

## Activating and creating proximities and social capitals in urban food systems: an Ecuadorian case-study

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# ACTIVATING AND CREATING PROXIMITIES AND SOCIAL CAPITALS IN AN URBAN FOOD SYSTEM: AN ECUADORIAN CASE-STUDY

5th AESOP Sustainable Food Systems Conference

"Innovations in urban food systems"



Claire Heinisch, Guy Durand (Agrocampus Ouest, UMR ESO) & Pierre Gasselin (INRA, UMR Innovation)

### **OBJECTIVES**

### **WE WILL SHOW:**

- □ Why and how urban consumers most of them being low-income households have linked sustainably with agroecological peasants by building a micro-local food system
- How the different actors of this micro-local food system are now participating to the implementation of new public policies that support more sustainable urban food systems
- Based on a case-study of a "new" short food supply chain
  - → The canasta comunitaria Utopía (lit. "community basket"), city of Riobamba, Ecuadorian Andes

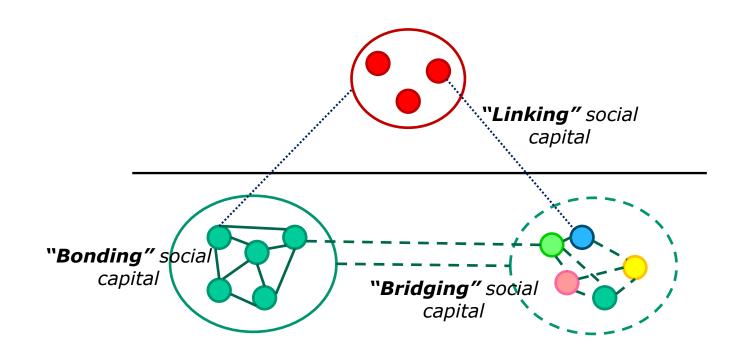
### **APPROACH**

- "New" short food supply chains = dispositive of collective action that gathers together a large diversity of actors around projects and values that are both the origin and the result of relational dynamics
  - → Comprehensive approach of the emergence and the construction
    - of the canasta comunitaria Utopía at a local scale
    - of its insertion into national networks
  - → Focus on the analysis of the relations between actors during the trajectory of the *canasta comunitaria Utopía*

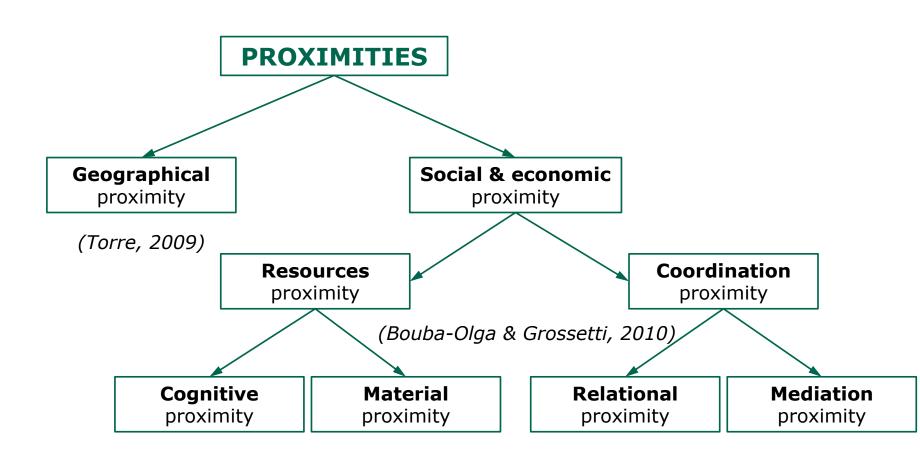


### **SOCIAL CAPITAL**

(Putnam, 2000, 2002)



### **ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK**



## **N**ATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE CASE STUDY

## A NEW POLITICAL CONTEXT

- Rise to power of the radical left (2006)
  - Rafael Correa and the "Citizens' Revolution"
- New Constitution (2008) that incorporates:
  - Food sovereignty
  - Social and solidarity based economy
  - Citizen power
  - Continuation of the process of decentralization



VINCIA DE TUNGUR

PENIPE

RIOBAMBA

GUANO

RIOBAMBA

## LOCAL CONTEXT OF THE CASE STUDY

### The Province of Chimborazo

- \*One of the poorest regions of Ecuador, 500,000 inhabitants (2013)
- \*An important peasant and indigenous population
- \*More than 200 local and international NGOs
- \*Riobamba (capital of the province)
- Population: 230,000 inhabitants
- Elevation: 2700 m

#### The canasta comunitaria Utopía today

- \*110 families of urban consumers in Riobamba
- \*100 local agroecological peasants (individuals or organized)
- \*Local NGOs (rural or urban)
- \*1 basket
- Contains 20 different products, 60% agroecological
- Provides for food to a 4-people-family during 15 days
- \*Price = 12 \$. => Compared to the conventional market:
- Consumers pay 50% cheaper
- Producers earn 80% more











COLTA

BOLIVAR

## THE EMERGENCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MICRO-LOCAL URBAN FOOD SYSTEM

THE LIVIERGENCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MICRO-LOCAL ORDAN FOOD STSTEM											
PERIOD	MEMBERS OF THE GROUP	NUMBER OF MEMBERS	LOCALIZATION OF THE MEMBERS	RELATIONS WITHIN THE GROUP	RELATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE GROUP	VALUES OF THE GROUP	PROJECT OF THE GROUP				
1987 - 2000	Members of a Basic Ecclesial Community ("Solidaridad")	25 families	A popular neighborhood of Riobamba	Bonding social capital  Material, cognitive and relational proximity		Solidarity within the group	Food security = Quantity and diversity at a lower cost				
TRANSITION : Ecuadorian economic crisis (2000)											
				ypes of new members join th							
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		onal proximity (with 1 memb		dad")				
		bitants of Ric	bamba => Activation	on of <b>material</b> (at least temp	orary) proximity + mediatio	n proximity					
2000 - 2002	"Canasta comunitaria Utopía" = =>Urban consumers =>Members of the Utopia Foundation (also consumers)	100 families	RIOBAMBA	Bridging social capital Material proximity	-	Urban solidarity	ldem before				
				TRANSITION:							
Emergence of the idea of buying products directly to producers, reinforced with a collective reflections on the quality (sanitary concerns, cultural identity)											
			⇒ New reflections	s allowed by <b>bridging capital</b>	social within the group						
2002 - 2005	Idem before	100 families	RIOBAMBA	Bridging social capital	Activation of linking social capital + relational and geographic proximity to link with local agroecological peasants	Urban solidarity	Food security = Quantity, diversity and quality at a lower cost				

1987 - 2000	Members of a Basic Ecclesial Community ("Solidaridad")	25 families	A popular neighborhood of Riobamba	Material, cognitive and relational proximity	_	Solidarity within the group	= Quantity and diversity at a lower cost
			TRANSITIO	ON: Ecuadorian economic cr	risis (2000)		
			⇒ 2 t	types of new members join th	ne initiative		

"Familia Utopia"

100

families

100

families

Canasta comunitaria

Utopia

Local agroecological

peasants

Since

2006

FAILURE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUSTAINABLE RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL AGROECOLOGICAL PEASANTS **TRANSITION:** farm visits

**Bonding** social capital

Relational and cognitive

proximity

**Urban-rural** 

solidarity

Producer-

consumer

reciprocity

Mobilization of social

capitals and proximities

at national level

Food sovereignty

Social and Solidarity

based Economy

Agroecology

First step towards the construction of sustainable linkages between urban consumers and peasants

⇒ Progressive construction relational and cognitive proximity

**RIOBAMBA** 

Province of

**CHIMBORAZO** 

## « Utopía » from local to global...

Universal character of the project of "Utopia"

- goes beyond the local level
- responds to national debates, particularly active since the recent political changes

Activation of cognitive and relational proximities

Active participation in (and even creation of) national networks, movements, forums... that gather together the civil society, NGOs, peasant's organizations and the public sector

Creation of bridging and linking social capital

In a context of great political changes Active participation in the debates around the formulation of new agro-food policies

## ... AND FROM GLOBAL TO LOCAL

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW ECUADORIAN AGRO-FOOD POLICIES IN CHIMBORAZO

### MAIN OBJECTIVES

- → Reach the precarious and/or vulnerable categories of the population (small peasants, poor urban consumers, children)
- → Support sustainable and peasant and family farm agriculture

### **EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION IN CHIMBORAZO**

- → Implementation of "citizen markets" (Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, peasant's organizations, urban consumers, local universities...)
- → Program of provision of school canteens directly from peasant's organizations (Ministry of Social & Economic Inclusion, Ministry of agriculture NGOs, peasant's organization, schools, local public actors...)
- → Support to agroecological systems (Provincial Council of Chimborazo, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, peasant's organizations...)
- → PROGRESSIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTI-ACTOR GOVERNANCE BASED ON LINKING SOCIAL CAPITAL AND ON GEOGRAPHICAL AND MEDIATION PROXIMITY

### CONCLUSION

### **ABOUT NEW SFSCS**

- □ Strong means to **reconnect civil society, the public sector and the market** around the question of sustainable food systems, and **even much beyond the micro-local scale** of theses initiatives
- They result from processes of construction in the medium or long term
  - → They involve multi-actor, multi-level and multi-sectoral governance in which proximities and social capitals, that are activated and constructed through complex processes of interactions between different actors, seem to play an important role

### **ABOUT THE NEW AGRO-FOOD POLICIES**

- Influence of the civil society and the ideas and innovations emerging from grassroots initiatives
  - → Grassroots initiative as drivers for change...
- Do not correspond exactly to the "radical" project carried out by the grassroots initiatives **BUT** reach more people
  - → ...but importance of putting in place an effective public action

## THANKS YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION







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