



Forum Origin, Diversity and Territories

Agroecology: multiple transitions of territories

5th and 6th of December of 2019

Lausanne, Switzerland

The Forum Origin, Diversity and Territories is an international community of practice and knowledge on the interactions between cultural and biological diversities, dynamics and the sustainable territorial valorization of origin products and services in rural areas.

The main objective of the Forum is to provide a platform for the exchange of experiences and knowledge among a wide range of international stakeholders, all engaged in new ways of thinking and doing development, where the identity, origin, quality and local diversities are considered as inclusive dynamic catalysts for local and regional development.

Thursday 5th of December

Location: University of Lausanne

9 am – 9.30 am

Coffee

9.30 am – 12 pm

Conference

Introduction by Nelly Niwa, director, Centre of Sustainability, UNIL

Keynote speakers

- **Franck Eyhorn**, member of the Swiss National Committee for FAO (CNS-FAO), Senior Adviser Sustainable Agriculture at HELVETAS, « Agroecology as a means to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals » - discussion paper prepared by the Swiss National Advisory Committee (FAO-NAC).
- **Pablo Tiftonell**, national coordinator of the Natural Resources and Environment Program of INTA, Argentina, & external Professor at the Ecole Doctorale Sibaghe of the University of Montpellier, France and at the National University of Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- **Xavier Poux**, ASca - IDDRI, researcher in policy and environmental prospective, France.
- **Emma Silipandri**, FAO Agricultural Officer, Lead Focal Point for the Scaling up Agroecology Initiative, « UN-Partners' Scaling up Agroecology Initiative - a framework to guide the transition towards sustainable food and agricultural systems ».

Introductory session for workshops

Moderation : Florence Arsonneau, Diversity and Development and FiBL France.

12 pm – 1.30 pm

Lunch

1.30 pm – 3 pm

Session 1 of the workshops in parallel

3 pm – 3.30 pm

Coffee break

3.30 pm – 5 pm

Session 2 of the workshops in parallel

5 pm – 7 pm

Cocktail dinner sponsored by the Swiss association PDO-PGI

Public debate in the evening

7.30 pm – 9 pm

Can agroecology mitigate climate change and feed the world?

Introduction by Benoit Frund, Vice-rector for “Sustainability and Campus”, UNIL

Keynote speakers

- **Pablo Tittone**, national coordinator of the Natural Resources and Environment Program of INTA, Argentina, & external Professor at the Ecole Doctorale Sibaghe of the University of Montpellier, France and at the National University of Lomas de Zamora, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- **Xavier Poux**, ASca - IDDRI, researcher in policy and environmental prospective, France, “The change of scale of the agroecological transition: an inevitable impossible?”.

Debate

- **Kenza Benabderrazik**, PhD student, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, ETH Zurich
- **Franck Eyhorn**, member of the swiss national Committee of the FAO (CNS-FAO), Senior Adviser Sustainable Agriculture HELVETAS
- **Matthieu Glauser**, farmer, President of BioVaud
- **Nelly Niwa**, Director of the Sustainability Center, University of Lausanne
- **François Pythoud**, Federal Office of Agriculture, former Swiss Ambassador to FAO, IFAD and WFP
- **Josef Zisyadis**, Director of the Semaine du Goût, Co-president of Slow Food Suisse and member of the swiss national Committee of the FAO (CNS-FAO)
- Student of one agricultural student association of the University of Lausanne

Friday 6th of December

Location: University of Lausanne

8.30 am – 10 am

Session 3 of the workshops in parallel

10 am – 10.30 am

Coffee break

10.30 am – 12 pm

Session 4 of the workshops in parallel

12 pm – 2 pm

Lunch

2 pm – 5.30 pm

Plenary session

Feedback of the workshops

- **Workshop 1: Agroecology and food sovereignty: from personal commitment to societal change**, Gaëlle Bigler, FRACP/URGENCEI, Switzerland
- **Workshop 2: Agroecology, biological and cultural diversity in agricultural and food systems**, Valérie Boisvert, UNIL, Switzerland
- **Workshop 3: The protection and promotion of agroecological products that are connected with their territory**, Allison Marie Loconto, INRA France
- **Workshop 4: The answer of GIs and territorial labels to the citizen's demand for an ecological transition: How are the principles of agroecology identified, discussed, codified and guaranteed?** Delphine Marie-Vivien, CIRAD UMR Innovation, France
- **Workshop 5: The transformations of territorialized agricultural and food systems induced by the agro-ecological transition.** Florence Arsonneau, FiBL France
- **Workshop 6: Biological processes and social networks in the agro-ecological transition: drivers for building resilience of farmers and territories**, Stéphane Bellon, INRA France

Summary elements of the Forum ODT 2019

François Casabianca Director, INRA Centre of Corsica, President of the scientific committee of the ODT Forum

Guillén Calvo President, Diversity and Development

Detailed program of the workshops

Workshop 1

Agroecology and food sovereignty: from personal commitment to societal change

Coordinated by Gaëlle Bigler, FRACP/URGENCEI, Abraham Monnier, Origin for Sustainability and Luca Piccin, CIRAD France.

Context

Committing to agroecology and food sovereignty can take, in a very concrete way, the form of a subscription to an innovative market form bringing producers and consumers closer together: an agricultural basket supported by citizens (ACP in Switzerland, AMAP in France or CSA in English-speaking countries), a participative supermarket, a purchasing cooperative, a producers' market, a solidarity purchasing group.... However, while it is rather easy to perceive the benefits of agroecological agriculture by having access to local, fresh and seasonal products, it is more difficult to exercise the responsibilities and assume the risks of it. It remains complicated to ask the consumer to participate in the associative life in the long term and difficult to make accept the losses on the harvests and the lack of choice at the low season. Another internal challenge for these solidarity initiatives is to open up access to as many people as possible, including marginalized people (migrants, families with low purchasing power, etc.), made more difficult by the preconceived notions about the budgetary impacts of such a commitment.

In addition to these internal challenges to these social movements, there are also so-called "greenwashing" and "brandwashing", these commercial practices of the agro-industry misleading the consumer, leading him to believe that traditional agro-industrial systems are also committed to sustainable development, but at a price that respects their budget. For example, in Switzerland, a popular initiative proposed adding an article on food sovereignty to the Federal Constitution. After encouraging beginnings, and this despite the pathetic budget of the initiators, the counter-campaign of the agri-food industry swept the initiative away at the national level with an argument of unstoppable weight for consumers: "reduced choice, overpriced food".

Objectives of the workshop and themes treated

The objective of the workshop is to receive contributions that nourish the following question: **agroecology and food sovereignty: how to move from personal commitment to societal change?**

We therefore invite participants to submit contributions in the form of case studies, monographs, project presentations and research to identify best practices and providing proof arguments. We propose two keys to enter the debate:

- *A first axis of reflection questioning the first identified barrier, i.e. the notion of "fair price for consumers and producers". How can we find the right balance between the remunerative price for a producer engaged in an agroecological approach and what the family budget can support?*
- *A second axis concerns the changes of scale necessary for these changes to have a real societal impact. How to promote the production, distribution and consumption of agroecological products? How to involve people with difficulties in accessing these products? How can public policies accompany and support this change of scale?*

The exchange of best practices and networking of participants is therefore one of the expected outcomes of this workshop.

Speakers

Session 1 –

Moderation by Gaëlle Bigler

- The Impact of Agroecology on the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – An Integrated Scenario Analysis. **Charlotte Pavageau**, *Biovision Fondation, Switzerland*.
- How Community Supported Agriculture contributes to the realization of Solidarity Economy in the SDGs. **Judith Hitchman**, *URGENCI, Switzerland/France*.
- A commitment for action towards an agroecological transition in Morocco. **Leïla Akhmisse**, *Crédit Agricole du Maroc Foundation for Sustainable Development, Morocco*.

Session 2 –

Moderation Luca Piccin

- Food, a real experience at the center of our lives. **Thomas Verduyn**, *HEC/Systèmes d'informations University of Lausanne, Switzerland*.
- The “consumer-worker”: a contribution of consumers to the production of ecological, social and ethical values in community supported agriculture in Switzerland. **Linus Boog**, *Institute of Geography, University of Bern, Switzerland*.
- Popular initiative in Switzerland "taste + youth" to introduce taste and diet education into the compulsory cycle at school. **Josef Zisyadis**, *Director of the Semaine du Goût, Co-president of Slow Food Suisse and member of the swiss national Committee of the FAO (CNS-FAO)*.

Session 3 –

Moderation Abraham Monnier

- Organizations offering an ecological, solidarity or social alternative to agro-industrial production, distribution and consumption in Geneva. A case study. **Jasmine Lorenzini**, *Johanna Huber, Université de Genève, Suisse*.
- Economic diversity: a key concept for thinking about and impelling the agroecological transition of territories. Lighting from the case of fruits and vegetables on the island of Reunion. **Luca Piccin**, *CIRAD, La Réunion*.
- Challenges and challenges of a fair price in agroecological projects. **Gaëlle Bigler**, *FRACP / URGENCY, Switzerland*.

Session 4 – Discussion moderated by Luca Piccin and Abraham Monnier

Workshop 2

Agroecology, biological and cultural diversity in agricultural and food systems

Coordinated by Valérie Boisvert, UNIL Switzerland, H  l  ne Bougouin, FiBL Switzerland, Aur  lie Fernandez, member of the Biodiversity Operational Committee for slow food in France and Loredana Sorg, Biovision Foundation Switzerland.

Context

In this workshop, we will report on recent developments in practices and representations related to agroecology, agricultural biodiversity and food and will explore their possible effects on the ecological transition of agriculture.

The agricultural productivity model developed during the twentieth century has often led to the loss of the specificity of *terroirs*, local farming and food practices, and associated knowledge and know-how, without taking real account of local preferences and customs. Such a model does not allow to consider the agricultural and food systems as a whole. Essential dimensions and elements of these systems have thus been rendered invisible:

- *Varietal diversity of cultivated plants and plants not directly perceived as useful*
- *Productive off-field areas such as field margins, agroforests, picking areas, gardens*
- *Food considered secondary and therefore marginalized*
- *Gestures and practices, local knowledge and know-how whose functions were not directly perceptible*
- *The interactions within agricultural systems and especially their interactions with the outside world - ecosystems and social systems*

As a result of the interest in biological diversity since the early 1990s, agroecology, agrobiodiversity and associated cultural diversity have become themes of interest. More and more, all these hidden aspects are being reintegrated into the reflection on the necessary ecological transition of agriculture. There has been a major movement to requalify and enhance local and regional products, old varieties and cultural practices that place great importance on biodiversity.

Objectives of the workshop and themes treated

We propose to focus on this change in the status of plants, territories, people and products, and the potential it represents in terms of ecological transition, and to which we would like to receive contributions (case studies, monographs, project presentations, etc.) along with the following lines:

- *Agronomic and genetic issues and the impact of agricultural research on the change in plant status (old varieties, weeds, forest plants, field edges or harvesting plants grown in fields...)*
- *Tensions between valuing diversity (biological and cultural) and normalization, standardization and homogenization (of cultures, food)*
- *The evolution of diets, the rediscovery and reevaluation of traditional local products, projects to decolonize local plants and food*

Synergies between traditional knowledge and practices and (modern) research, such as participatory research, on agrobiodiversity issues and the resilience of producers.

Session 1 - What institutional support and recognition to promote local agrifood systems?

- Agrifood Heritage today. Relationship with the processes and discontinuities of agricultural policies of the twentieth century. **Cristina Galvez**, *PILGUA scl, Chile*.
- Testimonial: "From BioDiVerger to Perma-Jardin", 6 years of experimentation on alternative farming systems. **Hélène Bougouin**, *FiBL, Switzerland*.
- Sustainable food systems for biocultural conservation and resilience in the Mediterranean: A case study from Crete, Greece. **Vasileios Gkisakis**, *Agroecologiki SP, Greece*.

Session 2 - Research institutions, stakeholder networks and conservation of agricultural diversity

- Maraîchine: a cattle breed at the crossroads of ecological and economic issues on the Atlantic coastal marshes. **Annie Sigwalt** (1), *Anne Farruggia* (2), *Sébastien Couvreur* (1), *Timothée Petit* (1), *Bénédicte Roche* (2) -- (1) *ESA Angers*, (2) *INRA, France*.
- The making of terroir starter cultures: France-Switzerland, 1970-today. **Elise Tancoigne**, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*.
- Citizen-Supported Agriculture (CSA) systems: study of their potential for dynamic on-farm management of cultivated biodiversity. **Charline Ducottet**, *Cathy Bouffartigue*, **Jocelyn Parot**, *URGENCI et INRA, France*.
- Agroecology at Prometra Uganda Forest School. **Elizabeth Birungi**, *PROMETRA, Uganda*.

Session 3 - Participatory research and peasant strategies for conserving cultivated diversity

- Restore cultivated biodiversity: learning dynamics and networks of knowledge around peasant seeds. A case study in France. **Armelle Mazé**, *INRA SADAPT, France*.
- Participatory implementation of organic farming methods for Traditional Leafy Vegetables (TLVs) in Western Kenya. **Rahel Felder**, *Bioversity International Kenya, Switzerland*.
- New Peasant Strategies, Knowledge Networks and Territorial Specificities: Two Rural Realities in Campania and Sicily. **Tara Dourian**, *The American University of Rome, Italy*.

Session 4 - Discussion

Workshop 3

The protection and promotion of agroecological products that are connected with their territory

Coordinated by Allison Marie Loconto, INRA France, Marcelo Champredonde, INTA Argentina and Tamara Zivadinovic, MENA Group.

Context

What is an agroecological product and how does one recognize it in the market?

The response to this question differs greatly depending on where you are when you pose it, who is responding to it, and where and how the product is purchased. While labels have often been used to resolve the uncertainty around the quality and origin of products, current research recognizes that labels are but one component of a broader system of governance by standards whereby the creation, control and circulation of standards create arrangements that can perform multiple values in a variety of ways.

While organic agriculture has become a relatively institutionalized form of agroecology – with public regulations that define the standards, third-party certifications, accreditations and uses of the label – the term agroecology remains much more fluid and carries far less institutional baggage. Numerous farmers around the world are engaged in agroecological production and are creating markets for their products – often without formal standard systems.

Within this latter trend, the importance of anchoring agroecological production in their socio-ecological territories is increasingly being recognized first by the private and civic actors and second by public policies. This trend opens up questions of standards systems to the use of alternative means of guaranteeing products and services that are exchanged between producers and consumers (e.g., direct marketing, contract farming, participatory guarantee systems, B2B standards, farm share purchases, cooperative certification, internal control systems, etc.). The range of these new forms of guarantees is challenging the assumed effectiveness of standard systems and questions the appropriateness of the use of standards, certifications and labels for agroecological products.

Objectives of the workshop and themes treated

This workshop will look at the complex interactions between the need for a guarantee for agroecological products and the variety of innovations occurring to change the types of guarantees that are being provided. We are interested in better understanding these changes and how they are influencing the landscape of certifications and labels that are both emerging and currently in use in agroecological food systems. We are looking for papers that will critically analyze these changes and innovations across a variety of territories. We will also want to understand what challenges do agroecological approaches bring to the dominant forms of certification and labelling that have now achieved institutional legitimacy in national public policy and international trade agreements (e.g., third-party certification and geographical indications).

We are looking for specific solutions and applied systems of certification, labelling, traceability proving and quality assurance used by producers, their groups and/or organizations (public and private). Innovative solutions, including smart solutions for creation of traceability systems and quality assurance are of our interest too, specifically as case studies that are applied and have brought different lessons learned others can take into consideration when creating new ones. Participatory systems, public/private partnerships and projects, applied innovation projects and other cases of different guarantee systems are welcome to share their stories and results with us.

Session 1: Global Perspectives for the Evolution of International Food Labels in a Sustainability Perspective

Moderation: Marcelo Champredonde

- General introduction to the topic. **Allison Marie Loconto**, INRA, France.
- New Trends in the Sustainability Agenda and the Future Role of Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS). **Florence Mooser**, ITC, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Certifying agroecology: tracing organic boundaries. **Allison Marie Loconto (1)**, **Francisco Garrido-Garza (1)** **Ivan Dufeu (2)**, **Claire Cerdan (3)** ; (1) INRA, (2) University of Angers/Granem, (3) CIRAD, France.

Session 2: Labeling of local products between territorial marketing and agroecology

Moderation: Allison Marie Loconto

- Labelling food and agroecology in Serbia. **Tamara Zivadinovic**, MENA GROUP, Serbia.
- Self-governance and adaptability to organic farming: A case study of the small-scale PGS farmers in Thailand, **Chanatporn Limprapoowiwattana**, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lausanne.
- Agroecological and geographical origin: convergences and differences in the communication of food quality in Argentina. **Marcelo Champredonde**, Mariano Salerno, INTA, Argentina.

Session 3: Products with territorial issues and ecological issues: what are the issues of quality and communication with consumers

Moderation: Tamara Zivadinovic

- Quinoa, Fairtrade production and indications of origin: what are the possible consequences of production standards on socio-ecological systems? **Maurice Tschopp**, University of Bern, Switzerland.
- Relevance of the labeling of palm oil in Casamance (Senegal) and Guinea Bissau as an agroecological product: a response for its exploitation and sustainable development. **Abdou Mané**, **Pape Tahirou Kanouté**, GRDR Casamance, Senegal.
- The (no) protection of agroecological products linked to their territory in Argentina: current status and perspectives. **Elena Marta Schiavone**, **Marcelo Champredonde**, INTA, Argentina.

Session 4: Products from the territories (especially in the mountains) and their tools of protection and promotion

Moderation: Tamara Zivadinovic

- Examples from Mountain labelling, *Mountain Partnership*
 - Organic aymaks in Kyrgyzstan. **Asan Alymkulov**, FOD BIO- KG.
 - Cultivating Green Prosperity in High Himalayan Communities of Nepal. **Alisa Rai** *The Mountain Institute*.
- The Mountain Partnership Products Initiative – Creating a global Mountain PGS network. **Michelle Geringer**, *Mountain Partnersip*.
- General conclusion to the session, **Allison Marie Loconto**, INRA, France

Workshop 4

The answer of GIs and territorial labels to the citizen's demand for an ecological transition: How are the principles of agroecology identified, discussed, codified and guaranteed?

Coordinated by Claire Cerdan, Aurélie Carimentrand, Delphine Marie-Vivien, CIRAD UMR Innovation, Olivier Beucherie, Beucherie Conseil & Master "Food Identity" et Emilie Vandecandelaere, FAO

Context

Parma ham, Gruyère, Roquefort, Colombian coffee, Darjeeling tea, Kobe beef, Penja pepper, etc. On all continents, geographical indications (GIs) protect products whose quality, characteristics or reputation are attributable to their geographical origin. This system gives to local producers' communities the ability to build their own rules on the definition of the geographical area, the product and its production and processing methods. At the same time, local authorities, cities or regions, wishing to promote their territory and strengthen their attractiveness, are creating regional territorial brands. These are developed on the basis of an identification of the territory's offer and identity by involving a large number of actors in the territory. Territorial brands are often umbrella brands and can include labelled products (GI, Bio). They reflect a vision, a project for the territory.

In the context of the agroecological transition, there is no systematic legal basis for GIs or territorial brands that provides environmental criteria to be respected beyond mandatory national and international regulations. GI applications are examined for the existence of a link between the product and its origin (the link to the place that confers specific characteristics to the product). The regulations governing the use of territorial trademarks are not examined by the public authority since they are not official proceedings but private proceedings (even when they are initiated by territorial authorities). But facing global (global warming, global warming, biodiversity collapse, etc.) and local issues, producers' groups are well integrating these concerns into their specifications. These environmental measures may relate to the preservation of biodiversity (choice of local varieties and breeds), water management, the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, food authorised for animal production (prohibition of GMOs), production methods (in agroforestry, etc.).

Public institutions are also concerned about taking agroecology into account in quality signs. In France, for example, the INAO (Institut National de l'Origine et de la Qualité) has launched a project to promote the inclusion of agroecological principles in official quality mark specifications at the request of the Minister of Agriculture. At the international level, FAO and oriGIIn defined in 2017 a "Geographical Indications Sustainability Strategy" to help producers to better identify, prioritize and respond to their sustainability challenges in its three pillars.

Objectives of the workshop and themes treated

Taking environmental issues into account can lead to a double GI certification or territorial brand and organic agriculture, or to a greening in the specifications. This leads us to question this grey area of GI specifications or "agroecological" territorial trademark - but not organic - and their assessment methods.

- What innovations have been introduced by producer/processor groups in the elaboration of specifications and in any subsequent amendments to take agroecology into account?
- Do these innovations meet the demand of citizens? How are they communicated to them? How are they translated into the marketing strategies of the economic actors in the sectors concerned?
- Do these innovations mark a real commitment on the part of producers/processors or a simple green-washing approach?

- What are the guarantees provided by the public institutions in charge of recognizing and registering GIs and trademarks and defending them against fraud?
- What is the most effective/adapted: a codified regulatory approach or a voluntary territory-specific approach?
- What role can the inspection and certification bodies for GIs and trademarks play?
- Advantages / Disadvantages / Complementarities of officially certified GIs and territorial brands from the point of view of this problem?

Speakers

Session 1: Implementing greening in the context of GIs – Case studies

Moderation: Emilie Vandecandelaere

- Agroecology: a big missing in GIs in Brazil. **Jean-Louis Le Guerroué**, NESIQO, FUP, UnB, Brazil.
- Environmental sustainability in the Catalan olive oil PDO. A preliminary approach. **Omar Vicente Guadarrama Fuentes et José María Gil**, CREDA-UPC-IRTA, Spain.
- The integration of environmental concerns in four GI initiatives in France: opportunities, challenges and pitfalls. **Barbara Pick**, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK.

Session 2: Greening or green washing in the context of GIs in France – Poster session

Presentation and introduction: Olivier Beucherie

- Agroecology and products of origin in France - 6 case studies. **Camile Cleuziou, Emilie Danet, Marie-Aimée Baron, Simon Quentier**, Master Food Identity, ESA Angers, France.
- Presentation of the Current Situation of the Cinnamon Industry in Sri Lanka and of the Coming Implementation of the Geographical Indication “Ceylon Cinnamon”. **Claude Müller and Héléne Iven**, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich (ETHZ), Switzerland.

Session 3: Greening or green washing in the context of GIs and in other labelling context

Moderation: Emilie Vandecandelaere

- Mountain menu: Italian consumers’ opinion regarding mountain agri-food products and the new mountain-labeling scheme. **Mikael Oliveira Linder**, Free University of Bolzano, University of Verona, Italy, Gesa Busch, University of Göttingen, Germany, Katia Laura Sidali, University of Verona, Italy.
- Taste of Ukrainian Carpathians (Ukraine). **Tobias Eisenring**, FiBL, Suisse.
- Sustainable codes of practice in Latin America? Insights from the real world, **Suelen Carls**, Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition.
- Geotraceability of agri-food products with potential Geographical Indication (GI): case of Bondoukou's Kponan yam. **Kouakou Philipps**, Swiss Centre for Scientific Research, Côte d'Ivoire.

Session 4: European and International Challenges when it comes to consider sustainability concerns in the GIs codes of practices

Presentation and moderation: Delphine Marie-Vivien

- Geographical Indications, Territory and Sustainability: Definition of priorities from the Base. The Case of Marcala Coffee (Honduras). **Luis F. Samper**, 40 brands, FAO, Colombia, **Emilie Vandecandelaere**, FAO, Italy.
- Panel Discussion: **Claude Vermot-Desroches**, OriGin, France. **Alain Farine**, Association suisse AOP -IGP, Switzerland. **Jacques Gautier**, INAO, France.

Workshop 5

The transformations of territorialized agricultural and food systems induced by the agroecological transition

Coordinated by François Casabianca, INRA & GIS-SYAL France, Florence Arsonneau, FiBL France, Guillén Calvo, Diversity and Development France and Florence Tartanac, FAO Italy

Context

The agroecological perspective is expressed in society through the desire to produce and eat healthy, local and sustainable food. Indeed, food producers (farmers, processors) who are part of an agroecological approach innovate and adapt their production tools at the spatial, ecological, technological, organizational and governance levels. Similarly, consumers concerned about the impact of their food on the environment and society are changing their consumption approach by adopting new tools, places and networks. As a result, the agroecological perspective is beginning to make changes in the agricultural and food systems, which it is interesting to understand and observe within a local geographical and human context.

What are the induced reconfigurations in the different elements of the agricultural and food systems? In other words, how does the agroecological movement and associated new societal expectations contribute to changing the ways in which food is produced, processed and distributed in territorial dynamics?

Objectives of the workshop and themes treated

The objective of the workshop is to have an approach on the structure and functioning of food systems and their territorial transformations in a societal context where expectations in terms of ecology and control of eating habits are high.

The expected contributions may concern the interlinkages between (i) the technical systems of production and processing, (ii) the forms of organization of the actors, the logistical dimensions and information and communication technologies, as well as (iii) the knowledge and skills of these actors and their professional identities.

They will contribute to a debate on the different levels of transformation of the food system, the tools deployed (public policy, logistical tools, etc.), the new key actors in these transformations and the locking points that hinder their deployment.

Speakers

Session 1: The city, prescriber of food transformation?

- Towards the conformation of the Parma Bio-district: an analysis of the actors involved. **Juan-Pablo Scirvano**, Marianna Guareschi, Filippo Arfini, University of Parma, Italy.
- The agro-food system in the city of Valencia, Spain. Assessment of the transformative capacity towards sustainability. **Nancy Sarabia** and Jordi Peris, INGENIO [CSIC-UPV] Institute of Innovation and Knowledge Management, Spain.
- Approach to the reconfiguration of food systems through the analysis of local food networks (RAL) The case of PAT A piattu in più - OTVS (Southern Corsica). **François Tramoni**, PETR-OTVS et Jean-Michel Sorba, INRA – LRDE, France.

Session 2: Agroecology: Opportunity of new organizational forms

- The rise of agroecology in Morocco: some lessons learned from the nearby hinterland of Rabat. **Bruno Romagny**, UMR LPED, IRD-AMU, LMI MediTer, France, Mohammed Aderghal, LITOPAD, UM5-Rabat, LMI MediTer, Maroc et Félix Grippon, ISTOM.
- A Participatory Tool for “Transformative Pilot Actions for Sustainable Food Systems”. **Johanna Jacobi**, University of Bern, Switzerland.
- Cheese in agroecological transition: case studies from Ecuador. **Mariagiulia Mariani**, CIRAD, France & David Boada, KRU project, Ecuador.

Session 3: The impact of marketing networks on transformations of practices

- What place for consumers in the agroecological transformation of territories and viticultural practices? Case study in Anjou-Saumur (France). **Nashidil Rouiaï**, **Diana Ugalde**, Ecole Supérieure d’Agriculture, Laboratoire GRAPPE (INRA-ESA), France.
- Agroecological transition dynamics of market gardening in the South Niayes zone, Senegal: Evolution of agricultural practices and networking of stakeholders. **Mamadou Abdoulaye Sow**, ENDA PRONAT, Senegal.

Session 4: Effect of agroecological transformations on the quality of life of producers

- Agricultural transformation and the “good life”: A mixed methods framework for assessing the impacts of agricultural change on rural lives in Rwanda and Nepal. **Marie-Luise Matthys**, FATE Project, University of Bern, Switzerland.
- A political ecology of work and agroecology transition in sub-Saharan Africa: enhancing farmers’ autonomy or new forms of labour control? **Patrick Bottazzi**, Institute of Geography/LASET group/University of Bern, Switzerland.

Workshop 6

Biological processes and social networks in the agroecological transition: drivers for building resilience of farmers and territories

Coordinated by Stephane Bellon, INRA France, Leila Chakroun, UNIL Switzerland and KENZA Benadberazik, Department of Agricultural Sciences, Sustainable Agroecosystems Group, ETHZ

Context

Agroecology builds on scattered initiatives around the world. Their networking in different forms, at different time and spatial scales, allows initiators to consolidate their knowledge and know-how. This social networking is also the local catalyst for creating networks of habitats and areas of high biodiversity value, which often have a very positive impact on the acceleration of the recovery of endangered species. The positive consequences of both social and biological connectivity of farms are a favorable factor in resilience to climate change and to other causes of agroecosystem shocks. This workshop will discuss the retribution options of biological networks as ecosystem services, and the role and place of farms and their operators as drivers of resilient and sustainable agroecological models.

Session 1: Farmers' networks carrying ecological networks of high biological value.

As an ecosystem service, measures for biodiversity can be incentivized at the level of the cultivated plot or even the farm. This session aims to explore this type of collaboration between farmers, by bringing together different points of view on this issue: points of view of farmers, but also biologists, who advocate these ecological networks. What are the actual results and outcomes of these actions and the modality of their remuneration for ecosystem services (for example, in Switzerland on the bird population according to the Sempach Bird Observatory atlas in 2018)? What are the dynamics triggered by the social networks that drive these biological networks?

- Review of 20 years of experience of ecological networks in Switzerland. **Pascal Olivier**, *BioSuisse, Suisse, Alain Lugon*, biologist, *Lazuré, Switzerland*.
- WWF Switzerland and its project "natural connections". **Lara Grandgirard**, *WWF Vaud, Switzerland*.
- What creature is there in my hedge? - How agroecology and the alliance of entomology enthusiasts, technicians, researchers, farmers and citizens can create opportunities against invasive pests. **Enrico Gabrielli**, *Coop.Agr.ARVALA CSA, Italy*.

Session 2: Research and practice exchange networks for agroecological transition.

Different networks and social movements have emerged to promote a renewal of ways of doing and thinking on agriculture. The modalities are contrasted: while permaculture is developing on the fringes of official agricultural research stations, agroforestry brings together influential actors in agricultural research. This session will address the following questions: how are innovative research networks built and structured around various forms of agroecology? Around which exchanges of knowledge and practices? How does knowledge circulate? What role does agricultural research play? What is the structuring role of public, para-public and private institutions in these networks?

- A Socio-technical network of Agroecology for large-scale Argentine's agroecosystems. **Agustín Barbera**, *Martín Zamora, INTA, Argentina*.
- A Multi-Actor Framework for Agro-Ecological Farming Systems in the European Union. **David Miller and Kate Irvine**, *James Hutton institute, United Kingdom*.

- Exploring the role of social networks in agroecological transitions: evidence from case studies across Europe. **Francesco Vanni**, CREA, Italy, and **Gerald Schwarz**, Thünen Institute of Farm Economics, Germany.
- Labour demand in agroecology: methodological insights and preliminary findings from a meta-analysis. **Sandra Volken**, Institute of Geography/LASET group/University of Bern, Switzerland.

Session 3: Hybridization and mixing of social networks in the ecological transition.

Consumers, farmers, and researchers can become real partners in the transition. These citizen movements are the result of a collective awareness of the need to act collectively, in response to several crises, including climate change. These movements include, for example, circular economy initiatives, networking of producers to reduce margins, "zero kilometer" initiatives. The questions raised by the workshop are as follows: how to position the importance of these networks in institutional changes for the agroecological transition? What roles do engaged citizens play in this transition? Is it just a mirage of a few scattered and weakening citizen initiatives? Or a shared, radiant social movement capable of taking political influence?

- The need for evidence and synergies towards an agroecological transition in West Africa. **Famara Diédhiou**, Alliance pour la Souveraineté Alimentaire en Afrique (AFSA), Senegal.
- Biovallée as ecosystem of the agroecology of the territory. **Hugues Vernier et Serge Krier**, CCVD, Drome, France.
- Agroecological enclaves and exclaves: transnational social networks and the agroecological transition in Senegal. **Sébastien Boillat**, Institute of Geography/LASET group/University of Bern, Switzerland.
- Ensuring a multiplicity of transitions: Sustainable culture as common grounds for a transition beyond the borders of Japan's permaculture movement. **Leila Chakroun**, Switzerland/Japan.

Session 4: This session will address resilience, temporality and spatiality, as well as porosity between different emerging or consolidated networks.

Indeed, the comparison of biological and social processes opens up the gap between the time of action and that of results on organizations and ecosystems. Biological processes have their own rhythm, very different from the time it takes to learn to do "without pesticides" for example. We will also address in a transversal way the concept of resilience underlying these networks, to shed light on how resilience at the level of farming practices (through a better consideration of the biology) goes hand in hand with societal resilience (through a better inclusion in social-political/ mutual aid networks).

- Raising up to the climate challenge - understanding and assessing farmers' strategies to build their resilience across the development continuum. **Ulysse Le Goff**, ETHZ, Suisse, **Maria Hernandez Lagana**, Suzanne Phillips FAO, Italy (poster).
- Resilience in the milk value chain in Switzerland in face of summer dryness. **Elena Monastyrnaya**, ETH Zurich, Suisse (poster).
- Mixed farming systems in the Mediterranean context: from territorial anchoring to resilience? **Marc Moraine**, Manon Fuselier, INRA UMR Innovation, France (poster).
- MOOC in Agroecología: a propuesta para su masificación. **Agustín Barbera**, Roberto Cittadini, Inta Argentina, Argentina (poster).
- Agroecology Assessment Toolkit proposed by the Working Group on Agroecological Transitions (WGEA): a tool for action. **Bertrand Mathieu**, AVSF – GTAE, France (poster).

Main organizers



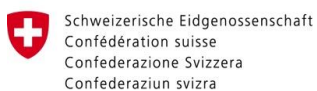
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