







Building resourcefulness in periurban areas : agroecological initiatives in two towns near Montpellier and Nîmes (France)





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Context: The ABEILLE Project

ABEILLE = an action-research project on the creation of agroecological initiatives by local public actors in periurban areas

A partnership with different local institutional actors, including



Municipality of Fabrègues (Montpellier Métropolis):



Municipality of Saint Dionisy (Nîmes Métropolis):

The ABEILLE Project

Document local agroecological initiatives

→ Scientific studies that respond to the questions posed by project partners



Contribute tolocal agroecological initiatives

→ Workshops that bring together diverse local actors



Build a wider knowledge and practices community around agroecological initiatives (networking and communication)

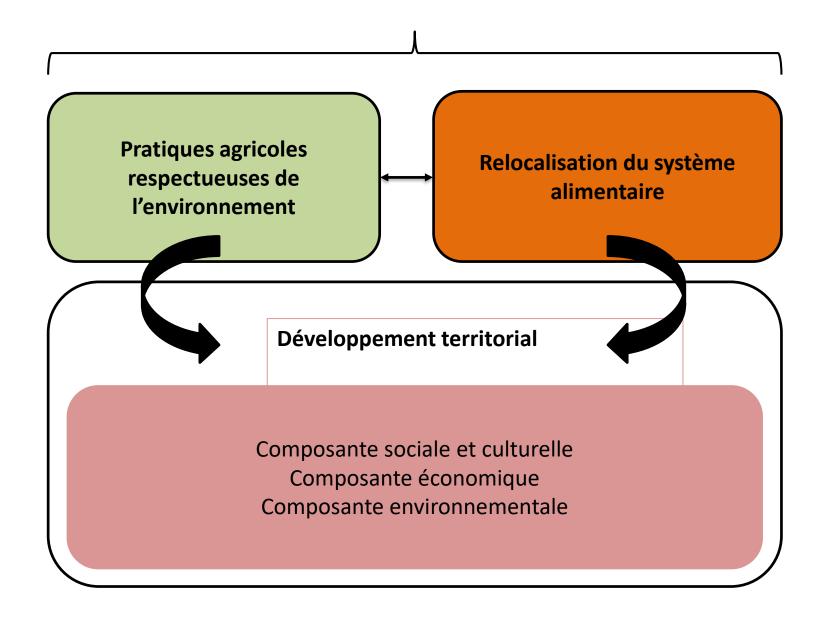
Analysis of agroecological initiatives led by local public actors in periurban areas

Territorialized agroecolgy

Agroecology territories: places for sustainable agricultural and food systems and biodiversity conservation (Wezel and al, 2016)

Territorialized Agroecology Food **Agricultural practices System** Sustainable regional development Local Social and Educational **Economic** Development Development

Projet agroécologique



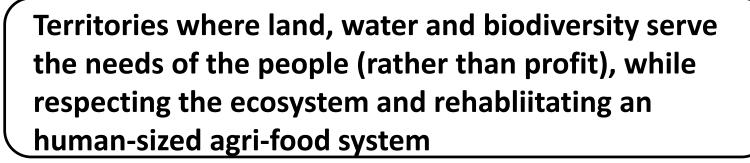
Applying the concept resourcefulness to territorialized agroecology

Resourcefulness

self-determination, possibility for the communities to access the levers of social change (Derickson and MacKinnon, 2013)

Territorialized agroecoly

mobilisation of local material resources and actors to create an integrated agricultural and food system (Duru et al., 2014)



The agroecological transition near cities: specific challenges for

periurban areas (Hérault and Gard)

Rapid urbanisation

Rising land prices and speculation

proliferation of unused farmlands





How do municipalities engage in the agroecological transition and mobilize local resources to do so?

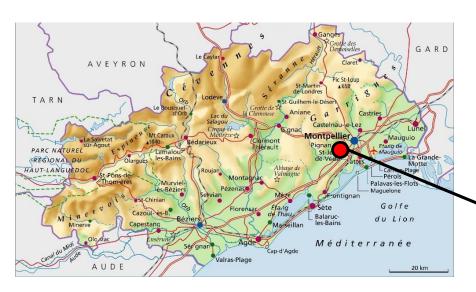
Principal Research Questions

How do agroecological initiatives emerge in periurban territories?

- Who are the actors behind these initiatives and how do they interact?
- How do these actors put into practice the principles of agroecology and strengthen resourcefulness at the level of the territory?
- What factors tend to accelerate or hinder the projects' implementation?

Study sites







Fabrègues







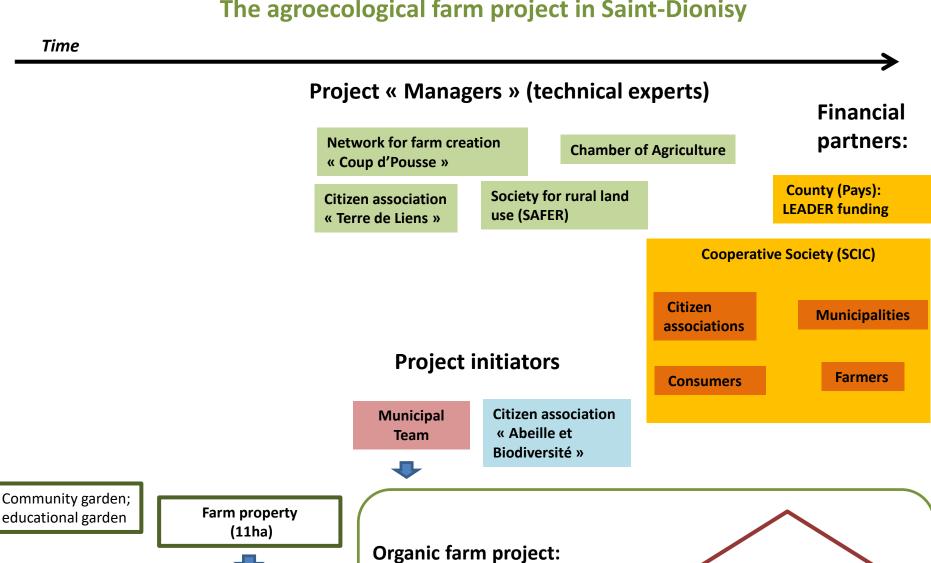
Saint-Dionisy

Methodology

> Tool for the study of the initiatives : Chronological Analysis

- a detailed history of the actors involved,
 - the actions taken,
 - the effects of context (municipal politics, environmental
 - protection measures, etc.)
 - and the obstacles encountered

The agroecological farm project in Saint-Dionisy



educational garden

One organic meal per week in school meal program

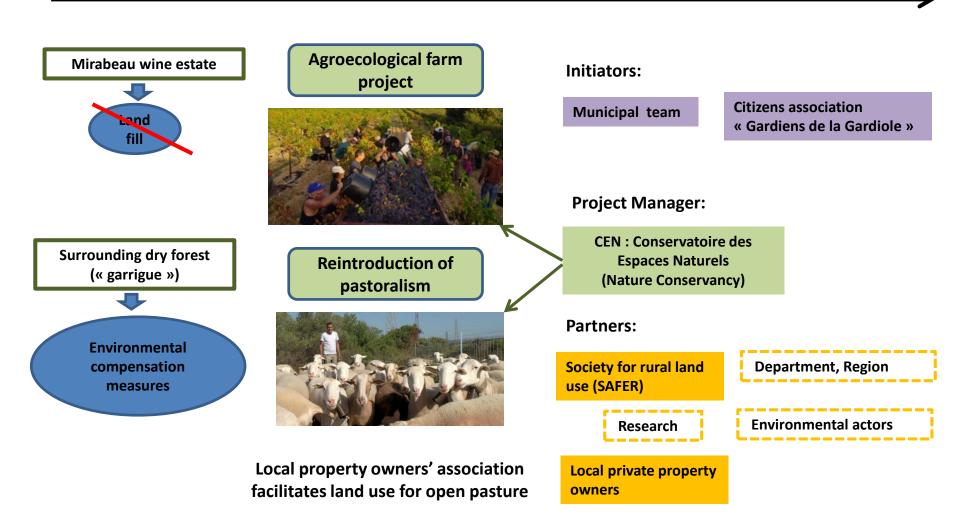


Lease de land to young organic farmers

+ Storage buildings and local product shop

The agroecological farm project in Fabrègues

Time



Agricultural practices

Community gardens

Creation of a diversified, organic farm on a property purchased by the municipality

Reactivation of productive agricultural activities: pastoralism; wine, olive and vegetable production

Local Economic Development

Food System

School meals: local or organic (municipal subsidies)

Development of short value chains:

- -farm shop
- Product distribution in public cafeterias

Cultural activities on the site

Fabrègues: Community wine harvest, social reintegration program (vineyard), farm education centre

Social and Educational Development

Key Actors behind Peri-Urban Agroecological Initiatives:

Regional actors

Financial partners

(ex. county, department, regional funding)

Political partners

(ex. Nîmes Métropole)

Environmental and agricultural experts

- → Fabrègues: The Nature Conservancy (an environmental actor)
- → Saint-Dionisy: The Chamber of Agriculture (professional institution)

Municipal actors

Motivate / support

Mobilize /

consult

Citizen associations

Decision-makers and

Envision alternative farm projects

 Mobilize external actors to finance / accompany the projects

Mobilizers / supporters/facilitators

- Activists who oppose the sale of farm properties and advocate for agroecological initiatives (Fabrègues)
- Engage in public education and communication to support the initiative (Saint Dionisy)

First conclusions

- 1. Who are the actors behind periurbain agroecological initiatives and how do they interact?
- a diversity of the actors whose function is not principally in the field of agriculture :
 - urban actors (municipalities, Metropolis, citizen associations)
 - environmental and agricultural institutions

Farmers are integrated into decision-making processes, but usually in the later project stages:

definition of the project by institutional actors

collaboration with partner institutions

proposal to farm candidates

What tools do local institutional actors mobilize to strengthen resourcefulness?

In order to preserve farmland and make it available to farmers...

- → Modification of local land use plans to render construction / urbanisation impossible;
- → Land purchase (via a Cooperative Society of the General Interest, SCIC) and land sharing (via Property Owners' Association)

In order to ensure agroecological production in the long term...

- → Environmental leases (conditional upon the respect of organic practices)
- → Land tax exemptions for organic farmers

2. How do these actors put into practice the principles of agroecology / strengthen resourcefulness ?

For these actors, developing « resourcefulness » hinges upon :

- securing access to local farmland via land purchase and leases to farmers
- ensuring sustainable production methods via agrienvironmental leases with technical specifications (cahiers des charges)
- Mise en place de farm shop and de lieux de sensibilisation à l'agroécologie et à l'alimentation
- reintegration programs or young farmer settlement on municipal properties
- Giving **inhabitants the possibility to participate** in the projects (cooperative society; property owners' association)

 Open question: When and how should farmers be engaged in the project? Would their integration into earlier stages of the planning process improve the success of the projects?

Thank you for your attention



3. There is a strong demand by municipal actors for the development of new skills and knowledge of available tools in the agriculture and food sector

Action research can serve as a tool to strengthen resourcefulness in agroecology

→ **ABEILLE web site:** tools library for « periurban agroecology » to share relevant knowledge for the development of agroecological initiatives



Experiences from the field



Useful tools (land use planning; financing; environmental standards...)



Networking

