Le déploiement de l'agroécologie dans le monde.

Patrick Caron
Cirad, AAF

12 avril 2023

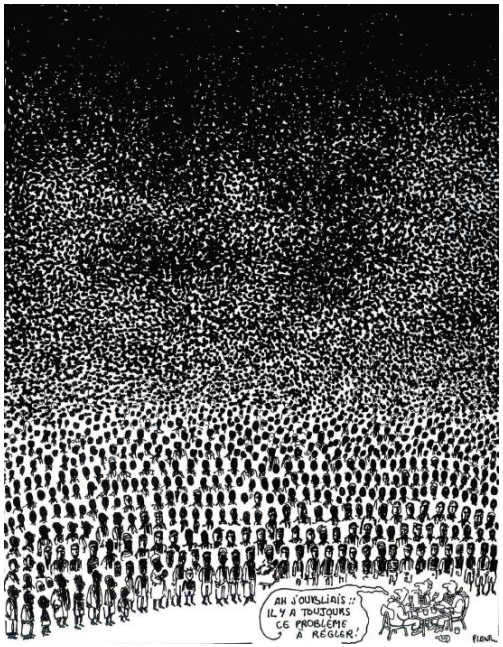
Quasi consensus en France

Dans le monde?

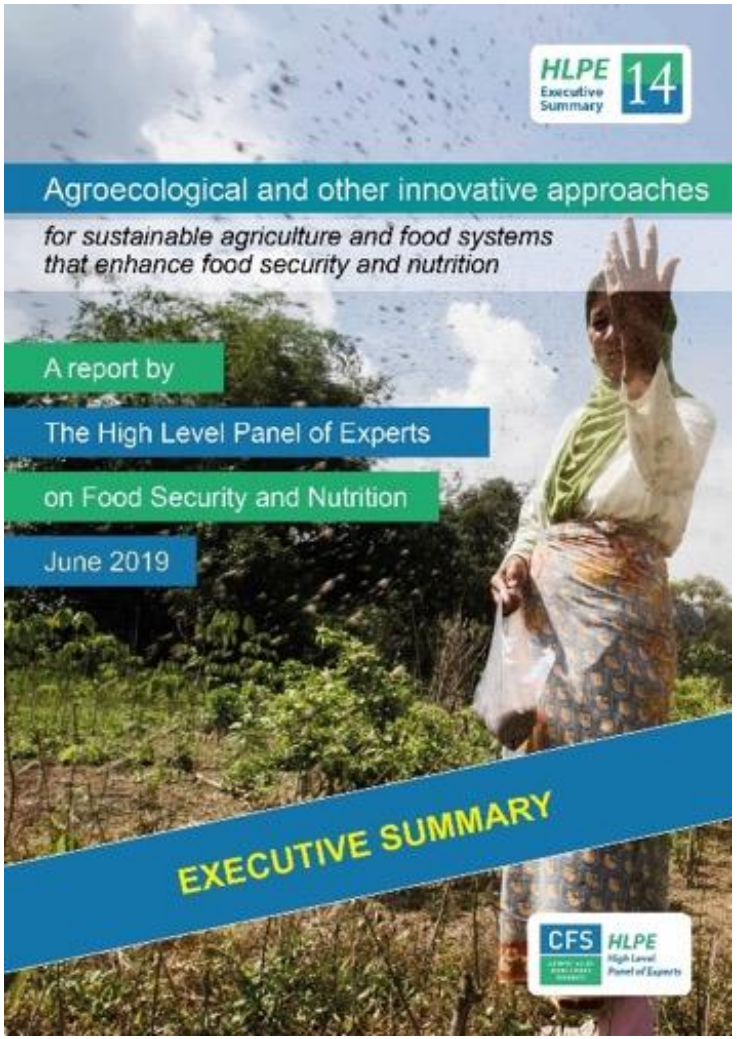
Pas tant le déploiement que les obstacles… et accélérations

Représentations

- Refus de la modernité?
- Révolution? (pas la verte)


AH J'OUBLIAIS !
IL Y A TOUJOURS
CE PROBLÈME
À RÉGLER !


14. - Les Travaux des Champs. - Le Semeur.


HLPE
Executive Summary
14
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
June 2019
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CFS
HLPE

2009: la réforme du Comité NU sur la Sécurité Alimentaire mondiale (CSA/CFS): 2 piliers

INCLUSIVE

EVIDENCE-BASED

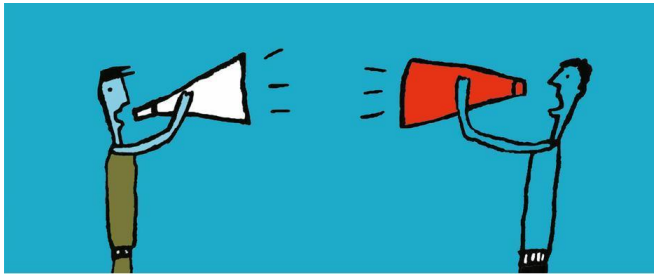
HLPE (High Level Panel of Experts)

- créé 2010
- Contribue à ces 2 piliers

"One of the key roles of the reports is to help members and participants in CFS to understand why they disagree"

MS Swaminathan, 1st HLPE Chair

And how acknowledging and moving beyond such disagreement help designing future actions



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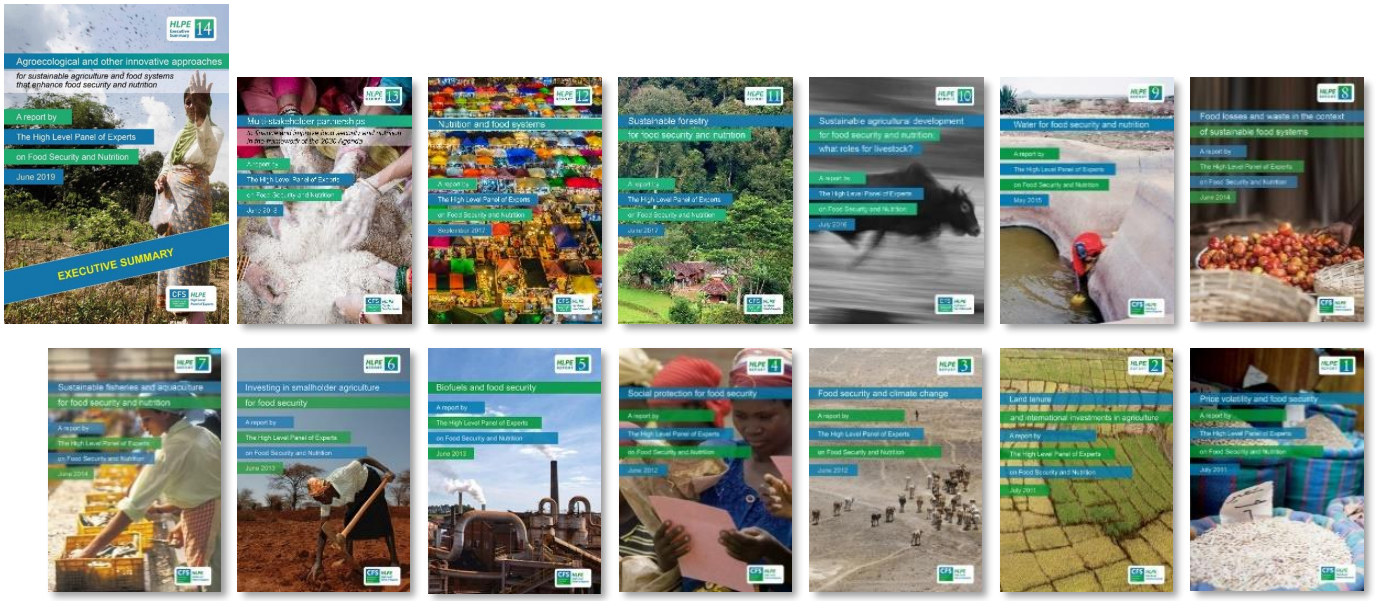

Un processus
inclusif,
rigoureux,
collectif

For more information and to download the reports:

www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe

Questions critiques et émergentes pour la sécurité alimentaire (HLPE, 2017)

1. Anticiper le futur lié de l'urbanisation et des transformations rurales
2. Conflicts et migrations
3. Inégalités, vulnérabilité et marginalisation
4. Impacts du commerce

5. Agroécologie en contexte de changement climatique

6. Agrobiodiversité, ressources génétiques et sélection moderne
7. Sureté alimentaire et maladies émergeantes
8. Des promesses technologiques au savoir pour la sécurité alimentaire
9. Renforcement de la gouvernance des systems alimentaires

Faire l'agenda

Critical & Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE 2017)

Agroecology for FSN in a context of uncertainty and change

Agroecology

Gaining traction
International FAO symposium in Rome in 2014
Regional FAO meetings in 2015
HLPE livestock report 2016

Principles well established, but how to put them into practice on a larger scale raises many questions

- … improve resource efficiency, strengthen resilience, secure social equity/responsibility? Controversies and uncertainties?
- … markets and regulations to support agroecological farming…? … trade rules, intellectual property rights,… food and safety regulations?
- integrate different knowledge systems … to tailor … innovations?

Not an easy report! Ni facile, ni spontané!

« Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition”

2016-2017

Request
CFS 44
October 2017

2 open consultations
(310 contributions)

Public event
(Bern, 2018)

Peer review

Approval Report
Plenary CFS 46
October 2019

On-going policy
convergence process

Negotiation
request CFS
(March-July
2017)

Call for Project
Team (early 2018)
255 applications

Grande diversité d’origines,
de disciplines, de points de vue

Launch Report
July 2019

Tensions pour la définition: reconnaitre pluralité et dynamique des approches

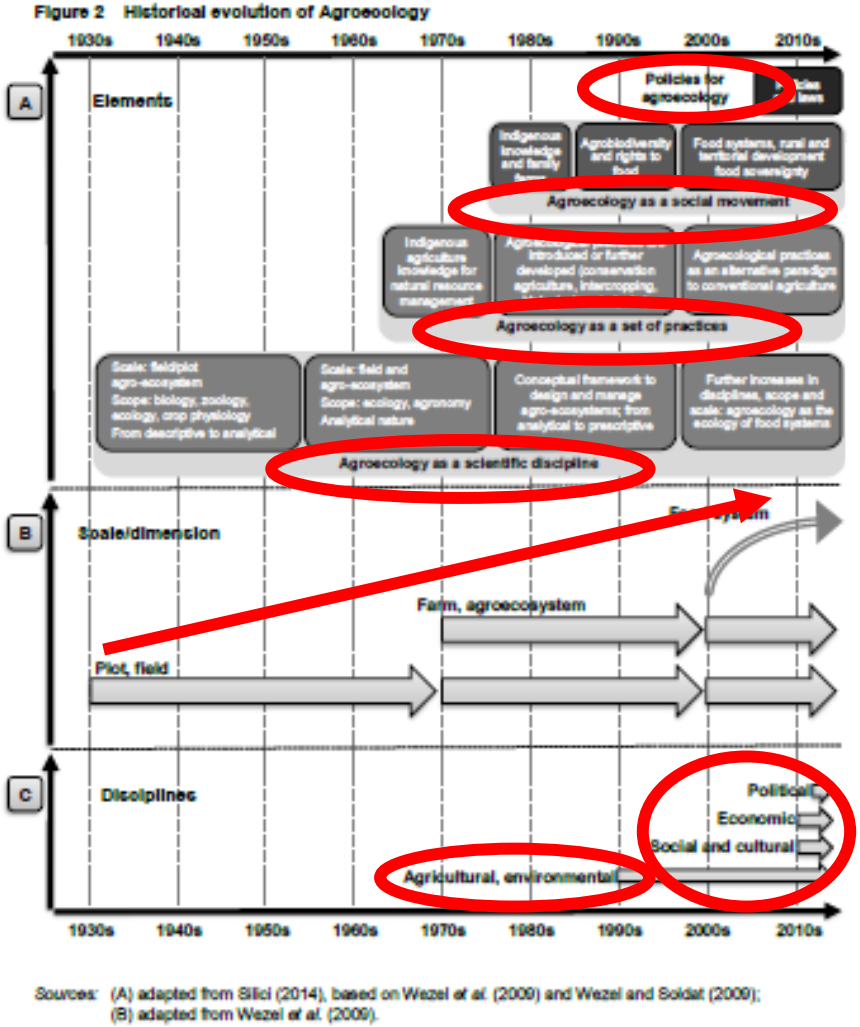

Figure 2 Historical evolution of Agroecology

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

HLPE, 2019

Definition 2 Agroecological approach to sustainable food systems for food security and nutrition

Agroecological approaches favour the use of natural processes, limit the use of purchased inputs, promote closed cycles with minimal negative externalities and stress the importance of local knowledge and participatory processes that develop knowledge and practice through experience, as well as more conventional scientific methods, and address social inequalities. Agroecological approaches recognize that agrifood systems are coupled social–ecological systems from food production to consumption and involve science, practice and a social movement, as well as their holistic integration, to address FSN.

Based on Definition of Sustainable agricultural development SAD (2016 HLPE report on livestock)

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Transformational

Incremental

Level 5 Build a new global food system based on participation, localness, fairness and justice

Level 4 Reconnect consumers and producers through the development of alternative food networks

Level 3 Redesign agroecosystems

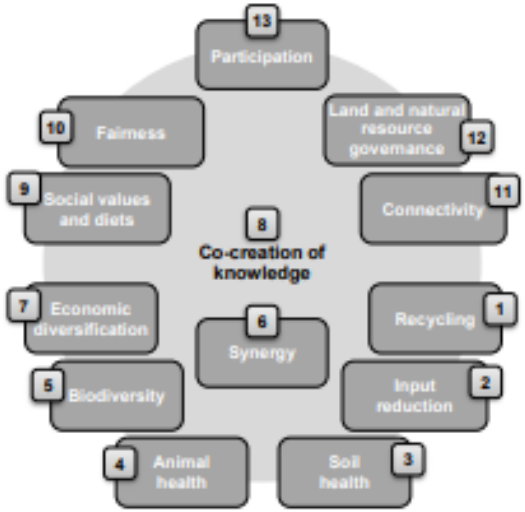
Level 2 Substitute conventional inputs and practices with agroecological alternatives

Level 1 Increase efficiency of input use and reduce use of costly, scarce or environmentally damaging inputs

Food system

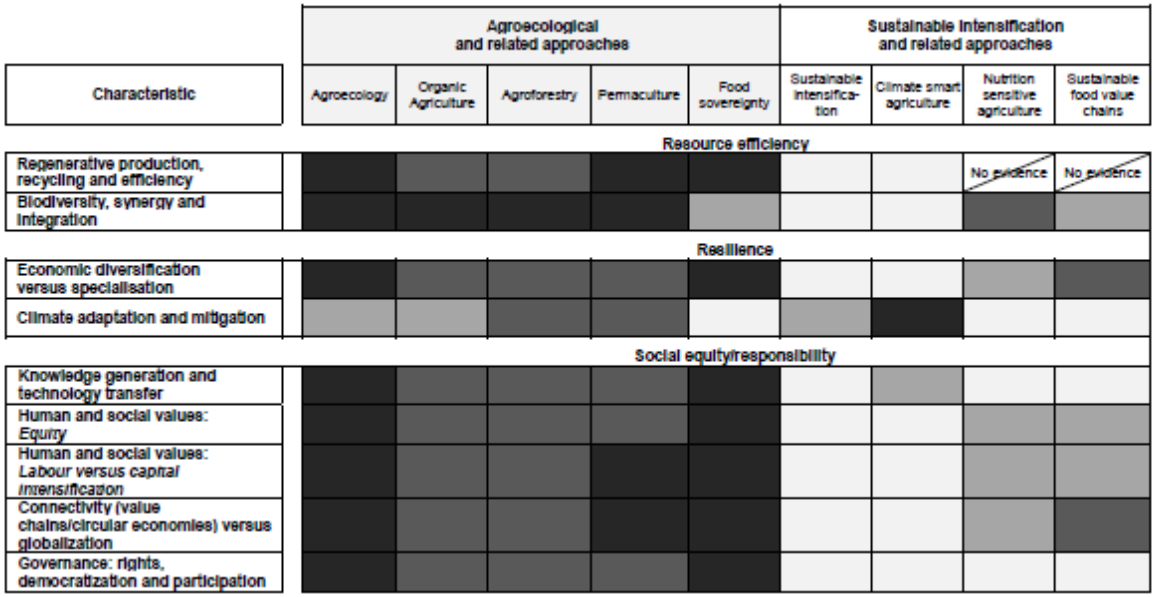
Agroecosystem

(HLPE, 2019 adapted from Gliessman, 2007)



Comparison of different innovative approaches (HLPE, 2019)

Table 4 Comparison of different innovative approaches towards SFSs for FSN

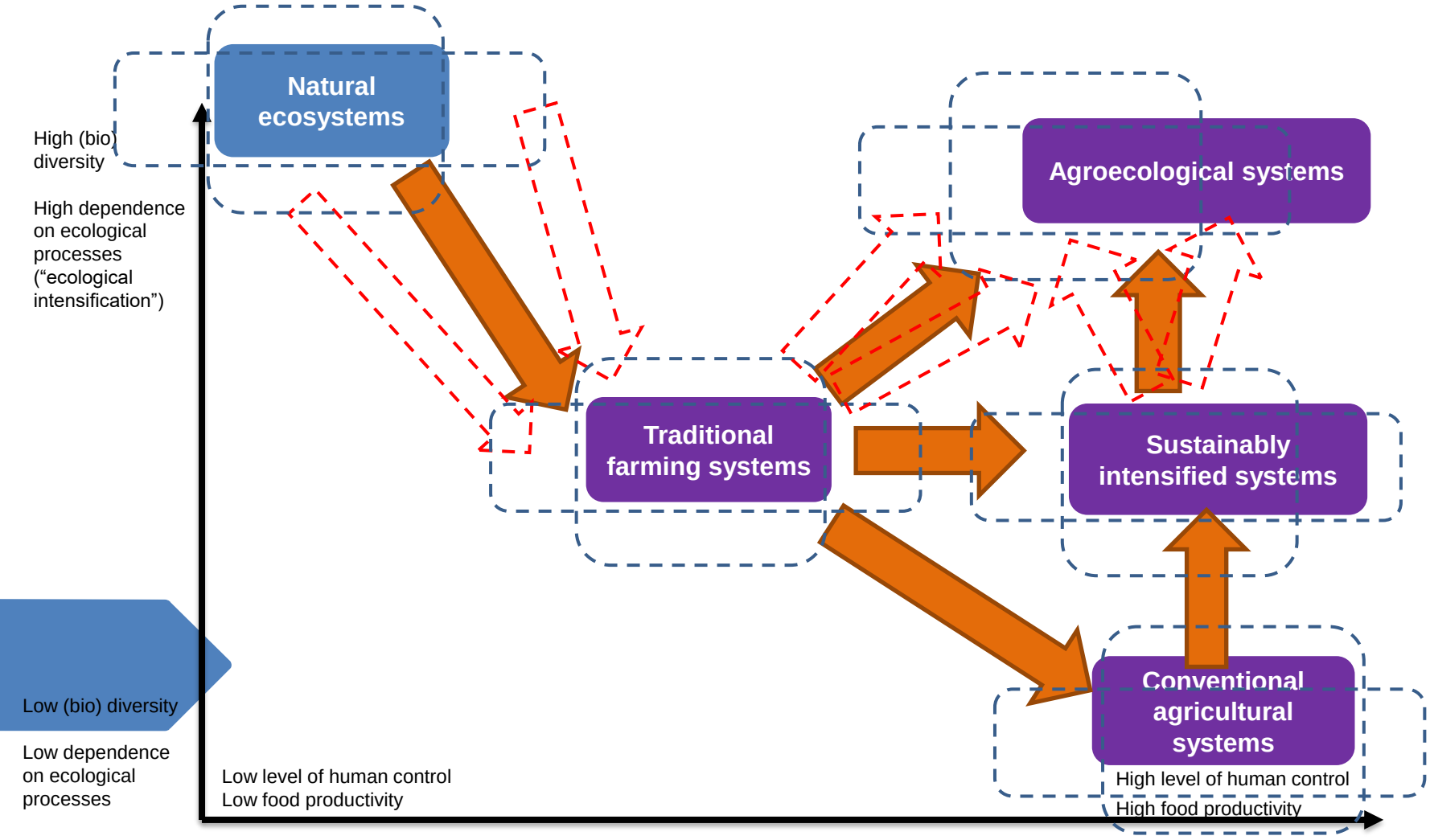


Agroecological approaches: **input reduction, diversification, ecological processes and/or addressing power asymmetries**

Sustainable intensification approaches: **increasing production per unit of land and addressing environmental concerns**

Approaches overlap, **convergence and divergence**

Many transition pathways: from different starting points, in different contexts, at different paces



Source: Adapted from Etienne Hainzelin and Michel Griffon 2013

P. Caron, AAF, 12 avril 23

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Take-away messages

- Pas la promotion d’une agriculture ancestrale: intensive en innovation
- Assez de preuve pour investir massivement
- Encore des besoins de connaissance pour agir
- Transition intensive en connaissances et technologie

General conceptual and political recommendations

1. **“Agency”** as a fifth pillar of FSN

To cover institution-based opportunity that people have to influence how food is produced, processed, transported and sold

2. A fourth operational principle of sustainable agricultural development: **“ecological footprint”**

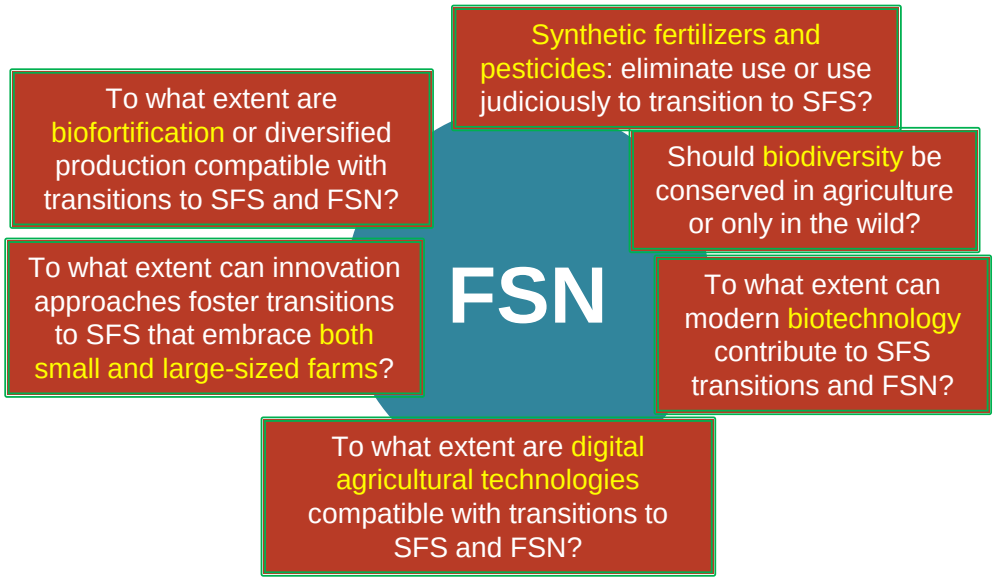
To address the degradative or regenerative nature of production processes

Ecological footprint

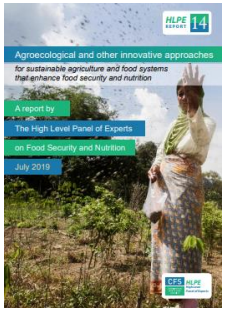
Montrer l'intérêt et la plus value des approches agroécologiques

Uniformité pour contrôler la nature Spécialisation pour maximiser la productivité	→	Reconnaître et « gérer » la complexité et la diversité
Technologies de rupture et universelles	→	Des trajectoires et techniques différenciées en fonction de la diversité
Focus exclusif sur la production/productivité	→	Multifunctionnalité et nouvelles évaluations de la performance
Transfert de technologie	→	Co-apprentissage et scientifiques parties prenantes de la conception
Aucune attention au capital naturel	→	Renouvellement des ressources naturelles, internalisation du cout des externalités, services des écosystèmes
Parcelle et changement échelles	→	Conception multiscalaire

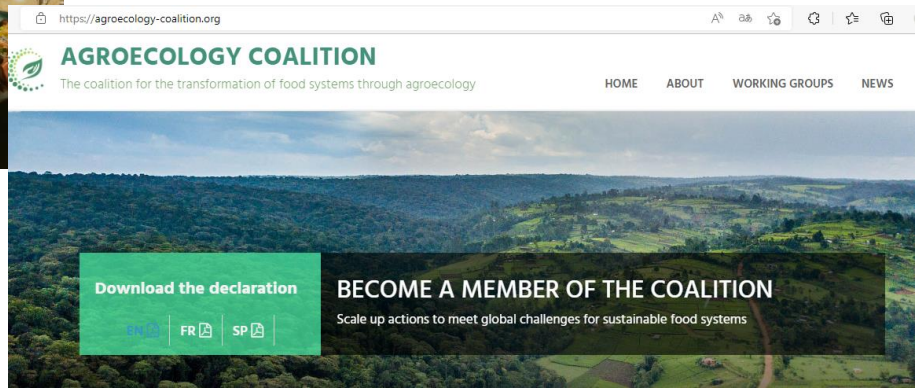
Comprendre ce qui se joue et se cache derrière les controverses



- Perspectives diverge more around **how** technology is accessed, **used and controlled** rather than the fundamental nature of technologies themselves
- **Moralization** of food increases motivation of policy makers to act but difficult to move beyond competing convictions (& obstacles - HLPE 2017 - : asymmetries, conflict of interest, difficulty to implement the right to food)
- **Understanding the basis and nature of controversies** helps us to **get beyond the divisions**



L'agenda « s'installe »



Des controverses qui polarisent et contraignent l'émergence d'une convergence mondiale

- Miracle technologique, positivisme et controverses sociotechniques (ex: appropriation vivant)
- Interface science – politique et fonction d'une science qui « sait et prescrit » ou « éclaire » (ex IP Food)
- Statut productivité et nouvelle mesure de la performance (multifonctionnalité)
- Environnement alimentaire pour refonder l'action publique (ex: conflit intérêts)
- Régime d'action et convergence bien privé - bien commun (ex règles commerce)
- Souveraineté et échelles de gouvernance et de régulation (polarisation local/global)
- Diversité et prise en compte singularités versus industrialisation / standardisation, et gestion politique coexistence


Merci