Global Hunger

Urban Food Policies

European Commission / Intelligent Cities Challenge - 14 May 2020

I. Different entry points

Bristol Food Policy Council

-Food Policy Council established in 2011 to favor a change in the food culture of the city to challenge « food poverty »

-Includes a delegate of the mayor and addresses recommendations to the municipal council

-Adopted a « Charter » and a «Good Food Plan » developed in a participatory fashion defining certain targets and supporting initiatives (urban agriculture, complementary currency, …)

Food systems planning process
Transform Bristol's food culture
Safeguard diversity of food retail
Support community food enterprise models
Safeguard land for food
Bristol good FOOD plan
Increase markets for local food producers
Increase urban food production and distribution
Protect key infrastructure for local food supply
Redistribute recycle and compost food waste
Bristol good food...
good for people, places and the planet

Malmö: a policy for sustainable development through reforming the city's food system (2010)

-Main objective: to reduce the levels of GHG emissions

-Reduction of meat in meals served in public collectivities, replaced by legumes (lentils, peas, beans)

-Aims to achieve 100% organic food in public entities by 2020 (55% in 2015)

Toronto Food Strategy 2010

-Launched at the initiative of the Toronto Food Policy Council, with support from the municipal department of health

-Aims at improving the food environment, by training to healthy eating, encouring sale of fresh fruits and vegetables in groceries, cooking lessons, community kitchens, a platform to facilitate purchasing of schools from local producers, changes to the urban infrastructure

Toronto Food Strategy 2010

Supporting access to fresh foods in low-income neighborhoods

Mobile Food Market

TTC Pop-up market

Healthy Corner Store:

Sale of fresh produce in local groceries

Urban Food Policies

MILAN
URBAN
FOOD
POLICY
PACT

BY SIGNING THE URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT,
WE, THE MAYORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,
COMMIT TO THE FOLLOWING:

1. We will work to develop sustainable food systems that are inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, that provide healthy and affordable food to all people in a human rights-based framework, that minimise waste and conserve biodiversity while adapting to and mitigating impacts of climate change;

2. We will encourage interdepartmental and cross-sector coordination at municipal and community levels, working to integrate urban food policy considerations into social, economic and environment policies, programmes and initiatives, such as, inter alia, food supply and distribution, social protection, nutrition, equity, food production, education, food safety and waste reduction;

3. We will seek coherence between municipal food-related policies and programmes and relevant subnational, national, regional and international policies and processes;

Urban Food Policy Framework for Action

Recommended actions: food production

20. **Promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production** and processing based on sustainable approaches and integrate urban and peri-urban agriculture into city resilience plans.

21. **Seek coherence between the city and nearby rural food production**, processing and distribution, focussing on smallholder producers and family farmers, paying particular attention to empowering women and youth.

23. **Protect and enable secure access and tenure to land** for sustainable food production in urban and peri-urban areas, including land for community gardeners and smallholder producers, for example through land banks or community land trusts; provide access to municipal land for local agricultural production and promote integration with land use and city development plans and programmes.

24. **Help provide services to food producers in and around cities**, including technical training and financial assistance (credit, technology, food safety, market access, etc.) to build a multigenerational and economically viable food system with inputs such as compost from food waste, grey water from post-consumer use, and energy from waste etc. while ensuring that these do not compete with human consumption.

25. **Support short food chains**, producer organisations, producer-to-consumer networks and platforms, and other market systems that integrate the social and economic infrastructure of urban food system that links urban and rural areas. This could include civil society-led social and solidarity economy initiatives and alternative market systems.

II. Which tools may cities use to develop urban food policies?

Community Garden Basel managed by Urban Agriculture Net Basel, Switzerland

Public procurement / institutional purchasing

Food literacy

The role of schools

Teaching cooks

Community cooking

Infrastructure : processing and storage facilities

Linking producers to consumers

CSA schemes, urban farmers' markets and mobile farm shops

Applications or maps on "local & healthy food"

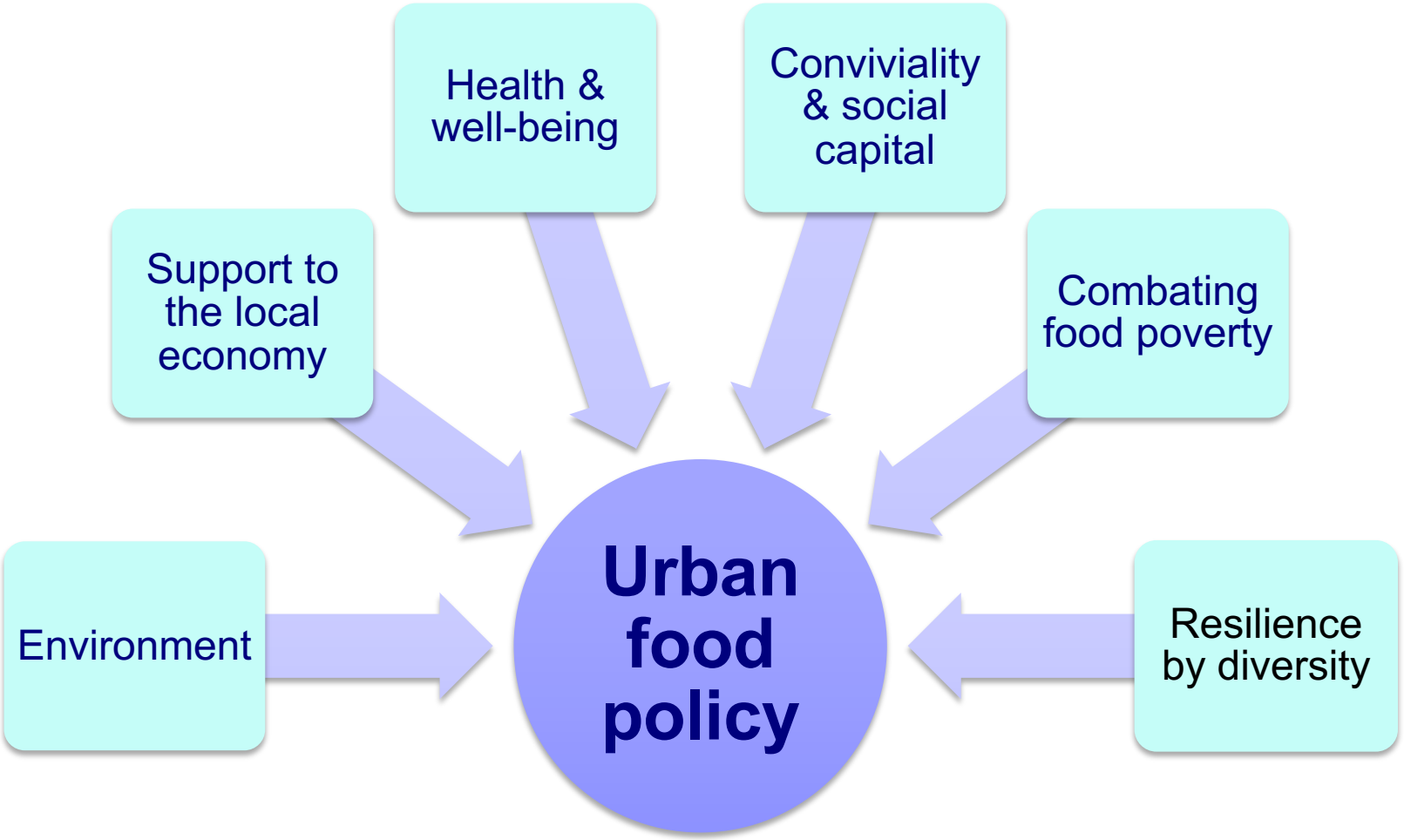
Reduce waste and restore soils

Linking retailers to charities, apps "Too good to go"

Providing opportunities for composting

Land zoning: urban and peri-urban agriculture

III. What benefits may be expected from urban food policies?


Health & well-being
Conviviality & social capital
Support to the local economy
Combating food poverty
Environment
Urban food policy
Resilience by diversity

IV. How to move towards urban food policies?

Key challenges

1. What is a credible action plan?
2. How to ensuring multi-year deployment of strategies, beyond electoral cycles?
3. How to ensure effective implication by the population?
4. How to build on citizens-led social innovations?

A credible action plan: designing a strategy that is "smart"

Ambitious but achievable targets
Indicators to measure progress
Coordinated change in different sectoral policies
Clear allocation of responsibilities

« By 2020, ensure that 80% of the school meals are procured from local farmers (less than 30 km away) and are pesticide-free ».

Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
Yes The actors and the action are identified.	**Yes** The baseline amount of local food procurement is identified and can be tracked to see if it increases.	**Yes** Other countries have demonstrated that it is possible to increase public procurement of food from smallholder and family farms.	**Yes** 'Short chain' public procurement can improve nutrition outcomes by providing fresh fruit and vegetables, and improving knowledge about food among school children.	**Yes** Concrete time frame included.

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Ghent: the participatory project *De Site* and the *Boerse Poort*

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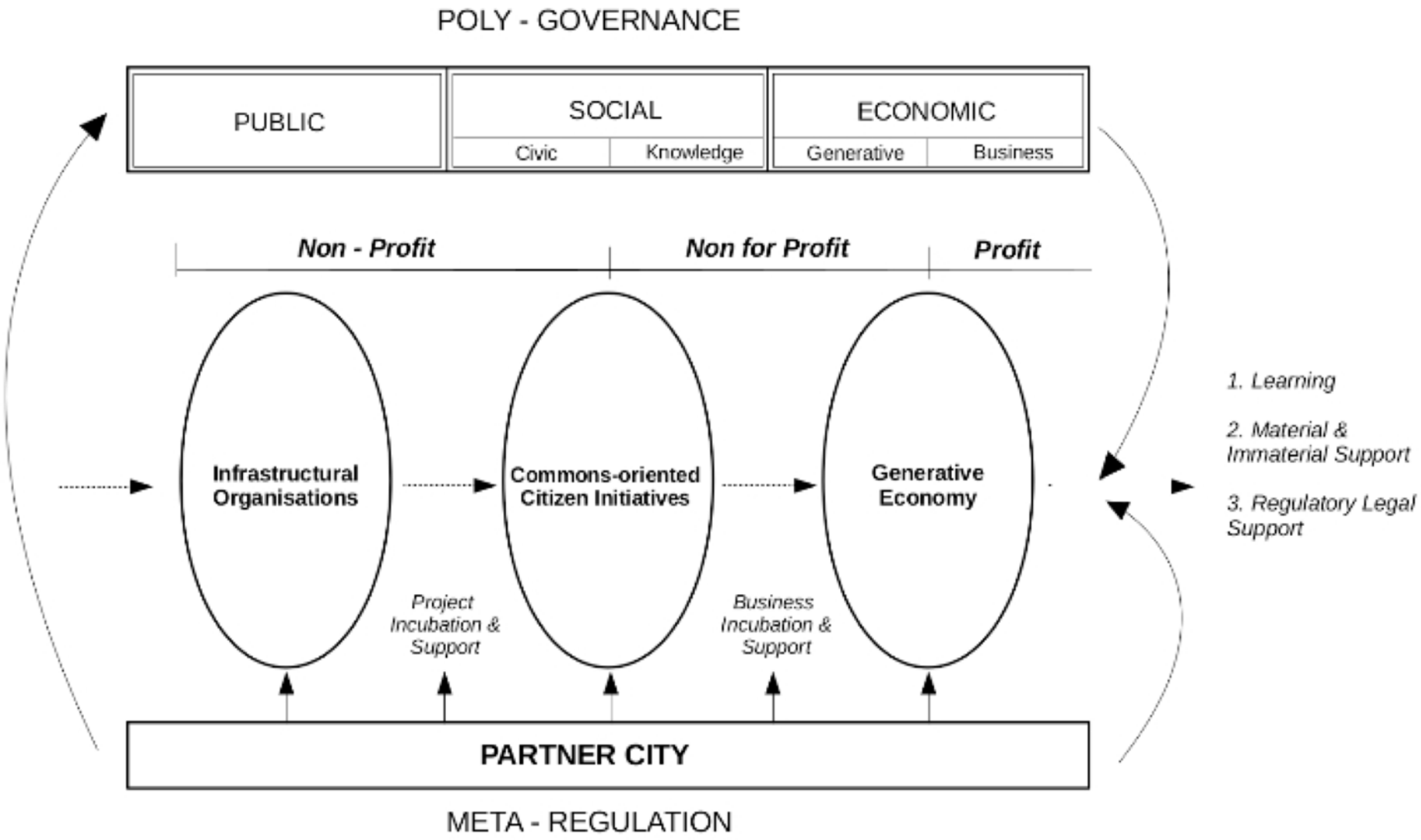
« Commons Transition Plan » developed in March-June 2017 by Michel Bauwens for Ghent

«… the researchers have tried to find out what kinds of institutionalisation is fitting to handle the commons well. This means essentially a shift from a top-down approach and old organisational principles such as ‘command and control’, towards a new way of thinking and an approach as a ‘partner city’, in which the city facilitates and supports projects. Of course, sometimes the city must also regulate projects, in the role of a more facilitative government. »

Un cadre facilitateur des initiatives citoyennes: la « ville partenaire »



Source: P2P Foundation, A commons transition plan for the city of Ghent