

The potential of nature-based solutions in agriculture in constructing a biodiversity-friendly food system

Irene Kuhmonen & Sirpa Kortelainen

Jyväskylä School of Business and Economics

University of Jyväskylä

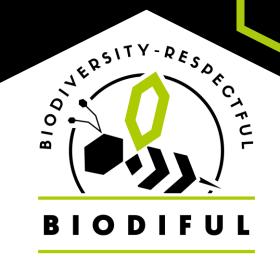
Multispecies Cultural Niche Construction for Biodiversity Recovery, 16.4.2025











Introduction

- Farmers have a central role in managing the biodiversity of agroecosystems
- Nature-based solutions in agriculture aim at both protecting biodiversity and producing food
- Farmers who have adopted nature-based solutions can be seen as constructing a niche that could accelerate food system transformations learning from their experiences can help to scale nature-based business models
- ► Theoretical framework(s): social-ecological and socio-technical transformations, Schwartz's value theory, sustainable business models, institutional logics

Development trends of agricultural biodiversity in Finland

Farmland bird indicator



 From the Red List of species in Finland, 24% dwell in (agri)cultural habitats - second largest share after forest species

Largest fraction of disappeared
species in (agri) cultural habitats (39%)

Farmland butterfly indicator



Major drivers of agricultural biodiversity loss in Finland

- Intensification, specialisation and regional concentration of agricultural production
- Decrease in the management of seminatural agricultural environments and grazing

2020 2021 2022 2023 2023



Maintaining the genetic biodiversity

Managing traditional rural biotopes



Grazing



Nature-based solutions in agriculture

Organic farming

Feeding the soil biota

Crop

diversification

Regenerative farming

Pics: Irene Kuhmonen & Anne Rintamäki

Data and methods

Interviews:

- ▶ 18 farmers, different parts of Finland chosen because of their biodiversity-friendly farming practices
- ► 6 experts working with food system's biodiversity questions (administration, advisory services, research)
- ▶ Interviews conducted between November 2023 April 2024

Interviewees:

- ▶ 7 crop production, 4 sheep farming, 3 dairy farming, 2 beef farmers, 2 landscape management
- Selling to processing industry and directly to consumers

Thematic analysis:

► Agency, business models, institutional logics, tensions, vision

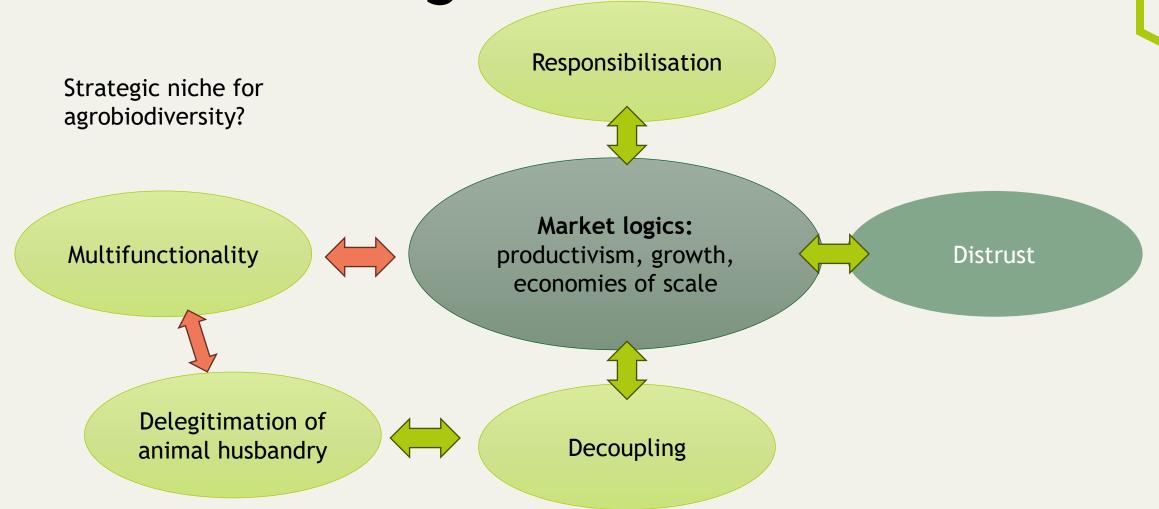


Agency

- Values and meaningfulness: universalism, motivations related to nurturing nature
- Humans as part of nature (socio-ecology)
- Intergenerationality
- ► Observing balancing feedback loops → Co-creation?



Institutional logics



Navigating the tensions

Livelihoods:

Farming gets to be financed via other income streams such as salaried work of the farmer or the spouse, forestry, tourism etc.

Social support:

 Networks of like-minded farmers, local community, customers

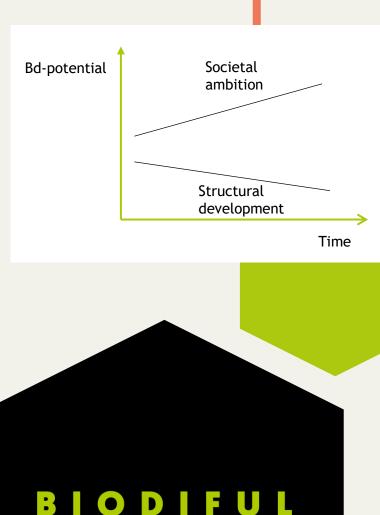
Legitimacy:

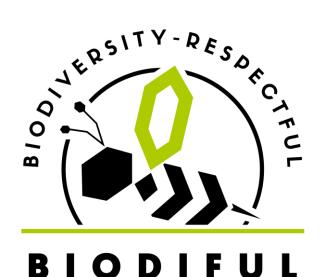
- Problemacy of animal production a frequently mentioned source of distress
- Participating in the interview gave many farmers the signal that they are doing the right thing



Observations

- Generally, the societal values were perceived to have developed into a direction that supports biodiversity, but the structural developments in agriculture and agricultural policies were developing towards an opposite direction
- Nature-based business models are seen to support rural livelihoods and vitality - and vice versa
- Biodiversity-respectful farmers are strongly driven and motivated by their value base which keeps them going despite the hurdles but how to motivate less committed farmers when the institutional environment is not favourable?
- ► Even more than money, the producers were hoping for humane treatment and encouragement





Thank you!

irene.a.kuhmonen@jyu.fi









