

# Impact of the dynamics of discourses on the development of organic farming in Flanders (Belgium)

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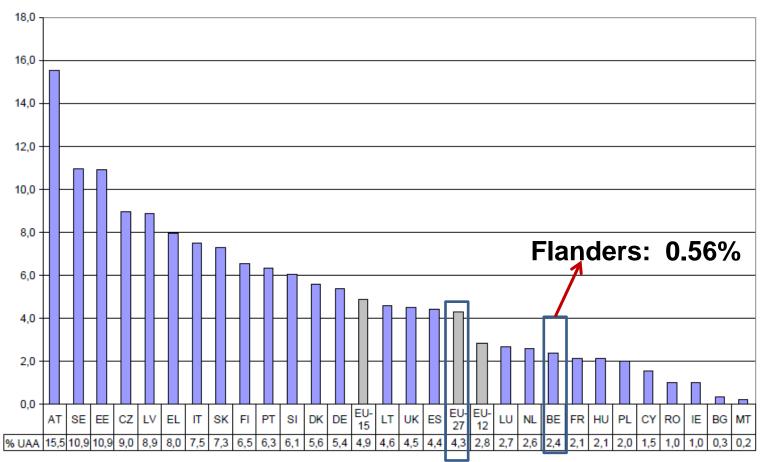
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# Background

Share of the organic area in the UAA in the EU-27, 2008 (%)



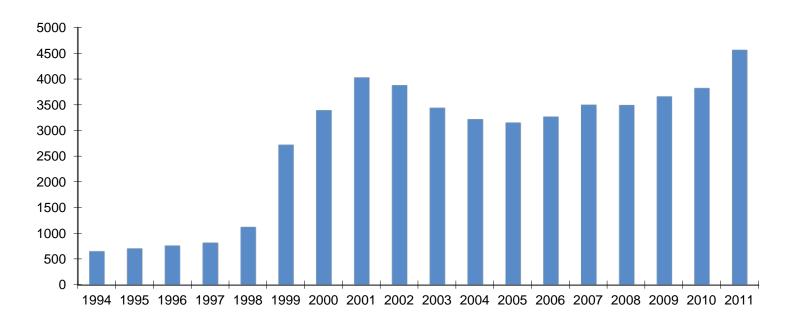
Source: Eurostat, 2007 for BE, CY, IE, LU, MT and PT. AT: alpine pastures included (data from MAFEWM)





# Background

Total organic area in Flanders in hectares between 1994 and 2011



- In 2011, 0.7% of organic area in UAA in Flanders despite:
  - increasing consumers market for organic products
  - high import of organic products
  - efforts by government and organic organisations





## Aims



- to gain insights in the development of the organic sector in Flanders
- exploring an approach inspired by a critical discourse analyse because:
  - analyses from a institutional point of view
  - Actor-oriented analyses

Not offer a complete understanding of the evolution of the organic farming sector in Flanders





## Aims



- Using approach inspired by a critical discourse analyse by studying:
  - differences in discourses on organic farming within different area of agricultural community
  - how dynamics in discourses on organic farming interrelated to development of agricultural institutions and practices
  - how struggles centring on the relative dominance of these discourse have played a pivotal role in the development of the organic production in Flanders





- Data and analyses
- Use of multiple data sources:
  - Semi- structured interviews with key representatives of organic and conventional farming community, Flemish agricultural policy field and (conventional) market field
  - Grey literature documents collected between 1998 and 2011
  - Broad own experiences, involved in organic sector studies during the considered period
  - Official statistics





## Data and analyses

- Analyses:
  - reflexive iterative process
  - delineation of 3 analytically distinct discourses up to 1998
    - discourse linked to coalitions of actors in 4 areas of the agricultural community
  - developments in discourses in coalitions and their relative dominance up to 2011
  - connecting discourses to organic policy and market developments and evolutions in number of organic farmers, area of land devoted to organic production and organic food consumers' expenditures
    - → 5 different time periods defined

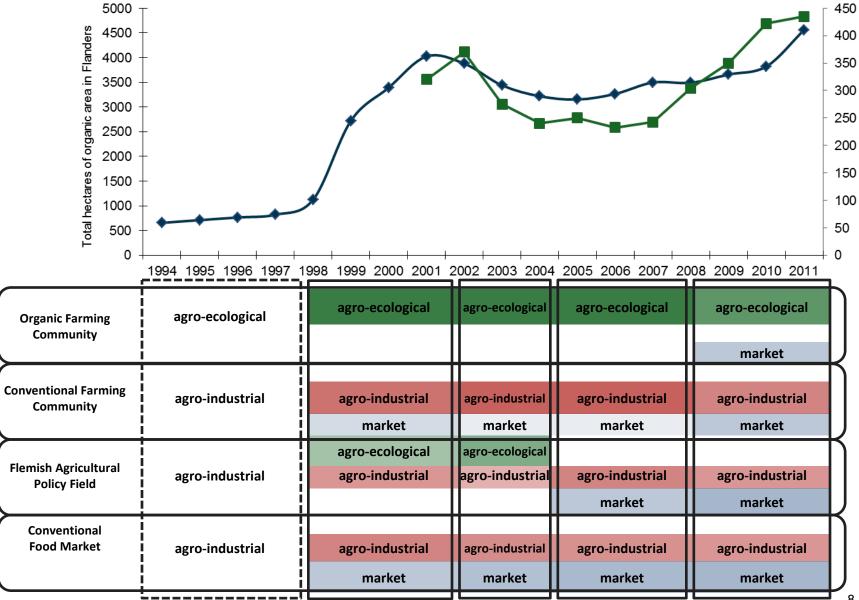








Total organic food consumers expenditures in Belgium (mio €





## 5 different time periods

- Up to 1998: emergence of different discourses
  - Gradually growth of the organic sector
- 1998 2002: agro-ecological discourse moves towards dominance
  - Exponentially growth of the organic sector
- 2002 2004: reinforcement of differences between discourses
  - Shrinking of the organic sector
- 2004 2008: need for change in discourses
  - Struggle with stagnation
- 2008 2011: power of a common discourse
  - Revival of organic sector







#### Up to 1998: emergence of different discourses

- Diametrically opposed discourses:
  - Agro ecological discourse advocated by organic pioneers often from outside agricultural community
  - Agro industrial discourse advocated by conventional farmers' unions and policy makers
  - → Organic organisations start out of private initiatives, functioning as non profit organisations with no connections with conventional counterparts
  - → EU regulations implemented but organic farming further barely mentioned in official policy documents
- Food crises and scandals in the 1990's and legislative recognition
  - Emergence of a market for organic products
  - Gradually increase of interest of conventional farmers to convert
  - Recognition of the market discourse
  - → Gradually growth of organic consumption and production





#### 1998 - 2002: agro-ecological discourse moves towards dominance

- Different scandals and crises related to agri-environmental and food safety problems with the 1999's dioxin crisis in Belgium
  - Increase dominance of the agro ecological discourse in different agricultural area,
    also more and more embedded within agricultural community
  - market discourse recognized within one of the farmers' unions in parallel to an agro industrial discourse,
    - organic consultant appointed to advice interested member farmers, but accordingly to market discourse pursued no proactive policy to convince farmers to convert
- Election of Flemish Green party Minister of Agriculture in 1999
  - Agro ecological discourse enters the political decision making
  - First action plans and release of extra resources
- Establishment of organic branch stores by large supermarkets
  - Picking up the market discourse
- Establishment of Federal Agency for Safety of Food Chain (FAVV) by conventional farmers' unions and policy makers in 2001.



ightarrow Exponentially growth of organic production and consumption



#### 2002 - 2004: reinforcement of differences between discourses

- Belgian state reform with regionalisation of Ministry of Agriculture
  - Still led by a Green party minister and inspired by the agro ecological discourse
  - Continuation of action plan with specific actions in favour of organic farming
  - But increased criticism of this policy by conventional farming community
  - Dominance of agro industrial discourse reinforced
- Consumers confidence in agricultural production system was restored and retards growth of organic consumption
  - Establishment of Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain
  - First scandals in organic production sector
    - → Shrinking of the organic sector





#### 2004 - 2008: need for change in discourses

- Green party was not re-elected into Flemish Government
  - New Minister of Agriculture, Christian democrat and former employee of conventional farmers' union principally advocated the agro industrial discourse
- Organic and conventional sector forced to create a shared perspective on future of organic farming to further release resources for organic
  - Struggle with years of discursive contestation
  - External facilitator to create trust and constructive communication
  - Adoption of a common market discourse within Strategic Plan for Organic Farming
- Discursive shift facilitated by changes in personnel within conventional and organic farmers' union
  - → Struggle with stagnation in production and consumption





#### 2008 – 2011: power of a common discourse

- Strategic Plan for Organic Farming signed by conventional and organic farmers' unions and Ministry of Agriculture
  - Shared responsibilities for determining aims, actions and budget allocation from a market discourse point of view
- Common projects to support organic sector in Flanders
  - "Bio zkt Boer", aims to facilitate conventional farmers' conversion to organic agriculture
  - o "Bio zkt Keten", aims to facilitate a market for organic products
    - Suffers of contradictions in the advocated market discourse of strategic plan and conventional retailers not partners in the plan
- Outside SPOF conflicting opinions out of agro ecological and agro industrial discourse still exist

→ a revival of the organic production



## Discussion



- Competition between two mutually exclusive understandings of organic farming structured debates on the future of two last decades
  - Development of an organic sector separately of the conventional sector
  - Organic sector fragmented and little politically powerful
- Markedly increase of organic production when agro industrial discourse lost dominance
- Agro ecological inspired policy released extra resources for deploying demand- and market-driven measures → further formal institutionalisation
- Novel political-institutional framework could not guarantee long term growth
  - Agro industrial discourse still dominant within conventional farmers' unions and farmers
  - o Instead of bringing organic and conventional close, a re-polarisation of discourses
  - Limitation of success of initiatives taken by policymakers and organic organisations
- Common market discourse facilitate cooperation between organic and conventional sector by focus on a single market within SPOF
- Cooperation allowed an organic policy based on common agreements avoiding fierce contestations and contribute to success of initiatives taken



#### Discussion



#### Future:

- •Supermarkets absent in this common market discourse inspired SPOF although substantially contributed in increase of consumption.
  - Supermarkets should promote more Flemish organic products or/and
  - Flemish farmers should increase competitiveness on the EU market
- •Challenges to the organic sector's foundational agro ecological discourse.
  - o Influence of conventional farmers' unions on the allocation of organic resources
  - Introduction of more 'conventional' ideas in organic community
  - Fear of dilution of the agro ecological identity and 'conventionalisation' of organic production



## Conclusions



- Discursive dynamics have played important role in determining development of OFF in Flanders
  - Co-shape political and institutional changes
  - Mediate effect of these changes on individual actors decisions
  - Focus on institutional changes and individual decisions to convert is useful but only partly explains organic sector developments
- Political and institutional change should be supported by actors from different agricultural fields
  - o Dependent on presence of discourse in these fields
- Context specific conditions
  - E.g. Food crises and scandals
  - Individual actors in coalitions
- Research restricted to farmers' unions, policy makers and supermarkets
  - also other actors role in developments in agriculture





# Thank you for your attention!

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