

# Montréal Ville Nourricière

Quels ingrédients réunir?



**VIVRE EN VILLE**  
la voie des collectivités viables



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4 juin 2015 - Forum SAM - Placer l'alimentation au coeur des quartiers montréalais, Grande Bibliothèque, Montréal

Vivre en Ville stimule l'innovation et accompagne les décideurs, les professionnels et les citoyens dans le développement de milieux de vie de qualité, prospères et favorables au bien-être de chacun, dans la recherche de l'intérêt collectif et le respect de la capacité des écosystèmes.



# VIVRE EN VILLE

la voie des collectivités viables

**RECHERCHE ET  
INNOVATION**

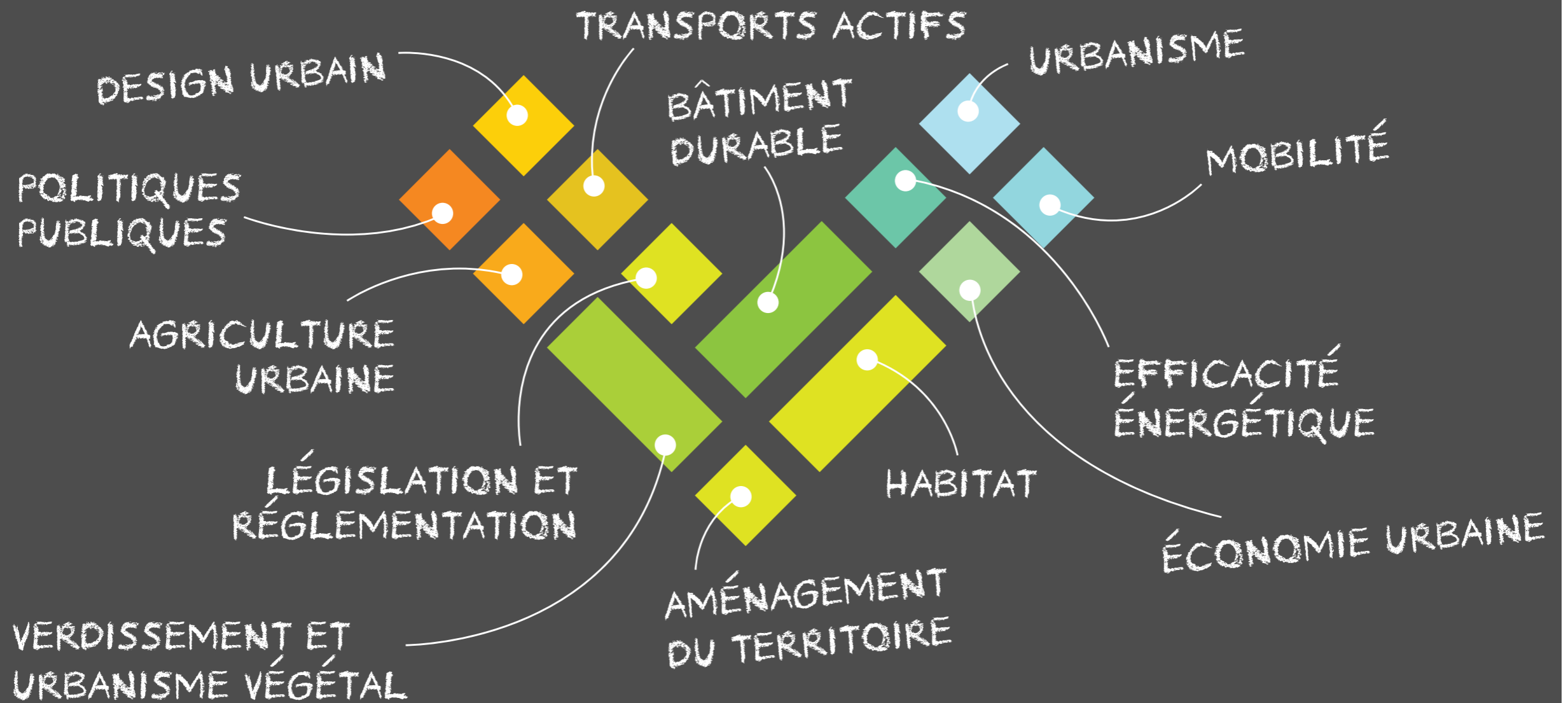
**OUTILS ET  
FORMATIONS**

**CONSEIL ET  
ACCOMPAGNEMENT**

**PLAIDOYER**

**SENSIBILISATION**

# Nos champs d'expertises



# Nos partenaires financiers principaux



Ce projet est rendu possible grâce au soutien  
et à l'appui financier de Québec en Forme





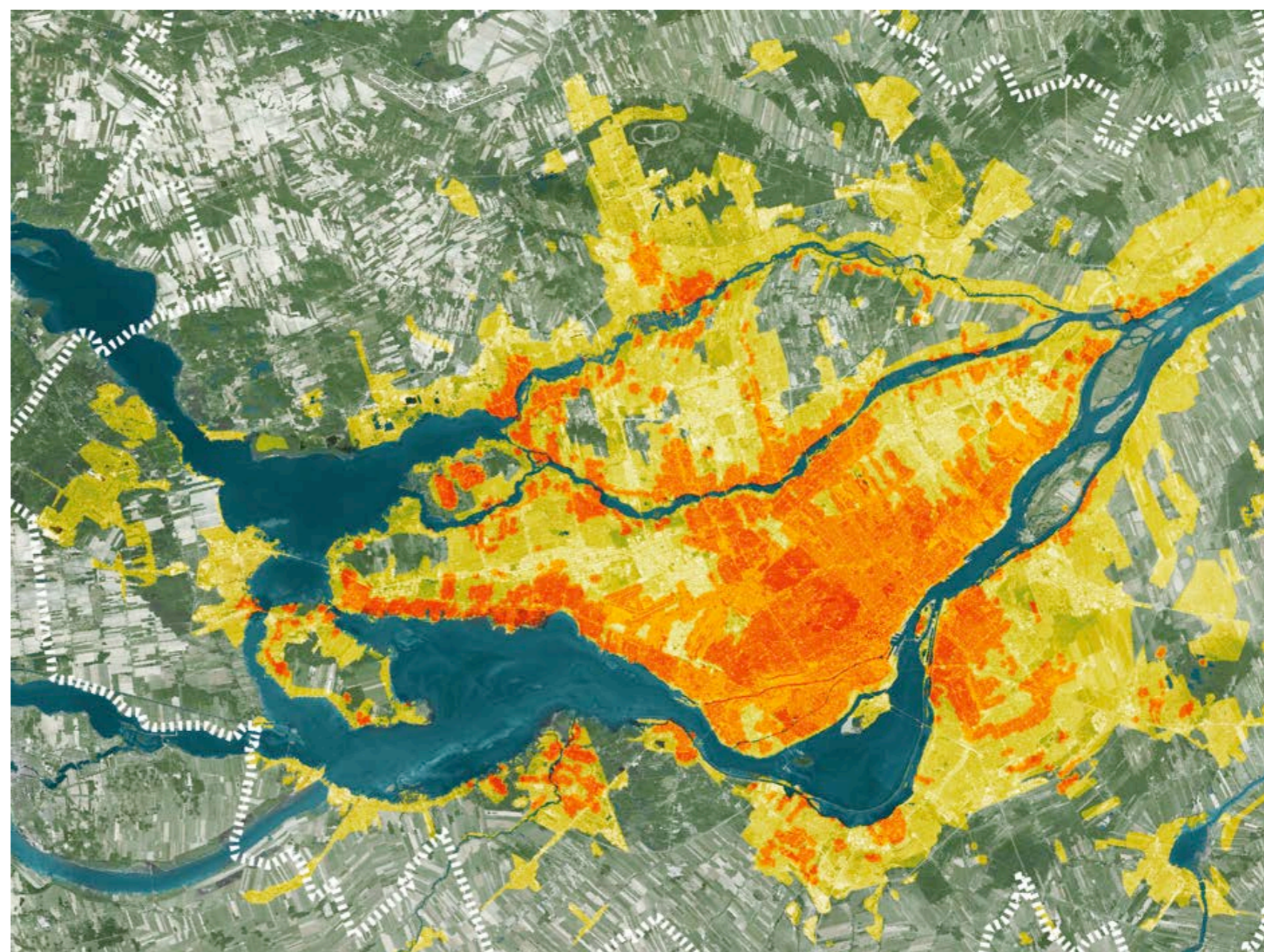
***Les constats***

# Les constats

La perte de territoire agricole et de sols productifs

La zone agricole ne représente que 4% du territoire québécois.

En réalité, la superficie cultivable est d'environ 2%.



Limites de la Communauté  
Métropolitaine de Montréal

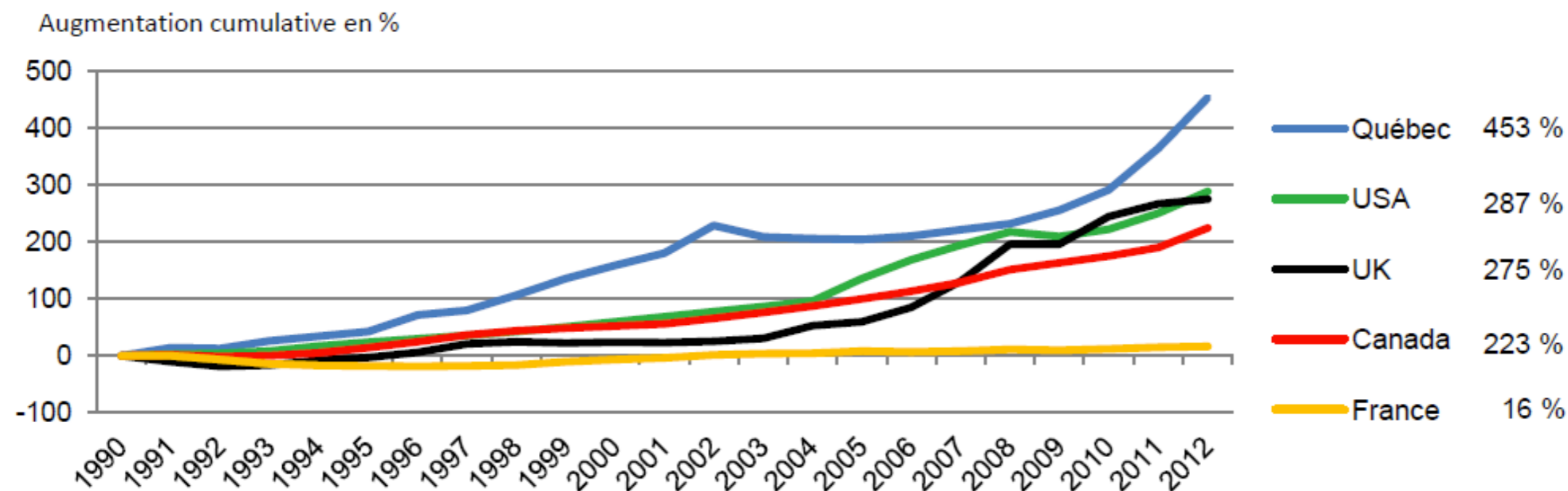
Territoire urbanisé  
1961

Territoire urbanisé  
2006

# Les constats

## L'augmentation du prix des terres agricoles

### Prix des terres agricoles : Québec, Canada, États-Unis, Royaume-Uni et France



Sources : Statistique Canada, la Financière agricole du Québec et United States Department of Agriculture, Knight Frank Residential Research, Les Sociétés d'aménagement foncier et d'établissement rural..

# Les constats

## Les émissions de GES attribuables à l'agriculture

**L'agriculture contribue au bas mot à 10% des émissions de GES mondiales.**

**En ajoutant la déforestation pour les nouveaux pâturages et cultures, cette proportion atteint 24%.**

GIEC, 2014

**5 500 produits répondent à la définition de pesticides au Québec**

MDDELCC, 2014





# Les constats

L'impact des changements climatiques sur l'agriculture



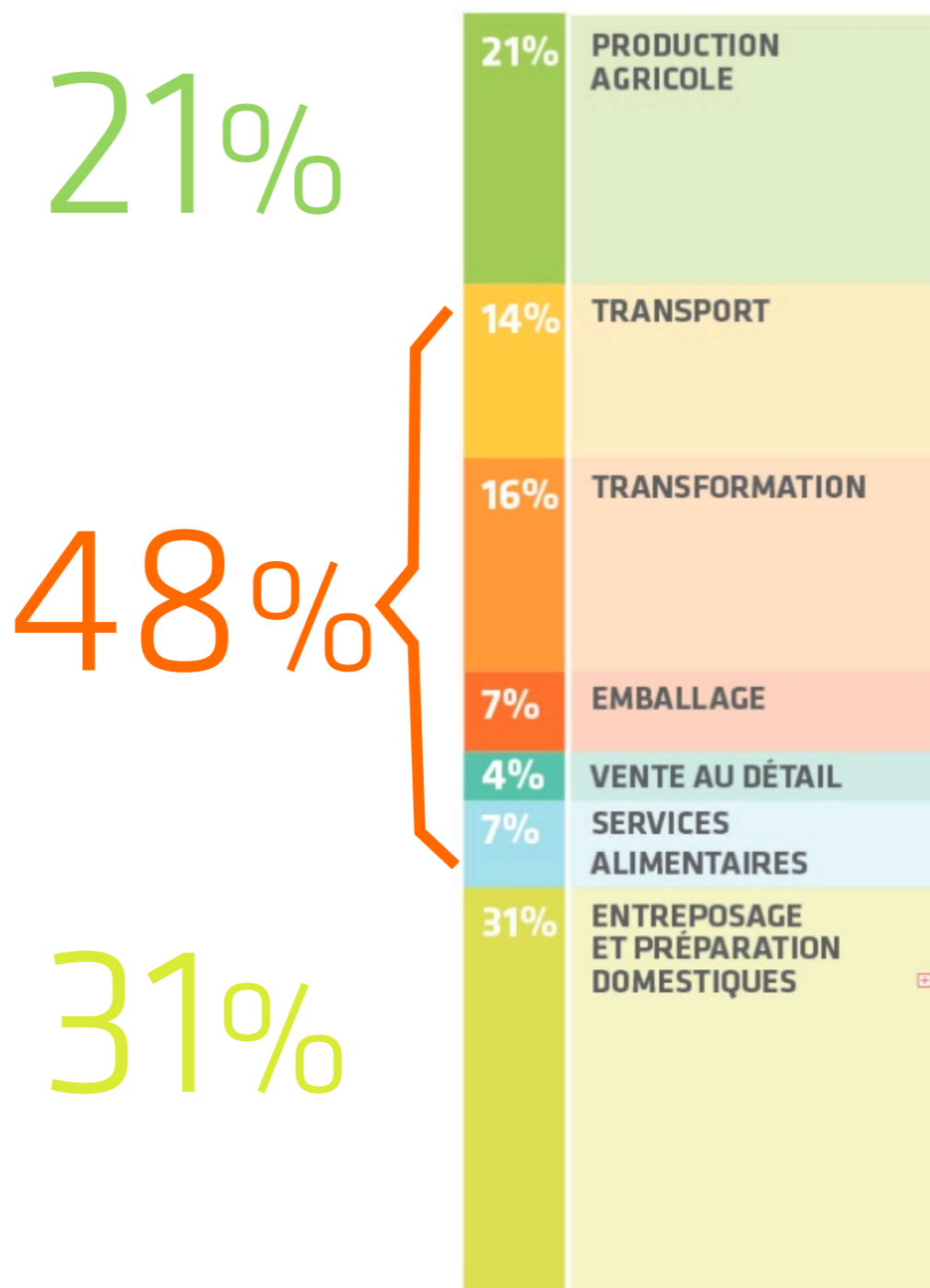
**Le prix des aliments pourrait connaître une hausse de plus 80% d'ici 2050 à cause des changements climatiques.**

GIEC, 2014

# Les constats

## La consommation d'énergie dans le système alimentaire

**Près de la moitié de l'énergie est dépensée entre la production et la consommation.**



# Les constats

## L'insécurité alimentaire



L'insécurité alimentaire toucherait environ  
**430 000 ménages** au Québec

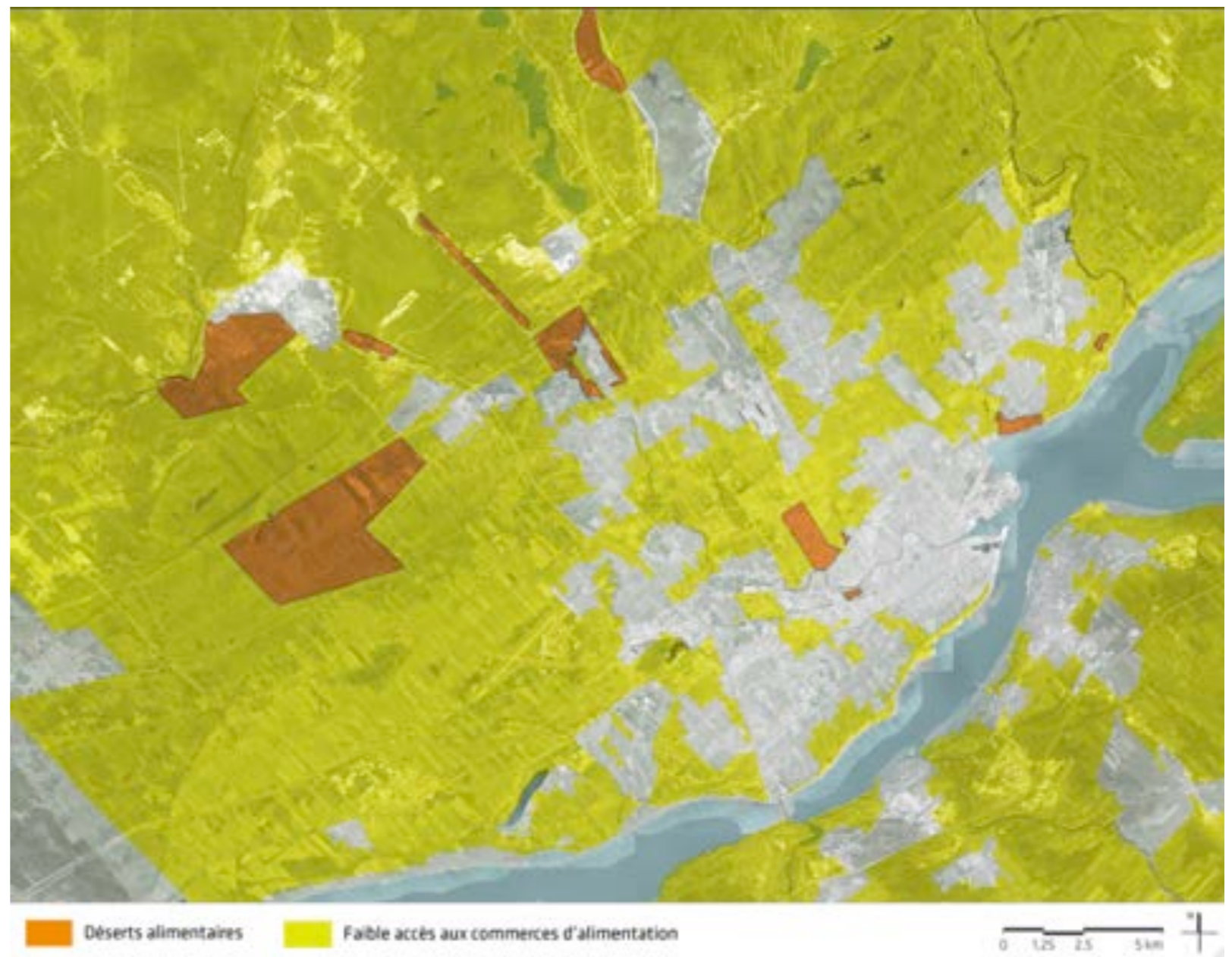
**157 000 personnes** fréquentent les  
**banques alimentaires** québécoises mensuellement,  
37,1 % d'entre elles étant des enfants

# Les constats

## Les inégalités d'accès aux aliments

**45,5% des Québécois ont un accès limité aux commerces alimentaires**

**5,7% de la population vit dans un désert alimentaire**



# Les constats

## La qualité de l'alimentation en question



Près de **la moitié des adultes québécois ne mange pas assez de fruits et légumes**

selon le guide alimentaire canadien.

Statistiques Canada, 2012.



Entre 1938 et 2011, **la proportion de produits transformés dans le panier d'épicerie des Canadiens a plus que doublé.**

Moubarac et collab., 2014.

# Les constats

## Le gaspillage alimentaire

**Au moins le tiers des aliments sont gaspillés dans la chaîne alimentaire.**

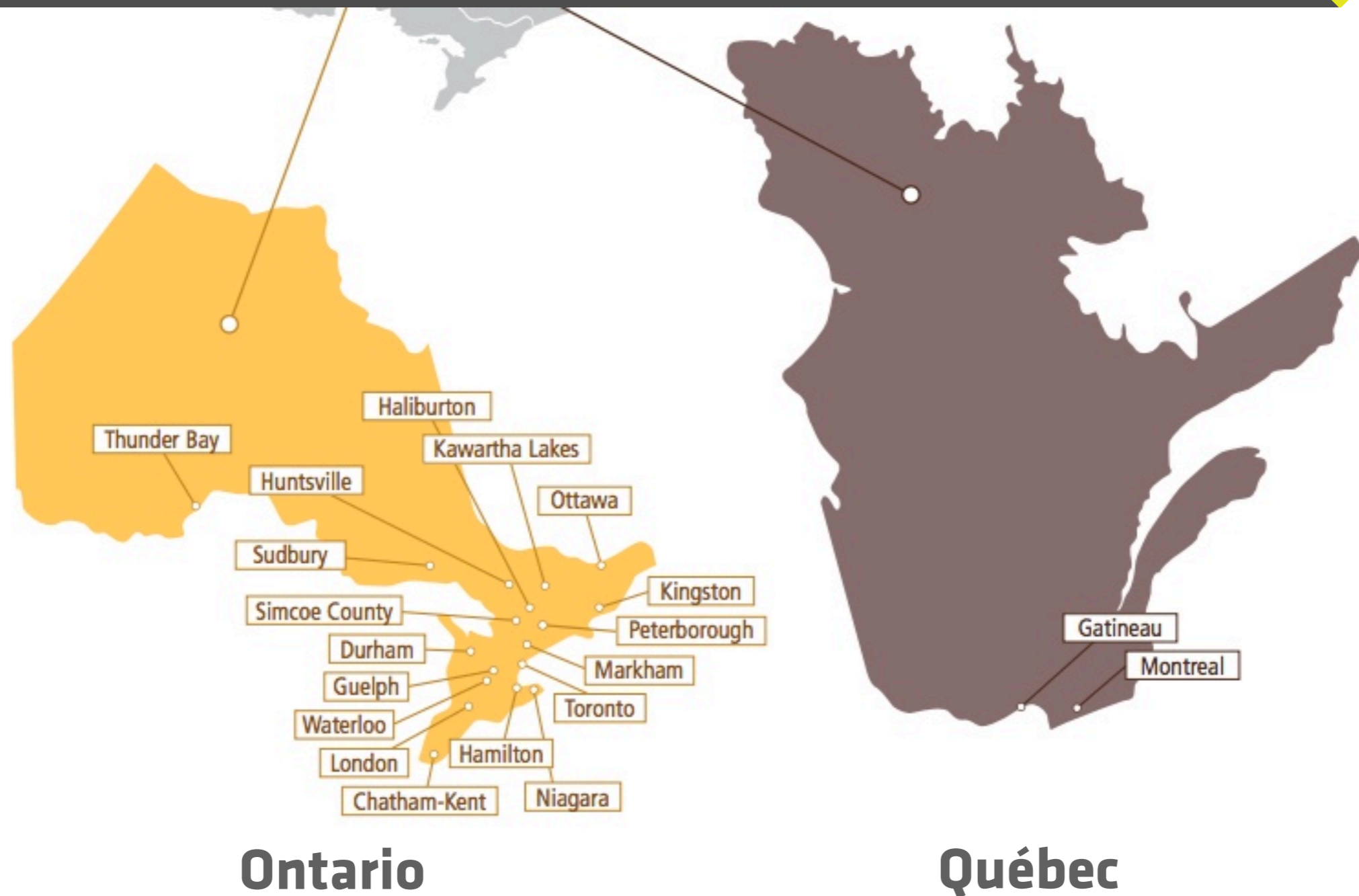
**L'impact économique global du gaspillage est estimé à plus de 750 milliards de dollars.**

FAO, 2011



# Les constats

Les municipalités québécoises sont peu actives en alimentation





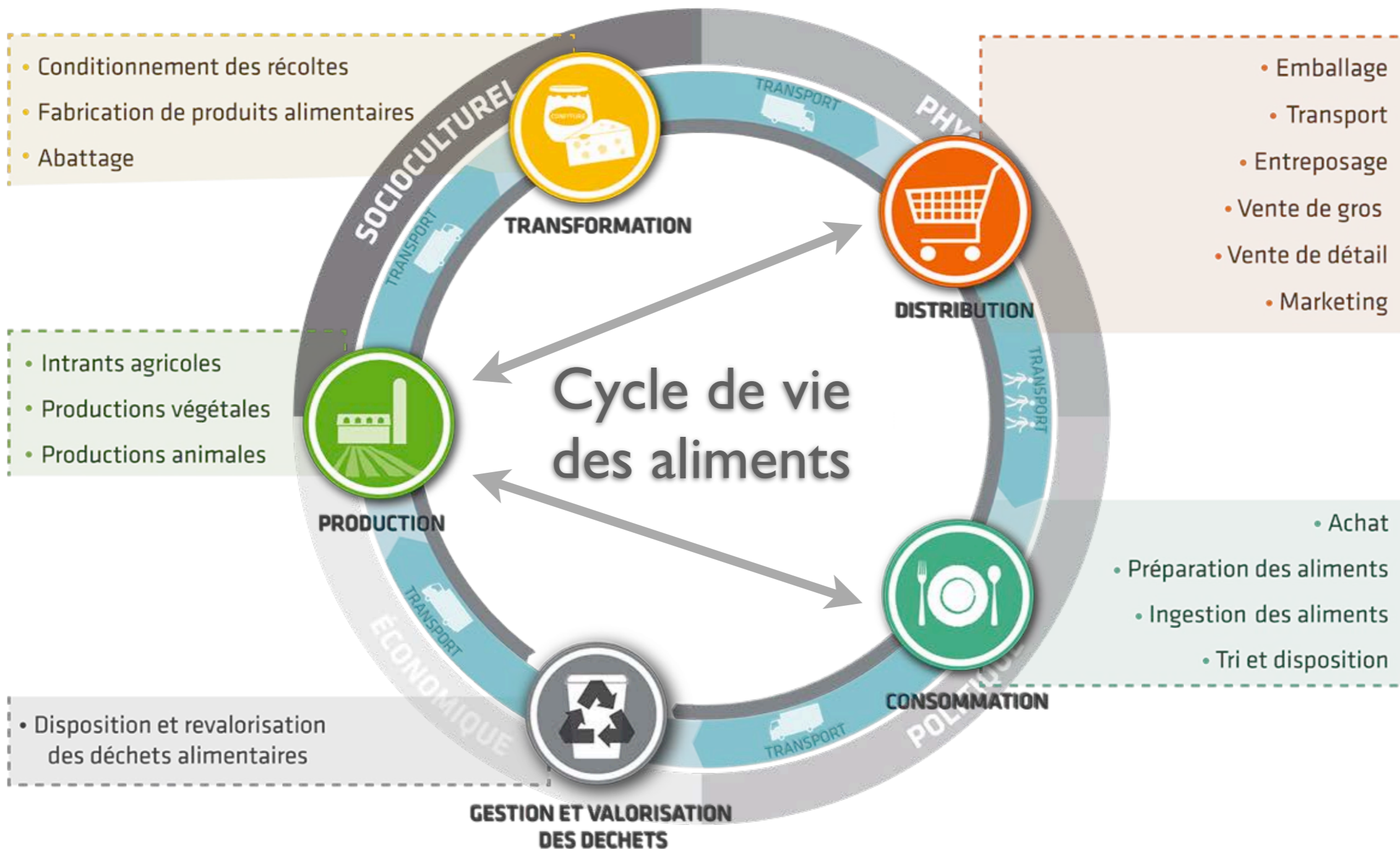
# ***Vers des systèmes alimentaires de proximité***





# Vers des systèmes alimentaires de proximité

## Une approche systémique de l'alimentation



# Vers des systèmes alimentaires de proximité

## La relocalisation de l'alimentation



 PRODUCTION

 TRANSFORMATION

 DISTRIBUTION

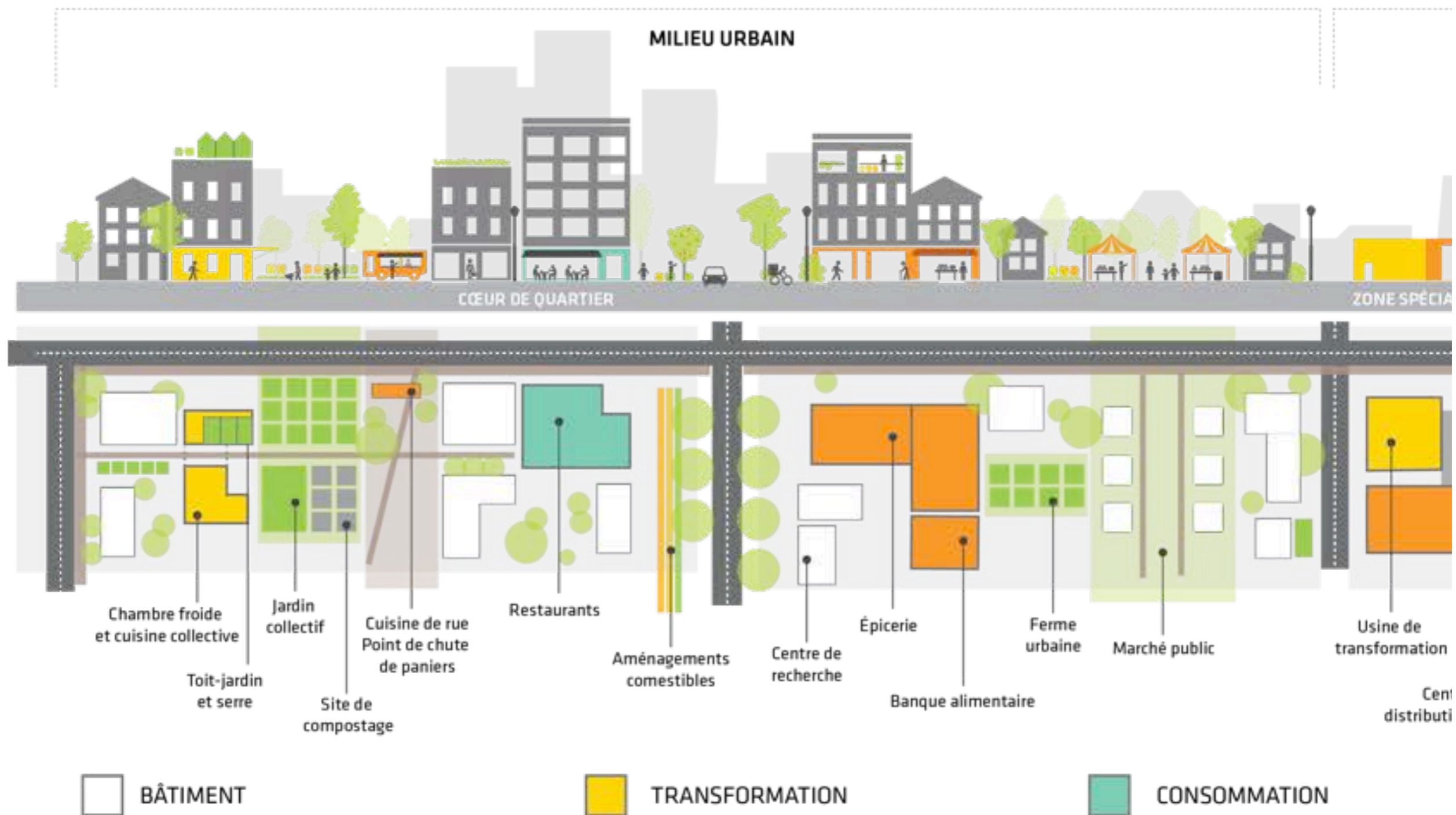
 CONSOMMATION

 TRANSPORT

 GESTION ET  
VALORISATION DES DÉCHETS

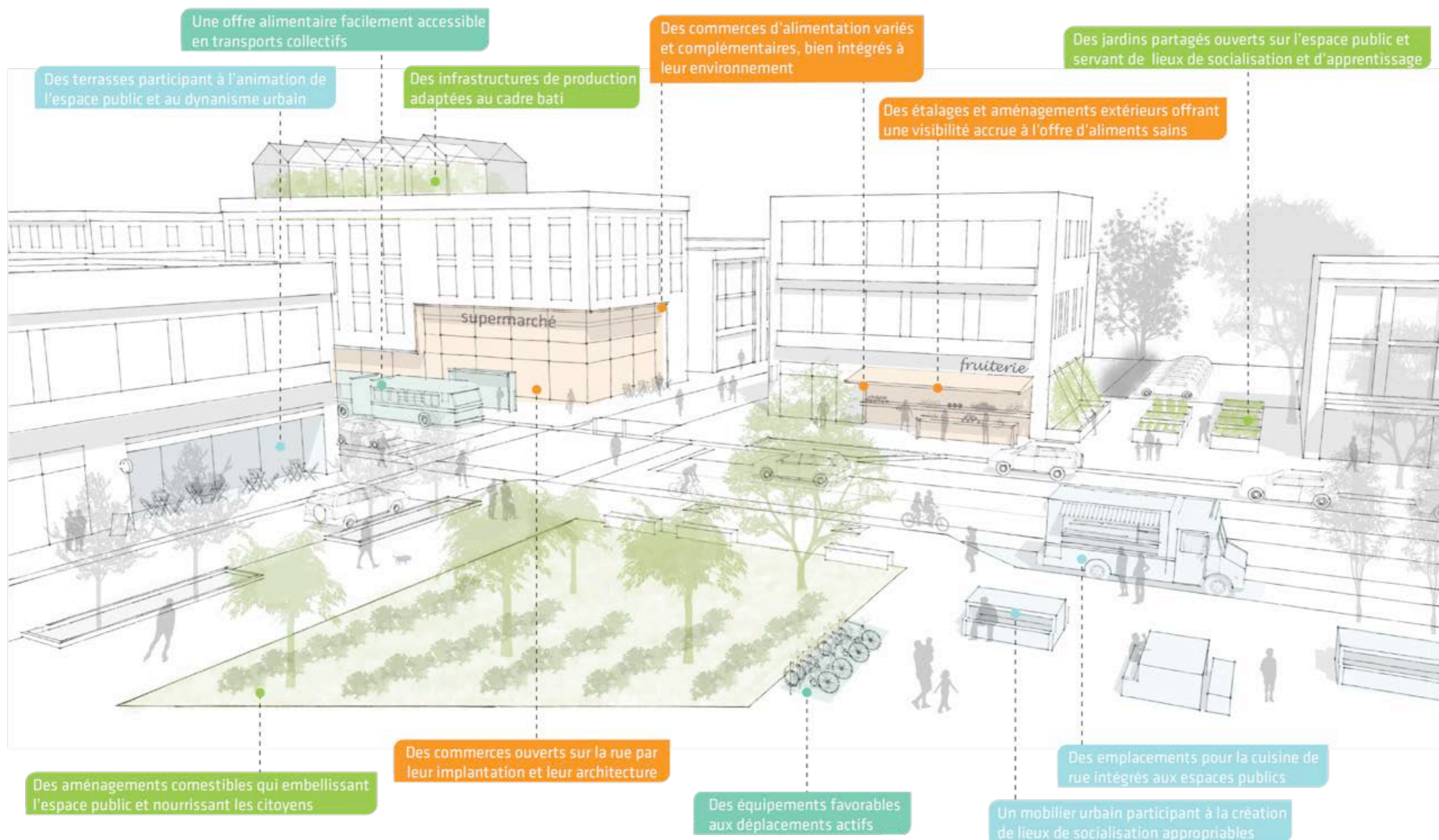
# Vers des systèmes alimentaires de proximité

## La relocalisation de l'alimentation



# Vers des systèmes alimentaires durables

## Le relocalisation de l'alimentation





## ***Les ingrédients à réunir***



# Ingrédient à réunir pour des villes nourricières

## 1 Un territoire productif



### UN TERRITOIRE PRODUCTIF SYNTHÈSE DES STRATÉGIES

#### 3.1.1. Protection du territoire productif

- Protéger le territoire et les activités agricoles
- Juguler la spéculation foncière
- Surveiller l'évolution de l'assise foncière

#### 3.1.2. Valorisation du territoire productif

- Adapter la production en fonction de la localisation
- Reconnaître l'agriculture comme une activité urbaine à part entière
- Renforcer la vocation nourricière du territoire
- Favoriser la multifonctionnalité de l'agriculture

#### 3.1.3. Optimisation du mode de développement urbain

- Privilégier la densification, la consolidation et la requalification
- Renforcer les centralités

Intervale Community Farm, Burlington / Vivre en Ville

22

# Ingrédients à réunir pour des villes nourricières

## 2 Des entreprises prospères et responsables



### DES ENTREPRISES PROSPÈRES ET RESPONSABLES SYNTHÈSE DES STRATÉGIES

#### 3.2.1. Soutien aux agriculteurs

- Développer des réseaux de soutien dans la communauté
- Assurer la relève agricole

#### 3.2.2. Production et transformation responsables

- Adopter des pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement
- Adapter le soutien financier afin d'encourager les pratiques responsables
- Poursuivre la recherche et l'innovation en agriculture durable et saine alimentation



Anne Roussel et Arnaud Mayet sont les premiers agriculteurs du Québec à fonctionner au sein d'une « fiducie d'utilité sociale à vocation agricole ». Sous ce régime, le jeune couple n'aura jamais à s'endetter pour acquérir le fonds de terre. Ils produisent 150 paniers par semaine à partir de 60 variétés de légumes biologiques l'été et 100 paniers

**La terre de la Ferme Cadet-Roussel protégée à perpétuité**

Ferme Cadet-Roussel et Protec-terre, Montérégie / Ferme Cadet-Roussel

# Ingrédients à réunir pour des villes nourricières

## 3 Un accès amélioré aux aliments sains



### SYNTHÈSE DES STRATÉGIES

#### 3.3.1. Localisation et design des infrastructures alimentaires

- Placer les infrastructures à proximité des milieux de vie
- Attirer de nouveaux commerces alimentaires dans les quartiers
- Mettre à profit le design pour améliorer l'accès

#### 3.3.2. Amélioration de l'offre alimentaire

- Accroître la disponibilité des fruits et légumes dans les commerces existants
- Ajouter un menu sain dans les installations et les événements publics
- Mettre en place des marchés de fruits et légumes saisonniers

#### 3.3.3. Optimisation des transports vers les infrastructures alimentaires

- Articuler urbanisation et transport en commun
- Faciliter les déplacements actifs pour l'approvisionnement alimentaire
- Transporter les ménages vers les aliments sains

#### 3.3.4. Lutte contre l'insécurité alimentaire

- Accroître la capacité d'agir et le pouvoir d'achat des ménages à faible revenu
- Partager les infrastructures et les compétences alimentaires

Boîte fraîcheur (Bonne boîte bonne bouffe), Kamouraska / Vivre en Ville



# Ingrédients à réunir pour des villes nourricières

## 4 Une demande de proximité accrue



### SYNTHÈSE DES STRATÉGIES

#### 3.4.1. Intégration des aliments locaux aux circuits de distribution

- Privilégier les producteurs régionaux dans la grande distribution
- Favoriser l'achat d'aliments locaux dans les services alimentaires
- Créer et consolider des initiatives de mise en marché de proximité

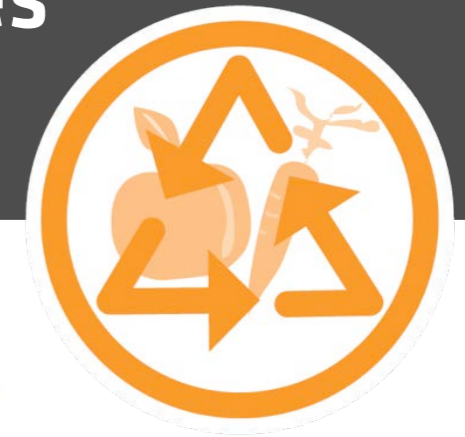
#### 3.4.2. Éducation des mangeurs

- Promouvoir les aliments locaux
- Sensibiliser les jeunes à la saine alimentation

Les Aliments du Québec dans une épicerie des Cantons de l'est / Créateurs de saveurs

# Ingrédients à réunir pour des villes nourricières

## 5 Un cycle de vie optimisé



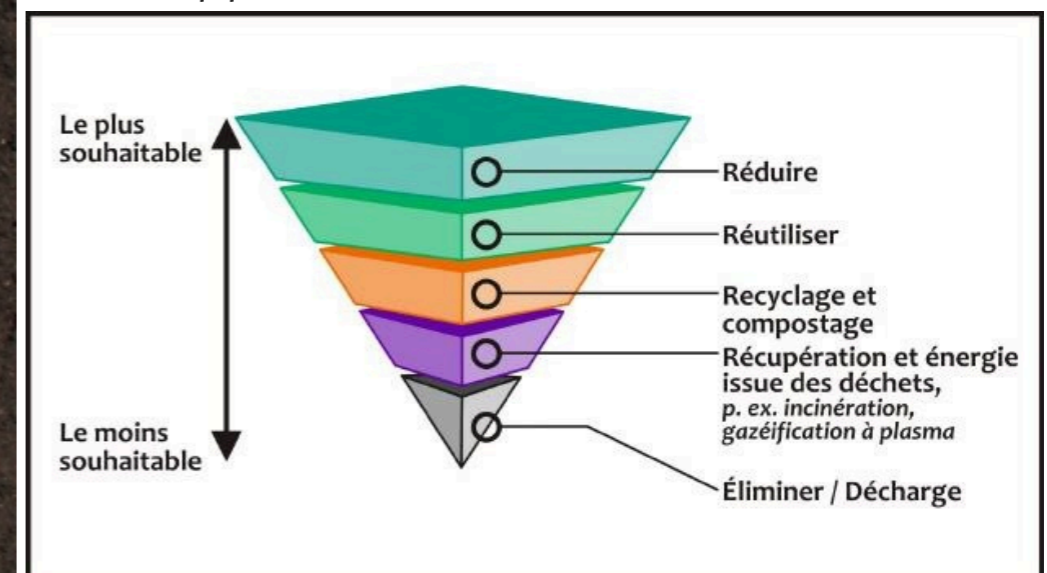
### SYNTHÈSE DES STRATÉGIES

#### 3.5.1. Réduction du gaspillage et valorisation des déchets alimentaires

- Bien gérer les surplus de production
- Encourager la réduction des déchets
- Transformer les déchets en ressources



Pour rappel:



Récupération du compost municipal par des citoyens, Rimouski / Crédits : Ville de Rimouski



# ***Vers une gouvernance alimentaire locale***



# La gouvernance alimentaire

## Une responsabilité partagée



# La mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie alimentaire locale

## La démarche proposée



# La mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie alimentaire locale

## Quelques facteurs de succès



**Partir d'un lieu de concertation existant, ou le créer s'il n'existe pas**



**Reconnaître les expertises et les apports de chacun autour de la table**



**S'inspirer d'ailleurs, mais travailler avec les spécificités locales**



**S'arrimer avec des politiques ou des cibles régionales ou nationales**



**Célébrer les premières réussites collectives, même modestes**



**Trouver un «champion» sachant naviguer dans les méandres institutionnels**



**Obtenir l'appui d'élus et d'employés municipaux**



**Utiliser le pouvoir rassembleur de la nourriture**

# Des initiatives inspirantes en Amérique du Nord



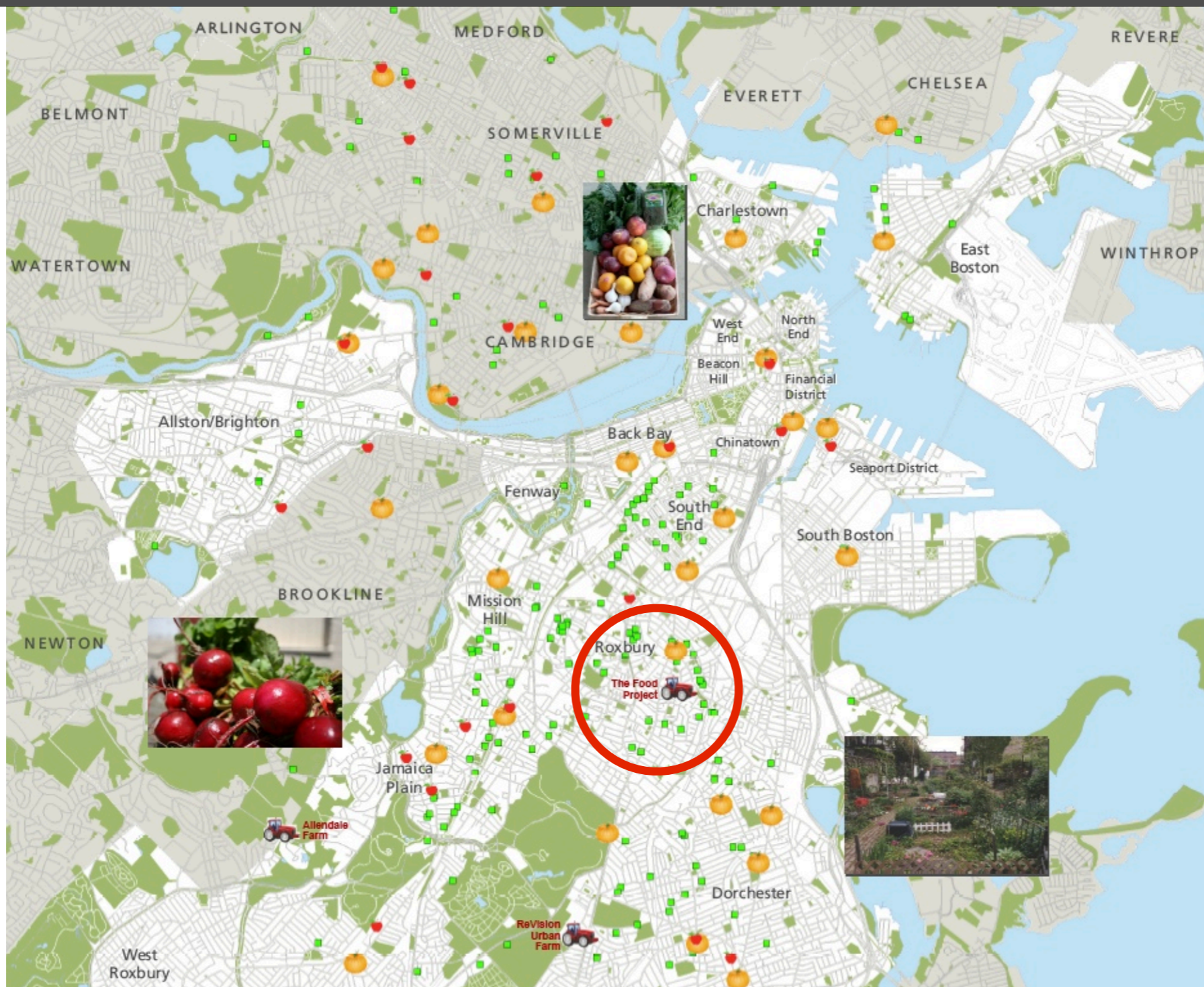


# Boston



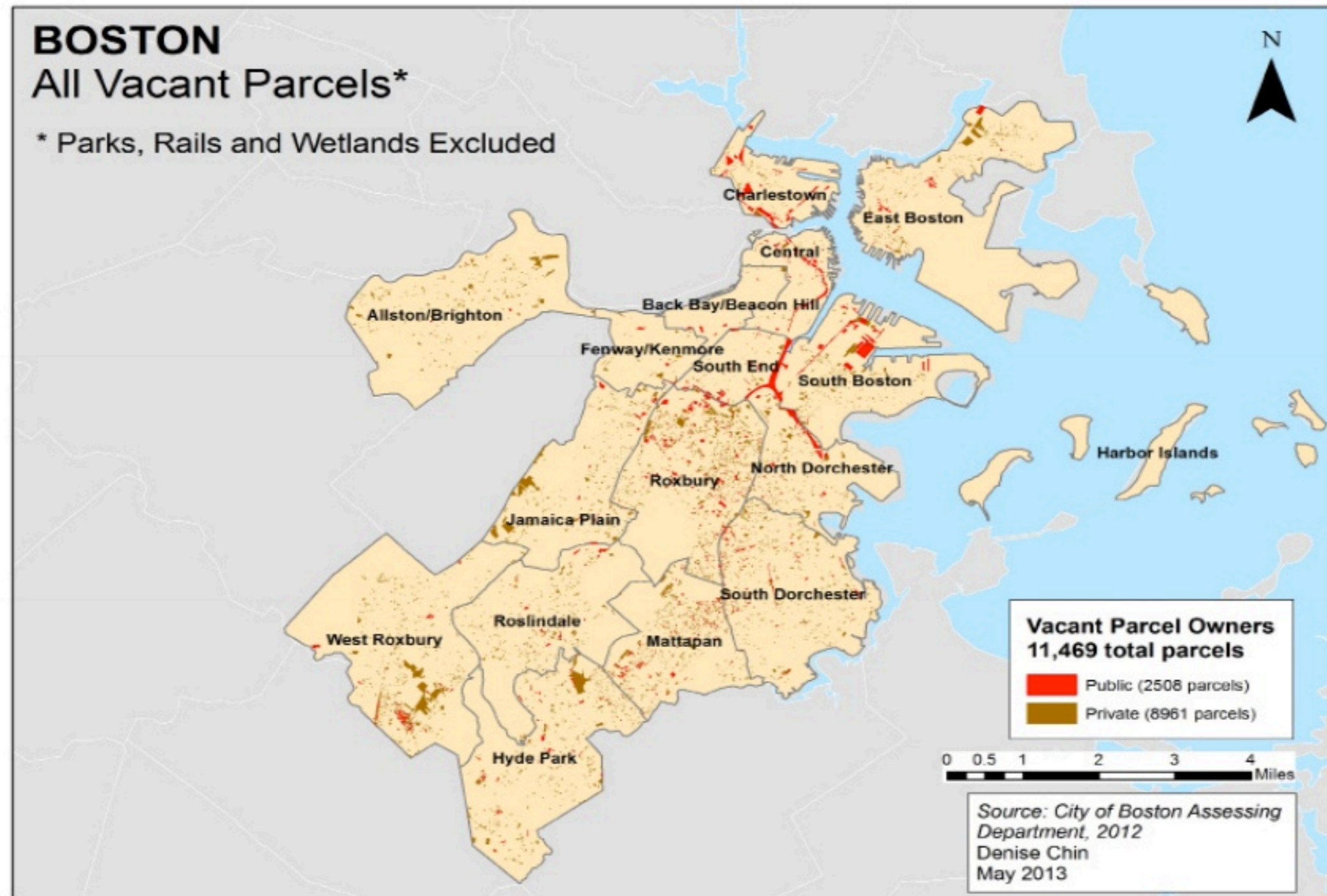
# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## Portrait des initiatives existantes



# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## Inventaire du territoire productif

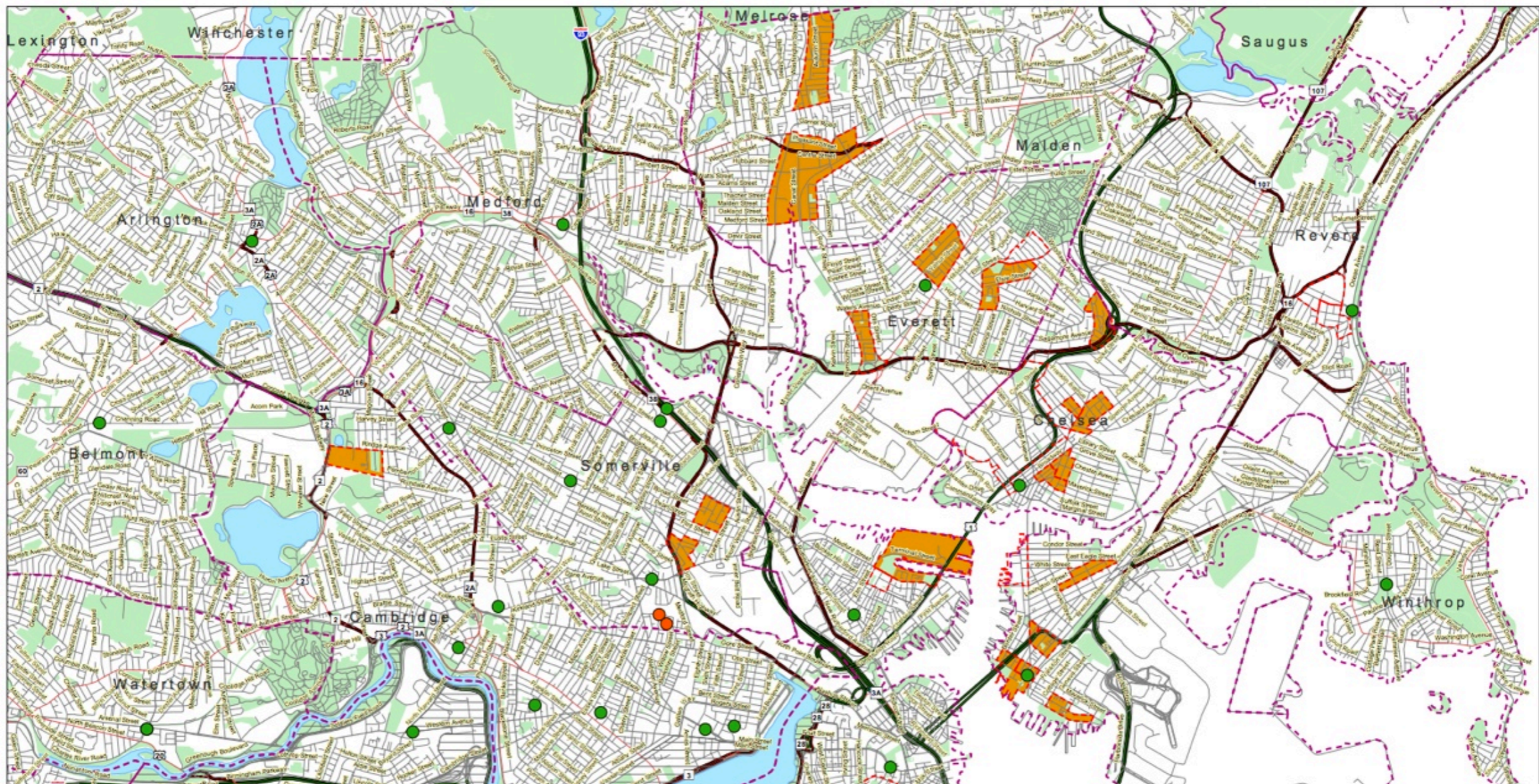
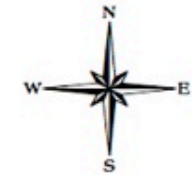


# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## Diagnostic de l'accès aux aliments sains

### Factors Impacting Access to Healthy Food

Boston area



# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## Une réglementation adaptée

### Quick Facts about Article 89 Urban Agriculture Rezoning Initiative



#### What is it?

Article 89 will set new standards for a variety of urban agriculture activities in Boston. It will apply citywide. You can find a copy of Article 89 at the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) website.

#### Why Do We Need Article 89?

Most agricultural activities are not allowed under the current Zoning Code. By addressing a wide range of urban agriculture activities, Article 89 will increase access to healthy food, promote community building, create business opportunities and help beautify neighborhoods.

#### How was it developed?

In 2010 a local business owner wanted to start a lettuce farm, but couldn't because zoning did not allow it. Wanting to help, Mayor Menino gathered nearly two dozen farming advocates, urban agriculture experts and neighborhood representatives to assist in developing new urban agriculture zoning. Article 89 is the result of that collaboration after 17 open public meetings and 11 neighborhood meetings since January 2012.

#### Zoning Terms

**Allowed** - No public hearing required. *May require special permits.*

**Conditional** - Public hearing required. Abutters notified.

**Primary Use** - The main use or activity on a property, occupying the majority of the lot.

**Accessory Use** - A secondary use of a property, occupying no more than 25% of the lot.

#### Types of Urban Farms



##### Ground-level Farms

- Up to 1 acre *allowed*\* everywhere.
- Over 1 acre allowed in industrial areas and *conditional*\* everywhere else.



##### Roof-level Farms

- Up to 5,000 sf allowed everywhere.
- All sizes allowed in industrial, institutional, and large-scale commercial zoning districts.
- Roof-level farms of more than 5,000 sf are conditional in all other zoning districts.



##### Roof-level Greenhouse

- Allowed in industrial, institutional, and large scale commercial zoning districts, and conditional everywhere else.

For more details see Section 89-4 and Section 89-5

\*See Zoning Terms

#### Comprehensive Farm Review

Comprehensive Farm Review (CFR) is a staff level review conducted by the BRA to make sure farms are designed to be good neighbors.

CFR will be required for:

- **Ground-level farms larger than 10,000 sf.**
- **Roof-level farms larger than 5,000 sf,** with some exceptions for farms in industrial and institutional districts.

CFR will take up to 45 days; abutters will be notified for comment.

For more details see Section 89-6

Document amended October 28, 2013

#### Composting

Composting is an inexpensive and sustainable way to fertilize crops.



Composting may occupy up to 7.5% of the lot area of a farm.

Accessory composting would be allowed on any urban farm.

Siting of compost operations will be reviewed as part of CFR.

For more details, see Section 89-8

#### Soil Safety



Boston is a national leader in establishing Soil Safety Protocol for urban farms.

To ensure that crops are grown in safe soil, farmers must place a barrier over existing soil, plant their crops in raised beds, and test the imported soil.

The raised bed method has a proven track record and is endorsed by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

All farms using soil must comply with the Soil Safety Protocol.

Planting in native soil is only allowed by following State protocol.

The Soil Safety Protocol can be found on the BRA website.

#### Aquaculture, Hydroponics, Aquaponics

**Aquaculture** is the farming of fish and shellfish

**Hydroponics** is the growing of plants in nutrient-enriched water

**Aquaponics** combines aquaculture and hydroponics



**Aquaculture and aquaponics facilities as a primary use** will be allowed in industrial zoning districts and many waterfront districts, and conditional in all commercial and institutional districts, with the exceptions of the East Boston and South Boston neighborhood districts.\*

**Aquaculture and aquaponics** facilities up to 750 sf will be allowed in all zoning districts, including residential districts\*.

**Hydroponics facilities** will be possible in most zoning districts including small scale facilities in residential subdistricts. Aquaculture, hydroponics or aquaponics uses occurring in **freight containers** will be more strictly regulated.

For more details, see Section 89-11 of Article 89.

\*Since the existing zoning articles in these neighborhoods already address "aquaculture facilities", modifying the articles to be consistent with Article 89 would require a petition for a neighborhood specific zoning amendment to the BRA.

#### Backyard Keeping of Hens and Bees



The backyard keeping of hens and bees is already addressed in the existing Zoning Code, and is not allowed in most zoning districts. **Article 89 does not change this.**

Where the keeping of hens and bees is conditional, Article 89 defines the permissible **size** of beehives and coops, **numbers** of allowed hens and beehives, and other size and maintenance requirements.

Whether hens and bees may be kept is a decision left up to individual neighborhoods. Use regulations for the keeping of hens and bees can be changed by petitioning the BRA.

For more details, see Section 89-9 and Section 89-10

#### Farmers' Markets and Farm Stands



Farmers' markets will be allowed in any area where retail is already allowed by the existing zoning, and conditional everywhere else.

Farm stands will be allowed on any urban farm, where retail uses are allowed by underlying zoning, and conditional everywhere else.

For more details, see Section 89-12

For more information, a schedule of neighborhood meetings, or with questions about Article 89, visit the BRA website at [bostonredevelopmentauthority.org](http://bostonredevelopmentauthority.org), call 617-918-4264, or email [john.read.bra@cityofboston.gov](mailto:john.read.bra@cityofboston.gov)



# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## Des programmes de soutien à l'entrepreneuriat agricole

Mass.gov State Offices & Courts | State A-Z Topics | State Forms | No Active Alerts | Skip to main content | English

The Official Website of the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

### Energy and Environmental Affairs

Agriculture | Energy & Utilities | Environmental Protection | Fisheries, Wildlife & Habitats | Recreation & Conservation | Services & Assistance | **Agencies**

EEA Home > Agencies > Department of Agricultural Resources > Urban Agriculture Program

#### Urban Agriculture Program



The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources recognizes that urban food production plays an important role in addressing health, social, economic and environmental issues and is working with organizations, municipalities, and sister agencies to support initiatives for commercial urban food production.

MDAR launched the Urban Agriculture Program in the fall of 2013, one of the nation's first state-wide programs to support and promote commercial urban farming enterprises. Funding through the program targets infrastructure needs, innovative food production, zoning ordinances, technical assistance, land acquisition, and youth leadership development. A listing of past grantees can be found [here](#).

This program is also designed to build community partnerships; the Massachusetts Urban Farming Conference is a key component to strengthening this growing network. Convened by MDAR, in partnership with the Urban Farming Institute and City Growers, this annual, full day event brings seasoned practitioners and multi-sector experts together with beginning urban farmers and entrepreneurs. The conference addresses our urban food systems, community revitalization, land and policy issues and best practices for urban farm enterprise's viability.

As MDAR's Urban Agriculture Program grows, urban food production will provide tangible, measurable benefits to residents in urban centers, increasing access to healthy fresh food, improved public health, entrepreneurial opportunities, job training & youth employment, and community revitalization.



**Contact**  
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# L'agriculture urbaine à Boston

## De nombreux jardins communautaires



# The Food Project

Une ferme urbaine éducative et productive



# The Food Project

Une ferme urbaine éducative et productive





# Crop Circle Kitchen, Boston

Un cycle de vie optimisé

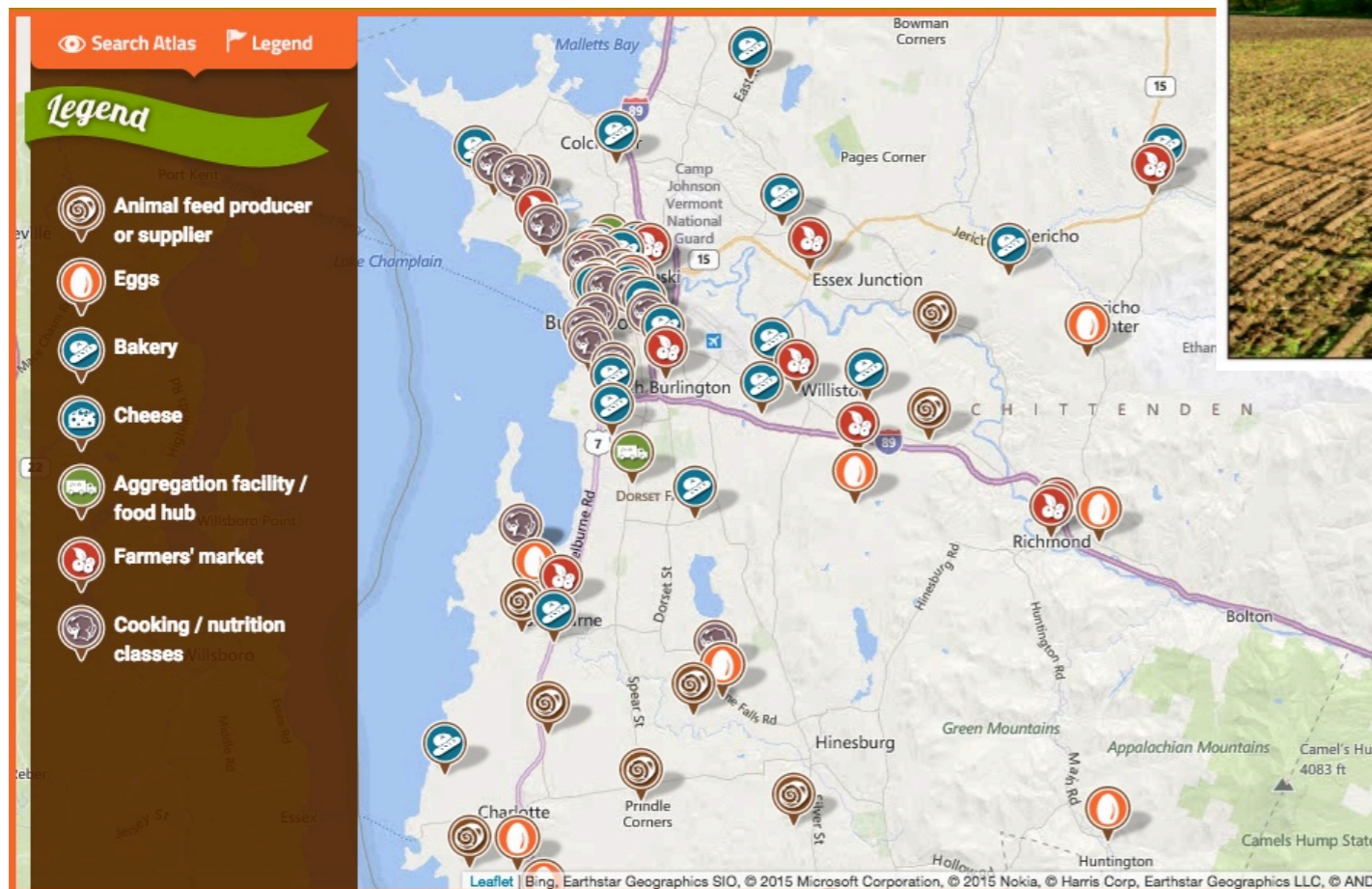




# Burlington

# Plan stratégique *Farm to Plate*, Vermont

Gouvernance alimentaire «locale»



# Plan stratégique *Farm to Plate*, Vermont

Gouvernance alimentaire «locale»



# Plan stratégique *Farm to Plate*, Vermont

## Gouvernance alimentaire «locale»



### Goal 1: Consumption of Vermont-produced food by Vermonters and regional consumers will measurably increase.

**Objective:** To increase the percentage of Vermont food products consumed by Vermonters from >5% to >10%.

#### Synopsis

Most of the food Vermonters consume is imported from elsewhere, and food imports have increased over the past decade. But Vermont also leads the nation in a counter-movement toward local food: it has the highest per capita direct agricultural products sales (i.e., from farm stands, farmers' markets, and community supported agriculture) in the country.

#### Strategies / Actions

- Advance strategic partnerships between farmers, public agencies, private businesses, and nonprofit organizations through joint marketing initiatives, ad sponsorships, matchmaking events, market building, and networking opportunities.
- Identify demographics of Vermont consumers (e.g., underserved populations) and craft stories to develop "local foods," "buy local," or related messages and consumer education campaigns that will influence purchasing and eating habits.
- Conduct an assessment of how Vermont's food system businesses and industry associations market their products, where they market their products, and the size of their marketing budgets and identify opportunities for improvement (e.g., work with *Champlain College* and other institutions with strong design and marketing programs).
- Increase promotion of culinary and agri-tourism events to local and regional consumers through *Dig In Vermont*, *Department of Tourism*, community farm and food events, ski resort promotions, health and wellness fairs, and so on.
- Increase availability of local foods in markets typically carrying conventional foods, improve displays, and improve ability for local producers to access grocery stores.

**Cross-Reference:** Goal 2; Goal 3; Goal 10; Goal 13; *Chapter 3, Section 1: Understanding Consumer Demand*; Consumer Education and Marketing Working Group.

#### Key Indicator: Estimates of Local Food Expenditures in Vermont



Source: multiple sources.

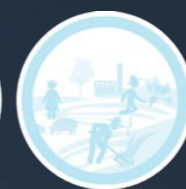
**Note:** We have firm data that local food expenditures equal at least 2.5% (\$51 million) of total food expenditures in 2010 (see Goal 13). But data was unavailable from several key sources, including food distributors and grocery stores. We believe that local purchases from these sources (e.g., milk, Ben & Jerry's ice cream, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters coffee, King Arthur Flour products, apples, and maple syrup at grocery stores) may push the total from 2.5% to over 5% (\$100 million).

#### Measurements and Data Sources

- Amount of money spent on food in Vermont (Economic Census)
- Value of food shipments into Vermont (Commodity Flow Survey)
- Food expenditures for households by quintile of income (Consumer Expenditure Survey)
- Direct sales (Census of Agriculture, NOFA Vermont)
- Annual food system marketing budgets for state agencies (multiple sources)

# Intervale Center, Burlington

Un incubateur agricole au coeur de la ville



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# Onion River City Market, Burlington

Une épicerie par et pour les Burlingtoniens



# Onion River City Market, Burlington

Une épicerie par et pour les Burlingtoniens



# Onion River City Market, Burlington

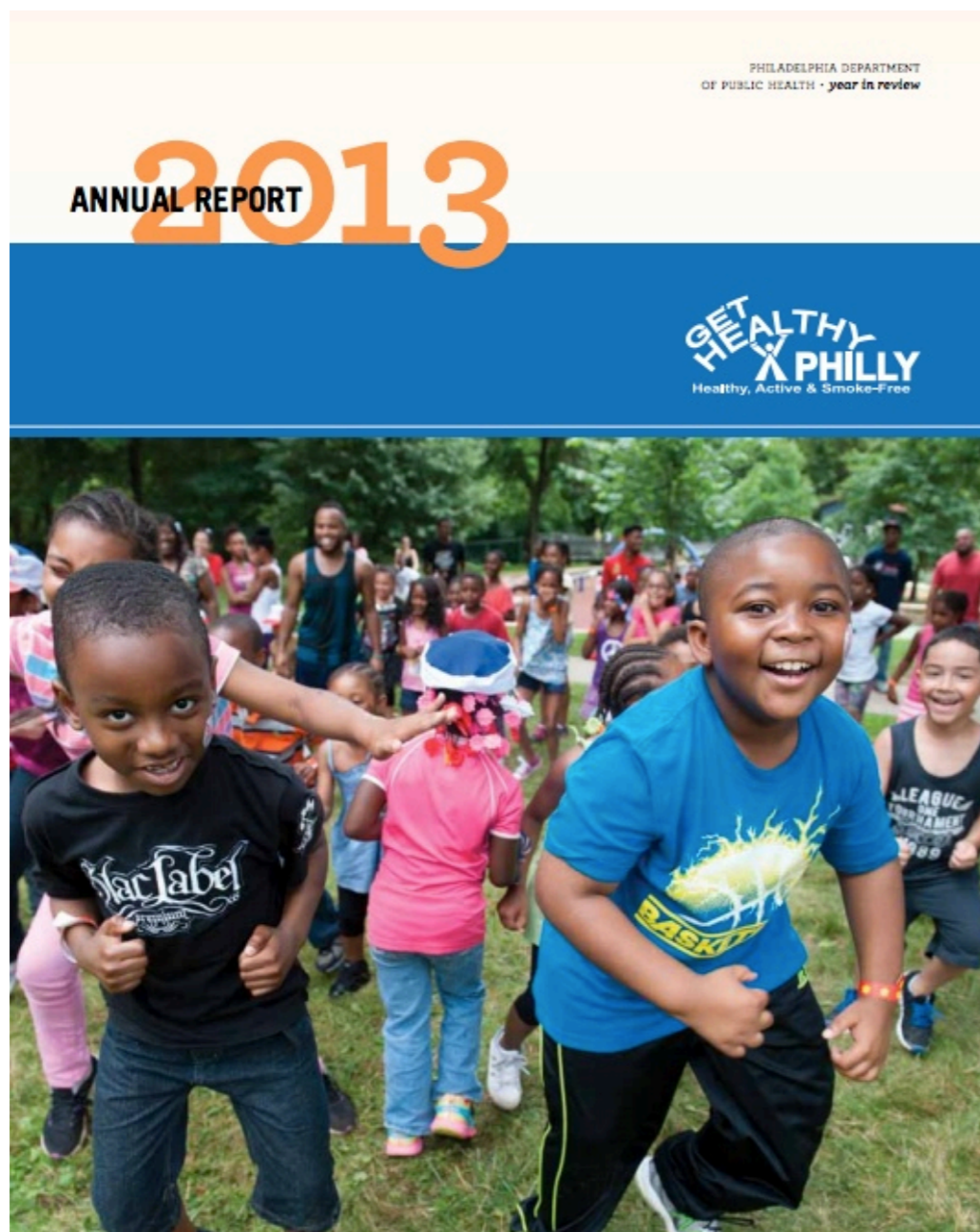
Une épicerie par et pour les Burlingtoniens



# Philadelphie

# Get Healthy Philly

Une vision rassembleuse



PHILADELPHIA  
**FOOD POLICY**  
ADVISORY COUNCIL

# Philadelphia Greenworks

## Un plan d'action ambitieux mais réaliste



### TARGET 10: Provide Walkable Access to Affordable, Healthy Food for All Philadelphians

#### METRICS

• Greenworks Baseline (2008)

230

Markets, Gardens, and Farms

• Current (2013)

314

Markets, Gardens, and Farms

• 2015 Target

316

Markets, Gardens, and Farms

To increase access to local food, *Greenworks* set a goal of adding 86 new gardens, farms, and farmers markets by 2015. Since 2009, the city boasts 37 new farmers markets and 47 new farms or gardens, which together represent over 97 percent progress toward meeting the initial goal. Ten of the new farmers markets were opened between 2010 and 2012 by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health (PDPH) and The Food Trust in underserved communities as part of the Get Healthy Philly initiative, and the program expanded hours at five of the markets for the 2013 season.

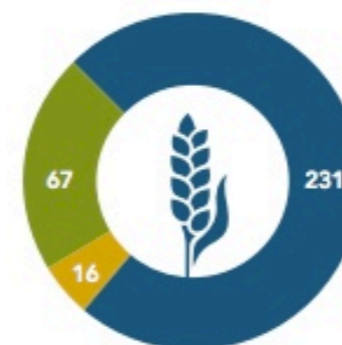
During 2012 and 2013, MOS partnered with PDPH to convene all City agencies that regulate farmers markets, inventory the current requirements for farmers markets held on public property, and identify opportunities to streamline the regulations and make operating farmers markets in Philadelphia easier. MOS and PDPH created a how-to guide for 2013 market operators and plan to further simplify farmers market regulations before the 2014 season.

In spring 2013, Philadelphia Parks & Recreation (PPR) launched FarmPhilly, a program supporting food-producing gardens at 13 recreation centers. The gardens will provide programming for day camp students and nutrition education for community members.

In 2013, PDPH's Office of Food Protection completed several initiatives to simplify and communicate the process of starting a food business in Philadelphia. PDPH published *A Guide to Permits and Licenses: Opening a Stationary Food Business in the City of Philadelphia*, created a streamlined plan review application form for stationary food business, began accepting on-line payments, and initiated joint counter hours with Licenses & Inspections in the Municipal Services Building concourse.



#### Markets, Gardens, and Farms in Philadelphia



MARKETS  
GARDENS  
FARMS



Teens 4 Good youth, who learn farming and entrepreneurial skills, staff one of the organization's farmstands.

# Fresh Grocer Grocery Store, Philly

Une épicerie bien localisée

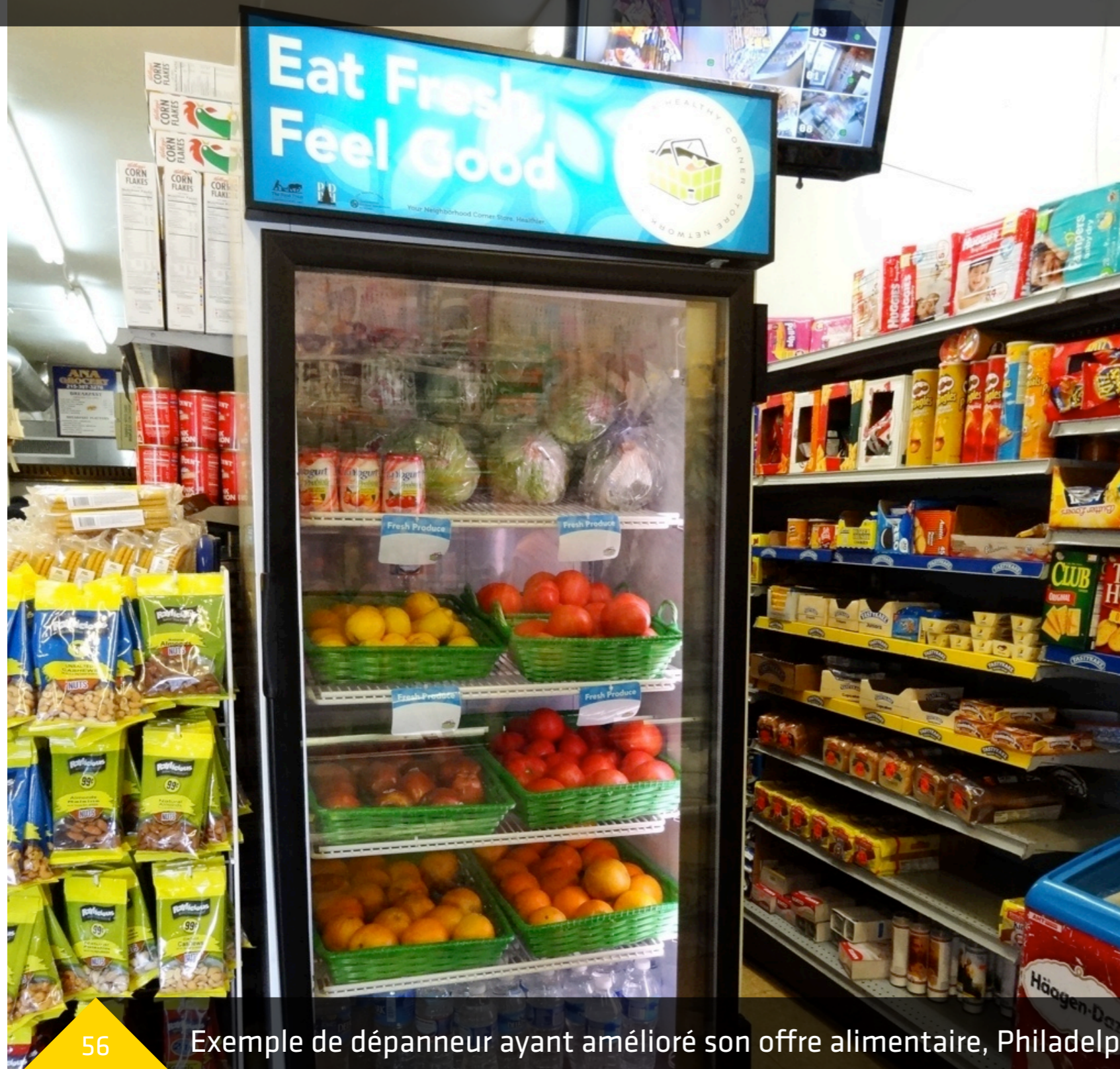


## The Color Chart For Better Health & Nutrition

	<b>RED</b>	Aids in: Reducing some cancers including prostate, and heart disease
	<b>BLUE</b>	Aids in: Inhibiting blood clots, improving heart function, reducing strokes, and fighting some cancers
	<b>GREEN</b>	Aids in: Preventing premature blindness, cleansing the liver of cancer causing compounds
	<b>YELLOW</b>	Aids in: Healthy vision, cell protection, and preventing some cancers
	<b>WHITE</b>	Aids in: DNA & cell membrane protection, & maintaining healthy cholesterol levels
	<b>ORANGE</b>	Aids in: Improved cell communication & immune system, eye health, and fighting some cancers

# Healthy Corner Stores, Philadelphie

Des dépanneurs «améliorés»





# Headhouse Farmer's Market, Philly

Un marché public qui dynamise l'espace public



# Walnut Hill Farm, Philadelphie

Un système alimentaire de «voisinage»?



# Walnut Hill Farm, Philadelphie

Un système alimentaire de «voisinage»?

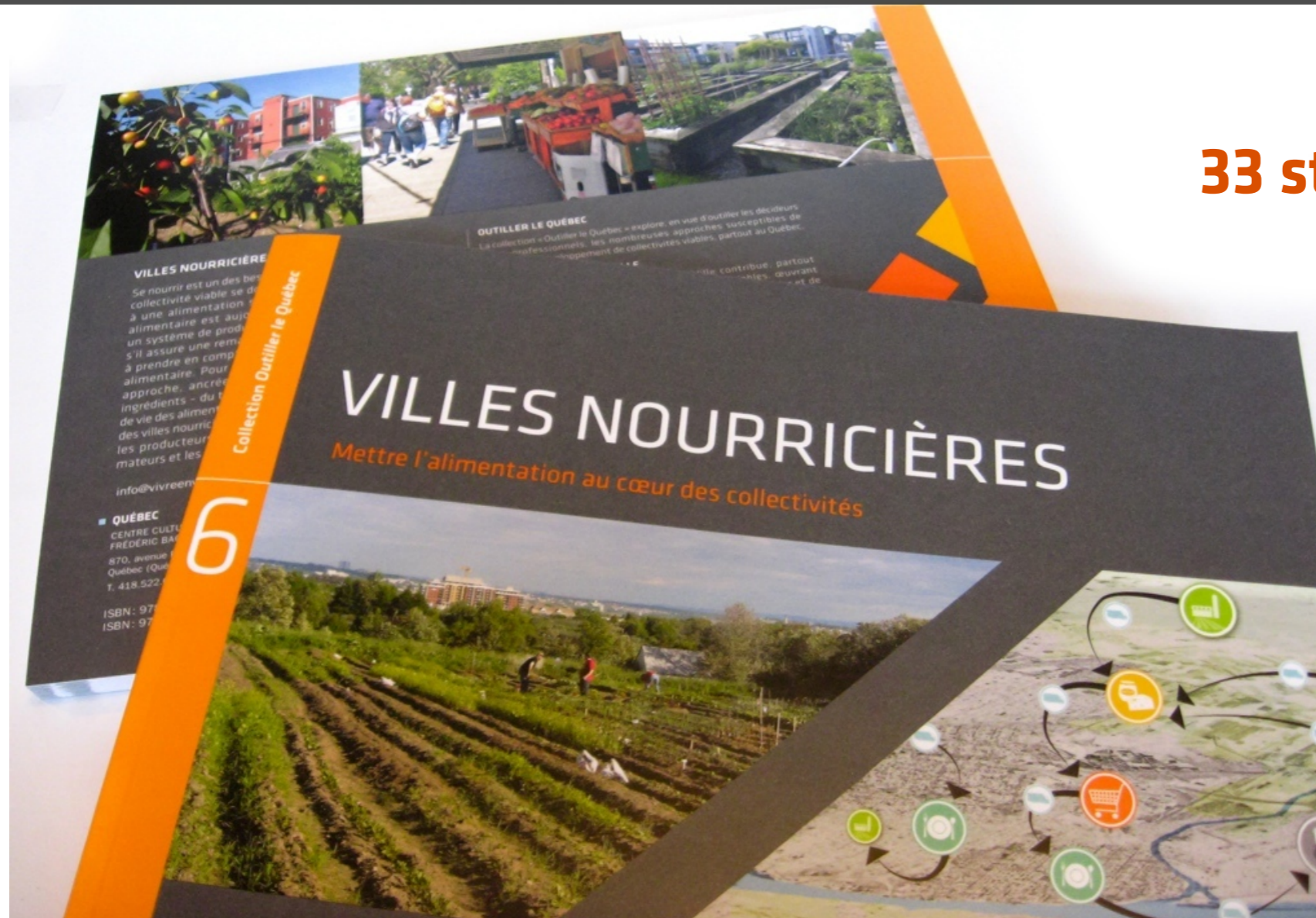




# Et Montréal?

# Pour en savoir plus

Publication, ateliers de formation et accompagnement



**33 stratégies**

**80 exemples**

**125 pistes  
d'action**

[vivreenville.org/villes-nourricieres](http://vivreenville.org/villes-nourricieres)  
[collectivitesviables.org](http://collectivitesviables.org)  
[objectifecoquartiers.org](http://objectifecoquartiers.org)

