

SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG

Qualitative mapping questionnaire

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Please submit the questionnaire below to the chair of the SCAR FOOD SYSTEMS SWG:

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PART 1 – FNS related policy:

- 1. and 3. List the relevant national/regional policies or strategies that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety, climate, fisheries, etc).**

AGRICULTURE

The agro-ecology project includes Ecophyto II, AmbitionBio, EcoAntiBio, sustainable seeds and agriculture, sustainable apiculture, vegetal proteins, ...

Weblink to the policies/strategies:

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-plan-ecophyto-pour-reduire-lutilisation-des-produits-phytosanitaires-en-france>

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/programme-ambition-bio-2017>

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/plan-ecoantibio-2012-2017-lutte-contre-lantibioresistance>

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/plan-semences-et-plants-pour-une-agriculture-durable>

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/prolongement-du-plan-de-developpement-durable-de-lapiculture>

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-plan-proteines-vegetales-pour-la-france-2014-2020>

The PNA project is built on a partnership with territorial collectivities, associations, institutions and private actors for encouraging initiatives dealing with sanitary, socio-économic and environmental challenges related to food. The main four priorities of this plan are : social justice, food education of young people, fight against food waste, and territorial valorisation of food heritage.

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/programme-national-pour-lalimentation-le-ministere-de-lagriculture-lance-lappel-projets-2016-2017>

No research in the PNA.

The following plans include research activities.

	Ecophyto II	AmbitionBio	EcoAntiBio	Sustainable seeds and agriculture	Sustainable apiculture	Vegetal proteins
What issues do each of them cover?	Pesticide use reduction	Develop organic farming	Antibiotics use reduction	Provide seeds and plants for a sustainable agriculture	Help apiculture become sustainable	Develop French vegetal proteins autonomy
Which institutional actors are responsible for each policy/strategy?	MAAF/DGAL	MAAF/DGPE	MAAF/DGAL	MAAF/DGAL	MAAF/DGPE	MAAF/DGPE
Are these policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they target International cooperation and development?	FR with C-IPM Eranet	FR with CoreOrganic Eranet	FR	FR	FR with European Programme on Apiculture	FR

Do any of these policies/strategies contain an R&I focus? If yes, describe.	equipements, new practices, biocontrol	Plant breeding, new practices, biocontrol	New practices	Plant breeding, new practices	Epidemiology, genetic resources	Plant breeding, new practices
Are there any new relevant national/regional policies or strategies being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.	No	No	No	No	No	No

HEALTH

The ministry of Health and social affairs has a part of its policies directed towards prevention. In this framework, there have been three consecutive editions of the national programme on nutrition and health (PNNS): <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/article/nutrition>

It is presently under evaluation, and a more integrated approach between the PNA (national food programme, Ministry of Agriculture) and the PNNS will be implemented.

FOOD SAFETY

The ministry of Economy has a specific Directorate (DGCCRF) in charge of consumer issues (including regulatory aspects) and of the control of food products safety. This involves control and surveillance plans:

<https://www.economie.gouv.fr/dgccrf/consommation>

CLIMATE

Under public policies, the Ministry of ecological transitions is in charge of climate issues:

This covers: adaptation to climate change; understanding climate change; fighting climate change and carbon price.

Water, circular economy and wastes, and green economy are also considered.

This Ministry was also in charge of fisheries and aquaculture, but this area is being transferred to the Ministry of agriculture with the new government.

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/politiques-publiques>

PART 2 – Bioeconomy Strategy

2. Does your country have a national Bioeconomy Strategy?

Yes, it has been validated by the government in January 2017.

A. If yes, what does it cover?

It covers the photosynthesis economy, and more generally the living world economy. It encompasses all biomass production and processing activities, whether in forestry, farming or aquaculture, directed at the production of food, feed, biobased products and renewable energy. That definition covers a wide variety of sectors: agriculture, forestry, processing in the food and wood industries, energy production from biomass, production of materials and molecules and biowaste conversion.

The objectives are: getting bioeconomy products into market; accompanying the transition to a performing, innovative and sustainable biobased industry; sustainable production of bioresources to cover the needs of value chain in bioeconomy.

In 2017, four great areas are tackled with stakeholders:

- Co-construction of a system approach
- Accompany the actors towards transition
- Identify, organize and value the relevant scales of the territory
- Measure, analyse and improve the implementation of bioeconomy

B. Does it have a food related pillar? If yes, describe.

Food production is taken into account as a priority for biomass resources, but there is no such related pillar.

C. Weblink to the Bioeconomy strategy:

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/la-strategie-nationale-bioeconomie-remettre-la-photosynthese-au-coeur-de-notre-economie>

(see synthesis in En)

D. If there is no Bioeconomy Strategy yet, is there one being developed at the moment?

PART 3 – Research and Innovation Policy and Programming

3. List specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes relevant to food and nutrition security (e.g.: agriculture, health, food safety; climate, fisheries, etc).

See part 1 for Agriculture.

A. Weblink to the R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes:

National Research strategy (SNR, Ministry of higher education and research):

<http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid86688/strategie-nationale-de-recherche-france-europe-2020.html>

Funding:

ANR, national research agency: <http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/en/>

ADEME, French environment & energy management agency: <http://www.ademe.fr/en/research->

and-innovation

CGI, general Commissariat for Investment : <http://www.gouvernement.fr/investissements-d-avenir-cgi>

ANSES, national agency for food safety, environment and occupational health:
<https://www.anses.fr/en>

B. What FNS relevant issues do each of them cover?

SNR is the national strategy document, the axes of which are covered by specific calls from ANR.

ADEME and ANSES fund some R&I actions in their areas of competence.

CGI launches calls for research infrastructures development.

C. Which institutional actors are responsible for each R&I policy/strategy/funding programmes?

Ministry of higher education and research

Ministry of agriculture

Ministry of health (for clinical research)

Ministry of ecological transition and ADEME

ANSES, national agency for food safety, environment and occupational health

D. Who does what and how do these actors cooperate?

For Food and FNS, a new governance should be set up in the coming months, with more cooperation between the various ministries involved.

There is also a renewed advisory board for Food, the CNA: <http://www.cna-alimentation.fr/>

E. Are these R&I policies/strategies focussed on your country only, on Europe or do they also target RI & for international cooperation and development?

ANR, the national research funding agency, supports EU and international cooperation through specific calls for proposals and by participating to relevant JPIs for FNS such as FACCE, HDHL, Oceans, Water, Climate.

F. Are there any new specific national/regional R&I policies/strategies/funding programmes being currently developed that are relevant to ensuring food and nutrition security? If yes, describe.