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Territorial innovations connecting agriculture and urban development: a typology of cases studies

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As Monsieur Roland Courtot (Aix Marseille Université) states, only the intervention of public authorities in order to preserve the *horta*, through incentives to the garden farmers and to the sale of the local vegetables could restrain a further reduction in the *horta* of València in the future.

Some Valencian town councils have recently taken measures to protect the scarce *horta* they still have: social orchards for poor families (Burjassot) or entertainment orchards for city dwellers (Godella). It is just a first step. But all the metropolitan councils should be promoting these kind of policies in order to protect the *horta*.

SLOT 2: Socio-qualitative analysis of agriurban innovation (Parallel Session 2)

Chair: Abrantes Patrícia Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University, Portugal.

Discussant: Perrin Coline, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, UMR Innovation, France.

Presentation 1

Author(s): Soulard Christophe, Arnal Clement, Chia Eduardo, Clément Camille, Jarrige Françoise, Laurens Lucette, Nougaredes Brigitte, Perrin Coline, Prevost Marie-Laure, Robineau Ophelie, Scheromm Pascale, UMR Innovation, France ; Valette Elodie, UMR Tetis, France; Velloso Carolina, Vitry Chloe, UMR Innovation, France.

Title: Territorial innovations connecting agriculture and urban development: a typology of cases studies.

Abstract: This collective presentation aims to define, illustrate and discuss the notion of territorial innovation applied to the relation between city and agriculture. The first part presents the results of a state of the art on this notion, defined as a process of arrangement of actors, spaces and projects that articulate city and agriculture. The second part presents case studies of agri-urban innovations. The results allow to identify four types of territorial innovations:

1 Inventing a territory. Planners and developers are using standards and regulations to include agriculture in urban areas (through zoning planning, ecological patterns, urban parks...). The innovation is developed in the confrontation between models and concrete land uses. This is an action-oriented type of innovation.

2 Territorializing an invention. Innovation is needed to adapt to urbanization: multi-stakeholder initiatives co-produce solutions (for the management of farm buildings or of uprooting wine...). These are social and organizational innovations.

3 Building a new territoriality. Faced with a threat (urbanization, economic competition or recession), peri-urban areas mobilize agriculture to strengthen their local identity and develop their own resources in the globalization process: these are economic and political innovations.

4 Designing territorial innovation. The innovation is analyzed as an ongoing process, through a focus on learning processes, exchange of experiences and governance. The innovation lies in the management of change.

To conclude, we discuss how social sciences – and particularly geography – contribute to the understanding of these four types of territorial innovations.

Presentation 2

Author(s): Clément Camille, INRA-UMR Innovation, France; Abrantes Patricia, Centro Estudos Geograficos, Lisbon University, Portugal.

Title: The sustainability by *Lipor*: which agriculture in the metropolitan area of Porto (Portugal)?

Abstract: *Lipor* is the Intermunicipal Waste Management of Greater Porto. It is responsible for the management, the recovery and the treatment of the Municipal Waste in the eight municipalities of the metropolitan area of Porto. This private organization develops solid partnerships with the associated municipalities.

Besides the direct treatment of waste, the economic and social strategy of *Lipor* is also to build the sustainability of Greater Porto through some local projects with municipalities:

Support the implementation of the Local Agenda 21 at the freguesia level (funding the diagnosis, phases of participatory democracy and some actions programmed in Agenda 21)

The project: “Horta da formiga” who aims to create biological kitchen garden composed by:

- The construction of gardens for families, schools and associations (program “Horta à Porta”)
- The promotion of composting: trainings for families, farmers and associations, sale of composters...
- The promotion of organic agriculture and natural gardening (trainings).

This communication aims to:

Analyze the *Lipor* project for sustainability: what place for agriculture in Agendas 21 of the greater Porto, what is the content of trainings of the project “Horta da formiga”, what is the agriculture promotion in this project?

Understand the relations between the *Lipor* project and the agricultural sector of the region (mainly, dairy farming, market gardening and wine growing: the *vinho verde*): are there interactions, conflicts or complementarities?

These objectives are to be analyzed in the context of the agriculture crises of the region: urban sprawl, small family farm structure, systemic crisis in these agricultural sectors...

Presentation 3