

Value pluralism, legitimacy, and agriculture models: A socio-agronomic approach to sustainable transitions

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Value Pluralism, Legitimacy, and Agriculture Models: A Socio-Agronomic Approach to Sustainable Transitions

Sociologic specification

Plumecocq G. (gael.plumecocq@toulouse.inra.fr), Debril, T., Duru, M. Magrini, M-B., Sarthou, J.P. et Thérond O.

Agronomic typology

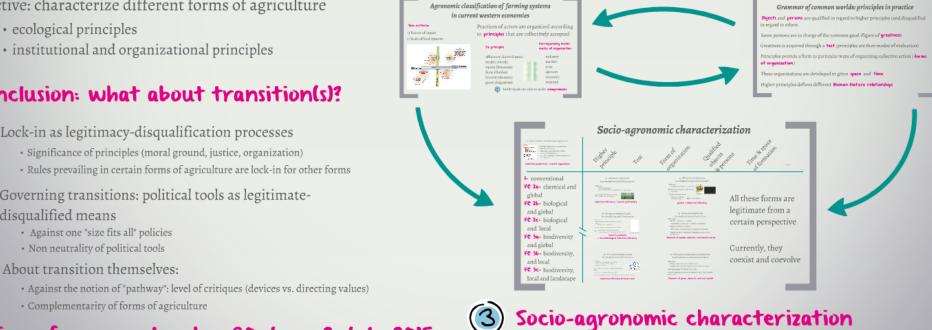
Introduction

Transition toward a more sustainable agriculture

Objective: characterize different forms of agriculture

Conclusion: what about transition(s)?

- Lock-in as legitimacy-disqualification processes
- Governing transitions: political tools as legitimatedisqualified means
- About transition themselves:





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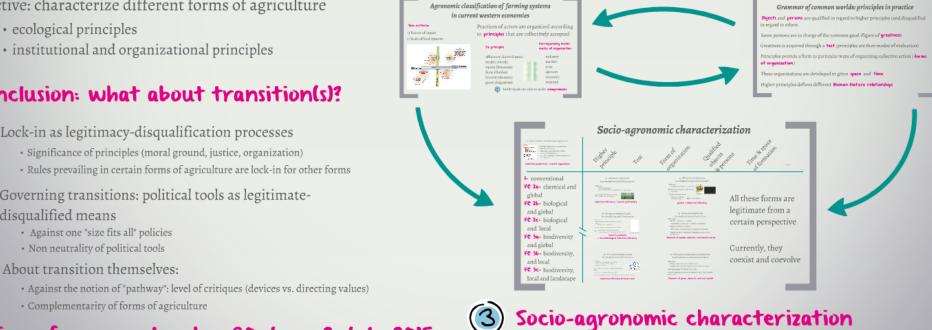
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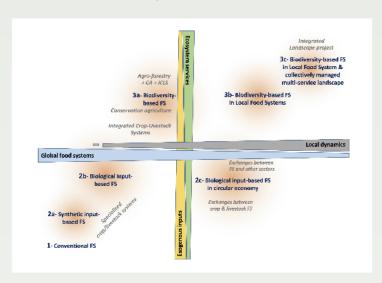
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Agronomic classification of farming systems in current western economies

Two criteria:

- 1) Nature of inputs
- 2) Scale of food systems



Practices of actors are organized according to principles that are collectively accepted

Six principles

efficiency (Saint-Simon)
wealth (Smith)
equity (Rousseau)
fame (Hobbes)
honesty (Bossuet)



industry market civic opinion domestic inspired



grace (Augustine)

Individuals are able to make compromises

DESCRIPTIONS OF

DETA

JUSTIFICATION

Ecosystem services 3a-Biodiversity-

Exogenous inputs

Agro-forestry + CA + ICLS

based FS

Conservation agriculture

Integrated Crop-Livestock Systems

Integrated Landscape project

3c- Biodiversity-based FS in Local Food System & collectively managed multi-service landscape

3b-Biodiversity-based FS in Local Food Systems

Local dynamics

Global food systems

2b- Biological inputbased FS

specialized systems 2a- Synthetic inputbased FS

1- Conventional FS

Exchanges between FS and other sectors

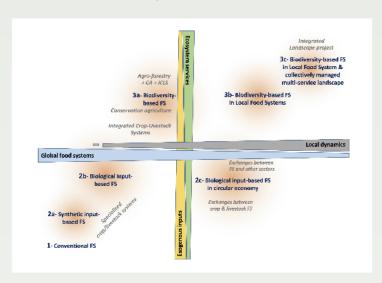
2c- Biological input-based FS in circular economy

> Exchanges between crop & livestock FS

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JUSTIFICATION

Grammar of common worlds: principles in practice

Objects and **persons** are qualified in regard to higher principles (and disqualified in regard to others

Some persons are in charge of the common good (figure of greatness)

Greatness is acquired through a **test** (principles are then modes of evaluation)

Principles provide a form to particular ways of organizing collective action (**forms of organization**)

These organizations are developed in given space and time

Higher principles defines different Human-Nature relationships

vidualo are able to make compromises

1- Historical form of conventional agriculture



- Principle of productivity (e.g. production potential of varieties)
- supermarket distribution)
- Mass and standardize products and processes

industrial productivity + market organization

l- conventional

FC 2a- chemical and global

FC 2b- biological and global

FC 2c- biological and local

FC 3a- biodiversity and global

FC 3b- biodiversity, and local

FC 3c- biodiversity, local and landscape

Socio-agronomic characterization

2a - FS based on chemicals & embedded into global food systems

- Increase of petro-chemical input prices in



industrial efficiency + market profitability

2b - FS based on biological inputs & embedded into global food systems



domestic proximity + bio-technological industrial efficiency

2c - FS based on biological inputs & embedded into local food systems

industrial efficiency (at local scale)

3a - FS based on biodiversity & embedded into global food systems



opinion + industrial efficiency

3b - FS based on biodiversity & embedded into local food systems

- · Need for autonomy (in retailing)
- Redefinition of norms and standards of production
- · Reconnect with the "consumer"
- Requires new competencies (social & on the market)
- Significance of the contribution of agricultural sector to local

Elements of opinion, domestic, and market worlds

3c - FS based on biodiversity & embedded into local food systems and landscape services

- Recognize the unique status of living beings · Recognize that agricultural activities are systemic by nature
- Producing requires "discussing" with Nature

Territorial organization imitate the organization(s) Nature (adaptive

Elements of green, domestic, and civic worlds

All these forms are legitimate from a certain perspective

Currently, they coexist and coevolve

1- Historical form of conventional agriculture



- Principle of productivity (e.g. production potential of varieties)
- and market organization for retailing (supermarket distribution)
- Mass and standardize products and processes of production

industrial productivity + market organization

2a - FS based on chemicals & embedded into global food systems

Differences:

- Political injunctions
- Increase of petro-chemical input prices (insurance practices)



Principle of efficiency: to produce as much as in 1, but cheaper



industrial efficiency + market profitability

2b - FS based on biological inputs & embedded into global food systems

Differences:

- Realization of the impacts of localized environmental damages
- Consideration for sanitary impacts

New opportunities for new markets (role of cooperatives)



No proof (deficit of knowledge, deficit of test)

Famers adopt a domestic environmental "ethic" (beliefs)



Biological techologies

domestic proximity

+ bio-technological industrial efficiency

2c - FS based on biological inputs & embedded into local food systems

Differences:

- Realization that wastes from other activities create new opportunities for production
- Territorial perspective

"Closed" processes of production (feedback, interdependence, flows...)



Source : King County, WA USA - Traduction et adaptation de Mydiane

Interactions often organized in or by "projects"

Fundamentally, higher principle remains efficiency (to minimize the losses of flow)

industrial efficiency (at local scale)

3a - FS based on biodiversity & embedded into global food systems

Differences:

- Environmental ethic (life is productive)
- Importance of productive functions of ecosystems

Significant cognitive aspects

- Knowledge exchanges
- Experimentation







opinion + industrial efficiency





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Producing requires "discussing" with Nature

Territorial organization imitate the organization(s) Nature (adaptive governance)

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· institutional and organizational principles

Conclusion: what about transition(s)?



Lock-in as legitimacy-disqualification processes

- Significance of principles (moral ground, justice, organization)
- Rules prevailing in certain forms of agriculture are lock-in for other forms



Governing transitions: political tools as legitimatedisqualified means

- Against one "size fits all" policies
- Non neutrality of political tools



About transition themselves:

- Against the notion of "pathway": level of critiques (devices vs. directing values)
- Complementarity of forms of agriculture



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