

# NDA Poland

## AKIS Organisation – Poland

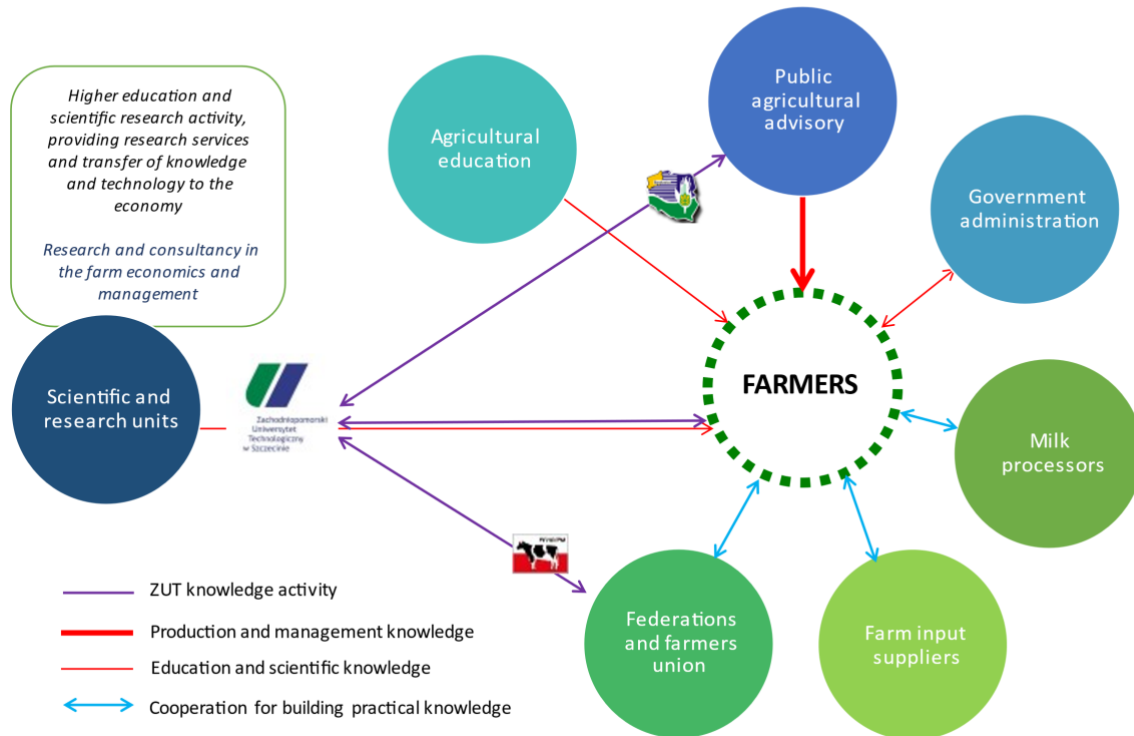
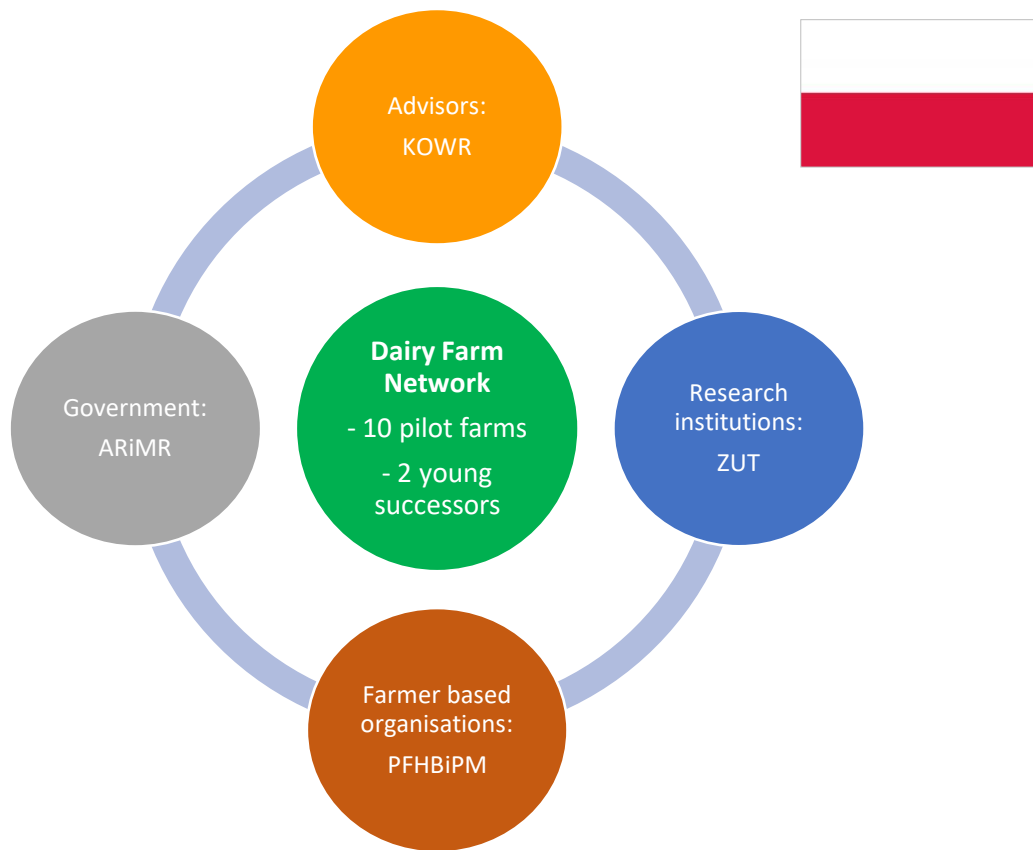


Figure 37. Dairy Agricultural Knowledge & Information System (AKIS) in Poland

Poland has a national dairy AKIS that consists of 16 members (Figure 38):

- 10 pilot farms + 2 young successors
- 1 advisor institutions: KPODR in Minikowo,
- 1 farmer-based organisation: PFHBiPM
- 1 government institution: Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture
- 1 research institutions: ZUT



*Figure 38. The national dairy AKIS of Poland consists of 10 pilot farms and 4 non-farmer institutions each with their own expertise.*

Below, each member will be described into more detail.

## Pilot farms

The 10 pilot farms are spread over region Kuyavian-Pomeranian voivodeship in Poland and are depicted in Figure 39.



Figure 39. Location of the 10 pilot farms in Poland.

1. Swędrowski Michał
  - Volume of milk production:  
253 000 kg per year
  - Dairy cows:  
33
  - Reason to include this farm:  
Direct selling is still not very common on farms (especially in Poland). The farmer sells milk mainly to kindergartens. Farm equipped with a milking robot. Milk is bottled and packaged on the farm - using only family labour. Applied precision farming technologies.
2. Serówka Iwona and Piotr
  - Volume of milk production:  
730 000 kg per year
  - Dairy cows:  
100
  - Reason to include this farm:  
Financially independent farm. All investments carried out without credit, but with support from EU funds. Farm with good and new equipment (barn), farmer with a desire to grow.
3. Bączkowski Ryszard
  - Volume of milk production:  
909 000 kg per year
  - Dairy cows:  
93

- Reason to include this farm:  
Farmer is looking for a way to diversify income and to use resources and production (e.g., manure, corn, etc.) in a variety of ways. Farmer relies on mechanization - to save labour.
4. Szymańska Anna
    - Volume of milk production:  
505 000 kg per year
    - Dairy cows:  
52
    - Reason to include this farm:  
Rather, the farm is looking for ways to reduce labour input and increase quality of life. Plan to invest in a used milking robot (February 2022).
  5. Saganowski Artur
    - Volume of milk production:  
810 000 kg per year
    - Dairy cows:  
86
    - Reason to include this farm:  
It is a multi-family farm. Related members of 3 families work there. The farm is growing, investing and open to new technologies, etc. The farm has plans to increase the number of cows and in machinery for crop production. The farmer is aware of many problems, e.g. the condition of the cows' hooves. The owner is satisfied with the production results. He is thinking about investing in a biogas plant.
  6. Kaźmierczak Marek
    - Volume of milk production:  
1 100 000 kg per year
    - Dairy cows:  
95
    - Reason to include this farm:  
A growing farm, well organized, with a successor. They want change. They are looking to implement labour saving systems. Owners satisfied with herd health, care about animal welfare. Due to somatic cell problems, they want to change the type of bedding to something other than the current one (deep bedding). They would like to replace the air-conditioned milking parlour with a robotic milking system, but it is difficult for them to choose the right system for 100 cows.
  7. Klupczyński Waldemar
    - Volume of milk production:  
1 100 000 kg per year
    - Dairy cows:  
130
    - Reason to include this farm:  
Former state farm. since 2015, the company is managed by two brothers. very much attention is paid to animal welfare (as seen in the barn). Barn converted from a tethering system to a free stall system. Production based on lease of buildings and land. They are looking to expand their cow herd and labour-saving systems.
  8. Bereźnicki Marcin
    - Volume of milk production:  
700 000 kg per year

- Dairy cows:  
90
  - Reason to include this farm:  
A multi-generational farm. Development of the farm intensive, with many investments. They search for systems to reduce working time. Farmer is receptive to new solutions e.g. biogas plants or techniques of maximum slurry utilization in fertilization e.g. maize.
9. Kadow Mariusz
- Volume of milk production:  
1 000 000 kg per year
  - Dairy cows:  
200
  - Reason to include this farm:  
A multi-generational farm. Specialized in milk production, aware of the importance of economics of milk production. The farmer aims at improving the living conditions of animals. As for Polish conditions, the exceptionality of this farm is the fact that they use pasture grazing. This kind of system is rarely encountered.
10. Dąbrowski Paweł
- Volume of milk production:  
900 000 kg per year
  - Dairy cows:  
100
  - Reason to include this farm:  
A strong family dairy farm. Focused on combining the goals of cow longevity, improved welfare and milk yield. Equipped with a new milking parlour and machinery to reduce labour.

#### Young successors:

Represented by Tomasz Fluder and Mateusz Kaczocho

Passionate young farm successors who are graduating with a degree in agriculture and plan to work on a farm. Being part of the NDA, they want to give a new perspective on problems on farms and how to solve them.

## Non-farmer stakeholders

### **Advisors:**

1. KOWR - Kujawsko-Pomorski Agricultural Advisory Centre in Minikowo and Przysiek  
Represented by Justyna Kryger and Bartłomiej Lubiński, advisors.  
KOWR is state organisation and its activities are primarily focused on advising farmers on: applied technologies, changes in production organization, entrepreneurship in rural areas, environmental protection, etc. As part of the NDA in Poland, seeks to strengthen dairy farmers in enhancing the resilience of dairy farmers by advising and improving its competencies on the future needs of farmers.

### **Researchers:**

1. ZUT - West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin  
Represented by Teodor Kitczak and Grzegorz Jarnuszewski, lecturers and researchers.  
They represent the Meadowing and Drainage Laboratory. The research concerns the analysis of meadow sward, its productive, ecological, natural and landscape value. The researchers' participation in the NDA will support farmers in their efforts to utilize the potential of grasslands in milk production.

### **Farmer based organisation:**

1. PFHBiPM - Polish Federation of Cattle Breeders and Milk Producers  
Represented by Piotr Borkowski, advisor.  
He is a representative of the cattle farming and dairy farming community in Poland. He deals mainly with assessing the value of cattle in Polish farms. In recent years the organisation has been particularly busy with advisory and training activities in herd management and cattle breeding. The Federation also assesses milk for breeding purposes and runs a Cattle Genetics Laboratory for genotyping animals. Being part of the NDA, the Federation would like to contribute to better use of the potential of dairy farmers and support them in creating long-term development strategies.

### **Government**

1. ARiMR - The Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture (ARMA)  
Represented by Paweł Drzażdżewski, advisor.  
ARiMR acts as an accredited paying agency. It is involved in improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, the environment, raising the quality of life in rural areas and increasing the activity of local communities. Being a part of R4D, the agency will work on increasing the innovativeness of farms by enabling them to learn about the sources of financing such activities.

## Facilitation methods

### **What have we done?**

The meeting explained the concept of resilience and the factors that create it, according to the attendees. The second part of the meeting discussed the changes taking place around these farms. The focus was on both opportunities and threats in terms of changes: environmental, institutional,

social and economic. The assessment of the importance of the basic solutions of WP2 by the participants of the meeting was made.

**What was easy?**

The participants discussed with each other and exchanged views with great ease. Farmers were a particularly active group. They were looking for solutions to the problems and indicated the actions that in their opinion would be appropriate to use in their farms.

**What was difficult?**

It was difficult to choose the appropriate form of the meeting, due to the varying degrees of familiarity with remote meetings. The meeting was held in a stationary form, but there was a risk that such meetings would be banned due to the COVID-19 situation. weather conditions were also a problem - heavy snowfall.