

Finding a way how to sustain extensive dairy farms

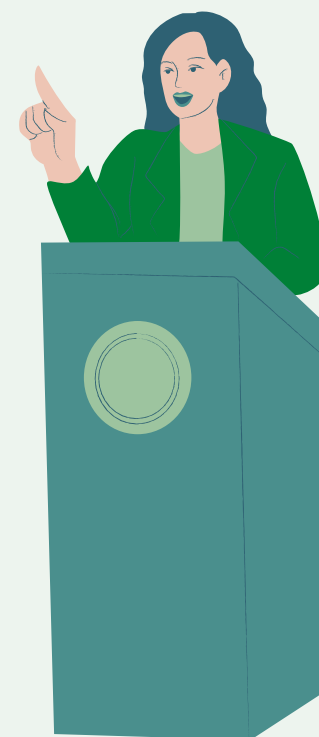
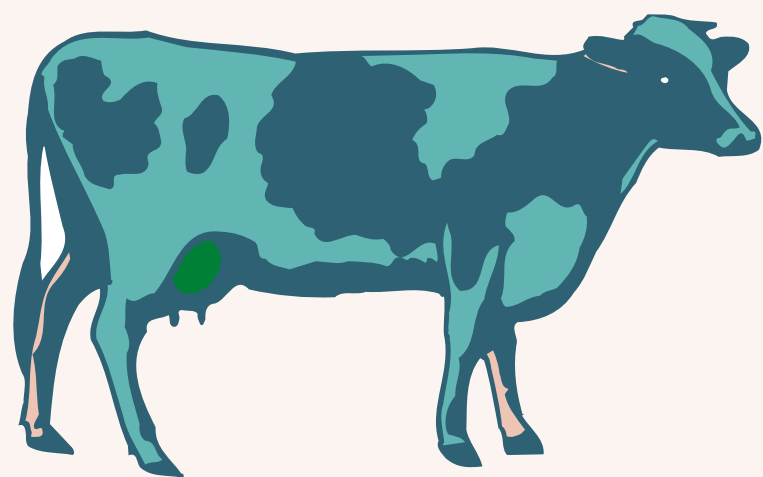
while producing quality products with benefits for environment and society

Lithuanian case

During the LT case study activities with stakeholders, including policy makers, key shortcomings for AEFS transition at the governance level were identified. The co-constructed policy recommendations are designed to facilitate the transition to AEFS.

Knowledge on sustainable/ AE farming and entrepreneurship skills is presently low among the farmers. Improving access to knowledge should uptake through:

- education,
- field days,
- individualised consultations focused on transition to agroecology,
- access to high-quality advisory service or expert support.



Small farmers are underrepresented on the political level. The agricultural policy shall incorporate transition to agroecology and sustainability of small-scale farms in their long-term strategy.

On-farm processing is low. Also there is a low cooperation among farmers and product realisation is weak. Improving value chains as well as improving access and uptake of local sustainable produce (local sustainable food fairs, sustainable food markets, etc.) is needed.



Sustainable natural resource management is not sufficiently prioritised on the political level and critical observations about soil and water health do not translate to policy well. Support for improvement of sustainability of farming systems through direct payments throughout the transition period as well as result-based payments schemes aimed at reaching environmental targets are needed.

