

WG2 <u>Transformation</u> and <u>transition</u> steps towards zero pesticide based <u>value</u> chains

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CA21134, WG2 webinar, 19.6.2023



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WG2 – Transformation and transition steps towards zero pesticide based value chains

Agenda

- Getting to know each other, introduction and reminder of the aims of WG2
- Theoretical basis of transformation and agroecological transition
- Concrete examples of transformation and agroecological transition
- Preparation of the 2-days scientific seminar next November

Goal of a COST Action is to meet each other and to support young scientists!





According to the MoU, 3 tasks:

- 1. Task 2.1 Describe the <u>theoretical perspective of transformation</u>: concepts, approaches, Methodologies (literature review, scientific seminar, scientific opinion paper (D2.1), international scientific conference)
- 2. Task 2.2 Using a <u>Transformation Lens</u> to develop suitable economic and ecological methodological approaches applied to the two studied supply chains (scientific synthesis paper (D2.2.1), commentary and information brochure (D2.2.2).
- 3. Task 2.3 <u>Transfer</u> the created knowledge to future generations of researchers (Training School on transition towards zero pesticide agriculture, STSMs)



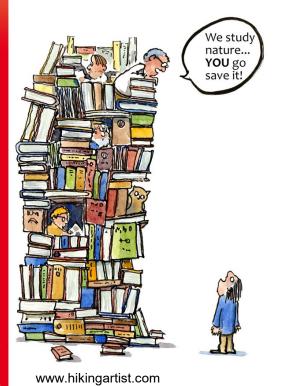
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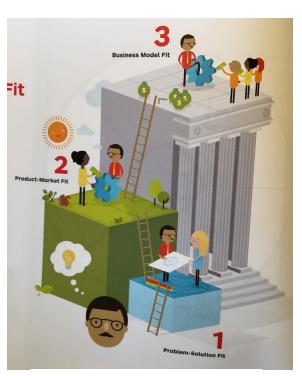
Connecting worlds – rethink the collaborative innovation

Researcher ivory tower

SMEs profit tower

Citizen imagination tower





Value Proposition Design ©2014, Osterwalder et al., Wiley Publishing



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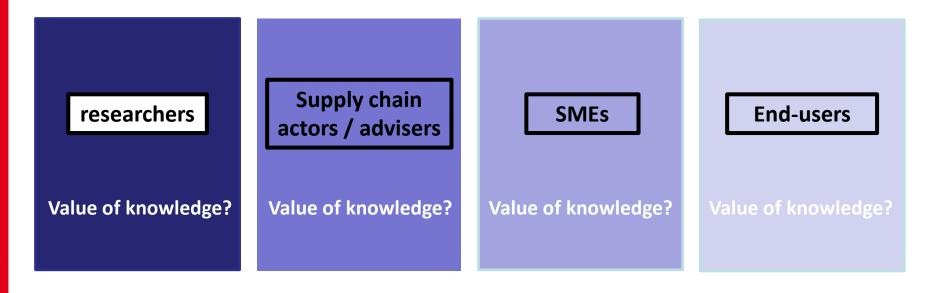
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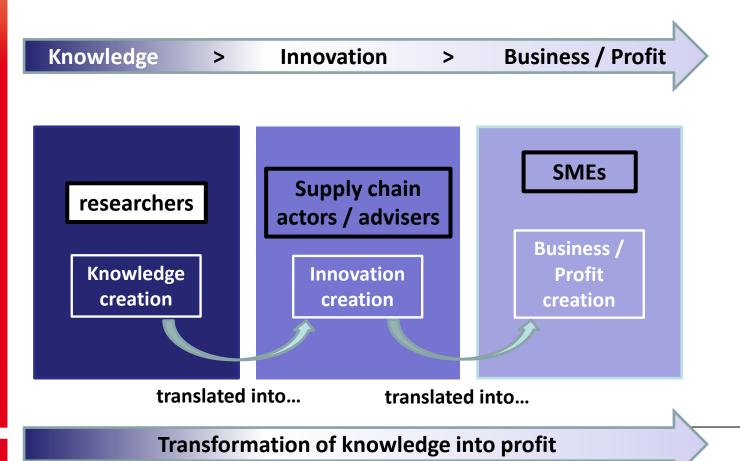
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What is the <u>value</u> of a knowledge?

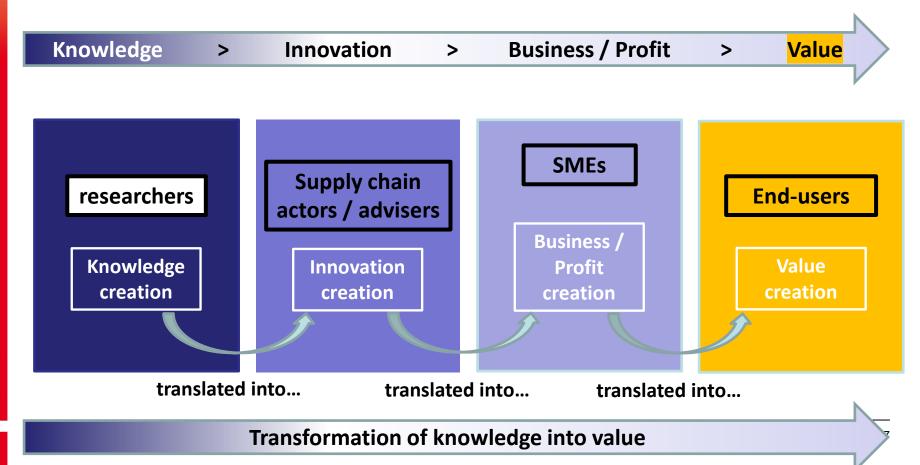
➤ The same specific knowledge or innovation has not the same value for researchers, for SC actors/advisers, for SMEs/farmers and for end-users



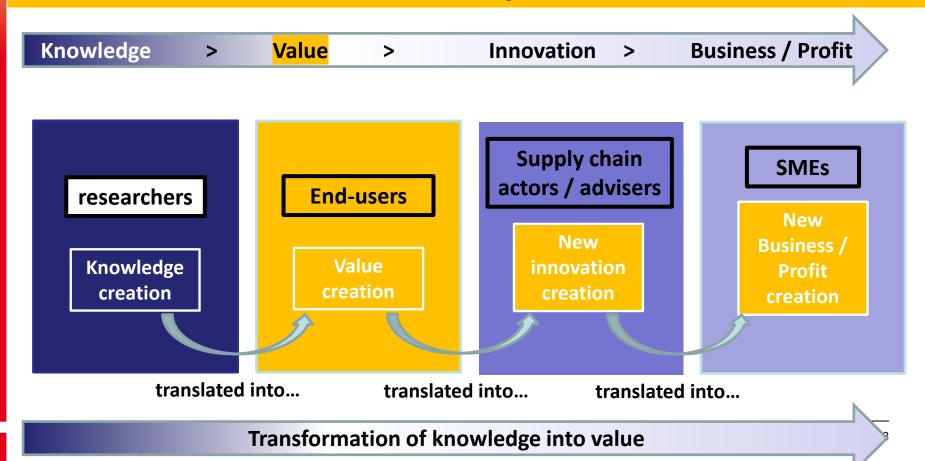


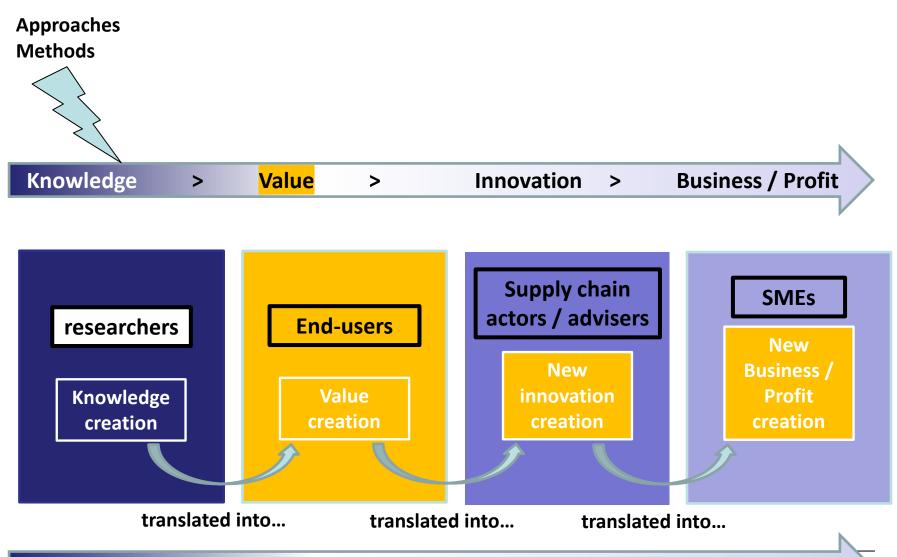


Try to find a value for our products/business



- Move from product-oriented to value-oriented approach
- Think about the value and choose the appropriate innovation that is easier to implement

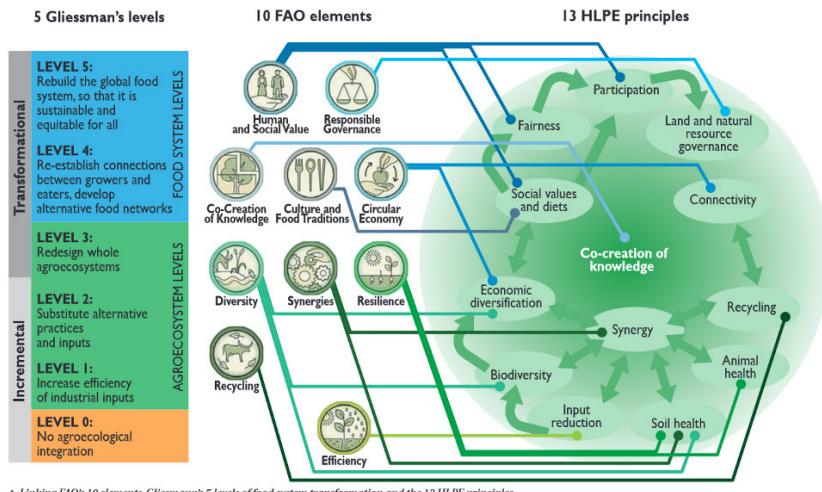




Transformation of knowledge into value



Approaches and methods





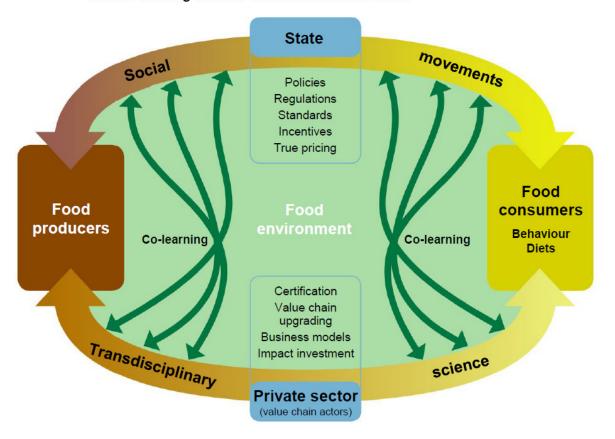




Approaches and methods (HLPE)

> Importance of public policies (vs. private sector)

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



HLPE. 2019.
Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome.

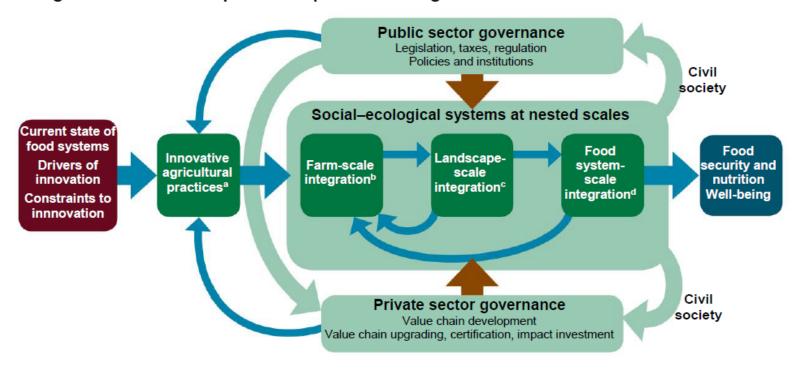




Approaches and methods

Importance of scale and participation (MAA, LLs)

Figure 8 Influence of public and private sector governance mechanisms on innovation

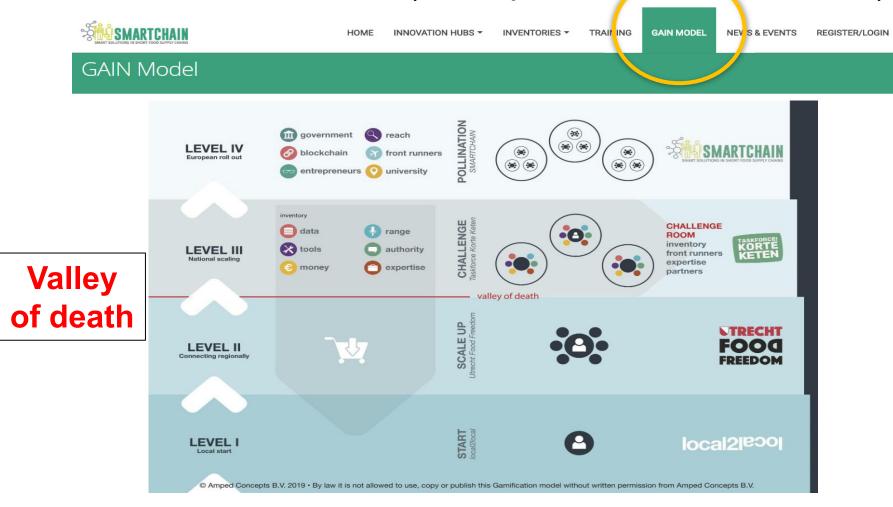


- ^aWith performance measures related to their purpose, evaluated across contexts
- ^b Total factor productivity and resilience of livelihoods
- Provision of multiple ecosystem services – land equivalent ratio multifunctionality
- ^d From production through to consumption – ecological footprint

Source: Adapted from Sinclair et al. (2019).



Upscaling the Living Labs – from local to national level (example of the Netherlands)





Approaches and methods

Table 1. SAFA sustainability dimensions, core sustainability themes (left) and sub-themes (right).

Corporate ethics; Due diligence

GOOD GOVERNANCE G1 Governance structure

G2 Accountability Holistic audits; Responsibility

G3 Participation Stakeholder dialogue; Grievance procedures; Conflict resolution

Commitment to fairness and legitimacy; Remedy, restoration and prevention; **Playing with** G4 Rule of law Co-responsibility; Resource appropriation Sustainability in quality management; Certified production and sourcing; Full-**G5 Holistic management** the SAFA

cost accounting

ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY Guidelines E1 Atmosphere Greenhouse gases; Air pollution E2 Freshwater Water quantity; Water quality

Organic matter; Physical structure; Chemical quality; Land degradation and E3 Land desertification

Habitat diversity and connectivity; Ecosystem integrity; Wild biodiversity; Agri-SAFA = **E4 Biodiversity** cultural biodiversity; Threatened species E5 Materials and energy Non-renewable resources; Energy supply; Eco-efficiency; Waste disposal

E6 Animal welfare Freedom from stress; Species-appropriate conditions

Sustainability **ECONOMIC RESILIENCE**

Assessment of C1 Investment Internal investment; Community investment; Long-ranging investment Food and C2 Vulnerability Stability of production

Stability of supply; Stability of marketing; Liquidity and insurance; Employment; C3 Product safety and quality Product information; Traceability; Food safety; Food quality Agriculture C4 Local economy Value creation; Local procurement

SOCIAL WELL-BEING systems S1 Decent livelihood Wage level; Capacity building Employment; Forced labour; Child labour; Freedom of association and bargain-

(FAO, 12.6.2012) S2 Labour rights ing; Working hours Non-discrimination; Gender equality; Support to vulnerable people S3 Equity S4 Human health and safety Physical and psycho-social health; Health resources; Food security

Indigenous knowledge; Food sovereignty

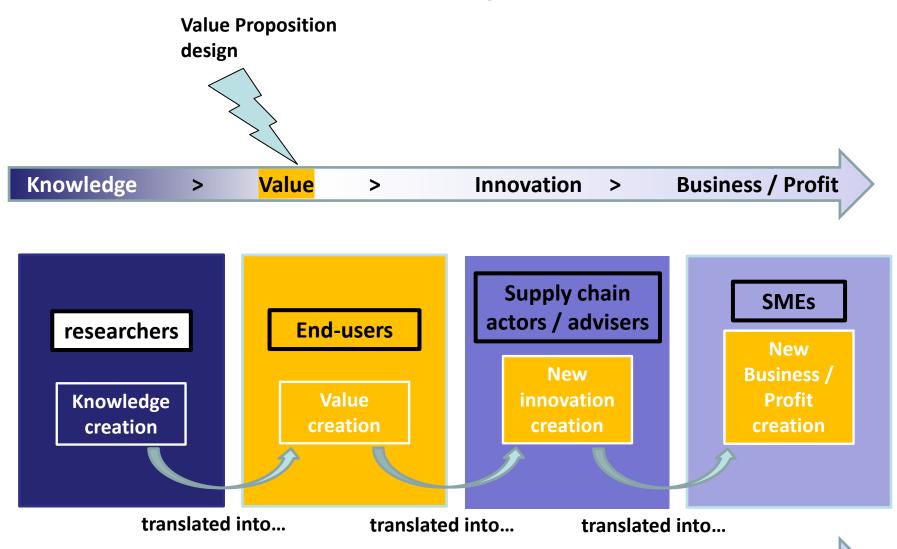
S5 Cultural diversity



Approaches and methods

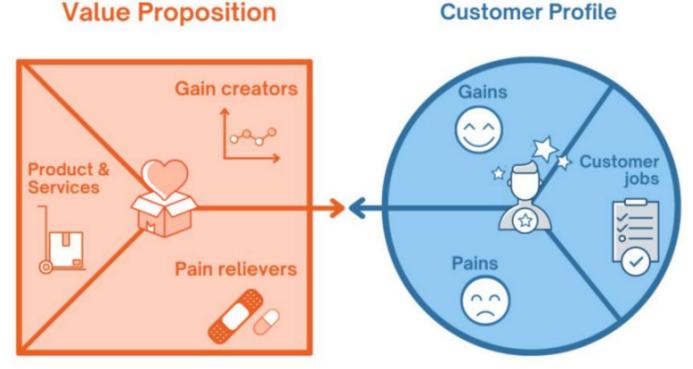
> Feel free to propose other approaches and methods





Transformation of knowledge into value

Value proposition design



Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010)

Identify <u>value</u> propositions that can <u>satisfy</u> these activities



Identify specific customer <u>activities</u> (functional, social, emotional, support)



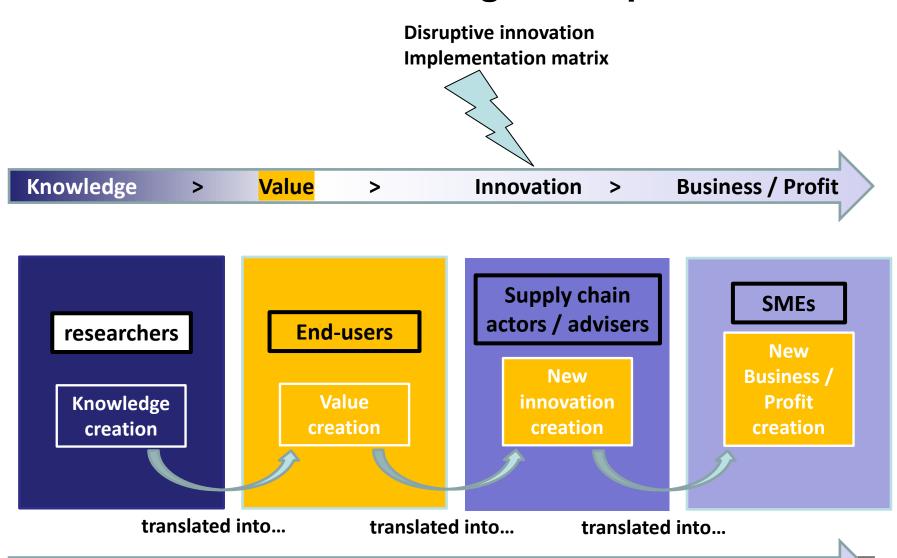
Value proposition design

Objectives

- Identify specific customer activities (functional, social, emotional, support)
- Identify value propositions that can satisfy these activities
- Improve products and services (define innovation according to the values)
- Rethink your business model (and make profit)

Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010)





Transformation of knowledge into value



Successful implementation of an innovation?

Technological feasibility

- Need for new resources (materials, ingredients, packaging, etc.)
- Need for new infrastructure (equipment, IT, size, minimum production/packaging/sales volume, etc.)
- Need to outsource or combine with other players

Financial feasibility

- Sufficient financial resources? External or internal?
- What investment is required?

Organizational aspects

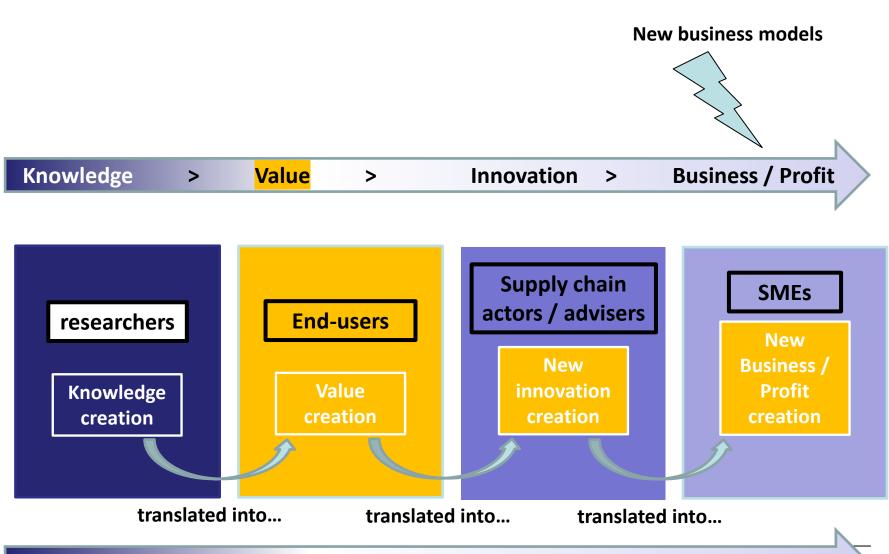
Need for new skills and knowledge?

Sustainability: social, environmental, ethical, economic suitability?

Practical applicability (with minor or major adjustments, etc.)

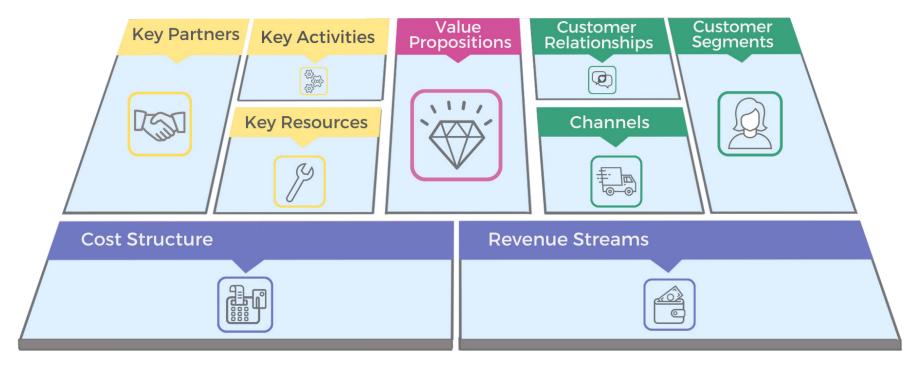
Improving the company's competitiveness





Transformation of knowledge into value

Business Model Canvas



Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010)





Business recommendations and advices on social aspects

Local Communities

Social relationship built with and their local communities.

Degree of maintenance of such mutually beneficial relationships.



Organizational structure and decision-making policies of an organization.



Employees

Role of employees as a core organizational stakeholder.

- Amounts and types of employees, pay, gender, ethnicity and education within the organization;
- Professional development opportunities

Social value

Social value speaks to the aspect of an organization's mission which focuses on creating benefit for its stakeholders and society more broadly.



Potential impact of an organization on a society as a whole.



Scale of Outreach

The depth and breadth of the relationships an organization builds with its stakeholdes through its actions over time.



The person who 'consumes' the value proposition. This space is concerned with how the value proposition adresses the needs of end-user contributing to his/her quality of life.



Social Impacts



Social cost of the organization. It might include:

 Working hours, cultural heritage, Health and safety, Community engagement, fair competition, respect of intellectual property rights.



Social Benefits



Positive social value creating aspects of the organization's action. This component is for explicitly considering the social benefits which come from an organization's actions.

Based on Joyce A., Paquin R.L.;(2016)





Business recommendations and advices for <u>environmental</u> aspects

Supplies and Out-sourcing

Supplies and out-sourcing represent all the other various material and production activities that are necessary for the functional value but non considered 'core' to the organization.

Production

Actions that the organization undertakes to create value.
They are at the core of the organization and have an environmental impact.

Functional VIII

Focal outputs of a service (or product) by the organization under examination.

End-of-Life

Issues of material reuse of product. This component supports the organization exploring ways to extend its responsibility beyond the initially conceived value of its products.

Distribution

Physical means to ensure access to its functional value. In the environmental layer, it is the combination of the transportation modes, the distances travelled and the weights of what is shipped.

Use Phase

Impact of the client's partaking in the organization's functional value, or core service and/or product. This includes maintenance and repair of products when relevant; and should include some consideration of the client's material resource and energy requirements through use.

Materials

Bio-physical stoks used to render the functional value. Organization's key materials and their environmental impact.



Environmental Impacts



Ecological costs of the organization's actions:

 bio-physical measures such as CO2e emissions, human health, ecosystem impact, natural resource depletion, water consumption.

Environmental Benefits



Ecological value the organization creates through environmental impact reductions and even regenerative positive ecological value.

Based on Joyce A., Paquin R.L.;(2016)





Concrete examples of transformation and agroecological transition

Country	Name	Title
Czech Republic	Dr Iva Smykalovà	Agroecological trials at AgriTech (CZ)
Germany	Dr Cornel Adler	Options to avoid or control stored product insects in grains with zero pesticides
Germany	Prof. Ramona Weinrich	Consumer acceptance of pesticide-free food products in Germany
Hungary	Dr Riho Marja	Examples of agroecological transition in Hungary
Latvia	Andrei Shishkin	Using of household-, agro- and food- wastes for soil improvement/remediation products development: a case studies





Concrete examples of transformation and agroecological transition

Country	Name	Title
Turkey	Prof Hatice Ozaktan	Some examples of biocontrol and biotechnical measures for pest/disease control in Turkey
Turkey	Sukru Esin	MED4PEST: a project for novel, effective, ecologically-based Rodent Management
Spain	Javier Arizmendi	The Future of Organic Products and Zero Residues
Serbia	Prof. Bojan Srdjevic	Agro-ecological transformation and transition Example: Natural Reserve 'Koviljsko – Petrovaradinski rit'



Webinars will be organized from September 2023

- Every 2 weeks for all WGs
- Please propose topics that are relevant for WG2 (e.g. from short presentation today)



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WG2 – Transformation and transition steps towards zero pesticide based value chains

Challenges for the scientific opinion paper

- Avoid misunderstanding: e.g. zero pesticide is not zero residue
- <u>From practice to theory</u>: make the link between concrete examples and the theoretical concepts
- Align different point of view: science, practice and social driver for change
- <u>Multi-dimension perspective</u>: define the dimension (technical, organizational, legal, business...)
- <u>Target audience</u>: define the 'final users' and their specific needs
- <u>Multi-scale perspective</u>: define the scales (farm, geographic, agri-food systems...)

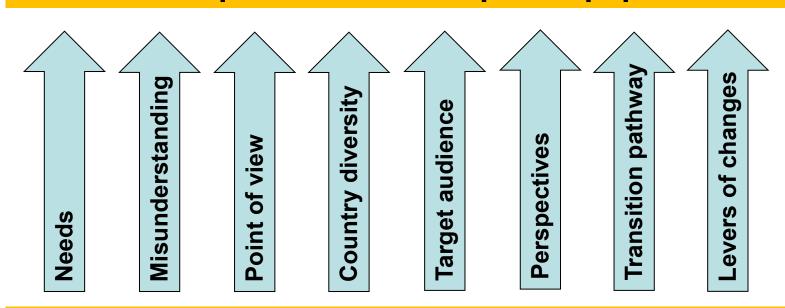


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WG2 – Transformation and transition steps towards zero pesticide based value chains

Conceptual scientific opinion paper

Challenges



Practical examples or TAT from different situation



SAVE THE DATE

2-days scientific seminar, 21-22 November 2023 Agroscope Changins, Nyon, Switzerland

Participants: WG2 applicants and MC members





SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

Draft program

Block 1 Policy – The governance and empowerment perspectives on agroecological transitions

Financial incentive for organic conversion and encouragement for good agricultural practices: examples from Switzerland (Olivier Félix, Head of Sustainable Plant Protection sector, FOAG, Switzerland)

Open for example from your countries. Proposition speaker?

How to influence policy and support political courage towards zero pesticide agriculture? (Bernard Lehmann, Chair HLPE)

How to reform maladapted policies and to address market failures (Invited speaker) -> Please send me propositions





SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

Draft program

Block 2 Success stories in transformation and agroecological transition in different EU countries

Choose 2 examples from WG1 (D1.1.1, Mugur?) or from WG2 applicants

Open for example from your countries. Proposition speaker?





SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

Draft program

Block 3 Theoretical perspective of transformation and agroecological transition. What kind of assessment tools for evaluating the transition to zero pesticide agriculture?

Review on agroecological transition and transformation concepts (based on D1.2) (**Jitea IONEL MUGUREL**, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Cluj, Romania)

The flexibility of SAFA guidelines: concept and practical example (SAFA=Sustainability Assessment of Food and Agriculture systems) (**Dominique Barjolle**, Faculty of Geosciences and Environment, UNIL, CH)

The multi-level perspective on sustainability transitions (**Christian Huyghe**, INRAE, Paris, France)



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WG2 – Transformation and transition steps towards zero pesticide based value chains

SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

<u>Draft program</u>

- Future activities of WG2 (according to deliverables) and involvement of applicants
- Preparation of implementation <u>'Living Labs'</u> specific to supply chains (successful tools for transformation) (LL1=small grain, LL2=wine) -> with other WGs???
- Visit agroecological trials at Agroscope





WG2 - Deliverables (D) and activities

<u>Task</u>	Deliverables/activities	Timing (moving)
Task 2.	Scientific seminar	Q4 -> 21-22.11.2023
	D2.1 Scientific opinion paper	Q6 -> postpone until June 2024
	International scientific conference	Q8 -> Nov. 2024
Task 2.2	2 D2.2.1 Scientific synthesis paper	Q8 -> Nov. 2024
	D.2.2.2 Commentary and information	
	brochure	Q9 -> Feb. 2025
Task 2.3	3 Training School on transition towards	
	zero pesticide agriculture	Q9 -> Feb. 2025 (with other WG?)
	STSMs	Q10 -> move forward to Jan. '24





WG2 - Deliverables (D) and activities

CA21134 website will be activated soon!

- Inform about CA21134 related activities in your country
- Email to Silke DACHBRODT-SAAYDEH

silke.dachbrodt-saaydeh@julius-kuehn.de



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WG2 - Deliverables (D) and activities

We need your involvement...

- Propose speakers for scientific seminar in November 2023
 - Email to me danilo.christen@agroscope.admin.ch
- Propose WG2-relevant topics for webinars
 - Email to Renata BAZOK rbazok@agr.hr
- Use the STSMs (e.g. for D2.1 scientific opinion paper)
 - Email to Elisabete FIGUEIREDO elisalacerda@isa.ulisboa.pt
 and Christian HUYGHE christian.huyghe@inrae.fr



























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Agroscope une bonne alimentation, un environnement sain www.agroscope.admin.ch

























SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

1. Strategic objectives

- Research Coordination Objectives:

RO2. To assess how to achieve an agroecology-based transition of farming and food systems, in which pesticide use is marginal and only when all other options for securing crop health have been implemented.

RO3. To analyse the state of the art in the different scientific fields at the forefront of providing revolutionary innovations for zero pesticide agriculture.





SAVE THE DATE - 2-days scientific seminar (21-22.11.2023)

1. Strategic objectives

- Capacity-building Objectives:

CO1: To bridge separate fields of science and technology to create a strong scientific community with a broad representation across Europe (including 10 Inclusiveness Target Countries) oriented to develop research solutions for a zero pesticide agriculture.

2. Operational objectives

- Future activities of WG2 and involvement of applicants
- Deliverables, International scientific conference in June 2024, STSM

