



Agricultural production systems in the northern parishes of Santa Elena province, Ecuador

Los sistemas de producción agrícola de las parroquias del norte de la provincia Santa Elena, Ecuador

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ABSTRACT: In this work, a characterization of the existing agricultural production systems in the parishes of Manglaralto and Colonche in Santa Elena province, Ecuador, was carried out in the period 2011-2016. This was carried out with the purpose of assessing the agro-productive development of the same and its possibility for an agroecological transition, as a result of the implementation of the Comprehensive Project for Sustainable Agricultural, Environmental and Social Development in Ecuador (PIDAASSE according its acronyms in Spanish) approved and implemented since 2009. The study was carried out with communes of two localities, covering a population of 2131 producers, from whom information related to technical and socioeconomic aspects of the farms was processed. The data were processed through the SPSS Statistical Package version 19.0, obtaining as main results that most farmers have difficulties for irrigation, low income and monoculture as the main production option, so there is little biodiversity, being the Manglaralto parish the most disadvantaged. Results show the need for a change in production strategies that prioritize actions for the use of agroecological practices, the inclusion of women and more training, as they have a low level of education, leading to a successful agroecological transition.

Key words: communes, diagnosis, agroecosystems.

RESUMEN : En el presente trabajo se realizó la caracterización de los sistemas de producción agrícola existentes en las parroquias de Manglaralto y Colonche en la provincia Santa Elena, Ecuador, en el periodo 2011-2016. Esta se llevó a cabo con el propósito de valorar el desarrollo agroproductivo de las mismas y su posibilidad para una transición agroecológica, a raíz de la ejecución del Proyecto Integral para el Desarrollo Agrícola, Ambiental y Social de forma sostenible en el Ecuador (PIDAASSE) aprobado y ejecutado a partir del año 2009. Se realizó el estudio con las comunas de las dos localidades, abarcando una población de 2131 productores, de los que se procesó información relacionada con aspectos técnicos y socioeconómicos de las fincas. Los datos fueron procesados a través del Paquete Estadístico SPSS versión 19.0, obteniéndose como principales resultados que la mayoría de los agricultores tienen dificultades para el riego, bajos ingresos y el monocultivo como principal opción de producción, por lo que existe poca biodiversidad, siendo la parroquia Manglaralto la de mayor desventaja. Los resultados evidencian la necesidad de un cambio en las estrategias de producción donde se prioricen las acciones para el uso de prácticas agroecológicas, la inclusión de la mujer y un mayor trabajo de capacitación, al poseer un bajo nivel educativo, que conlleven a la transición agroecológica de manera exitosa.

Palabras clave: comunas, diagnóstico, agroecosistemas.

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INTRODUCTION

The deterioration and fragmentation of ecosystems and the consequent biodiversity loss constitute one of the most serious problems facing humanity. The relationship between man and natural resources is erroneously contradictory, since societies grow and develop at the expense of their natural resources while at the same time destroying them at an alarming rate (1). For this reason, the agroecological conversion of conventional agricultural production systems is being considered by public agencies that maintain the competence, both budgetary and operational, to transfer aid and knowledge to producers, for the conservation of ecosystems. In this sense, the Ecuadorian Constitution indicates agroecology as one of the elements on which production should be based, promoting the conservation of natural resources and the environment (2). Agroecology is not only a science and practice in the field, but also a social and political movement that seeks to transform the corporate food model through research, implementation and defense of socially just, economically equitable and ecologically resilient models (1).

The Ecuadorian government has been provisional in the criterion that the possibility of planning economic and social development at the regional level is based on watersheds, which constitute planning units for the management of water and agricultural resources, as well as the location of populations for objective land use planning. This becomes even more important when it is noted that Santa Elena is characterized as a dry region with low rainfall (3).

One of the methodological challenges of studying and monitoring the agroecological transition in a given region is to characterize both the starting point and the different stages of the transition (4). Therefore, the main objective of this work is to characterize the existing agricultural systems in Manglaralto and Colonche communes, through productive, economic and social indicators, in order to

assess the current agro-productive development of these parishes and their potential for an agroecological transition, following the implementation of the Comprehensive Project for Sustainable Agricultural, Environmental and Social Development in Ecuador (PIDAASSE) approved and implemented since 2009.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this work we studied Manglaralto and Colonche parishes, which are mainly dedicated to food production. Because of their natural and productive qualities, they have been chosen by for-profit and non-profit organizations as an opportunity to test development patterns, some successful and others with weaknesses (5), also taking into account the primary information provided by the general diagnosis carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2009, which executed the Comprehensive Project for Sustainable Agricultural, Environmental and Social Development in Ecuador (PIDAASSE) (6).

Santa Elena province is located in the southwestern part of Ecuador's territory, on the south Pacific coastline, with a tropical climate and an area of 3,762.8 km² divided politically into three cantons: Santa Elena, La Libertad and Salinas (Figure 1). Its productive areas include fishing, industry, agriculture, livestock, tourism, among other activities that boost trade and the local and national economy.

Santa Elena canton is the largest and it is the province capital of the same name, where 308,693 people live, according to the last national census conducted in 2010 (7) and does not have reliable water sources during long periods of low rainfall, which significantly affects economic activities of agriculture and ecotourism that take place in the area. It is made up of Santa Elena (periphery), Ancón, Atahualpa, Colonche, Chanduy, Manglaralto and Simón Bolívar parishes.



Figure 1. Parochial division of Santa Elena canton (Base cartography: SNGR and INEC)

A characteristic of Santa Elena canton is that in addition to its political-administrative division, it has a territorial division by communes, within which decisions are made autonomously, according to the Law of Organization and Regime of Communes, approved since 2004 and which are legally registered, recognized and administratively depend on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. They also concentrate their efforts of institutional cooperation, through the national government with other public service agencies and are considered organized groups of collective law with their own forms of coexistence and development (8).

A characterization of the existing situation was carried out for a population of 2131 producers, owners and partners of farms, from the productive, economic and social point of view, where the specific variables were: the number of producers and their relationship with farm size (ha) in production, crops produced and the average annual income obtained from sales; in addition, for the social aspects related to educational level, sex and average age, a representative sample was taken of 73 % of Colonche and 94 % of Manglaralto.

The statistical processing of the information of all variables was carried out using the SPSS Statistical Package in its version 19.0 of 2010.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 2 shows the relationship between the total ha⁻¹ and the number of producers in both parishes. It is evident that in Colonche parish there is a greater area with respect to

the number of producers, since it has favorable conditions for this. This may be due to the availability of natural and artificial water, which is the essential basis for high and stable production, according to the existing soil and climatic conditions that influence agriculture (9), which is more evident in the Cereza Bellavista, Las Balsas, Loma Alta and Manantial de Guangala communities. Similar behavior occurs in Sinchal and Barcelona of Manglaralto parish, since according to previous studies, water availability was the fundamental condition for the development of agricultural, forestry and social programs, given that this area is located in the dry region of the Ecuadorian coast (6).

The edaphoclimatic characteristics of the northern part of Santa Elena province cause a marked difference in the sowing, planting and development of crops in the different parishes that make up the province. In addition, there is Chongón-Colonche Protected Forest, which occupies a little more than 40 % of the territory and directly influences the conditions for sustainable agricultural production (3).

According to existing data, the agricultural area of Colonche parish is 1137.2 km² and Manglaralto is 497.4 km² (7). This means that the total number of farmers dedicated to agricultural production varies. However, there are no differences between them in terms of the amount of land in production, which on average ranges between 0.5 and 1.7 ha⁻¹ per producer, even though the right of possession granted by the commune allows them to have more, which may or may not be cultivated (10).

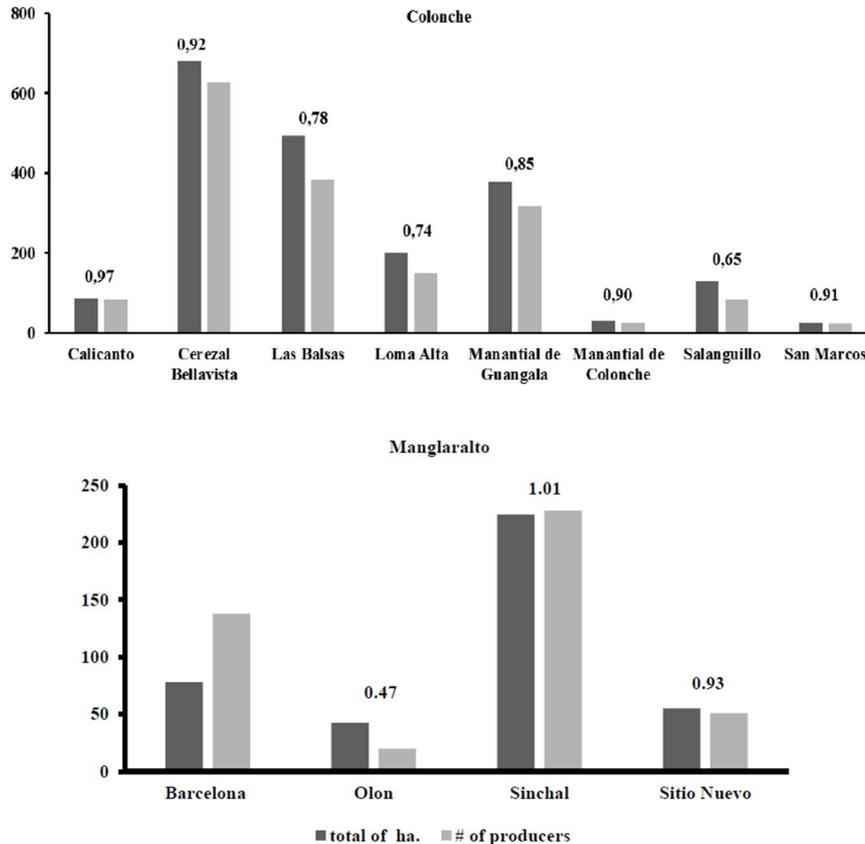


Figure 2. Total (ha⁻¹) of farms and proportion of producers in the Colonche and Manglaralto municipalities

Figure 3 shows the relative number of producers (%) in each of the existing crops in the two parishes under study. In general, there is little diversification, with corn predominating in Colonche and lemons in Manglaralto as the main crops on which family agriculture depends.

It is evident that in Colonche only a minimum of producers (12.4 %) are dedicated to lemon cultivation in Salanguillo, Las Balsas and Cerezal Bellavista, while in Manglaralto communes all grow it except those of Olón. In Barcelona, 100 % of them, since the latter is close to the Valdivia-California river basin and its phreatic level allows citrus cultivation to have better irrigation conditions through the river itself or water from deep wells. This has allowed it to be a production option for many years in this sector; however, it has several problems related to technology that lead to low yields (11). The Olón commune is in the same condition in terms of corn production, which benefits from the Olón river basin and the rainfall that favors it during most of the year (9).

In Colonche parish, a greater number of producers are dedicated to other crop production such as watermelon, cucumber, pepper, melon, onion, coffee, cocoa and passion fruit, while in Manglaralto this is not the case. In Sinchal commune, other crops are grown, mainly melon and onion, but without the widespread use of agroecological

practices and intercropping, since only crop rotation with high dependence on water is carried out, despite the fact that there have been experiences with training and advice to producers and the provision of resources for irrigation (6,12).

These aspects are important for the agroecological transition, which always begins at the productive farm scale with a change in management practices, although ideally it should begin with the agroecosystem redesign (4). This lack of diversification causes negative externalities; on the other hand, sustainable agroecologically based systems integrate a diversity of crop, animal and tree species, through complex designs, in fields of different dimensions, to favor multi-functions that reduce degrading practices and external inputs, as well as increase ecological services (13-15), which is necessary in this zone, if a future strategy is to achieve sustainability in the existing agroecosystems in both parishes, just as they are needed; In addition, reforms in policies, institutions and research and development programs are needed to ensure that these agroecological alternatives are transferred in a massive, equitable and accessible manner, so that their benefits are directed towards food security (16). Figure 4 shows the average monthly income obtained by producers with the different crops harvested during the period under study.

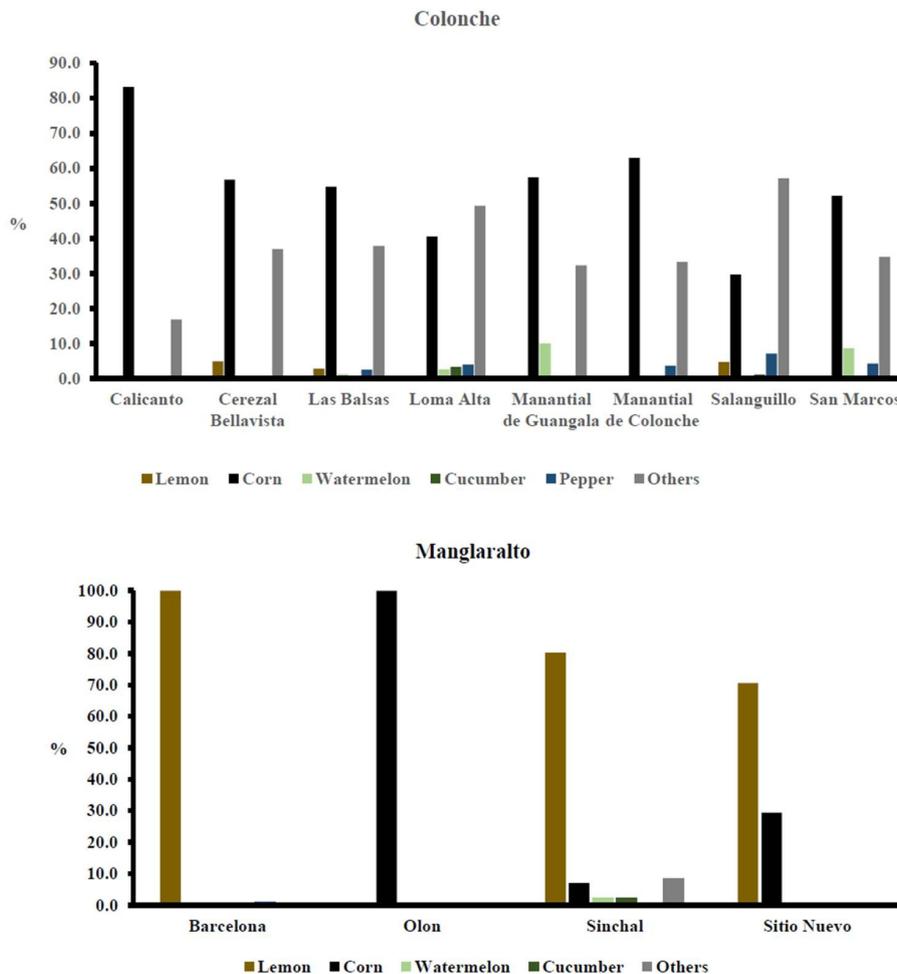


Figure 3. Relative number of producers (%) by crops in production distributed by communes in the parishes under study

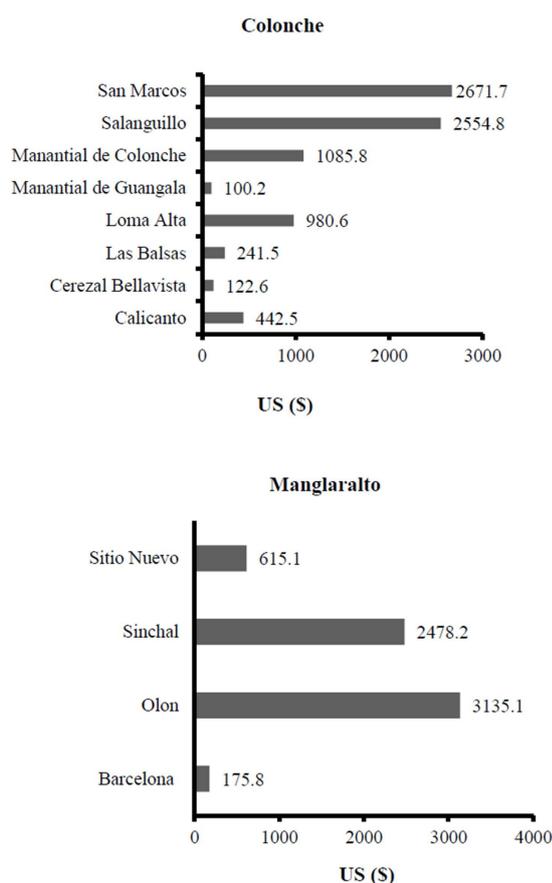


Figure 4. Average monthly income in US (\$) per producer in Colonche and Manglaralto communes

Values of the average monthly income reflect that in Colonche parish, four of the eight communes (50 %) receive insufficient income to cover their basic needs, while in Manglaralto only two are in the same condition. Therefore, it can be affirmed that with these results, not all of them are able to cover the cost of the Basic Family Basket (BFB), which is US\$716.14 (17). Peasant agriculture is the one whose priority use is the family labor force, which has several limitations; however, they indicate that as the management of family farms is consolidated, the family economy manages to self-manage from what it produces, thus generating additional income for the household (18). These results are influenced by the seasonal variation of production in these agroecosystems, the limitations of water resources, the lack of an adequate number of deep wells with good water quality, the lack of infrastructure works that have not allowed a continuous production of traditional crops in the area and have slowed down the development of biodiversity, which provides a better quality of life for rural families (19).

Table 1 shows results of some of the social indicators of the population studied. In the first place, gender inequality is evident in both parishes, given that the percentage of women landowners is low, with values of less than 20 %, so policies should be adopted to encourage the participation of women, although not necessarily as landowners, since they are the basis of the family nucleus (20).

Another aspect that can be observed is the relatively high average age of the associates and landowners (53 years), which could be due to the migration of young people and women to large cities in search of economic improvements. Evidently, this situation does not favor the sustainability of family farming, which is of utmost importance for world food security (21). Finally, only 5 % of the producers in Manglaralto and 3 % in Colonche have a university level and the vast majority have primary education. In addition, studies carried out by the Heifer Foundation-Ecuador show a lack of knowledge about agroecological agriculture, fear of changing production methods, failure to take advantage of the opportunities of the environment, not considering the environmental and social costs of production, and the fact that conservation agriculture in the area was not economically beneficial (12).

The aforementioned aspects hinder the creation of an agroecological awareness and the technical training that is necessary to carry out, for which reason it is necessary to design a teaching-learning methodology that is in accordance with the characteristics of these people, an essential aspect for the training and development of capacities in the producers (22,23).

CONCLUSIONS

- The initial characterization of the agricultural systems in Manglaralto and Colonche parishes allowed us to understand the existing situation in terms of the positive and negative issues that influence the agroecosystems in each of the communities studied. Most of the farmers have irrigation difficulties, low income and monoculture as the main production option, so there is little biodiversity.
- Results show the need for a change in production strategies, prioritizing actions for the use of agroecological practices, the inclusion of women and more training, leading to a successful agroecological transition.

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Table 1. Social data of producers in favored areas of Colonche and Manglaralto parishes

Parish	Sex (%)		Average age	None	Educational level (%)		
	M	F			Primary	High school	Higher
Colonche	81	19	53	2	82	10	5
Manglaralto	90	10	52,25	4	83	11	3

Source: PIDAASSE Proyecto (2009)

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