

Workshop on « Governance, practices, potentials, and tensions in a comparative perspective »

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A process for participatory co-design of "Agroecological Transition Pathways" at the landscape and food system levels: A process for the articulation of action-research activities and lessons learned from early implementation.

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- Entry point for planning agroecological transition: the visioning
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 - From shared vision to agroecology principles
 - The resulting transition pathways
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Problem and objectives

- Pilot research 4 development project aiming at stimulating and promoting agroecological transition.
- Agroecology as defined through its 13 principles.
- How to move from a pre-defined theory of change towards « practical, real and concrete transition pathway » (TP).
- Need for iterative implementation & complexity aware framework for such a TP.
- Starting point, the ToC of the One CGIAR agroecology initiative.

Problem and objectives





Contextually relevant agroecology principles are applied by farmers and communities across a wide-range of contexts and supported by other food system actors

Living Labs

User-centered multi-actor environments for codevelopment, participatory and evidence-based asssement, and co-adaptation of inclusive agroecological options in agro-landscapes (Work Package 1)

Science-based evidence

Agroecology evidence-based assessments (Work Package 2)



Adaptive scaling strategies



Coherent policies and institutional arrangements conducive to agroecological transitions (Work Package 4)

INALL

International Network of Agroecology Living Labs: a Network of territorial food system for scaling out and accelarating innovation for agroecological transitions Understanding and influencing behavioral change (Work Package 5)



Objective: how to derive a contextually relevant, practical, and iterative transition pathway (set of R4D and development actions) for selected communities (or landscapes) based on this ToC.



Planned comparisons across different contexts under different agroecological transition pathways

- intensify" (i.e. low production systems with low inputs)
 "redesign" (i.e. unprofitable small-scale farmers using high levels of external inputs)
- "convert" (i.e. profitable medium-scale enterprises that use high levels of external inputs)

A 'journey' we call: from vision to action process for agroecology.

Entry point for planning agroecological transition: the visioning



- It is part (or early beginning) of the process for re-designing agricultural and production systems through action research and/or development activities.
- It encourage creative and unrestricted discussion, and enabled the creation of 'desirable futures' by the participants to find shared ambitions and go beyond the single interests of specific stakeholders groups.
- A process of developing a framework or a shared vision (stories) about the future.
- Expressed qualitatively (using narratives and/or pictures), quantiatively through numerical estimates and projections, or by combining both (McKee et al., 2014).



Pre-requisites of the visioning

- Proper stakeholder mapping in relation to the domain of intervention of the project (in this case, agroecology transition),
- The frontiers of the ALL are clear and well delimited (including the definition of the specific systems and sub-systems of intervention within the landscape),
- Some "actionnable" drivers of territorial change / development have been pre-identified, to be used to guide and channel the visioning exercise.





1

Clearly defining the geographical and conceptual frontiers and intersections between living labs, innovation systems, production system, value chains, socioecological systems, etc.

2.1.

Stakeholders' mapping at different levels with identification of synergies and divergences amongst them

2.2.

Initial engagement activities of a number of key stakeholders in the living landscape with consolidation of a minimum level of trust amongst them

The implementation process and steps



3.1.

Predefine some "actionable" drivers of territorial change / development

3.2.

Sharing and validating, among key ALL members, an understanding of the context and of the purpose of the "vision-to-action" process

4

Developing a shared vision for a desirable future amongst different ALL stakeholders

5

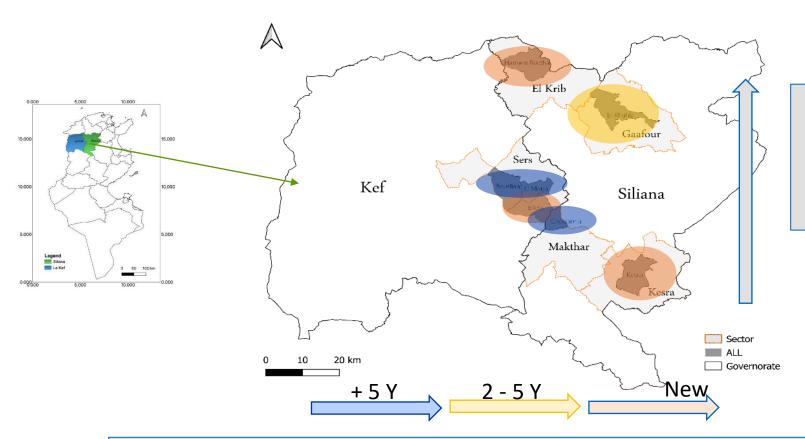
Articulating this vision with the AE principles (by the support of experts and planning agents) through co-validation and participation.

6

Plan your <u>program activities</u> (transition pathway) around the validated vision as predefined through agroecological principles and targets.

The study (project intervention) area





Cover a gradient of agroecological contexts of the mixed tree-crop-livestock systems in a semi-arid zone, from the mountainous to plain zones.

Three systems:

- Mixed crop-livetsock
- Olive-based
- agroforestry

Gradient of AE packages & partnerships from "existing partnership and AE packages" to "new partner, new AE package"

Build on an existing institutional landscape (relevant institutions for AE-i) Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques Media et de la pêche/DG Acta, DG FIOP... 'Influencers' Policy dia gue& sustained financial support. IRESA (Research & High school) CIRAD **ONAGRI** OneCG ICARDA WB NGO / Civil society OEP FIDA Swiss Contact Inclusive business GIZ Milk processors Collaborative/network UE models Other (WP3) Value chain Seed suppliers dimension AFD (COTUGRAIN) (with traders, FAO consumers, Machinery markets) PPP (cosuppliers investment in knowledge and infrastructure) NARS & Ag School (WP3) Co-design (ESA Kef, station) OPA1 OPA2 Co-learning and Innovation co -**OEP local station** design dimension Baseline & Assessment for CRDA+CTV+AFVA Household+good and acceptability services suppliers (value) (WP2) Household+good and services suppliers Media Social and physical landscape dimension Social learning and behavior change (Food system, nutrition & RN management) (WP5)



Three steps:

- 1. How they describe the agriculture today?
- 2. what are the main issues?
- 3. How they see their desired future in 10 years?



Significance of agriculture Today (Tunisian ALL, Nov. 2022, 8 FG)

		Products (cereals,	Base of the country		Identity, 'Country soul'		The future			
Main income, source of income	Inheritance	olives oil) , Nutrition Regional economy, rural development	' Climat	Work of women	Goals	Goals Pow		Am	Ambition Can be a solution	
				Marketi. in group	Calamaa	and				
Base of the life, source of life, No live without agriculture, 'Our live and the live of our children; breath	Vertebral column of the territory	Cohesion, 'Mutual aid' (mutual support), solidarity,	Family agricult	Passion	Soil fertility	Dignity	, Pro	fe	Patie and deter	

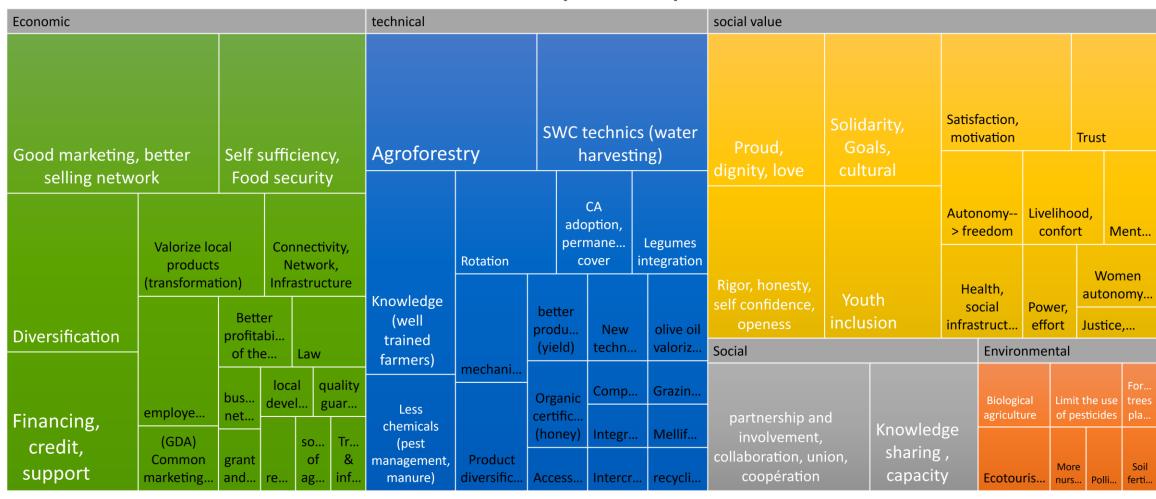


Main problems (Tunisian ALL, Nov. 2022, 8 FG)

	Pb of access to			Erosion	Soil has become poor		Workforce availability		
	information, Lack of information / Training	Selling difficulties, Marketing	Input price increase	Lack of special mechanization	Bees' transportation		á	Lack of advices/ support	
Pb of financing					No training access	Problem of pollution (pesticide)		Pb of exportation of local	
Drought	Lack of inputs (fertilizer, feed)	Pests (olives, fig)	No soil analysis	Feed prices		Arduous	Seed		
	Pb of irrigation, Lack of irrigation infrastructure (Irrigation perimeter), water use	Problem of extension service	Lack of water, water use	Trees technical itinerary	change Transp	work	Organi proble related		



The local future expectations per domain



Results of the visioning implementation: from shared vision to agroecology principles



- Futures oriented towards enhancing the principles of input reduction, diversity, social values, knowledge, fairness, and participation in the same way.
- Soil health can however be embedded into soil fertility problems widely suggested by farmers.
- Synergy is not directly evoked but can be articulated with the principle of input reduction.
- majority of techniques and practices desired by farmers for the coming 10 years are related to AE principles in terms of input reduction and synergy, and also soil fertility management, and soil health.
- social values mentioned by the FOs and research groups highlight the concerns related to attractiveness and inclusiveness of the youth into agriculture.

Results of the visioning implementation: the resulting agroecological transition pathway



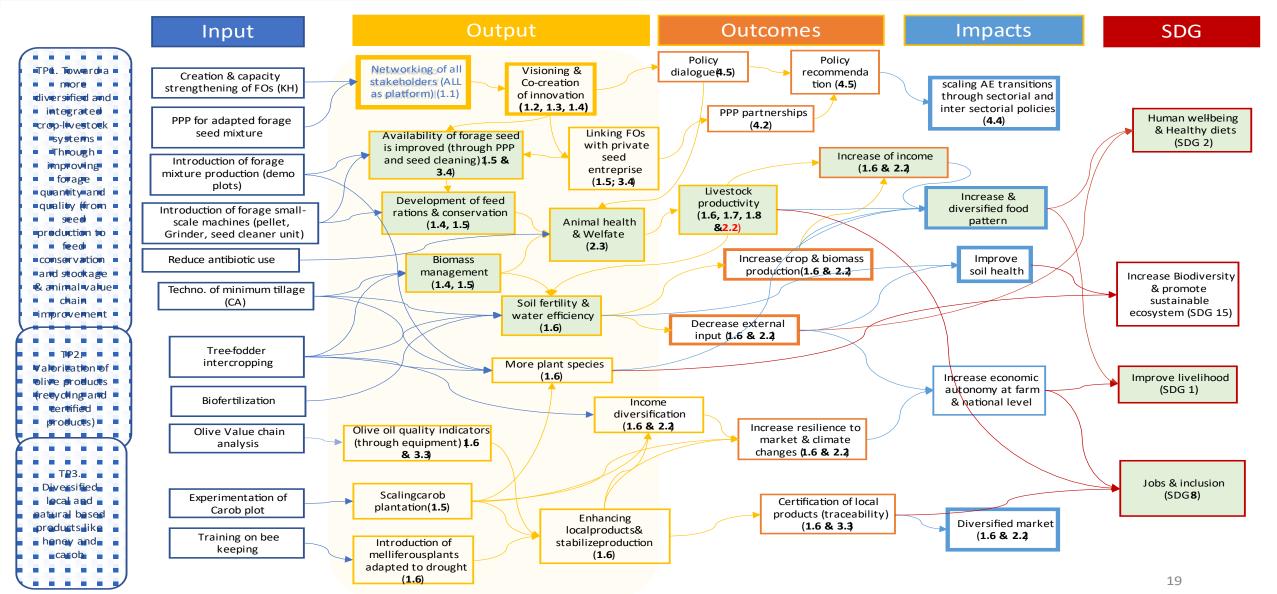
Articulating the visioning results with agroecology principles and specific production systems (and typologies) in place.

This resulted into the prioritisation of the following clusters of activities:

- 1) Animal products' value chain from the seed multiplication and forage production/feedstock (with crop/tree residues) to the dairy products marketing; this pathway includes the improvement and diversifisation of the crop system, the crop-livestock synergy and input reduction and the valorization of local and national products;
- 2) Certified olive tree value chain in integration with all the other activities (livestock-cereal) enhancing the valorization of local products in addition to input reduction through recycling of olive by products into biofertilization;
- 3) Promoting the honey value chain (through promoting melliferous plants) as well as carob and fig commodities. This includes prioritization of short commercial channels and product labeling.

Results of the visioning implementation: the resulting agroecological transition pathway









Conclusions and challenges

while visioning, engagement, and planning for agroecology were relatively manageable and effective at the community levels,

stakeholder engagement at food system level is rather harder and more contextual,

Other conceptual and practical challenges for piloting similar projects aiming at agroecological transitions are:

- Representativeness,
- Agroecology transition is an investment for some stakeholders/farmers, and thus a reward (mostly in terms of labeling?) need to be considered for quicker uptake.
- Lack of public engagement for facilitation.



Thank you!