



1st INTERNATIONAL

CONGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE LIFE

15-16 MARCH 2019

ANADOLU HOTELS
DOWNTOWN ANKARA



SUYADER
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR YAŞAM DERNEĞİ

Territorialized food systems as a contribution to sustainable development of rural and urban areas

v

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Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



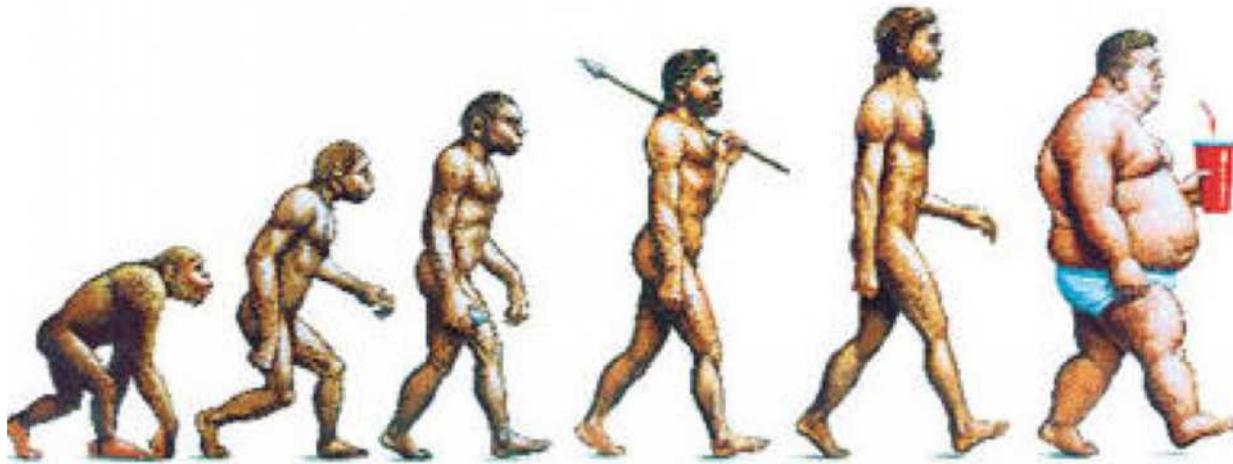
Chaire UNESCO
en alimentations du monde
France



Centre international
d'études supérieures
en sciences agronomiques

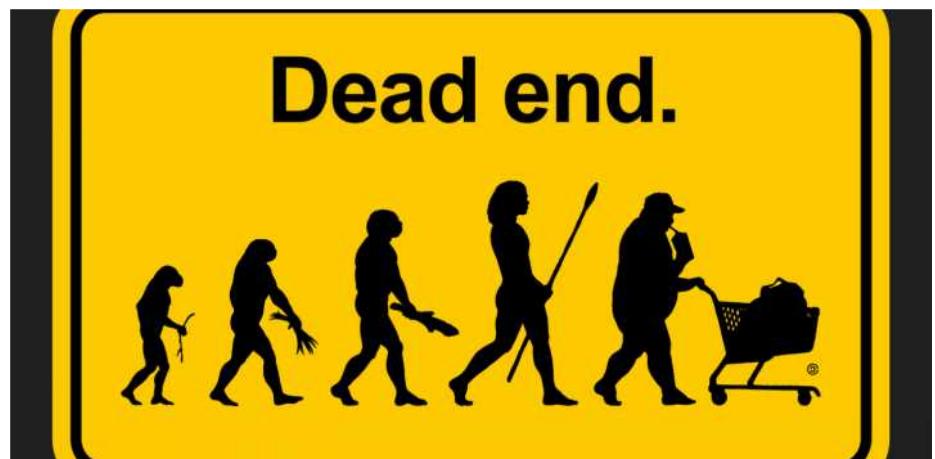


Evolution?



<= Observation

Explanation? =>



CHRISTOPHER DOMBRES: DEAD END The road to nowhere.

The 5 food transitions of *Homo sapiens*

Fire Control

Cueillette et chasse

300 000 years

1 year

Domestication of plant and animal species

Agriculture

12 000

18 days

Work Division

Artisanat et commerce alimentaires

5 000

4 days

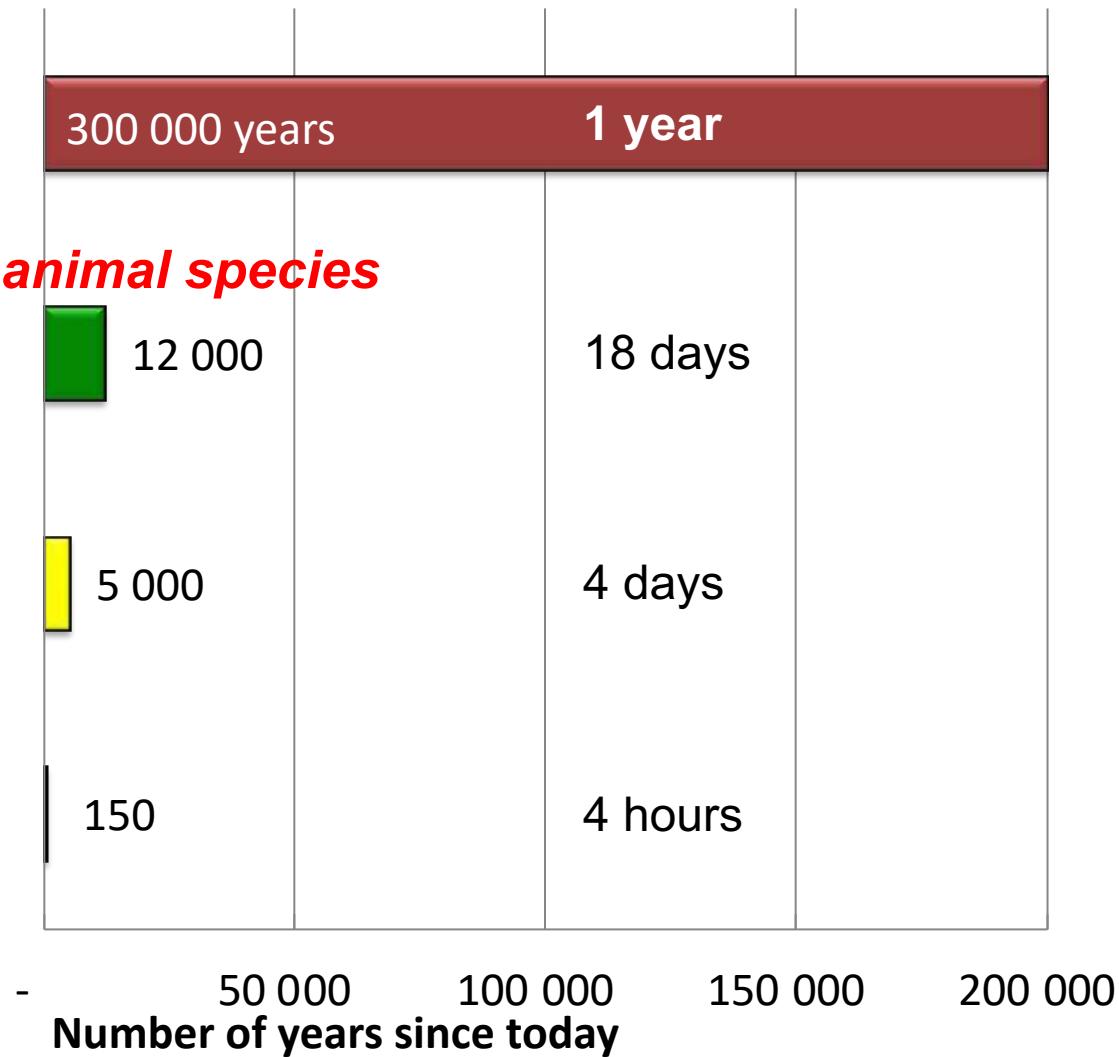
Industrial Revolution

Agroindustrie

150

4 hours

Biotechnic and digital Revolution



Menu

- The 3 Food systems challenges
- Forecast of food systems
- Resource based strategies in territorialized food systems (TFS)
- Conclusion : What key success factors ?



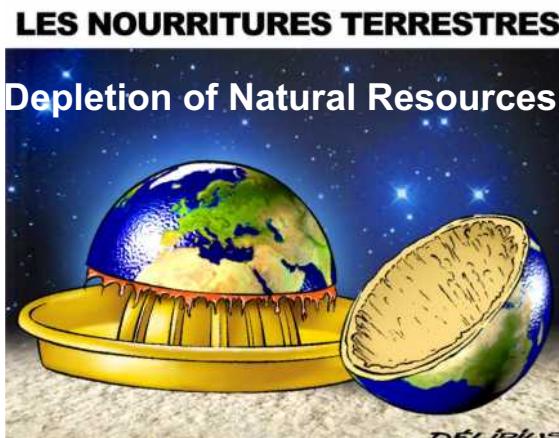
1/ People & Governance



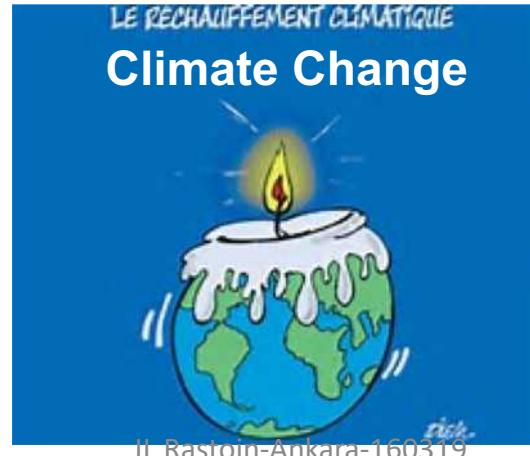
Crédit photo : © Pierre-Emmanuel Rastoin .

The 3 Food Systems challenges in XXIe century

2/ Planet



3/ (Profit) Economy



*4
Drone agricole, France © Dacosta / 123RF*

*“The food we eat and how we produce it will determine the health of people and planet, and **major changes must be made** to avoid both reduced life expectancy and continued environmental degradation”*

Walter Willett* et al. (37 autors – 16 countries), 2019,
Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT–Lancet Commission on
healthy diets from sustainable food systems

www.thelancet.com Published online January 16, 2019
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)31788-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31788-4)

*Harvard Medical School

1/ People: Food insecurity is increasing (2016)

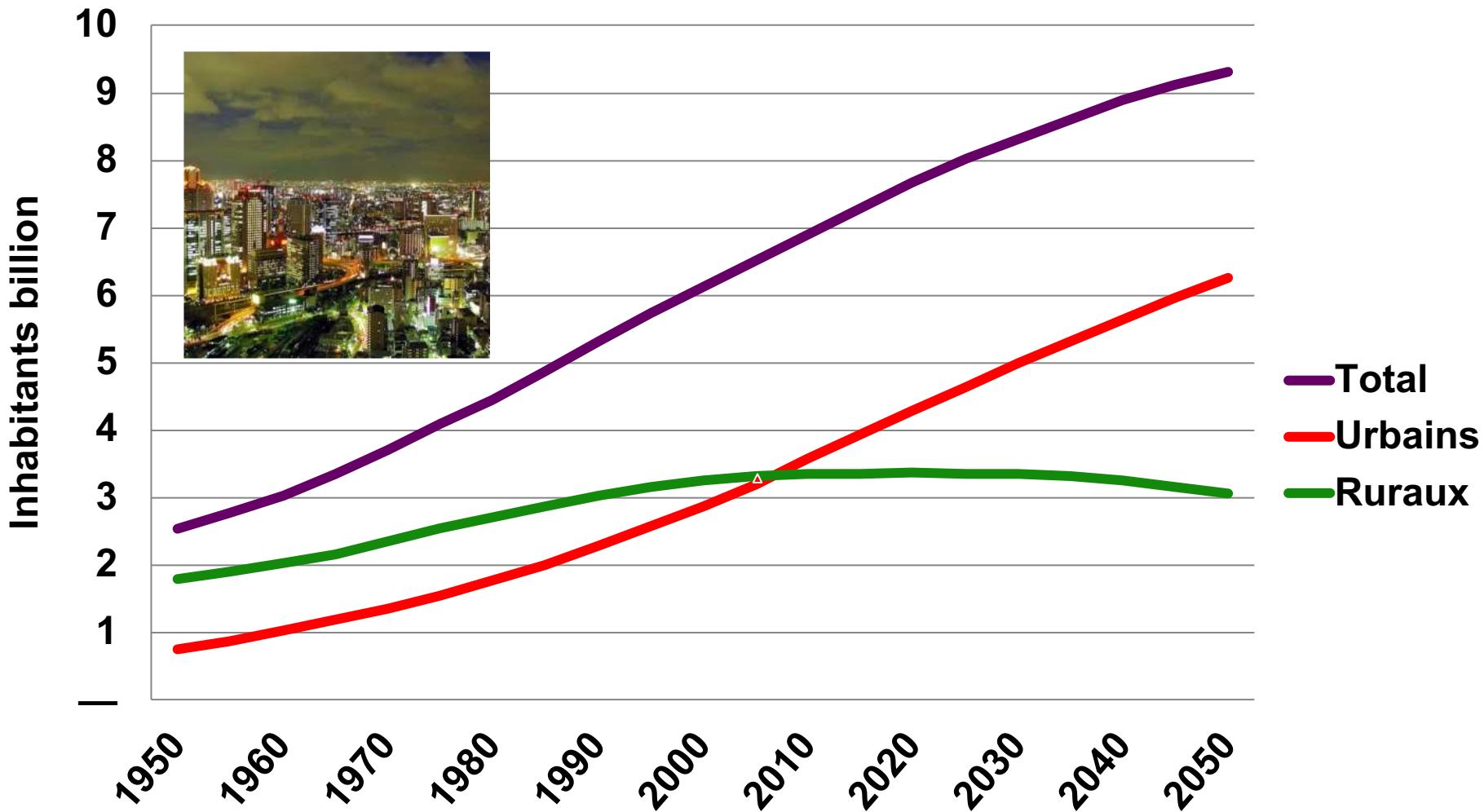
- Malnutrition:
 - > 3 Billion people in the world 1,5 B. by nutritional deficiencies, 1,5 B. by nutritional excess = 40% of total population)
 - Non communicable foodborne disease = 50% total mortality (*WHO*) – Cost: 4 à 5% World GDP (*Development Initiatives, 2017. Global Nutrition Report 2017*)
- Demography and jobs threats

Ranking by Obese Adults %, Countries > 10 M. inhabitants, 2017

| Rank | Countries | Percentage Obese Adults | Obese Adults Population (Million) | Total Population (Million) |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Saudi Arabia | 34,7% | 7,7 | 32,9 |
| 2 | United States of America | 33,7% | 73,9 | 324,5 |
| 3 | Turkey | 29,5% | 16,1 | 80,7 |
| 4 | Egypt | 28,9% | 19,0 | 97,6 |
| 5 | Australia | 28,6% | 4,7 | 24,5 |
| 6 | Mexico | 28,1% | 24,5 | 129,2 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 28,1% | 12,6 | 66,2 |
| 8 | Canada | 28,0% | 6,9 | 36,6 |
| 9 | Chile | 27,8% | 3,4 | 18,1 |
| 10 | Tunisia | 27,1% | 2,1 | 11,5 |
| Total Top 10 | | 20,8% | 171,0 | 821,7 |
| Total 192 countries | | 12,3% | 622,7 | 7 503,3 |

Source: <https://renewbariatrics.com/obesity-rank-by-countries/> 10march2019

WORLD POPULATION EVOLUTION

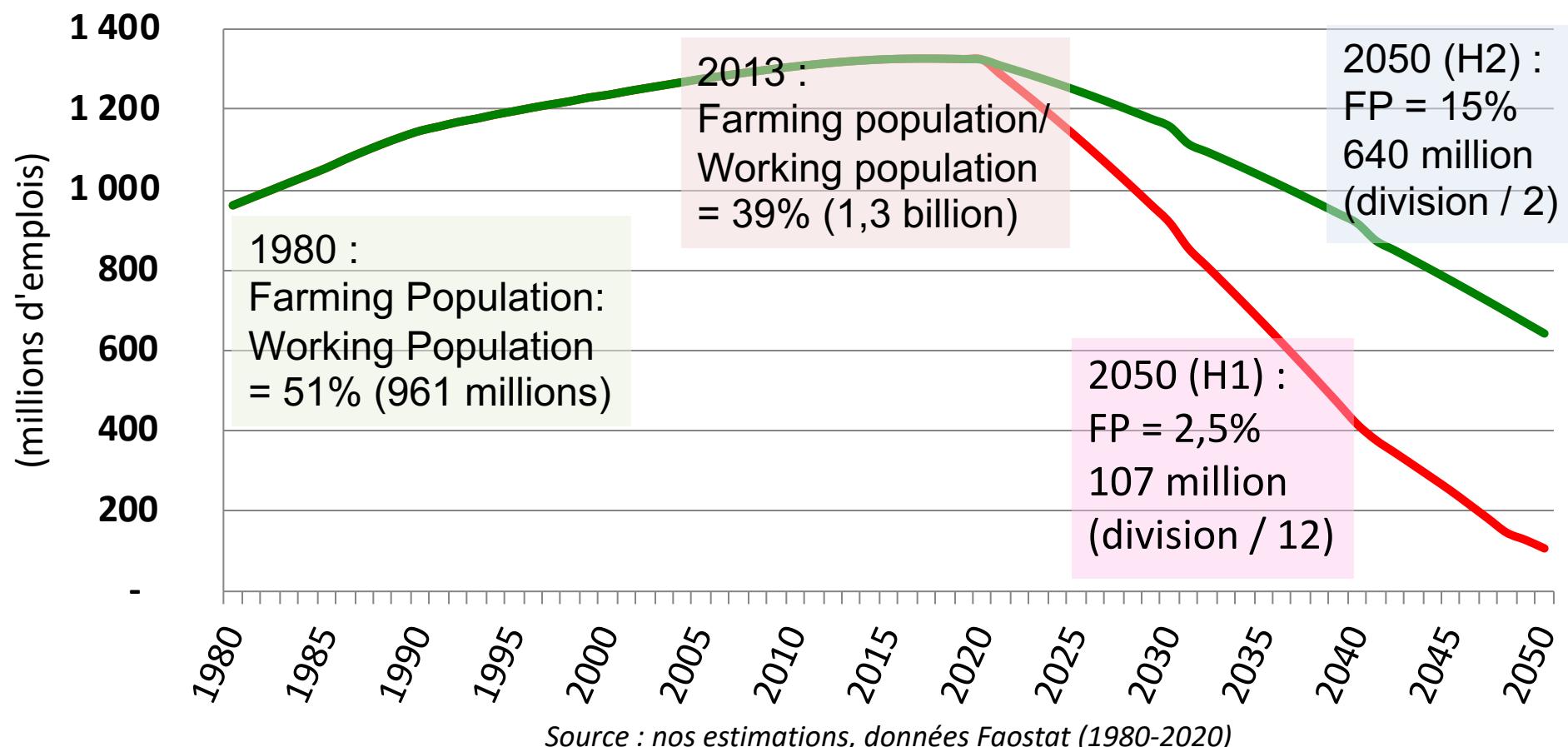


Source: United Nations, Population Division, 2012. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision

Population 2017 – 2050 : + 2,2 Billion (+ 29 %)
Africa (+ 1,3 B., x2) + Urbanization + Ageing

THE CRITICAL QUESTION OF THE WORKING FARMING POPULATION

— H1 (Système agroindustriel) — H2 (Système alimentaire territorialisé)



2/ Planet “Earth”

- Soil degradation, various pollutions, natural resources exhaustion (land, water, phosphate, biodiversity)
- Climate change

Biodiversity global decline (-60% / 34 years) = destabilization of ecosystems, decrease in productivity and waste recycling capacity

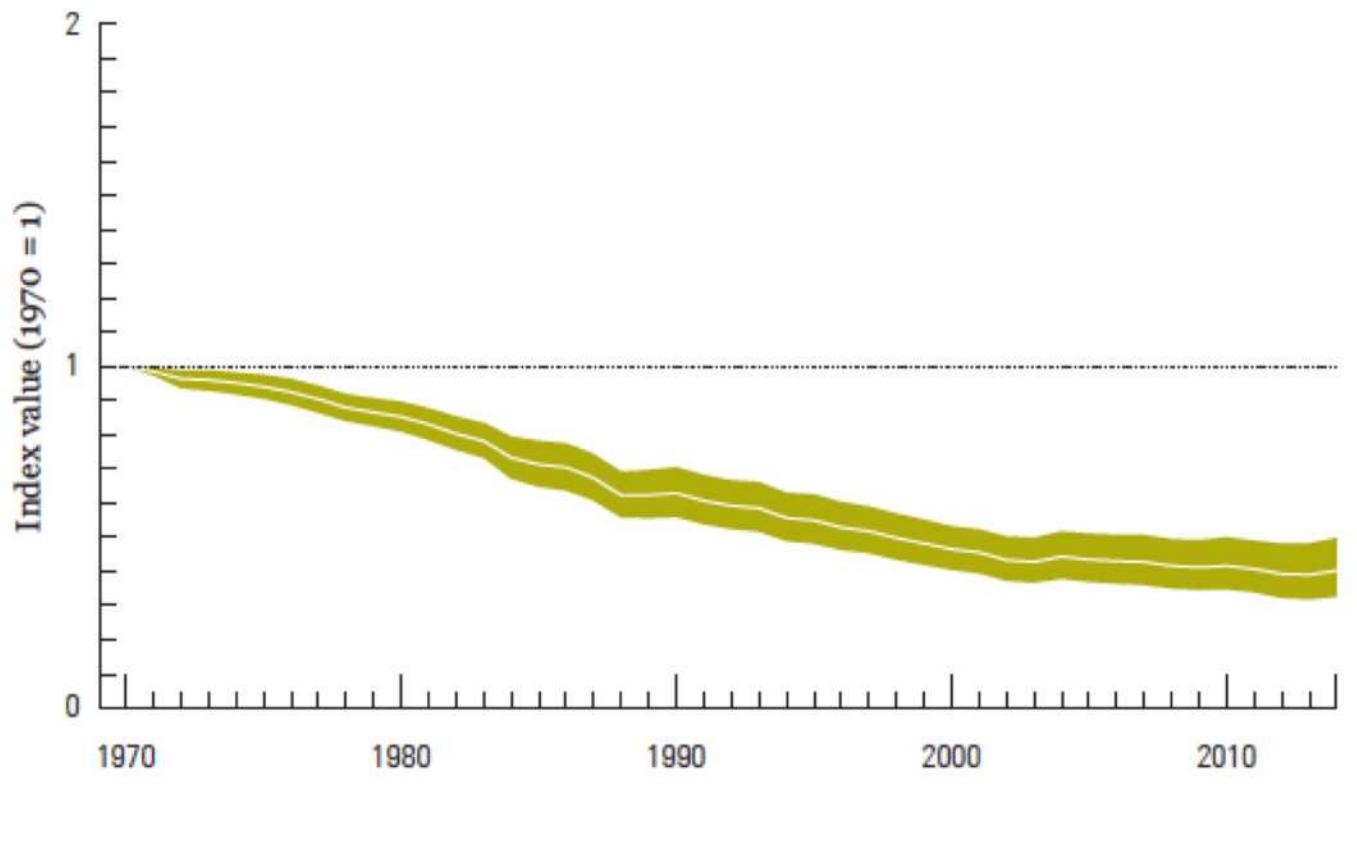


Figure 20: The Global Living Planet Index: 1970 to 2014
Average abundance of 16,704 populations representing 4,005 species monitored across the globe declined by 60%. The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the statistical certainty surrounding the trend (range: -50% to -67%)¹.

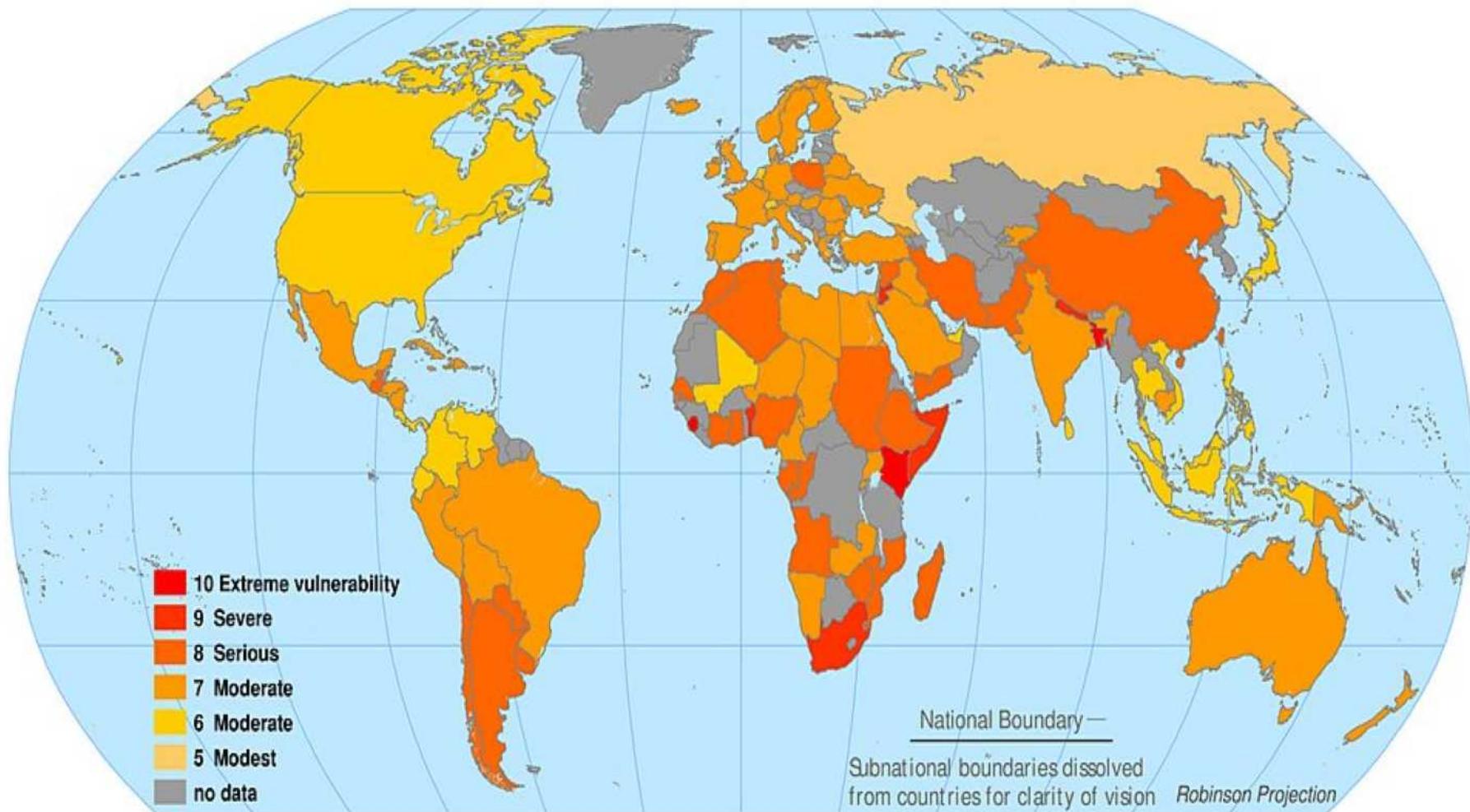
Key

- Global Living Planet Index
- Confidence limits

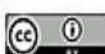
http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/all_publications/living_planet_report_2018/
27feb2019

Global Distribution of Vulnerability to Climate Change

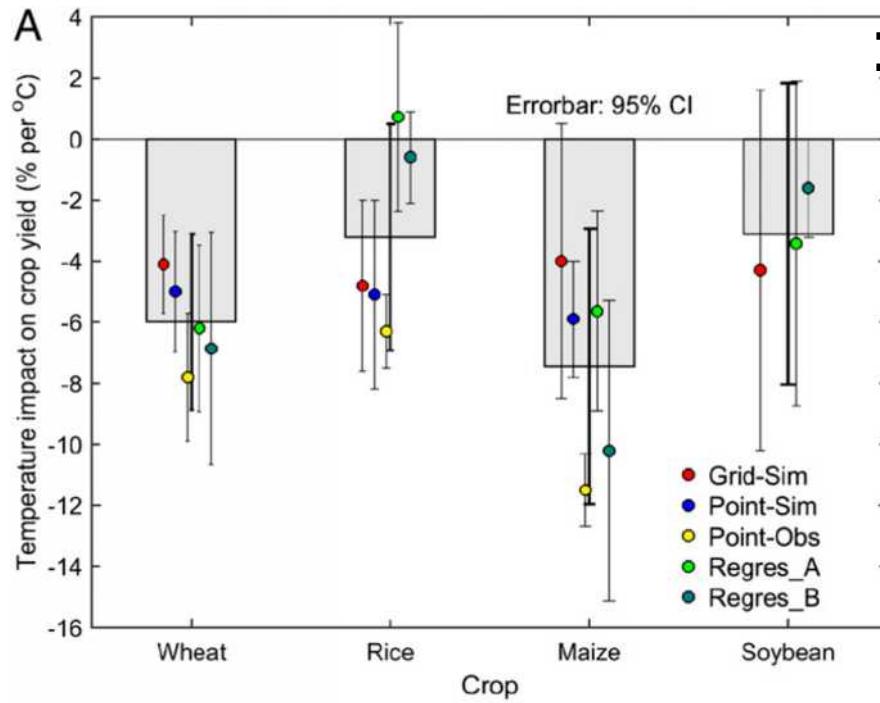
Combined National Indices of Exposure and Sensitivity



Scenario A2-550 in Year 2050 with Climate Sensitivity Equal to 5.5 Degrees C
Annual Mean Temperature with Extreme Events Calibration



Temperature increase reduces global yields of major crops in four independent estimates



| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Wheat : | - 7% to - 22% |
| Rice : | - 3% to - 25% |
| Corn : | - 9% to - 50 % |
| Soya : | - 4% to - 31% |
| Average : | - 6% to - 39% |

B

| Scenario | Yield changes (%) due to temperature changes by the end of century | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Wheat | Rice | Maize | Soybean | Mean |
| RCP2.6 | -6.9 [-15.0, -1.4] | -3.3 [-9.2, 0.8] | -8.6 [-18.6, -1.8] | -3.6 [-11.2, 1.7] | -5.6 [-14.4, -0.1] |
| | -11.4 [-21.7, -3.9] | -5.5 [-13.8, 1.0] | -14.2 [-27.9, -4.9] | -5.9 [-17.0, 3.1] | -9.2 [-21.2, -0.3] |
| RCP4.5 | -14.0 [-25.7, -5.1] | -6.8 [-16.8, 1.3] | -17.4 [-33.1, -5.8] | -7.2 [-20.2, 3.6] | -11.3 [-25.6, 0.1] |
| | -22.4 [-40.2, -8.5] | -10.8 [-25.3, 2.4] | -27.8 [-50.4, -9.7] | -11.6 [-31.0, 6.0] | -18.2 [-38.6, -0.7] |
| RCP6.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |
| RCP8.5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - |

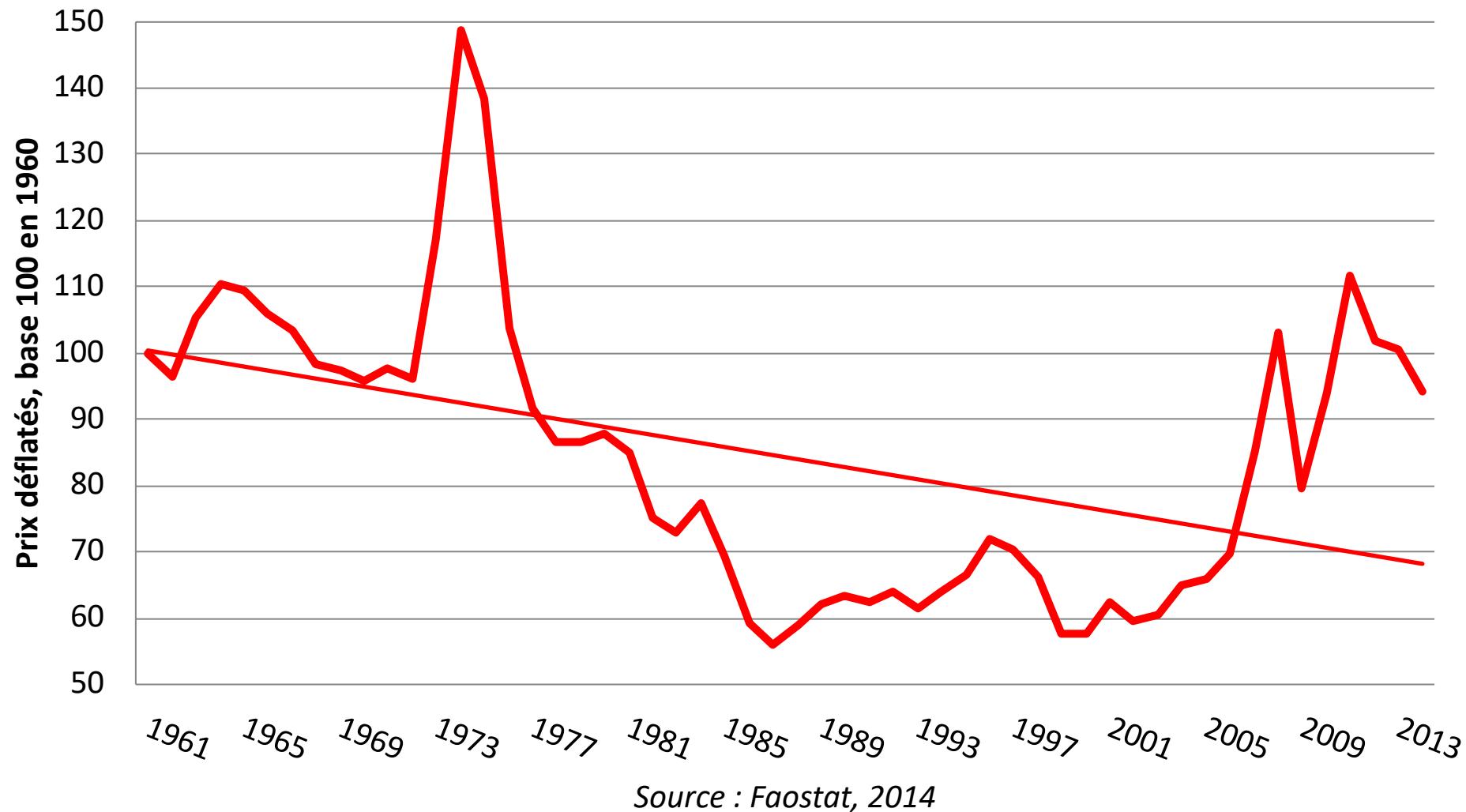
Chuang Zhao, Bing Liu, Shilong Piao, Xuhui Wang, David B. Lobell, Yao Huang, Mengtian Huang, Yitong Yao, Simona Bassu, Philippe Ciais, Jean-Louis Durand, Joshua Elliott, Frank Ewert, Ivan A. Janssens, Tao Li, Erda Lin, Qiang Liu, Pierre Martre, Christoph Müller, Shushi Peng, Josep Peñuelas, Alex C. Ruane, Daniel Wallach, Tao Wang, Donghai Wu, Zhuo Liu, Yan Zhu, Zaichun Zhu, and Senthil Asseng

Temperature increase reduces global yields of major crops in four independent estimates
PNAS 2017 114: 9326-9331.

3/ Economy

- 3/ Market instability (price volatility) :
 - Enterprises weakening
 - Consumer's purchase risks
 - External dependency by importations
- Asymmetries in value chain profit sharing
- Products information (opacity)

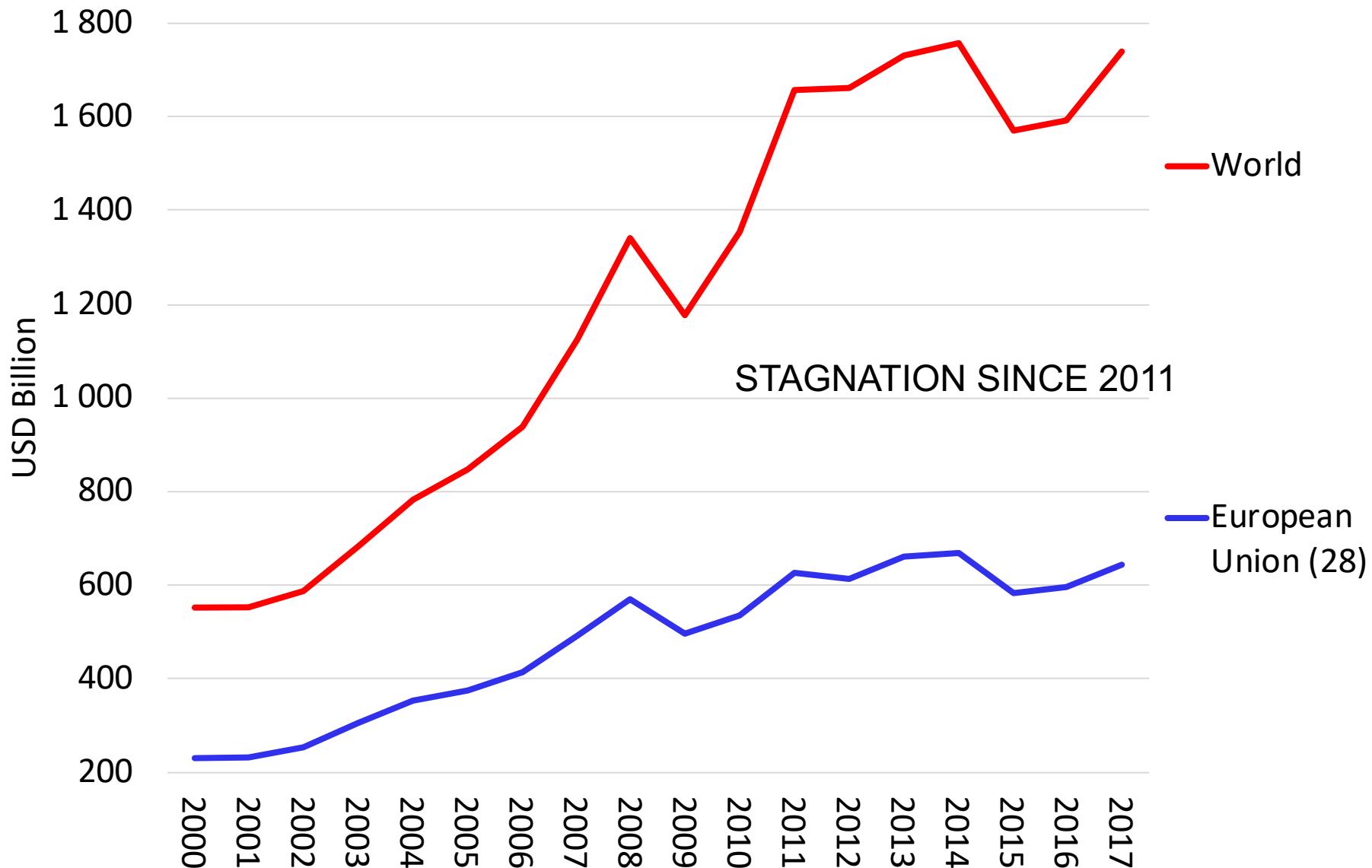
Food Commodities International Prices Indices



Source : Faostat, 2014

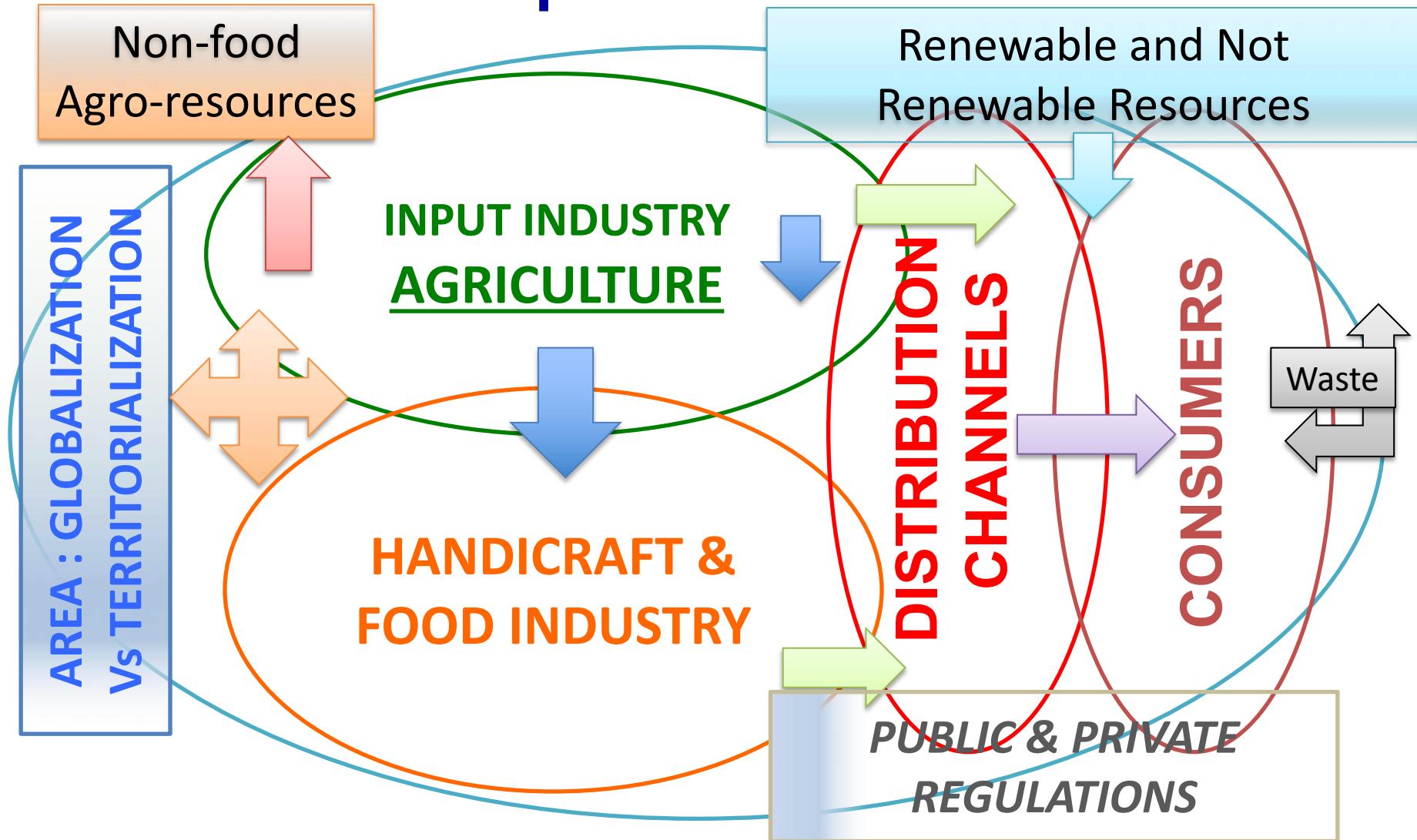
=> Real prices divided by 2 in 50 years, but strong instability

World and EU Exports of Agricultural & Food Products (WTO, 2019)



World food systems forecast

Food System: « complex network of interdependent actors »



Large diversity of food systems in the world

The World Food System, 2019

(Consumers : 7,7 Billions)



Agroindustriel
Configuration

3,9 Billions (51 %)



Traditional
Configuration

2,6 Billions (34 %)



*Lot of
intermediary forms*
1,2 milliard (15%)



Sustainable Food Systems (FAO, 2010)

«Systems with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations,...culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; while optimizing natural and human resources.»

Source : FAO, 2010, rapport final Biodiversité et régimes alimentaires durables.
<http://www.fao.org/ag/humannutrition/biodiversity/fr/> (Protocole de Nagoya)

*Alternative scenario: “Territorial Food Systems” (TFS)**

New paradigm:

- *Sustainable development 3 values vs only market price value*
- *Food sovereignty vs foreign dependency*
- *Territories (proximity) vs globalization*

Products: « Total » Quality (*organoleptic, sanitary, origin, authenticity, patrimonial*) and food variety (Resources based strategic differentiation)

Techno: Triple performance by innovation (agroecology, industrial eco-conception, downsizing, short distribution networks)

Economy: Micro-enterprises and SME (circular bioeconomy clusters)

– Stakeholders governance: Social and co-operative economy

* https://chaire-diversite-alimentaire.ulaval.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/declaration_de_quebec_finale.pdf

An example of a circular bio-economy cluster, the basic element of a territorial food system



« Eat Well, Live Well »



Founder:
Godfrey NZAMUJO

Bénin, 1983

*Multifunctionality
Proximity
Sustainability*

Eco-Tourism

Forestry

Bio-Energy

Fish Farming

Agriculture

Breeding

Processing Workshops
Marketing (Women Co-op)

Waste management

IG and Terroir enterprises strategies

PGO, PGI and TSG (Regulation (EC) n° 510/2006): Mediterranean origin preponderant, 07 Feb. 2019



| Countries / PDO, PGI, TSG | Registered |
|---|--------------|
| Italy | 301 |
| France | 250 |
| Spain | 198 |
| Portugal | 139 |
| Greece | 107 |
| Other EU Med countries (Slovenia, Croatia, Cyprus) | 54 |
| Turkey* | 3 |
| Total Med countries | 1 049 |
| Total all countries | 1 457 |
| Med countries / Total | 72% |



Without Wines:
2906 GI

*Malatya KayısıSİ

Aydın İnciri

Antep Baklavası/Gaziantep Baklavası

7 PDO & 7 PGI Requested

PDO

PDO

PGI

Change of total

EU GI registrations

2009 – 2019 = + 77%

EU'GI Economic Size

- 2015 Sales : € 75 mds
- Market share: 6% (Italy, 10%; France, 15%)
- 2005-2010 Market Growth: + 12% (x 2 / all food products average)
- Gap in Price for Producers with GI / no Label Products: + 50%

Source : Cherver T. et al., 2013, *Value of production of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines, products and foodstuffs, wines, aromatised wines and spirits protected by a geographical indication (GI), TENDER N° AGRI-2011-EVAL-04, Final report, European commission, Brussels: 87*

Conclusion: Terroir enterprises

Key-success factors

4 « external » conditions for terroir enterprises emergence

- » **Consumers:** find memory again (Mediterranean diet) : research + education & training + strong communication
- » **Producers:** overtake conglomeral capitalism to go to social economy
- » **Institutional:** build up territorial food policies « de-compartmentalized » et « synergetic », coordinated at national and international level (legislative, juridical and fiscal tools)
- » **All :** the market, necessary but no sufficient condition for a responsive and sustainable food (ethics)

« Diet is the better medicine »
« al-himya, ra's ad dawâ »

Koran, from **Ibn Khaldoun**

Philosopher Yemeni emigrated to Andalusia, then to Morocco

Tunis, 1332 – Cairo, 1406

Speech on Universal History, Prolegomena – Al Muqaddima, 1377



YÜciTA, Mardin Symposium, Oct.6, 2017

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EU GI Products Applied by 07 February 2019, TURKEY

| Designation | | Type | Submission Date |
|-------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|
| Aydın Kestanesi | 1 | AOP | 08/09/2015 |
| Taşköprü Sarımsağı | 2 | AOP | 04/01/2017 |
| Antepfıstığı/Antep fıstığı | 3 | AOP | 21/07/2017 |
| Milas Zeytinnyagi | 4 | AOP | 13/11/2017 |
| Bayramiç Beyazı | 5 | AOP | 01/02/2018 |
| Edremit Körfezi Yeşil Çizik Zeytini | 6 | AOP | 12/04/2018 |
| Giresun Tombul Fındığı | 7 | AOP | 26/04/2018 |
| | | | |
| Afyon Pastırması | 1 | IGP | 13/08/2012 |
| Afyon Sucuğu | 2 | IGP | 13/08/2012 |
| İnegöl Köfte | 3 | IGP | 17/09/2014 |
| Kayseri Pastırması | 4 | IGP | 22/05/2017 |
| Kayseri Sucuğu | 5 | IGP | 22/05/2017 |
| Antep Lahmacunu | 6 | IGP | 12/04/2018 |
| Kayseri Mantısı | 7 | IGP | 22/05/2017 |
| S/TOTAL Turkey | 14 | | |
| TOTAL Countries | 217 | | |