

Urban agriculture's contribution to urban resilience



Urban agriculture's contribution to local food production

- To counterbalance the distancing between cities and food
- Revival of urban food policies to relocalize part of cities' food system
- Some examples :
 - Havana (Cuba): one of the rare cities to have developed an urban agriculture model focused on food self-efficiency
 - Kinshasa (Republic of the Congo): market gardens produce 75,000 to 85,000 tons of vegetables a year or 65 % of the city's supply
- Average contribution to food production: 1-3%
- Limited potential in terms of food security



Urban agriculture in Havana

Urban agriculture's contribution to local resource efficiency

- Cities offer agriculture access to its unused resources:
 - Vacant spaces
 - Waste heat (2-3 degrees Celsius warmer than surrounding countryside)
 - Waste streams (food waste and organic waste)
 - Runoff water
- Urban agriculture can contribute to a food circular economy:
 - Reducing fertiliser use and energy consumption by productive reuse or urban organic waste
 - Reusing urban wastewater



According to the EMF, achieving these three ambitions in cities could generate annual benefits worth USD 2.7 trillion by 2050

Urban agriculture's contribution to social cohesion

- Empowering vulnerable people through income and employment
- Example of the Quito's participatory urban agriculture project (AGRUPAR):
 - 4,500 vulnerable farmers
 - Home consumption for vulnerable families
 - Contribution to the livelihoods of disadvantaged inhabitants
 - Support of more than 21,000 people, of which 84% were women
- Raising awareness and re-integrating nature into the city



AGRUPAR project in Quito (Ecuador)



Gardening workshop at Citizen Farm - Singapore



Urban agriculture's contribution to climate change and risk reduction strategy

Multiple benefits of urban agriculture such as:

- Reduction of heat islands
- Carbon capture
- Infiltration of rainwater, keeping low-lying zones free from construction so that floods have less impact, reduction of stormwater
- Reduction of methane emissions from landfill and reduction of energy use (fertilisers) thanks to productive reuse of organic waste



Rooftop gardens in Toronto

Urban agriculture & Veolia



Origins of the project



Aquaponics system: combination of recirculating aquaculture (**RAS**) system for fish production with hydroponics for soilless plant production thereby recycling dissolved nutrients derived from metabolism of the fish.

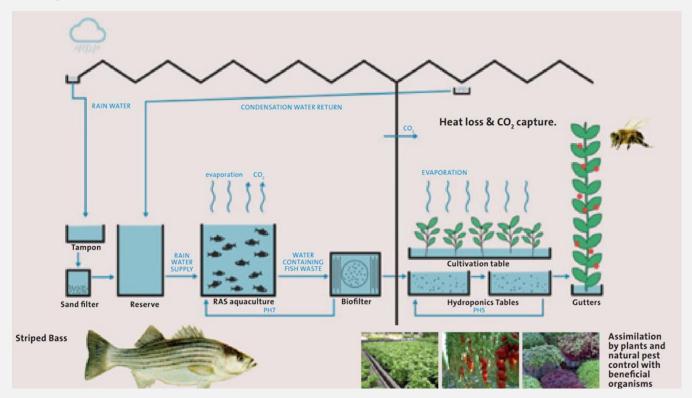
Bio-intensive micro-farming: intensification of the biological cycles mechanisms on small surfaces, to make them productive on short and long term.

It is the most intensive farm system for a natural and sustainable production in a small cultivated area.





The BIGH aquaponic farming model





The example of the Abattoir Farm in Brussels











Bio-intensive micro-farming in permaculture

Bio-intensive micro-farming

- farming methods to obtain short and long term productivity on small surfaces
- intensive

Permaculture

- an ecosystems approach
- biomimicry





Veolia pilot farm in Lille (North of France)





Land valuation and technological synergies





Enhancing urban assets Solid waste treatment plant of Romainville



Solid waste treatment plant of Romainville in the 1920's





Urban farming project on the roof of the solid waste treatment plant of Romainville. Planned for 2023

Urban farming by Veolia Social impact



Lille Concorde. 5000 inhabitants (Google Earth)



Urban farming by Veolia Social impact



Urban farming & urban agriculture to increase the attractiveness of cities



