

引言：农村—城市发展及食品体系

- **75%** of the Europe population lives in cities and **64%** in China, projected to reach 80% by 2050 in China
- **34%** of the world's population lives in small cities or towns
- **70%** of all food produced is designed for consumption in cities, e.g. in Shanghai, over 70% of fresh vegetables comes from outside the city.
- About **15-20%** of the world's food is produced in urban areas.
- **30%** of all greenhouse gas emissions stem from food production and distribution
- **Urban and Periurban Agriculture (UPA)** is practiced by more than 800 million people globally
- 欧洲有**75%**的人口生活在城市，中国为**64%**，预计到2050年，中国城市人口比例将达到**80%**
- 全球**34%**的人口生活在小城市或城镇
- **70%**的食品产出旨在满足城市消费，例如在上海，超过**70%**的新鲜蔬菜来自城外
- 全球约**15%-20%**的食品在城市地区生产
- **30%**的温室气体排放来自于食品生产和销售环节
- 全球有8亿多人从事**都市农业和城郊农业 (UPA)**活动

EU Political frameworks

The EU designed many targeted and cross-cutting policies that influence urban and periurban farming, food systems and sustainable agriculture development directly and indirectly:

- **Europe 2020 strategy (2010):**
 - Fosters an integrated and inclusive approach to tackling local problems
 - goals of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, fostering territorial cohesion
- **The EU Green Deal (2019) and its Farm to Fork Strategy (2020):**
 - Green Deal sets out to create an inclusive, competitive, and environmentally friendly future for Europe
 - F2F is the agri-food sustainability agenda of the Green Deal
- **European Union Urban Agenda (update in Nov. 2021):**
 - Additional four new themes: **Greening cities**, Sustainable tourism, **Food** and Cities of equality.
- **Legislative framework for sustainable food systems (2023):**
 - comprehensive set of general principles and requirements on the sustainability of food systems

欧盟政治框架



欧盟制定了许多有针对性的跨领域政策，直接或间接地影响了都市和城郊农业、食品体系和可持续农业发展：

- **欧洲2020战略 (2010) :**
 - 鼓励以综合和包容的方式解决本地问题
 - 制定智慧型、可持续和包容性增长目标，增强地域凝聚力
- **欧盟绿色新政 (2019) 及其“从农场到餐桌”策略 (2020) :**
 - 绿色新政旨在为欧洲创建一个具有包容性、竞争力和环保的未来
 - “从农场到餐桌”策略 (F2F) 是绿色新政下的农业食品可持续性议程
- **欧盟城市议程 (2021年11月更新) :**
 - 新增四个主题：**绿化城市**、**可持续旅游**、**食品**和**平等城市**
- **可持续食品体系的立法框架 (2023) :**
 - 关于食品体系可持续性一般原则和要求的全面立法

EU Political frameworks

- **Common Agricultural Policy:**
 - Framework for sustainable agriculture in Europe, with one pillar for rural development measures.
 - New programme incorporates the sustainable ambitions of the Green Deal, but Urban Agriculture not directly addressed.
- **European Regional Development Fund (ERDF):**
 - Focus on sustainable urban development offering chances for urban agriculture, but also supporting cooperation covering urban-rural linkages
- **Research and Innovation Policy: Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe**
 - EU support of several multi-stakeholder research projects on Urban (and Periurban) Agriculture since 2010 highlighting the significance of UPA in the EU
- **Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (2015):**
 - International protocol with high importance for Europe
 - Cities promote integrated food strategies that go beyond land planning

欧盟政治框架



- **共同农业政策：**
 - 欧洲可持续农业发展框架，农村发展措施是其中一个支柱。
 - 新方案囊括绿色新政的可持续发展目标，但没有直接涉及都市农业。
- **欧洲区域发展基金（ERDF）：**
 - 对城市可持续发展的关注，为都市农业的发展带来机遇，同时也为城乡联系方面的合作提供支撑。
- **研究和创新政策：地平线2020和地平线欧洲**
 - 自2010年以来，欧盟已支持多个关于都市（和城郊）农业的多利益相关者研究项目，凸显出都市农业和城郊农业（UPA）在欧盟的重要性。
- **《米兰城市食品政策公约》（2015）：**
 - 对欧洲具有高度重要性的国际议定书
 - 由城市推动的综合食品战略，不仅局限于土地规划方面

Chinese Political frameworks

China designed many targeted and cross-cutting policies to foster a productivity-centered sustainable agriculture system that influence also urban and peri-urban farming

- **Rural Revitalization Strategic Plan (2018-2022)**:
 - Focus on rural areas to tackle problems like the rural-urban divide, food security, and poverty
 - Inclusion of green or sustainable growth
- **National Five-Year Agriculture Plans (2011 – 2015, 2016 – 2020)**:
 - Integration of environmental concerns in modern agriculture agenda, but still rather limited
 - Promotion of the multifunctionality of agriculture in urban areas in the 2016 – 2020 plan
- **National Sustainable Agriculture Development Plan (2015-2030) (long-term plan)**:
 - A guiding longer term document issued by eight central government agencies
 - Five major tasks are stipulated, including the promotion of locally adapted agriculture and circular agriculture
- **“14th Five-Year Plan for Circular Economy Development” (2021-2025)** :
 - Cross-cutting plan, issued by the National Reform and Development Commission (NDRC)
 - In agriculture: Promotes the "deepening of the development of the agricultural circular economy and the introduction of agricultural circular production methods".

中国政治框架



中国制定了许多有针对性的跨领域政策，旨在培育以生产力为中心的可持续农业体系，同时也对都市农业和城郊农业产生了影响

- **乡村振兴战略规划 (2018-2022年)** :
 - 重点关注农村地区，以解决城乡差距、粮食安全和贫困等问题
 - 包含绿色或可持续增长
- **全国农业农村发展五年规划 (2011-2015年，2016-2020年)** :
 - 将环境问题纳入现代农业议程，但关注程度仍相当有限
 - 在2016-2020年规划中重点促进都市农业的多功能性
- **全国农业可持续发展规划 (2015-2030年) (长期规划)** :
 - 中央政府八部委联合发布的长期指导性文件
 - 规定五项主要任务，包括因地制宜发展农业和循环农业
- **“十四五”循环经济发展规划 (2021-2025年)** :
 - 由国家改革和发展委员会 (NDRC) 发布的跨领域规划
 - 农业方面：“深化农业循环经济发展，建立循环型农业生产方式”。

Chinese Political frameworks

- **Development Plan of Digitalisation of Agriculture and Rural Areas (2019–2025)**
 - Sets the basis for China's Agriculture 4.0 with ecologicalisation, socialisation and the Internet as main characteristics
 - Objective is to use technology to ensure food security and rural revitalization
- **Establishment of national and provincial ecological agriculture demonstration counties and sites:**
 - Sites receive various subsidies and policy support from both the central and provincial government
- **Modern agricultural industrial parks (MAPs):**
 - In 2019, more than 114 national MAPS approved by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, 438 by 10/2021
 - Aims to facilitate the development of local smart agricultural business ecosystems and communities, including farmers, businesses and consumers.

中国政治框架



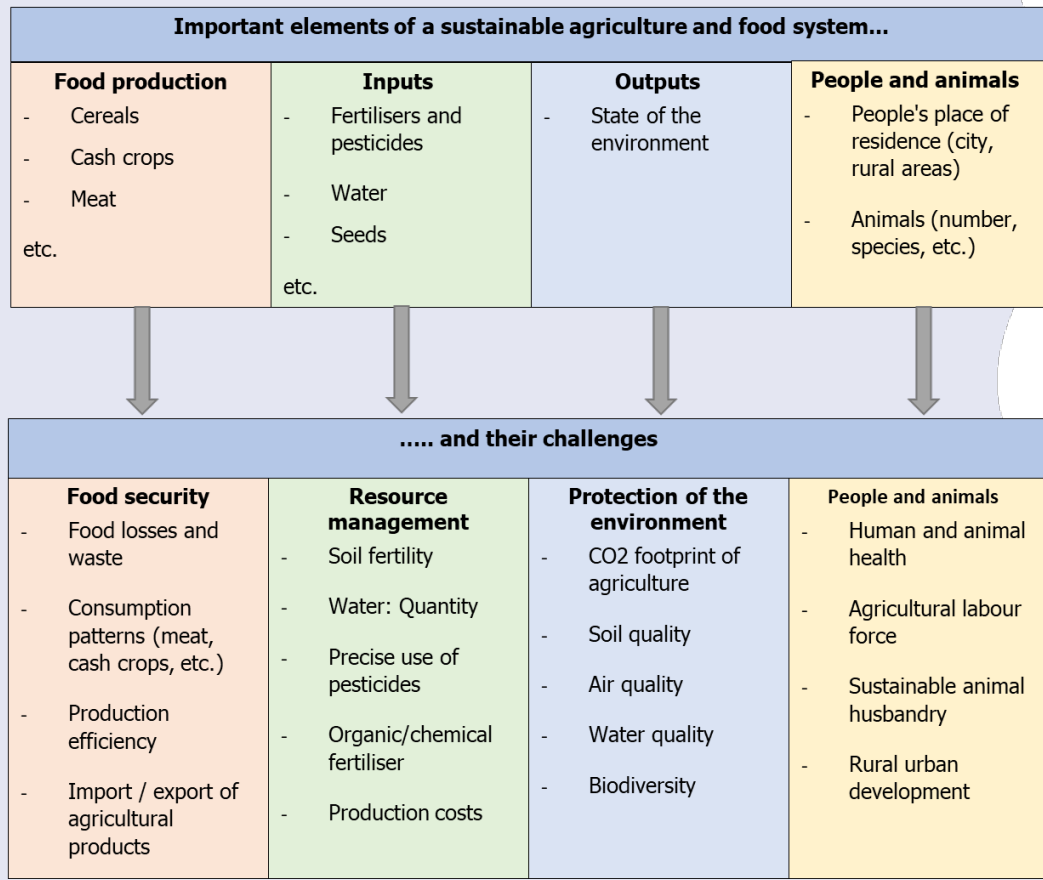
- **数字农业农村发展规划（2019—2025年）**
 - 为中国实现以生态化、社会化和互联网为主要特征的农业4.0奠定基础
 - 目标是利用科技力量确保粮食安全，实现乡村振兴
- **建立国家和省级生态农业示范县和示范点：**
 - 示范点获得中央和省级政府提供的各种补贴和政策支持
- **现代农业产业园（MAP）：**
 - 截至2019年，中国农业农村部批准创建了114个国家现代农业产业园，2021年10月时达到438个
 - 旨在促进各地智慧型农业企业生态系统发展，促进包括农户、企业和消费者在内的农业社区的发展。

Challenges of a sustainable agricultural and food system

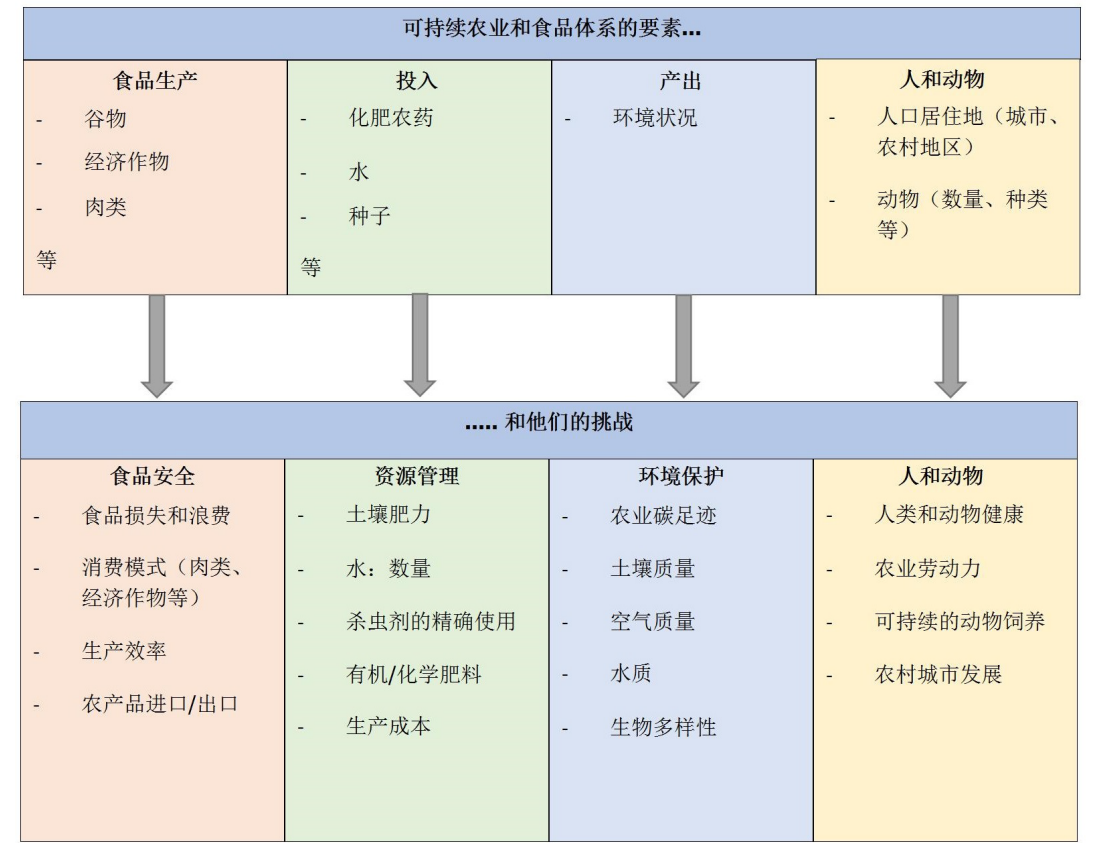
可持续农业与食品体系面临的挑战

→ Intra- and periurban farming systems have an important role to play in the transition towards a 'sustainable intensification' model

→ 都市农业和城郊农业体系在向“可持续、集约化”模式转型的过程中发挥重要作用



Source: Own design.



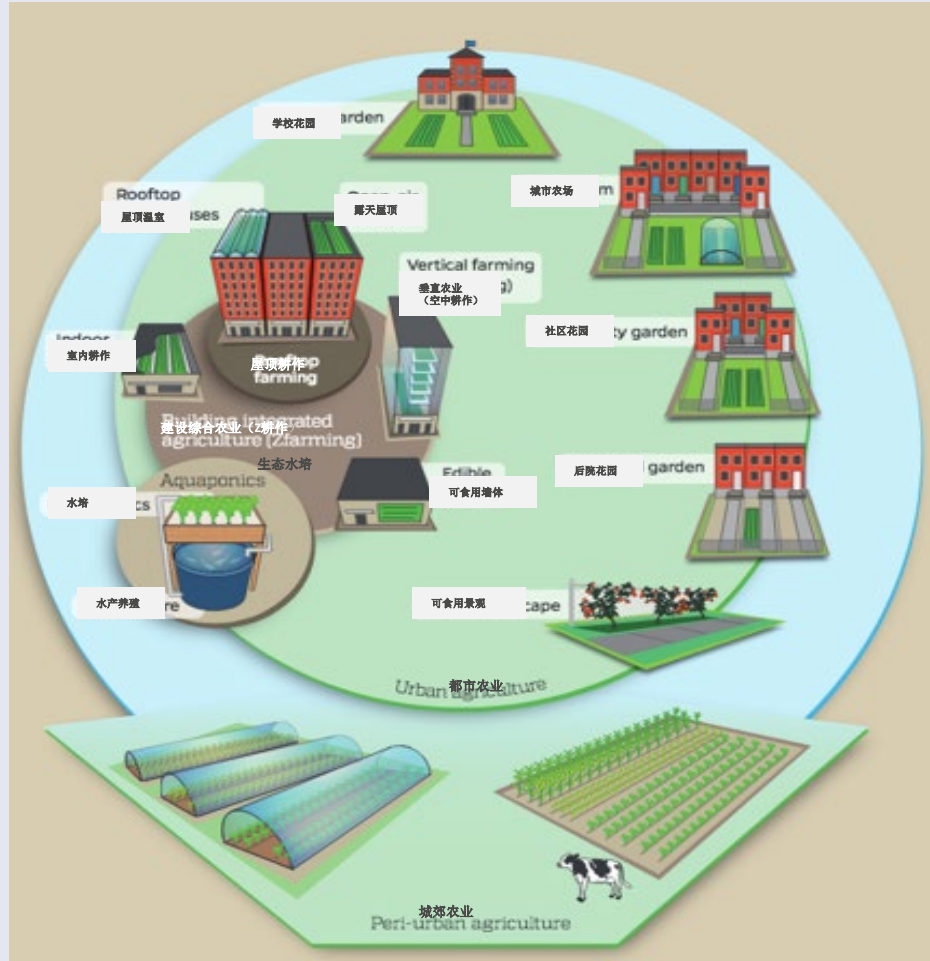
资料来源：自制

Scope of urban and periurban agriculture

都市农业和城郊农业的范围

Urban (and periurban) agriculture is a relative new concept which can be divided in two broad categories and with a vast scope...

都市（和城郊）农业是一个相对较新的概念，可以分为两大类且覆盖范围广阔....



Two categories: Urban Food Gardens and Urban Farming....

...having a vast scope:

两类：都市食物花园和都市农业....

...覆盖范围广阔：

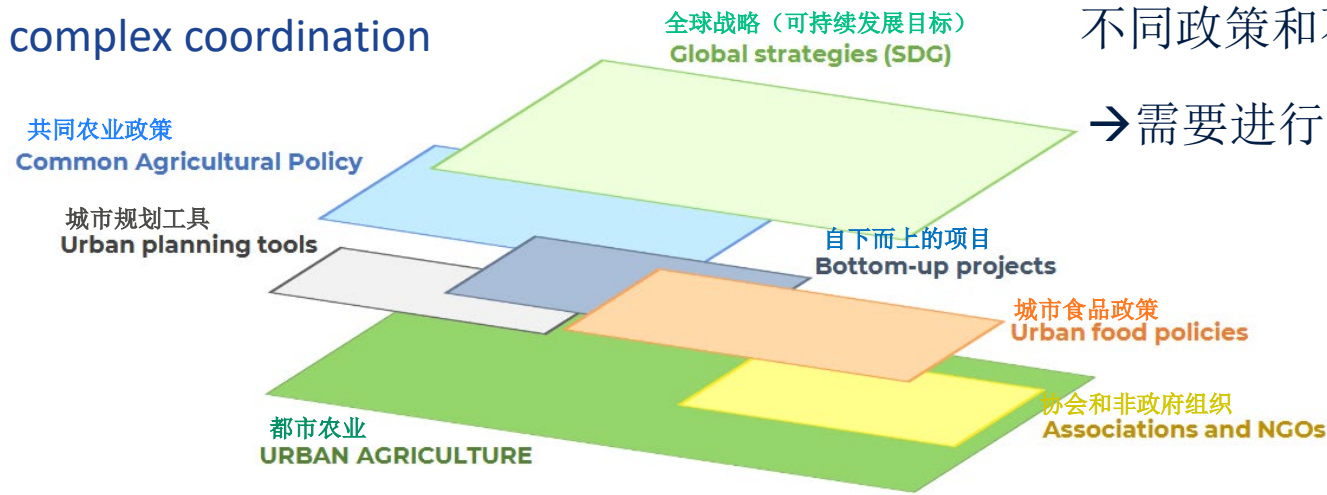
- ❖ Location
- ❖ Type of production
- ❖ Scale level
- ❖ Individual vs. collective
- ❖ Degree of market orientation
- ❖ Professional vs. subsistence or hobby activity
- ❖ Integration with other production activities or services
- ❖ 所在地
- ❖ 生产类型
- ❖ 规模水平
- ❖ 个人 vs 集体
- ❖ 市场导向程度
- ❖ 专业活动 vs 生计活动或兴趣爱好
- ❖ 与其他生产活动或服务相结合

可持续的都市农业和城郊农业：未来挑战

- Land tenure issues: Competitions for alternative uses of land, land ownerships, increased real estate values
- Resources: Water competition with other uses, energy costs
- Alignment with other policies: environmental regulations, agricultural policies etc.
- Social inclusion: Redevelop degraded or abandoned urban areas, creating territorial cohesion, integrating vulnerable groups
- Political governance
- It is a multi-layering concept with different stakeholders, different policies and different tools involved

- 土地产权问题：以改变土地用途为目的的竞争、土地所有权、农地地产升值
- 资源：与其他用途竞争水资源、能源成本
- 与其他政策保持一致：环境法规、农业政策等
- 社会包容性：重新开发退化或被遗弃的城区土地，创造地域凝聚力，包容弱势群体
- 政治治理
- 这是一个多层次概念，涉及不同利益相关者、不同政策和不同工具

→ need for strong and complex coordination



→ 需要进行强有力且复杂的协调

Sustainable urban agriculture in the EU and China: similarities and differences

欧盟和中国的可持续都市农业：相似性和差异性

- Both China and the EU prioritise the development of a **sustainable agricultural system**
 - **Similar challenges** for agriculture: Food security challenge and environmental challenges
 - Differences in the role of the different stakeholders, including authorities and civil society → collective approach to transition in EU
 - Concept of Urban and Periurban Agriculture relatively new in both, the EU and China
 - In EU metalevel benefits of Sustainable urban agriculture are more important than the pure production, objectives for pursuing UPA in Europe are mostly **linked to environmental and social objectives**
 - In China, promotion of a resource-efficient and ecological sustainable agriculture which has to be productive, social value is secondary, few bottom-up experiences
- 中国和欧盟都把发展**可持续农业体系**放在首要位置
 - 农业**面临类似挑战**：粮食安全挑战和环境挑战
 - 包括政府机构和民间社会在内的不同利益相关者存在角色差异 → 欧盟的整体转型方式
 - 在欧盟和中国，都市农业和城郊农业都是比较新的概念
 - 在欧盟，可持续都市农业的综合效益比生产本身更为重要，欧洲在都市农业和城郊农业（UPA）上追求的目标主要与**环境和社会目标**有关
 - 在中国，所推广的资源节约型和生态可持续型农业必须是高产出的，社会价值在其次，自下而上的经验较少

Conclusions: some suggestions 结论：建议

- Holistic and integrated land use planning
- Urban agricultural planning (instruments and processes)
- Short food chains: local food production strategies to strengthen rural-urban linkages
- Local urban agriculture production and value chains
- Land use / land management / economic activities in (peri-)urban areas:
 - Agricultural Parks
 - Public lands for young farmers
 - Tourism and agriculture
- UA as vehicle for capacity building at local level
- Multi-stakeholder involvement
- Food-environment-health nexus
- Synergies between the waste, energy, water and food sector

- 土地利用总体和综合规划
- 都市农业规划（工具和流程）
- 短食物链：采用本地化食品生产战略，加强城乡联系
- 地方都市农业生产和价值链
- 土地利用/土地管理/城市（周边）地区的经济活动
 - 农业公园
 - 年轻农户的公共土地
 - 旅游和农业
- 以都市农业为载体，促进地方层面能力建设
- 多个利益相关者参与
- 食品-环境-健康的关系
- 废物、能源、水资源和食品行业之间的协同作用

谢谢！

Rita Merkle

ritamerkle@wanadoo.fr

or

rmerkle@iurc.eu



This presentation was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Rita Merkle and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

本演示文稿的制作得到欧盟资金支持。演示文稿的内容完全是Rita Merkle的意见，不一定代表欧盟的观点。