

Multicriteria assessment methods and social LCA, which complementarity?

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The case of French multicriteria assessment methods of agricultural systems

Pauline Feschet, Christian Bockstaller

INRA, UMR LAE Nancy-Colmar

Equipe Agriculture Durable



CONTEXT

- ✓ Agricultural systems under pressure:
 - **Evolutions**: increased production levels, extension of distribution systems → impacts on ecosystems
 - New **constraints**: land & resources competition, social requirements, news standards & rules
 - **Challenge**: food for 9 billion of human-beings by 2050
- ✓ Development of multicriteria assessment methods for agricultural systems
 - Focus on **environmental** issue: INDIGO®, DIALECTE, DIAGE, Systeme
 - **Complementarity** with environmental LCA:
 - For some impacts: biodiversity, pesticides
 - To compare close systems

How multicriteria assessment methods can contribute to social LCA?

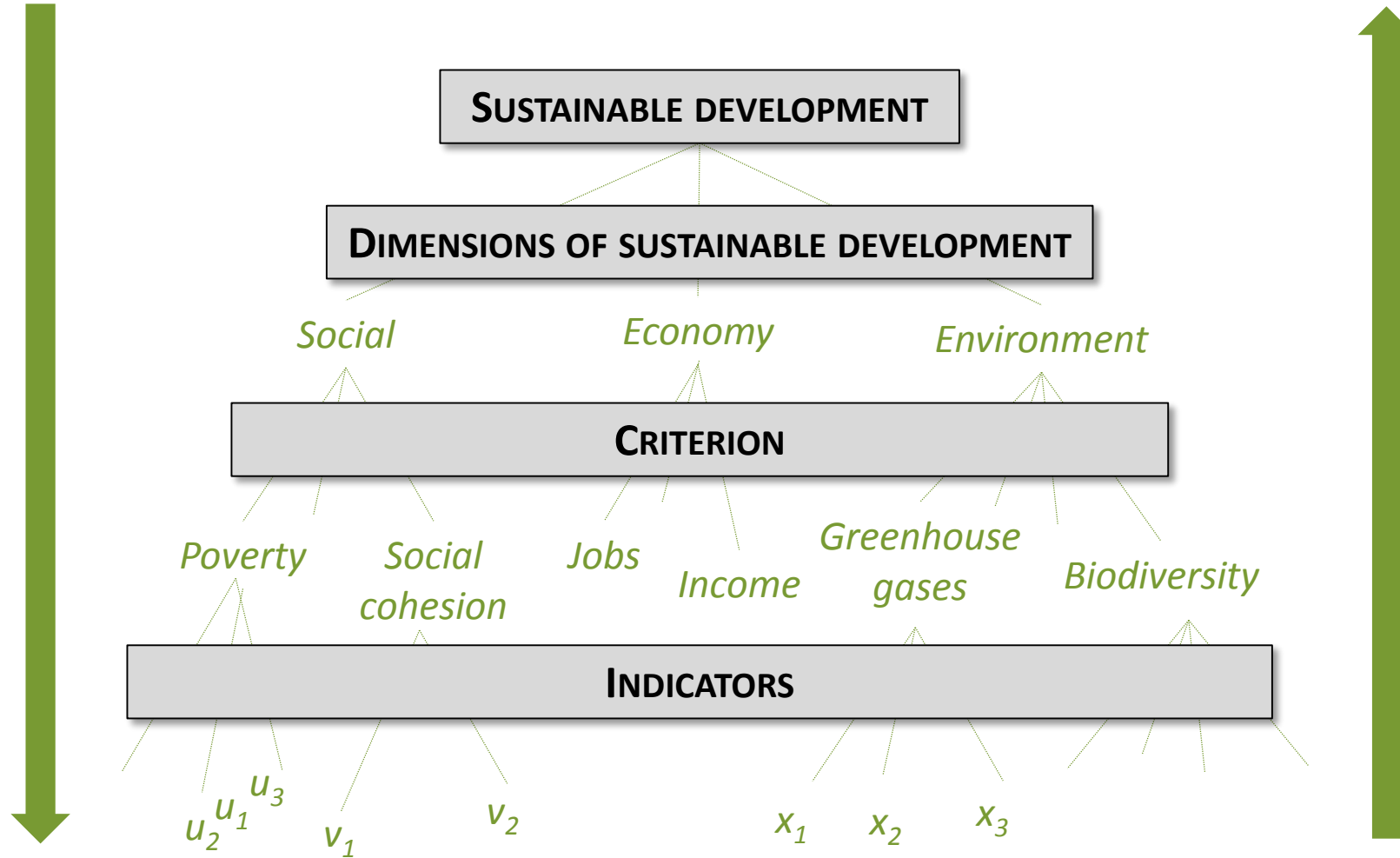
MATERIALS - PRESENTATION

Method name	Designer		Agricultural sector	Scale
Diagnostic Agri-Environnemental, Social et Economique (DAESE)	Institut de l'élevage, agro-transfert Picardie, Chambre d'agriculture Picardie	Technical institutions	Crops, dairy farming, livestock, viticulture	Farm
DEXiPM	INRA	Research	Crops	Cropping system
EVAD	Univ Montp 1, INRA, CIRAD, IRD, IFREMER	Research	Fish farming	Farm, sector, territory
IDEA	Bergerie nationale, INRA, ENSAIA, Cemagref	Research	Crops	Farm
MASC 2.0	INRA	Research	Crops	Field, cropping system
Diagnostic durabilité du Réseau Agriculture Durable	Réseau Agriculture Durable, CIVAM	Farmer organizations	Dairy farming	Farm

Review of 6 methods developed in France

MATERIALS - PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSMENT

Hierarchical articulation



Aggregation:

- Decision trees
- Score or rating

- 3 pillars approach of SD
- International frameworks or participatory approach
- Recognition of actors

RESULTS

Human

- **Job creation** (nb and type): **ALL METHODS**
- **Working conditions** (painfulness, security, working hours, conflicts, stress): **ALL METHODS**
- **Education & training** (vocational education, access to information via technical reviews/journals, exchange research/farmers): **IMPORTANT**
- **Parity, unions, work accidents** : **NOT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT**

Social

- **Product quality** (mycotoxin, pesticide, hygiene)
- **Landscape maintenance** (buildings, landscape structures, path)
- **Networks** (professional association, CUMA exchange of equipment, unions)
- Interactions with **society** (open doors, educational farm, insertion)

→ **ALL METHODS**

Economic

- **Efficiency / profitability / economic viability**
- **Aid dependency**
- **Autonomy / dependence** (natural & biological hazards, suppliers)
- **Commercial vulnerability**
- **Specialization** (diversity of income)
- **Transmission** (debt, aging equipment)
- Contribution to the **local economy**
- **Job compensation**: **NOT PREDOMINANT**

ALL METHODS

IMPORTANT

DISCUSSION – CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL LCA?

Limits

- ✓ Social impact assessment, nature of indicators
NO CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP, NO FORECAST
- ✓ Transfert of social impacts
NO FUNCTIONAL UNIT, NO COMPARISON OF SCENARIO
- ✓ Identification of indirect effects
NO CLEAR PERIMETER DEFINITION, NO EXTENDED PERIMETER BEYOND DIRECT SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

Interest

- ✓ Diversity of assessed indicators
SOURCE OF INFORMATION?
- ✓ Effect assessment
INVENTORY DATA?
- ✓ Affected actors/stakeholders
FUTURE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS TO EXPLORE?

CONCLUSION

- ✓ No compatibility as such
- ✓ Identification of what is important in French agricultural systems from a human, social and economic point of view
- ✓ For the moment, a potential alternative given the social LCA development

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Contact

pauline.feschet@colmar.inra.fr