



# Short food supply chain

## An example through a study about resilience and sustainability

Marion FRANÇOIS – Chambre d'agriculture de Normandie (FR)

[normandie.chambres-agriculture.fr](https://normandie.chambres-agriculture.fr)



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# ➤ **A study about resilience and sustainability in Normandy**

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- The context and background
- The main results
- To conclude about the résultats and the study

# A study dedicated to sustainability and resilience in Normandy

The context

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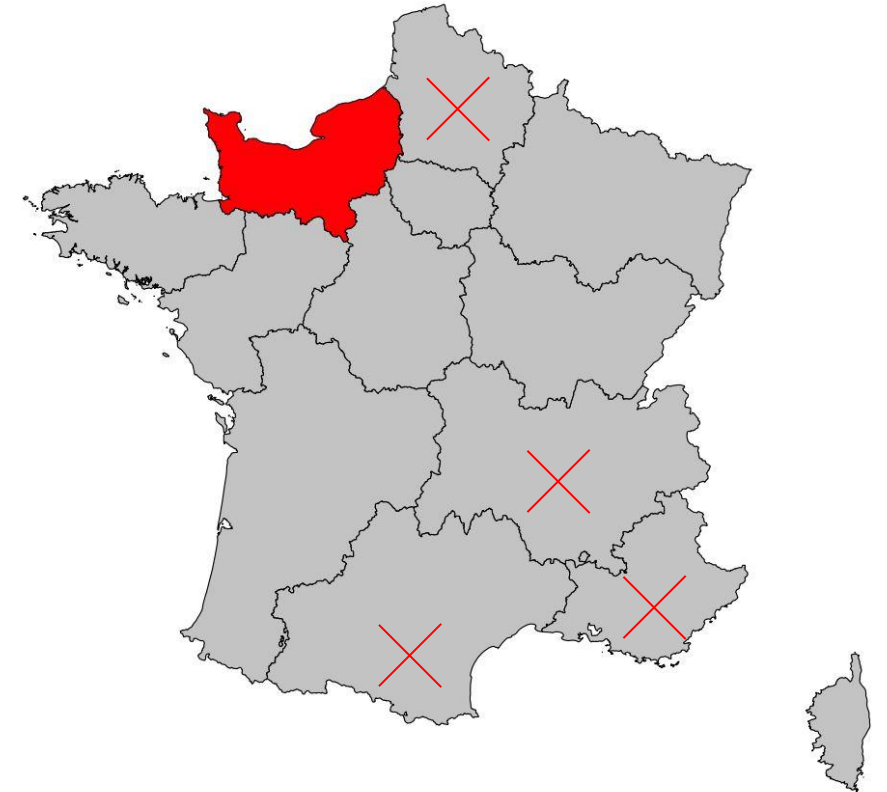


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# The context

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- A study directed in Normandy in France
- Financed by ADEME → the French governmental environmental agency. A similar study conducted in 4 others French regions.
- A study conducted by 3 partners in 2022-2023
  - Le Basic – consulting company focused on environmental challenges
  - Bio en Normandie – a regional association dedicated to promote organic agriculture
  - Chambre d’agriculture de Normandie – a regional agency aiming to promote and support agriculture



# The context

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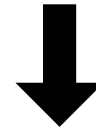
## 1st step – a common definition for this study

### Sustainability

Renewal of natural, human, social and economic capitals



Downturn of threats in a triple dimension



**TRANSITION AND  
DURABILITY/LONGEVITY OF THE FOOD  
SYSTEM**



### Resilience

Upholding and recovering fundamental functions following shocks



Ability to keep unspoiled or restore vital function when risks occur

# The context

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## A participative methodology to ensure field experience

- Conduct a global inventory including environmental, social and economic aspects around the local food system
- Rally local actors build with them a path and to enhance their seizing on issues
- Produce didactic tools to spread the results
- 3 workshops conducted with 30-40 members
  - 1<sup>st</sup> step : shared of data – build a common knowledge
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> step : stress tests – facing a shock, how the food system will react to evaluate resilience and sustainability
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> step : shared turning points - identify possibility of transition and develop actions



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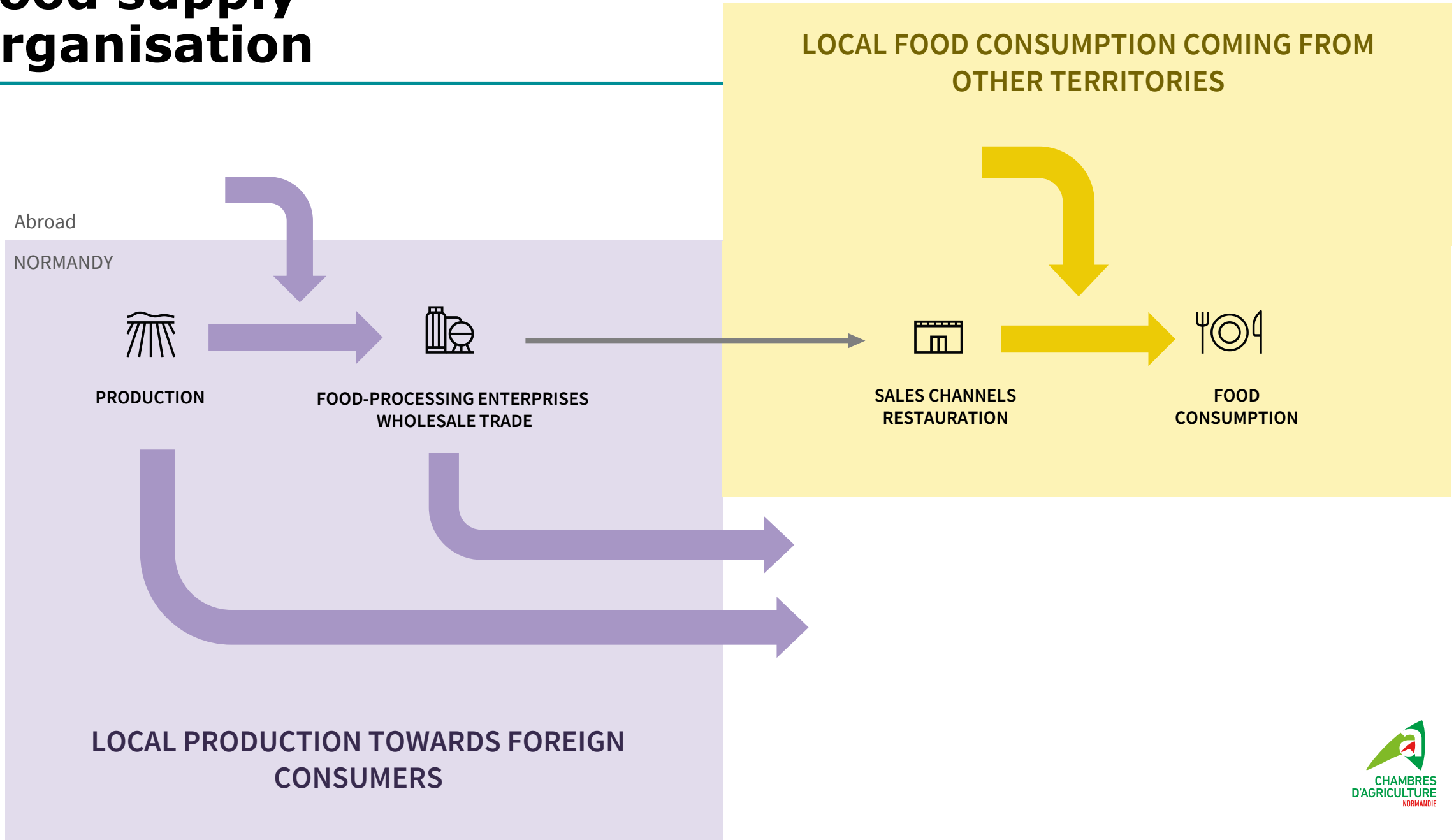
The main results

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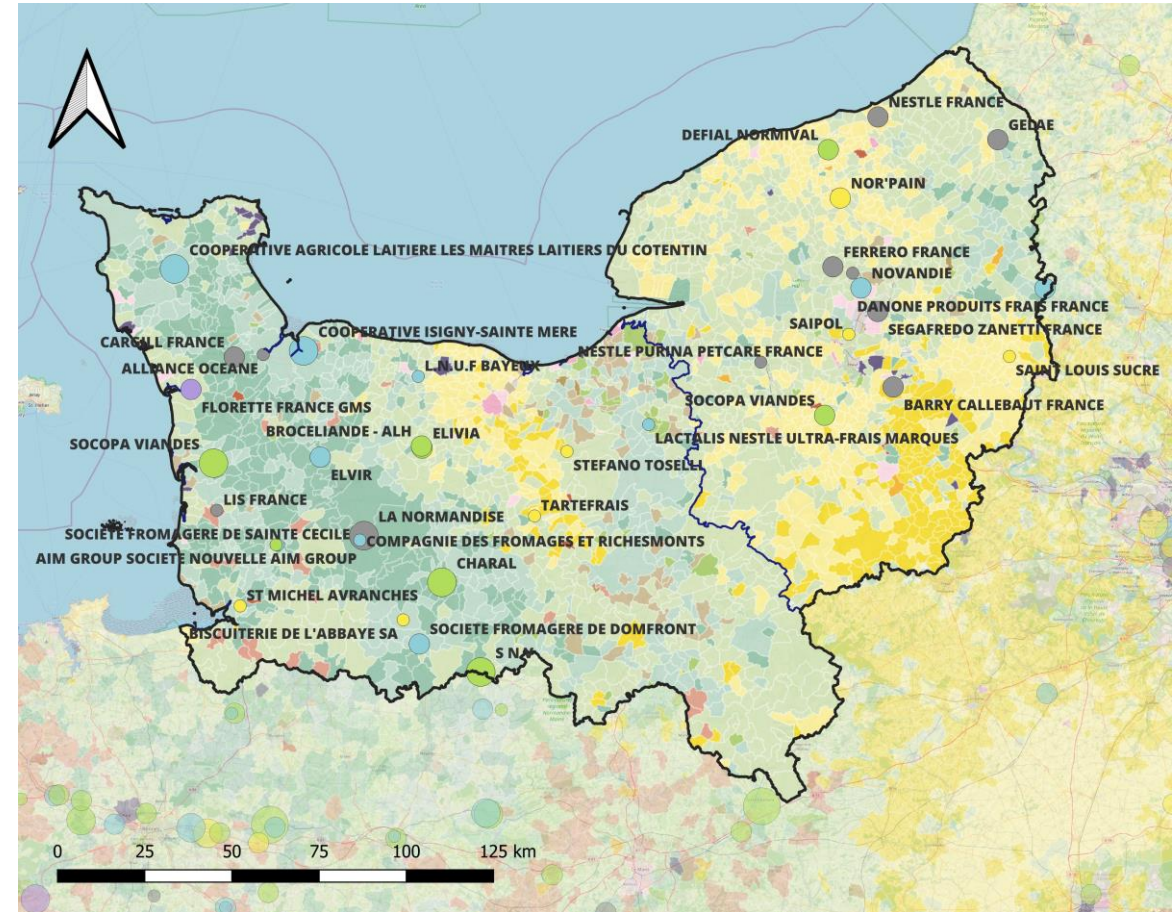
# Food supply organisation





# The main results

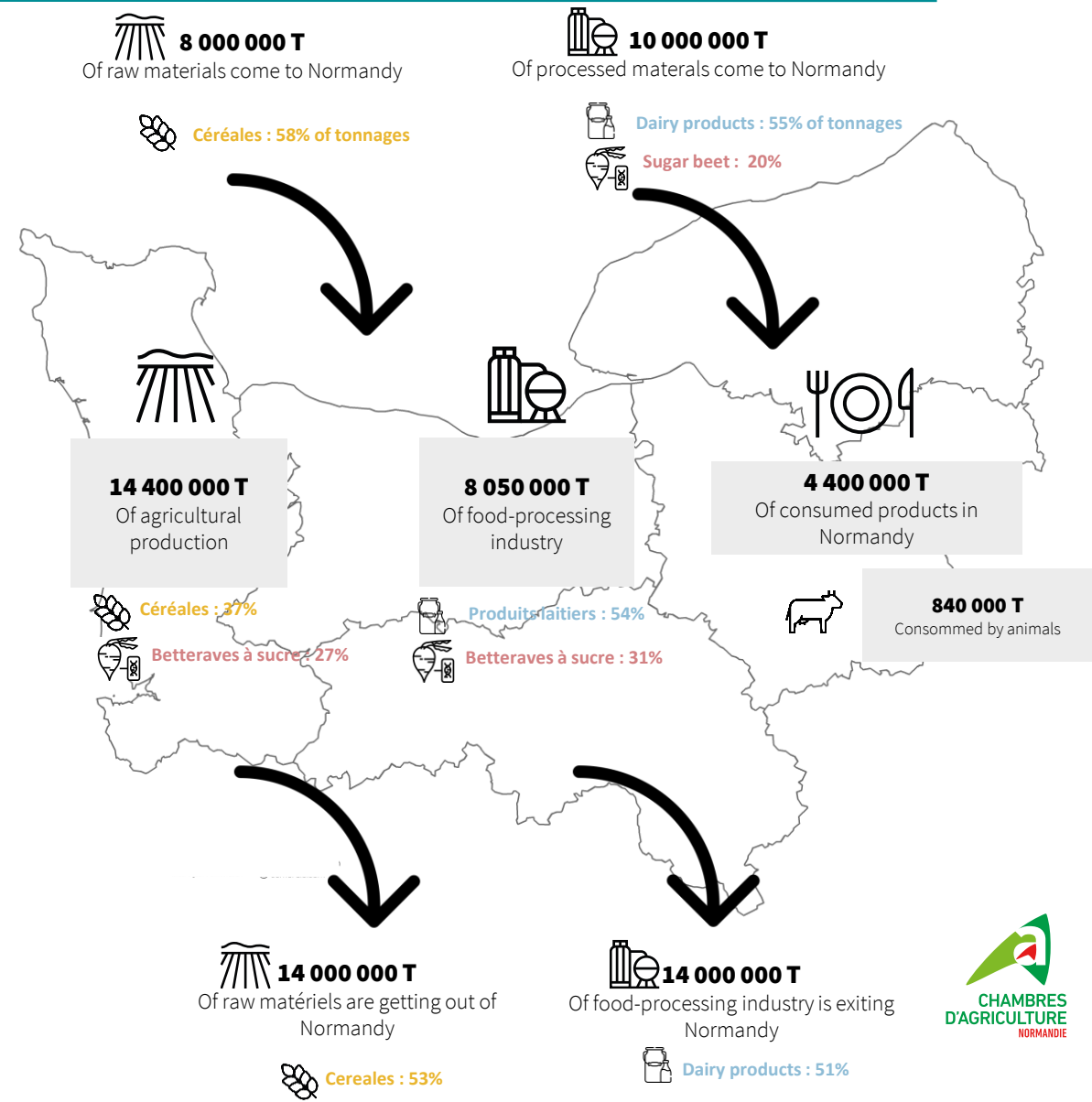
- Production heads toward 2 main activities
  - Cereals industry (wheat, barley, corn, flax, sugar beet)
  - Dairy industry
- Industry is specialized in dairy transformation and tea/coffee linked to the imports
- Distribution concentrated around supermarkets → one distinctive feature of Normandy in comparison with different regions in France
- Population is getting older and is decreasing. There are some economic differences within Normandy (urban area VS rural area)



# The main results

- Normandy is a hub for imports and exports of food products
- Local production is exported
- External production is imported to be turned into food
- A supply chain open to the world with 2 ports (Le Havre & Rouen) and 2 MIN (domestic markets which dispatch food supply)

→ A paradox : food supply in Normandy produces a lot but it's mainly not consumed in Normandy



# The main results

An overview of the food system, its sustainability and its threats

An overview of the resilience and its dynamics

**Knots = strategic stakes**



Status quo

Change

Food system is weakening

Transition towards a more resilient and sustain food system

**4 knots identified in Normandy**

1. An **unequal shared** of value within the food supply chain
2. A **strong food-process** industry companies but particularly **specialized**
3. A **cereals industry** at the **centre** of exchanges but **disconnected** from the consumption
4. A **dairy industry** with an **uncertain future**

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To conclude

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# ➤ To conclude about the results

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- ✓ In Normandy, the food offer is defined by a **global demand** and shaped by **markets requirements**
- ✓ A **high food production potential** thanks to the food production, food-processing industry and wholesale traders. But production and consumption is for the **most part disconnected** in Normandy.
- ✓ Normandy is facing and will face **various environmental** and **socioeconomic** stakes and threats (ex. decreased of soil and water quality, public health, artificialisation of soils...). It is amplified by **systemic threats** (ex. climate change, renewal of farming population...). Adding up, it might **increase shocks** and making Normandy weaker.

# To conclude about the results

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## Some points identified along the study and with hindsight

→ The **weight of data** to build a shared knowledge at the beginning of the study and to raise awareness within actors

→ **Change management** : how to conduct change management and to mobilize resistant actors or to convince them to participate to the study

→ The **links with other public tools** such as PAT which aim to get closer production and consumption and with different and other public agencies and scales → **power game to have in mind**

**Snap to get the report, the  
summary and others documents**

**Thank you !  
For any details,  
you can get in touch !**

Marion FRANÇOIS

[marion.francois@normandie.chambagri.fr](mailto:marion.francois@normandie.chambagri.fr)

+33 6 38 62 66 03



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