









ANALYZING SOCIOTECHNICAL BARRIERS AND FOSTERING INNOVATION TO DIVERSIFY CROP ROTATIONS.

Example in Vegetable Cropping systems in South-Eastern France

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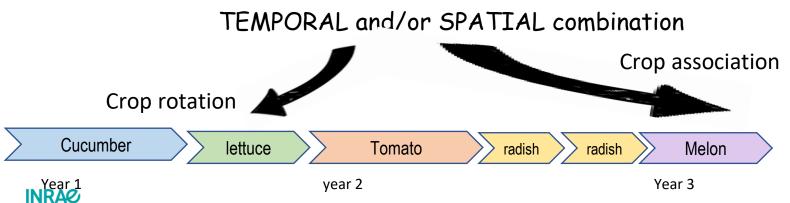
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> Socio-economic context and state of the art

- Agroecology (AE): A transformative way to preserve human and environment health
- Crop diversification: a large potential to lower pest and disease damages + other ecosystemic services (Kremen *et al* 2012, Vialatte *et al* 2023)
- Various levers to manage pests and diseases with crop diversification
 - **7** number of species (introduce resistant or tolerant species/cv and **□** crop return time of most frequent species)
 - **u** number of pesticide-intensive crops/species
 - Introduce commercial or service species with pest control effects (e.g. allelopathic effects, biofumigation)





Sociotechnical lock-in (concepts and theory)

- Crop diversification requires a deep redesign of cropping and farming systems (Altieri, 1999; Morel et al., 2020)
- Difficulties in changing practices in the farms :



Sociotechnical lock-in (Vanloqueren and Baret 2009, Meynard et al 2018, Della Rossa et al 2020, Boulestreau et al 2021)

Complex relationships between upstream chain, farmers, advisory actors, downstream chain Each may create a barrier to crop diversification

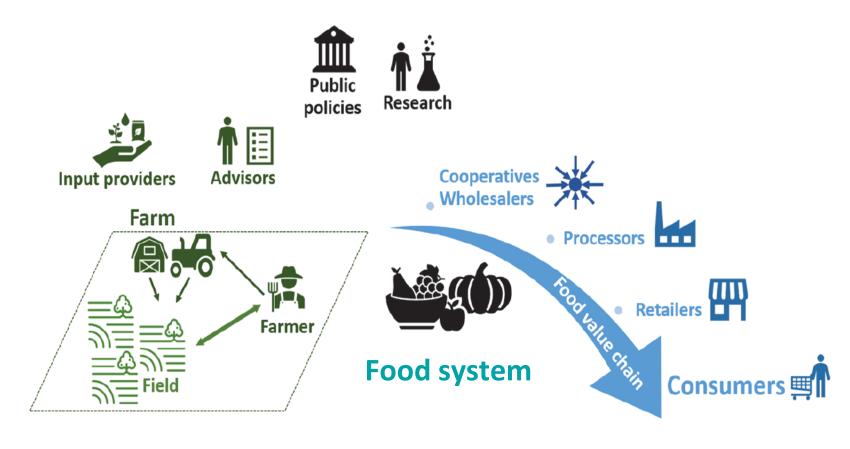
The different barriers to crop diversification reinforce one another in a systemic way

My presentation: focus on crop diversification at farm level (crop rotation, crop association)

- 1. Which farmers' barriers and how the other actors reinforce or alleviate them?
- 2. Which innovation at agrifood systems level to unlock the socio-technical system and promote crop diversification

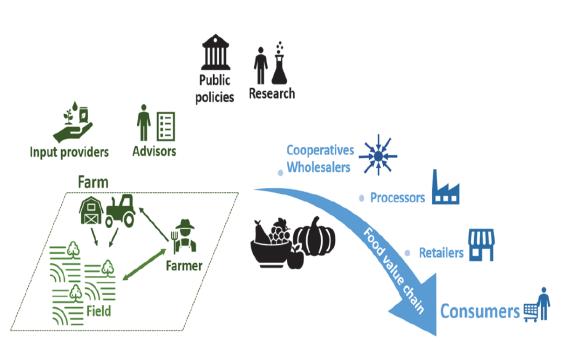
> Methods: An empirical survey with semi-directive questionnaires

Different categories of actors likely to hinder the adoption of diversified crop rotations in market-gardening systems

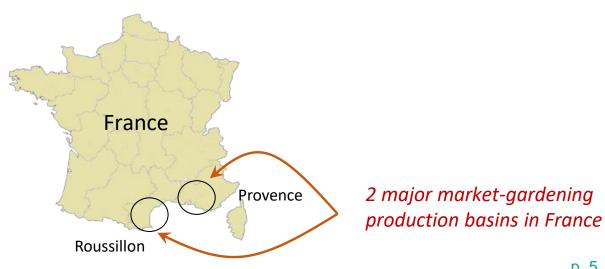




➤ Methods : An empirical survey with semi-directive questionnaires



- Mapping the actors concerned by the diversification of crop rotation
- Empirical surveys to understand the determinants of actors' practices in relation to crop diversification (N=49)
- Characterizing the obstacles and levers to the innovation process



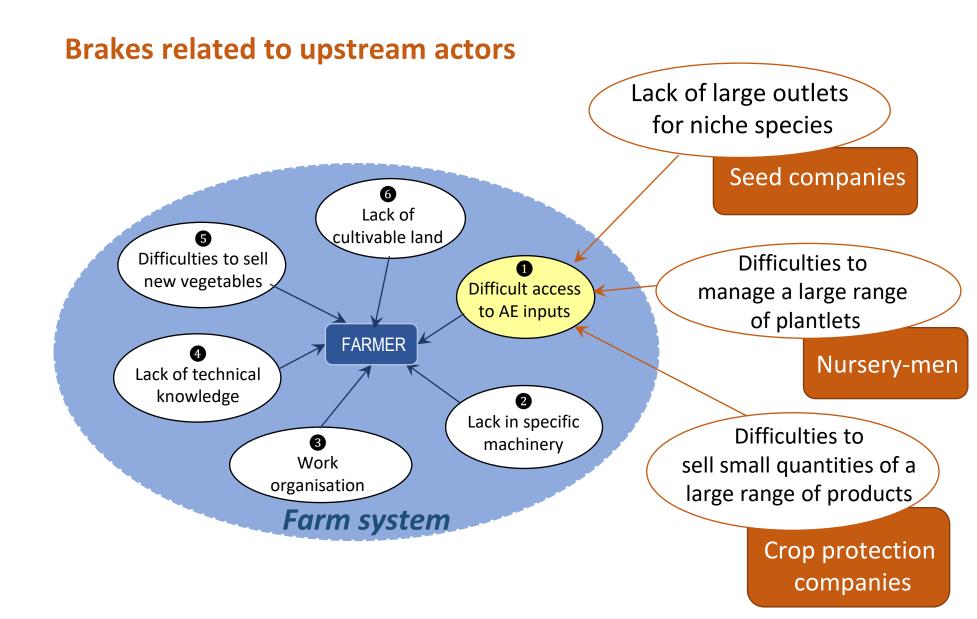


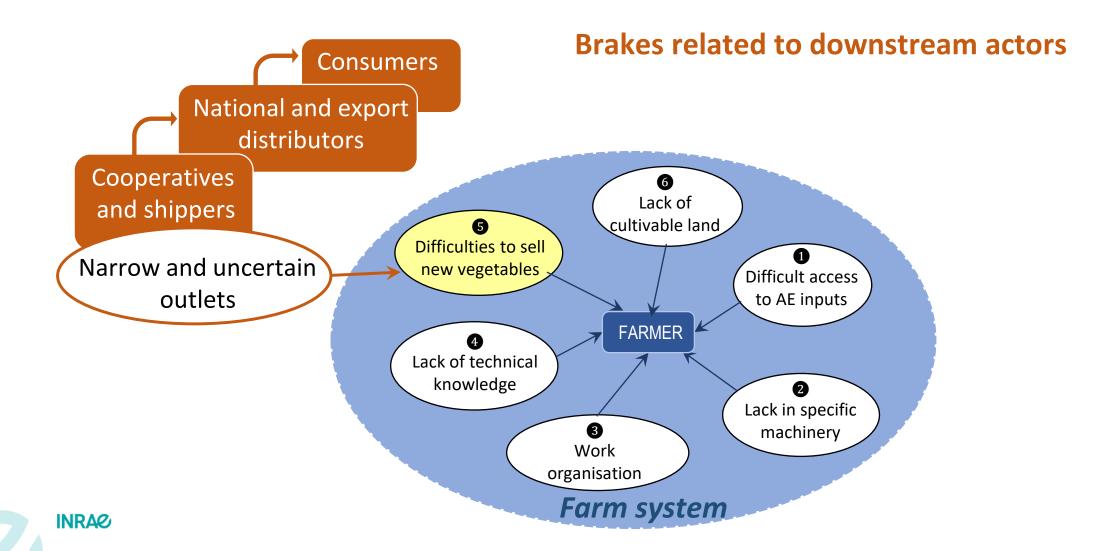
Ex: to remain competitive 6 categories of brakes related to farmers when diversifying Ex: Seeds and plantlets 6 with resistant genes Lack of for niche species Ex: narrow and cultivable land 6 uncertain outlets Difficulties to sell 1 new vegetables Difficult access to AE inputs **FARMER** Lack of technical Ex: knowledge and knowledge 2 know-how on new species Lack in specific 3 machinery Work organisation Ex: for sowing or harvesting niche species Farm system

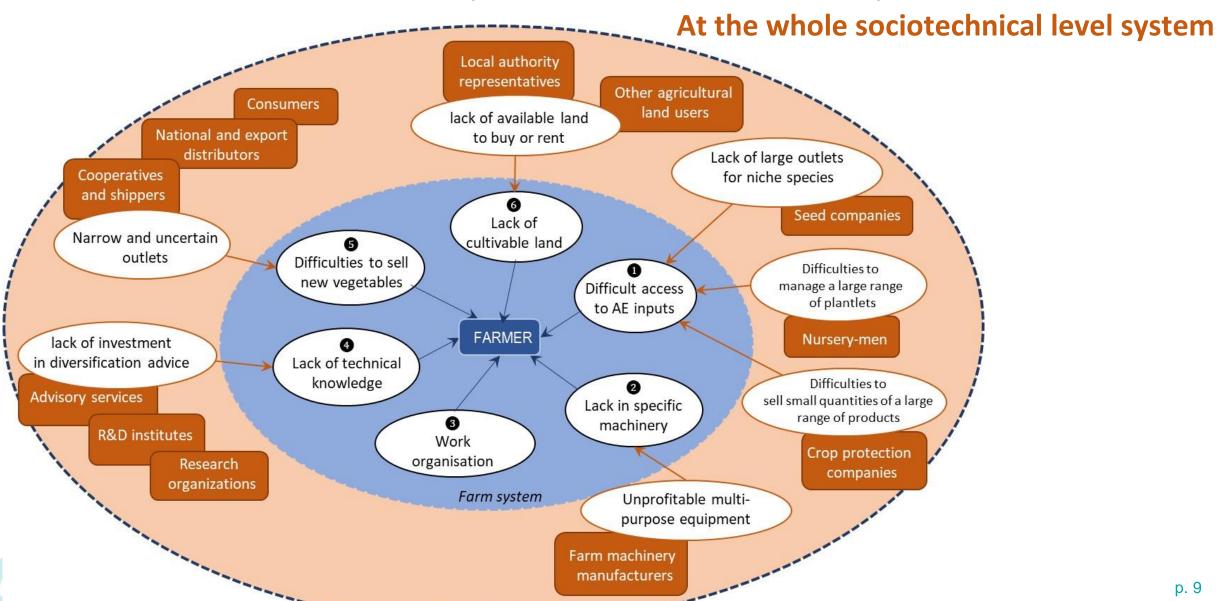
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Ex: Organisation of tasks on an increased number of species

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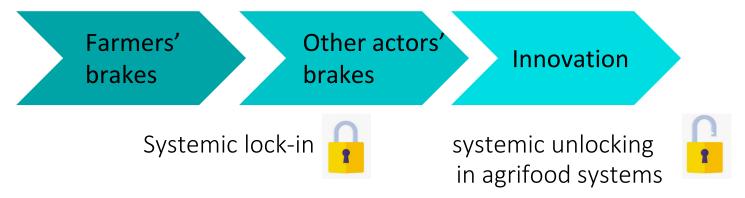




Sociotechnical system

Coupled innovations lock-in (concepts and theory)

From sociotechnical lock-in ... to coupled innovation



Coupled innovation:

Coordination of innovation processes of different natures (technical, organizational, regulatory, institutional, social), driven by different actors and generally apprehended independently of each other (Meynard et al. 2017; Boulestreau et al. 2023)



> Coupled innovation to support crop diversification : theoretical framework

Innovations on farm

Farm 2

Farm 1

Agronomic innovations

AE pratices or cropping systems to lower pesticide use

Organisational, economic, marketing, social innovations

To enable implementation of AE practices or cropping systems

Coordination between food-system actors to favour innovations at farm level

Coordinations

- Between farmers
- Between farmers and upstream/downstream actors
- Within upstream or downstream channels
- With extension services
- With local and national public authorities
- With other production channels

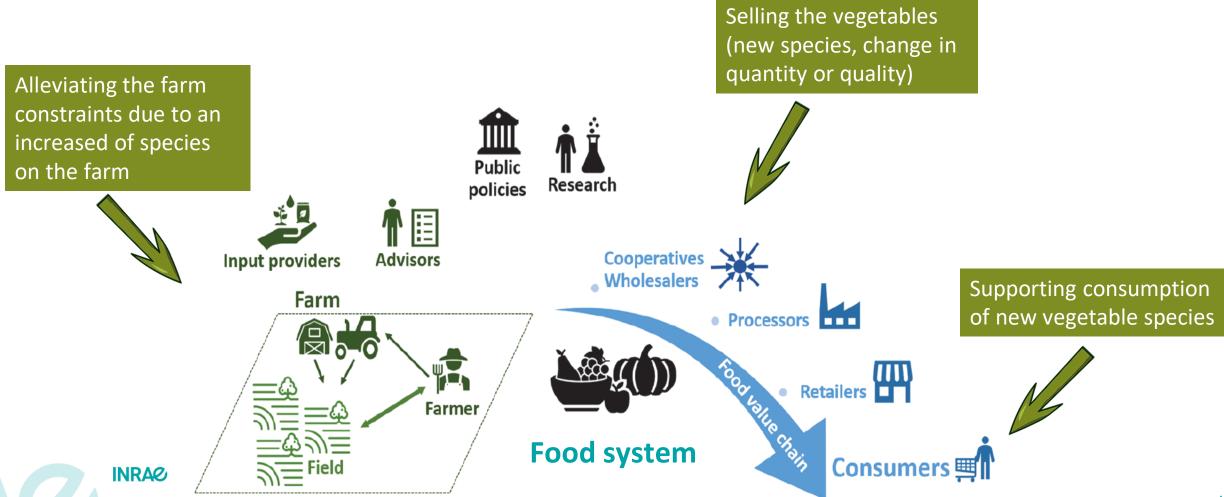


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Coupled innovation

Navarrete et al. submitted AE: agroecological

> Coupled innovation to support crop diversification : a example of prototype from the case study



> Coupled innovation to support crop diversification : example of a prototype coming from the case study

Scientists build knowledge on minor crops Farmers pool vegetable batches (main crops) policies Distributors promote minor species and alleviate quality Cooperatives _ Wholesalers **Input providers Advisors** specifications Farm Processors Retailers Farmers exchange Farmer specific equipment **Food system** (e.g. sowing machine) Consumers **■** Farmers train together how

to crop new species

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> Thanks for your attention!

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