

Panel 3 Capturing evidence-based knowledge – what role for knowledge systems beyond science?

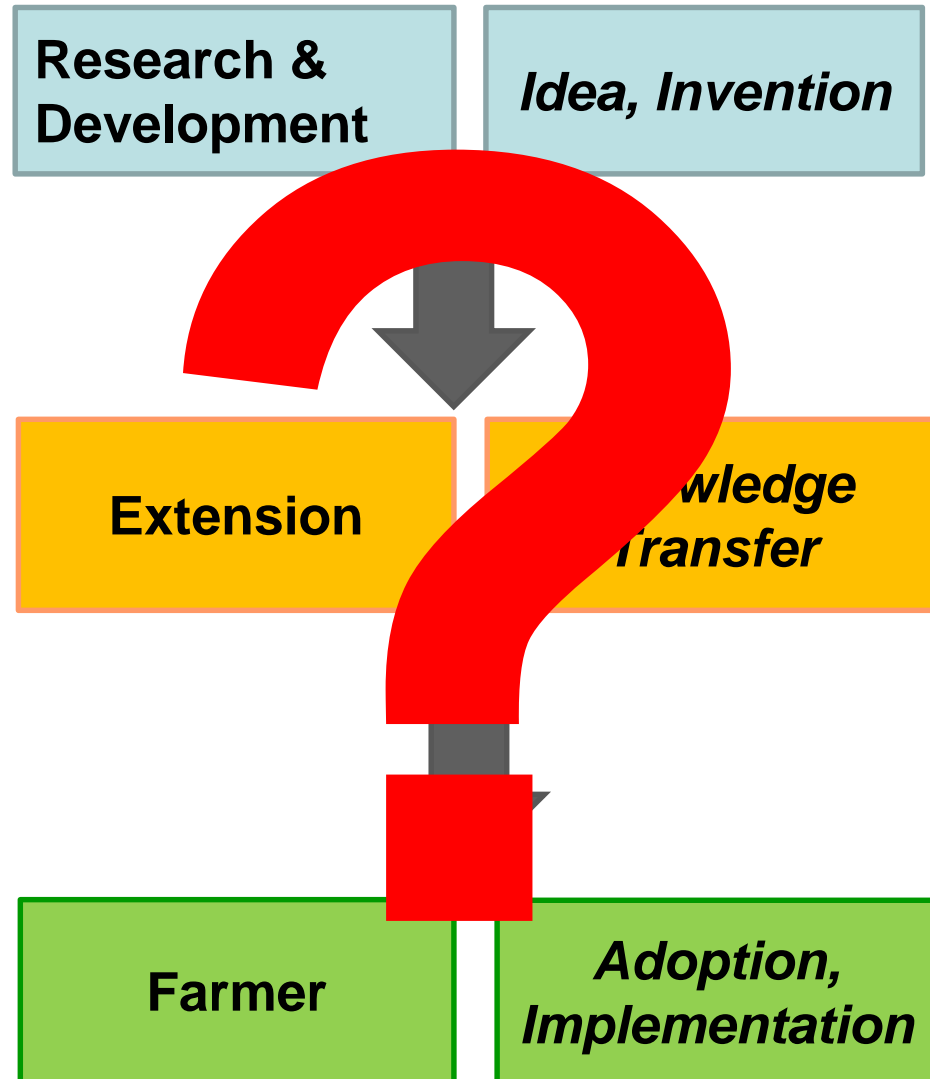


Food Security and Nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda

International Colloquium 27 September 2016

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Do you think that **potential new knowledge and innovations** for sustainable agriculture and rural development remain **unexploited** in the **traditionally linear way of Agricultural Knowledge Systems**?



No-till and reduced tillage in organic farming – for many years only driven by farmers, for example the Brunner Farm, Austria



Can knowledge and learning systems that **integrate** the knowledge of **all stakeholders** be a **catalyst** for the generation of **new knowledge to achieve sustainability goals**?

yes!

Because.....

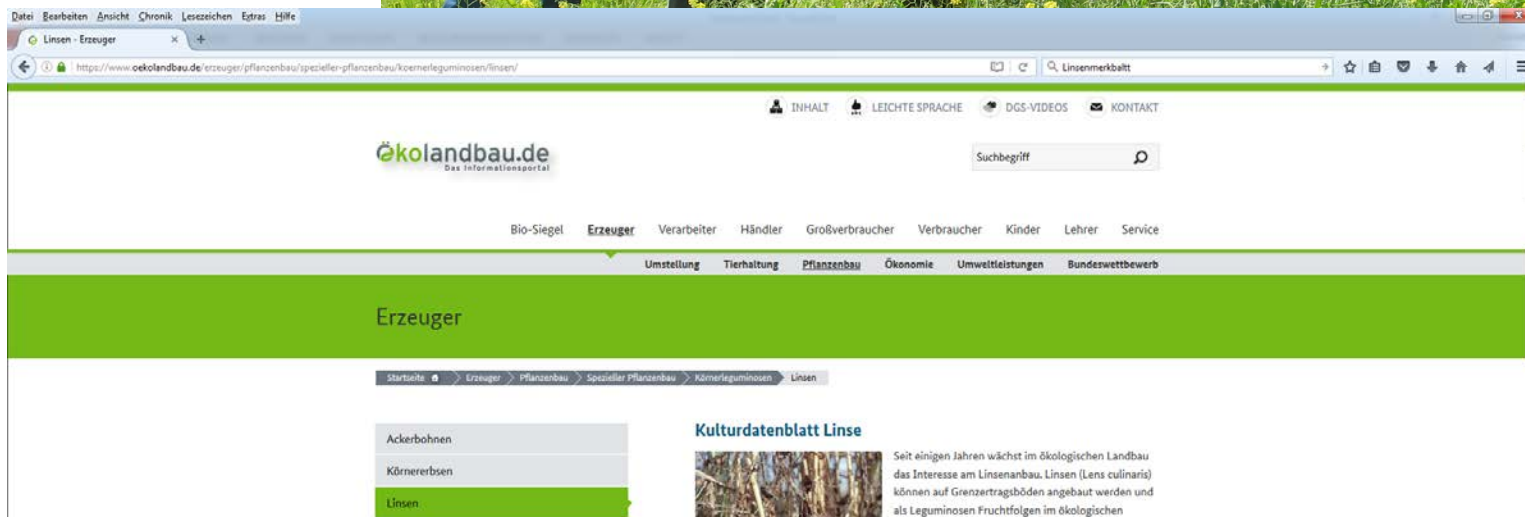
- Integration of different stakeholders can generate new ideas – „**thinking out of the box**“
- Specific actors e.g. from civil society may **push towards sustainable practices / integration of vulnerable groups**
- **Synergies between stakeholders** can accelerate knowledge generation
- **Local stakeholders** often rooted in the community – “**hidden**” **knowledge** can be integrated, risks can be assessed

Example of a successful innovation in organic farming based on farmers' initiative with (a bit) support from research and administration

Organic Farmers' Cooperative Albleisa – Re-Introduction of a former traditional legume crop into organic rotations



Example of a successful innovation in organic farming based on farmers' initiative with (a bit) support from research and administration

A screenshot of the website 'ökolandbau.de' (Das Informationsportal) displayed in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://www.ökolandbau.de/erzeuger/pflanzenbau/spezieller-pflanzenbau/kornleguminosen/linsen/'. The website has a green and white color scheme. At the top, there are navigation links for 'INHALT', 'LEICHTE SPRACHE', 'DGS-VIDEOS', and 'KONTAKT'. Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Suchbegriff'. A horizontal menu lists various categories: 'Bio-Siegel', 'Erzeuger', 'Verarbeiter', 'Händler', 'Großverbraucher', 'Verbraucher', 'Kinder', 'Lehrer', and 'Service'. A secondary menu includes 'Umstellung', 'Tierhaltung', 'Pflanzenbau', 'Ökonomie', 'Umweltleistungen', and 'Bundeswettbewerb'. The main content area is titled 'Erzeuger' and features a breadcrumb trail: 'Startseite > Erzeuger > Pflanzenbau > Spezieller Pflanzenbau > Körnerleguminosen > Linsen'. On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of categories: 'Ackerbohnen', 'Körnererbsen', and 'Linsen', with 'Linsen' selected. The main content area displays a 'Kulturdatenblatt Linse' (Cultural data sheet for lentils), which includes a small image of a lentil plant and text describing its cultivation in organic farming. The text states: 'Seit einigen Jahren wächst im ökologischen Landbau das Interesse am Linsenanbau. Linsen (Lens culinaris) können auf Grenztragsböden angebaut werden und als Leguminosen Fruchtfolgen im ökologischen'.

What are **approaches**, **methods** and **enabling environments** for ensuring close farmer-researcher collaboration and multi-stakeholder learning and innovation networks?

Enabling environments - what we need...

- Farmers and researchers have to be **on par with each other – reflected in project design!** (e.g. research tandems between scientist(s) and other stakeholder(s))
- „**Translators**“ between science and farmers/stakeholders – working extension services, NGOs as part of the research groups and networks
- Other **incentives for academics** than „publish or perish“
- Involvement of **stakeholders** in the **design of research programmes**
- ...and **TIME, TIME, TIME:** to build up **trust relationships**, to learn to **understand** each other, to deal with **tensions**, to develop research questions **together**, to follow up **from invention to innovation**

