## Dynamic management of networks as revealed by DYNAVERSITY case studies

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#### **Introduction – Why these case studies?**



#### Scope:

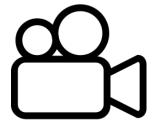
- 1) highlight how **networks** are built and how they develop
- 2) identify their **needs** to secure their development and sustainability

*Objective*: identify **practices which facilitate networking** within and across crop diversity initiatives at different levels and scales, **without crushing the diversity of identities** which are locally anchored, in terms of history, objectives, governance and working mechanisms.

#### Methods - How did we study the networks?



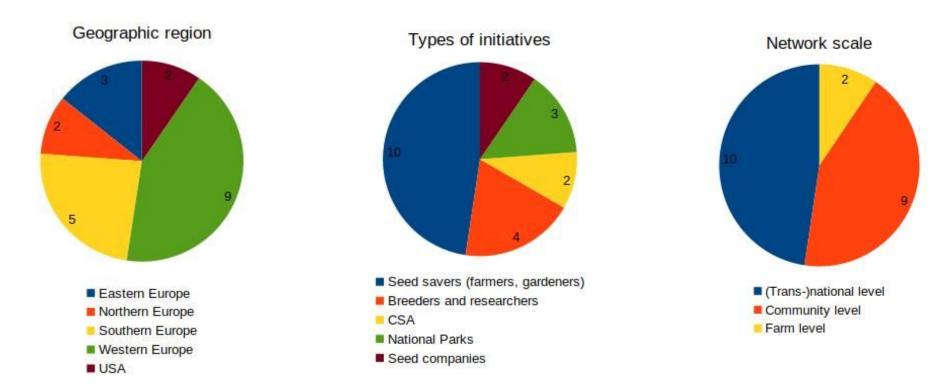
- **21** case studies (19 in Europe + 2 in the USA)
- Transformative Social Innovation theory:
   KNOWING DOING FRAMING ORGANISING
- 2 key concepts to identify connectors:
  - **Bridges** (Granovetter, 2000)
  - *Mediators* (Hennion 2004, Latour 2007)
  - → Any human or non-human element allowing initiatives to link up
- Semi-directive interviews with key actors



**6 in-depth case studies** with iterative video material

#### The cases





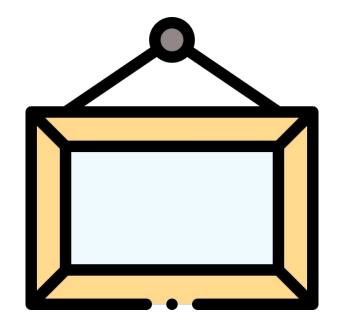
→ http://dynaversity.eu/case-studies-full/

# 4 main **OBSTACLES**



#### O1 - The European legal framework on seeds, more than a legal restriction

- DUS criteria restrain the diversity eligible for variety registration
- As a consequence, restrictions imposed on building alternatives
- Experienced as an injustice (visibility, recognition, legitimacy)



→ By framing a variety as DUS, other types of cultivars and the associated knowledge are pushed to the margin, as well as the identities of people working with those cultivars



#### **O2** - Limited financial resources

- Project-based approach determines priorities of initiatives for a period of 2-3 years
- Lacking opportunities for structural changes to ensure long-term sustainability

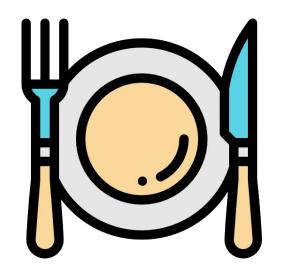


e.g. *Pétanielle*, association in the South of France: After experiencing a 3-year research project, decided to go back to a 100% voluntary basis



#### O3 - Lacking links along the supply chain (Linking plate to seeds)

- 2 cases on Community Supported Agriculture have shown the difficulties of involving consumers
- Link people to the seed at the origin of their food



Asociația pentru Susținerea
Agriculturii Țărănești
(ASAT, Romania):
CSA favouring traditional varieties and local seed







#### O4 - A single language for transnational networking

- Networking across Europe, working language is usually English (obstacle to the participation of many practitioners)
- → Even with translation, using a single working language poses the risk of "crushing" meanings and identities, losing the richness of exchanges!



Heirloom / ancient varieties
Semences paysannes
Semences citoyennes
Variedades Tradicionales
Open-pollinated varieties

...

# **BUILDING BRIDGES** 4 types identified



#### **B1** – Signs of quality and distinction

- = means to promote the value of the products derived from crop diversity, helping people connect with them
- **Shared living objects**, e.g. SOURDOUGH connecting farmers / bakers / researchers at the *Nordic Heritage Cereal Conference*
- **Taste**, e.g. "VEGETABLES WITH CHARACTER" campaign by *Kultursaat*
- **Labels**, e.g. HERITASTE by *SAVE Foundation*



#### **B2** – Events

= essential to create and **embody a common culture** based on exchanges and to **co-construct knowledge** 





#### B3 – History of heirloom, local and regional cultivars

- Awareness of that history **connects people with plants** and their own history
- Story-telling about the history of the crops, but also of the recent history of how initiatives were founded and (re-)discovered crop diversity, communicate a sense of belonging

→ Seed history researcher at Seed Savers' Exchange,
 but **narrative** present in all initiatives



#### **B4** – Structural support

- Of 21 case studies, 14 have a staff **coordinator**, with different configurations. Other actors (researchers, national park staff...) sometimes adopt the role of coordinator
  - e.g. *ECLLD*: coordinator at European level rooted in *national realities* e.g. *Pétanielle* deliberately on a 100% voluntary basis
- Scientists involved in networks may play an important role in launching and sustaining networks, while assisiting in the production of knowledge
  - e.g. KaolKhoz (France), Belgian-French Fruit Network, UK CWR Network

## CONCLUSIONS

from the case studies

### **OVERVIEW**



- **O1** European legal framework on seeds, more than a legal restriction
- O2 Limited financial resources
- C3 Lacking links along the supply chain
- A single language for transnational networking

- B1 Signs of quality and distinction
- **B2** Events
- **B3** History of heirloom, local and regional cultivars
- **B4** Structural support





#### from the case studies

- 1. Encourage multiplication/proliferation (rather than scaling up)
- 2. Fostering spaces for trial and error (living labs)
- 3. Support the **structural** (time to build a common culture)
- 4. Strengthen and develop action **research on nutritional aspects** (as a way to connect with consumers)
- 5. Develop a space for <u>reflecting on</u> and experimenting with **new technologies** (to develop and share knowledge on seeds and genetic resources)

#### **Contributors**



















Pictograms from www.flaticon.com

## Thank you.

