

5th Eating City Summer Campus

Gastronomy Facing Sustainability, together to share a new vision of public food services.

Vision

Urban Food Planning in Turin and around EU

Egidio Dansero

Alessia Toldo, Giacomo Pettenati

University of Turin

Food Atlas project; NTM (Nutrire Torino Metropolitana)

Egidio Dansero: short bio

- Degree in Economics, PhD in Urban and Regional Geography
- Full prof. Economic & Political Geography, other courses: International Development Cooperation; Territorial policies and sustainability
- University of Turin, Dept. Cultures, Politics, Society



Egidio Dansero: resumen

- Delegado del Rector a la Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (coordinador del proyecto UniCoo)



Journal of UNiversity and development
COoperation (JUNCO)

<http://www.ojs.unito.it/index.php/junco>

- Delegado del Rector a la Sostenibilidad Ambiental de la Universidad (coordinador de Green Office de la Universidad de Turín, UniToGO) www.green.unito.it



Egidio Dansero: resumen

- Presidente de la carrera en Ciencias Internacional de lo Desarrollo y Cooperación
- Director de la Maestría en Gestión de Desarrollo en colaboración con le CIF-OIT (Turin School of Development)



TURIN SCHOOL of DEVELOPMENT

ITC
International Training Centre



With the financial support of
Comune di San Paolo
Università del Piemonte Orientale

Egidio Dansero: resumen

- Direttore del Centro interdipartimentale di ricerca di Studi Urbani e sugli eventi OMERO www.omero.unito.it
- Coordinador del proyecto Atlas de la comida de Turín metropolitana



- Co-Presidente de la VII International Conference Localizing Food Planning: Farming Cities, Performing Rurality, organized by the Sustainable Food Planning network, AESOP (Association of European Schools of Planning) <http://www.aesoptorino2015.it>

Research fields

- Alternative food geography, AFN, urban food policies, urban food systems
- Sustainability, local development, green economy, territory and eco-restructuring process (i.e. textile industry and districts, smart cities) ;
- Mega-events, Olympics, territorial transformations and local development;
- Development co-operation, territorial analysis and local development (i.e. in the Sahel)
- Environmental and territorial conflicts;
- Industrial heritage valorisation processes and policies, derelict sites regeneration and local development in old industrial regions and cities;
- Various:
 - Environmental issues geographical description and cartographic representation;
 - ICT, urban and regional planning, participative mapping, crowdmapping;
 - University and the city, University Campus sustainability

Specific issues

- AFN: an interdisciplinary assessment (environmental, sociological, economic and territorial perspective) :
Territoriality and proximity in AFN (Turin and Piedmont)
- Food actors, food movements (Slow Food, GAS, urban gardeners...) international NGOs engaged in Turin: practising food sovereignty
 - Researches in Italy (Piedmont and Turin) Búsquedas en Italia (Piemonte y Turín, en particular)
 - In Senegal, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Morocco; Argentina, Brezil (UniCoo mobility project)
- Urban food policies and analysis of urban food systems

Why we arrived to focus on Urban food policy?

A comparative perspective from different research experiences:

- Agroecological networks and ANT (with Brazilian colleagues, Paraná)
- Analysis of “Food community model” by Slow Food in Africa (4C4D project) and of environmental ,social, economic and territorial impact of Slow Food “presidium”
- Enlarging the concept of Food community to an urban scale. How a territorial institutional (as the City of Turin) can be considered as a “food community”.
- Urban dynamics in Turin: from the fordist one company town to the Olympic city, post-fordism (images and rhetorics of a city sustainable, resilient, creative, smart, of social innovation ...

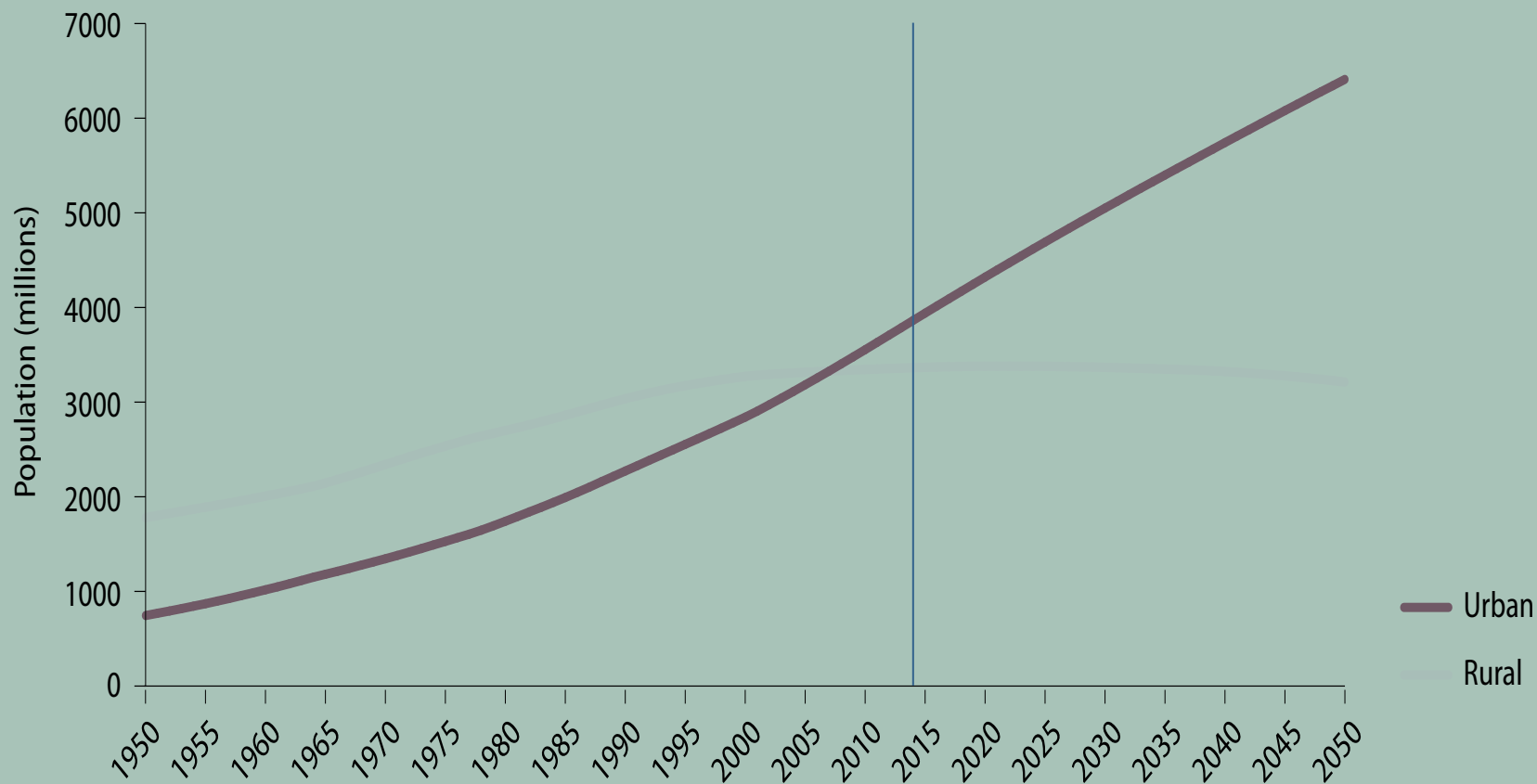
Urban food policies: *what are we speaking about?*

- Pioneer experiences in North America (Toronto, Vancouver...) and UK (Bristol...)
-
- Main issues (in the pioneer cities): fighting obesity , food deserts
- Reflections about responsibility and potential role of the the city to orient the food system, in an urbanizing world

Figure 2.

Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050

A majority of the world's population lives in urban areas



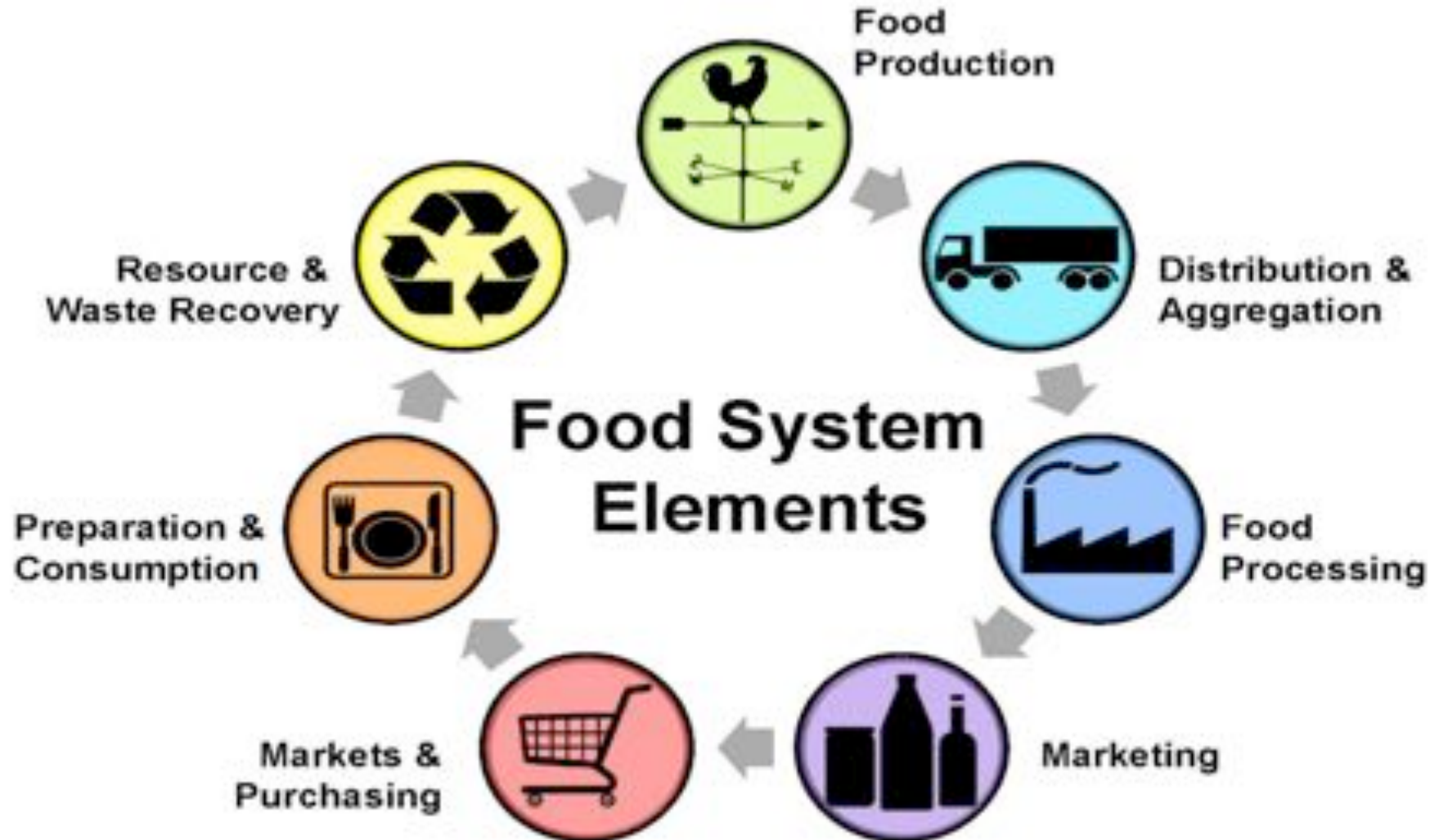
Food arrives on our plates as if by magic, and we rarely stop to wonder how it might have got there.

Carolyn Steel, Hungry City, 2006

The food system: A stranger to the planning field

- Despite the existential significance of eating, the food system has been strangely neglected in urban studies until quite recently - Pothukuchi K and Kaufman J (2000)
- Urban planning has afforded most all the aspects: land, mobility, environment, commercial and social services, time... but not food... Managed by the market... Even if local authorities and civil society has an important role

Urban food system: too big to see



The urban food question

- how to feed cities in a just, sustainable and culturally appropriated manner in the face of looming climate change, widening inequality and burgeoning world hunger
- Multifunctional character: not only a narrow nutritional agenda, but food is viewed, valued and used in society through different faces of a prism: social, economic, ecological, cultural, political, sexual, spatial...

Morgan (2014) *Nourishing the city: The rise of the urban food question in the Global North*

A space of convergence between different formations and approaches: scholars, experts, practitioners, public officers... on

- Rural development
- Food movements, social networks, economics of solidarity ...
- Urban processes and policies
- Food system

Urban food policies (strategies, planning)

- a process consisting of how a city envisions change in its food system, and how it strives towards this change” (Moragues et al., 2013).
- a new public arena where local and supra-local actors develop and implement a new type of policy concerning food, experimenting new models and scales of governance of the food system (Mount, 2012). .

- UFPs set food as a core subject in the public political agenda, capitalising existing experiences and practices, creating networks among different groups of stakeholders, with the aim of having sustainable, resilient and fair food systems and creating new spaces of deliberation, involving different actors (Moragues Faus et al, 2013).

Food in urban studies: different perspectives

(Morgan, 2014)

- **Urban planning: re-discovering the food system**
 - integrated approach between procedural and substantive skills: a new urban food planning movement (continuous productive urban landscapes; healthy urban planning...)
- **Urban political ecology: Re-naturing the city, exposing unjust landscapes**
 - UPE ideal medium through which urban theory could learn to re-connect to something essential as water, namely food. Food must be the big thing (Keil, 2005)
- **Community food security: Re-affirming the right to food (justice)**
 - just urban food systems: to render the food visible in the urban political realm: connect the community food security to healthy urban planning and urban political ecology

Urban Food Strategies and Resilience

A resilient urban system for ICLEI

- *to be **diverse***: in biodiversity, cultural diversity, agricultural models, spaces of production and consumption
- *to be **distributed***: through the interconnection of places of production and consumption, centrally and peripherally, vertically and horizontally
- *to be **natural***: a resilient system should have a minimum environmental footprint and contribute to a better management of natural resources.
- *to be **innovative***: social and technological innovation are fundamental for the resilience of the food system and its flows and networks
- *to be **social***: a food system cannot be resilient without being just
- *to be **inclusive***: with the active involvement of public and private actors
- <http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/bonn2013/program/urban-food-systems-forum/resilient-urban-food-systems-in-brief/>



Figure: food-related practices in relation with the four spheres of urban resilience (CSIRO et al, 2007)

Food is a **COMMODITY** or a **CARRIER OF CALORIES**, nutrients, vitamins, proteins, etc.




Food is an **INTEGRATIVE CONCEPT** linking different public domains and policy objectives.

NEW FOOD EQUATION

Hypermodern food geography

Alternative food geography



Hypermodern food geography

Growing globalization of the agri-food production chain, standardization of food production and processing through globally applied production, processing and distribution

- Downward pressure on farm family income
- Environmental pollution and ecological degradation ;
- Loss of organoleptic quality and diversity;
- Consumers' uncertainty about and distrust in food;
- Health problems: obesity, malnutrition



Alternative food geography

Integrated and territorial agri-food paradigm.

(Wiskerke, On Places Lost and Place Regained: Reflection on the Alternative Food Geography and Sustainable Regional Development, 2009)

The integrated and territorial mode of food governance (Wiskerke, 2009)



Networks and international projects

- FAO – Food for cities initiative (2001): facilitating communication and sharing knowledge between different actors active at the global level in the different local context;
- FAO + RUAF, HIC, ICLEI, IUFN are promoting the City Region Food System approach www.cityregionfoodsyste.ms.org.
- Sustainable Food Planning - AESOP
http://www.aesop-planning.eu/blogs/en_GB/sustainable-food-planning.
- Sustainable food cities network (2011, UK 46 localities)
<http://sustainablefoodcities.org>
- Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (2015-10-15, 145 cities)
<http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org>



PROMOTING EXCELLENCE IN
PLANNING EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH

Home

Sustainable Food Planning

Fashioning a sustainable food system is one of the most compelling challenges of the 21st Century. Because of its multi-functional character, food is an ideal medium through which to design sustainable places, be they urban, rural or peri-urban places. For all these reasons, food planning is now bringing people together from a diverse range of backgrounds, including planners, policy-makers, politicians, designers, health professionals, environmentalists, farmers, food businesses, and civil society activists among many others.

Coventry Conference 2017 Abstracts and more

Published at: 21 January 2017

Annual Conference 2017: 'call for papers' announced

SFP Mailing List Launched

Published at: 21 January 2017

The AESOP Sustainable Food Planning group has launched its official mailing list. Old and new members are invited to subscribe.

About our group





SUSTAINABLE FOOD PLANNING CONFERENCE

Localizing urban food strategies
Farming cities and performing rurality

[Conference 2015](#) [Aesop SFP](#) [The videos](#) [Proceedings \[issues\]](#) [Proceedings \[Download\]](#) [About us](#) [Contact](#)



NEWS

ON LINE THE PROCEEDINGS

Here we are with the proceedings! [Download](#) the files or visit the [issues](#) platform version

ON LINE THE VIDEOS

The Conference is on videos, [click here](#)!

27th October

POST CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Post-conference proceedings (published on web site of the Conference with ISBN): E-book with full papers (follow the editing instructions given for the conference, with short abstracts) and poster. New deadline: November 29th. (no release)

The Conference at EXPO Milano 2015

Opening October 7th, h 18.00 Conference Room, UE Pavilion

The Conference is organised by Polytechnic of Turin, University of Turin, University of Gastronomic Science

with Consorzio Ristoro Eating City International Platform 2015-2020

Conference 8th- 9th Oct 2015 / PhD Workshop 7th Oct 2015 / Torino, Italy

Sustainable Food Cities Network (UK)

- Born in 2011
- to promote peer-to-peer learning and knowledge-exchange between localities that are committed to embedding healthy and sustainable food into policy
- 46 localities partner, among which
 - Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester and greater Manchester, Sheffield...



Sustainable Food Cities Network (UK)

3Ps

- Establishing an effective cross-sector Food **Partnership**
- Embedding healthy and sustainable food in **Policy**
- Developing and delivering a food strategy and Action **Plan**

Developing indicators

- measure the positive impacts of developing sustainable food strategies and action plans at a local level.

Sustainable Food Cities Network (UK)

Key issues

1. Promoting healthy and sustainable food to the public
2. Tackling food poverty, diet-related ill health and access to affordable healthy food
3. Building community food knowledge, skills, resources and projects
4. Promoting a vibrant and diverse sustainable food economy
5. Transforming catering and food procurement
6. Reducing waste and the ecological footprint of the food system



A possible positive heritage



Themes:

GOVERNANCE

Facilitate policy alignment across sectors

Enhance stakeholder participation

Identify, map and evaluate local initiatives

Develop or improve multisectoral information systems (accountability)

SUSTAINABLE DIETS AND NUTRITION

Promote sustainable diets (healthy, safe, culturally appropriate, environmentally friendly and rights-based),

Address non-communicable diseases associated with poor diets and obesity

Develop dietary guidelines

Explore regulatory and voluntary instruments involving public and private companies

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY

Reorient school feeding programmes (public procurement)

Encourage and support social and solidarity economy activities (facilitate access to healthy food in marginalized areas)

Promote networks and support grass roots activities (community gardens, community kitchens)

FOOD PRODUCTION

Promote and strengthen urban and peri-urban food production and processing

Seek coherence between the city and nearby rural food production

Help provide services to food producers in and around cities

Support short supply chain

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Assess the flows of food to and through cities

Improve and expand support for infrastructure related to market systems

Acknowledge the informal sector's contribution to urban food systems

PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD WASTE

Convene food system actors to assess and monitor food loss and waste reduction

Raise awareness of food loss and waste

Collaborate with the private sector along with research, educational and community based organisations

Save food by facilitating recovery and redistribution for human consumption of safe and nutritious foods



The MUFPP

(134 cities, now 140)





The MUFPP in Europe

134 Cities
66 Europe
21 Latin America
20 Africa
17 Asia
10 North America



The way forward

Raising Awareness



Annual gathering 2017

MUFPP Award 2017

Political commitment



MUFPP Secretariat

MUFPP Steering
committee

Actions

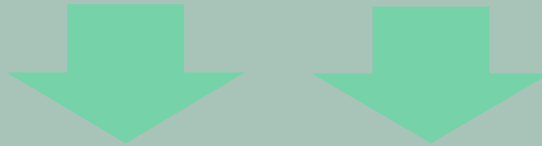


Monitoring framework (FAO)

Food Networks Alliance

MUFPP Supporters

Relocalization and re-moralization



Increasing the quote of food locally produced

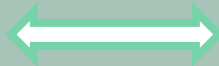
Assure food security and food rights

Assure equity along the overall food chain



TOP DOWN POLICIES

BOTTOM UP POLICIES



SDGs, New Urban Agenda

Civil society

Milan Urban Food Policy Pact





URBAN FOOD
PLANNING

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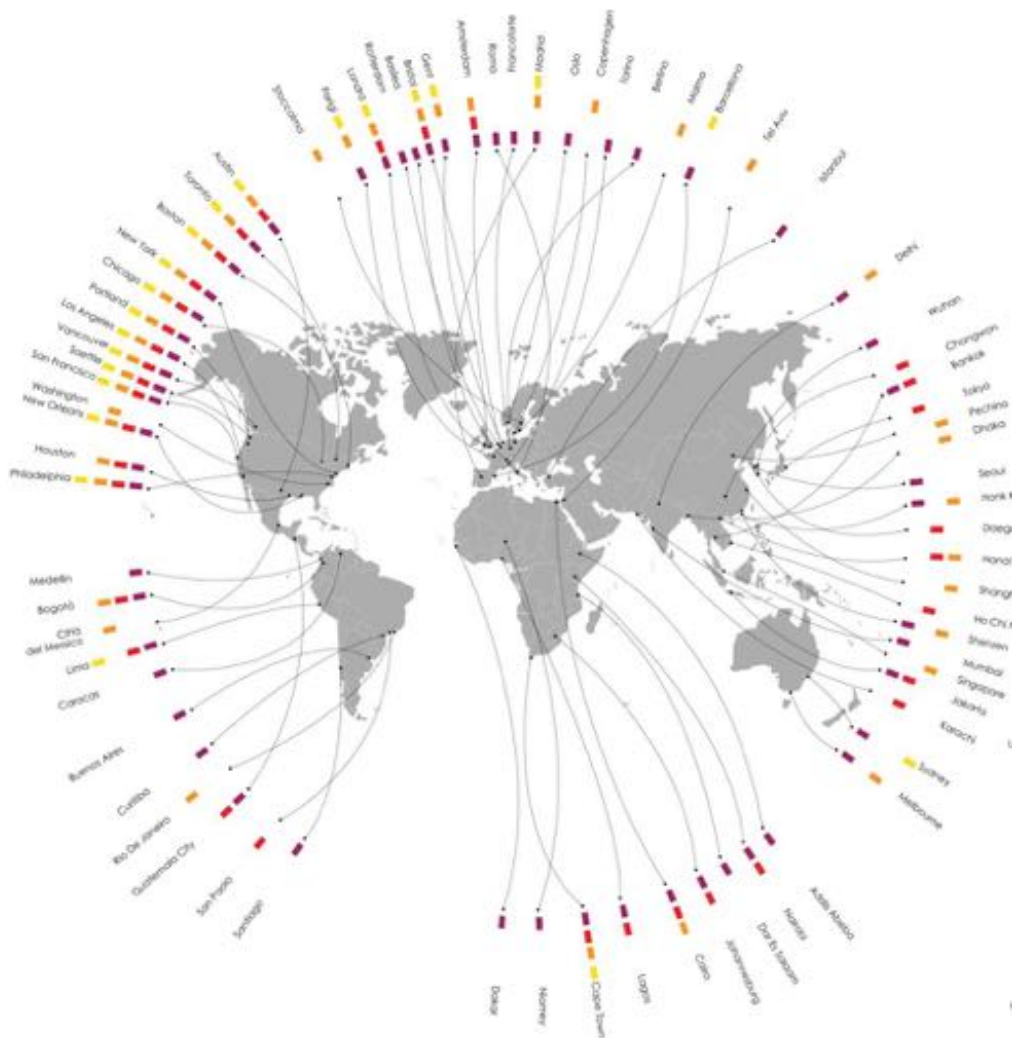
URBAN FOOD
PLANNING

Canada
Stati Uniti
Inghilterra
Scozia
Svezia
Olanda
Danimarca
Brasile
Cina
...
Italia



Toronto, Vancouver,
Ottawa, New York,
Philadelphia, San Francisco,
Detroit, Seattle,
Malmo, Edimburgo,
Glasgow, Rotterdam,
Utrecht, Amsterdam,
Bristol, London, Islington,
Brighton&Howe, Bradford,
Edmonton, Pisa, Calgary,
Belo Horizonte, Oakland,
Haringey, Copenhagen,
Milano...
TORINO!

Map of urban food policies by kind and level of activities (Està, Calori-Magarini, 2015)



PROGETTI

Cities with sectoral activities

ANALISI

Cities with analysis and interpretation of their urban food system

POLITICHE / STRATEGIE

Cities that developed integrated policies and integrated strategies

FOOD COUNCIL

Cities with an institutional commitment towards a Food Council to support, implement and monitor the effects of food policies and initiatives

Food
chart

URBAN
FOOD
PLANNING



Oxford's Good Food Vision:

- Reducing *greenhouse gas emissions* at all points in the food cycle, from field to fork
- Supporting practices that preserve and enhance *ecosystems* and promote higher *animal welfare*
- Committing to cut packaging and *food waste*, and increase *recycling and composting*

1.
GOOD
FOR THE
PLANET



2.
GOOD
FOR
PEOPLE

- Ensuring all people have access to *affordable, healthy and tasty food*, regardless of income
- Helping people gain and pass on the *knowledge and skills* to grow, cook, eat and enjoy food
- Demanding that all food workers receive a *fair wage*, and work under *safe, fair conditions*

- Encouraging a diversity of local, independent shops and enterprises that *provide jobs and livelihoods*
- Providing *space for food growing projects* that promote good health and community spirit
- *Bringing people together* to celebrate Oxfordshire's regional food heritage and our diverse food cultures

3.
GOOD
FOR
COMMUNITY

Find out more at www.goodfoodoxford.org
Be part of Good Food Oxford, sign the charter here:

.....(signed)



Oxford's Good Food Vision:

- Reducing *greenhouse gas emissions* at all points in the food cycle, from field to fork
- Supporting practices that *preserve and enhance ecosystems* and promote higher *animal welfare*



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Find out
Be part

GOOD FOOD in Greenwich

This charter is for individuals, organisations and businesses who want to commit to good food

We want Greenwich to be known as a great place for good food for all. Celebrating our rich diversity, we will grow, produce, prepare, eat and share good food that is healthy, sustainable, affordable and accessible to all. Good food is an issue that has become a key focus for our community.

Enhance the health and welfare of people and animals

Improve the working and living environment

Promote business and social vitality and culture

GET INVOLVED!

In order to achieve these additional aims we need your help, so if you'd like to suggest the Good Food in Greenwich Charter, please follow these three simple steps:

- Make a commitment to do at least one new thing a year to support the aims of the charter
- Promote the charter to everyone you meet
- Sign up online to register your commitment, tell us what you're already doing, and what you want to achieve

Sign up:

Registration:

Name:

Improve and improve health and well-being for all

- By accepting that everyone deserves to be able to afford and enjoy good food
- By developing the food system to ensure good food is available for everyone, not just those who can afford it

Build and support a strong and thriving local economy

- By building local food networks and supporting local businesses and suppliers
- By supporting our environmental services

Encourage life-long learning

- By providing education and opportunities for those who do not have the skills, knowledge and experience to grow, cook and eat good food
- By encouraging organisations to provide environmental good food

Deliver a strong and vibrant food system

- By getting organisations, businesses and local citizens, such as local growing, food fairs, markets and events

Reduce pressure on the food system

- By encouraging an understanding of seasonal and environmental factors in the food chain
- By using existing systems to support a fair, global food economy, including the trade and transport

Maximise environmental sustainability

- By reducing packaging waste, food wastage, car and electricity use, and energy and emissions
- By using water to grow food

Push for change

- By using our influence and lobbying government, individuals, businesses, community, public sector and voluntary sector
- By supporting local and national campaigns

We will all continue to strive to find new and innovative ways to support good food in Greenwich

Further info:

Twitter: @goodfoodgreenwich

Visit our website:

www.goodfoodingreenwich.org

Find out more on Facebook:

Facebook: goodfoodingreenwich



Oxford's Good Food Vision:

- Reducing *greenhouse gas emissions* at all points in the food cycle, from field to fork
- Supporting practices that *preserve and enhance ecosystems* and promote *higher animal welfare*

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Find out
Be part

GOOD FOOD in Greenwich

This charter is for individuals, organisations and businesses who want to commit to good food

We want Greenwich to be known as a great place for good food for all. Celebrating our rich diversity, we will go further, progress will share good food that is locally sourced, affordable and accessible to all. Good food means food that has history and supply systems that

Enhance the health and welfare of people and animals
Improve the working and living environment
Promote business and social vitality and culture

GET INVOLVED!

In order to achieve these additional aims we need your help so I would like to suggest the Good Food in Greenwich Charter gets your own stamp of approval

- Make a commitment to do at least one new thing a year to support the aims of the charter
- Promote the charter to everyone you meet
- Sign up online to register your commitment, tell us what you're already doing, and what you want to achieve

Sign:

Organisation:

Date:

Toronto's Food Charter

In 1976, Canada signed the United Nations Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which includes "the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." The City of Toronto supports our individual commitment to food security, and the following beliefs:

Every Toronto resident should have access to an adequate supply of nutritious, affordable and culturally appropriate food.

Food security contributes to the health and well-being of residents while reducing their need for medical care.

Food is central to Toronto's economy, and the commitment to food security can strengthen the local sector's growth and development.

Food brings people together in celebrations of community and diversity and is an important part of the city's culture.

Therefore, to promote food security, Toronto City Council will:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● support the right of everyone to adequate nutrition in order to attain a standard of living commensurate with the level to which the community has advanced ● ensure to ensure adequate, healthy, nutritious and safe food supply systems are in place to meet the needs of the city's diverse population ● support local food systems, including farmers' markets, community gardens and urban agriculture, and encourage the development of new and innovative food systems ● promote food safety, inspection and service practices, and encourage the development of food safety systems that protect the public interest ● encourage the development of affordable food systems, including food banks, food co-ops and community gardens ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● promote the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● promote the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● promote the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● promote the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● promote the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable ● support the development of food systems that are socially, economically and environmentally sustainable |
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www.goodfoodingreenwich.org

Facebook/goodfoodingreenwich

Twitter/goodfoodingreenwich



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YORK REGION FOOD CHARTER

A GUIDING DOCUMENT FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATED
FOOD-RELATED POLICIES AND
PROGRAMS IN YORK REGION

We believe a collaborative and integrated approach is
essential to create a healthy and just food system for all.

We value...

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Access to a variety of healthy and affordable food in all neighbourhoods and facilities.
- Food policies and practices to improve and inspire health.
- The importance of food for physical, mental, emotional and cultural well-being.
- Community ownership of healthy, locally-grown and processed food.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

- Economic development plans that ensure robust and financially sustainable agriculture.
- Innovative food and related industries that seek producer, processor, distributor, health, tourism, education and hospitality sectors.
- Locally-grown traditional and wild foods.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Rural and urban agriculture practices that protect biodiversity and improve the health of our land, soil, water, and air.
- Integrating agriculture and food into energy and climate change policies and strategies.
- Protection of agricultural lands and a streamlined regulatory framework.
- Reducing food and packaging waste among consumers, retailers, processors and producers.

EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- The basic right of all residents to safe, nutritious, culturally appropriate, accessible food.
- Digitized access to food for all.
- Fair compensation and a safe and respectful work environment in the agriculture and food sectors.

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

- Food literacy and skills for all residents, with a focus on food growing, healthy cooking, and composting.
- Education that supports opportunities in the agriculture and food sector.
- Understanding the connections between food, learning, health and the environment.



The York Region Food Charter aligns with a food movement across Canada, promoting a system from farm to plate that provides access to local, affordable and nutritious food. The York Region Food Charter is a vision of thriving urban and rural communities where residents, businesses, and governments are creating a resilient food system.

March 2015

Find us online at www.yorkregion.ca/foodcharter

Food Charter

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City of Toronto

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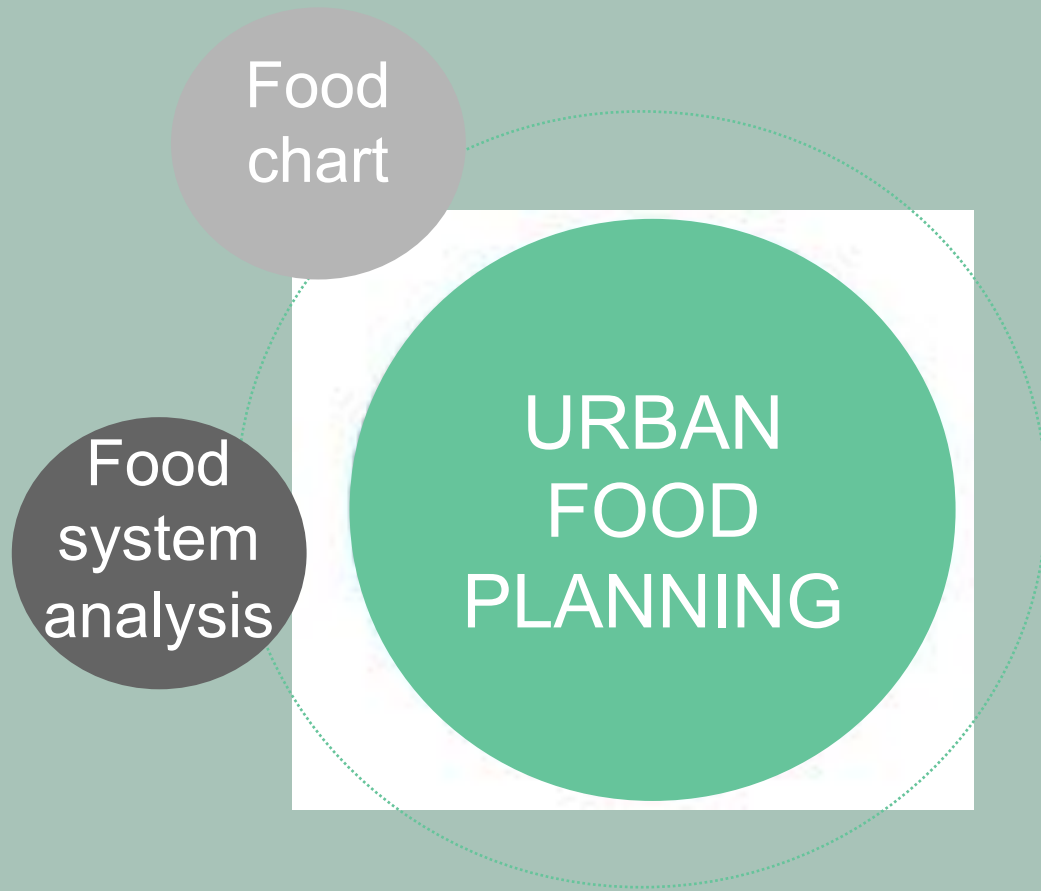
Report:

Registration:

Name:



6 marzo 2015 - CONOSCERSI





The food processing and manufacture sectors. They are the sector that often... along with smaller retailers selling...



The wholesale fruit, vegetable and... fresh produce market across...



The pattern of food... in the city...

There are some 'disconnected' outlets... and they account for the vast majority of...

Who feeds Bristol? Towards a resilient food plan



Assessment report written by Jilly Conroy
A baseline study of the food systems that
serves Bristol and the Bristol city region
(March 2012)



Strengthening Buffalo's Food System

To Promote Healthy Eating Among Children

Kalée Heuner and Samira Raja

Food Systems Planning and Healthy Communities Lab
University at Buffalo, The State University of New York



Design and Layout: Erin Sharkey, Massachusetts Avenue Project
Project Coordinator: Jeppie Horshor Gouck, Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus, Inc.
Healthy Kids, Healthy Communities-Buffalo partnership



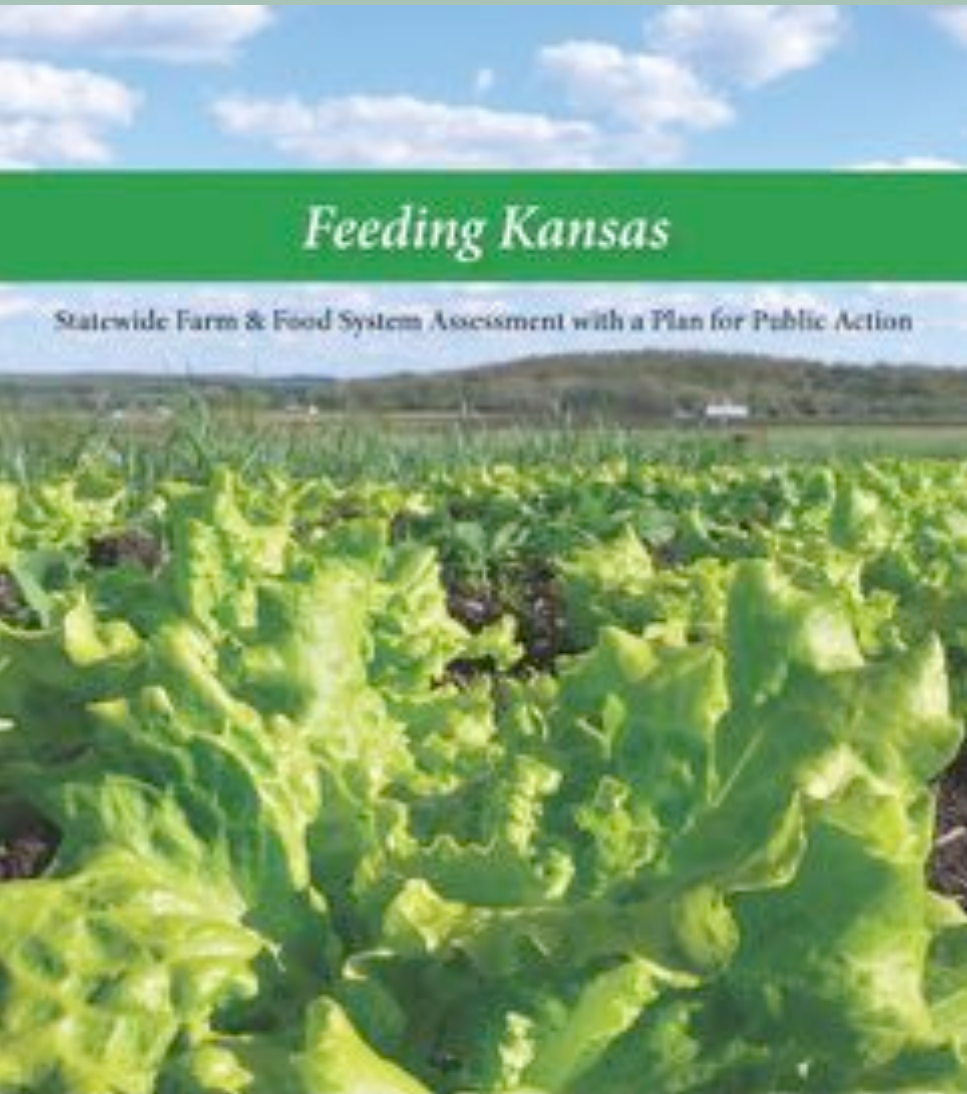
Strengthen Buffer Food

To Promote Health

Food System
University of



Design and Layout
Project Coordinator: Jessica
Healthy Kids



Feeding Kansas

Statewide Farm & Food System Assessment with a Plan for Public Action

November 2014



Big Four", in the early 1980s the
to, Wyoming, Idaho, and
that some have been shown
primary transportation routes in
of that area has a higher
and their surrounding areas.
of Brown County shipping
in some parts of the City with
more than half of the city
to be filled with grass and
to be used to grow
crops. This has an impact
on the way that the state will need
to be able to grow. The impact is
growing from almost half
of the state, while consumption
is high.
and various factors in the percentage
of the state to the food system
and to various systems of eating.
Kansas dealing with major threats
to small and medium-sized
farming, small-scale agriculture,
to see institutional policies for the
businesses and processing and
to farmers, job losses, which
of businesses and work patterns
and on the 10th of the state
city.
the hundreds of restaurants, public
to distribution and retail results in
before being sold or eaten.
of sufficient quantities of food can
only because of 20th-century stan-

Feeding Kansas

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Food chart

SOUTHEAST ALASKA FOOD SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

A PILOT PROJECT to identify actions
to promote self-sustaining communities
and a resilient food system.



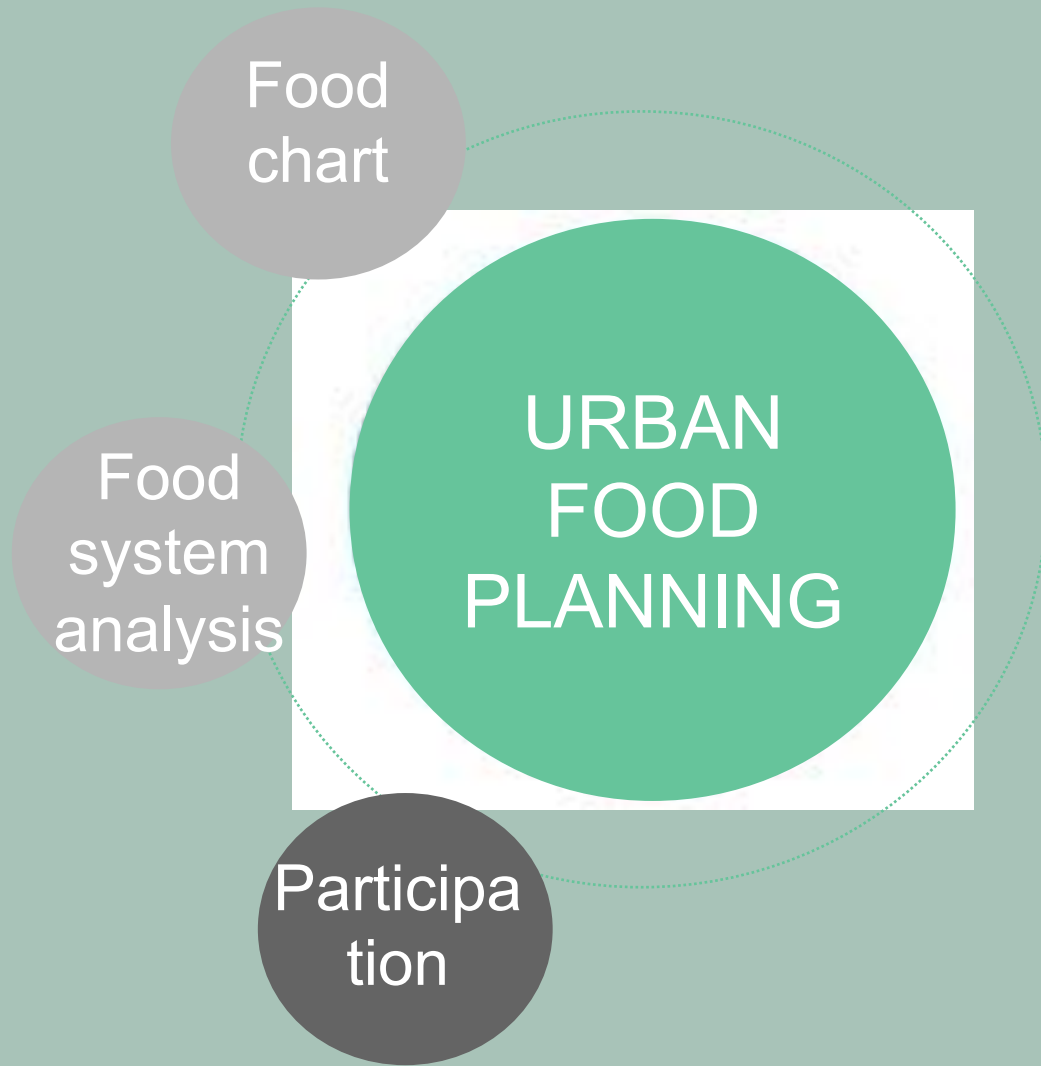
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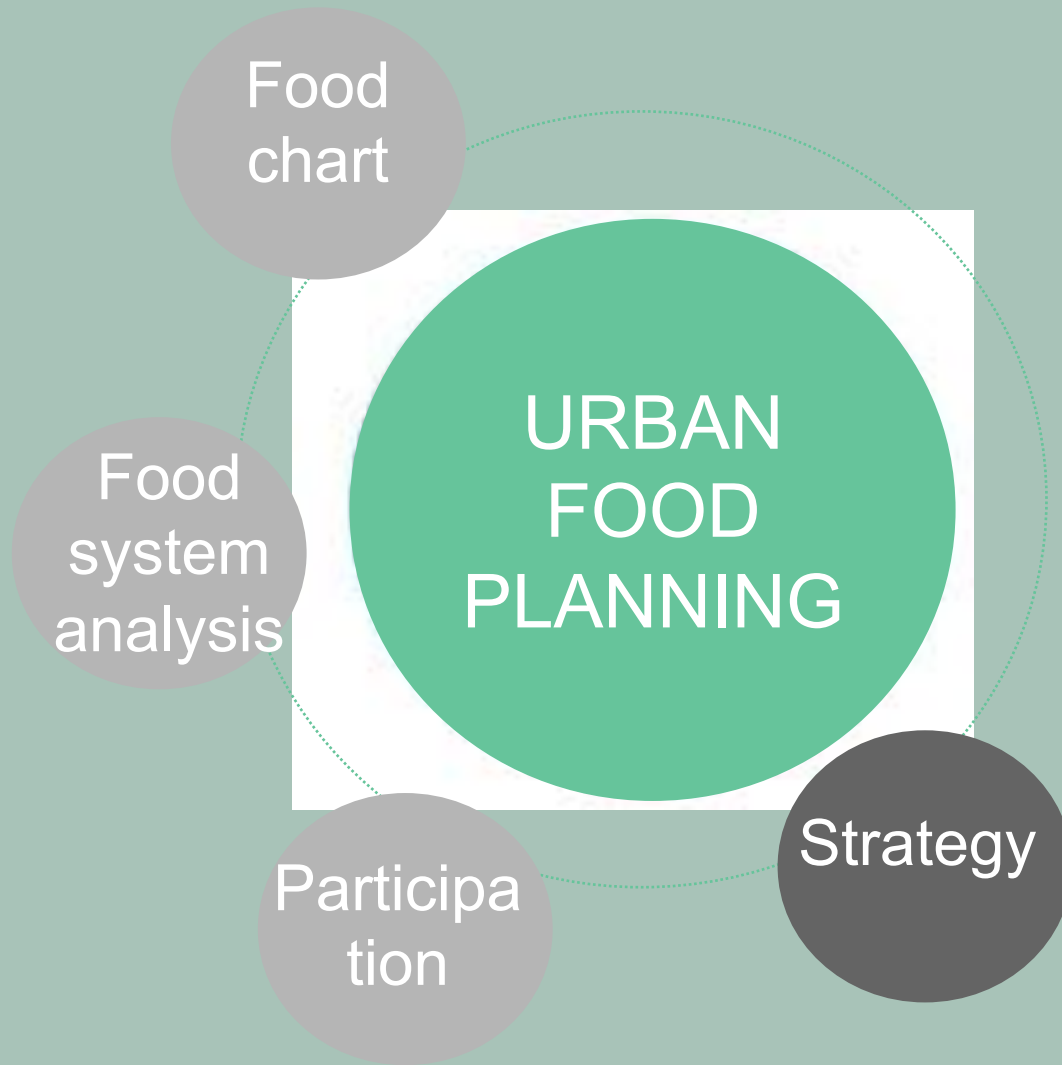


Big Four™, in the early 1990s the
in Washington, Idaho, and
Butter beans have been shown
to have many similar genetic
relationships and a higher
yield than their surrounding areas.
The University of British Columbia
geneticist found that some parts of the City such
as some of the main parts of the City
are in fact a clone of the main
clone that was found in the
main parts of the City. This has an impact
on the genetic diversity and the
genetic diversity of the City. The impact is
that the genetic diversity of the
City is lower than that of the
main parts of the City. This has an impact
on the genetic diversity and the
genetic diversity of the City. The impact is
that the genetic diversity of the
City is lower than that of the
main parts of the City.

...and the percentage
of the food system
is in cultural patterns of eating.

...the main parts of the City
are in fact a clone of the main
clone that was found in the
main parts of the City. This has an impact
on the genetic diversity and the
genetic diversity of the City. The impact is
that the genetic diversity of the
City is lower than that of the
main parts of the City.





Food
chart

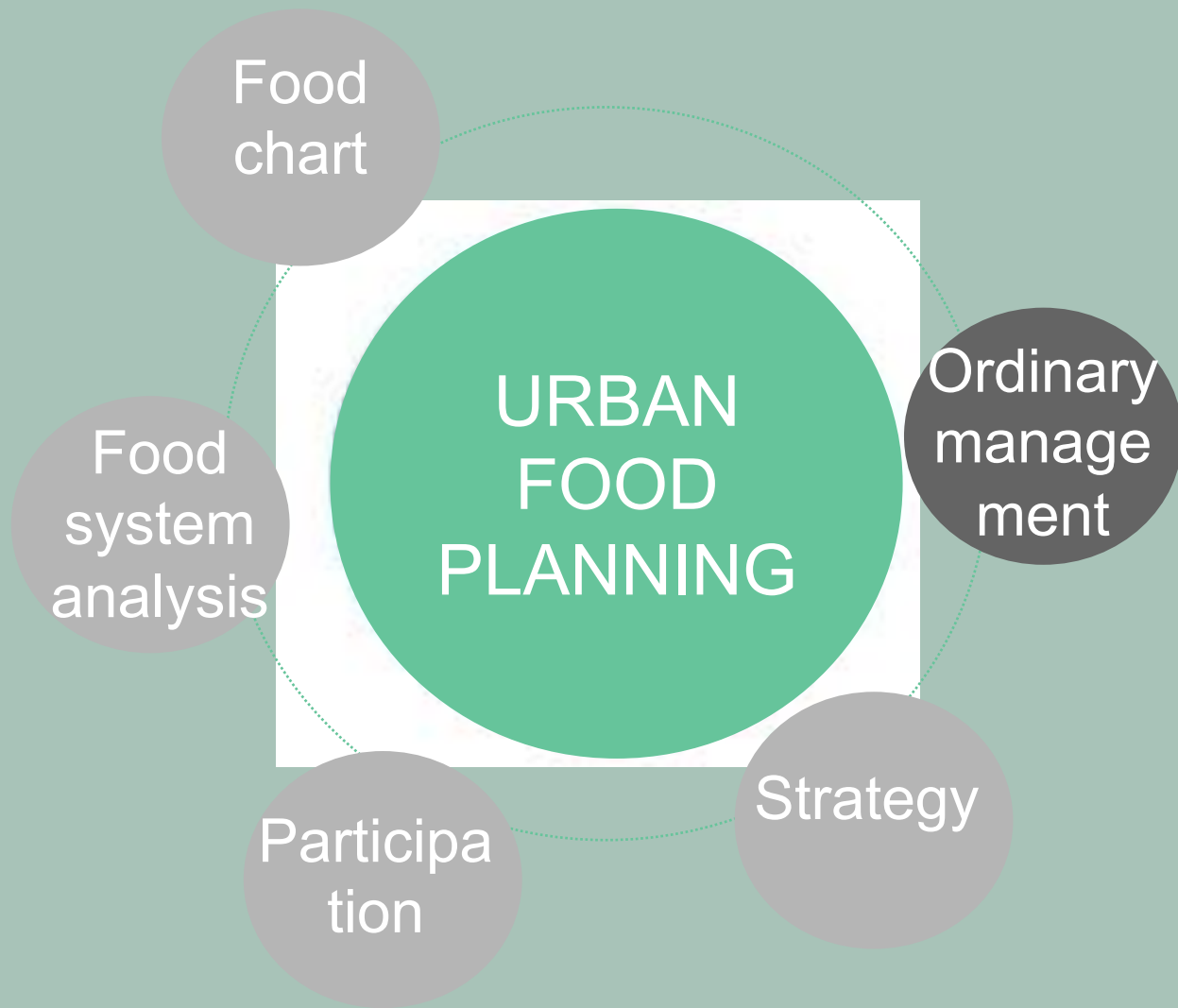
Food
system
analysis

URBAN
FOOD
PLANNING

Participa
tion

Strategy







Structure /mission

Food chart

Ordinary management

Food system analysis

URBAN FOOD PLANNING

Strategy

Participation



Vancouver Food Strategy



Vancouver Food Strategy

The City of Vancouver defines a **just and sustainable food system** as one in which food production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management are integrated to enhance the environmental, economic, social and nutritional well-being of our city and its residents

The City of Vancouver is committed to a **just and sustainable food system** that:

- contributes to the **economic, ecological, and social well-being** of our city and region
- encourages personal, business and government food practices that **foster local production and protect our natural and human resources**
- recognizes access to **safe, sufficient, culturally appropriate and nutritious food** as a basic human right for all Vancouver residents
- reflects the **dialogue between the community, government, and all sectors of the food system**, and
- celebrates Vancouver's **multicultural food traditions**.

Vancouver Food Strategy

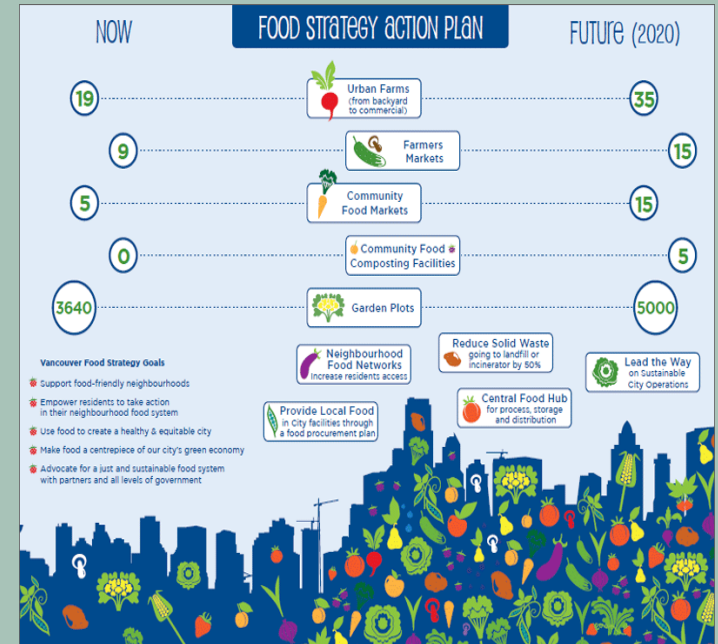
- 1. Community economic development** **Locally-based food systems** enhance Vancouver's economy. Greater reliance on local food systems strengthens our local and regional economies, creates employment, and increases food security.
- 2. Ecological health** A whole-system approach to food protects our **natural resources, reduces and redirects food waste**, and contributes to the **environmental stability** and well-being of our local, regional, and global communities.
- 3. Social justice** Food is a basic human right. All residents need **accessible, affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food**. Children in particular require adequate amounts of nutritious food for normal growth and learning.
- 4. Collaboration and participation** Sustainable food systems encourage **civic engagement, promote responsibility, and strengthen communities**. Community food security improves when local government **collaborates** with community groups, businesses, and other levels of government on sound food system planning, policies and practices.
- 5. Celebration Sharing** food is a fundamental human experience. Food brings people together in **celebrations of community and diversity**.

Integrating tools and policies



Urban Food Strategy

1. Natural Environment
2. Built Environment
3. Transportation
4. Housing
5. Income and Employment
6. Education and Learning
7. Food Security
8. Health Services



Ravine City / Farm City

Toronto, CANADA



constructed



city



periphery



semi-private

WFO Chris Wardwick and Hai Ho

SIZE 12,000km

FU MODE CPULS

LAUNCHDATE



AGRONOMIC CYCLE



IDEOLOGICAL DRIVERS

Which territory for urban food policies

- Beyond administrative borders
- Local food system; local system of food
- Some concepts
 - Food mile
 - Foodshed
 - Bioregion
 - City region food systems

FOOD MILES:

TRAINS USE THE EQUIVALENT OF 7 GALLONS OF GAS PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES

TRAINS EMIT ABOUT 110 LBS OF CARBON PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES



AIRPLANES USE THE EQUIVALENT OF 150 GALLONS OF GAS PER TON MOVED PER 1000 MILES

AIRPLANES EMIT ABOUT 400 LBS OF CARBON PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES



WHAT ARE THEY?



TRUCKS USE THE EQUIVALENT OF 30 GALLONS OF GAS PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES

TRUCKS EMIT ABOUT 90 LBS OF CARBON PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES

BOATS USE THE EQUIVALENT OF 4 GALLONS OF GAS PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES

BOATS EMIT ABOUT 57 LBS OF CARBON PER TON MOVED 1000 MILES



This poster indicates roughly how much energy each form of transportation uses and how much carbon dioxide it produces. As any car driver knows, these figures depend a great deal on how the vehicle is driven, the vehicle's condition and technology, and the weather. These are some of our best guesses of industry-wide averages based upon the existing literature.



The geographical area from which the foods marketed and consumed in a particular context come from (Hedden, 1929: *How great cities are fed?*)

What is a city region food system?

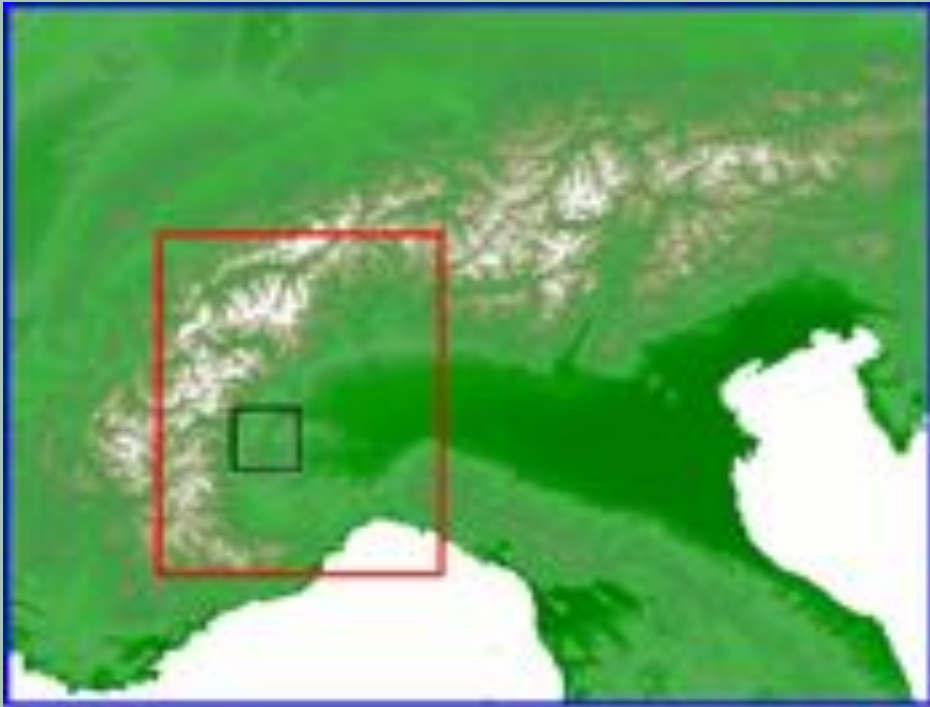
- Food production, processing, marketing and consumption
- Urban centres, surrounding peri-urban and rural hinterland i.e. the "foodshed"
- Exchange and flows of food, people, goods, nutrients/waste and ecosystem services (urban metabolism)
- Urban-rural linkages; nexus between people, agriculture, biodiversity, water and energy



What's now going on in Turin?

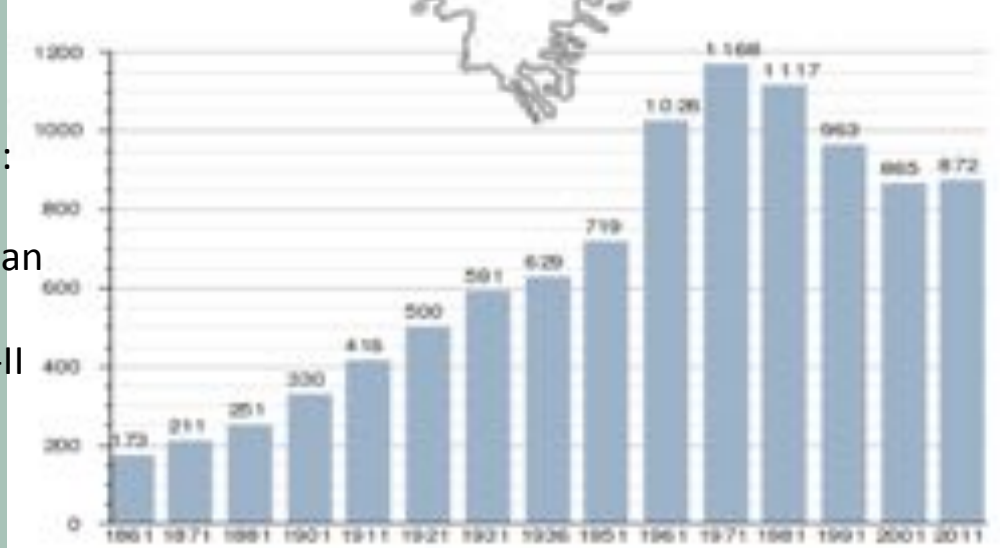






Population

- Turin's municipality : 900.000
- Province-metropolitan city:2.300.000
- Metropolitan area I-II ring: 1.700.000



**TORINO METROPOLI
PROPOSTA DI ZONE OMOGENEE
CONDIVISA NELLA COMMISSIONE DEL 20/1/15**

- ZONE OMOGENEE
 LIMITE CITTÀ METROPOLITANA TORINESE
 LIMITI COMUNALI
- 1. TORINO
 - 2. AREA METROPOLITANA OVEST
 - 3. AREA METROPOLITANA SUD
 - 4. AREA METROPOLITANA NORD
 - 5. PAVOLESE
 - 6. VALLI DI SUSÀ E SANGONE
 - 7. CIRIACESE E VALLI DI LANZO
 - 8. CANAVESE OCCIDENTALE
 - 9. EPORDEISE
 - 10. CHIVASSESE
 - 11. CHIVASSE-CARMAGNOLESE
 - COMUNI CONTESI

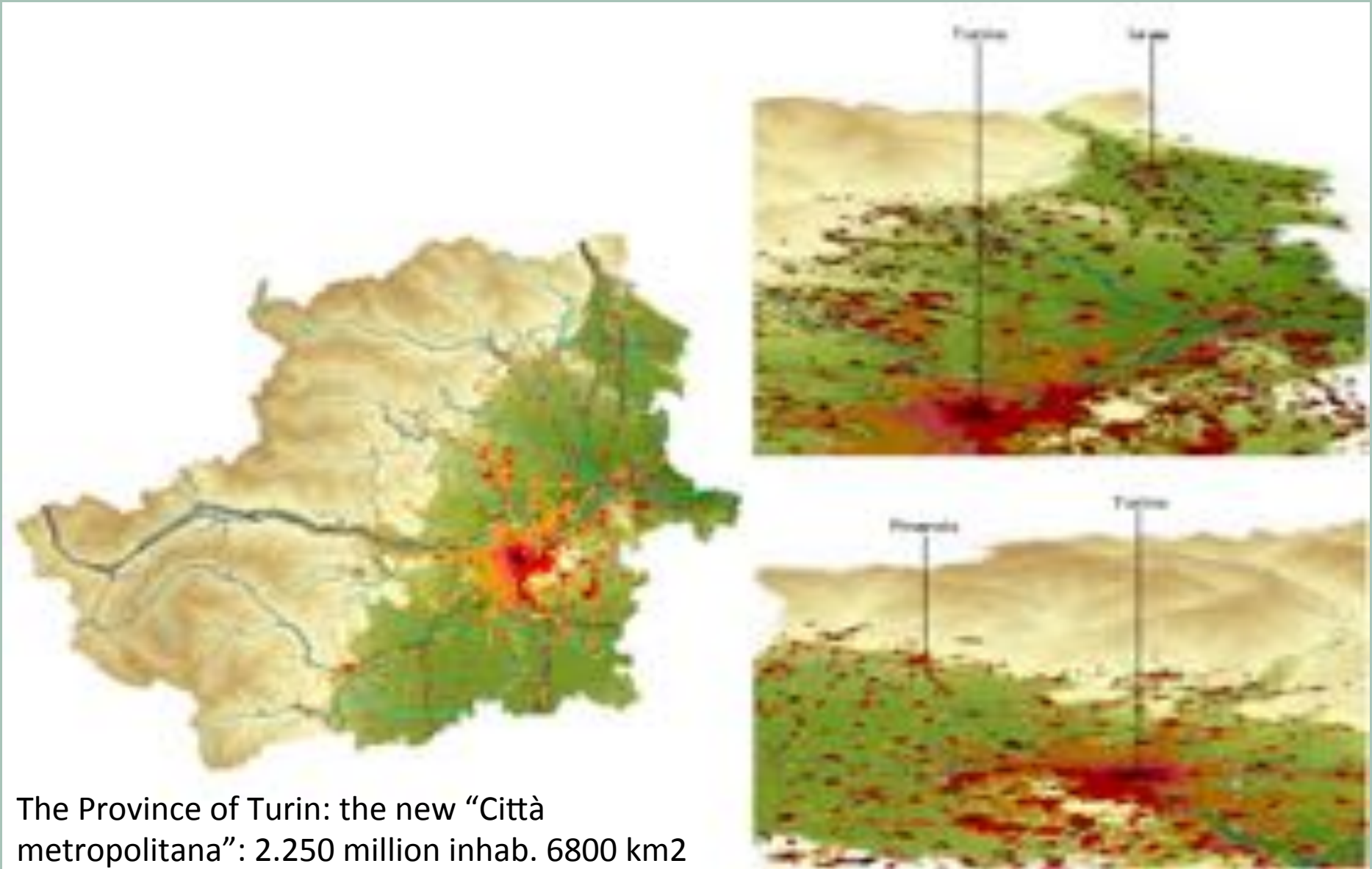


CLASSE DI POPOLAZIONE	ZONA	N. ZONA	N. COMUNI	POPOLAZIONE (ISTAT2011)	KMQ
Comune Capoluogo	TORINO	1	1	869.312	130
> 200.000 < 300.000	AMT Sud	3	18	264.124	388
	AMT Ovest	2	11	225.202	173
> 120.000 < 200.000	AMT Nord	4	7	133.869	174
	Pinerolese	5	45	132.429	1.301
	Chierese - Carmagnolese	11	23	130.593	467
> 80.000 < 120.000	Valli Susa e Sangone	6	43	114.165	1.279
	Ciriacese - Valli di Lanzo	7	40	100.657	972
	Chivassese	10	23	98.177	414
	Eporediese	9	59	90.885	553
	Canavese Occidentale	8	45	83.969	970
	TOTALE	11	315	2.243.382	6.821



Turin: 1816

Land use transformations...1820-2000



The Province of Turin: the new “Città metropolitana”: 2.250 million inhab. 6800 km²

Land use transformations ...1990-2006 - AMT



Fig. 20 – Aree coinvolte da cambiamenti di uso del suolo tra il 2000 e il 2012 (Elaborazione cartografica dell'autore su dati geografici CLC, III livello)

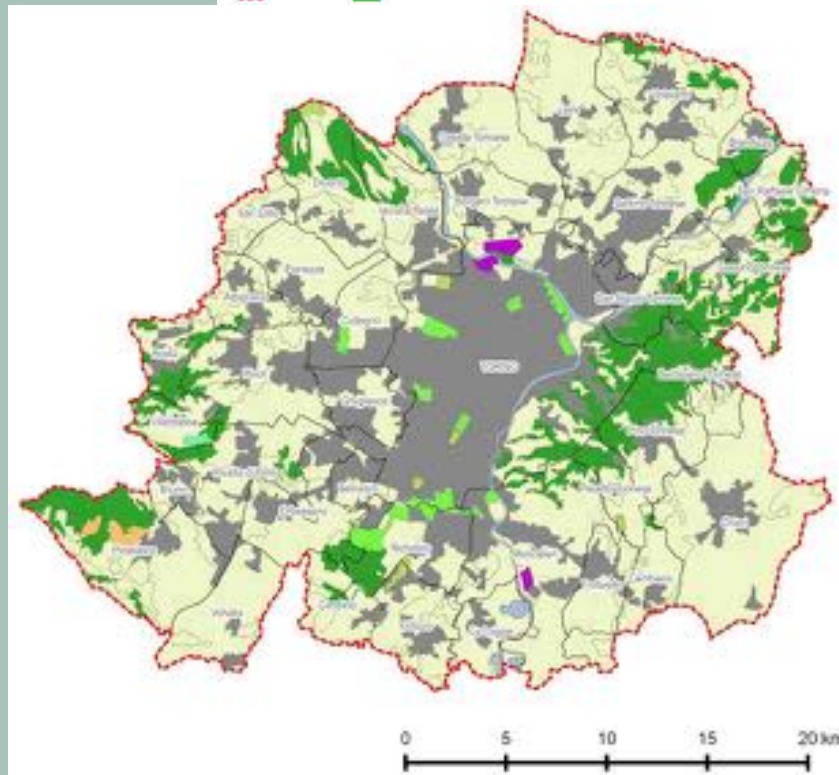
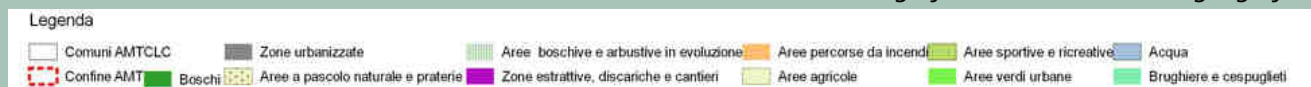


Fig. 21 – Uso e copertura del suolo al 2000 (Elaborazione cartografica dell'autore su dati geografici CLC, III livello)

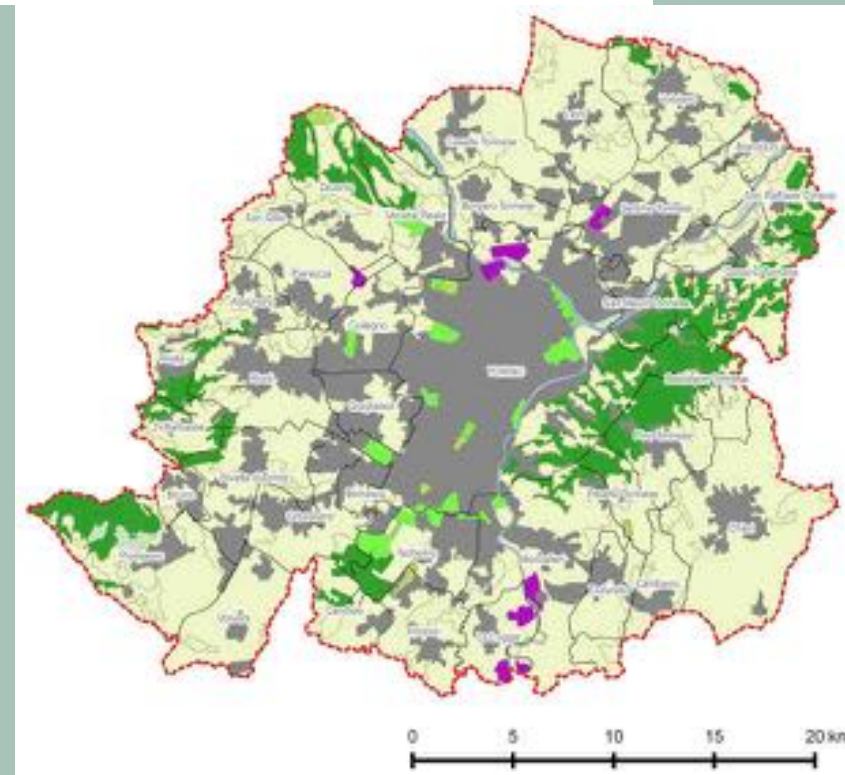


Fig. 22 – Uso e copertura del suolo al 2012 (Elaborazione cartografica dell'autore su dati geografici CLC, III livello)

Tab. 7 – Tasso di variazione dell'uso del suolo nel periodo tra il 2000 e il 2012 (Elaborazione dell'autore su dati numerici e spaziali CLC, III livello)

Descrizione	Superficie 2000 (ha)	Superficie 2012 (ha)	Tasso di variazione (%)
Zone urbanizzate	22569.03	24595.04	8.98
Aree verdi urbane	925.15	1234.76	33.47
Aree sportive e ricreative	276.18	321.9	16.55
Aree agricole	50037.86	48591.59	-2.89
Boschi di latifoglie e conifere	10437.89	9233.46	-11.54
Aree a vegetazione boschiva e arbustiva in evoluzione	54.8	459.71	738.89

Fonte: Gottero, Agricoltura metropolitana, Torino 2016

The territorial context

- Institutional transition towards the *città metropolitana* (pop. 2.3 millions)
- Strict relationships with Milan and with France
- Cultural and functional with the Alps and the productive countryside of Piedmont

The territorial context



A changing city, towards a new urban image



The territorial context

- Strong tradition of gastronomy and food production
- Food is a material and symbolic strategic asset of the post-industrial city
- Powerful actors of food sector (cultural and economic)
- Strong presence of open air markets
- Strong commitment of public authorities on food issues



Conclusion (of communication in Montpellier 2013): A paradox 1

- Turin as a “food capital” (usual auto-promotion in urban marketing + a capital syndrome). *Food capital of the luxury food?*
- Many strenght points and excellence
- Diffuse food culture
- Many initiatives public-private-third sector along the overall food cycle

Conclusion (of communication in Montpellier 2013): A paradox 2

- But there was no **strategic** vision about food, even if it was present in city promotion and in tourist experience
- There were many discourses about Food, many important actors, from radical AFN to conventional FN
- Producing space (political, cultural, representational) for *urban food* policies

TURIN Food Planning



Good practices already exist!

Farmers' markets

Food Waste projects



Solidarity-based purchasing groups

Food public procurement



Urban gardens

Food hubs



...

Scale	Extension of local system of food	Jurisdiction scale	Produced scale
-------	-----------------------------------	--------------------	----------------

Micro			
-------	--	--	--

Local			
-------	--	--	--

Metropolitan			
--------------	--	--	--

Megapolitan/ Regional National /International			
--	--	--	--

Actors
Practices
Resources

Cooperation - Competition

The international scale

Mega-event : global, local or glocal?



SHANGHAI 2010
WORLD EXPOSITION
EXPO'10 SHANGHAI



LEGENDA

CHINA	USA	FRANCE	UK	GERMANY	ITALY	SPAIN	INDIA
-------	-----	--------	----	---------	-------	-------	-------

The international scale

Mega-event : global, local or glocal?



The national scale

Italian regional diversity – and national discourses



The micro-local scale

Urban garden



In Turin you will find the largest open-air fruit and vegetable market in Europe.

Full of life, the bustling market starts in the morning (around 8am) and goes on until 2pm. This is where the locals go to buy their weekly food shopping, and a great place to soak up the Italian atmosphere.

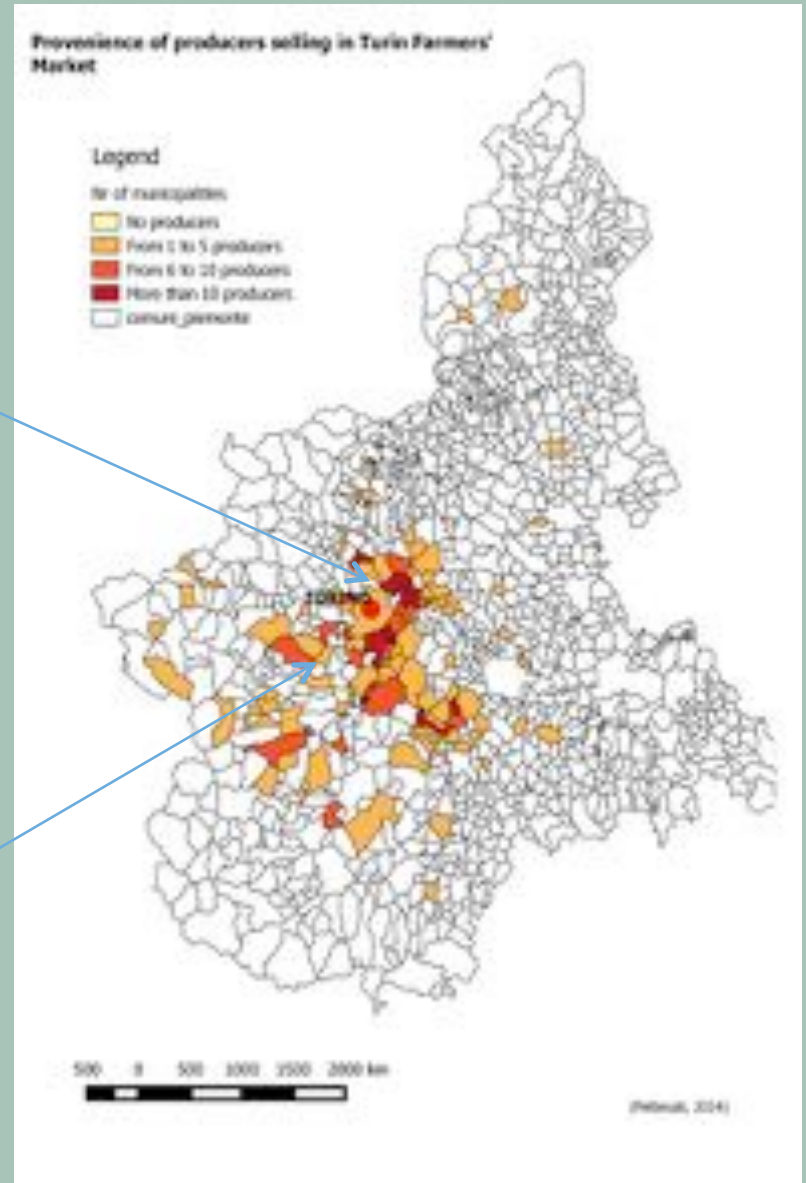
Selling seasonal fruits and vegetables by the kilo, you can easily buy a whole week of greens for €6, and it's the perfect place to put together a cheap picnic lunch before heading over to one of the parks nearby.

Europe's (maybe) Largest Open-Air Market

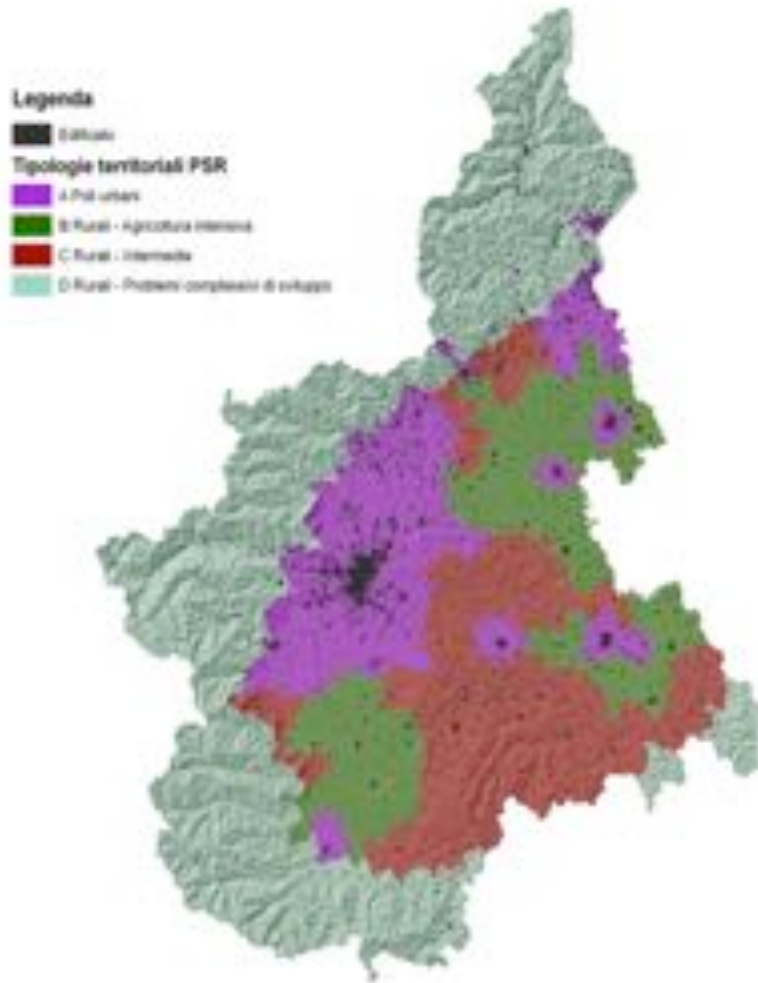


The local-regional scale

Street markets-direct selling -farmer markets



AFN in Piedmont region



Piedmont's agriculture can be divided into different sectors:

- *commodities*, characterized by poorly differentiated, intensive and localized mainly in the plain (mostly cattle and cereals);
- *regionalized productions*, produced and consumed within the regional market (mostly fresh vegetables)
- *specialties*, highly territorialized production, often subject to certification quality (such as wine, meat, cheese);
- *marginal productions* located in the mountain areas

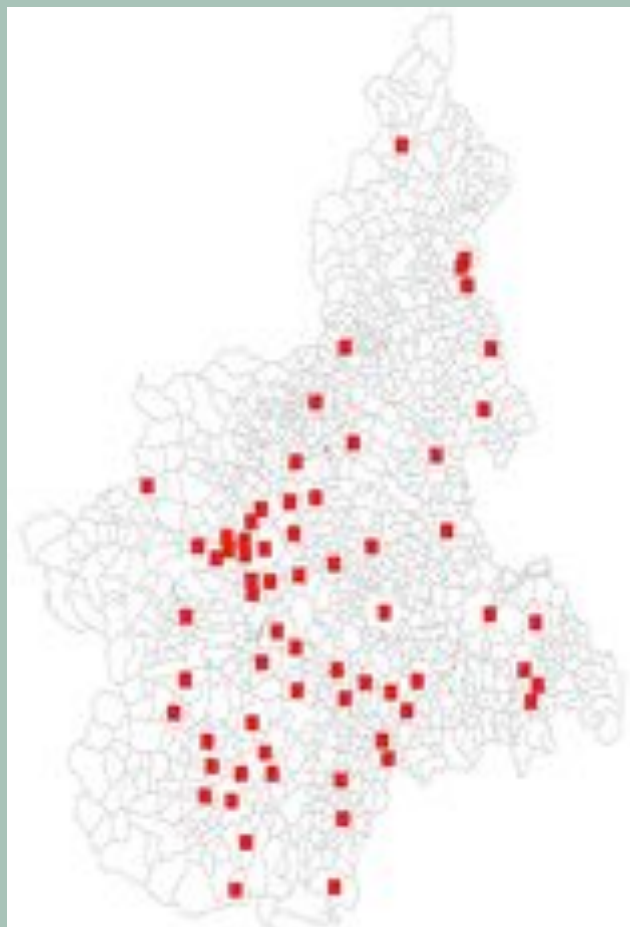
In the last years, within the Italian context Piedmont is recognized as one of the most “quality oriented” territory of food



Langhe: an eno-gastronomic specialized cultural district



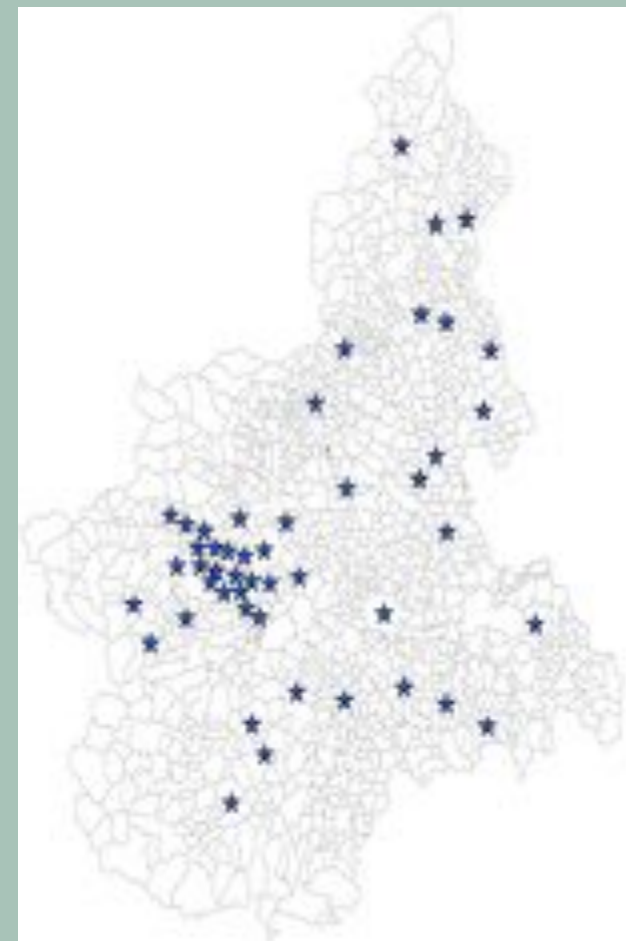
Piedmont's AFNs: other experiences



80 farmer markets

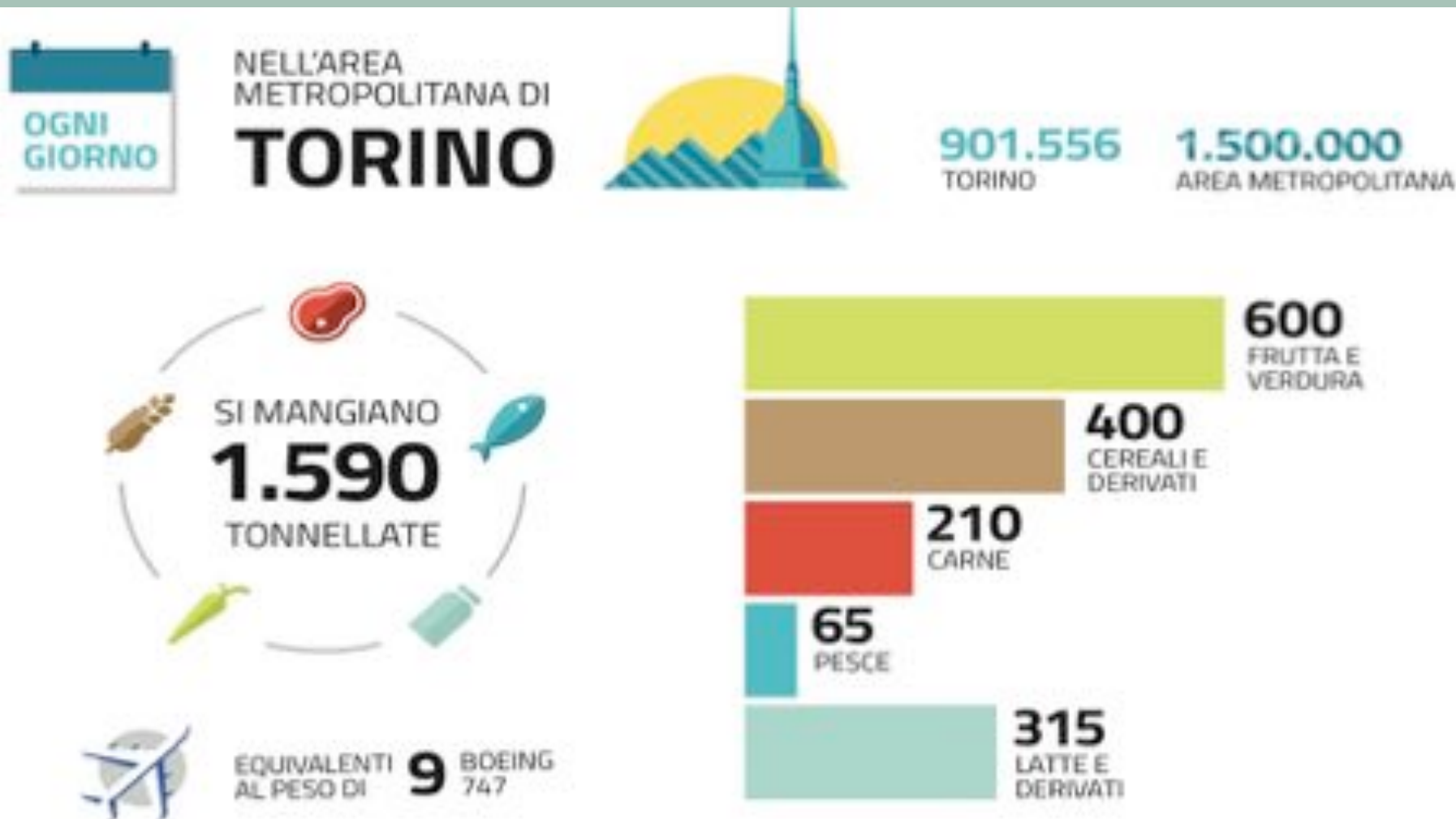


**1.000 farms involved in
direct selling (mostly
fresh and cheese)**



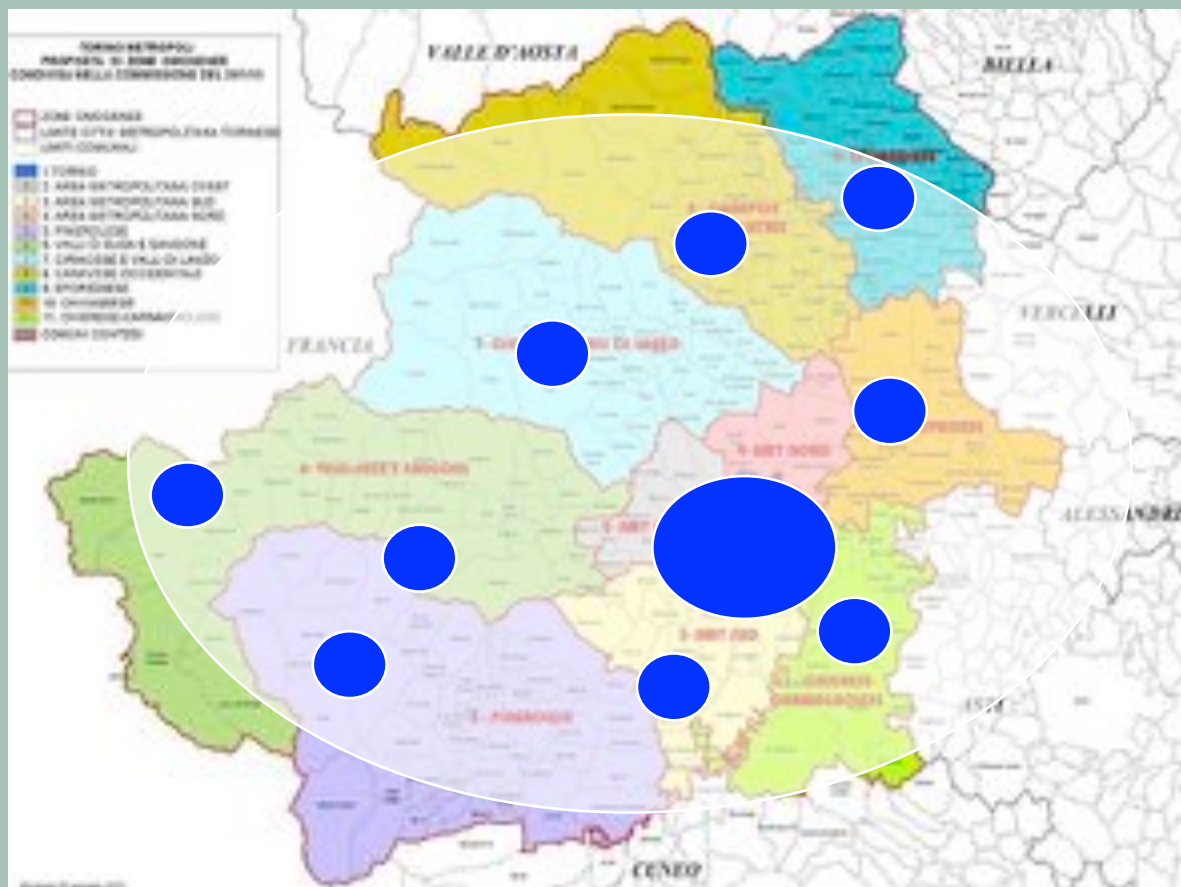
**106 GAS
(box schemes)**

How much food Turin needs every day?

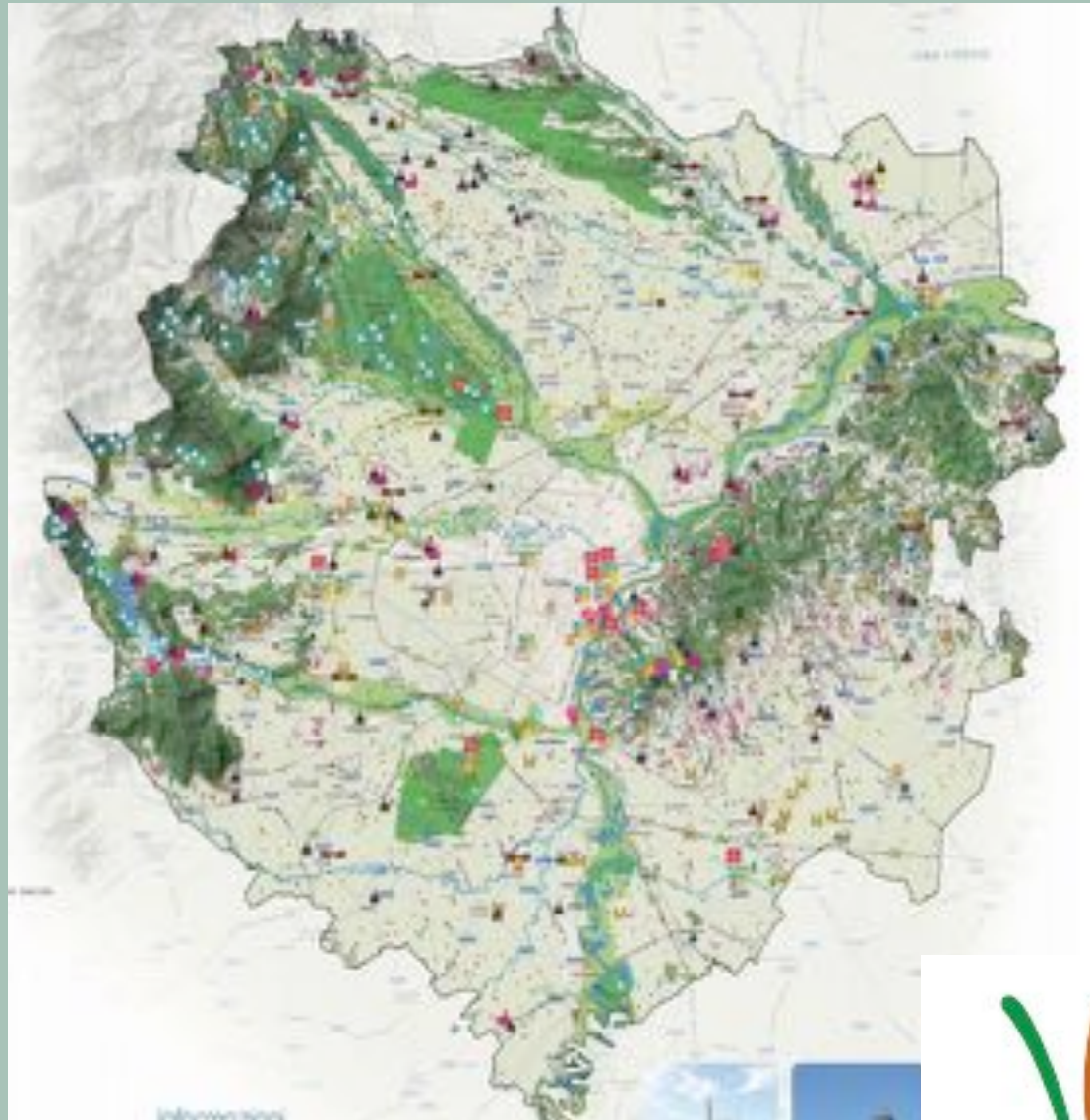


Which territory for Urban food policies?

A polycentric territorial system



Turin's green belt project



 corona
verde

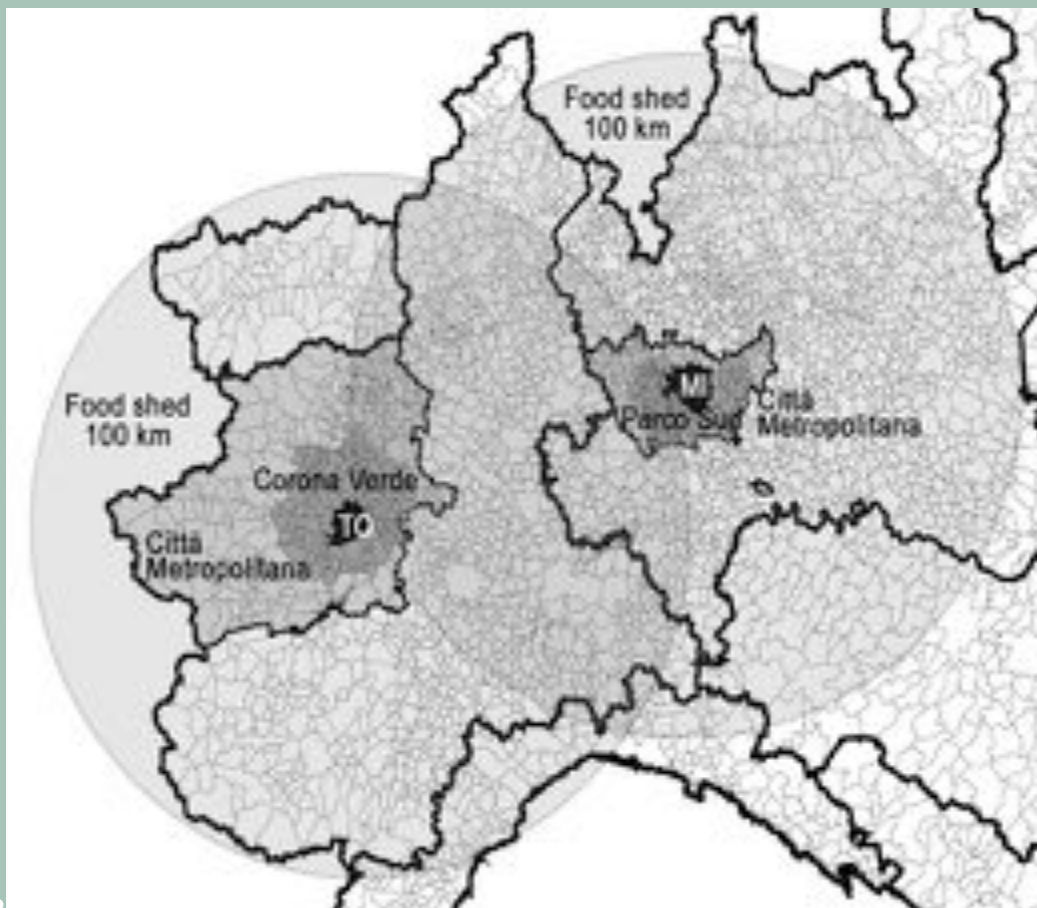
Un progetto per la rete verde dell'area metropolitana di Torino

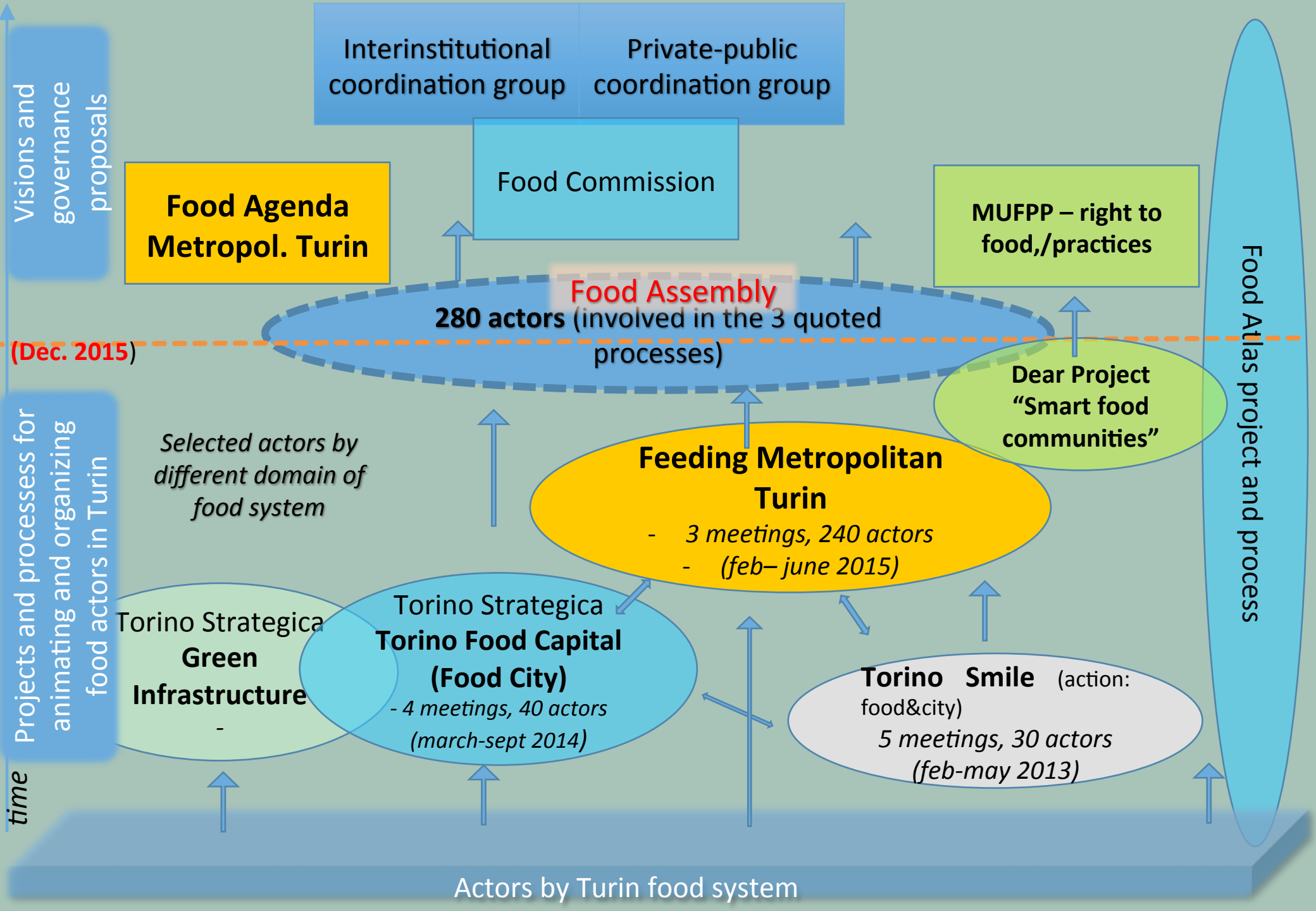


Which territory for Urban food policies?

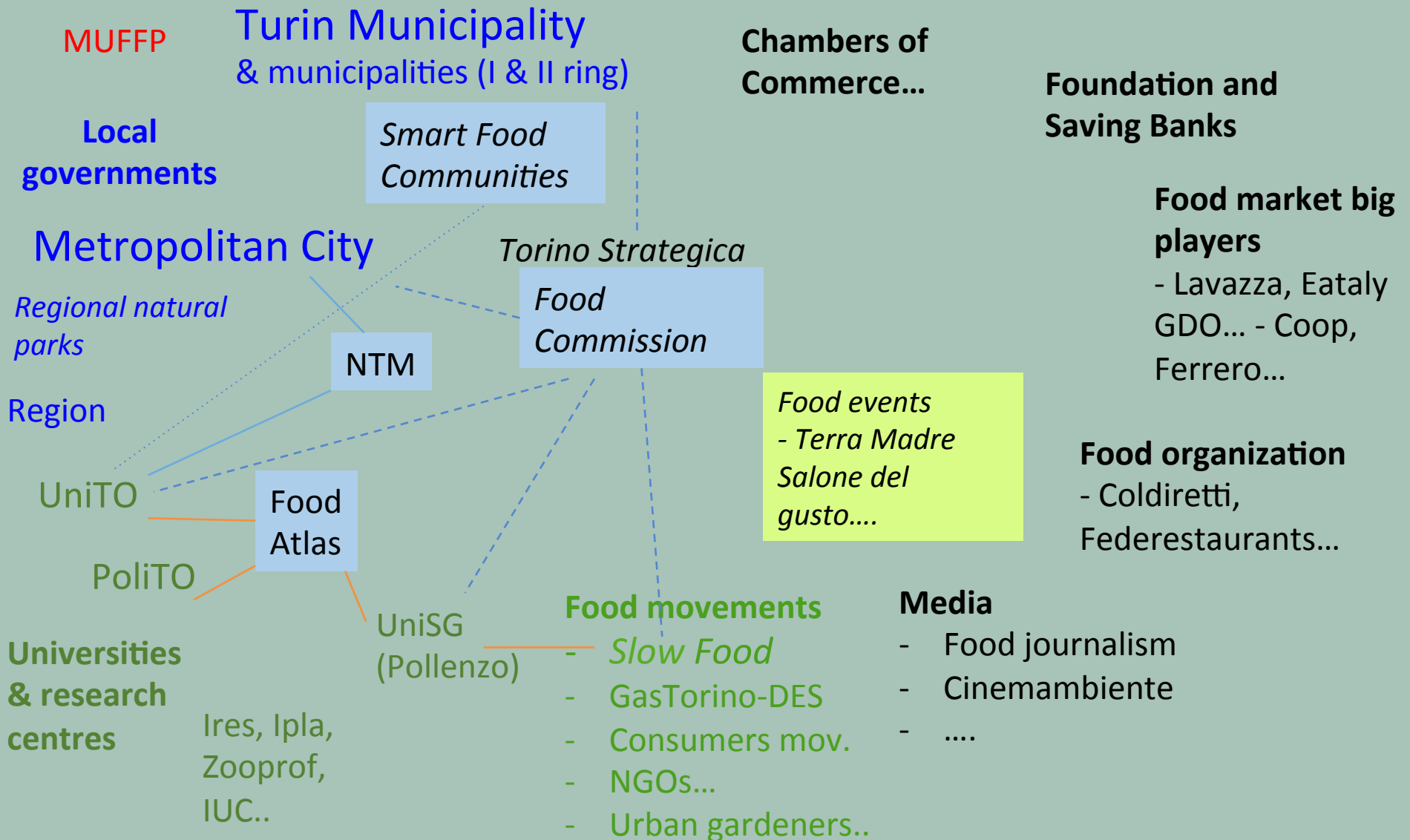
A multi and transcalar system

Beyond urban competition... a new space for ... urban cooperation





Actors performing Urban Food Policies in Turin





Food Agenda Process *strategic food items*

- 1. EDUCATION and TRAINING**
- 2. INFORMATION and KNOWLEDGE**
- 3. DISTRIBUTION and LOGISTIC PLATFORMS**
- 4. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT**
- 5. SIMPLIFICATION**
- 6. PREMIUM to QUALITY**
- 7. TERRITORIAL PLANNING**
- 8. NEW FOOD GOVERNANCE**

The area of Turin boasts one of the most interesting food systems in Italy for what concerns local food and gastronomy culture, innovative food businesses, urban food markets and international cultural and political influences in the field of food and the food industry system.

With a rich already existing building and operational food policies, Turin is full of opportunities of projects, programs and policies making the food system more sustainable and less impacting, even in the many dimensions of food consumption culture, economy, health, social and spatial justice, and so on.

This book, inspired by talks at Turin within the European project Food Smart Cities for Development presents a collection of the most interesting of these experiences, describing them and showing their multidimensionality and integration with the different phases of the food system.

The experiences are paired with maps, as presented by some interesting insights or visions on local food systems and urban food policies, coming from policy makers, researchers, public officials, chefs and citizens.

This collection of ideas and practices therefore will be the starting point of the European food policy analysis and urban design research program for the food city project for the future of the Turin food system.

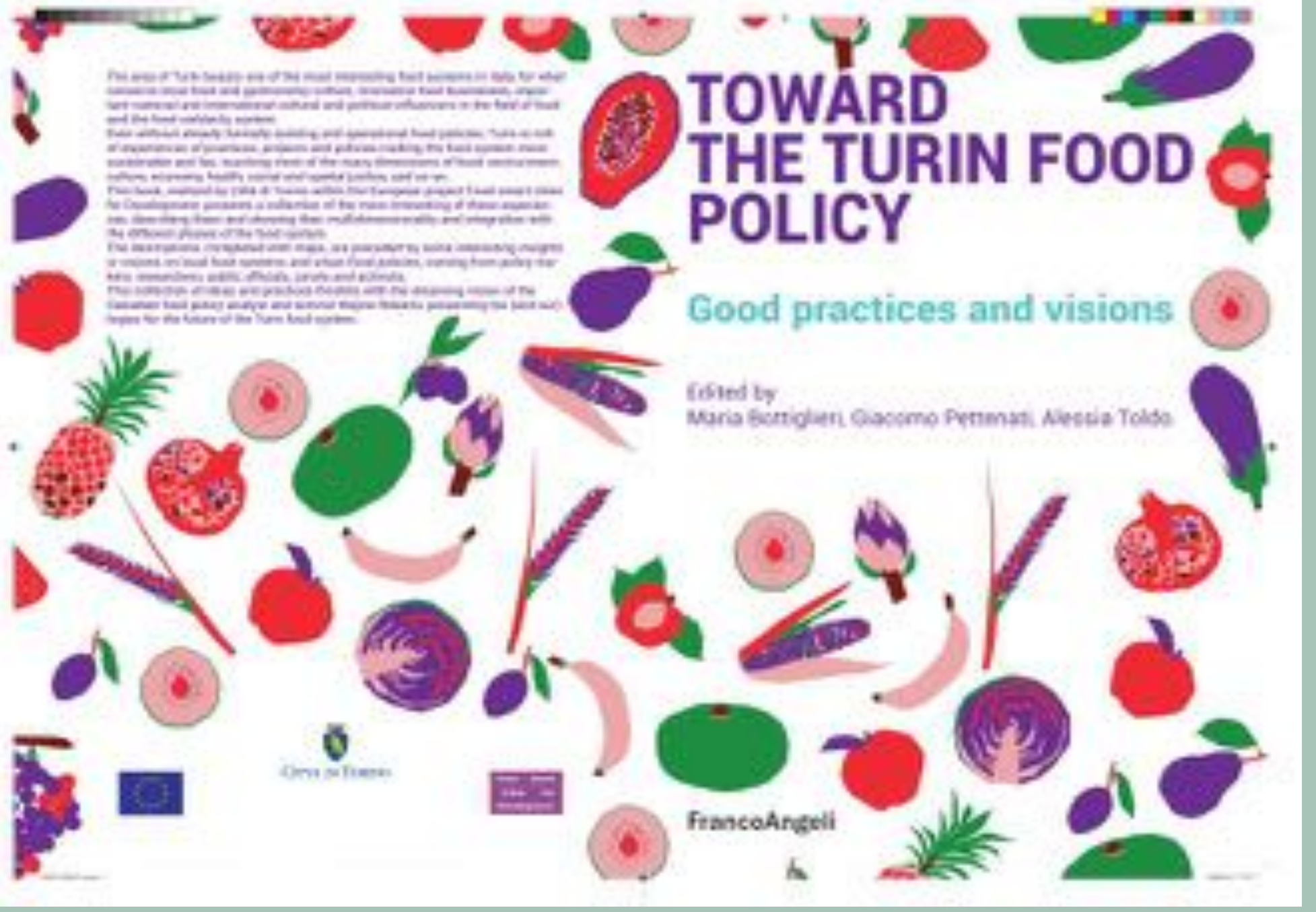
TOWARD THE TURIN FOOD POLICY

Good practices and visions

Edited by
Maria Bottiglieri, Giacomo Pettenati, Alessia Toldo



FrancoAngeli





TORINO STRATEGICA

[ASSOCIAZIONE](#)

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[PUBBLICAZIONI](#)

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B.21 FOOD COMMISSION

Toward the Atlante del Cibo di Torino Metropolitana



VERSO L'ATLANTE DEL CIBO

di TORINO METROPOLITANA

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Progetto

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Cerca

Verso l'Atlante del Cibo



Mercato di Porta Palazzo, Torino. Foto di Conservazione delle Cucine del Mediterraneo

Questo blog nasce come prefazione a un progetto più ampio e ambizioso, l'Atlante del cibo di Torino Metropolitana, con l'obiettivo di raccogliere e condurre conoscenza sul sistema del cibo dell'area



Polito



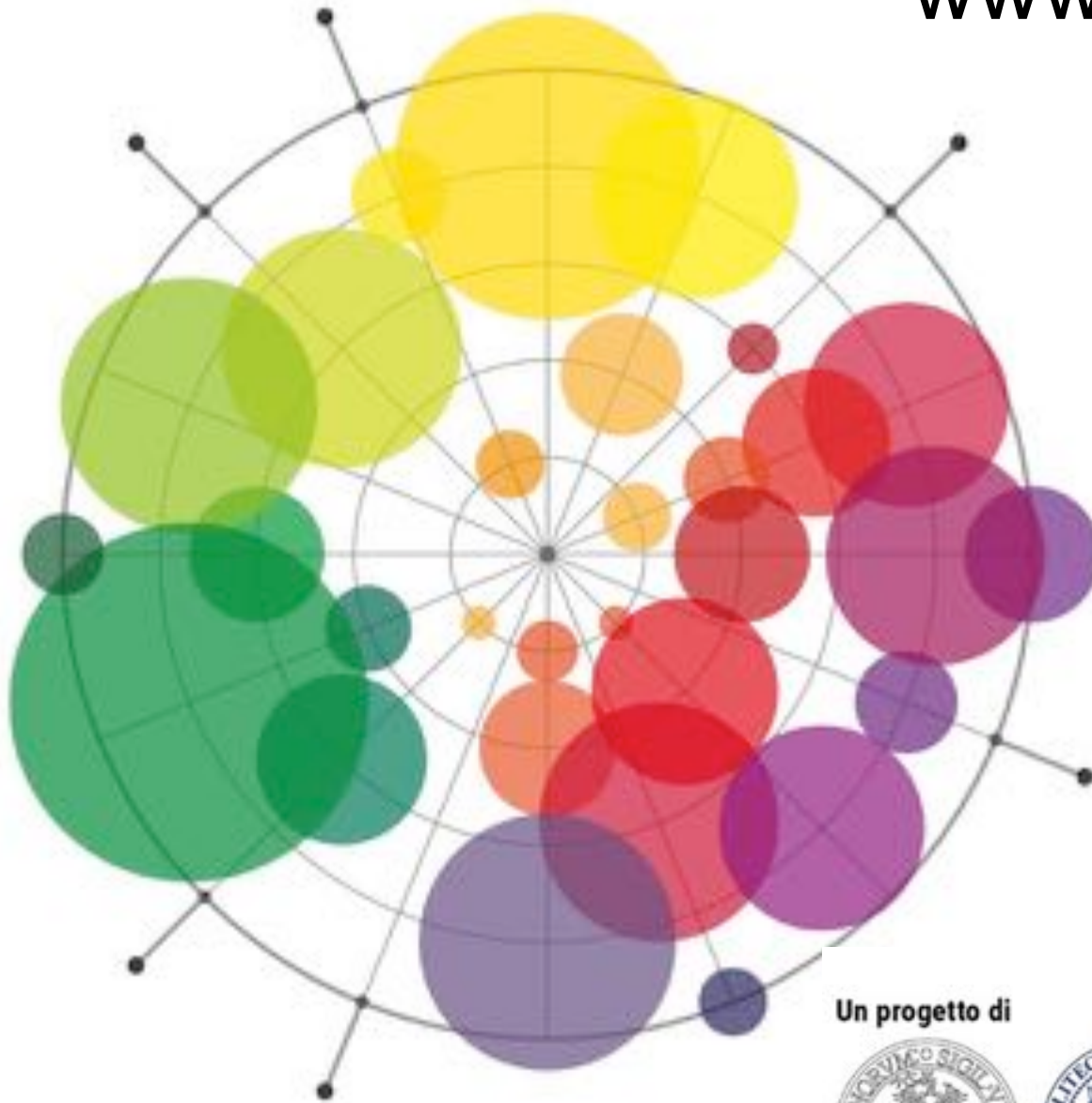
Unito



UniSG

<https://versolatlantedelcibo.wordpress.com/>

www.atlantedelcibo.it



ATLANTE del CIBO

Torino Food System

Un progetto di



In collaborazione con



CAMERA DI COMMERCIO
INDUSTRIA ARTIGIANATO E AGRICOLTURA
DI TORINO



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

11 maggio 2017

11 maggio 2017



11 maggio 2017 - RAPPORTO 2017

Primo Rapporto. Maggio 2017

Il gruppo di ricerca dell'Atlante del Cibo di Torino Metropolitana è lieto di presentarvi il



11 maggio 2017 - RICERCA

AFNIA - Alternative Food Networks: an Interdisciplinary Assessment



11 maggio 2017 - RICERCA - SISTEMA

Analisi e progettualità per la gestione del fondo di caffè secondo l'approccio sistemico



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

ATTUALITÀ

RAPPORTO 2017

 
BOZZA MAGGIO 2017

28 MAGGIO 2017 / RAPPORTI 2017

Primo Rapporto. Maggio 2017

Il gruppo di ricerca dell'Atlante del Cibo di Torino Metropolitana è lieto di presentarvi il Primo Rapporto 2017, che potete scaricare qui. Si tratta di una prima fotografia, certamente non esaustiva ma trasversale e integrata, dei principali elementi del sistema del cibo metropolitano. Questo rapporto comincia a rispondere alla domanda "dove siamo?" che, passando dal...





ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

ATTUALITÀ

RICERCHE



28 MARZO 2017 · RICERCHE

AFNIA – Alternative Food Networks: an Interdisciplinary Assessment

Nel dibattito internazionale relativo ai food studies, si indicano come Alternative Food Networks (AFN) le reti agroalimentari alternative alla filiera convenzionale del cibo, strutturata a partire dalle esigenze della produzione agroindustriale e della grande distribuzione organizzata. Queste reti alternative assumono forme



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

ATTUALITÀ

DISCORSI



21 MAGGIO 2017 · DISCORSI

Le città, come le persone, sono ciò che mangiano

Le città, come le persone, sono ciò che mangiano (Carolyn Steel, *Hungry Cities*, 2008). Sebbene il dibattito internazionale abbia da alcuni anni legittimato l'importanza del rapporto fra cibo e città, in molti paesi, fra cui l'Italia - in cui il cibo e l'alimentazione costituiscono elementi portanti e riconosciuti della



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

TORINO
METROPOLI

ITALIA

MONDO

ESTERNI SPINTE

POLITICHE



28 MARZO 2017 - NEWS - POLITICHE

Bristol

Titolo: A good food plan for Bristol Anno: 2013 Ambito territoriale: City of Bristol
Stato: Regno Unito Popolazione interessata: 438.000 Scarica il PDF del Food
Plan Vai sul sito del Bristol Food Policy Council [Keep Reading](#)



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TORINO
METROPOLI

ITALIA

MONDO

ESTERNI SPINTE

ITALIA



28 MAGGIO 2017 / ITALIA / POLITICHE

Milano

Titolo: Linee di indirizzo della Food Policy di Milano 2015-2020 Anno: 2015

Ambito territoriale: Comune di Milano Stato: Italia Popolazione interessata:

1,3 milioni Scarica il PDF Vai sul sito della Food Policy di Milano [Keep Reading](#)



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

ESTERNE PRATICHE

PRATICHE

TOWARD THE TURIN FOOD POLICY



21 MAGGIO 2017 / PRATICHE

Toward the Turin Food Policy. Good Practices and Visions

[Good practices and visions](#) |

All'interno del progetto Food Smart Cities for Development Giacomo Pellenati e Alessia Toldo, insieme a Maria Bottiglieri, dirigente del Settore Cooperazione Internazionale e Pace del Comune di Torino, hanno condotto un primo esercizio di mappatura di esperienze virtuose, fra politiche, progetti e pratiche, di tipo



ATLANTE del CIBO di TORINO METROPOLITANA

CATEGORY ARCHIVE

PARTECIPA

TAG

area **Agricoltura** Agricoltura

urbana Alimenti Alimento Altop

NEWSLETTER

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DISCORSI (1)



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FIRSTLIFE

CONTRIBUISCI

FIRSTLIFE







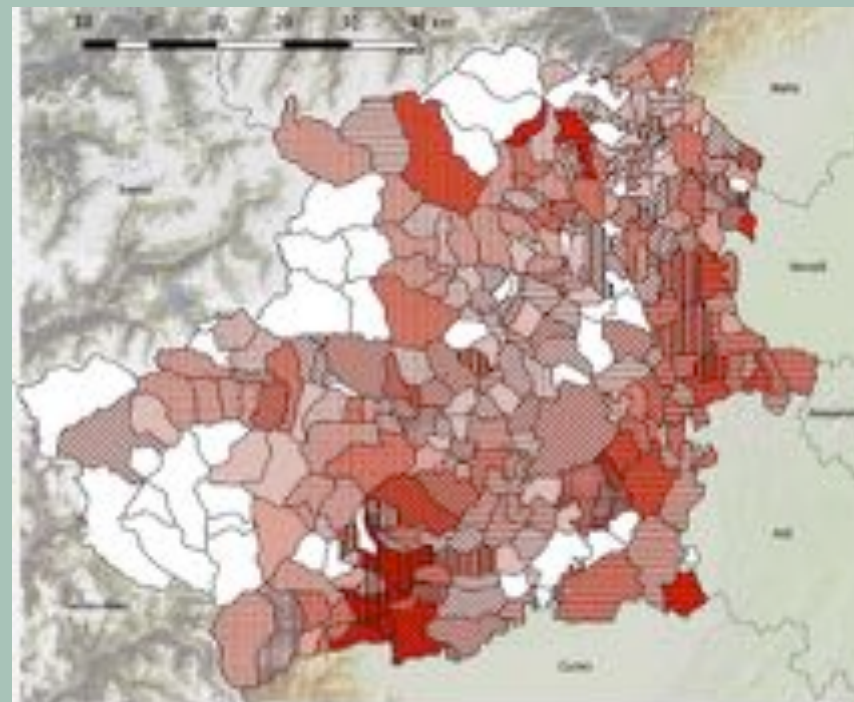
Produzione di frutta e ortaggi nella Torino Metropolitana

(dati Anagrafe Agricola, Regione Piemonte 2016)

- **2.287 imprese agricole**, pari al **15,9%** delle aziende agricole
- superficie coltivazione **2.995 ha**, **1,5%** della SAU
- suddivisione della superficie per varietà:
 - Kiwi 23%**
 - Melo 19,6%**
 - Nocciolo 16,5%**
 - Castagno 14,4%**

Orticole

- **2.000 imprese agricole** su una superficie di **2.000 ha**
- superficie per varietà:
 - Zucchine e zucche 200 ha**
 - Patate 197 ha**
 - Insalate 130 ha**
 - Peperoni 125 ha**
 - Cavoli e verze 82 ha**



Legenda

coltivazione prevalente:

mele

castagno

nocciolo

actinidia

ciliegio

superficie coltivata a frutta:

nessuna superficie

meno di 1 ha

da 1 a 5 ha

da 5 a 20 ha

da 20 a 50 ha

più di 50 ha

Distribuzione della superficie coltivata a frutta e coltivazioni prevalenti nei comuni della Città metropolitana (fonte: Regione Piemonte, 2016)



I distretti del cioccolato e del caffè

(dati CCIAA, 2016)

Cioccolato

- **72 imprese, 66%** del totale piemontese
- **44 imprese nel Comune di Torino e 14 nella prima cintura**
- **48 microimprese, 18 piccole imprese, 3 medie e 3 grandi imprese oltre i 100 addetti.**
- Oltre **1.500 addetti**

Caffè

- **49 imprese, di cui 18 a Torino**
- **50%** è la crescita del **numero di imprese dal 2001 al 2016**
- quasi **1800 addetti** su un totale nazionale di oltre **7000 addetti**
- **Oltre 8000 bar a Torino, 1 ogni 103 abitanti**

! Curiosità: la prima macchina del caffè espresso viene presentata nel 1884 dal suo inventore Torinese Angelo Moriondo



Legenda

Addetti per comune nelle imprese di trasformazione del cacao

- meno di 50 addetti
- tra 50 e 250 addetti
- più di 250 addetti



Le forme della distribuzione: GDO, negozi di vicinato, mercati, farmers' market e GAS

(dati CCIAA, 2016; MISE 2016, PROGETTO AFNIA, 2016)

GDO

- 55 centri commerciali medi e 57 grandi
- 29 ipermercati (+38% dal 2001), 366 (+127% dal 2001) supermercati, 224 minimercati (+148% dal 2001)

Negozi alimentari di vicinato

8.881 negozi nella Città Metropolitana

Mercati

- 363 con 17.093 banchi alimentari nella Città Metropolitana
- Solo a Torino 42 mercati giornalieri, 38 banchi di produttori
- 366 banchi alimentari a Porta Palazzo

Farmers' market

- 70 nella Città Metropolitana
- 15 a Torino e prima cintura

GAS

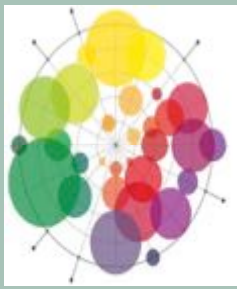
- 121 nella Città Metropolitana, di cui 73 a Torino, 21 in prima cintura, 12 in seconda cintura



*Distribuzione dei mercati a Torino
(fonte: Città di Torino, 2016)*

Il 99,2% della popolazione vive in un comune con almeno un esercizio commerciale alimentare

La trasformazione e la specializzazione “alimentare” di San Salvario



**291 esercizi di
somministrazione alimentare in
un quadrato di 400 m X 400 m**

Legenda

San Salvario

-  Bar e caffetterie
-  Enotecche e wine bar
-  Street food
-  Gelaterie
-  Locali serali e notturni
-  Pasticcerie
-  Ristoranti

imprese agricole **13.500** aziende cerealicole **1:4** imprese giovanili **9%** del totale
22% giovanili opera nel settore alimentare Industria alimentare

45.000 ha di colture permanenti **133** imprese lavorazione carne **118** casette dell'acqua

1066 distributori di latte crudo **2,9%** SAU produzione biologica **125 ha** di peperoni
oltre 100 sagre

2,5 milioni capi avicoli **72** imprese trasformazione cacao **250000** capi bovini
circa 400 t. al giorno consumo di cereali e derivati **1324** operatori nel biologico **2.287** imprese frutticole **212** Gas

9 Presidi Slow Food **16** operatori **419** alpeggi più **600 produttori** partecipano alle AFN di Torino **363** mercati

Il sistema alimentare di Torino Metropolitana **1.000 ha** superficie vitivinicola **88** grossisti e **58** produttori
2184 aziende **186** Maestri del Gusto **70** farmers' market

circa 600 t. di ortofrutta consumate quotidianamente **20** prodotti Arca del Gusto **1591 ha** di biologico in conversione **8 milioni** di pasti annui ristorazione scolastica
49 imprese trasformazione caffè

8 perimetrazioni vini DOC **2.000** imprese orticole

Eventi enogastronomici internazionali **36%** aziende agricole fanno vendita diretta

2193 imprese alimentari **85.000 ha** di prati e pascoli

circa 1.600 t. al giorno cibo consumato **120.000 ha** di seminativi **1.451** imprese prodotti da forni



9 Presidi Slow Food

2.287 imprese frutticole

125 ha di peperoni

2,9% SAU

produzione biologica

250000 capi bovini

1591 ha di biologico

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20 prodotti Arca del Gusto

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1066 distributori di latte crudo

più 600 produttori partecipano alle AFN di Torino

212 Gas

CAAT

88 grossisti e 58 produttori

70 farmers' market

36% aziende agricole fanno vendita diretta

COMIT

16 operatori

72 imprese

trasformazione cacao

circa 600 t. di ortofrutta consumate quotidianamente

8 milioni di pasti annui ristorazione scolastica

circa 400 t. al giorno consumo di cereali e derivati



363 mercati

Eventi enogastronomici internazionali

Criteria to evaluate UFP (Sonnino & Spade, 2014)

- **(a) clarity of the overall vision** proposed by the policies under construction. Which “food system” are these processes aiming at? Which are the attributes of “food” defined as desirable by the actors of the process?
- **(b) adoption of a comprehensive policy approach.** Is food considered during its whole chain, from farm to fork and even after, up to the waste bin?
- **(c) an explicitly and clearly stated need for change.** Is this need explicitly underscored by the goals of the food strategy?
- **(d) degree of involvement of stakeholders.** What is the extent of participation in the process? How many and which stakeholders are involved in sharing the vision of the future urban food system?
- **(e) the presence of mechanisms to evaluate and monitor progress.** Is there a well-defined system to evaluate the results of the food policy, the re-defined goals and the implementation actions, if the need for reformulation should arise?
- **(f) the capacity to harness cultural change in the system.** Does the food policy seem to be able to substantially change the way food is produced, distributed, chosen and consumed within the local food system?