

Menu of the IP

FRIDAY



9.00-12.30 (L'Institut Agro)

- **Damien Conaré**, secretary genral, UNESCO Chair in World Food Systems
 - **Stéphane Bosc**, École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Montpellier
- "Montpellier Métropole: history and geography of the territory"*

FRIDAY

15.00-18.00 (Hôtel de Ville)

(tramway – TAM app)



- **Isabelle Terrasson** (Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole), **Marie Massart**, deputy mayor for the food and urban agriculture policy
“Montpellier’ agroecological and food policy”

- **Pierre Janin** (Fabriques architecture paysages), **Suzie Bernard** (Phd student)
“Les Bouisses agriparc presentation”

19.00

Dinner at **La Panacée (MoCo)**, in the patio

SATURDAY

08.30

Visit at l'agriparc des Bouisses
draw pictures, take photos!

13.00

Lunch at L'Institut Agro

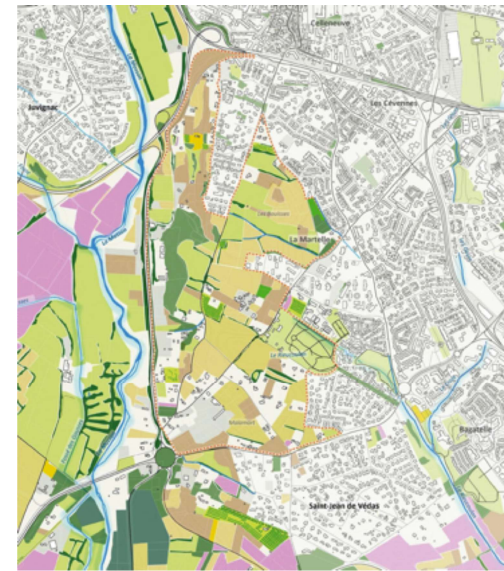
14.00-15.30

Suzie Bernard

« Main stakes of the agriparcs »

Jeroen de Vries

« Agriparcs in Europe »



SUNDAY (*captain Jeroen*)

10.00-12.00

Montpellier tour
(at the tourism office)

14.15-18.00

Beach

Place de la Comédie



Arc de triomphe/Peyrou



MONDAY

9.00-17.00 (L'Institut Agro)

Working groups

(through design thinking approach)

TUESDAY

9.00-17.00 (L'Institut Agro)

Working groups

Clara Zamour (Terres en villes)

« Agri-urban spaces in French and European Metropolitan areas »

WEDNESDAY

9.00-10.00 (L'Institut Agro)

Coline Perrin (INRAE)

« Agriparks network in Montpellier Métropole »

11.00-12.30

Visit at the agriparc **Domaine du Viviers**

15.00-17.00

Collective urban farm de **la Condamine**



THURSDAY

9.00-17.00

Working groups

Justine Labarre (Montpellier Métropole)

« Food environments: the Montpellier case »

FRIDAY

9.00-12.30

Final presentations of the working groups : 15 mn + 15 mn
discussion (in different formats : mapping, etc.)

L'agriparc des Bouisses



A. Governance/public consultation

- What lessons can be learned from the public consultation process?
- What recommendations to make for the next process?
- How to ensure that the public's opinions are taken into account during the project?
- What would be a feasible governance model for the agriparc and the network of agriparcs, and how could this be developed ?

B. Management of the agriparc

- How to reconcile leisure, recreational, environmental/biodiversity preservation, commercial and productive activities?
- The agriparc and habitat: how to think an agro-living?
- What are the current land ownership and land-use regulations and how do these provide opportunities and challenge for access to land and development of the agriparc?
- How could a process to develop the change in functions look like and which phases can be defined for this?

C. Connections

- How to connect this agriparc to the **city** (ensuring that it is inclusive of all populations)?
- How to make this agriparc an **urban-rural** connection point?
- How to relate this agriparc to a **network of various agriparcs** on the territory of the metropolitan area? Which diversification of crops and produce, and functions would strengthen the system of agriparcs around Montpellier?
- How to connect the functions of this agriparc into the organisation of the city-region? Around which type of activities?

Food and the city

Field of play – Sustainable food challenges

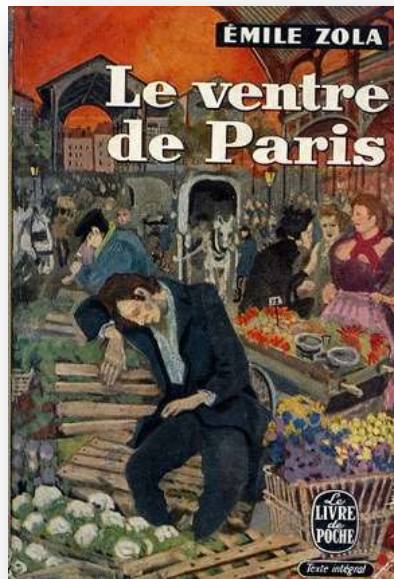












1873





© PHOTO PROTEGEE
SITE DE PARY LOUIS
LA TRAVERSEE D UN SIECLE





« La canopée », Patrick Berger et Jacques Anziutti architectes

Les Halles



1969
« The move of the Century »



Rungis





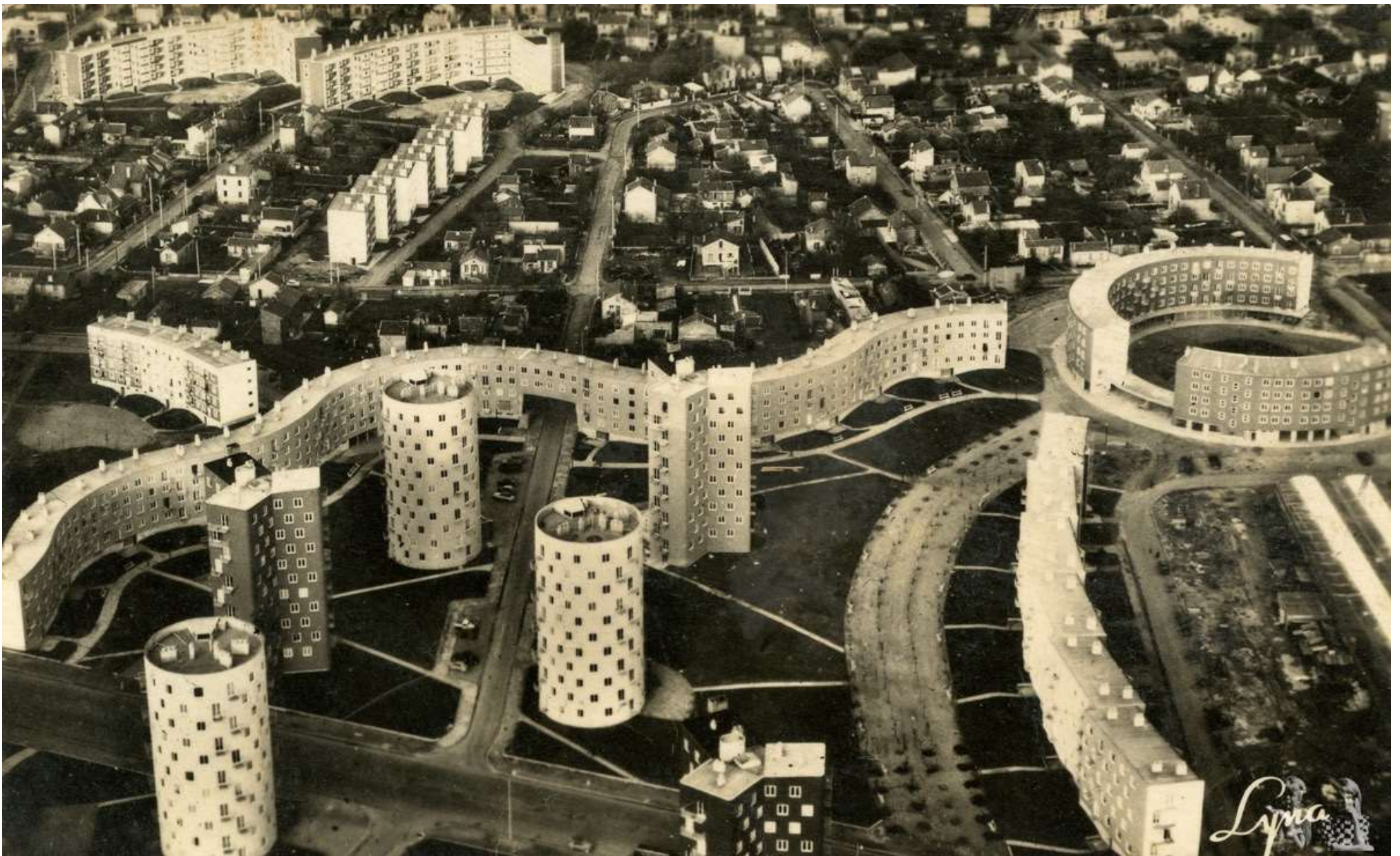




15. — BOBIGNY. — Vue générale — G. F.

Th. Vernet, dépositaire.





Cité de l'abreuvoir, 1964

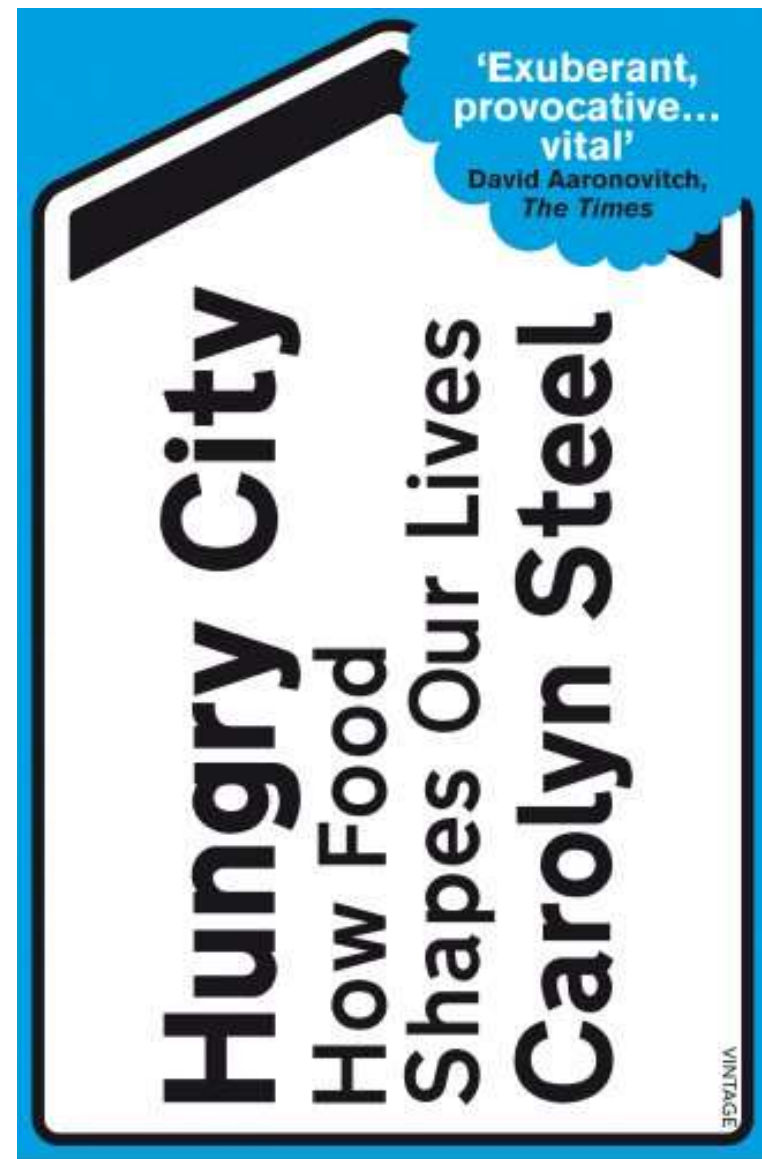


52 — Pantin — Usine broyeur des ordures de Paris — B. F., PARIS



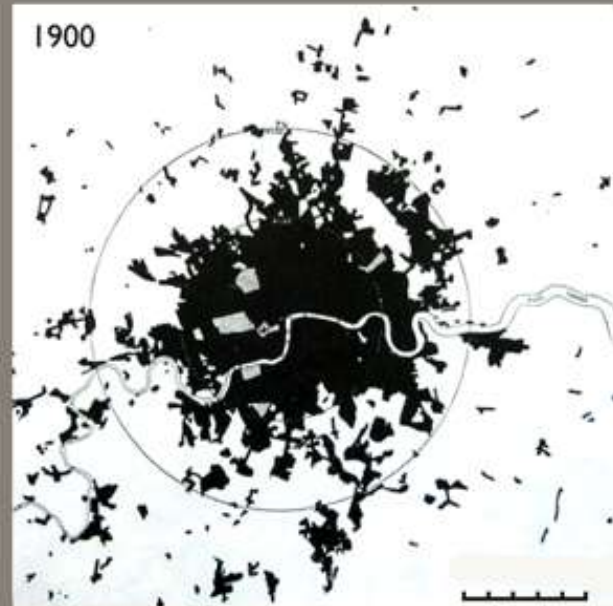
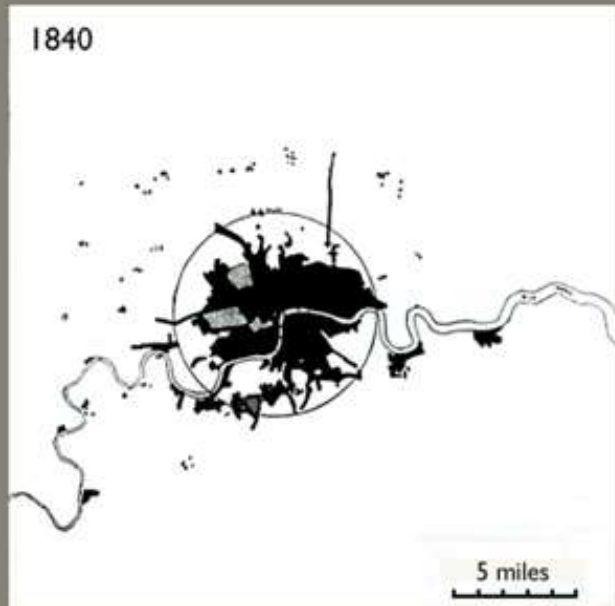
Hungry City

« The relationship between food and cities is fundamental to our everyday lives. Food shapes cities and through them it moulds us - along with the countryside that feeds us. » (2008)





Organic city Smithfield Market, London, 1830



Urban sprawl Growth of London 1840-1929



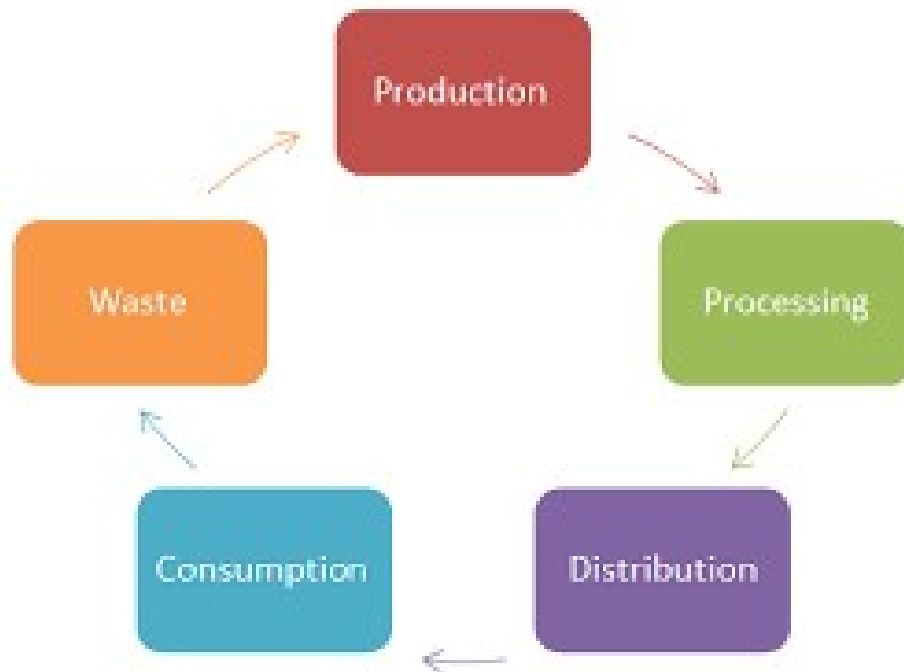
AgriFood industrialization Chicago “Hog butcher for the world”

*« At their peak, the stock yards processed 18 million livestock in a year and employed **45,000** people daily. »*



1963 « Everything under the same roof » (2500 m²)

Food systems

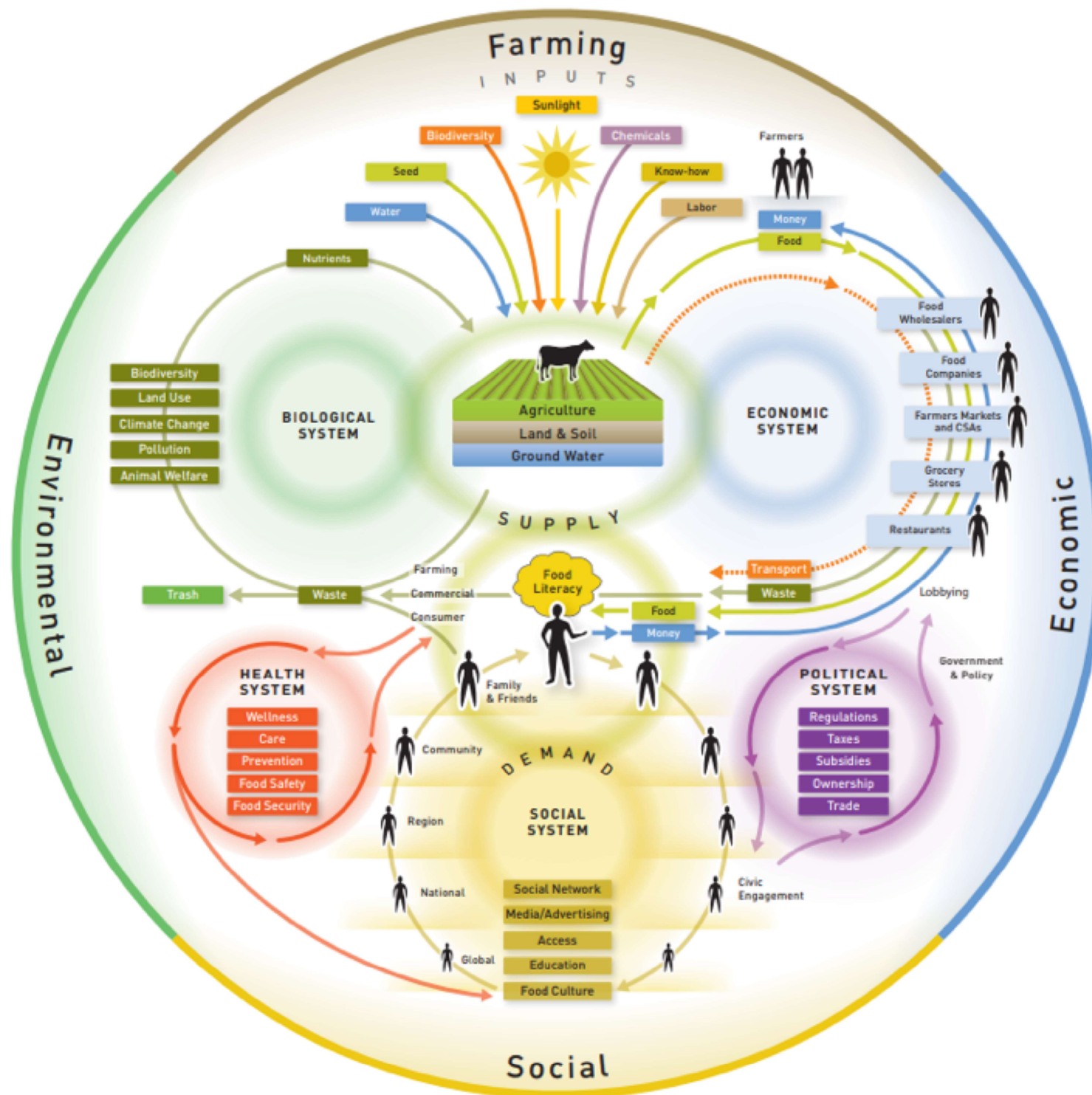


“The **entire range of actors** involved in the production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries (...)

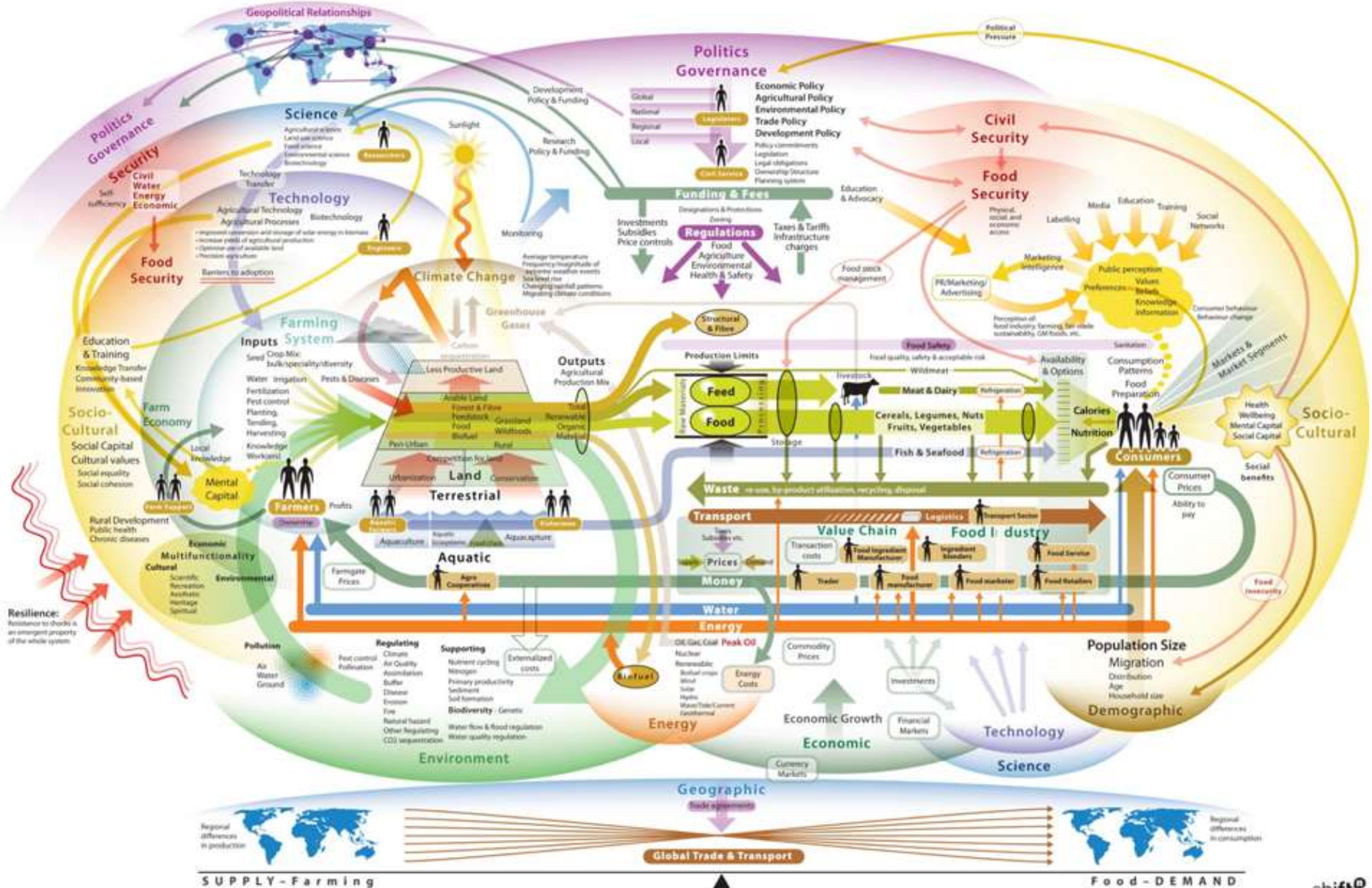
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«The **continuous process of interactions** – spanning time and geographic space – between food, natural resources, people, organisations, government, organisms, the climate, and more.

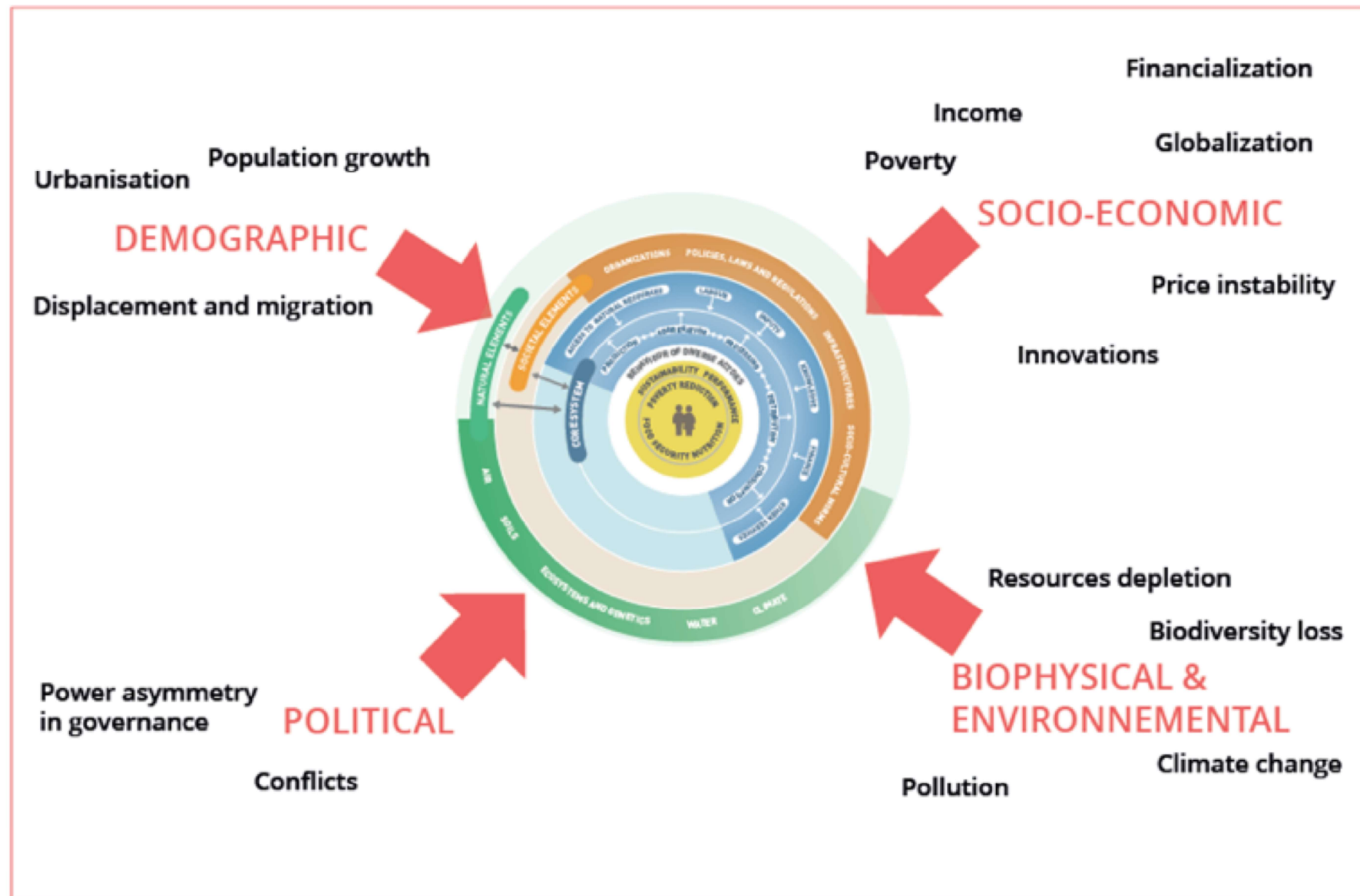
= In other words, everything food influences and is influenced by. »



Global Food System map



Various drivers are shaping/challenging food systems



The limits of an industrialized food system



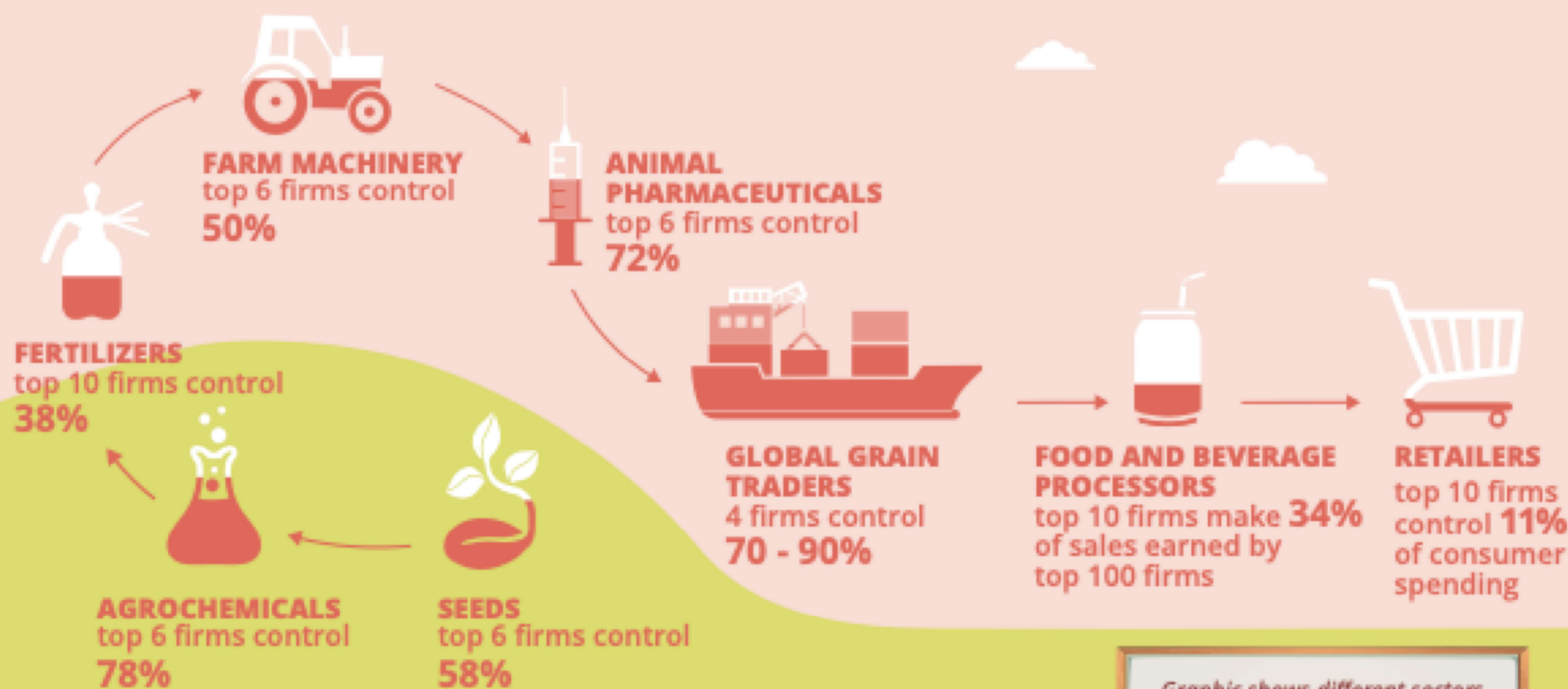
Health

- . 850 million undernourished worldwide (*access !*)
- . “nutrition transition”: shift to processed foods (richer in salt, sugar and saturated fats) often less nutritious – 1.5 billion overweight – 300 million diabetes type 2

Socio-economic

- . Unequal distribution of the added value along the food chain
- . regional hyper-specialization
- ..precarious working conditions
- . creation of giant agri-food corporations

Corporate concentration in the agri-food supply chain

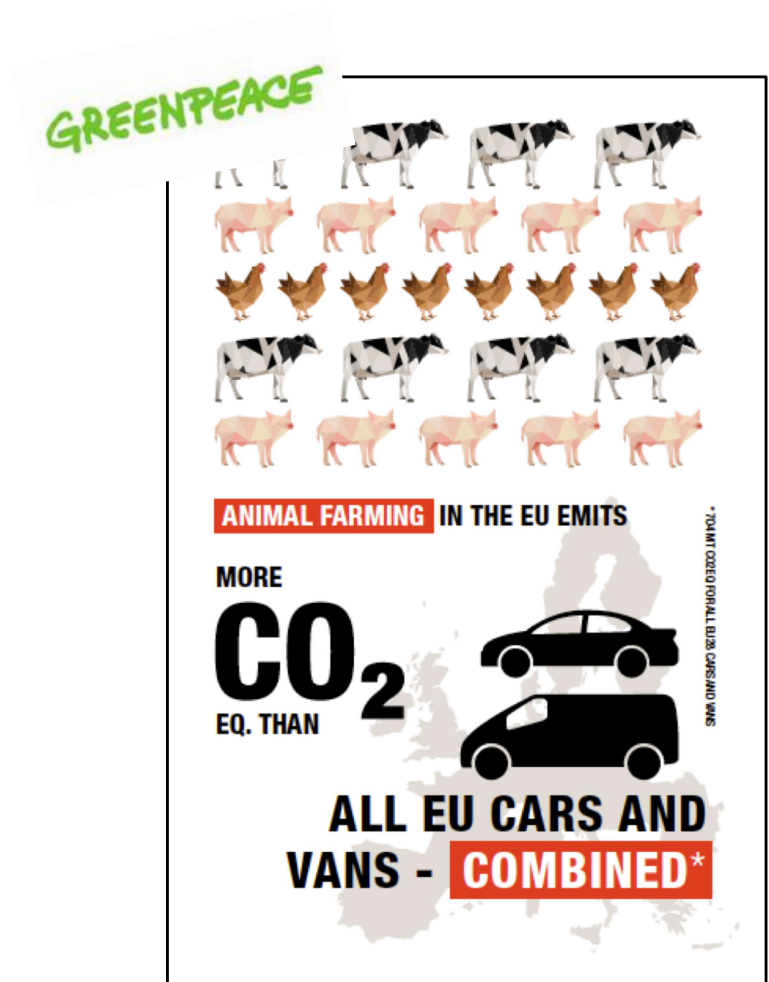


Graphic shows different sectors of the agri-food chain and the percentage of the world market that the top firms control



Environment

- . soil degradation
- . water shortages
- . biodiversity loss
- . pollutions, GHG emissions (1/3)
- . waste and losses



A multiform distancing

- **political:** loss of control by citizens over their food system
(asymmetry with more powerful actors)
- **economic:** multiplication of intermediaries between farmers and consumers to circulate, process, store and distribute food
- **geographical:** distancing from production areas (urban sprawl + low shipping costs)
- **cognitive:** loss of contact between city dwellers and farmers, and lack of knowledge about the world of agriculture and food (generates 'eater anxiety' – Claude Fischler)

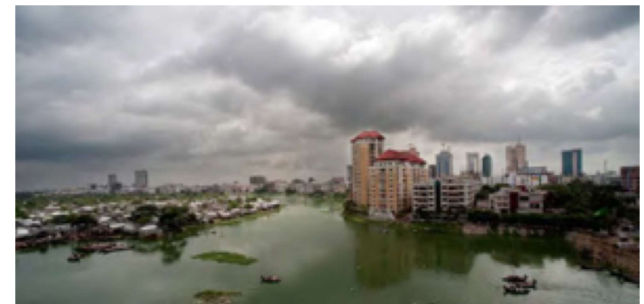
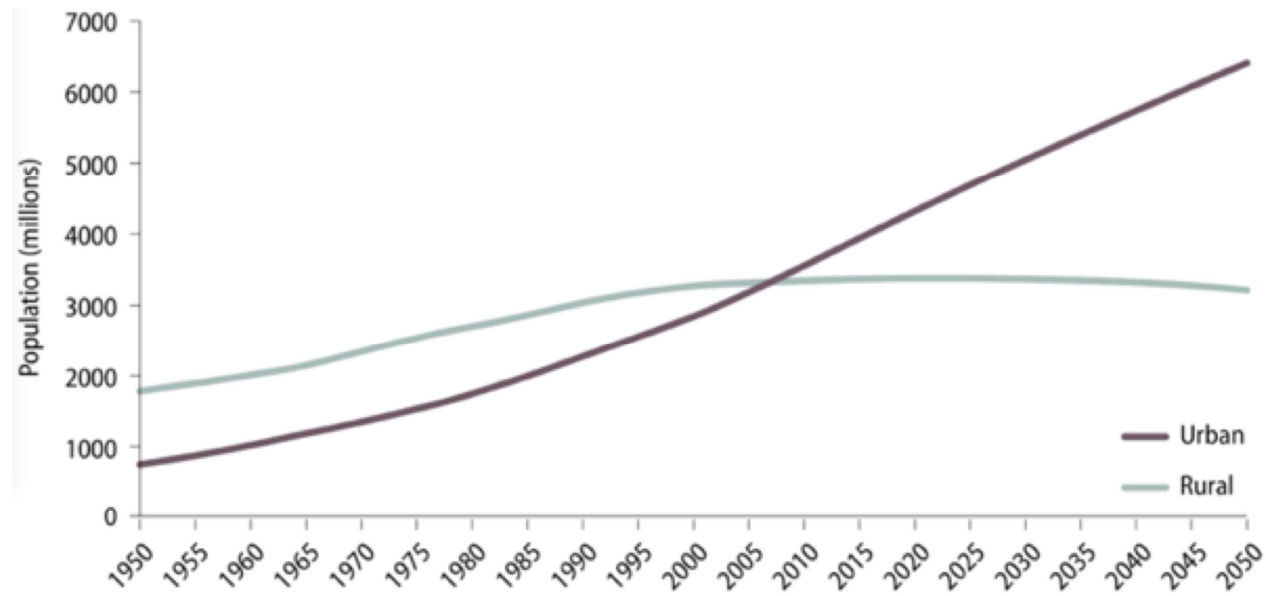
Back to local!

There is a growing interest in re-localizing food systems:

- reduction of food miles (transportation), greater freshness, reduction of waste
- closer connections between producers and consumers
- increased autonomy and control for various actors within the food chain (renewed governance of the FS)
- better attention to food, promote social experiences and food-related activities

An urban world

World population, rural and urban (UN, 2014)



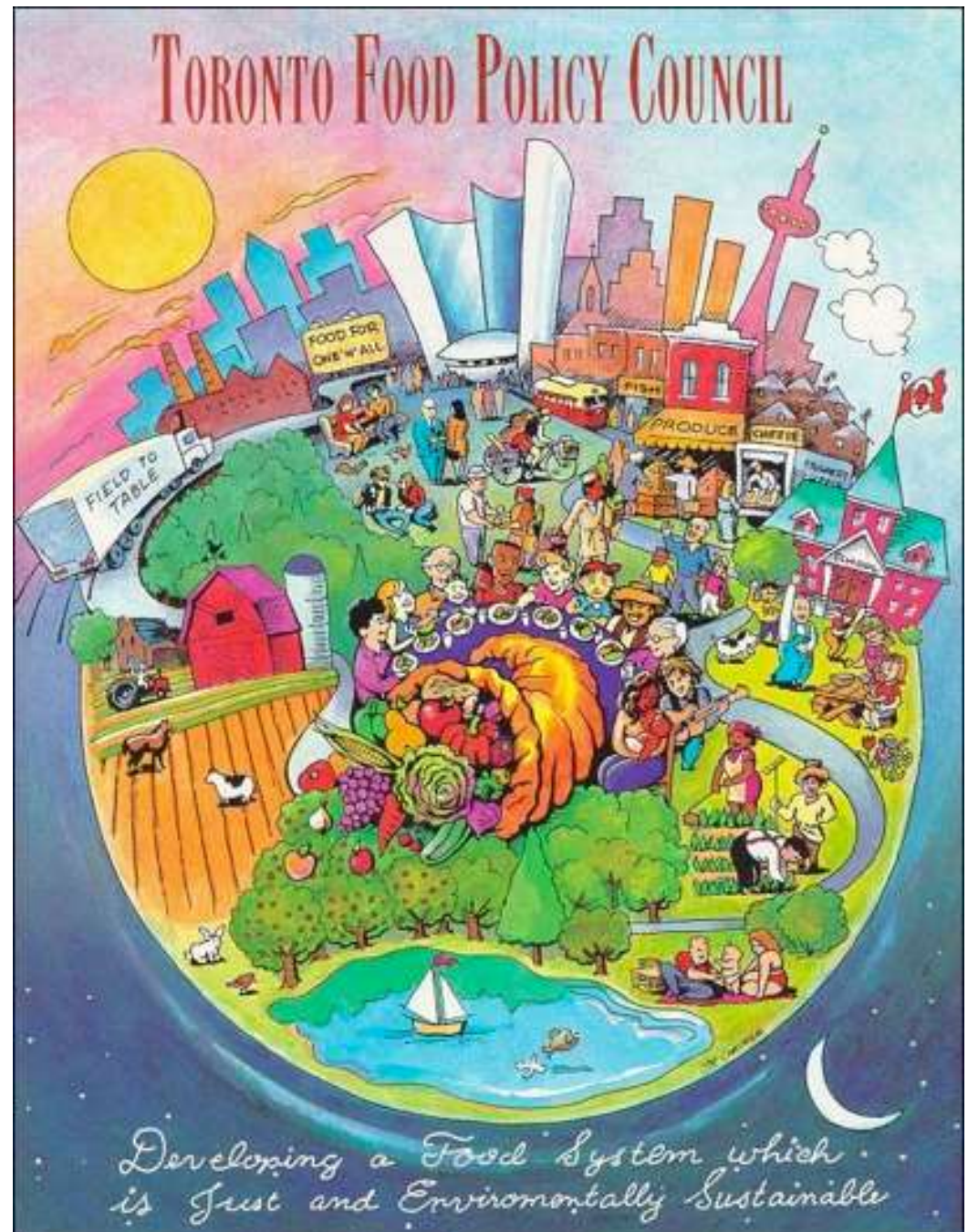
City-regions are full of resources

- financial (80% of the world GDP)
- biomass to be recycled (urban metabolism)
- cultural diversity
- knowledge
- public/political powers
- infrastructures
- information networks

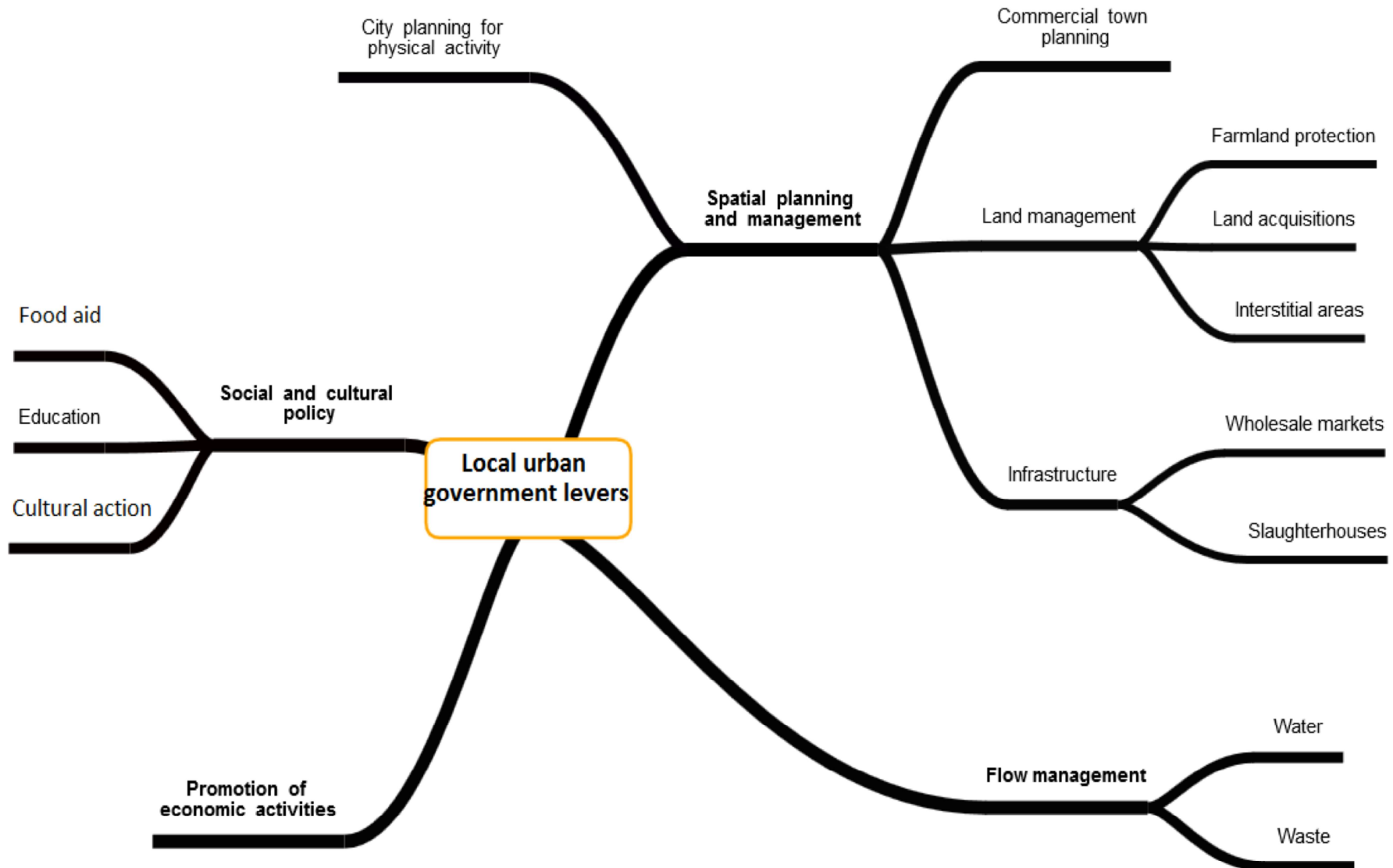


Belo Horizonte (Brazil)

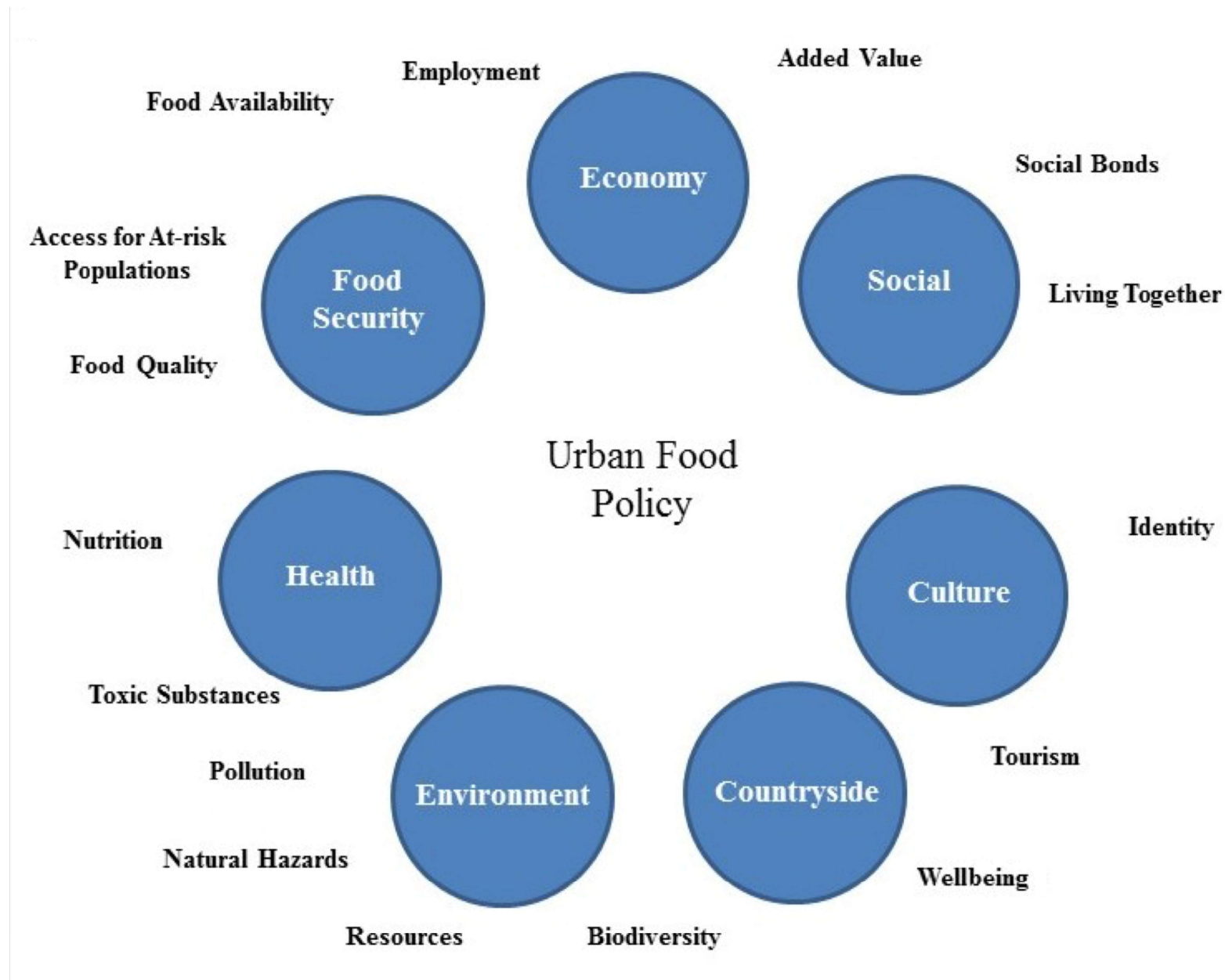




Levers that local urban governments can deploy in support of agricultural and food policies



An outline of the possible purviews of urban food policy





- 137 cities, 470 million inhabitants
- Voluntary commitments *"for the development of sustainable food systems and the promotion of healthy diets »*
- Adoption of a framework of recommended actions (governance, social and economic equity, support to production, local supplying...)
- Exchange of good practices