

Fairchain project to test business plans for small fruit & vegetable producers

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FAIRCHAIN PROJECT TO TEST BUSINESS MODELS FOR SMALL FRUIT & VEGETABLE PRODUCERS

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INRA



Protect. Transform. Sustain.



Food Value Chains: Where we are and where we should go







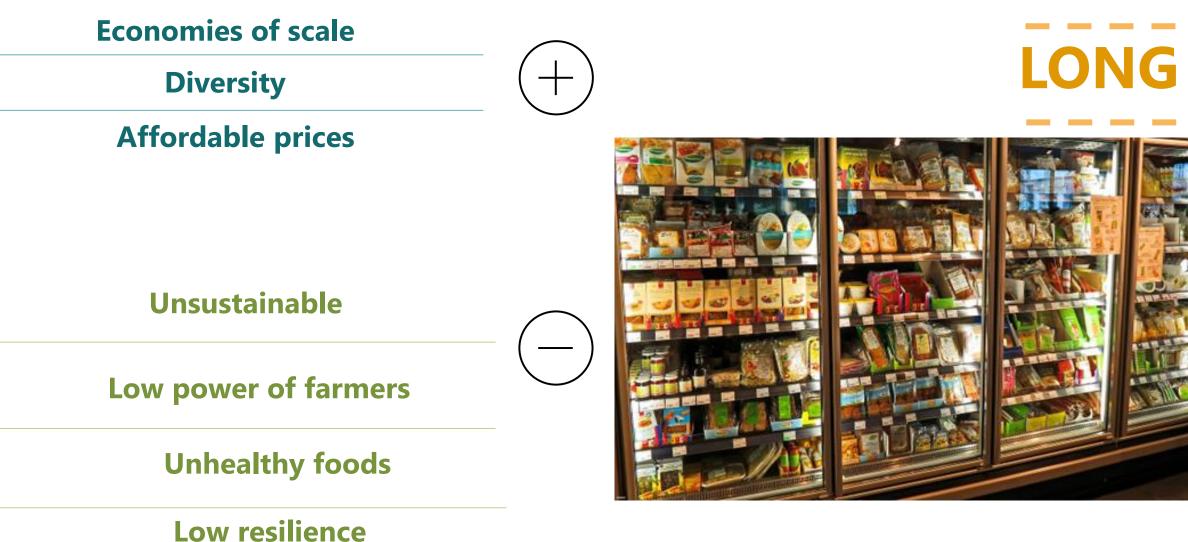
SHORT

LONG











fresh and seasonal foods

local economic benefits

fairer prices for farmers

social cohesion

empowerment of farmers

insufficient quantities

high prices

limitation in expanding

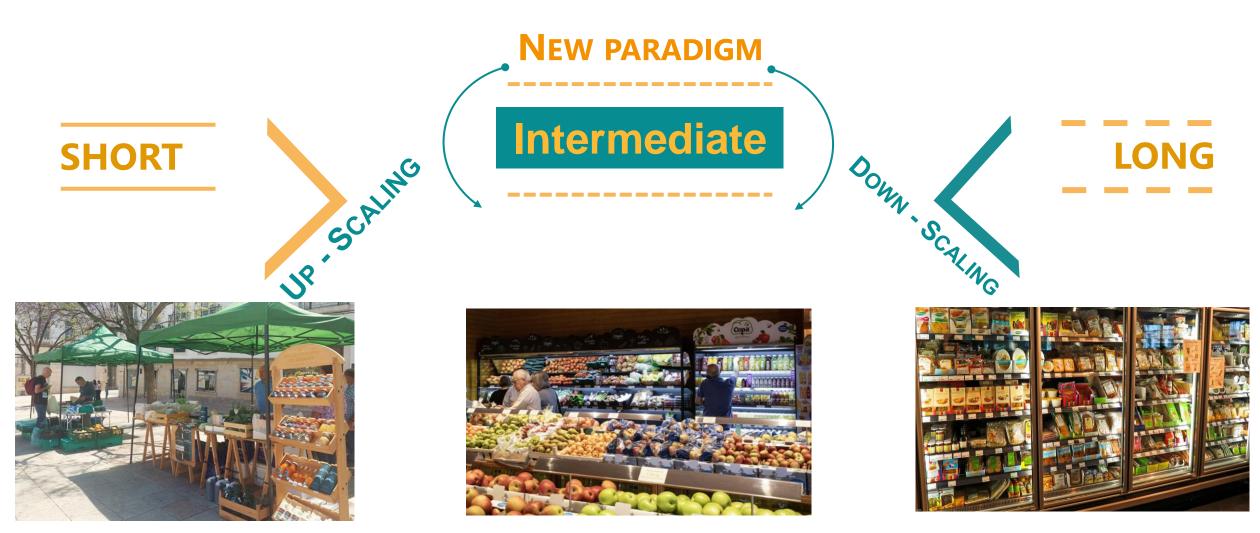
inadequate marketing

over-reliance on a few key people











SHORT INTERMEDIATE





LONG



Goal and intention



Hybrid

INCREASE RESILIENCE of farmers and processors

DOMINANT



SHORT INTERMEDIATE Image: Short <



Geographic scope

local or regional

regional or inter-regional

LONG



national, international

Actors

local actorslocal initiativesfew intermediaries

actors from SVC and LVC small or mid-sized

•large producers, retailers, distributors etc



SHORT INTERMEDIATE Close, personal values Transparent, trusting • Farmers as partners

LONG



business

quantity and a large range of different, but standardized products

Relationships

Product range

high quality, fresh, seasonal food
small quantities, narrow range

high-quality in significant quantities

10







SHORT



Examples

farmers' markets

- farm shops
- (organic) box schemes
- community supported
- agriculture (CSA)

INTERMEDIATE



LONG



hybrid food hubs
Systèmes alimentaires du milieu
mid-tier food systems

supermarkets

FAIRCHAIN Project definition of Intermediate Food Value Chain



- Intermediate value chains are characterized by the cooperation of small- and midsized actors from farmers, to processors, distributors, retailers, supporting organizations and other enterprises in a network or strategic alliance in order to supply fresh, sustainable and high-quality food products beyond the local market in greater quantities.
- The main objective of intermediate value chains is to increase economic resilience of smaller actors in the value chains by an equal distribution of value created. By committing to common values, collective organisation, trusted and transparent relationships, the actors can reach collaborative advantages and win-win situations through technological, social and economic innovations.



IONG

Food value chains





Business models in Food Value Chains





What is a business model?

A business model has three main elements:







VALUE CREATION AND DELIVERY



VALUE CAPTURE

Теесе (2010)



What is a sustainable business model?

- CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS
- PRODUCT-SERVICE SYSTEMS
- **BOTTOM-OF-THE-PYRAMID BUSINESS**
- SOCIAL ENTERPRISES



Sustainable business models based on their innovations



- for society/environment
- develop scale-up solutions
- maximise efficiency

ess

- create value from waste
- renewables and natural

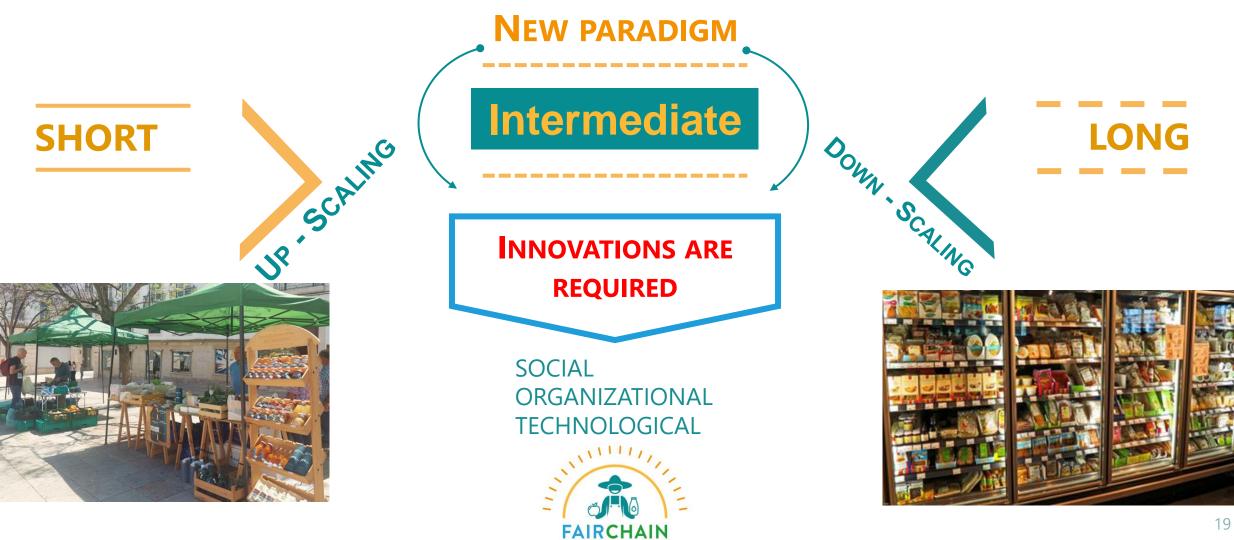
- Organisational innovation
- Technological innovations

- deliver functionality
- stewardship role
- encourage sufficiency

Social Innovations

Based on Bocken, Short, Rana, & Evans (2014)





Economic Indicators



Issue	Definition	Indicators
INVESTMENT	Positive return on investment due to the sale of the product produced by the innovation	Profitability
VULNERABILITY	actions and mechanisms are put in place ensuring the target volume of production and quality standards are met.	Stability of Production
	actions and mechanisms are put in place ensuring the stable inputs for the production made by using the innovation.	Stability of Supply
	actions and mechanisms are put in place ensuring a diversified and consolidated sales channels for the new products.	Stability of Market
PRODUCT QUALITY & INFORMATION	Having food hazards and safety control measures in place that comply with correspondent and applicable regulations.	Food Safety
	The quality of products (incl. nutritious quality) meets the highest standards applicable to the respective type of product.	Food Quality
	Complying with applicable product labelling codes and traceability standards for the new products.	Product Information
LOCAL ECONOMY	there are recruitment policies that prioritize regional candidates in case the skills are similar.	Value Creation
	purchases of inputs/ingredients for the new products are done from local suppliers when equal or similar conditions exist, in comparison to non-local suppliers.	Local Procurement

Social Indicators



Issue	Definition	Indicator
DECENT LIVELIHOOD	All producers and employees in enterprises of all scales have time for family, rest and culture, and the ability to care for their needs, such as maintaining adequate diets and earn at least a living wage	Quality of Life
	primary producers and employees have opportunities to increase skills and knowledge, to advance within the enterprise in which they work or to build the future of their own enterprise	Capacity Development
FAIR TRADING PRACTICES	Addresses fair contracts and fair pricing. Buyers through their policies and practices recognize and support suppliers' rights to fair pricing and fair contracts and agreements	Responsible Buyers
	Addresses collective bargaining. Buyers explicitly recognize and support in good faith primary producers and suppliers' rights to freedom of association and to collective bargaining for all contracts and agreements.	Rights of Suppliers
LABOUR RIGHTS and EQUITY	maintaining contracts that are compliant with national laws, respecting freedom of association, non- discrimination and equal opportunity policies and proactively support vulnerable people and minorities.	Labour rights and Equity
HUMAN SAFETY & HEALTH	ensuring workplace safety and health for employees and contributing to healthy and safe lifestyles of the local community through financial support to health services or providing access to locally produced healthy products.	Workplace Safety and Health Provisions, Public Health
CULTURAL DIVERSITY	producing new, regional products while respecting the traditional practices, universal rights of indigenous communities to protect their knowledge and avoiding food fraud at all causes.	Indigenous Knowledge

Environmental Indicators

Issue	Definition	Indicator
ATMOSPHERE	Addressing greenhouse gas emissions	Climate change
	Addressing Ozone depletion	Ozone depletion
	Addressing Ionising radiation	Ionizing radiation
	Addressing Photochemical ozone formation	Photochemical ozone
		formation
	Addressing Particulate matter/respiratory inorganics	Particulate matter
RESOURCE USE	Impact of energy consumption of the value chain (related to transformation, transportation, storage, etc.).	Energy use
	Use of critical material by innovation (covering packaging materials, and waste)	Material use
	Whether the innovation imply rebound effects on land use (e.g. building of roads, buildings, etc.)	Land use
	Impacts on water withdrawal and water quality (e.g., Acidification, Eutrophication, Marine/freshwater and Plastic use)	Water withdrawal and water quality
BIODIVERSITY	Impact of the innovation on diversity, functional integrity and connectivity of natural ecosystem.	Biodiversity
ANIMAL WELFARE	Impact on animal welfare by the stable condition (space, temperature, humidity, etc.)	Animal welfare



FAIRCHAIN Project approach



Objectives of FAIRCHAIN project

Main Objective **Test, pilot and demonstrate** technological, organisational, social innovations that have the potential to support intermediate value chains and address some of their issues

Specific Objectives





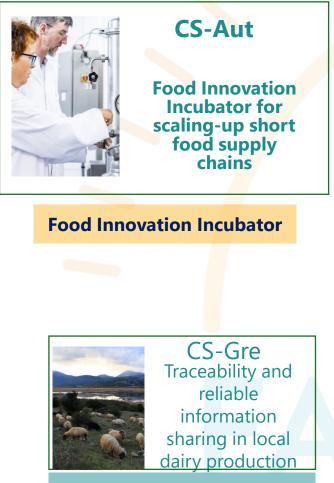


Deliver a set of innovations

Develop business models

Formulate recommendations,

Case studies and innovations of FAIRCHAIN



Blockchain



Innovative packaging machine for small and midsized actors

Flexible filling machine

Sharing of processing equipment and/or infrastructure Funding system based on

philanthropic income streams



CS-Swe Establishing a wild berry business to boost local economy and social cohesion in Sweden northern regions

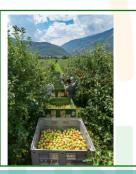
ICT tool for berry picking



Production and distribution of innovative dairy drinks based on

CS-Fra

Fermented whey based drinkheese Distribution with reduction of packaging consumption



CS-Swi

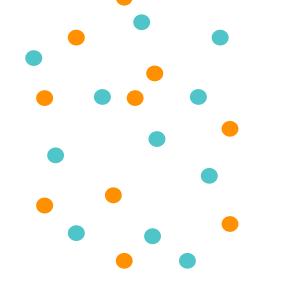
Fruit co-products valorisation to develop circular business concepts

Alternative cleaning agent

Sharing of processing equipment and/or infrastructure

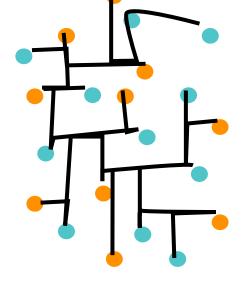


CO-CREATION with local actors



1. Agree on common goals

• goal defining workshop with local actors

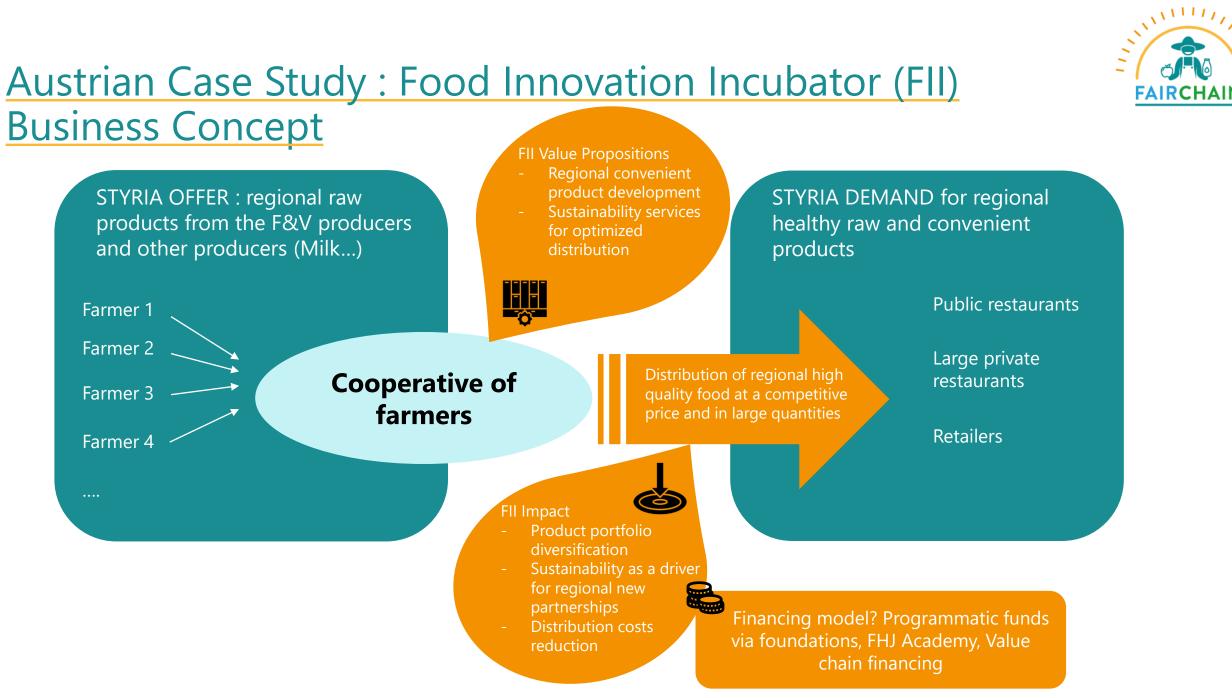


2. Define a workplan and start technical development

- Sustainability hotspots & guidance
- Consumers/market studies
- Implementation workshop with same local actors

3.Valorize all inputs

- Assessment workshop
- Business Model generation workshops





FOOD INNOVATION INCUBATOR to:

BRING TOGETHER FOOD CHAIN ACTORS

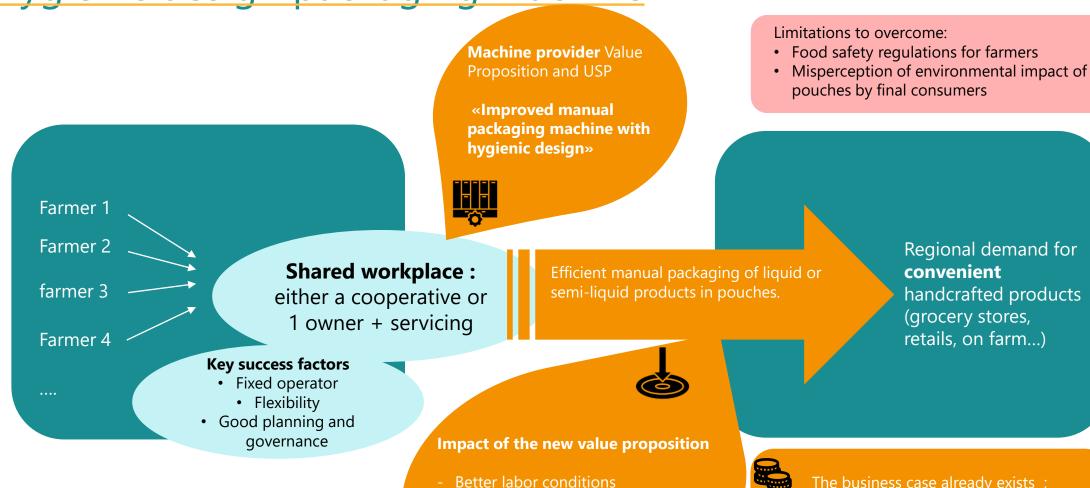
and

PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER



Belgian Case Study : Business Concept for the small hygienic design packaging machine





- Product portfolio diversification

- New processing opportunities in the

dairy sector at farm level (thanks to

- Less food waste

hygienic design)

The business case already exists ; improvement of an existing manual small scale packaging machine 5-10 pouches/min thanks to **hygienic design.** New processing opportunities in the dairy sector at farm level

dss* 29

INNOVATIVE PACKAGING MACHINE for LIQUIDS and VISCOUS FOODS made for SMALL AND MID-SIZED ACTORS



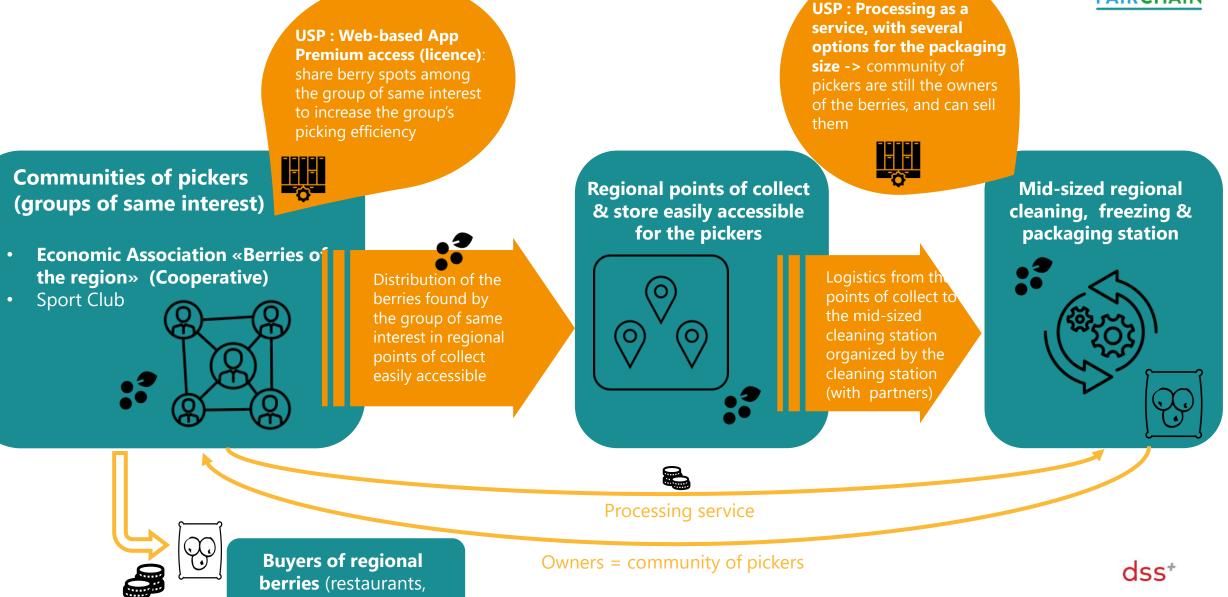




Swedish case study: regional Business Concept

stores...)





DEVELOPING THE WILD BERRY BUSINESS IN NORTHERN SWEDEN TO:

BOOST THE LOCAL ECONOMY

and

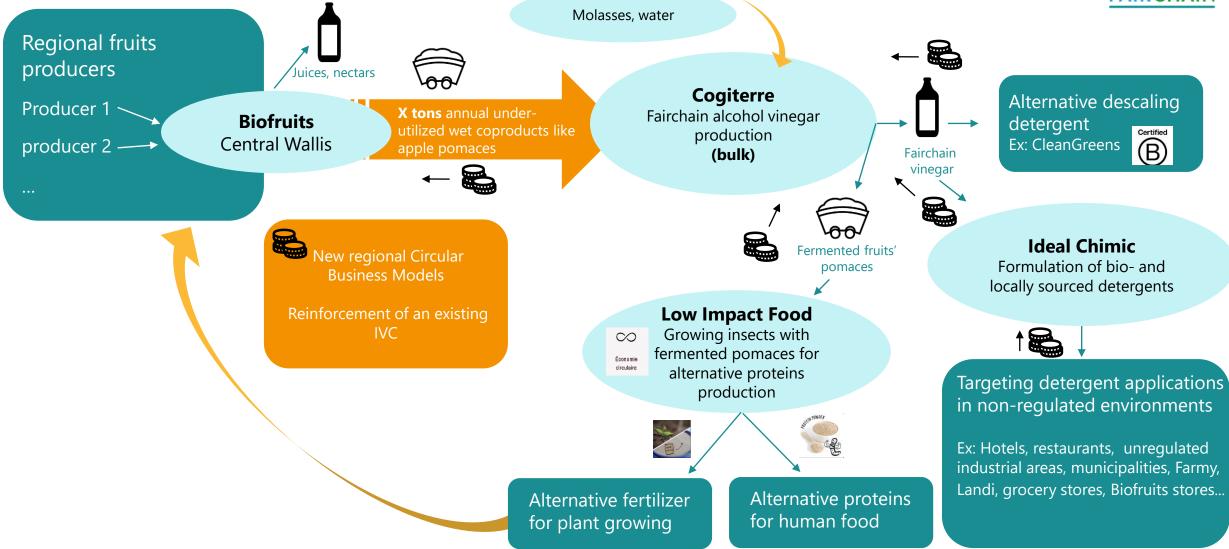
INCREASE SOCIAL COHESION





Swiss case study: valorizations of co-products





INCREASED VALORIZATION OF APPLES POMACES AND APRICOT PITS:

1.PRODUCING VINEGAR-BASED CLEANING AND BIOSTIMULATING PRODUCTS

2.EXPLORING BIOCHAR-BASED CLIMATE POSITIVE REGIONAL BUSINESS MODELS







Conclusions



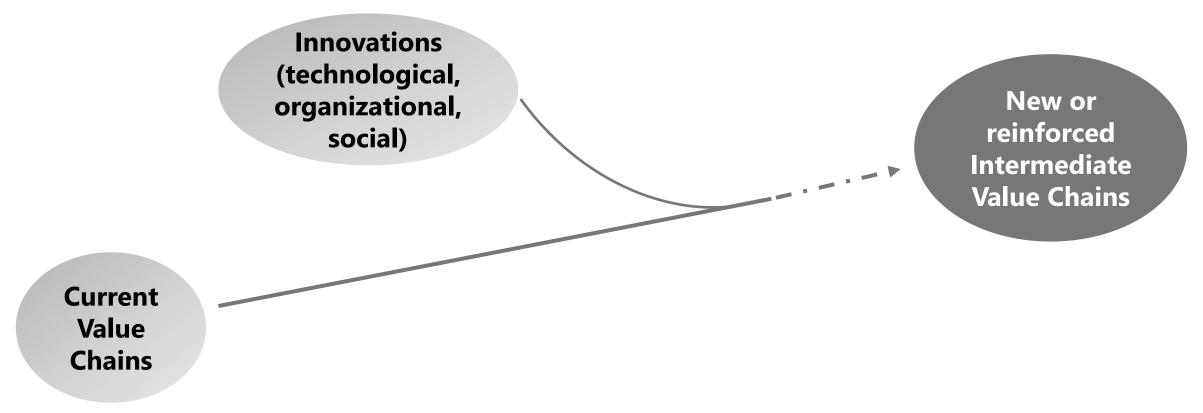
www.stumfalia.sa ar







FAIRCHAIN : Integrate new business models into existing value chains











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