Supporting innovation in organic agriculture: A European perspective

Susanne Padel
Principal Researcher and Team Leader
The Organic Research Centre, UK
Introduction

• Farmers have continuously adapted and innovated
• Agriculture and the food system faced with major challenges of food security, climate change and the conservation of natural resources
• Renewed focus on innovation as the primary instrument for overcoming these challenges
• How does organic farming contribute to generating innovation?
• How can innovation in the organic sector be supported?
What is innovation?

- OECD defines it as the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), a new marketing method or a new organisational method in business practice, workplace organisation or external relations (EC SCAR 2012).

  1. *new or significantly improved product (good or service)* and

  2. *implementation*
Two different perspectives of looking at innovation

**Technology push**
- Widespread in agricultural sciences
- Investment of input companies
- Social/societal innovations ignored
- Focus on invention and innovator

**Innovation system**
- Process oriented
- Application of knowledge (of all types) to achieve desired social and/or economic outcomes
- Focus on enabling interaction among stakeholders
11.2 million hectares of agricultural land are organic (including in conversion areas).

2.3 percent of the agricultural land in Europe, 320,000 producers

41% of global sales (EU 22.8 billion Euros)

Source:
Adoption/diffusion model has some relevance to the organic sector
(Rogers & Shoemaker)

Source: Padel, 2001 modified
Organic rules foster innovation

“Organic farming with its stringent rules on external input use has to be even more innovative to solve production problems, sometimes opening up new avenues”


Organic farms and food businesses have become creative living laboratories for smart and green innovations

European organic sector as an innovation system

• Severe restriction on the use of many inputs
  ◆ Encourages new ways of working with agro-ecology

• Developing own markets
  Consumer and supply chain relationships

• Strong tradition of farmers working with researchers

• Replacing inputs with knowledge
  ◆ “Know-how” innovations exploiting existing knowledge
  ◆ Supporting the innovation system
What types of innovation are liked by organic farmers?

• Survey using Q sort methodology with 34 organic/low-input farmers in four European countries (FI, BE, IT, UK)

• Statements about innovations had to be sorted according to like/dislike by each participant

Source: Nicholas et al (2014)
Farmers likes and dislikes

Strongly liked

• Develop techniques to improve feed and forage quality and reduce the use of purchased concentrate feed.
• Innovation related to feed efficiency, feed quality and efficiency of production.
• Innovations to improve animal welfare were also importance, but less than for consumers.

Strongly disliked

• Improve forage quality and yields in low-input dairy systems by GM plant breeding techniques
• Develop designer dairy food from transgenic animals
• Acceleration of genetic selection including recombination in vitro (e.g. semen sexing)
• The strong dislikes for “unnatural” responses were shared by other actors in the supply chain.

Source: Nicholas et al (2014)
From idea to improvement

Idea
- Scientific research and other studies
- Novel combination of existing knowledge

Invention
- Products, processes
- Forms of organisation & know-how

Innovation
- Tested in the real world
- Limited numbers

Diffusion
- Widely used
- Genuine improvement

Source: Padel, 2013
Using participatory research in developing innovation related to forage production for dairy farms

- Involving farmers in developing new management practices for low-input organic milk production
- Identifying important problems in the context of the specific farming system

http://www.solidairy.eu/
For example “Feeding home-grown protein” on Finish farms

Farmers’ observation: More grass than clover in leys early in the season. Could topping help? On farm experiments focussed on measuring the difference between “early topped” and control leys.
Protein supply: cereal/grain legume intercropping

- How can we increase Europe’s production of protein feed?
- Increase knowledge of multifunctional role of intercropping
  - Design new methods
  - Carry out demonstration

- The Finnish farmers in SOLDI also tried different mixtures of cereals and pulses as a home-grown concentrate

Cleary has potential to increase home grown protein supply on organic farms, but is not yet widely used.
Farmer led trial grazing diverse leys with longer recovery periods

- Limited knowledge on grazing diverse swards
- On farm research following one farmer that changed his system

Over two years no significant difference in DM yield found

Source: Leach et al 2014
Duchy Originals Future Farming Programme

• Helping farmers improve productivity in an environmentally responsible way

• Farmers and growers test new approaches in field labs (share existing best practice, problem-solving skills)

• Research fund where farmers can set priorities

• Innovation Award celebrating pioneering ideas in farming and growing across the UK

Source: http://www.soilassociation.org/fieldlabs
Research and Innovation Challenges in Organic Production in Europe

• Diversity across Europe
  ■ Soils and climate
  ■ Access to markets and inputs
  ■ People (goals, cultures, traditions)

• Organising knowledge systems
  ◆ Codified versus tacid knowledge
    ■ “Does not understand farming! “ (Lay-expert gap)
  ◆ Public versus private benefit
  ◆ Learning versus blue-print solution
  ◆ Open access versus intellectual property
New opportunities with the European Innovation Partnership Agriculture productivity and sustainability (EI-AGRI)
EIP AGRI

- “Interactive innovation model” focuses on forming partnerships
- Using bottom-up approaches and linking farmers, advisors, researchers, businesses, and other actors in Operational Groups
- Generating new insights and ideas
- Mould existing tacit knowledge into focused solutions.

Supporting innovation in organic agriculture: summary and conclusions

- Moving away from technology push to broad definition of innovation/innovation systems
- Restrictions of organic standards encourage organic farmers to be innovation producers as well as users
- Some specific challenges to the organic sector (diversity, importance of know-how)
- Examples show that combining effectively scientific and experimental knowledge with farmers experience can be powerful in fostering innovation
Supporting innovation in organic agriculture: summary and conclusions (2)

• Embedding innovation is a process that involves trying, adaptation and learning on farms and in research stations/labs

• Interactive model, building partnerships (or operational groups) focus on the whole innovation system

• Potential conflict between open-access and knowledge giving competitive advantages
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Thank you for your attention