

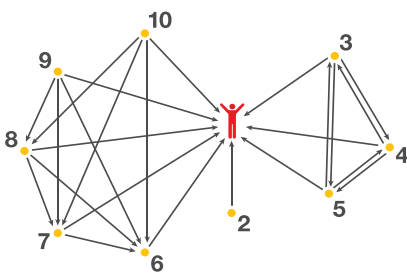


## FACTSHEET 01

# INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE : ELEMENTS FOR A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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01

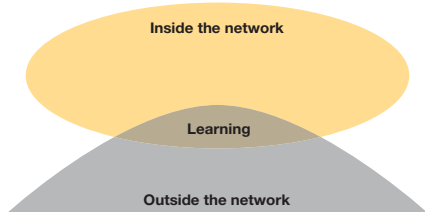


Representation of a network

### 01. INNOVATION IS RELATED TO LEARNING

Learning occurs in networks. We are all part of a multiplicity of networks. The quality of relationships affects the efficiency and effectiveness of learning processes.

02



Learning as interaction  
between inside and outside a network

### 02. INNOVATION AS WORK BETWEEN INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

For actors involved in networks, types of relationships delimit an 'inside' (made of people with whom one has frequent, direct exchanges) from an 'outside' (made of people with whom one has less frequent, mediated exchanges). Innovation processes benefit from the interaction between inside and outside. Interaction on the inside facilitates sharing and improvement. New knowledge is generated at the boundaries between inside and outside.

### 03. LINSAs : A DEFINITION

Learning and Innovation Networks of Sustainable Agriculture (LINSAs) create mutual engagement around sustainability goals in agriculture and rural development. They co-produce new knowledge by creating conditions for communication, sharing of resources and cooperation on common initiatives.

### 04. LINSAs ARE COST-EFFECTIVE INNOVATION LABORATORIES

LINSAs are cost-effective because they :

- enable the innovative potential of relationships between peers, and
- amplify the capacity to benefit from outside knowledge.

## HOW TO LEARN MORE ?

See our website : [www.solinsa.net](http://www.solinsa.net)

## HOW TO SUPPORT LINSAs ?

- Encourage farmers to participate in collective initiatives
- Train extensionists to manage groups
- Establish links between LINSAs and official AKS