Agroecology

A new framework for value chain interactions ?

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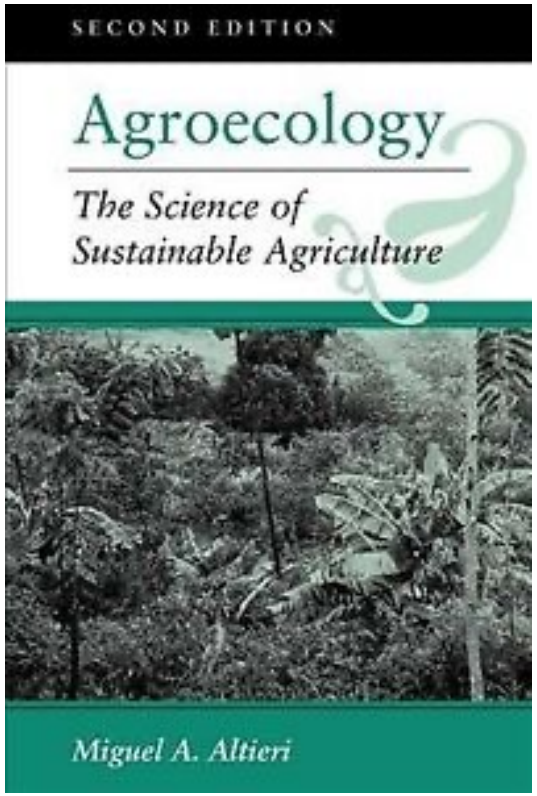
SYTRA

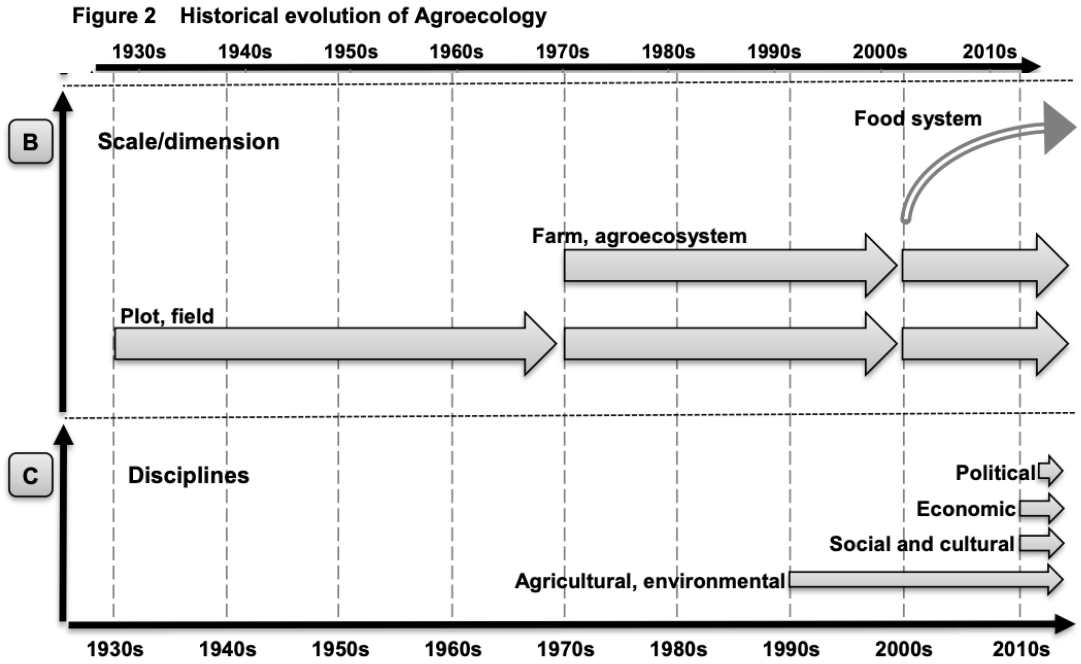
UCLouvain

Agroecology starting point is a change of practices



Improve resource efficiency
1. Recycling. Preferentially use local renewable resources and close as far as possible resource cycles of nutrients and biomass.
2. Input reduction. Reduce or eliminate dependency on purchased inputs and increase self-sufficiency
Strengthen resilience
3. Soil health. Secure and enhance soil health and functioning for improved plant growth, particularly by managing organic matter and enhancing soil biological activity.
4. Animal health. Ensure animal health and welfare.
5. Biodiversity. Maintain and enhance diversity of species, functional diversity and genetic resources and thereby maintain overall agroecosystem biodiversity in time and space at field, farm and landscape scales.
6. Synergy. Enhance positive ecological interaction, synergy, integration and complementarity among the elements of agroecosystems (animals, crops, trees, soil and water).

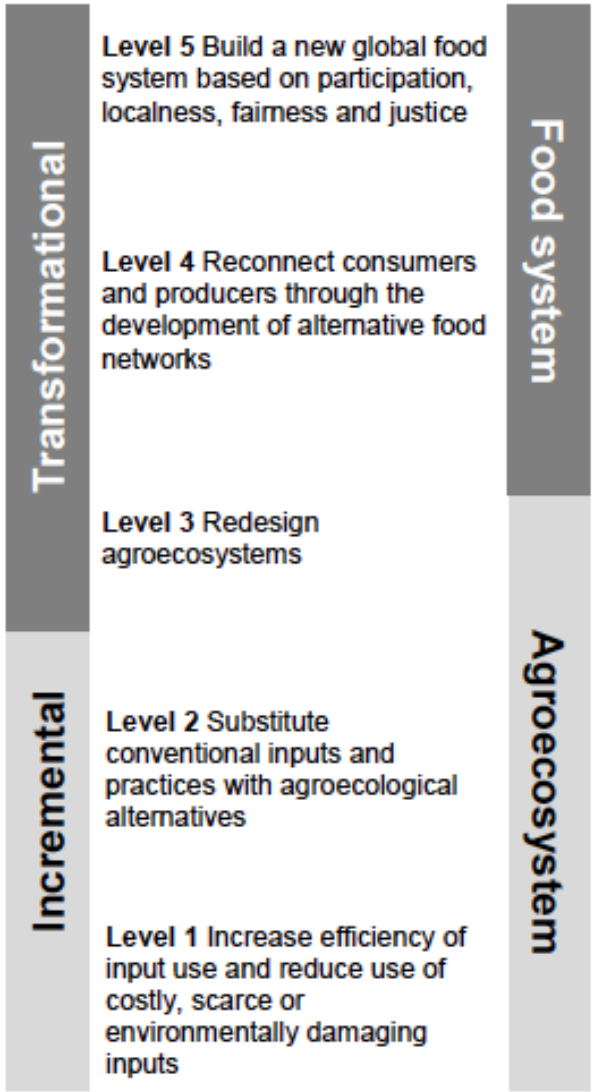
Agroecology requires a change of scale



Sources: (A) adapted from Silici (2014), based on Wezel *et al.* (2009) and Wezel and Soldat (2009);

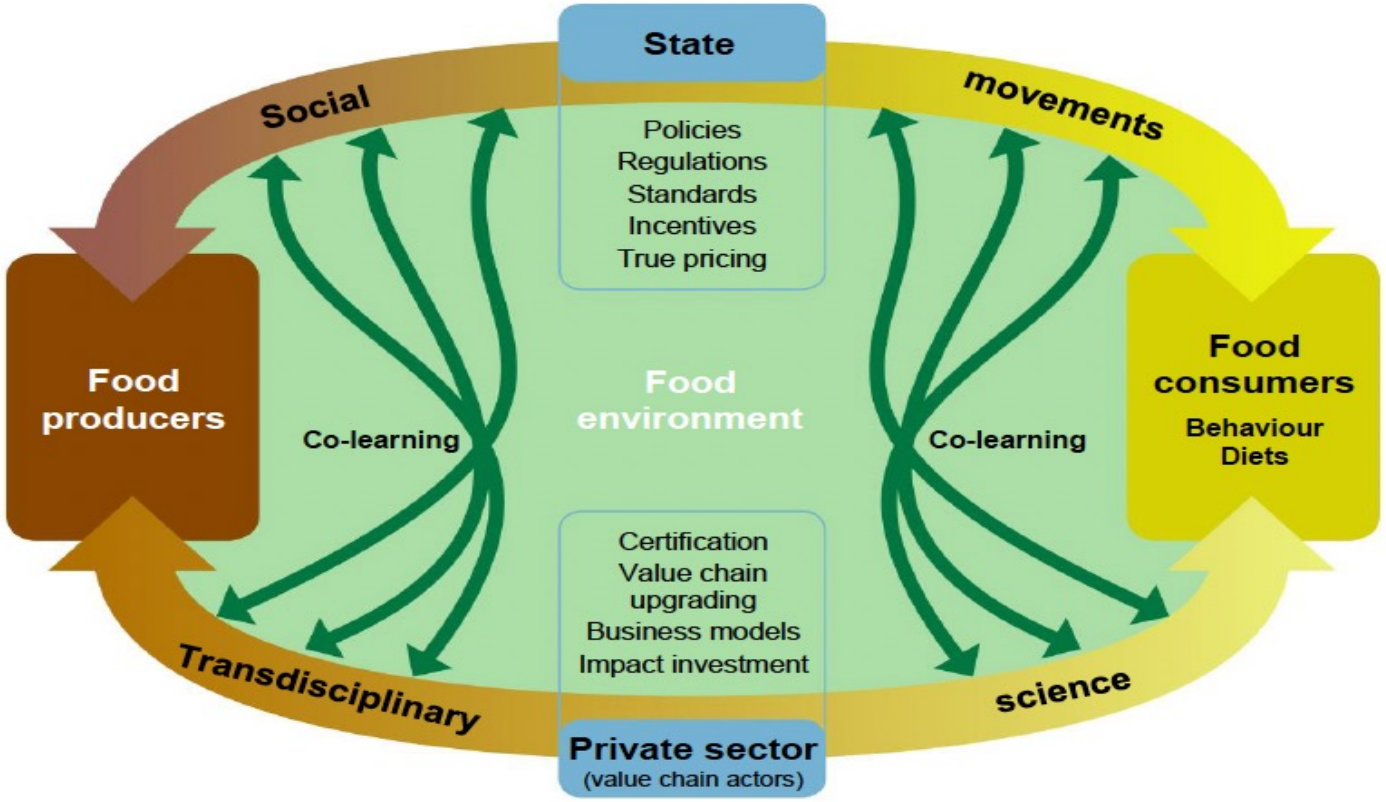
- Agroecology as a social movement
- Transformation of food systems
- Fair relationships

At large scale, change in the fields require change in the food system

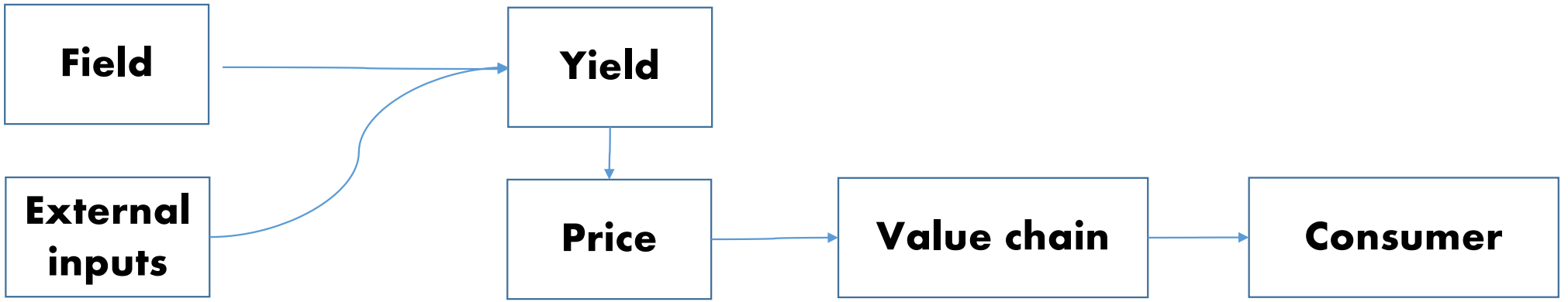


Food system change is a co-learning process

Figure 7 Coordination between public and private stakeholders for knowledge generation and co-learning to foster innovation towards SFSs

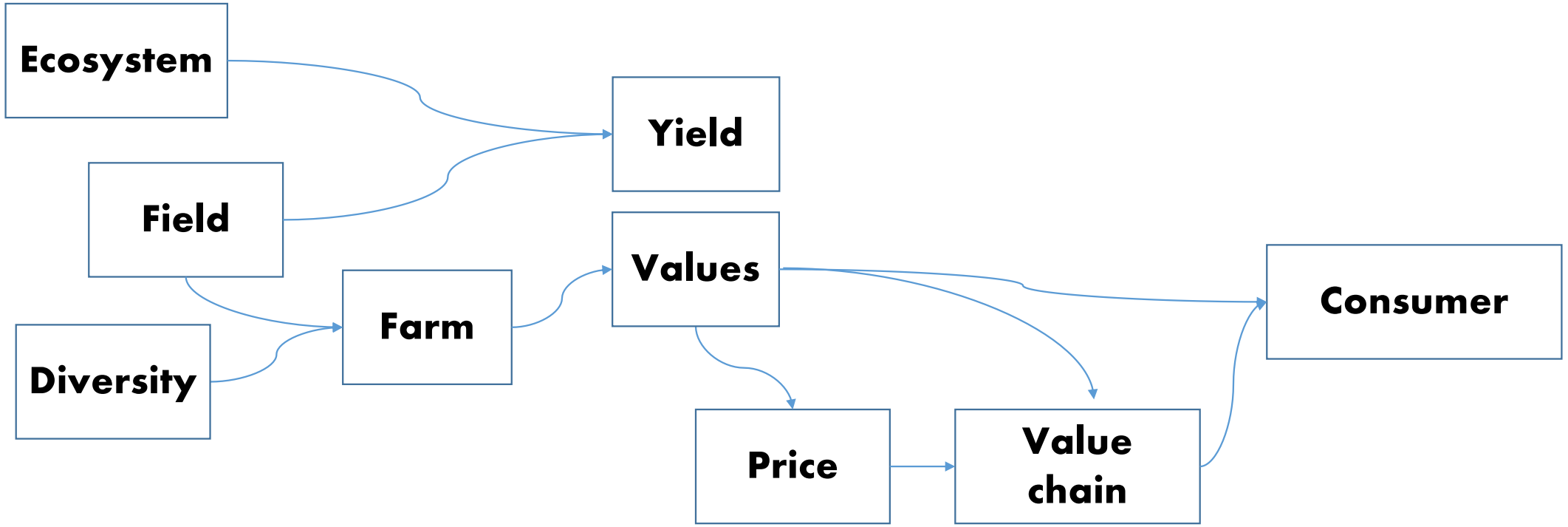


A farmer point of view



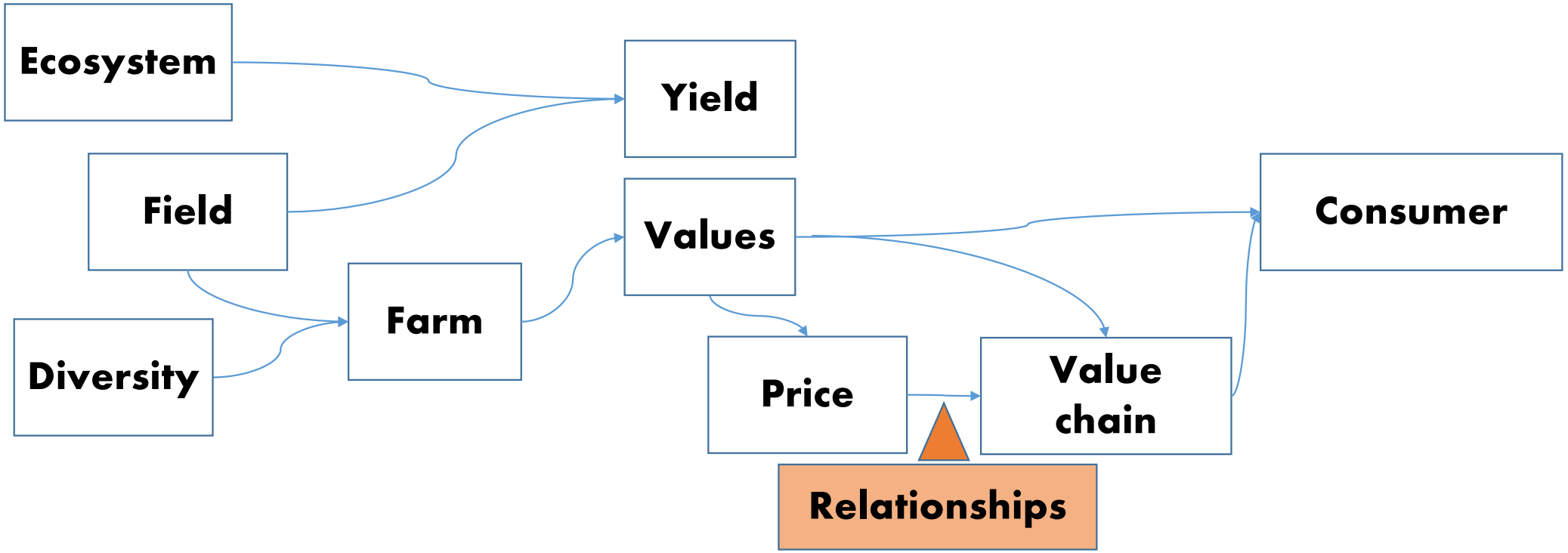
A linear, commodity based and annual process

A farmer point of view



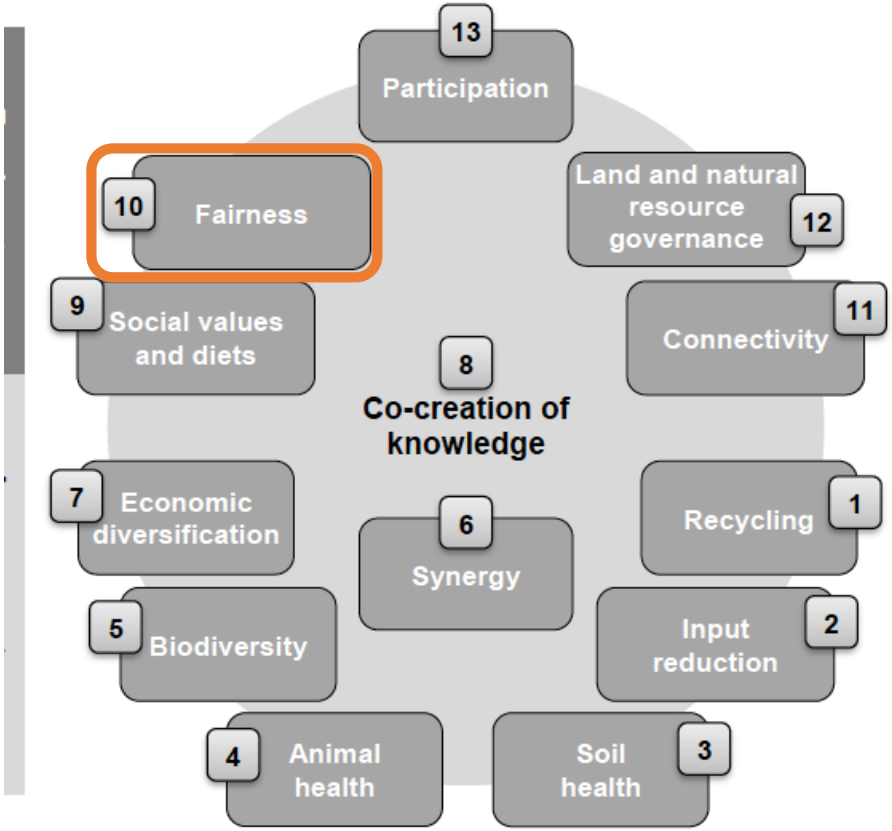
A complex, value based and long term process

A farmer point of view



A complex, value based and long term process

Principles of relationships



Tool : List of criteria for defining a ‘fair price’

Production and market criteria

1. Higher than conventional prices

2. Consistent with the production costs.

3. Allows for a fair farmers’ revenues level.

4. Consideration for the added value compared to other crops.
Comparison to other options for the rotation
How to assess the added value? What about the externalities/environmental benefits?

5. Consumer acceptability of the price.

Chain development criteria

6. Allows for investments.

7. Risk-sharing and premium for innovation/risk taking.

8. Stability and/or reassessment of price.

Relationship between actors

9. Transparency.

10. Fair value distribution.

11. Long term commitment of the actors

12. Shared effort by all actors of the chain to guarantee commercial outlets.

13. Fair governance mechanisms

14. Payment in a fair time.

How to use the list of criteria?

Define

Actors can select some (or, rarely, all) of the criteria for establishing their own definition of a fair price, relevant to their context

France – Pays de Loire
Soybean4feed

Update

The list of criteria can be used for **challenging/updating a previous definition of a fair price**, by providing **suggestions of key aspects** not yet taken into account

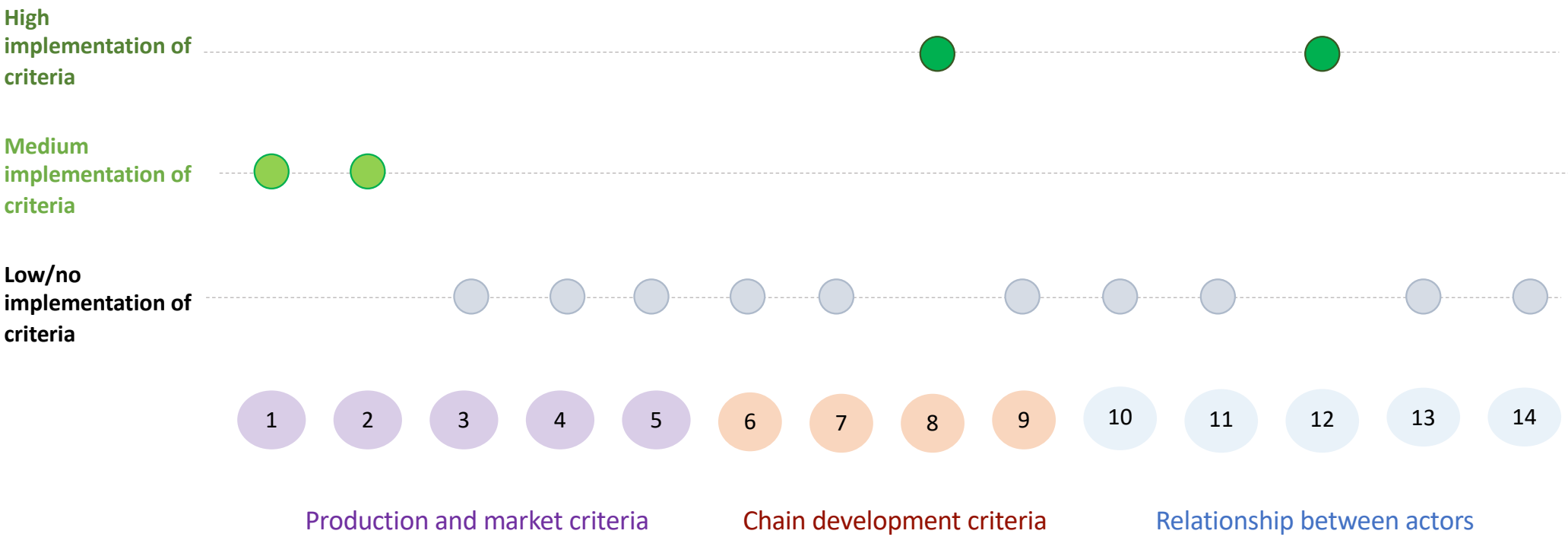
Flanders - CS 18
Soybean4food - La vie est belle

Adapt

The definition of the 'fair price' is likely to evolve along the crop diversification project development; the choice of criteria that are included in the definition can be adjusted

Flanders - CS 18
Ancient varieties of wheat

Example: Alignment of CS18 with the criteria
Preliminary assessment



Prepared by T5.3 (Riera A., Antier C.) and CS18 leaders (Delanote L., Jamart A.)

Example: Alignment of CS18 with the criteria
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Chain development criteria

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Relationship between actors

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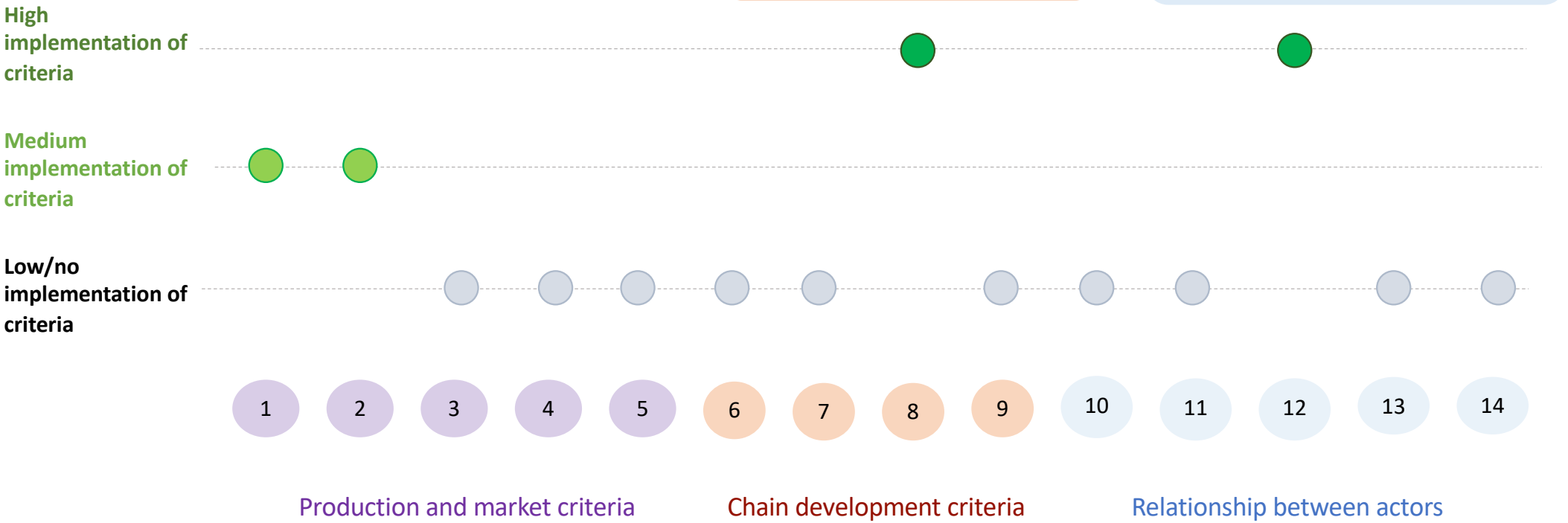

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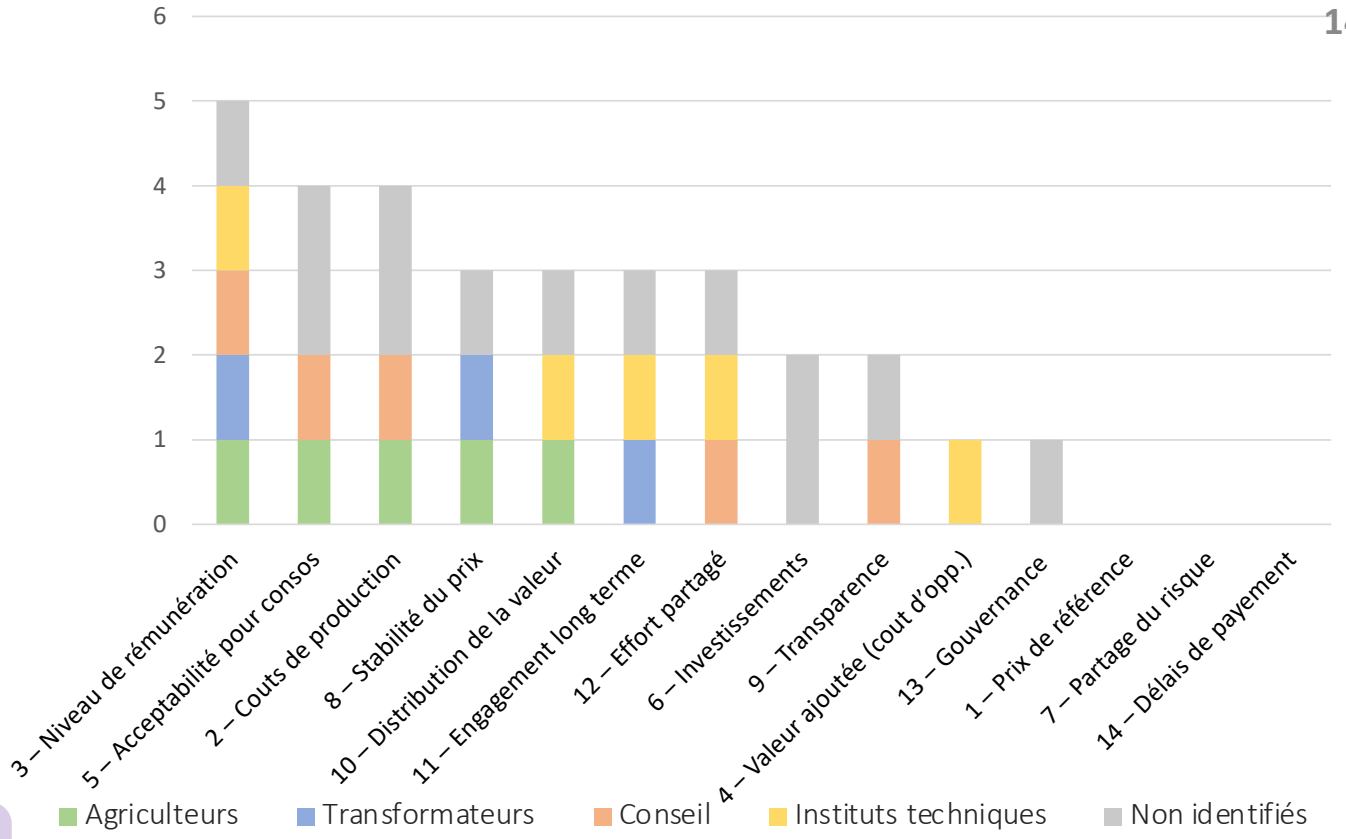
Feed in France

Consistency among actors

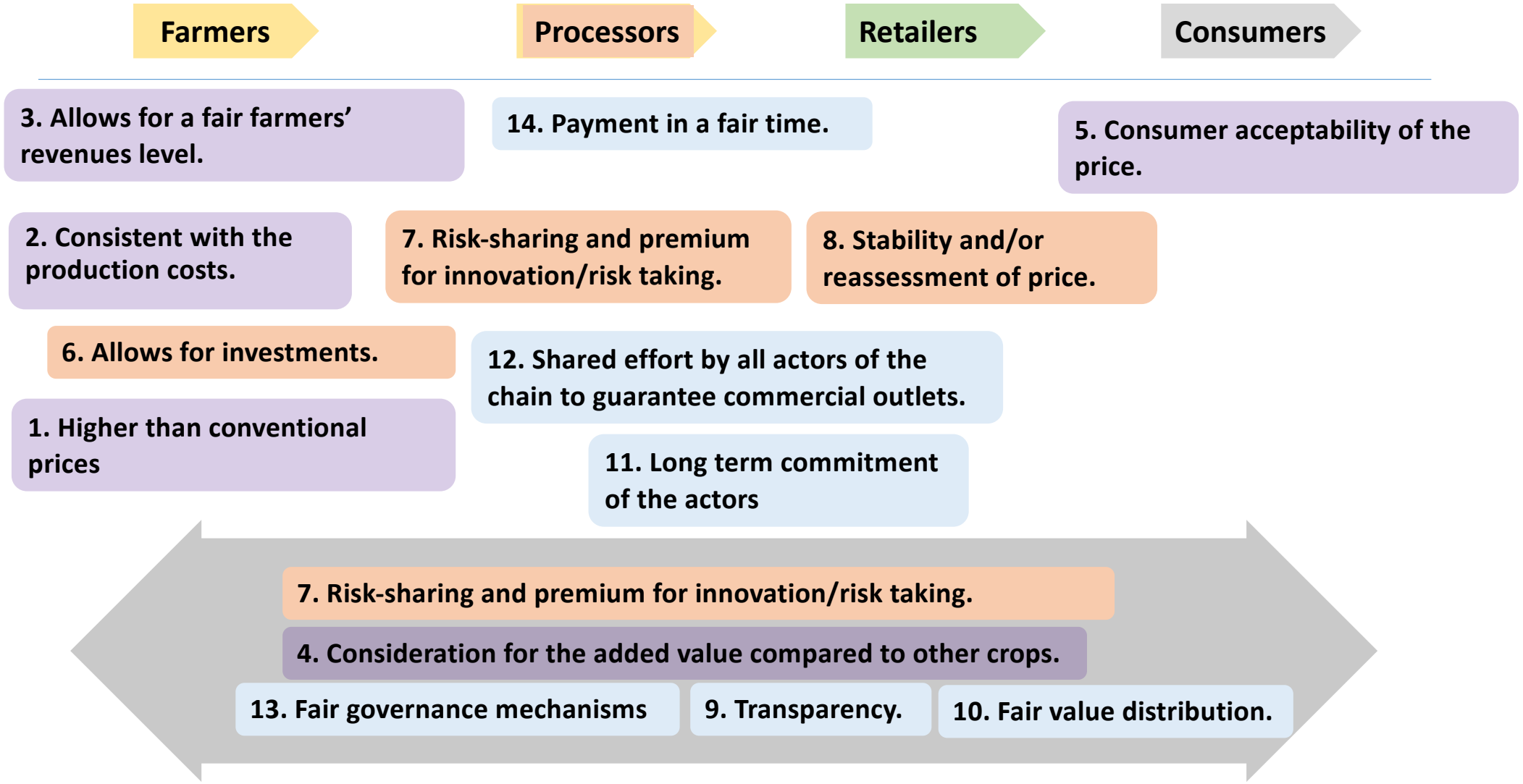
Towards a shared vision within the value chain



3. Allows for a fair farmers' revenues level.

5. Consumer acceptability of the price.

2. Consistent with the production costs.


Farmers
Processors
Retailers
Consumers
3. Allows for a fair farmers' revenues level.
14. Payment in a fair time.
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7. Risk-sharing and premium for innovation/risk taking.
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13. Fair governance mechanisms
9. Transparency.
10. Fair value distribution.

Other tools for a collaborative definition of a fair price

The list of criteria is only one among a diversity of tools for a collaborative definition of a fair price

- Establishing shared values and vision
- Understanding risks and opportunities for each actor
- Choosing the criteria for defining a fair price
- Transparency on costs and margin
- Monitoring and reassesment of the pricing

Conclusion

- The agroecological contribution
  - Agroecology is more than a set of practices
  - Agroecology is a new framework

- From price to new relationships
  - Complexity and system approach requires a new vision of relationships
  - Tools for defininining relationships

>> https://sytra.be/publication/fair-price-tools/

Merci pour votre attention

SYTRA

transition of
food systems

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