

Método de análisis económico- ecológico de agroecosistemas

Paulo Petersen







OBJETIV S DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE







































working for Zero Hunger

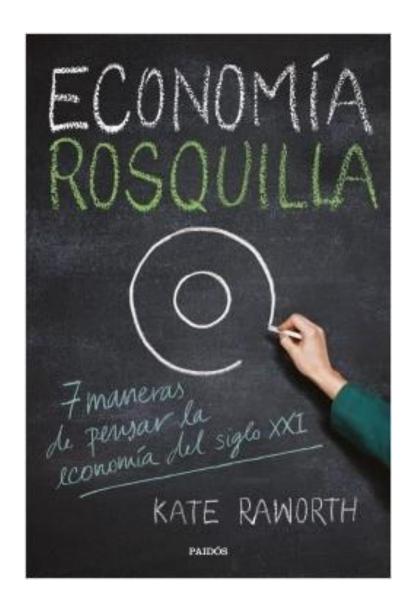
2ND FAO INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIUM ON AGROECOLOGY
SCALING UP AGROECOLOGY
TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs



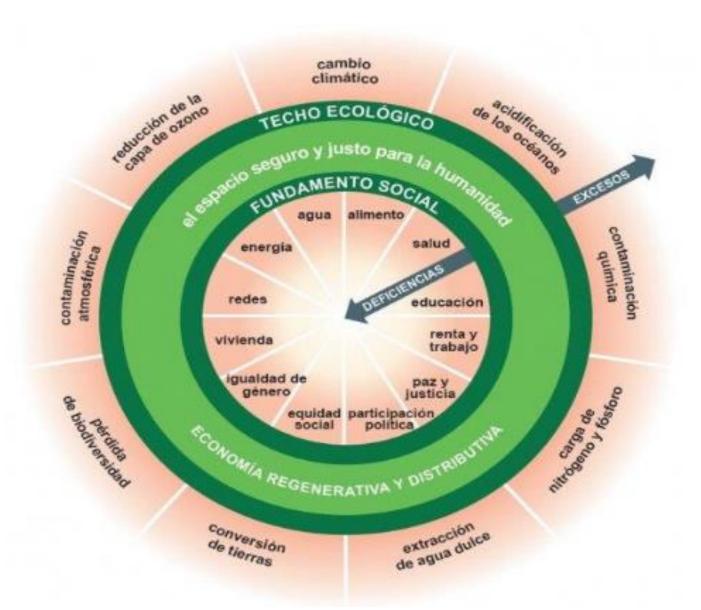
TEST VERSION GLOBAL ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ASSESSMENT OF AGROECOLOGY

GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATION

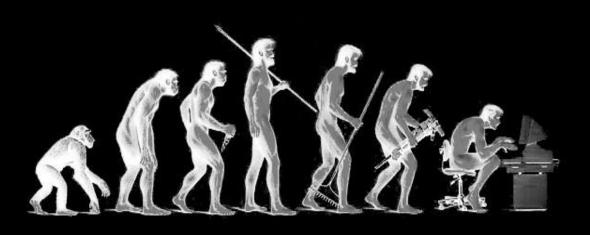


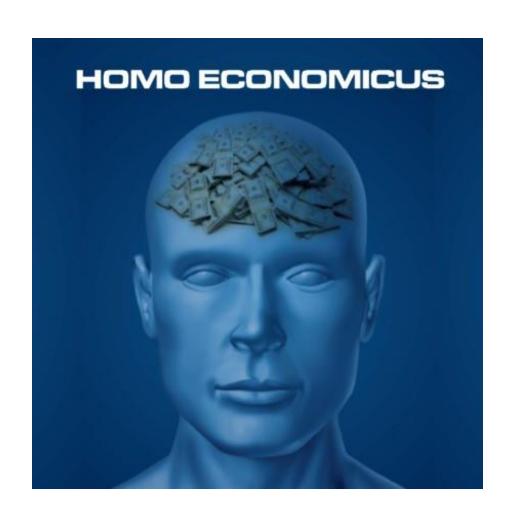


https://youtu.be/90p13ZQmPec



HOMO E C O N O M I C U S

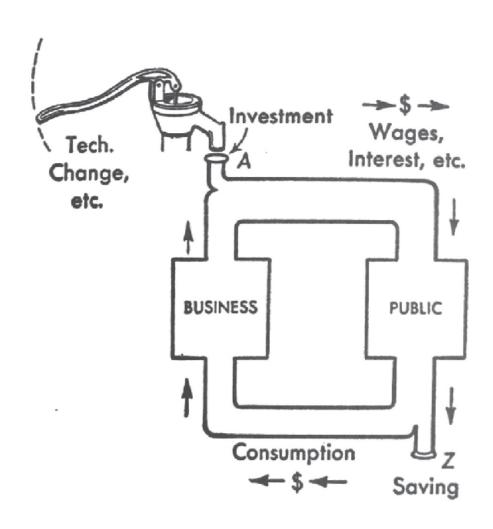






Paul Samuelson

La economía como un sistema mecanico



PAPA VATICANO IGLESIA MUNDO

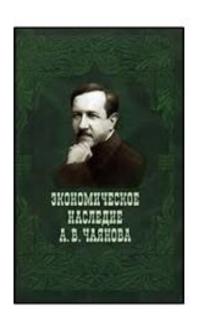
Radio Vaticano 😉 informativo 18:30 CET - Programa en español (lu-sa) (02/10/2019 13:30) 🖼

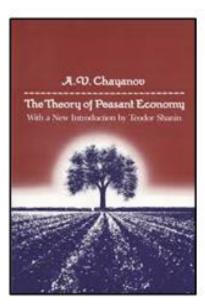


El evento "The Economy of Francesco" tendrá lugar en Asís en 2020



Chayanov y la Teoria de la Economia Campesina







"El campesino es un sujeto que crea su propia existencia" (Chayanov 1966 [1925]: 118).

"Aunque las fincas campesinas sean condicionadas y afectadas por el contexto capitalista en que operan, no son gobernadas directamente por él."

Chayanov



MÉTODO DE ANÁLISE ECONÔMICO-ECOLÓGICA DE

AGROECOSSISTEMAS

Paulo Petersen • Luciano Marçal da Silveira • Gabriel Bianconi Fernandes • Silvio Gomes de Almeida

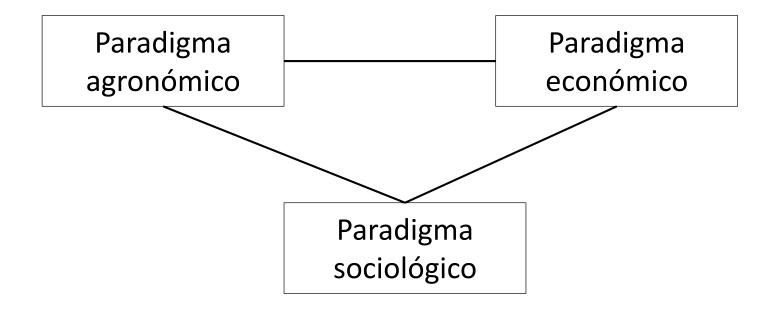








La teoria de la modernización agrícola

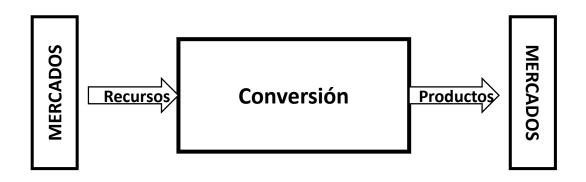


La economía del agroecosistema



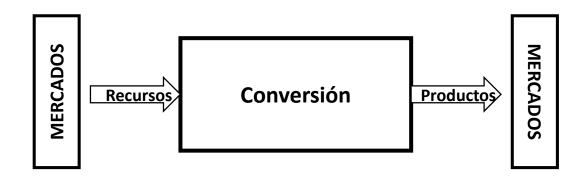
El agroecosistema según el paradigma dominante

(mercantilización y externalización)



El agroecosistema segun el paradigma dominante

(mercantilización y externalización)



La agricultura es conceptualmente reducida a un agronegócio

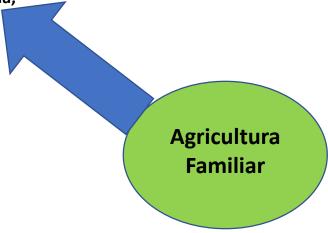
Indicadores de la contabilidad económica convencional

Solo los flujos financieros son contabilizados

 La rentabilidad financiera es la medida de eficiencia económica

Trayectorias de desarrollo de los agroecosistemas

- Especialización,
- Productivismo,
- Aumento de escala,
- Industrialización

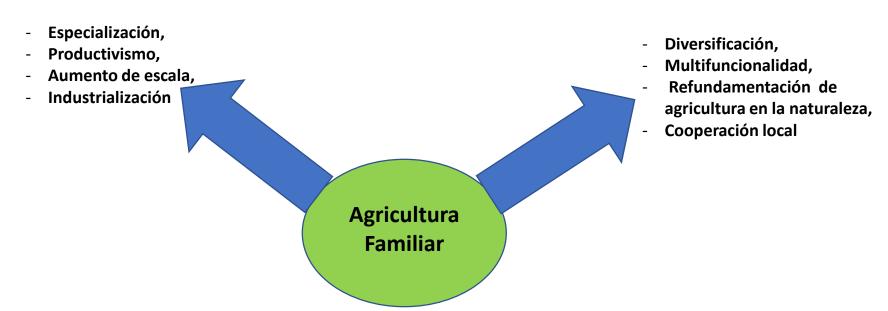




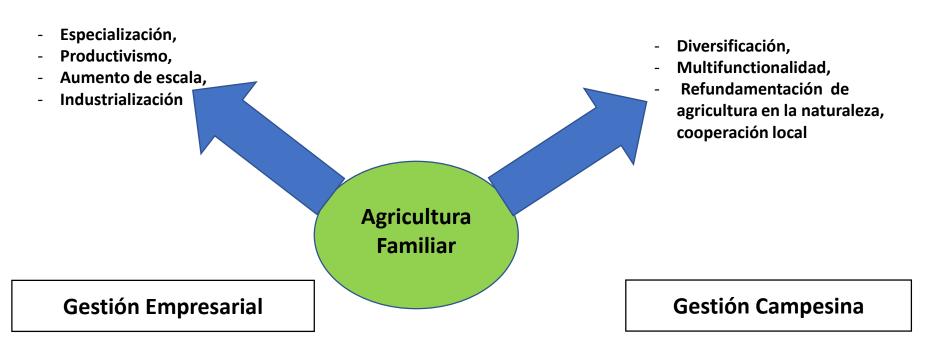
5 - Nuevas formas de cooperación local

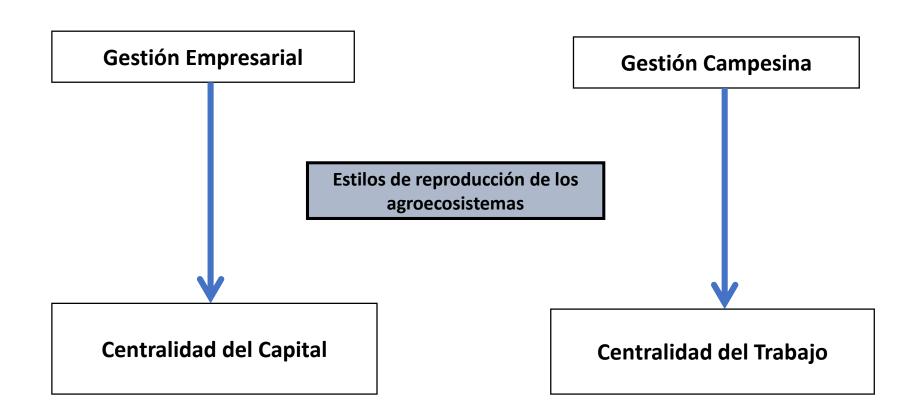
Elaboración: PLOEG

Trayectorias de desarrollo de agroecosistemas



Trayectorias de desarrollo de agroecosistemas

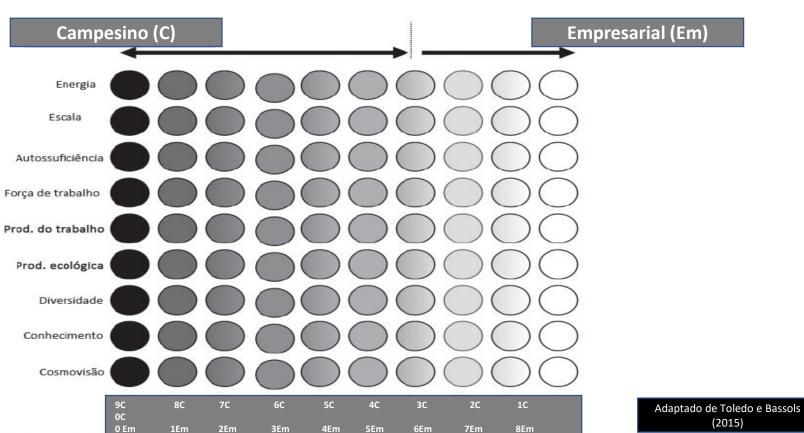




Recampesinización

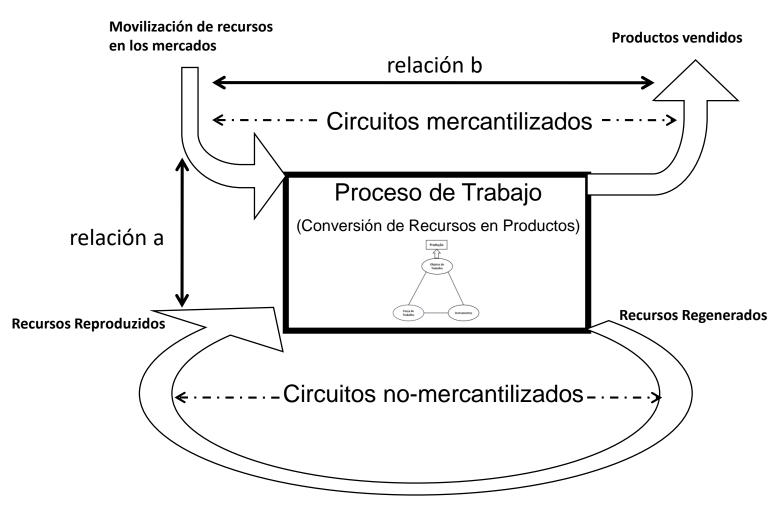
Entendida como la disminuición sustancial de la dependencia de los mercados por medio de:

- Cierre de ciclos ecológicos en el agroecosistema
- Cierre de ciclos ecológicos en el territorio
- Circuitos cortos de comercialización (relocalización de los mercados)
- Pluriactividad
- Fortalecimiento de dispositivos sociales de cooperación
- Innovación campesina: innovación social, innovación tecnológica; agricultoresexperimentadores;
- Aumento del valor añadido

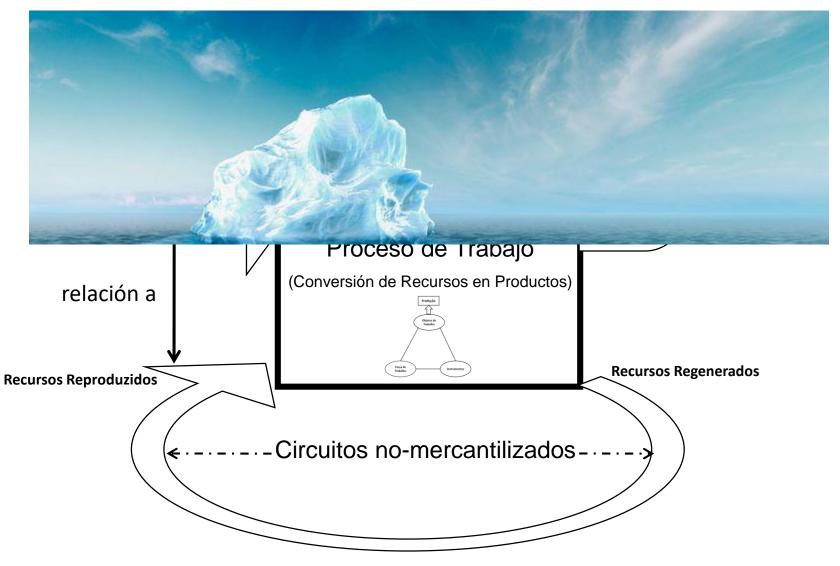


9Em

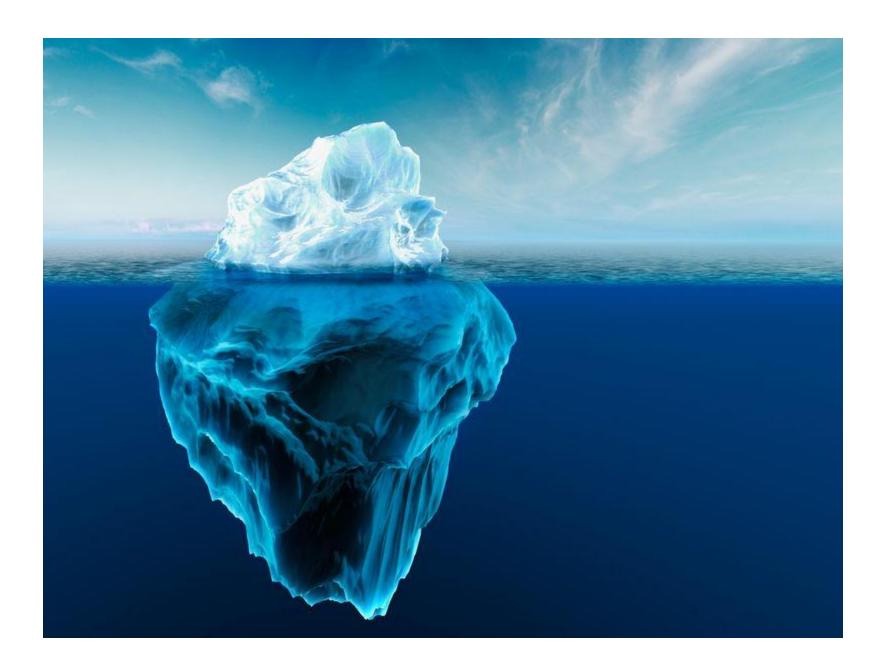
(2015)

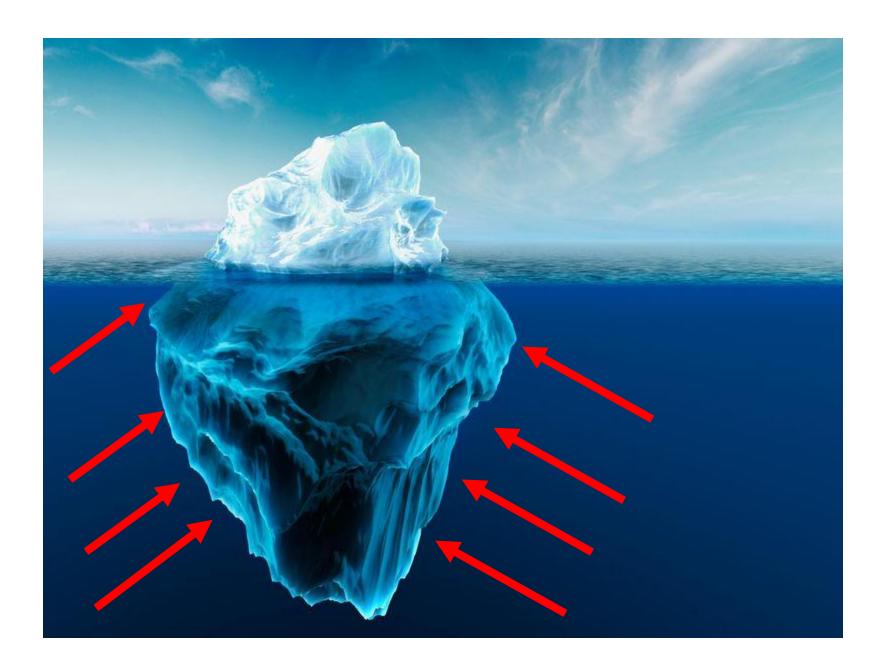


Elaboración: PLOEG, 2005



Elaboración: PLOEG, 2005





Dimensiones cualitativas y cuantitativas de la economía de los agroecosistemas

- Cualitativa: Atributos Sistémicos
 - 1. Autonomía
 - 2. Capacidad de Respuesta
 - 3. Integración Social
- Cuantitativa: Nivel de Intensidad (variados indicadores)

Instrumentos Metodológicos

- Guía de entrevista semiestructurada (1)
- Croquis
- Línea del tiempo
- Cruce en el agroecosistema
- Registros Fotográficos
- Modelización (diagramas de flujos)
- Análisis cualitativa (evaluación de atributos sistémicos)
- Guía de entrevista semiestructurada (2)
- Análisis cuantitativa (generación de indicadores económicos)

Entrevista semiestructurada 1

Focos centrales

- Composición del núcleo social de gestión del agroecosistema (NSGA)
- Acceso a la tierra y a otros bienes naturales
- Trayectoria del agroecosistema
- Sistemas productivos actuales y organización del trabajo en el NSGA
- Vínculos externos (con mercados, con organizaciones sociales, etc.)

Agroecosistema: la expresíon de una estrategia económico-ecológica



Família Pereira



Línea del Tiempo del Agroecosistema

• Es una matriz cronológica, periodizada en años

 Registra informaciones sobre las transformaciones significativas en la estructura y el funcionamiento del agroecosistema ocurridos desde la formación del NSGA o de algún otro momento referencial específico (como el asentamiento por medio de Reforma Agraria)

Evolución del Agroecosistema

Variables internas

Ciclo de vida de la familia

Capital fijo (capital fundiario + capital móvil)

Producción animal

Producción vegetal

Otros

Variables externas

Participación en espacios socio-organizativos

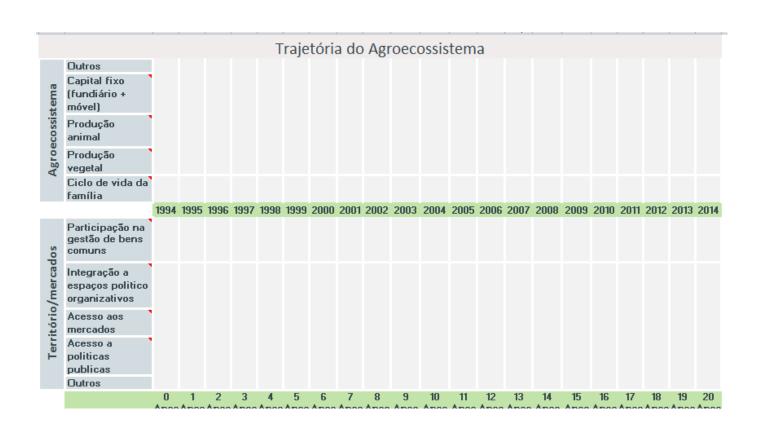
Participación en espacios de gestión de bienes comunes

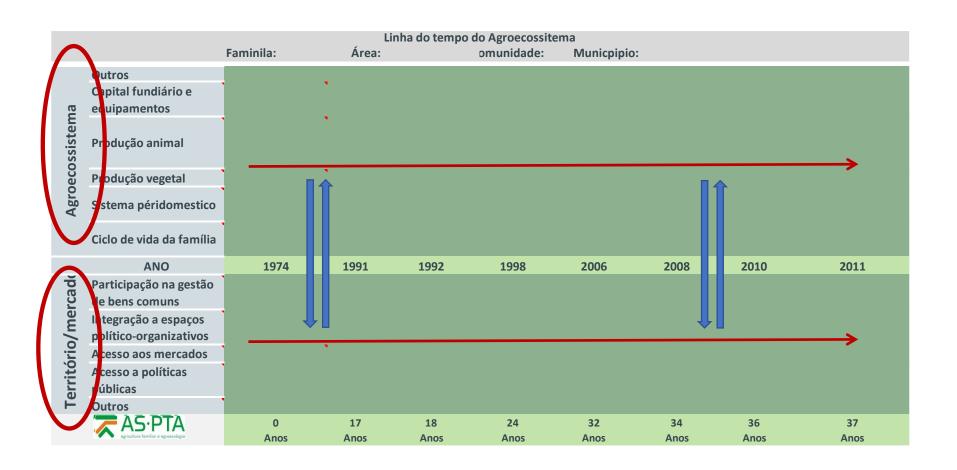
Acceso a los mercados

Acceso a las políticas públicas

Otros

Linea del Tiempo del Agroecosistema





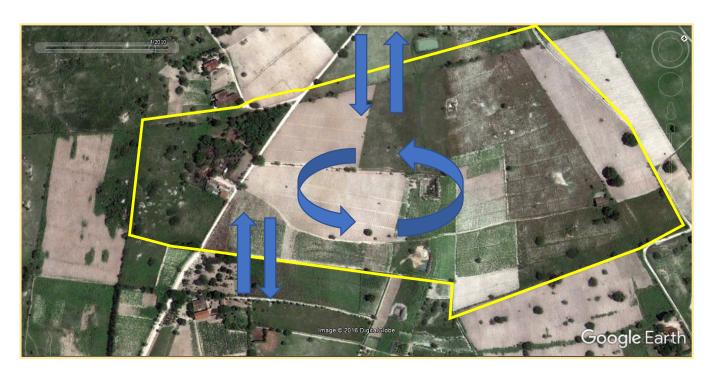
	Outros					,		
	Capital fundiário e equipamentos	Construção casa					Aquisição 2,5ha terra herança	Compra 2,5ha
stema	Produção animal	Criação gado pelo trato					Criação própria	construção barreiro
Agroecossistema	Produção vegetal	Roçado de meia					Roçado próprio	
Agr	Sistema péridomestico	Cisterna 16 mil litros	Criação de galinhas carne e ovos autoconsumo			Construção 2° Cisterna tijolo		
	Ciclo de vida da família	casamento	1° Filho	2° Filho	3° Filho	4° Filha / Migração	Morre pai de Carlinhos	Saida do 1° Filho
		1974	1975	1980	1981	1984	1991	1992
sop	Participação na gestão de bens comuns	Mutirão para processamento mandioca						
merca	Integração a espaços político- organizativos	Filiação Carlinhos no STR						
Território/mercados	Acesso aos mercados		Marchante de porco na Feira de Esperança			Fechamento casas de farinha comunitárias	Relação com casa de farinha modernizada	venda do gado
Ter	Acesso a políticas públicas							
	Outros					Estiagem		
	AS-PTA agricultura familiar e agroccologia	0 Anos	1 Anos	6 Anos	7 Anos	10 Anos	17 Anos	18 Anos

	Outros								
	Capital fundiário e equipamentos	Compra 2,5ha	Compra 2,5ha	Compra 1ha	Reforma barreiro				
stema	Produção animal	construção barreiro	Construção barreiro	Construção barreiro		Pasto			
Agroecossistema	Produção vegetal								
Agi	Sistema péridomestico			Construção 3° Cisterna					Cercame das ave
	Ciclo de vida da família	Saida do 1° Filho			Saida 2° Filho Migração	Saida 3° Filho e da Filha			
		1992	1993	1994	1998	2000	2001	2004	2006
sop	Participação na gestão de bens comuns							FRS Furnas esterco e participação de intercambios	FRS Furr tela.
mercad	Integração a espaços político- organizativos				Filiação Josélia no STR 1999		Filiação Associação do Sitio Furnas e Diretoria do STR		
Território/mercados	Acesso aos mercados	venda do gado	vanda do gado	venda do gado					
Tel	Acesso a políticas públicas				Crédito PRONAF/ Emater			Parceria AS-PTA/ POLO/ STR	Bolsa Fan
	Outros				Estiágem				
	AS-PTA agriculture familier e agroccologia	18 Anos	19 Anos	20 Anos	24 Anos	26 Anos	27 Anos	30 Anos	32 Anos

Agroecosistema como unidad de gestión económico-ecológica



Agroecosistema como unidad de gestión económico-ecológica



Relaciones económico-ecológicas internas e externas



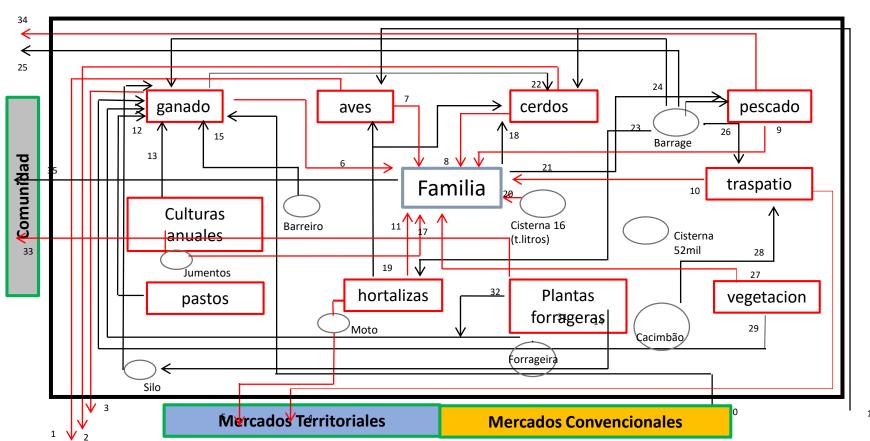
Modelización de los agroecosistemas

Elaboración de diagramas de flujos de:

- Insumos y Productos

- Rentas monetárias y no-monetárias

Flujos de Insumos y Productos



Formas de Integración Social-Económica (Polanyi)

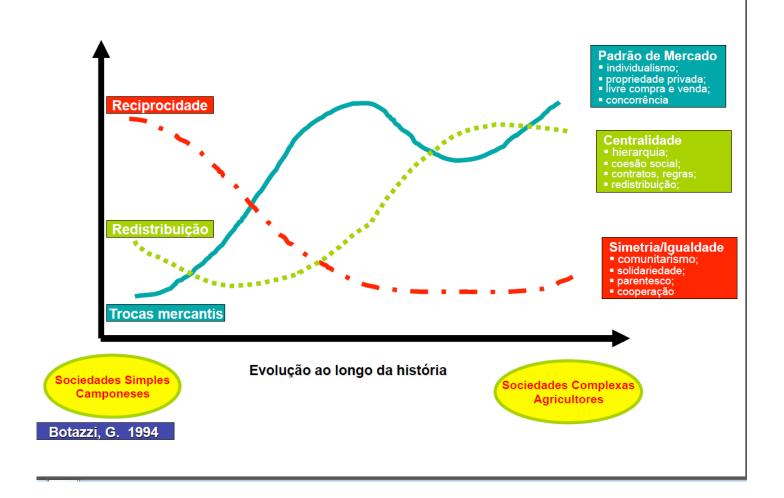
- Reciprocidad
- Redistribución
- Intercambios Mercantiles

Karl Polanyi LA GRAN TRANSFORMACION

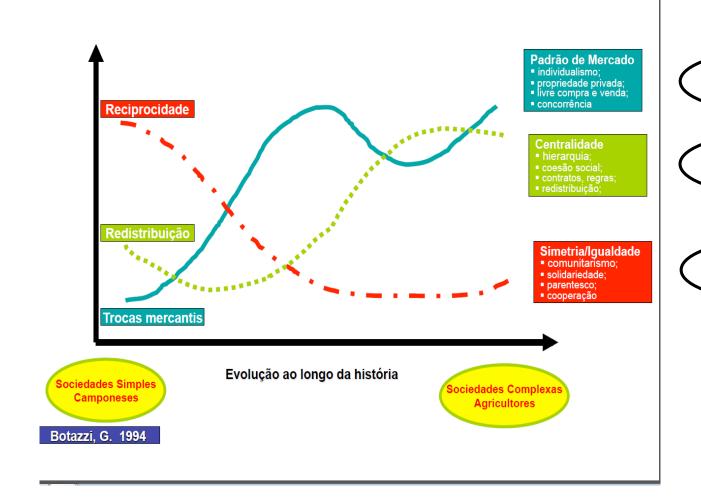




Karl Polanyi e as 3 Formas Princípios de Integração Social



Karl Polanyi e as 3 Formas Princípios de Integração Social



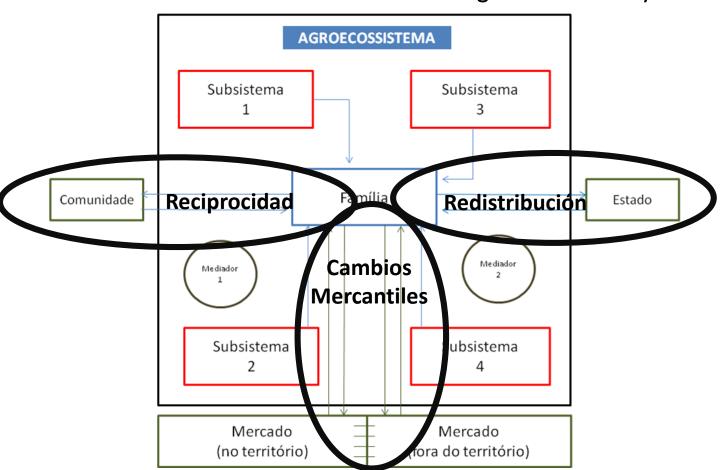
Mercancia

Bien Público

Bien Común

Agroecosistema

la coordinación de las trés formas de integración de Polany



Análisis Cualitativo de Atributos Sistémicos

Objetivos

- Articular de forma coherente las informaciones y datos sobre el agroecosistema obtenidos en la entrevista semiestruturada
- Producir un primero juicio crítico sobre la estructura y el funcionamiento del agroecosistema, buscando identificar sus debilidades (vulnerabilidades) y puntos fuertes.

Atributos Sistémicos

Son cualidades emergentes que resultan de la interacción dinámica entre las variables ecológicas, económicas, sociales, técnicas y culturales del agroecosistema.

Atributos Sistémicos

- Autonomía
- Capacidad de respuesta/ adaptación
- Integración Social
- Equidad de género/protagonismo de las mujeres

Escala de Valoración

Valor	Significado
1	Muy Bajo
2	Вајо
3	Médio
4	Alto
5	Muy Alto

Análisis Comparativo

Longitudinal (o diacrónica)

Transversal (o sincrónica)

	Outros								
	Capital fundiário e equipamentos							Cisterna para a pocitaa 27 mil litros	Finalização Casa Nova
stema	Produção animal		Silagem	ontruçao Pocilga	Plantio campo palma	Aquisição matrizes porcas	Estabelecimento e cercamento do pasto	Silagem Ampliaça	
Agroecossistema	Produção vegetal			Plantio estacas gliricidia	Rearborização propriedade		Esterqueira	Esterqueira ampliação	Plantio de frutas
Agi	Sistema péridomestico Cercamer o das ay s					Cisterna calçadão	Fogão Ecológico		
	Ciclo de vida da família								
		2 06	2000	2040	2011	0040	2012	2013	2042
		2 06	2008	2010	2011	2012	2012	2013	2013
los	Participação na gestão de bens comuns	FRS Lurnas tella.	FRS esterco	FRS Esterco	Mudas Rede de Viveiros POLO	2012	FRS de esterco e lona	FRS - Fogão	FRS Esterco 2 caminhões
/mercados		FRS urnas	FRS		Mudas Rede de	2012	FRS de esterco e		FRS Esterco 2
rritório/mercados	de bens comuns Integração a espaços	FRS urnas	FRS		Mudas Rede de	2012	FRS de esterco e Iona Participação Josélia Marcha	FRS - Fogão Aumento	FRS Esterco 2
Território/mercados	de bens comuns Integração a espaços político-organizativos	FRS urnas	FRS	FRS Esterco Venda leitões	Mudas Rede de	PRONAF C Pesquisa CNPQ Ensaios milho	FRS de esterco e lona Participação Josélia Marcha das Mulheres	FRS - Fogão Aumento	FRS Esterco 2
Território/mercados	de bens comuns Integração a espaços político-organizativos Acesso aos mercados Acesso a políticas	FRS Jurnas tel a.	FRS	FRS Esterco Venda leitões	Mudas Rede de Viveiros POLO	PRONAF C Pesquisa	FRS de esterco e lona Participação Josélia Marcha das Mulheres Venda de queijo ASA/MDS P1+2	FRS - Fogão Aumento participação Josélia Pesquisa ASA	FRS Esterco 2 caminhões

Autonomía

Corresponde a la capacidad del agroecosistema de renovar sus condiciones económico-ecológicas de forma independiente de relaciones mercantiles o de relaciones de subordinación social y política a agentes externos.

Los agroecosistemas son más autónomos cuando movilizan la mayor parte de los recursos necesarios para su reproducción técnica y social a través de intercambios con la naturaleza (por el proceso de trabajo) o por medio de intercambios socialmente regulados en la comunidad (por relaciones de reciprocidad).

Critérios para evaluación de Autonomía

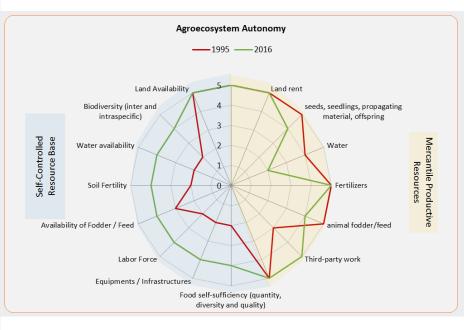
Recursos Productivos Mercantiles:

- Alquiler de tierra
- · Semillas, material de propagación, crías,
- Agua
- Fertilizantes
- Piensos
- Trabajo de terceros

Base de recursos autocontrolada

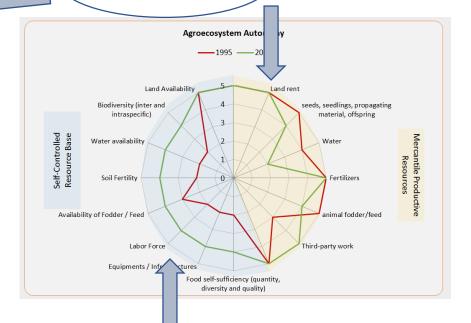
- · Autoabastecimiento alimenticio (cantidad, diversidad y calidad)
- Equipos/infraestructura
- Fuerza de trabajo
- Disponibilidad de recursos forrajeros/alimentación animal
- Fertilidad del suelo
- Agua
- Biodiversidad (inter e intraespecífica)
- Disponibilidad de Tierra

Mercantile Productive Reservantile Productive Reservan	, seedlings, propagating material, offs zers Il fodder/feed party work self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)	5 5 4 5 5 3 2	2016 5 4 2 5 4 5	Planting of vegetables Significant increase in herd size (cattle and sheep) - Significant increase in herd size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped Vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs,	Always had a great extension of land. The brothers looked at and lei the family with even greater availability of land for work. He always produced his own seeds including offsprings. He started to buy vegetable seeds. Although it has increased the infrastructure for water storage, it had to acquire water in the dry year integrated by the seeds. Never bought fertilizers. Never bought fertilizers. Need to purchase in the year of drought to maintain the cattle herd (palm and bran). Decreased demand for labor for the plantations. Great mobilization of work by reciprocity. Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater.
Mercantile Productive Resources	, seedlings, propagating material, offs zers Il fodder/feed party work self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)	5 5 5 5 3	4 2 5 4	Significant increase in herd size (cattle and sheep) - Significant increase in herd size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped Vegetables, fruits, meat,	land. The brothers looked at and let the family with even greater availability of land for work. He always produced his own seeds including offsprings. He started to buy vegetable seeds. Although it has increased the infrastructure for water storage, it had to acquire water in the dry year to the produced by the prod
Food s and qu	zers Il fodder/feed party work Self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uslity)	5 5	2 5 4	Significant increase in herd size (cattle and sheep) - Significant increase in herd size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped Vegetables, fruits, meat,	including offsprings. He started to buy vegetable seeds Although it has increased the infrastructure for water storage, it had to acquire water in the dry year International Programme International Programme International Programme International International International Internations (Freat mobilization of work by reciprocity Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater
Food s and qu	zers Il fodder/feed party work self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)	5	5 4	size (cattle and sheep) - Significant increase in herd size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species. Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped	infrastructure for water storage, it had to acquire water in the dry year International Part International P
Food s and qu	party work self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)	5	4 5	size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped	Need to purchase in the year of drought to maintain the cattle herd (palm and bran) Decreased demand for labor for the plantations. Great mobilization of work by reciprocity Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater
Food s and qu	party work self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)	3	5	size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped	drought to maintain the cattle herd (palm and bran) Decreased demand for labor for the plantations. Great mobilization of work by reciprocity Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater
Food s and qu	self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity uality)			(almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped	plantations. Great mobilization of work by reciprocity Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater
and qu	uality)	2	4		foodstuffs, with consumption of fruit and vegetables and greater
	ments / Infrastructures			- ,	consumption of animal products Significant increase in
Resource Day	Equipments / Infrastructures Labor Force	2	4	Fence, silo, greenhouse, cistern boardwalk, cistern of house, barreiro, compost, individual and	infrastructures (fertility mediators). The fencing of the establishment is essential for a family to take contro
ed Resou		2	4	compost, individual and Intensive and continuous participation in training activities. Greater participation in mutual aid	Qualitative increase of family work + great mobilization of work through reciprocity
eq	bility of Fodder / Feed	3	4	Gliricídia, palm, pumpkin, silage	Before there was great availability of grazing area. Significant increase in the volume and quality of forage biomass, lockage in volumes of
Soil Fe	Soil Fertility	2	4	Increase in number of animals. compost, Reject of the biodigestor, planting of leguminous plants Construction of small dam	biomass, Increase in volumes of Significant increase in the volume of manure produced and improvement in manure management. Planting trees, including nitrogen-fixing
Water	availability	2	4	Construction of small dam (barreiro), house cistern and runoff, expansion of the stone tank	trees, including nitrogen-fixing Expansion of infrastructures for capturing and storing water in good quality. It intends to continue expanding to increase water
	ersity (inter and intraspecific)	2	4	Agroecological potato, resistant palm, forest seedlings, fruit trees, live fence trees, greenery.	With the formations and exchanges genetic materials and associated knowledge were accessible, including management techniques
Land A	Availability	5	5	-	Didn't buy or sell land



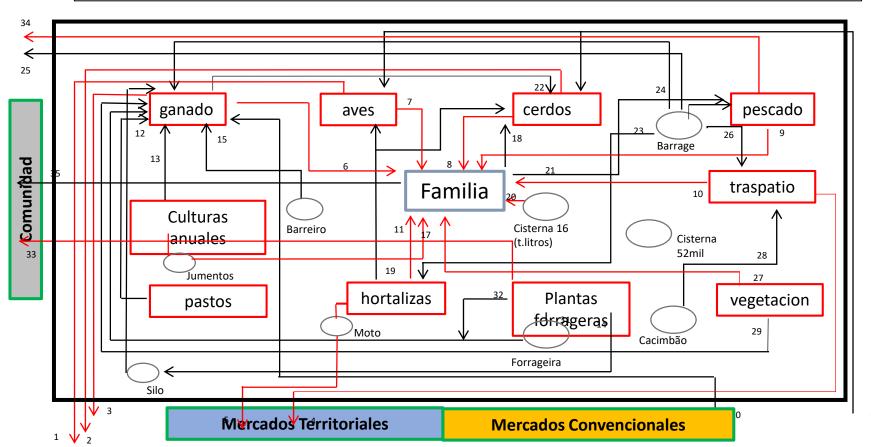
	Parameters	Hefere nce Year 1995	Curren t year 2016	Changes I innovations in the period	Justificative
es	Land rent	5	5	-	Always had a great extension of land. The brothers looked at a second
Mercantile Productive Resources	seeds, seedlings, propagating material, offs	7			buy vegetable seeds
uctive	Water	4	2	Significant increase in herd size (cattle and sheep)	Although it has increased the infrastructure for water storage, it had to acquire water in the dry yea the bent that new increlating.
Prod	Fertilizers	5	5	-	Never bought fertilizers
rcantile	animal fodder/feed	5	4	Significant increase in herd size. Introduction of silage, palm field, gliricidia and other forage species	Need to purchase in the year of drought to maintain the cattle herd (palm and bran)
Me	Third-party work	3	5	Decrease in crop size (almost half the establishment was cultivated). He stopped	Decreased demand for labor for th plantations. Great mobilization of work by reciprocity
	Food self-sufficiency (quantity, diversity and quality)	2	4	Vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs,	Increase in the diversity of foodstuffs, with consumption of fru and vegetables and greater
e Se	Equipments / Infrastructures	2	4	Fence, silo, greenhouse, cistern boardwalk, cistern of house, barreiro, compost, individual and	consumption of animal products Significant increase in infrastructures (fertility mediators; The fencing of the establishment essential for a family to take contr
rce Base	Labor Force	2	4	Intensive and continuous participation in training activities. Greater participation in mutual aid	Qualitative increase of family work great mobilization of work through reciprocity
Self-Controlled Resource	Availability of Fodder / Feed			Gliricídia, palm, pumpkin, silage	Before there was great availability grazing area. Significant increase the volume and quality of forage biomass. Increase in volumes of Significant increase in the volume
trolled	Soil Fertility	2	4	of the Disord of leauminous	Significant increase in the volume anure produced and improveme e management. Plantin oitrogen-fixing
1-00 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10	Water availability	2	4	Construction of small of (barreiro), house cistern and runoff, expansion of the stone tank	ctures for quality.
S.	Biodiversity (inter and intraspecific)	2	4	Agroecological potato, resistant palm, forest seedlings, fruit trees, live fence trees, greenery.	With the formations and en- genetic materials and associate knowledge were accessible, including management technique
	Land Availability	5	5	-	Didn't buy or sell land

Autonomía en relación a ...



Autonomía para...

Flujos de Insumos y Productos



Capacidad de respuesta (Estabilidad + Flexibilidad + Resiliencia)

La estabilidad, la flexibilidad y la resiliencia son cualidades del agroecosistema relacionadas con su capacidad de respuesta a diferentes tipos de cambio en el contexto. Estos cambios se distinguen entre sí en los niveles de intensidad y de previsibilidad.

Criterios para evaluación de Capacidad de Respuesta/Adaptación

- Biodiversidad (planeada o asociada)
- Diversidad de Mercados
- Diversidad de Rentas (agrícolas y no-agrícolas)
- Stocks de Insumos
- Stocks Vivos

Integración Social

• Se refiere al conjunto de relaciones sociales mediadas por reciprocidad (no mercantilizadas) establecidas entre el NSGA en el ambiente social en que vive y produce.

Criterios para evaluación de Integración Social

- Participación en espacios político-organizativos
- Acceso a políticas públicas
- Participación en redes sociotécnicas de aprendizaje
- Apropiación de la riqueza producida en el agroecosistema por el NSGA (participación en mercados territoriales/relación con consumidores)
- Participación en espacios de gestión de bienes comunes

Equidad

Corresponde a las cualidades sistémicas relacionadas con las formas de organización y gestión del trabajo, así como por el reparto de la riqueza por él producida. Está relacionado con las relaciones de poder establecidas en el ámbito interno del NSGA, así como las relaciones con actores sociales y agentes económicos externos.

Criterios para evaluación de Equidad de Género/Protagonismo de las Mujeres

- División sexual del trabajo doméstico y de cuidados
- Participación en las decisiones de gestión del agroecosistema
- Participación en espacios socio-organizativos
- Apropiación de la riqueza generada en el agroecosistema
- Acceso a las políticas públicas

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