

















METROPOLI AGRICOLE

Il contributo dell'agroecologia alla sostenibilità dei sistemi alimentari nelle aree metropolitane

Agroecology: the most sustainable approach to urban and periurban agriculture (and not only)

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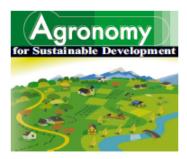
Talk overview

- The three pillars of Agroecology
- The context of UA and PUA and its relationship with Agroecology
- Case studies
 - PUA in the Pisa area
 - Linking research, practices and movements: the role of University
 - Agroecology and local food chains: a thrust for climate change mitigation
- Conclusions



The three pillars of Agroecology

Agron. Sustain. Dev. (2009) © INRA, EDP Sciences, 2009 DOI: 10.1051/agro/2009004 Available online at: www.agronomy-journal.org



Review article

Agroecology as a science, a movement and a practice. A review

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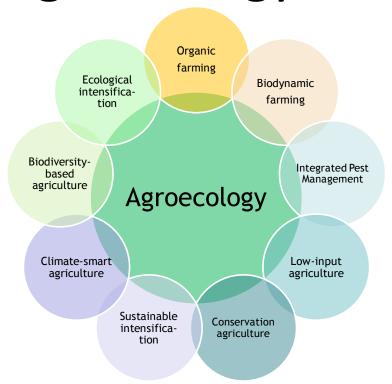
² INRA-SAD, UR 767 Écodéveloppement, Site Agroparc, 84914 Avignon Cedex 9, France

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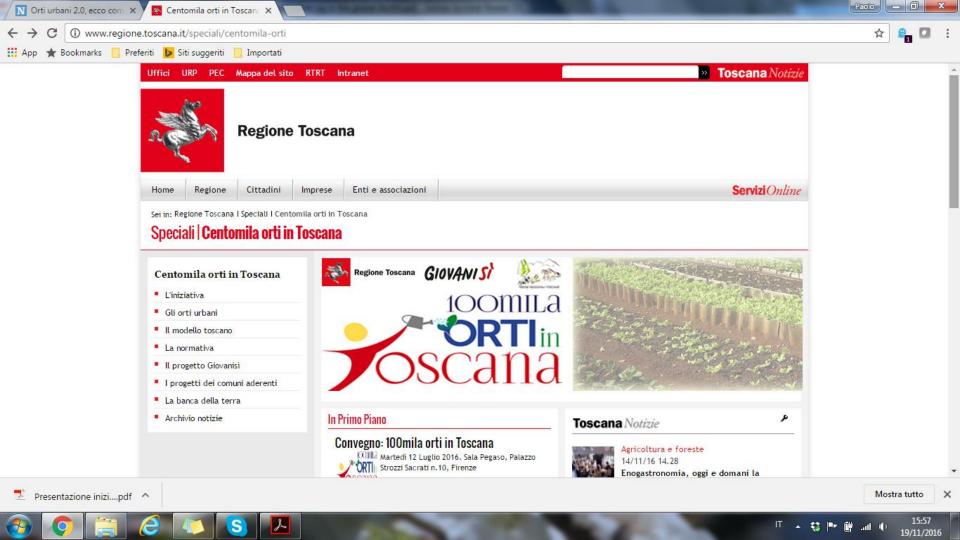
Agroecology and ...





UA/PUA and Agroecology

- 2/3 of world population expected to live in cities by 2050 (UN, 2012 – World Urbanization Prospects)
- Food (i) security, (ii) safety, (iii) quality, (iv) sovereignty
- Environmental degradation
- Typologies of UA
 - Community gardens, allotments, rooftop gardening, vertical farming, ...





Project 100,000 urban gardens in Tuscany

Priority to:

- (i) Gardeners < 40 years
- (ii) Organic farming methods



- cambiamento radicale del concetto di "orto urbano" che viene inteso come un insieme di appezzamenti di terreno inseriti in strutture (denominate "Complessi di orti") che si presentano come luoghi moderni, destinati a persone di tutte le età (soprattutto giovani), centri di aggregazione e di scambio culturale fra i coltivatori, visitatori occasionali, studenti, ecc...;
- nel "Complesso di orti" sono inseriti servizi, spazi comuni, punti di aggregazione. La presenza delle persone non si limita allo svolgimento delle cure colturali nel "proprio" appezzamento, quanto a condurre una vita sociale volta anche allo scambio di informazioni, all'aggiornamento delle conoscenze, al confronto con le altre persone e le altre generazioni. Tali orti possono diventare anche punti di riferimento importanti per la coltivazione di germoplasma di antiche varietà locali;

Gli elementi essenziali del modello Toscano sono:





























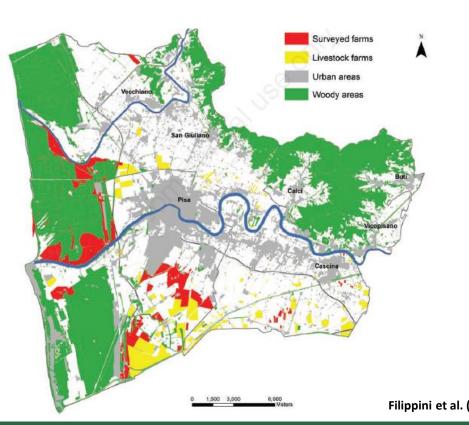
Italian Journal of Agronomy 2014; volume 9:569

Assessing food production capacity of farms in periurban areas

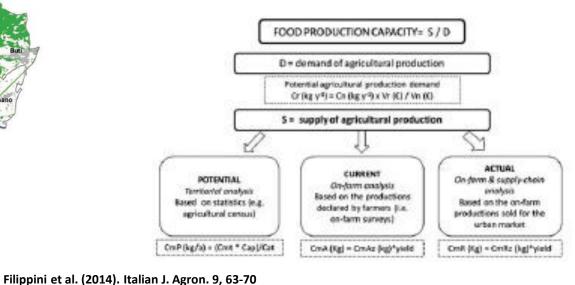
Rosalia Filippini,^{1,2} Elisa Marraccini,^{1,2} Sylvie Lardon,^{2,3} Enrico Bonari¹

¹Institute of Life Sciences, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy; ²AgroParisTech, UMR 1273 Métafort, Aubière, France; ³INRA, UMR 1273 Métafort, Aubière, France





Beef and lamb meat





Local demand

26.0 kg/yr/capita (beef)

1.6 kg/yr/capita (lamb)

Local supply

POTENTIAL

16% (beef)

62% (lamb)

CURRENT

17% (beef)

37% (lamb)

ACTUAL

14% (beef)

0.6% (lamb)

Beef and lamb meat

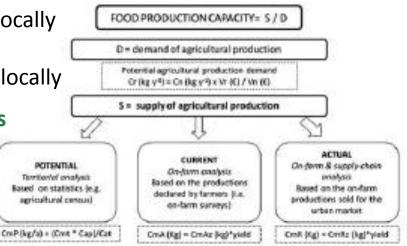
BEEF

70% of local production sold locally

LAMB

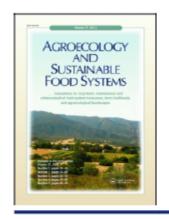
1.6% of local production sold locally

Organic beef and local breeds



Filippini et al. (2014). Italian J. Agron. 9, 63-70





Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems

ISSN: 2168-3565 (Print) 2168-3573 (Online) Journal homepage: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/wjsa21

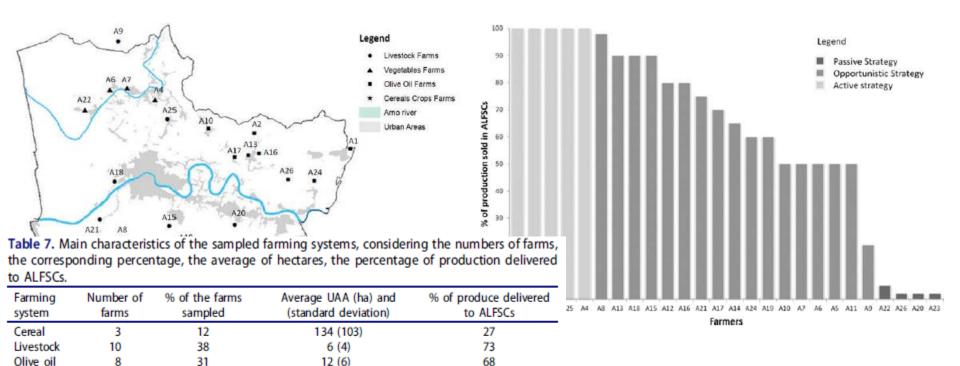
Food production for the city: hybridization of farmers' strategies between alternative and conventional food chains

R. Filippini, E. Marraccini, M. Houdart, E. Bonari & S. Lardon



Vegetables

PUA: the case of Pisa



51

ALFSCs = local and alternative food chains; UAA = usable agricultural area.

Filippini et al. (2016). Agroecol. Sustain. Food Syst. 40, 1058-1084

273 (280)

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Università di Pisa

Agroecology for PUA: the role of Universities







'Selva Pisana'

50% agriculture 50% forestry 380 ha arable land 50% forage crops 40% cereals, pulses, industrial crops 5% bioenergy crops 1% vegetable crops 4% other crops 133 Friesian dairy cows 115 Mucco Pisano cows 1,200 sheep Mixed woodland Poplar (e.g. SRF) Nut pine

Ca. 1,400 ha

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Agroecology for PUA: the role of Universities



ACTIVITIES

- -Agriculture, livestock and forestry
- -Research
- -Education & Training
- -Didactic farm
- -A point of reference for peri-urban multifunctional agriculture in the Pisa area and beyond



CIRAA 0-m raw milk distributor ('Bancolat')

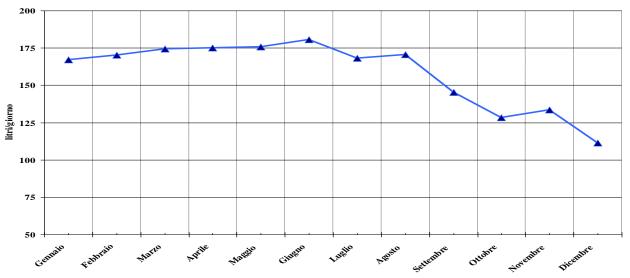




1 €/L (Bancolat) vs 0.35 €/L (producer) vs 1.40 €/L (consumer):

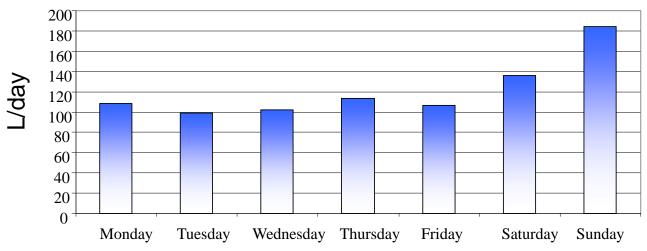
A WIN-WIN SITUATION





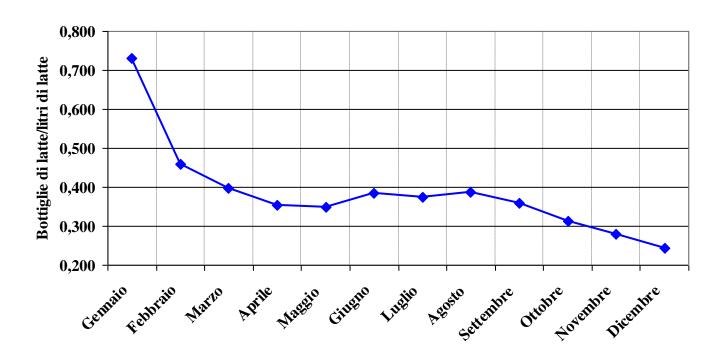
Average sales of raw milk at CIRAA's Bancolat (L/day) in 2009-11





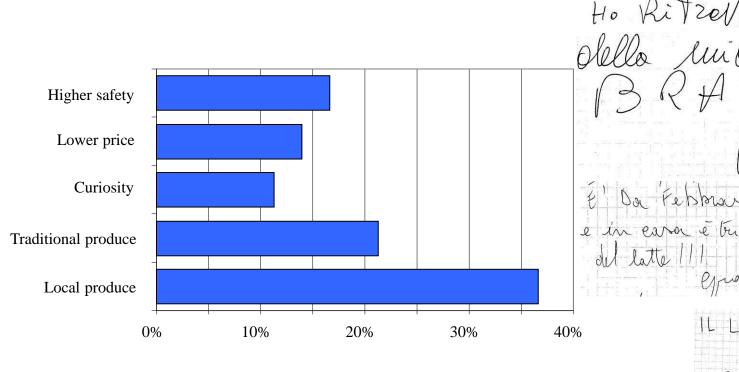
Average sales of raw milk at CIRAA's Bancolat by week day (2011)





Ratio plastic bottles sold/raw milk sold in the first year of Bancolat activity (2008)

IL MIO LATTE



Main motivations driving consumers' purchase of raw cow milk at CIRAA's Bancolat

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CIRAA's ethical gardens





Partners (since 2008):

- -Cooperativa Sociale Ponteverde Onlus
- -Cooperativa Sociale Arnera
- -BioColombini organic farm
- -University of Pisa and CIRAA

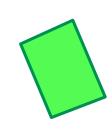
ORTI E.T.I.C.I.

AN INNOVATIVE FOOD SYSTEM ENTANGLING:

- (i) Agroecological (organic) production
- (ii) Social inclusion of marginalized people (e.g. people with physical/mental disabilities, formerly jailed or drug addicts)
- (iii) Valorization of agricultural land
- (iv) Consumers engagement through short-supply chains

Vegetable production is located in three areas formerly abandoned or underutilized (property of the University of Pisa)







These areas were brought back to production upon CIRAA's self-funding, saving them from sale/rental

From 2009 9 ha have been progressively converted to organic vegetable farming

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PRODUCTION

- > 20 t/year of vegetables sold > 60 crops
- Until 2014 = 100% of produce sold to local bulk market 2015
 - = 25% of produce sold to local bulk market = 90 % of produce sold through short-supply chain
- (UNIORTO: box scheme + direct sale, presently limited to employees of the University of Pisa, activated in July 2015)
- Box: mixed seasonal vegetables (5 to 7 €)
- On average, 40 boxes/week sold
- Possibility to integrate it with direct sale of these and other products at the time of purchase
- (income = 2x that of boxes)

2016

- Direct sale only is also possible
- Present limitations: (i) Limited winter production (1 glasshouse of 400 m² + 6 tunnels of 100 m² each). Sales drop in
- February/March; (ii) Distance from the city





- ✓ Non-chemical weed control methods
- ✓ Cropping system design and comparison
- √ Green manure/cover crops
- ✓ Novel transplanting techniques



Agroecology in action





Agroecology and climate change mitigationat the food system level

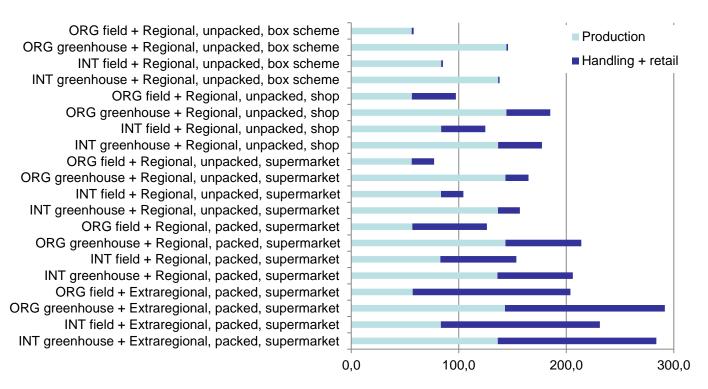
ARIA & SATREGAS projects (Region Tuscany)

- Aim: to analyze the environmental sustainability of integrated and organic production and retail systems
- Example (tomato for fresh consumption):
 - Estimated unit emissions (kg CO₂ kg prod.⁻¹) as based on LCA analysis for 20 tomato systems
 - 4 production systems x 5 retail systems (including both 'multifunctional' and 'specialized' systems)



CO₂ emissions (kg/kg produce)

4 production systems x 5 handling & retail systems TOMATO – FRESH CONSUMPTION





Conclusions

- Agroecological techniques rely on knowledge/wise use of agrobiodiversity and can meet multiple goals, e.g. better resource use efficiency, reduction of external inputs, buffering climate-change and its effects (mitigation + adaptation)
- Agroecology allows to find tailor-made solutions to improve the sustainability of urban and peri-urban food systems
- A basic pillar of the agroecological approach is local stakeholders engagement and, as such, Agroecology can fully meet the expectations of farmers, consumers and the civil society on sustainable urban and periurban agriculture and – in a broader sense – on environmental education of citizens
- Need to profile Agroecology for better recognition
- www.agroecology-europe.org

Acknowledgements

- Fondazione Cariplo & Prof. Stefano Bocchi
- Prof. Marco Mazzoncini, Dr Daniele Antichi, Dr Marco Ginanni (CIRAA, University of Pisa)
- Prof. Elisa Marraccini (Université LaSalle, Beauvais, Francia)