



BIOSPHERE
Fontainebleau & Gâtinais



Facing the issue of metropolization: the cooperation between Fontainebleau-Gâtinais and La Campana-Peñuelas (Chile) Biosphere Reserves

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Structure

1. Main characteristics of metropolitan regions
2. Challenges for Fontainebleau/Gâtinais and La Campana-Penuelas Biosphere Reserves
3. Cooperation between the two biosphere reserves to meet the challenge of Sustainable Development

I

Main characteristics of metropolitan regions

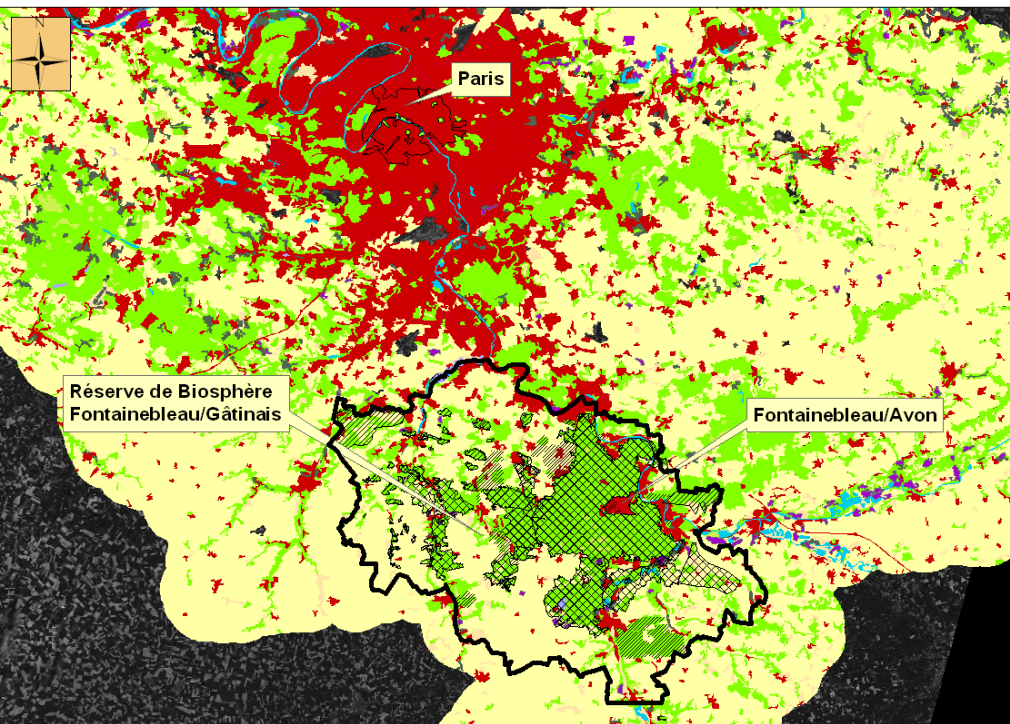
Metropolization: a global phenomenon

Some features existing both in Northern and Southern countries :

- Concentration of the population, economic activities and decision making power in open urban areas with unceasing mobilities
 - Accelerated land-use changes, urban sprawl, less clearly defined urban/rural boundaries
 - Classification of social groups within increasingly fragmented spaces ...
- **Metropolitan Regions are suffering the strongest environmental pressures and are also places where the issue of sustainability affects the greatest number of people**

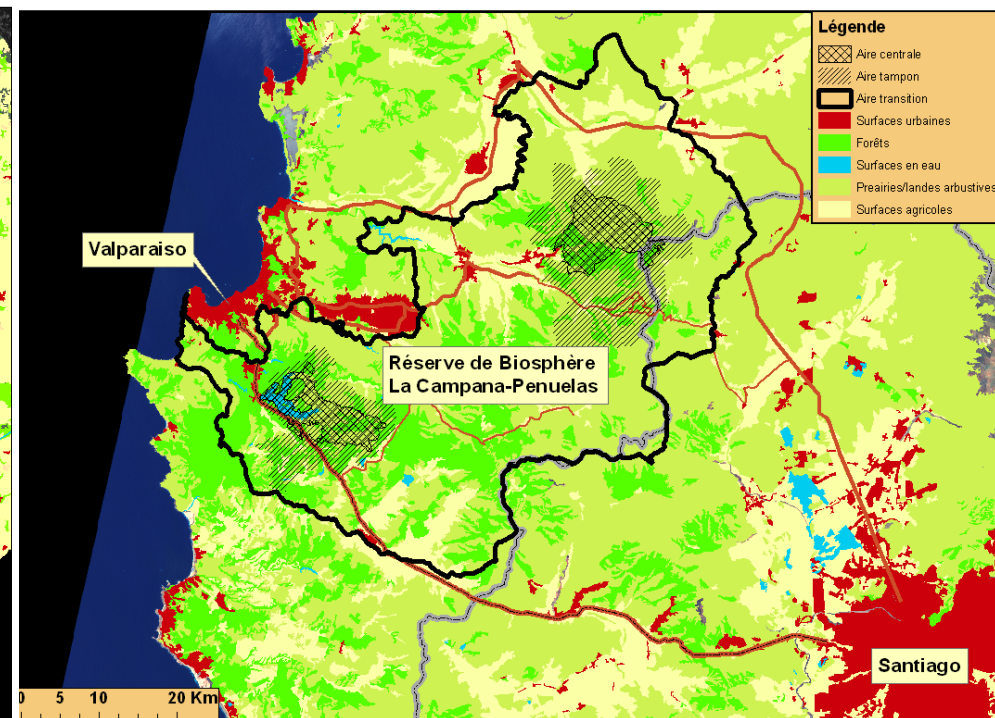
The Fontainebleau/Gâtinais and La Campana-
Peñuelas Biosphere Reserves (BR)
metropolitan context

Fontainebleau et du Gâtinais BR



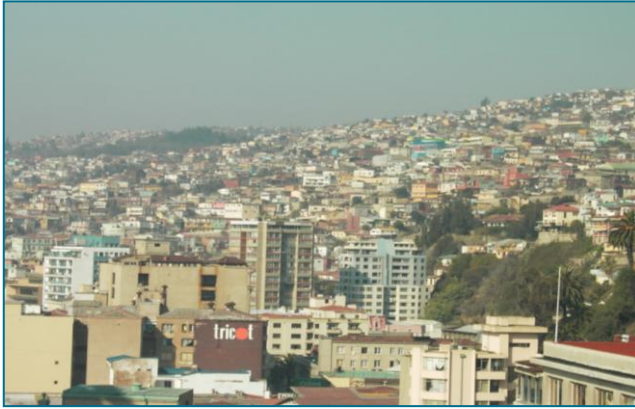
- 60 km from Paris
- 267 655 inhabitants on 150 544 ha
- Region IDF 12 millions inhabitants
- 20% of the national population on 2% of the French territory

La Campana-Peñuelas BR



- 60 km from Santiago and contiguous to Valparaiso
- 124 083 inhabitants on 238 216 ha
- Macro Region of Santiago-Valparaiso : 8,5 millions inhabitants = half of the national population

- ➔ Private property lands (except core areas)
- ➔ Very large number of stakeholders



Valparaíso



Melun



Santiago



Paris

Question

→ Are Biosphere Reserves relevant tools for metropolization management?

II

Challenges for Fontainebleau/Gâtinais and La Campana-Penuelas Biosphere Reserves

1. Territorial consistency

- Taking into account the various metropolitan spaces (from big cities to natural protected areas) in order to coordinate the construction of whole territorial consistency

2. Connection between local and global levels

- Sustainable encounter of the various stakeholders representing the different scales and territories

3. Governance

- Implementing a politically neutral platform to discuss and negotiate agreements between cities and their hinterlands about a shared vision of sustainability

4. Promotion of change

- Innovating, supporting et coordinating innovative actors in order to use the dynamics of metropolization as a vector of sustainable development

III

The cooperation between the two
Biosphere Reserves to meet the
challenge of Sustainable Development

Cooperation agreement

Important points:

- Acknowledge the shared characteristics of both BR
- A common will to develop an appropriate management in this special context
- Themes of mutual interest
- Exchange procedures
- Signed for three years (2009-2012), renewable, one coordinator per BR

Working plan

- Co-developed with our Chilean partners
- **3 years = 3 steps:**
 - 1st year: learning about each other
 - 2nd year: building together and meeting each other
 - 3rd year: self-assessment and planning for the future

Priorities

- Metropolization management
- Peri-urban ecotourism
- Communication and citizens participation
- Charter for products, services and events of the BR territory

→ Structure the information exchange, the technical visit and joint productions

Some examples of activities:

- Preparation of a document presenting each BR
- Construction of a shared language (3 parts; administrative, ecological, socio-economic)
- Organization of a technical visit

Mutual benefits of the cooperation

- Each BR could learn from each other's experiences and try to adapt the outcomes to its own context
- Building a common experience to face the shared issues
- ➔ Mutualizing experiences and skills to meet the challenge of a sustainable development construction

Conclusion

- The comparison and cooperation between the two BR offer a unique opportunity to develop a true reflection on the role and functioning of BR in metropolitan context.
- That is very important because metropolitan regions are places where pressure on the biophysical environment is the strongest and where the issue of sustainability affects the greatest number of people.

Thank you very much
for your attention