

## Institutional Innovations in Ecological Organic Agriculture

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3rd African Conference on Ecological and Organic Agriculture, Nigeria 5-9 octobre 2015

# Institutional Innovations in Ecological Organic Agriculture

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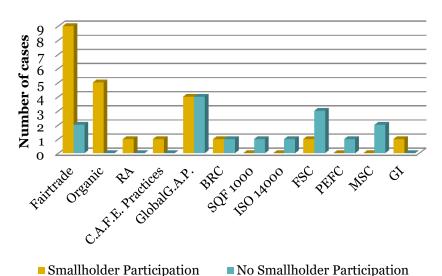


Impact of international voluntary standards on smallholder market participation in developing countries

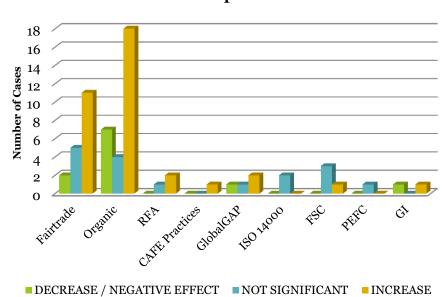
A review of the literature

## Voluntary Key messages standards: Impacting Equitable and sustainable supply chain smallholders' market

#### Which VSS are the most inclusive?



Do smallholders profit from VSS?



Source: FAO, 2014

Inclusiveness and smallholders' profitability depend on producers' assets, enhanced collective action and an enabling institutional setting







# 2013-2015: Innovations in linking sustainable practices with markets

- How do standards and market-based mechanisms act as incentives for the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices?
  - What are the motivations and drivers that enable the adoption of sustainable practices?
  - How are value chains and local institutions being reorganized to facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices?
- Focus on institutional innovations:
  - Novel ways of organizing public and private actors, organizations, institutions (including rules/regulations)











EC/FAO Global Programme: Global Governance for Hunger Reduction [GCP /INT/130/EC]

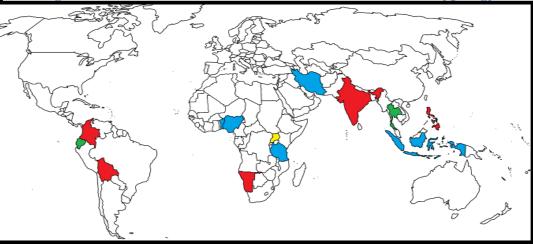








Figure: Institutional InnovationCase studies location and typology



#### Multi-actor Innovation Platforms (IP)

The Songhai Model of integrated production **Benin** 

Partisipasi Inovasi Petani (PIP) Project: A participatory model for Indonesia

promoting farmer-driven innovation

The role of Community Based Organizations in sustainable production Iran

and marketing of agricultural products

Impact Assessment of the Community-Based Farming Scheme in Nigeria

Enhancing Sustainable Agriculture in Nigeria

Sustainable Agricultural Practices by Smallholder Tea Farmers **Tanzania UgandaKACE** 

The role of cooperatives in linking sustainable agricultural practices

with markets (KACE)

#### Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)

**Bolivia** The Ecological Fairs of La Paz, Cochabamba and Tarija

Familia de la Tierra PGS Colombia

India PGS and smallholder markets: Idea of Trust and Short Market Chains

Namibia The Namibian Organic Associations' Participatory Guarantee System

**Philippines** The Innovative Institutional Approach: Quezon Participatory

**Guarantee System** 

Facilitating social networks through FreshVeggies PGS

#### Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)

Reinforcing the Local Systems of Healthy Food of Sierra Centro Ecuador

Moral Rice Program, Dharma Garden Temple Thailand

Trinidad & The Brasso Seco Paria Community Make Agrotourism their Business

Tobago

**UgandaFV** 



#### Phase 1: The Study

- Call for proposals launched in September 2013
  - 87 proposals, 15 case studies selected
  - 4 Latin America & Caribbean, 6 African, 5 Asian
- Field visits to 8 case study sites - interviews with all authors
- Peer-review by local experts
- Document analysis (Actor and Functions Analysis)

Sustainable Practices: 12 with the agro-ecological practices and 3 with Good Agricultural Practices.







### What are 'Institutional Innovations'?

Institutional innovations are when people and organizations (actors) strategically mobilize others through network relationships in order to repair or replace existing institutions (rules and norms governing agri-food systems).

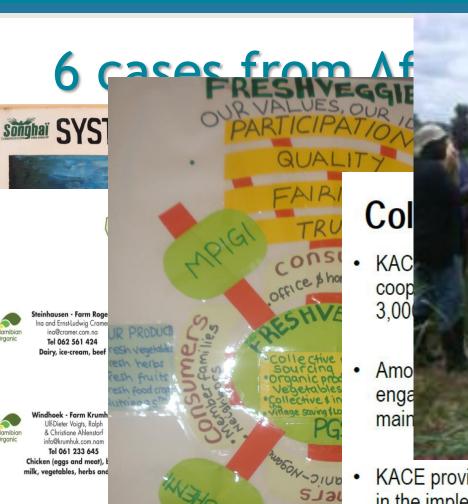
They are new rules and ways of organizing the relationships between different actors in a system.

They are new guidelines for sustainable production and consumption and new partnership opportunities for applying them.

(cf. Hargrave and Van De Ven, 2006)







KACE provided a perfect partner in the implementation of the ProGrOV project whose focus was on development of organic value chains in Uganda through research.

Dried slices



Wine

Fresh juice

Blumfelde ·\* Farm Springbockvley Judith Isele iselkuel@iway.na Tel 062 581 606

Dordabis ... Green Sheep Namibia

Anne & Wolfgang Ramdoh

Vegetables, fruit, herbs

Beef & lamb

Organic status: 1st year of conve veggie@greensheep-namibia.c Tel 062 573 524





### Institutional Innovations in Africa

#### **Multi-Actor Innovation Platforms**

- Begins with partnerships located within local research, training or extension bodies and includes farmers
- Uses national and international knowledge to promote organic or sustainable agriculture practices
- Initial legitimacy comes from outside of the group, then builds internally
- The focus is on specific technologies and farmer-led experimentation
- A new local market is created as an outlet for supply: on-farm sales
- Changes seen in the rules for training, extension, production, and the allocation of responsibilities among these actors

## Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)

- Begins with partnerships between between farmers, consumers and intermediaries (including service providers, organic movements)
- Uses local and national knowledge (and harmonized international organic standards)
- Initial legitimacy comes from within the group, then outside recognition
- The focus is on an alternative form of certification (based on free or low-cost peer review) and farmer-led experimentation
- New local markets are created based on direct contact with consumers: farm visits, farmers'markets, internet sales and supermarkets used
- Changes seen in the rules for organic production, internal organization and the sharing of roles and responsibilities among different people within the groups





# How do market mechanisms incentivize the adoption of sustainable practices?

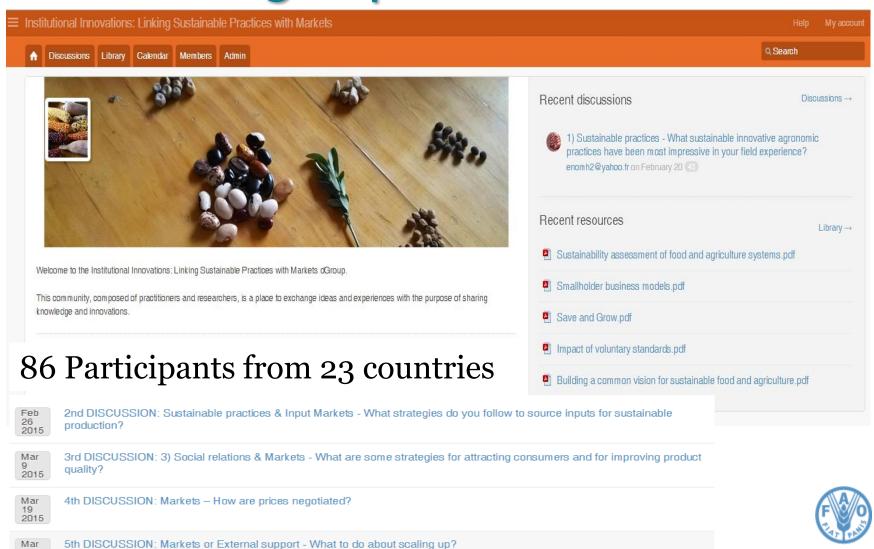
- Greater communication between producers and consumers
  - Identifying/communicating market demand for specific 'qualities' of the products (e.g., safe, organic, GAP)
- Multi-Actor Innovation Platforms : flexible platforms facilitate collective problem solving around technologies
  - The incentives are found in the creation of local networks that integrate knowledge (creation and sharing), markets, resources and policy support at multiple levels (municipal, national, international trade)
- Participatory guarantee systems: Alternative certification mechanisms reduce costs of compliance with standards
  - Small farmer inclusion in the value chain is critical not only as a producer, but also as an auditor and researcher - increases trust
- Shifting roles and sharing responsibilities between producers, consumers, researchers, intermediaries and public officials reciprocity rather than solidarity



2015



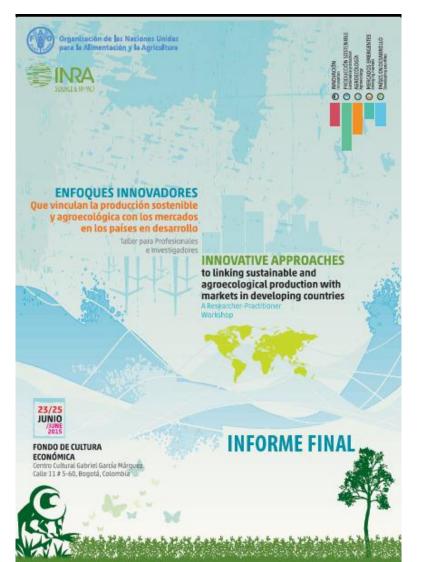
# Phase 2: Dgroups Discussion







## Researcher-Practitioner Workshop



- 23 25 June 2015, Bogotá,
  Colombia
- In collaboration with Slow Food and IFOAM







 Promote interactive learning to create and spread knowledge











 Strengthen farmers' capabilities in strategic market negotiation







 Support communication and trust relationships between farmers, intermediaries and consumers















Scale-up and legitimize innovative initiatives









### Conclusions

- Incentives for adopting sustainable practices can come from the autonomy created when local actors develop innovative rules for market interactions.
- Local actors rely upon social values (e.g., trustworthiness, health (nutrition and safety), food sovereignty, youth development, farmer and community livelihoods) to adapt sustainable practices to local contexts and create new market outlets for their products, which are core components of institutional innovations.
- Even when private actors (farmers, consumers, cooperatives, firms, etc.) are leading the innovations, partnerships with public actors and civil society are fundamental for legitimating political and physical spaces where sustainable agricultural knowledge, practices and products are exchanged through market interactions.
- Policies that are conducive to these types of innovations need to have flexibility built into different levels of governance
- These are long-term processes that require signifiant commitments and collaboration from all stakeholders





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