

# ***Agroecology and collective approaches:***

How does  
agroecological transition processes  
benefit from farmers' collectives ?

## 1- Présentation des groupes étudiés

### *Two examples of cuma*

- ◆ CUMA : Farm Machinery Cooperatives
- ◆ Aim : collective investment and joint use of machinery, building, workers for farming activities
- ◆ Little autonomous groups : to ease or improve productive conditions and increase farm productivity

1200 farms

Since 80s

Deux-Sèvres

Regional Cuma  
- 1) Woodchips



## Device

- Stripping machine
- Company to manage other woodlands
- Co-op including local municipalities to develop wood-energy local supply chains
- Partnership with local environment organization to secure hedges sustainable management

## Motivations

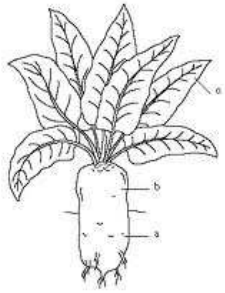
- To fit local wood resource for woodchips boiler (of farmers)
- To make marketable wood surpluses

40 farms

Since 2000s

Deux-Sèvres

Regional Cuma  
- 2) Fodder beet



Device

Motivations

- To face limited maize harvests during dry years
- To diversify forage crops

- Beet harvester with employed driver
- Large precision drill
- Large adapted hoe



50 exploitations  
Since 2012

Landes

Regional cuma  
Oil & Meal  
(Sunflower & Oil seed rape)



## Motivations

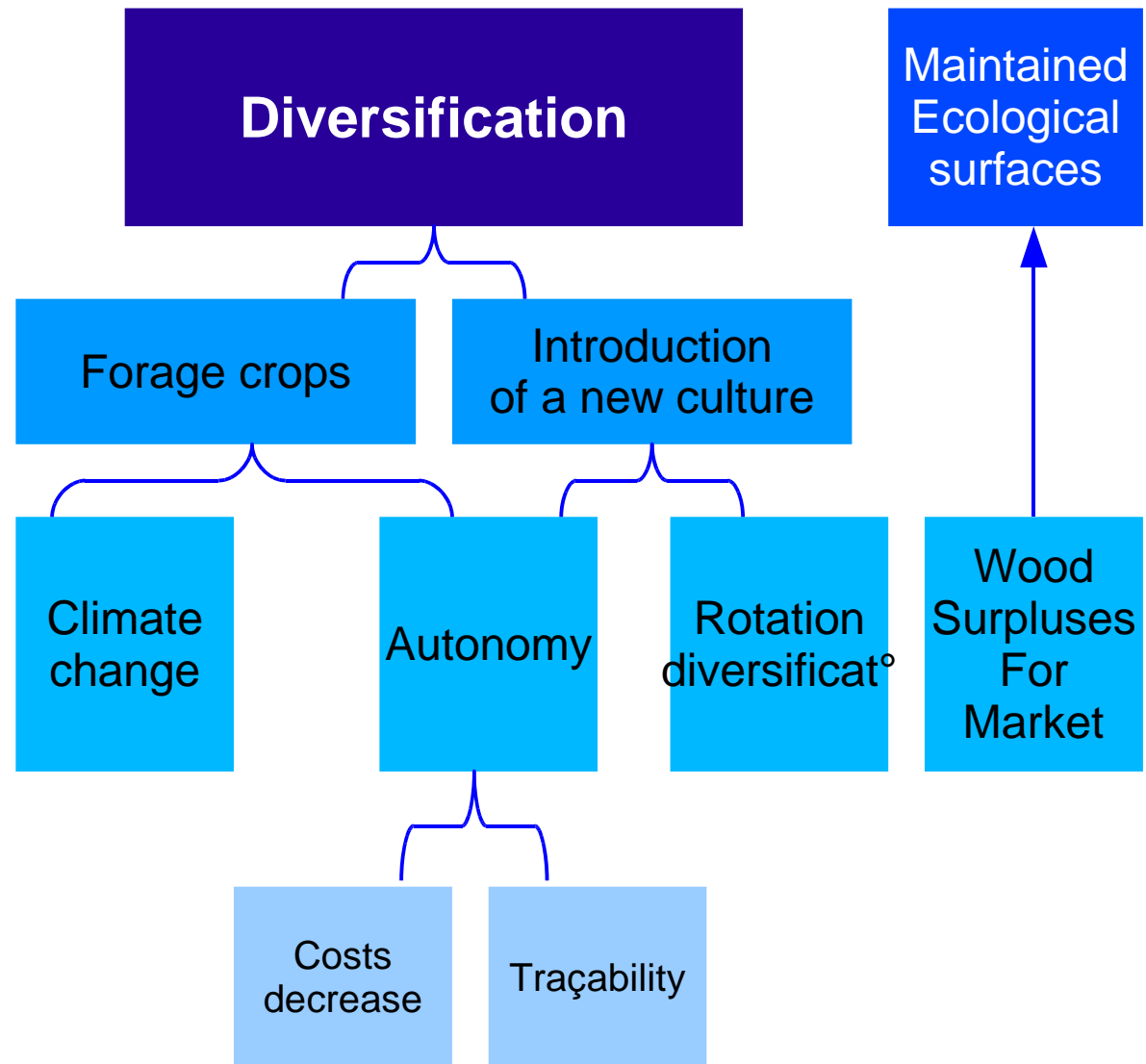
- To diversify rotation (dominated by maize)
- To access to quality meal

## Device

- Oil press machine
- Collective storage
- Marketing company with employed trader



# From agroecological practices development... till agroecological transition...



## ***Collectives contributions***

- ◆ 1 – Place of appropriate solutions design
  - ◆ To face complexity generated by new practices
  - ◆ To build business model to make viable new practices
  
- ◆ 2 – Place of appropriate knowledge generation
  - ◆ Lack of validated knowledge for agroecology
  - ◆ Experiences sharing, collective assessments of results => collective master progressively acquired