



# TERRITORIAL APPROACHES for SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

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# Sustainable food systems: towards a bioregional approach?

- Kwantien Polytechnic's University – Institute For Sustainable Food Systems
- Southwest British Columbia Bioregion Food System Design
- Bioregion:
  - Topography
  - Fauna and flora
  - Human culture
- Combines
  - Eco-regions
  - Habitat (cities and other human settlements)
  - Activities
  - Political&administrative circumscriptions
- Hypothesis : 60% population increase by 2050





## Food self-sufficiency by 2050

- “Business as usual”, will decrease from 40% to 28%
- If production systems are revisited to respond to food needs of local population, it can increase to
  - 56% for the same cultivated area
  - 49% if environmental improvements
  - 57% if the cultivated area is increased (with environmental interventions)



## Economic Impact by 2050

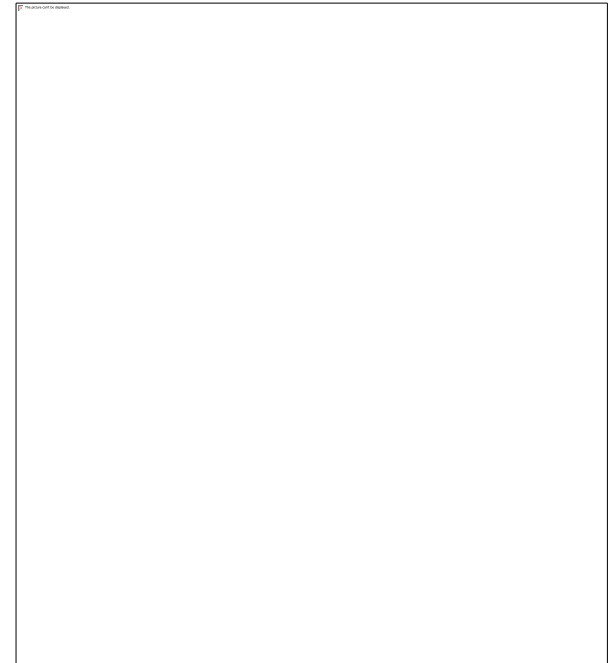
- “Business as usual”
  - no economic impact
  - food imports increase by 82%
- Economic impact increases ...
  - by 50% if cultivated area remains the same
  - by 30% if environmental measures are introduced
  - by almost 100% if cultivated area increased + environmental measures.

Processing becoming the engine of local economic progress



# Reorient Food Systems for Sustainable Diets

- Nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy
- Culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable
- Low environmental impact (respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems)



... from supply-driven to demand-driven

# New Nordic Food

- 2004, ten-point Manifesto (12 Scandinavian chefs)
  - Local and seasonal food
  - Combine tradition, scientific knowledge & external influences
  - Sustainable production and animal welfare
  - Promote local producers and livelihoods
  - Combine local production with regional exchanges of quality products
  - Involve all actors
- 2005, Programme Nordic Council of Ministers

<http://www.norden.org/en/theme/ny-nordisk-mad>



newnordicfood

# Ecuador - *Mobilizing Responsible Consumption for Sustainability, Health & Equity*

- 2008 Constitution: policy transition from food security to food sovereignty
- But industrialized food had become too influential in national politics
- 2012: responsibility for the transition put in people's hands: *Que Rico Es!* Campaign
- Participants invest at least 50 percent of food expenses in “responsible consumption” (i.e. agro-ecological production, direct purchase and Andean crops)
- So far 10,000 Families have enlisted : 24 million USD/year

# Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP)



- Political initiative
- Launched by the Mayor of Milan, in parallel to Milan Expo in October 2015
- Signed by 167 cities (almost half of which European)
- Collection of good practices and awards programme
- Yearly Summit of Mayors
- Not only big cities

<http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/>



# Committee on World Food Security

- 2016: Forum on *Urbanisation, Rural Transformation and implications for food security and nutrition*
- Compiled experiences and effective policy approaches (governance, sustainability, food systems and social and economic equity)
- 2017: *Addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics: experiences and effective policy approaches*

[www.fao.org/cfs/home/activities/rural/en/](http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/activities/rural/en/)

# Guiding Principles for Urban-Rural Linkages to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

Leaving no one and no place behind

- Led by UN-Habitat (follow-up to Habitat III New Urban Agenda)
- World Urban Forum IX, Kuala Lumpur (02/18)
- Expert Group meeting, La Paz (06/18)
- Collection of case studies

<https://urbanrurallinkages.wordpress.com>

# Opportunities and Challenges

- Converging towards a common agenda but institutional attitudes and funding mechanisms need to change:
  - Foodies talk about cities and not only rural areas
  - A food systems approach can help urban planners address urban-rural linkages transversally
- Link food, green and health agendas and initiatives
- Alliance of networks? Movement?

# Why join/sign into other networks?

- Exchange of information:
  - Thematic networks (e.g. FoodWIN)
  - Develop common material/training
  - Promote own work
- Brings food on the political agenda
- Identify commonalities and bring cities to the negotiating table (influence policy)
- Promotes regional collaboration
- Helps to cope with political instability
- National OK, but also bioregional, European, thematic...
- Birmingham, Edinburgh, London: international connectors (Eurocities working group Food, C40...)

# Where are we at?

- Agenda 2030: Cities have a key role to play in promoting sustainable development
- Revitalization of rural areas urgent and feasible
- Legal and regulatory framework must be revisited with a territorial lens
- Knowledge management
  - Document and review good practices (towards a new research approach?)

# Conclusions

- OK, you are an island 😊
- Let's build more bridges?
- We need you
- WIN-WIN?