

UNDERSTANDING & IMPROVING
THE SUSTAINABILITY OF AGROECOLOGICAL FARMING SYSTEMS IN THE
EU

# Institutional change towards the diffusion of agroecology in traditional winegrowing areas. The case of Chianti, Italy

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## **UNISECO** project

**UN**derstanding and Improving the **S**ustainability of agro**ECO**logical farming systems in the EU

#### Horizon2020:

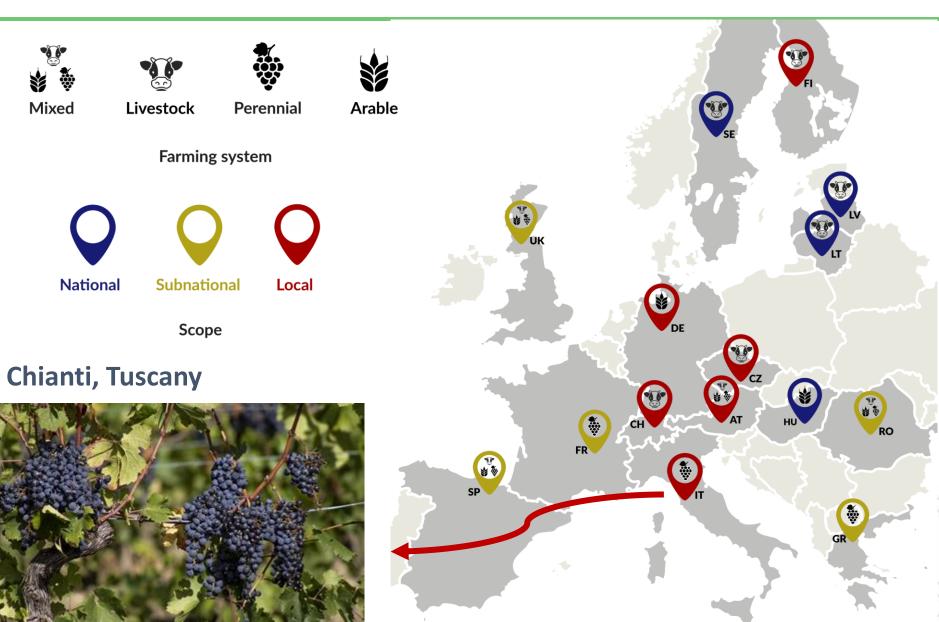
transdisciplinary, 18 partners, 16 European countries May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 – April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021



**Dilemma:** How to produce **public goods** whilst having viable production of **private goods** and securing **economic and social sustainability** at the farm level?



## **Case studies**





### Chianti area

- Farming system: specialized vineyards, olive trees, arable, abandoned land
- Main sustainability issues:
  - Soil erosion, biodiversity loss and pollution
  - Land abandonment, degradation of the cultural landscape



Key dilemma: how to promote cropping system diversification in a highly specialized and market-oriented winegrowing area while maintaining the profitability of farming through local value chains



## Co-construction of the transition strategy

- System perspective and participatory approach to bring together information about system components (farms, value chains, stakeholders, policies) and their interactions.
- Key actors: farmers, local administrations, Region Tuscany, farm advisors, value chain (Chianti wine consortium for PDO wine), Biodistrict association (NGO)



#### **AGRO-ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION STRATEGY**

Dilemma Actors Practices Actions Instruments



## Step-by-step methods and data

Dilemma Actors Practices Actions Instruments

Description of the system, sustainability challenges

Interviews (10 p)

NetMap participatory mapping (Schiffer and Hauck, 2010)

Interviews (4 p) and Workshop (12 p) Identification of key practices - improvement

Interviews (13 p)

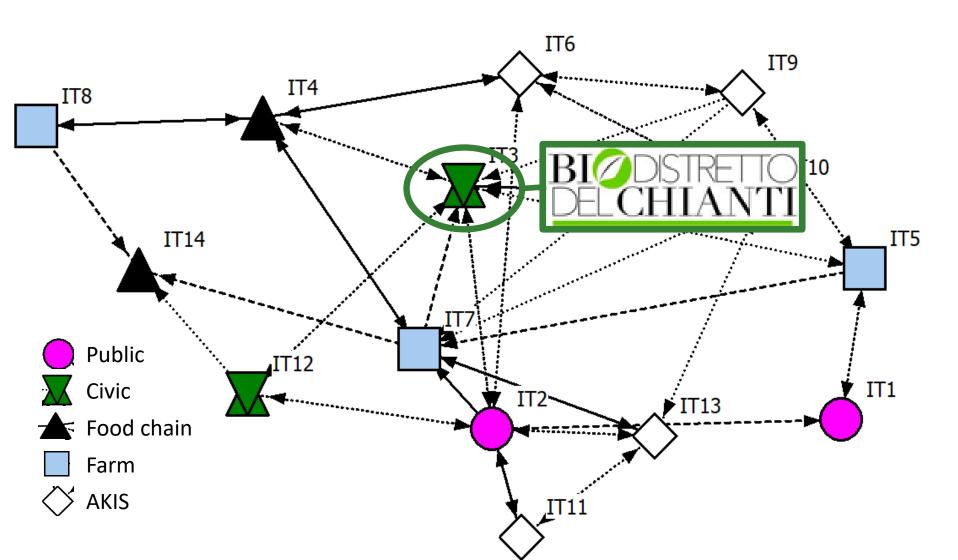
Identification of barriers, drivers and policy needs

2 Workshops (12 p; 6 p) Multicriteria analysis of Market and policy instruments (MPIs)

Workshop (12 p)

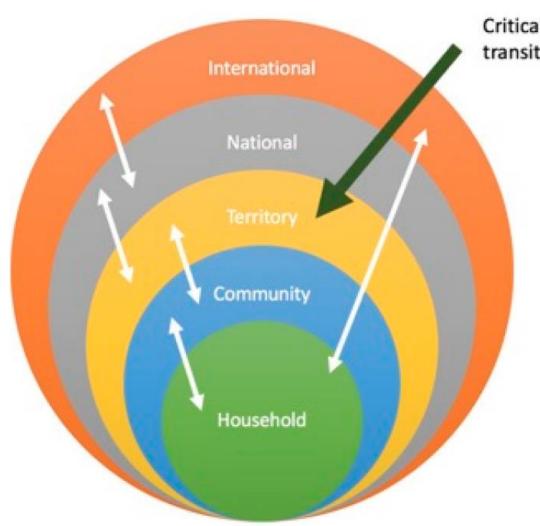
## **NetMap**

Identification of relevant actors (name generator) and their relationships (flows of knowledge and/or services) → network drawing and actor influence (consensus)





## A new governance model



Critical scale for agroecological transitions.



Biodistrict as key tool to adopt participatory planning, ensure a greater involvement of local institutions, and a more conscious involvement of the local community

Source: Anderson et al. (2019)







Improving the sustainability of local farming systems: green cover of vineyards; composting of agricultural residues; crop monitoring



Re-shaping farming systems:
recovering of olive groves,
cereals and vegetable
production on abandoned
land, new food chains



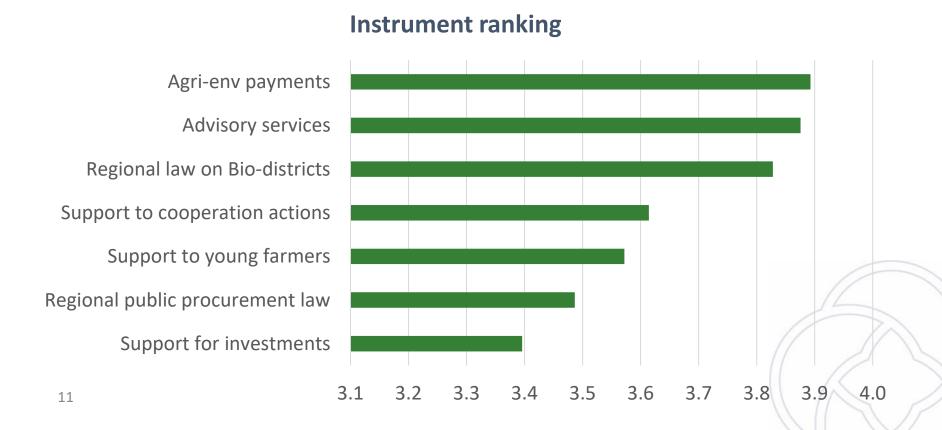
## Barriers, actions and instruments

Barriers	Actions	Instruments
Knowledge and social capital	Empowering regional and local <b>networks of knowledge</b> about agroecology	<ul> <li>Coordination centre for regional AKIS</li> <li>Machinery rings</li> </ul>
Value added, processing and markets	Promoting the coordination among farmers and other local food chain actors	<ul> <li>Pilot projects for the provision of meals from short supply chains</li> <li>Development of information and awareness-raising campaigns</li> </ul>
Institutional and policy design	Strengthening and empowering existing local initiatives via institutional formalization	<ul> <li>Regional Law on Organic Districts         of Tuscany Region</li> <li>Law for the procurement of locally         grown food for public canteens</li> </ul>



## Multicriteria analysis of MPIs

- Performance criteria co-selected with EU-level stakeholders: Effectiveness;
   Undesired effects; Targeting; Efficiency; Feasibility
- Instrument scoring based on criteria (0=very bad to 5=very good performance)
- Criteria weight with respect to the exercise (0%=irrelevant to 100%=the only relevant one)







- Effective cooperation and targeted knowledge diffusion are key actions to operationalize agroecological practices
- Biodistrict may represent an effective approach to foster AE transition
- Need for a tailored support: mix of market and policy instruments (support of agro-ecological networks, AKIS and food chain initiatives)













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