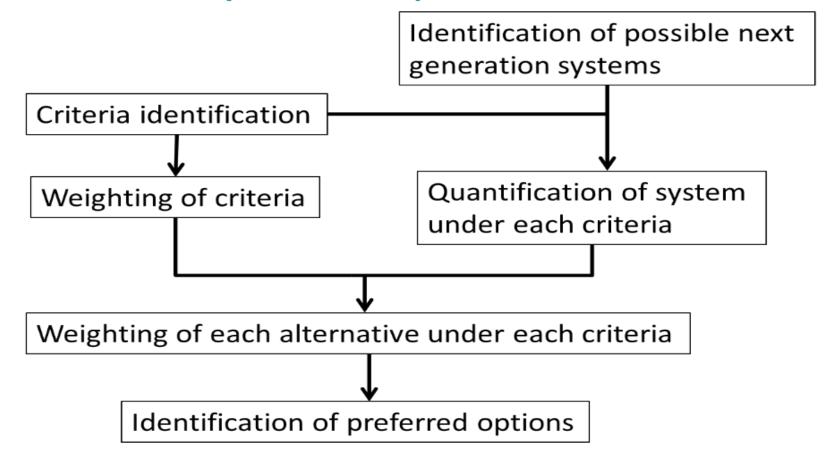
Domain importance for System Change







Next Generation Systems - process



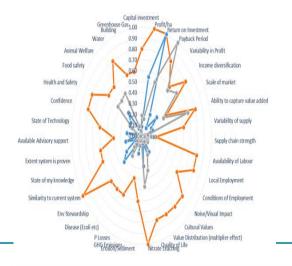
How well does a system fit? An example with two land managers and sheep dairy

- 1. Obtain weights for the criteria through framework process
- 2. Score system(s) according to the criteria (objective or subjective)
- 3. rating score x weights = overall score for system

e.g. sheep dairy was scored out of 5 for each of the criteria

Land manager scores = 3.69 and 3.79





Advantages

The interactive approach (using a graphical interface) for selecting the criteria weights allows a detailed discussion with the land-user about the process of system change.

Reflection on and crystallization of what is driving the land manager decisions



Conclusions: Advantages (Uses) of the Framework

- Through identifying the criteria that are important in influencing adoption of new systems, attention is drawn to areas where objective information is required to support decision making.
- Can highlight where there are potential gaps in our knowledge that (transformational) science can be used help fill which in turn can reduce the risks to land managers of adopting new systems.

- The framework can also highlight how well a particular system fits with the land-users' needs and therefore give an indication of the extent of the pressure for change.
- It also can help assess the extent that new technologies etc. can shift systems so that they better meet the criteria set by land managers.
- It may used to consider decision making at different levels, for example regulators (regional councils), land managers and wider stakeholders.

Summary

- New Zealand's model of agricultural growth is coming up against environmental and social (license) limits
- Sustainable intensification / best management practice will not get us far enough
- Transformation occurs at the land-manager level
- It is context specific
 - Spatially varies according to drivers
 - Individual situation

- System change is risky and this can hold up transformation
- Understanding the decision making process gives us insights into what is required to facilitate change:
 - Production Science
 - Supply chain development
 - Market development
- Science may not de-risk land-use transformation but by providing the right information to the right land-managers it may be possible to reduce the risks involved in transformation and speed up the process

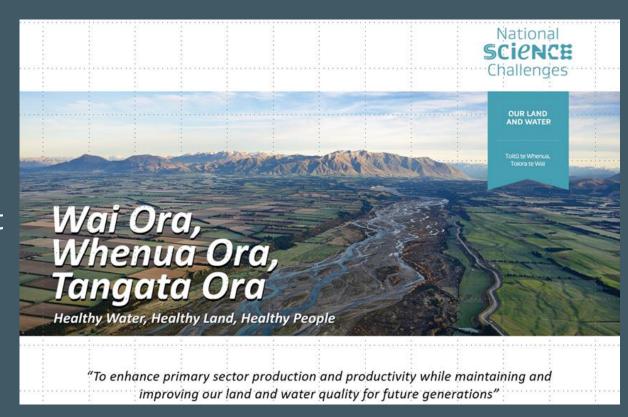






Summary

- Shaping our farming future
 - Urban NZ
 - Global consumers
- Regulation = uncertain future
- Science; priorities through co-development







Pressure is building

The Zero Carbon Bill

New Zealand is on the path to a low emission, climate resilient future; the Government aims to reduce our emissions to net zero by 2050.

- The Government is committed to New Zealand becoming a world leader
- It plans to introduce a new Zero Carbon Bill that will set a new emissions
- It also plans to establish an independent Climate Change Commission.

Tuesday, 23 October 2018 10:12

Farmers under the microscope

Written by Peter Burke

Farming has been under the microscope this month with three

eight Government reports r quality, climate change coplasma bovis — all ng in just three days.

Farmers vice-president Andrew Hoggard at his response to these challenges was to



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Interim Climate Change Committee Announced

Tuesday, 17 April 2018, 2:14 pm

Press Release: New Zealand Government

Hon JAMES SHAW

Minister for Climate Change

The government announces \$118 million grant to help plant one billion trees by 2028

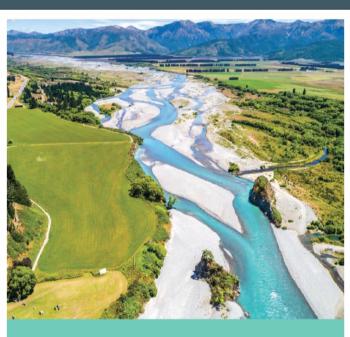




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New Zealand Government

The Vision is Clear - DairyNZ's new waterways movement THE IS CLEAR LET'S IMPROV policy () () (a) (a) (b) DairyNZ has launched a movement to insp get involved with looking after New Zealan

Fonterra amps up plans for sustainability

Movember 29, 2018 Remedios Lucio

Dairy cooperative Fonterra has released its second annual Sustainability Report, detailing actions towards its environmental. social and economic goals.

Fonterra CEO Miles Hurrell said that the dairy giant is showing where it's at and where it needs to get to in sustainability.

"There are areas where we're

fy S



BY FARMERS. FOR FARMERS

Knowledge hub

Data & tools

Compliance

Managing stock near water

Agricultural and horticultural on farmers to manage the eff

Some soil – or sediment – in a and kill freshwater species. It

Making the most of nutrients

Nutrients are essential for bo particularly when it comes to

Improving

Biodiversity refers to the vari diversity, the healthier that en

n environment

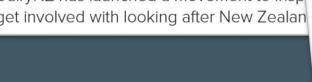
Dung - particularly in water -

B+LNZ welcomes launch of One Billion Beef + Lamb New Zealand (B+LNZ) has welcomed to \$238 million One Billion Trees Fund that will compl sheep and beef farms.

Fonterra

Friday, 30 November 2018

Farming leaders on board with zero carbon Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and the Farming Leaders Group • 05:00, Jul 01 2018



CLIMATE LEADERS COALITION

> ON A MISSION TO REDUCE **EMISSIONS IN NEW ZEA**

Agricultural Policy Return in New Zealand

Almost non-existent

increased to 'protect' NZ from overseas shocks

1980-4:
increased to
compensate for
high costs and
low commodity
prices

Post 1984: most support withdrawn

1990's

