Moving beyond carbon: assessing the public goods from organic farming

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Development of tools at ORC

- OrgPlan
- Organic Systems Development Group Sustainability
 Audit (Measures, 2004)
- Quality and Environmental Benchmarking for Organic Agriculture (Defra project OF0348)
- EASI (Energy, Emissions and Agricultural Systems Integration)
- OCIS Public Goods Tool



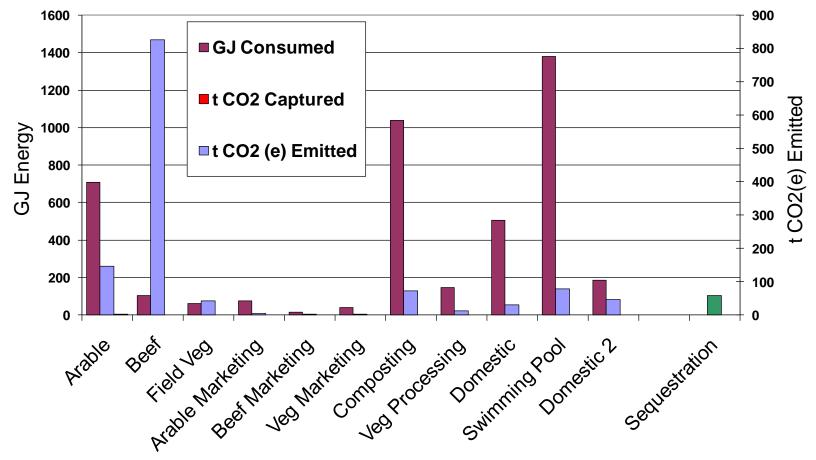
Measurements have been achieved by:

- Consultation with experts
- Literature search
- Comparing performance with industry benchmarks
- Comparing to each other in small groups





Results of farm's greenhouse gases and carbon sequestration presented in an aggregated format:





Development of the Public Goods tool

- Natural England project, funded as a part of the OCIS contract
- Aimed to assess the benefits that accrue from organic management and the addition of an OELS agreement
- 40 organic farms assessed throughout England
- 11 'Spurs' chosen through consultation with experts (farmers, advisors and researchers)
- Performance against each spur measured on a 1-5 scale



Public Goods 'Spurs'

- Soil Management
- Biodiversity
- Water Management
- Manure Management and Nutrients
- Energy and Carbon
- Agricultural Systems Diversity
- Landscape and Heritage
- Social Capital
- Animal Health and Welfare
- Food Security
- Farm Business Resilience

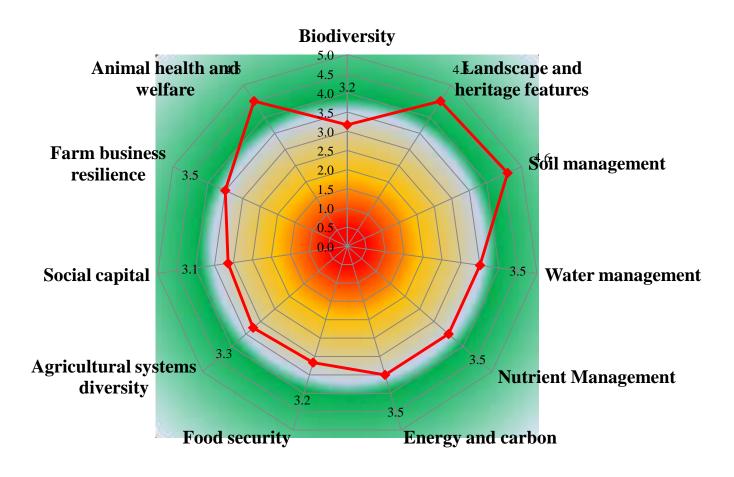
ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL

ECONOMIC



Results presented in a spider web diagram:





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Pilot run with 40 organic farms:

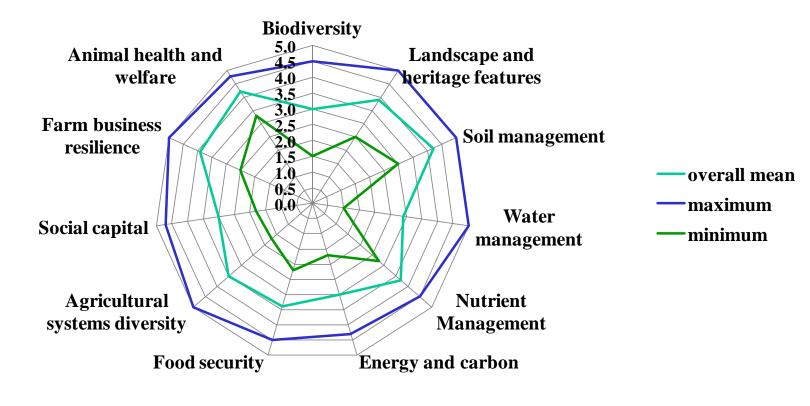
- The highest scoring spurs are animal health and welfare and soil management, the lowest being water management
- The highest scoring activities are food quality certification and erosion management. The lowest is biodiversity awards
- Tenancy/ownership status and length of time the farm as fully organic have less of an impact on the scores.
- Level of agri-environmental participation only had an impact on the biodiversity spur

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Pilot results 1

- For farm type and whether or not the farm was solely grassland, the same three spurs show significant results: energy and carbon, food security, and nutrient management
- Farm type, whether or not the farm is grassland, and advisor showed significant differences for more than one spur
- Arable farms compared favourably to conventional benchmarks in terms of energy use, livestock farms performed less well in this area

Range of results from pilot





Nutrient budget and energy benchmark results from pilot

Average kg/ha for NPK	Cereals	Dairy	General cropping	Beef and sheep	Mixed
Nitrogen	109	155	158	128	153
Phosphorus	5	0	12	-1	-5
Potassium	6	6	7	10	1
Energy (out of 5)	4	3	3	2	3



Organic farms compare favourably to conventional benchmarks for energy use — results from EASI

Farm number	% of benchmark							
	Domestic	Diesel	DERV	Petrol	Grain drying	Electricity use		
1	586%	75%	69%	81%	N/A	180%		
2	189%	82%	92%	24%	N/A	154%		
3	109%	147%	18%	41%	5%	10%		
4	56%	51%	39%	10%	N/A	60%		
5	79%	90%	180%	250%	80%	76%		
6	370%	51%	7%	76%	269%	68%		
AVG:	232%	83%	115%	80%	118%	91%		



Feedback on public goods tool

- Most farmers found useful to highlight public goods and boost understanding
- Opportunity to ask questions
- Some advisors want to separate off sections of it (such as the nutrient budget and the energy benchmarking)
- Further work required before we can make the tool more widely available, possibly as a web-based self assessment tool



Future plans

- Make updates suggested by advisors
- Adapt to assess all farms and farming systems (not just organic)
- Add benchmarking
 - Compare to overall pilot results
 - Compare to similar farm-type
 - Use of median and/or range for comparative



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Old adage: time is money!

Seeing the wood for the trees...

Public Goods tool has achieved a good balance

Acknowledgments

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