Addressing Food Systems Through Urban

7th Eating City Summer Campus

What is your relationship with the "urban"?

What is your relationship with the "rural"?

What do you associate "cities and food" with?

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Understanding urbanization and "the urban''
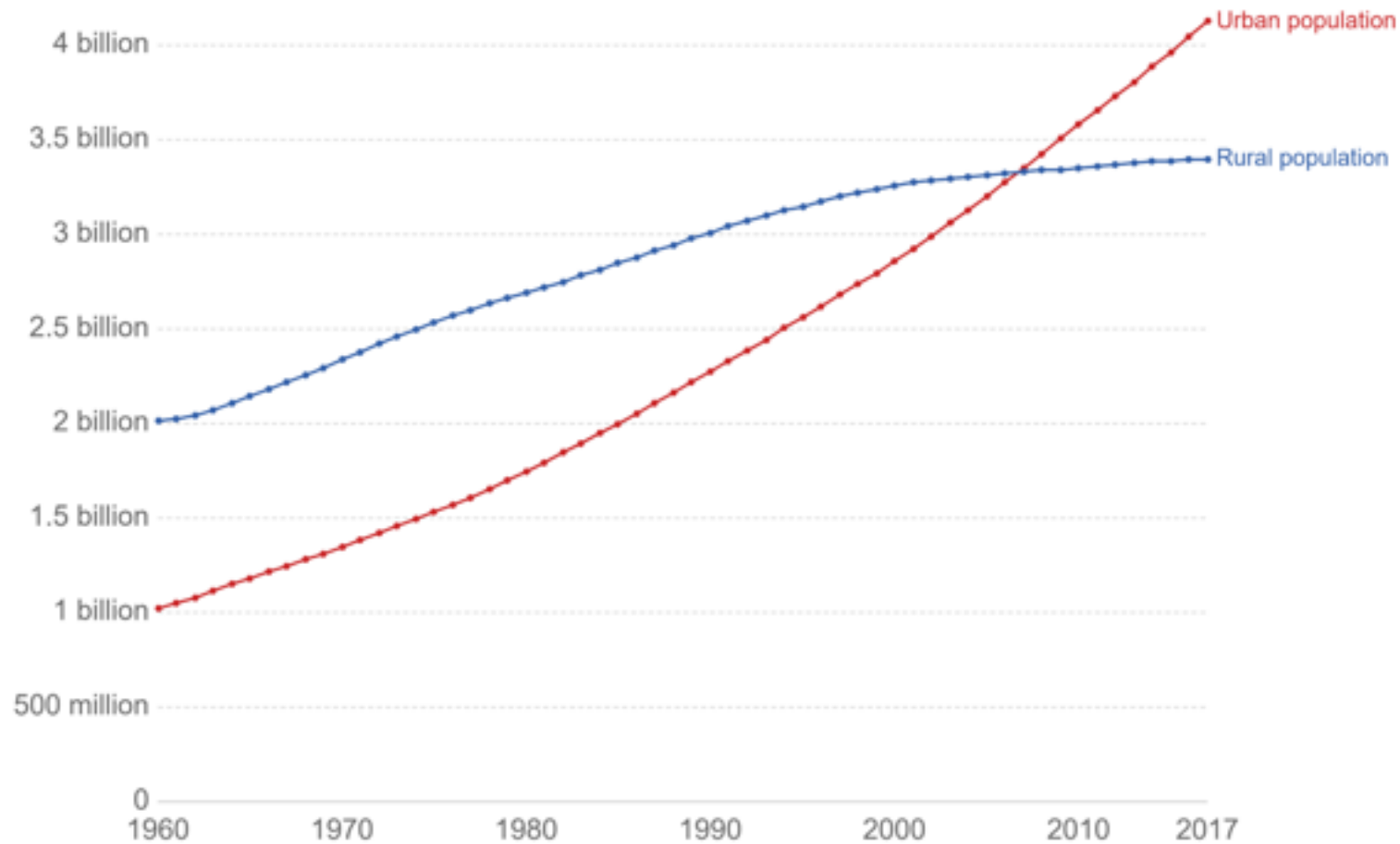
What is urbanization?

Increasing share (proportion) of a population living in urban

Most urbanization is the result of net rural to urban migration.

Urban and rural population, World

The total number of people living in urban or rural areas. Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.
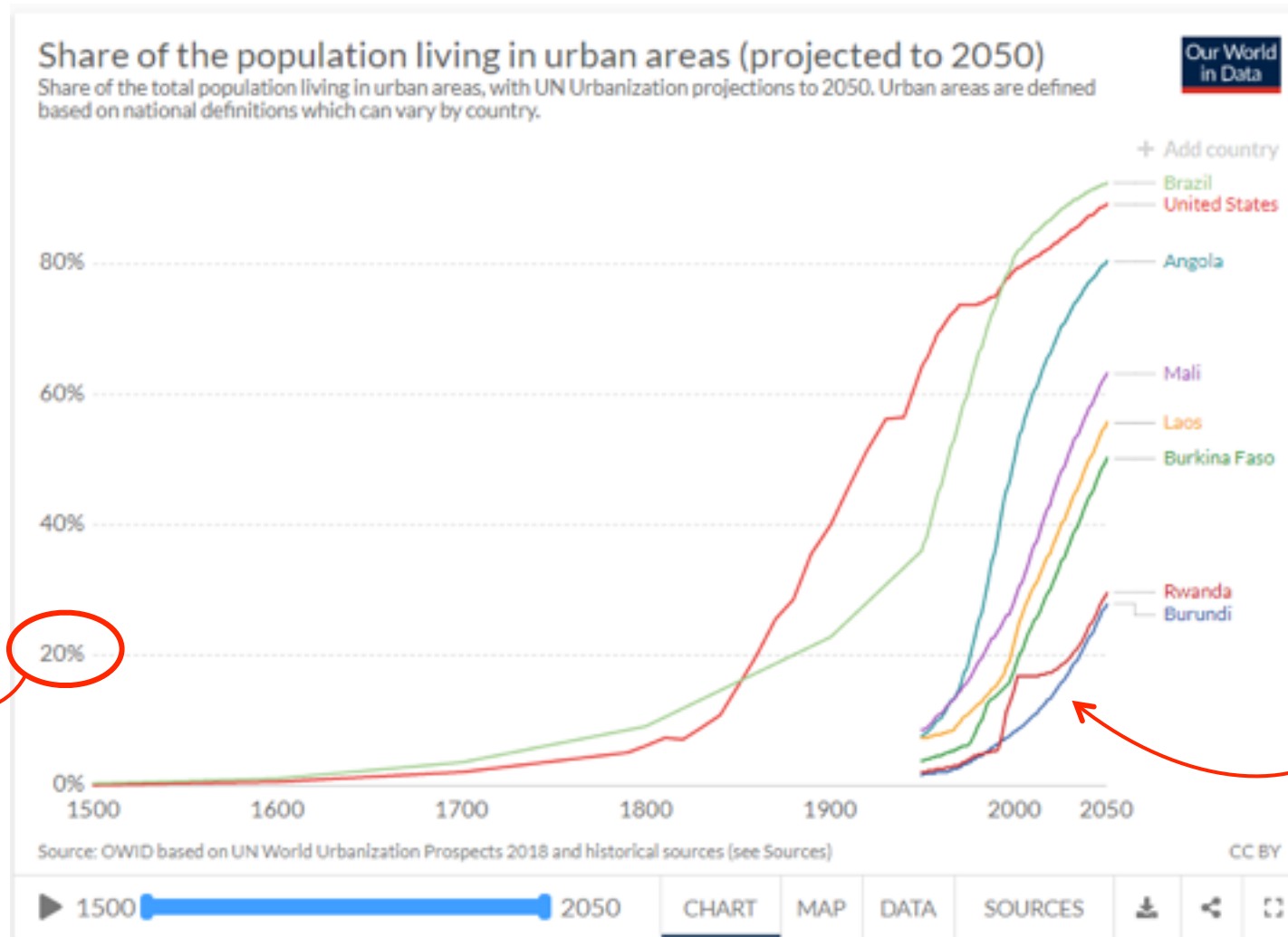
- Since 2008, more people in the world live in urban areas than in rural areas
- In 2018, 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas

Share of the population living in urban areas (projected to 2050)

Share of the total population living in urban areas, with UN Urbanization projections to 2050. Urban areas are defined based on national definitions which can vary by country.

Level of urbanization

Rate of urbanization

Source: OWID based on UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018 and historical sources (see Sources)

- By 2050, 68% of the global population is projected to be urban

- 90% of urbanization will take place in small and medium cities of Africa and Asia（UN DESA, 2018）
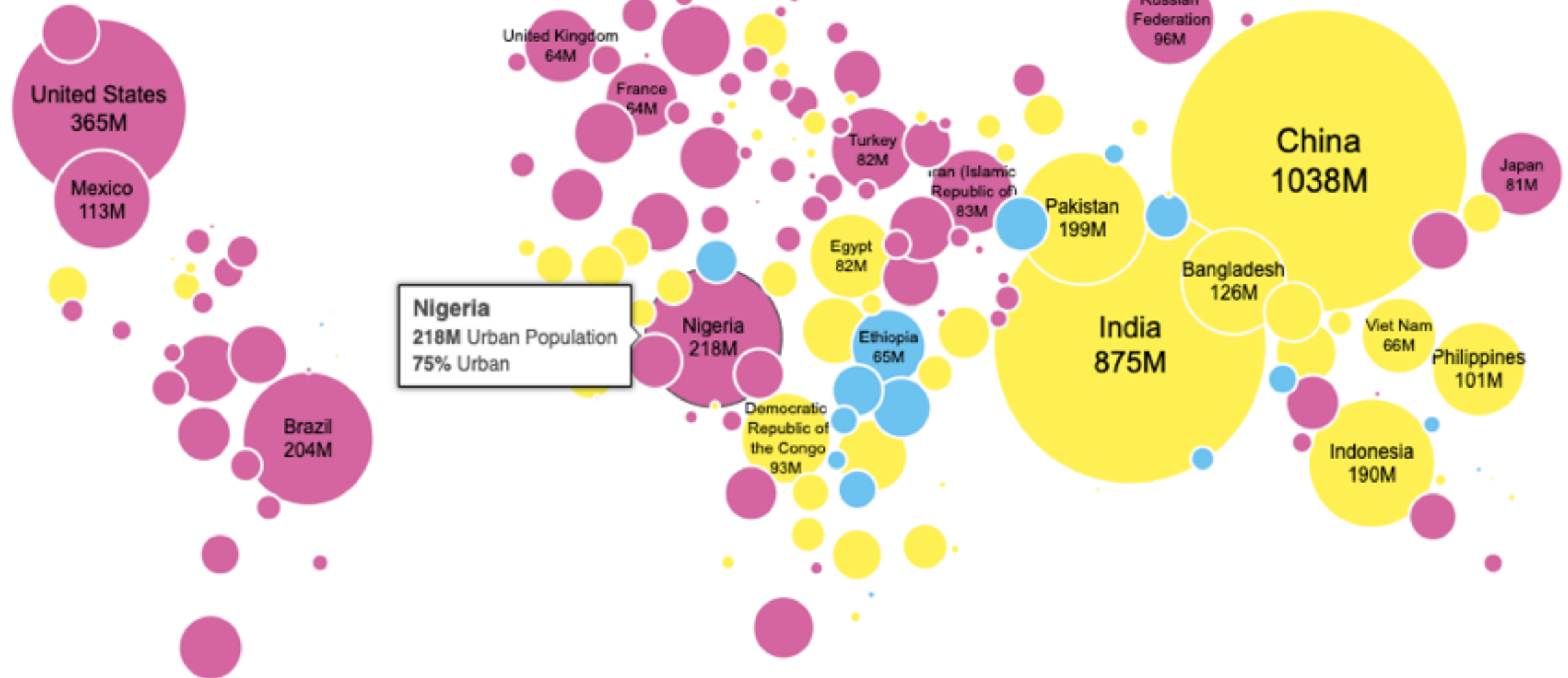
unicef

AN URBAN WORLD

This graphic depicts countries and territories with 2050 urban populations exceeding 100,000. Circles are scaled in proportion to urban population size. Hover over a country to see how urban it is (percentage of people living in cities and towns) and the size of its urban population (in millions).
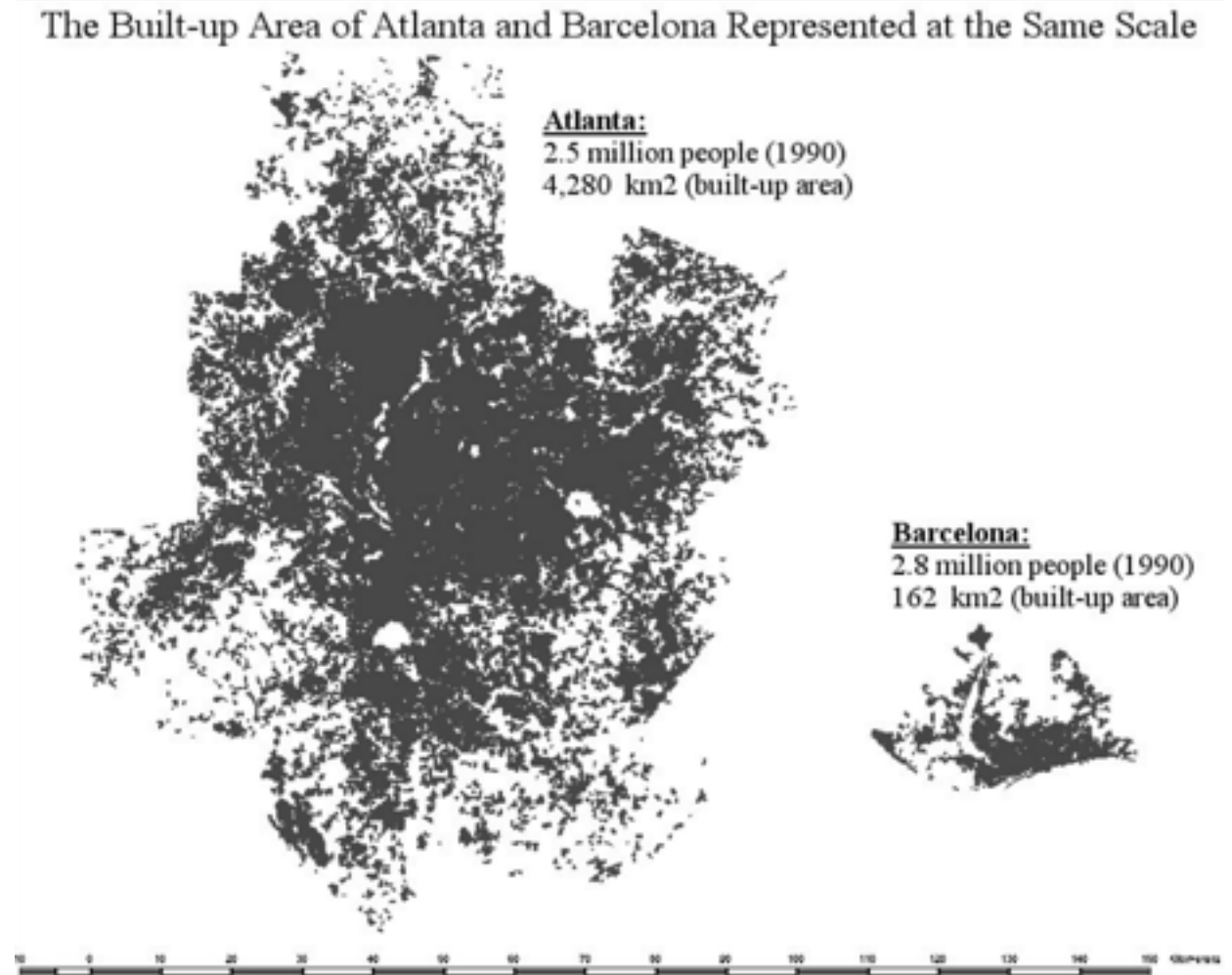
Urban Population
- Greater than 75%
- 50% - 75%
- 25% - 50%
- Less than 25%

2050

United States
365M

Mexico
113M

Brazil
204M

United Kingdom
64M

France
64M

Nigeria
218M Urban Population
75% Urban

Nigeria
218M

Democratic
Republic of
the Congo
93M

Egypt
82M

Ethiopia
65M

Turkey
82M

Iran (Islamic
Republic of)
83M

Russian
Federation
96M

Pakistan
199M

India
875M

Bangladesh
126M

China
1038M

Japan
81M

Viet Nam
66M

Philippines
101M

Indonesia
190M

Saturday, 27 July 19

Urbanization also referred to as :

- **Urban growth** – occurs due to urbanization and other factors (natural population increase, in–migration)

- **Expansion of urban land area** and administrative boundaries

The Built-up Area of Atlanta and Barcelona Represented at the Same Scale

Atlanta:
2.5 million people (1990)
4,280 km2 (built-up area)

Barcelona:
2.8 million people (1990)
162 km2 (built-up area)

Source: Bertaud, 2002.

Example:

Hong Kong, a semi‑autonomous Special Administrative Region of China has 100% of its population classified as urban.

It is experiencing urban growth, but not urbanization.

What do we mean by "urban"?

Urban area in demographic terms:

Some countries use minimal level of inhabitants in a settlement. The threshold is very different across countries: e.g. in Sweden and Denmark: 200 inhabitants, Japan: 50,000 inhabitants.

Most of the countries use variations of population density, infrastructure development, or in some cases – no clear definition (OWID, 2019).

World's major shipping routes, UCL Energy Institute

Complex interaction with economic growth, modernization, industrialization....

Urban as a planetary ''condition'' – geographic categoreis blurred, "fluid" geographic context where build–up areas and their operational landscape are connected to one another.

Important to understand for supporting food system planning and governance:

Urbanization is about **rapid increase of people** to urban areas in comparison to rural areas, not rapid increase of physical **built-up areas**.

Most of this rapid increase will take place in urban areas that are **small and medium-cities** of **low income countries,** not mega-cities, even if mega-cities will have bigger population in total numbers.

Bhashantek slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Photo credit: Amran Hossain.

Other key trends on urbanization as related to food systems

Food supply

Urban dwellers consume up to 70% food supply, even in countries with large rural populations

Energy & climate

Cities cover 3% of the Earth's surface and account for and 70% of GHG. Food is one of the largest sectors in terms of consumption-based GHG emission per capita.

Slums

881 million people live in slums, an increase of almost 200 million people since 1990

Obesity

Globally, obesity has been steadily increasing las 26 years. In urban areas, evidence in creasing number of obese pregnant women.

Food insecurity urban vs. rural

Globally, food insecurity in urban areas is almost the same level as in rural areas. In the LDCs it is already higher in urban areas (50%), than rural (43%)
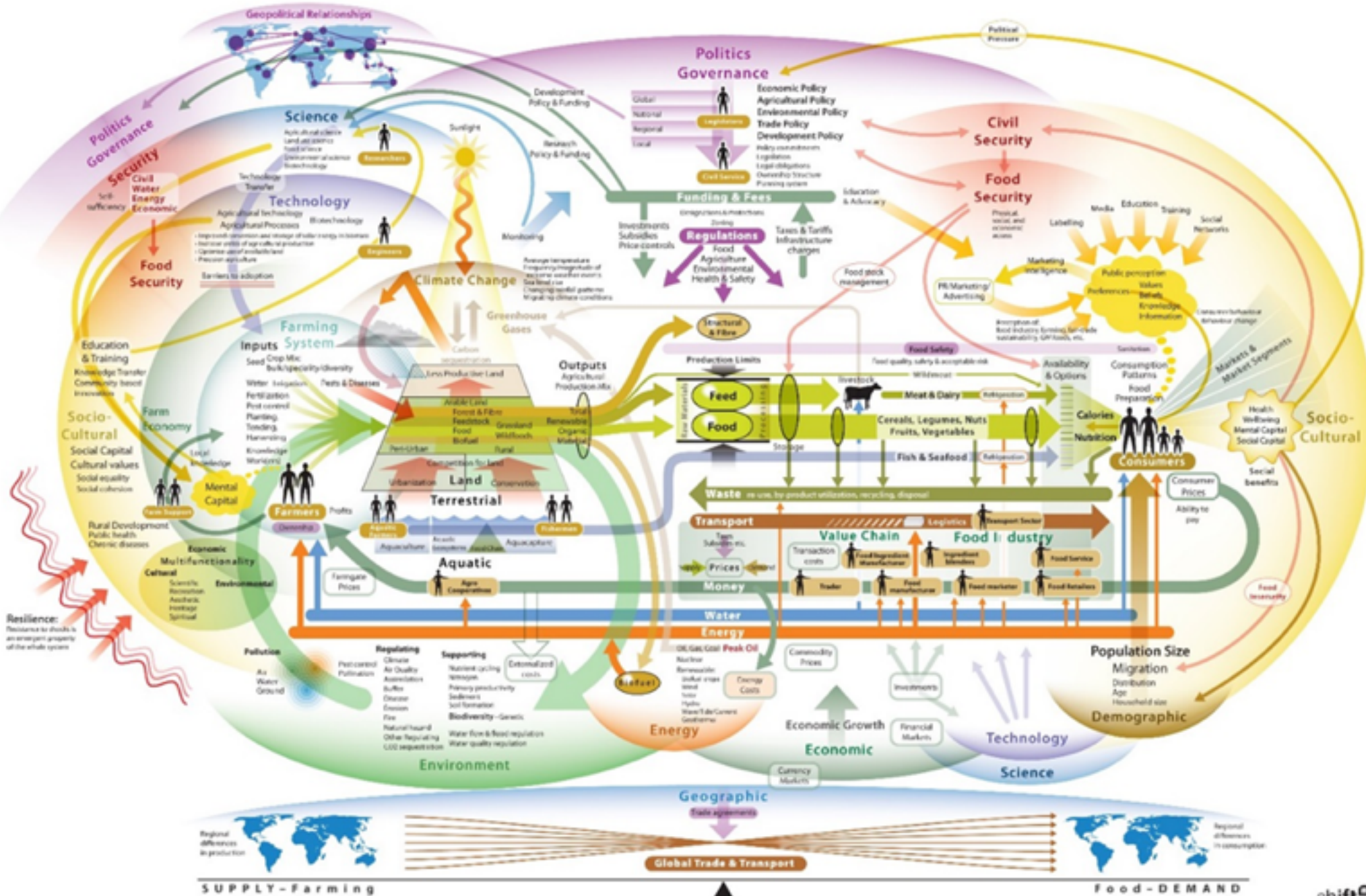
Source: FAO, 2019.

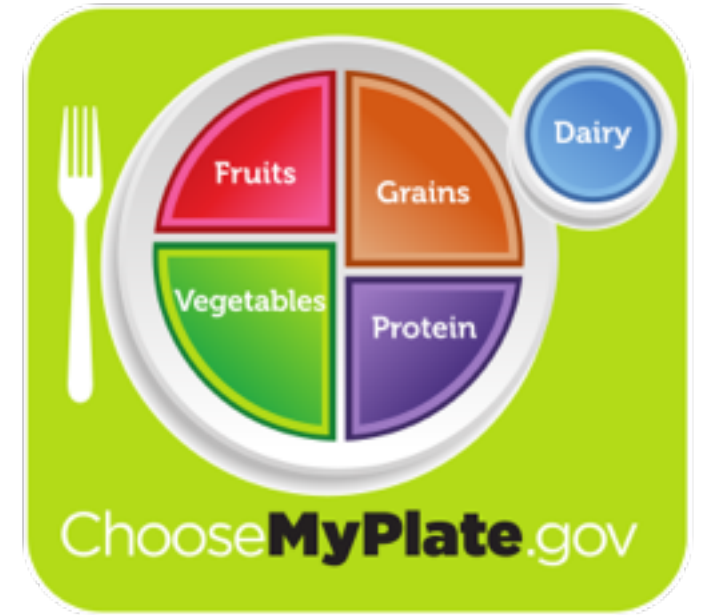Saturday, 27 July 19

(Urban) Food System Governance

Global Food System Map

Food regimes

Food Policy（50% national, 50% multiple levels）

The concept of "food system governance''
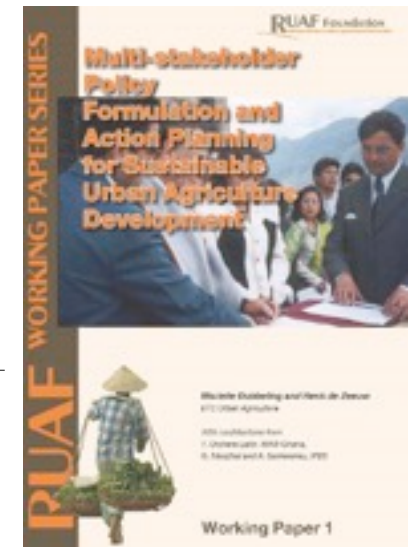
Urban food governance

Multi–actor／multi– level food governance

From a systematic literature review on "Food system governance" by Hospes & Brons, 2016.

Urban Food Governance of **Urban Food Planning** for **Sustainable food system**

Who?

Public authorities

& other actors (multi‑ stakeholder processes)

What?

Integrating spatial, social and food system aspects (multi‑disciplinary practice)

with **Integrated (food‑system) approach**

Using what instruments?

Laws, policies

In what formation?

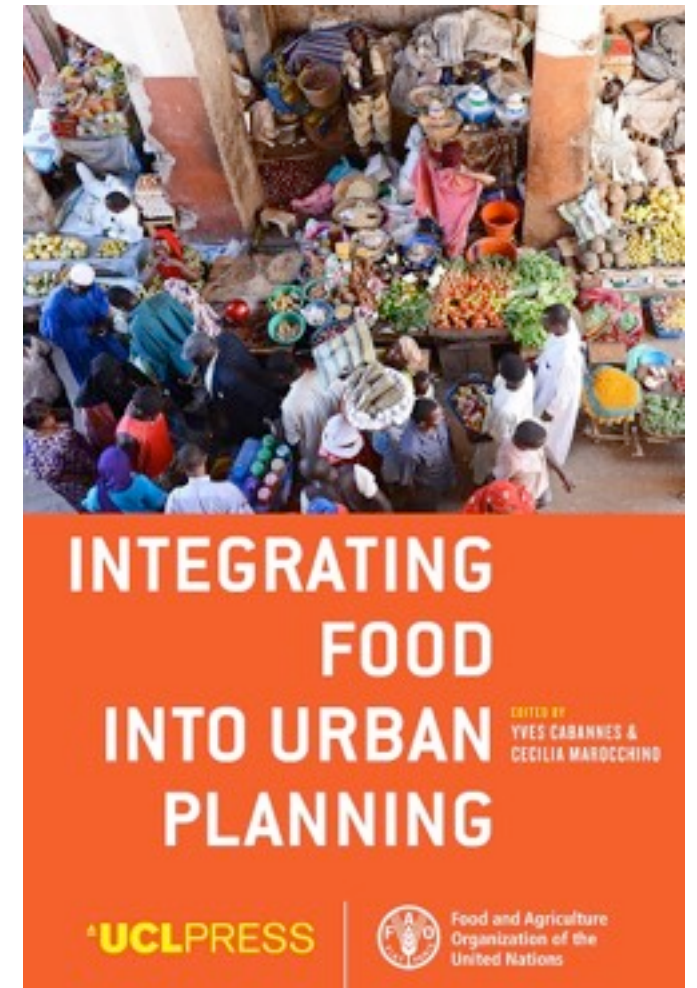Different governance ''mechanisms'' (organizational structure)

Emergence of "food system planning''

Since **1990s** local governments have started creating governance mechanisms and planning their food systems before the issue was globally acknowledged or the terms "urban food planning / urban food governance were coined.

Since early **2000s** city and regional planners realized that issues related to food system intersect with traditional urban planning realms like land use planning, transportation, etc. and called for 'food system planning' (next to urban, regional, land‒use etc. planning fields)

World food price crises of **2007 / 2008** and 2010 with different combined pressures that were locally specific to each city (health concerns, rising poverty, climate change, economics) made scientists and policymakers announce "food system crisis'' and call for 'food system governance's

INTEGRATING FOOD INTO URBAN PLANNING — EDITED BY YVES CABANNES & CECILIA MAROCCHINO — UCLPRESS | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2015. Mayors adopt an international protocol for cities role in food system transformation

The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP) – signed by more than 100 cities on 15 October 2015 during EXPO "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life"

Annual gatherings, Regional forums, annual awards to cities with best practices, and Monitoring Framework Indicators

MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT

2016. Acknowledgment of the cities' role in food systems on multi-lateral (global) governance level

For the first time food security and nutrition became prominent in an urban development agenda

"We will promote the integration of food security and nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning, in order to end hunger and malnutrition…" [New Urban Agenda-pg. 17 no.123]

NEW URBAN AGENDA

with subject index

H III

Adopted in Quito, 2016 during Habitat III conference

Exemplary cases of integrated innovative urban food governance

Food Policy Councils

- The Food Policy Council model is a policy and governance innovation pioneered in USA and Canada

- It brings together diverse stakeholders to study a localized food system and propose recommendations for policy change.

- FPC members represent the full spectrum of food activities farmers, gardeners, chefs and restaurateurs, food processors and wholesalers, grocers, consumers, anti-hunger and food security advocates and government representatives.

- Though they take many forms and serve different purposes, Food Policy Councils are united in their interest to transform the food system through

- In 2016, the survey included 324 food policy councils across the USA or Canada **only 9% of Council stated that they did not have any connection to government**. According to the researchers, some councils are keen to preserve their independence from local government, in order to protect themselves from political changes (Bassarab & Santo, 2016)

Golden Horseshoe Region, Canada

In 2011/2011 – 7 municipalities of the Golden Horseshoe region adopted a common plan to help the food and farming sector remain viable in the face of land use pressures at the rural-urban interface

Responsible for implementation was the Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance – members from all 7 municipalities, farm organizations, and other commercial, civil society and research entities.

Figure 4

- Takes root from the previous plan launched in 2005 applied to the Toronto City-region, instigated by farmers concerned that new provincial land use policies did not address economic viability.

- The farmers convinced several local councils to fund studies on the state of agriculture in the region, and by 2009 the study showed shared issues between different municipalities on rural-urban interface – food system thinking!

- The new plan was created based on the study – GHFFP and formally adopted by all 7 municipalities. Funded to also develop governance structure – funding matters!

- The GHFFP becomes a policy – different programs implemented in all the city-regions involved

Belo Horizonte, Brazil

- Pioneer in **integrated** food governance approach in 1993

- The approach lasted for **20 years**

- Succeeded due to dedicated municipal agency ''SMASAN''

City-subsidized Restaurante Popular ("People's Restaurants"). Photo: Cecilia Rocha

- 1990s – 1.2 M people, economic crisis, high food prices

- 11% of population in poverty, 20% children going hungry (Lappe, 2009)

- The main guiding principle was 'human right to food', and not charitable/ emergency food provisioning

- Results: poverty rates in Belo have fallen from 17.23% in 1991 (when the program started) to 5.6% in 2010; mortality rates declined from 34.6 to 13.9 per thousand, and child mortality rates declined from 39.6 to 15.2 in the same period (Human Development Atlas of Brazil)

Municipal Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SMASAN)

Created a policy that consists of many programs which fall under 6 working streams:

1. **'Popular Restaurants'** that serve nutritious meals at (or below) cost

2. **School Meals Program and the Food Bank**

3. **Regulation of food markets**, e.g. ABastaCer, low cost food stores that sell food staples at a price fixed by the municipality, and a program that supports small-scale producers associations to sell directly to consumers

4. **Urban Agriculture** – school gardens, community plots

5. **Food and nutrition education** – online resources and a knowledge center

Some key factors of successful food governance

The food planning and policy initiative (regardless of who initiates) needs to be **institutionalized** (within the municipal government, but it can also be an independent platform)

In includes engagement of **multiple city government departments** in policy creation (many departments)
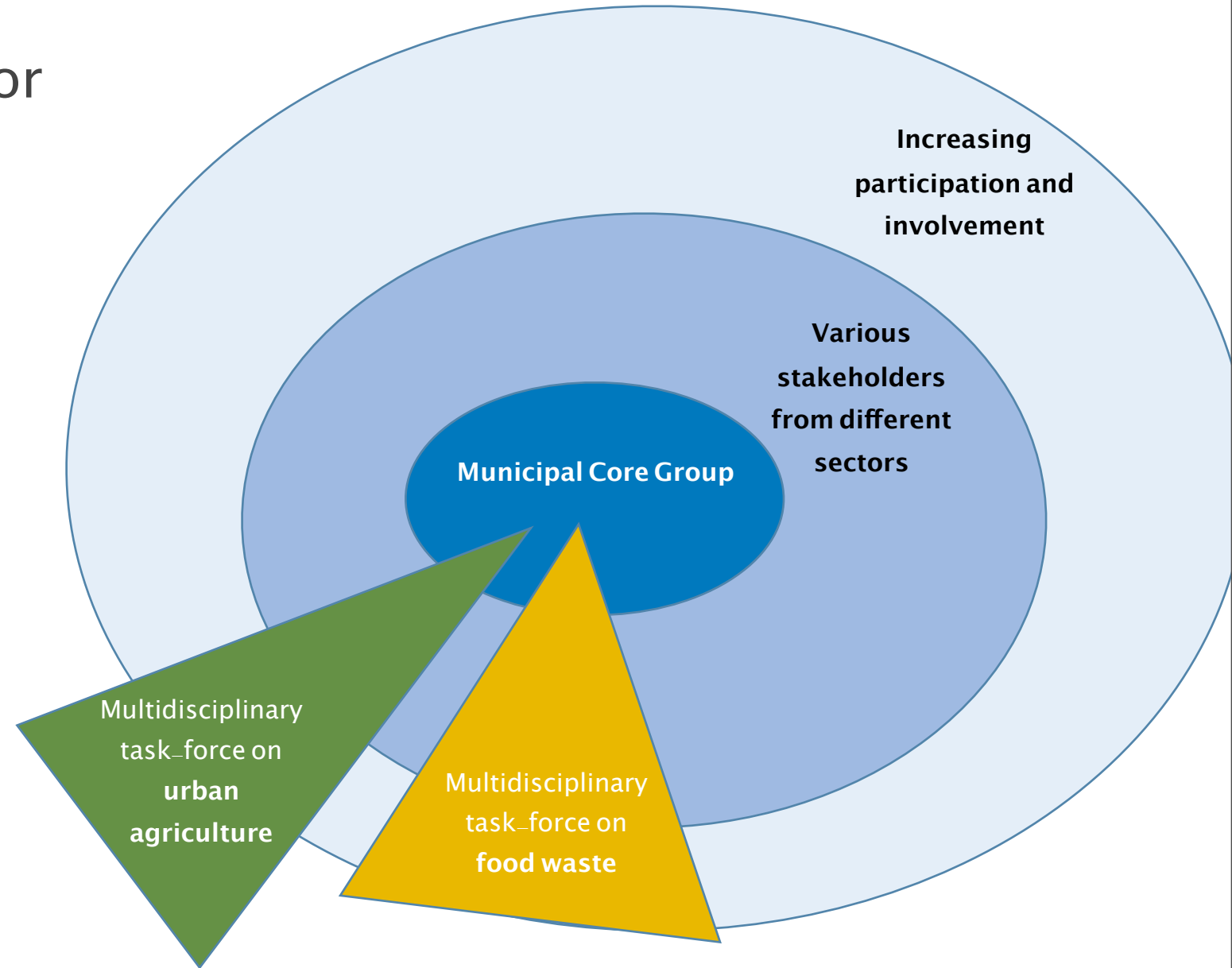
There is **a governance body** that promotes accountability and efficiency – a multi–departmental group (in a municipality, e.g. a secretariat like SMASAN), or a multi–stakeholder group if the platform is "housed" outside of municipality (a food policy council, or the Alliance)

Is there a model for multi‑actor governance structure?

Many innovative governance models are "government‑led, but alternative food‑system that runs in parallel to the conventional market system" (Rocha, 2007, 2009)

Example of one possible "typology'' for multi‑stakeholder food governance mechanism (structure)

Increasing participation and involvement

Various stakeholders from different sectors

Municipal Core Group

Multidisciplinary task‑force on **urban agriculture**

Multidisciplinary task‑force on **food waste**

Is there a typical protocol for governance and planning?

- 1. Identifying the need (economic, health, ecological)

- 2. Participatory study / assessment of the food system

- 3 . Forming of a multi–stakeholder group

- 3. Drafting of a plan / strategy

- 4. Funding / resource mobilization

- 5. Finding political champions

- 6. Adoption of the policy

- 7. Implementation (integrating policy into municipal porgrams)

FAO supporting and facilitating local governments in creation
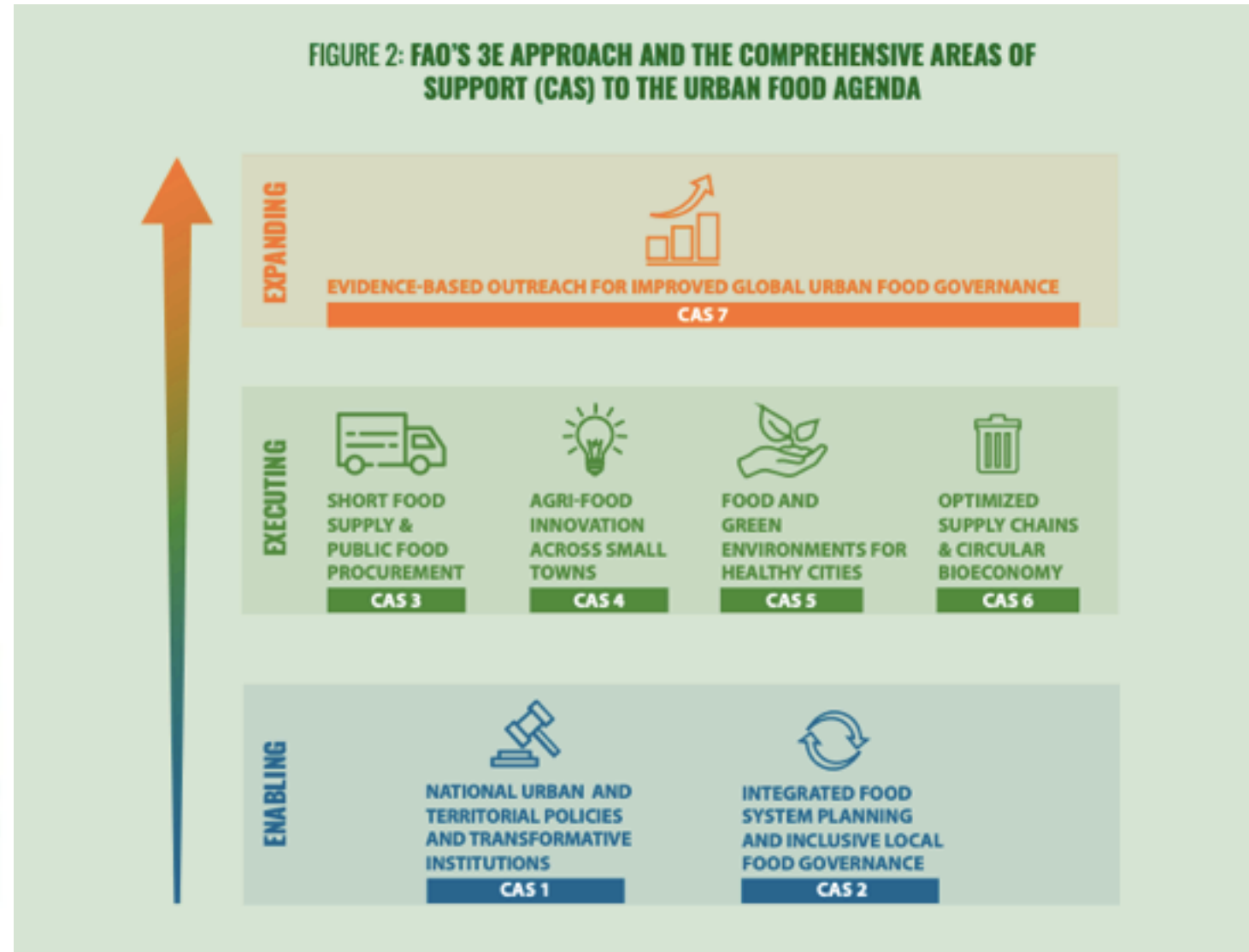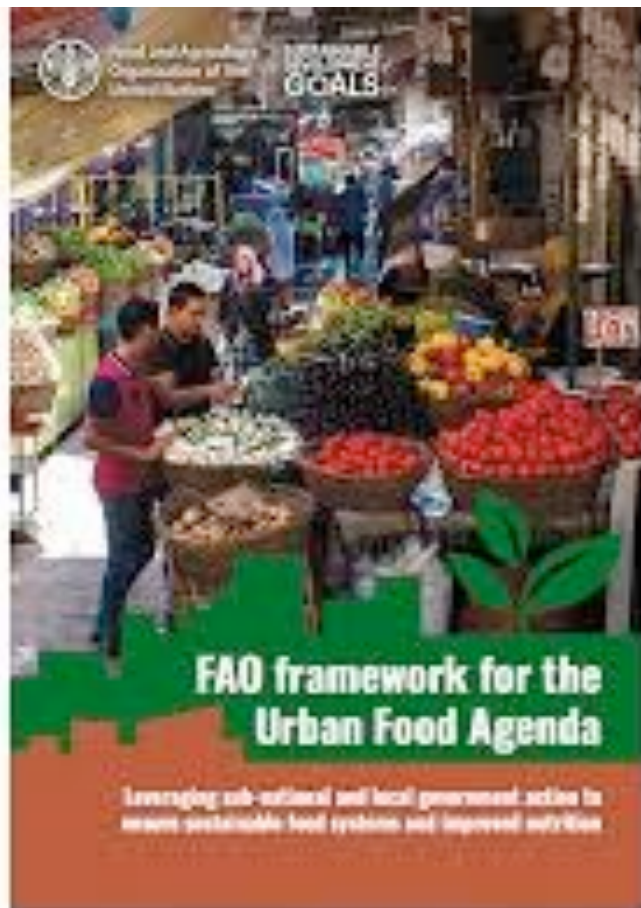of their food governance / planning

Key developments in FAO's work on urban food‐related issues

1989
Urbanization, Food Consumption Patterns and Nutrition published

2000
Food for the Cities Initiative

2014
FAO + RUAF City Region Food System pilot in 7 countries

2017
Launch of a flagship NADHALI project for multi-stakeholder food planning in Nairobi, Dhaka, Lima

2018
FAO+UCL *Integrating Food Into Urban Planning* book

2019
FAO Framework for the Urban Food Agenda

2019. FAO Framework for Urban Agenda

FIGURE 2: FAO'S 3E APPROACH AND THE COMPREHENSIVE AREAS OF SUPPORT (CAS) TO THE URBAN FOOD AGENDA

EXPANDING

EVIDENCE-BASED OUTREACH FOR IMPROVED GLOBAL URBAN FOOD GOVERNANCE
CAS 7

EXECUTING

SHORT FOOD SUPPLY & PUBLIC FOOD PROCUREMENT — CAS 3

AGRI-FOOD INNOVATION ACROSS SMALL TOWNS — CAS 4

FOOD AND GREEN ENVIRONMENTS FOR HEALTHY CITIES — CAS 5

OPTIMIZED SUPPLY CHAINS & CIRCULAR BIOECONOMY — CAS 6

ENABLING

NATIONAL URBAN AND TERRITORIAL POLICIES AND TRANSFORMATIVE INSTITUTIONS — CAS 1

INTEGRATED FOOD SYSTEM PLANNING AND INCLUSIVE LOCAL FOOD GOVERNANCE — CAS 2

Thank you!

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