

# Foodscapes

Jeroen de Vries,  
LE:NOTRE Institute,  
with material of the  
AESOP4Food project

## ***Lecture 1***

September 16, 2024

MLA Vilnius Tech

# AGENDA of the session

Getting to know each other

Learning outcomes, goals of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU

Challenges as defined in the Common Food Policy of IPES-Food

Q&A on preparatory readings and video

Global trends and regional perspective

Let's have a look at the Padlet: landscape on your plate.

# Learning outcomes

- Understands the concept of food systems in their cultural, local and regional setting.
- Is aware of contemporary challenges to sustainable food systems in context of spatial planning.
- Develops an understanding of the multiple dimensions of food systems: social, environmental, economic and spatial.

# Learning outcomes

- Can map and evaluate a concrete situation of a food system, making use of a transparent method, to define the most relevant challenges.
- Can formulate an approach and/or a possible solution for a selected challenge that is related to his/her own competences and role in the system.
- Can define her/his own position and values regarding sustainable food planning
- Is able to reflect on his/her own process, using feedback from others reflecting on cultural, social and economic differences.

# goals of the new Common Agricultural Policy

- ensure a fair income for farmers
- increase competitiveness
- improve the position of farmers in the food chain
- climate change action
- environmental care
- preserve landscapes & biodiversity
- support generational renewal
- vibrant rural areas
- protect food and health quality
- fostering knowledge & innovation.





# Common Food Policy

## Challenges

## Integrated vision

## Policy oriented



### **TOWARDS A COMMON FOOD POLICY FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION**

THE POLICY REFORM AND REALIGNMENT THAT IS REQUIRED  
TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN EUROPE



# Challenges for sustainable food planning

# CFP: Failure to put sustainable farming first



Ensuring  
access to  
land, water  
and healthy  
soils

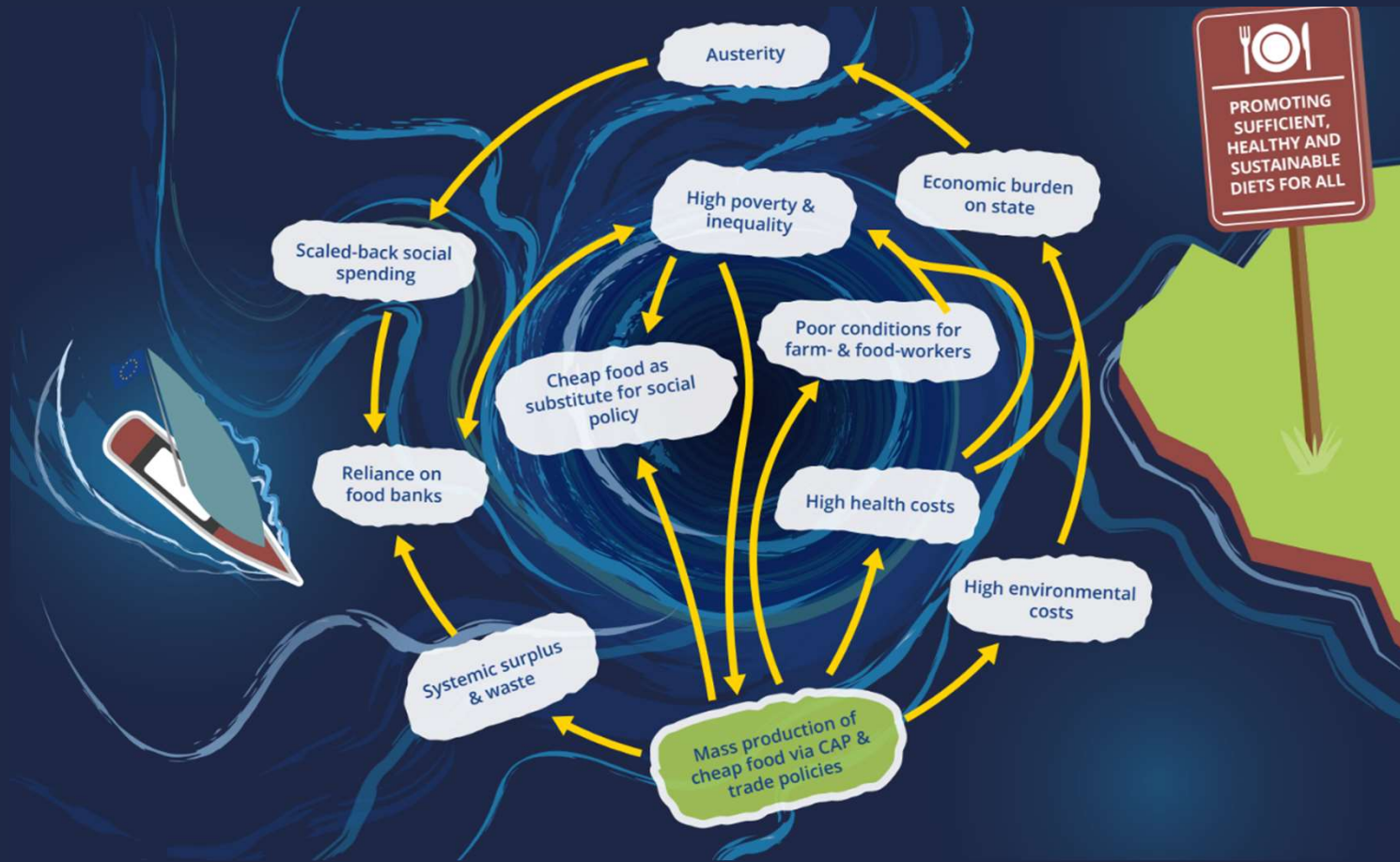


# CFP: Techno-Fixes that sideline the real solutions



Rebuilding  
climate-  
resilient,  
healthy agro-  
ecosystems

# CFP: The hidden costs of cheap food



Promoting  
sufficient,  
healthy and  
sustainable  
diets for all

# CFP: The untapped potential of alternative foodsystem initiatives



Fairer,  
shorter &  
cleaner  
supply  
chains

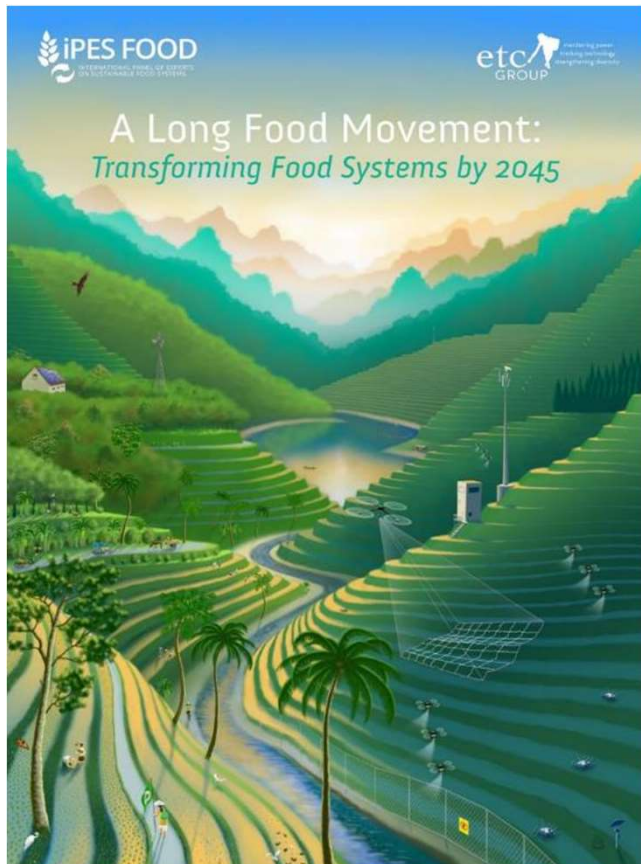


# CFP: Export orientation, race to the bottom



Putting  
trade in the  
service of  
sustainable  
develop-  
ment

# IPES Long food movement



## Two scenarios

**Looking ahead to 2045: Agribusiness-as-Usual**

**Looking ahead to 2045: Civil society as Unusual**

## Four pathways

**Rooting food systems in diversity, agroecology, and human rights**

**Transforming governance structures**

**Shifting financial flows**

**Rethinking the modalities of civil society collaboration**

<http://www.ipes-food.org/pages/LongFoodMovement>





# Agroecology

the application of ecological principles to the study, design and management of agroecosystems that are both productive and natural resource conserving, culturally sensitive, socially just and economically viable

*Altieri and Toledo 2011; Gliessman 2012; Fernandez et al. 2013.*

a practice, a science and a social movement that has been embraced by the international food sovereignty movement through the Declaration of the International Forum for Agroecology

*Anderson et al. 2015:3 & Nyéleni Declaration, Mali, 27 February 2015*

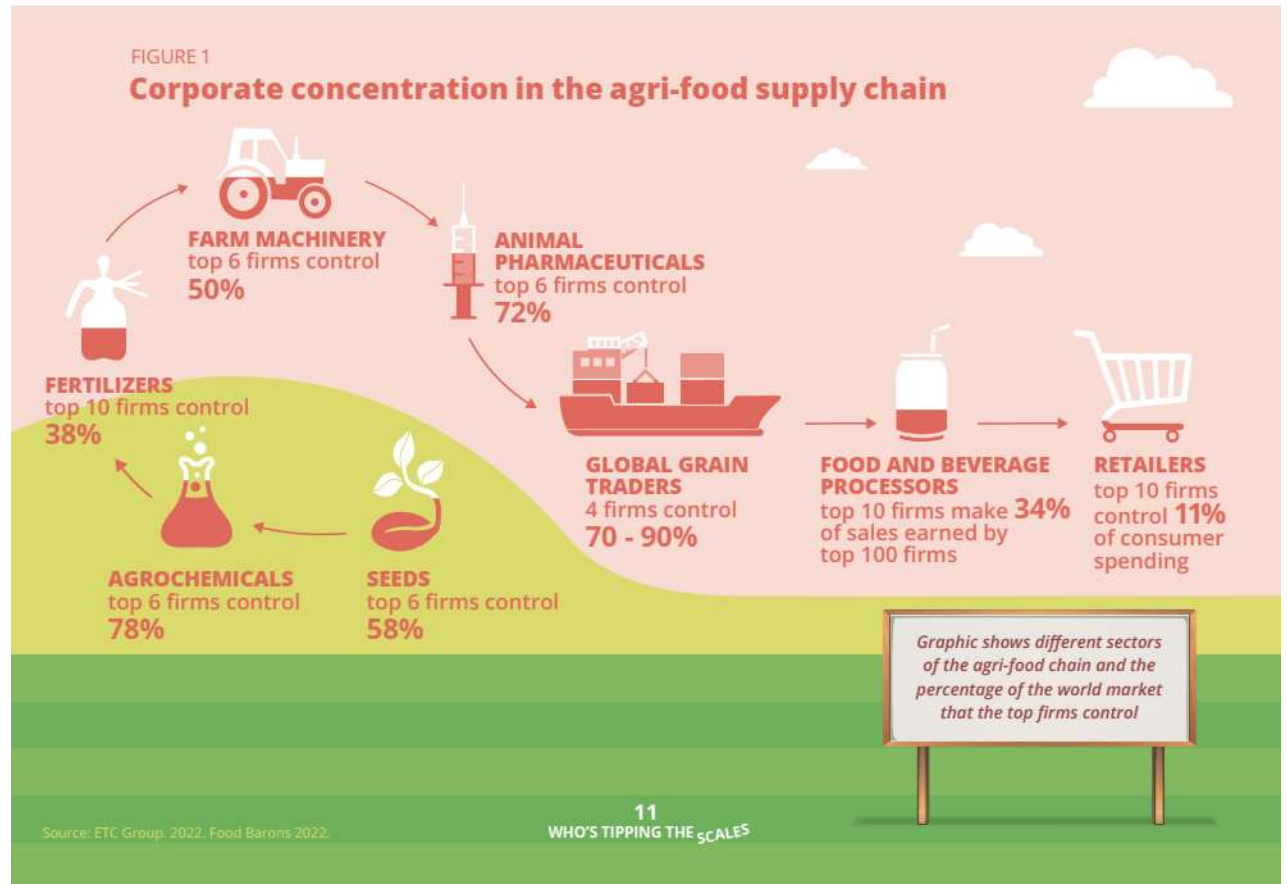
Questions on the preparatory reading material

**Hungry Cities by Carolyn Steel video**

**IPES-Food report A Long Food Movement**

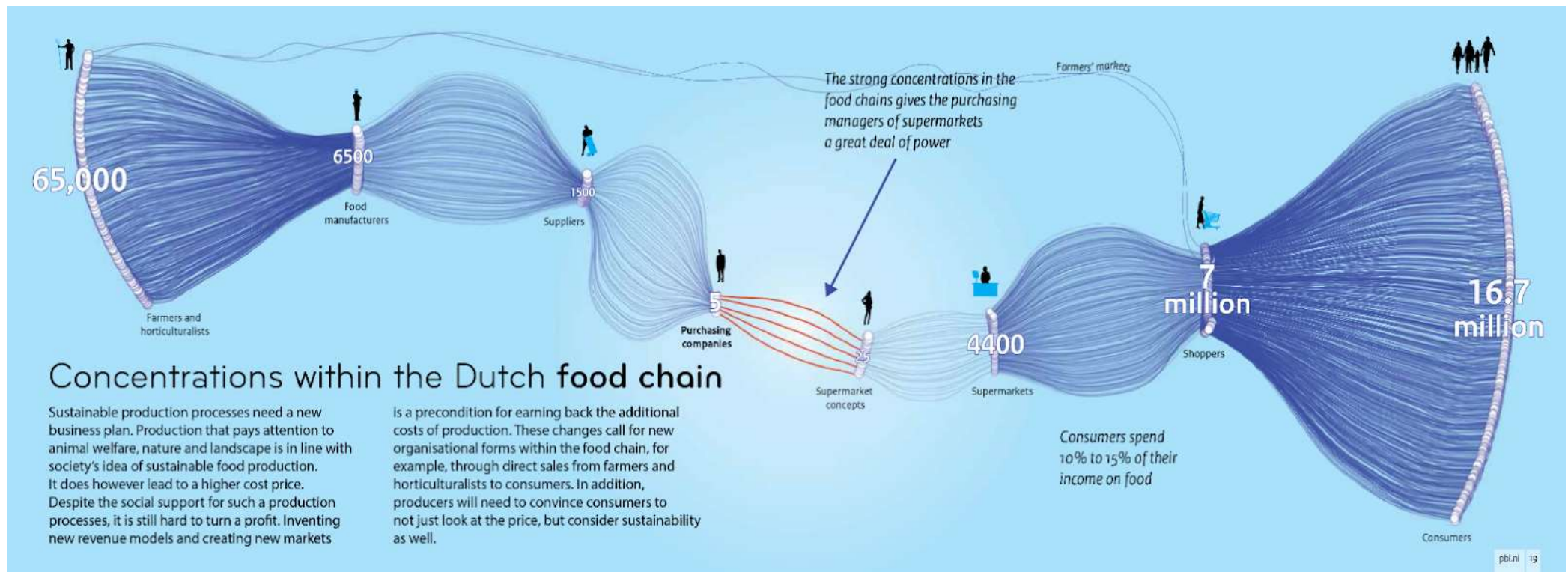
**Deh-Tor, C.M. . 2017 From Agriculture in the City to an Agroecological Urbanism: The transformative pathway of urban (political) agroecology**

# Corporate influence on global and national food systems



Source: IPES-Food, *Who's Tipping the Scales?*

# the flows of food in the Netherlands



*power concentration in the food chain*



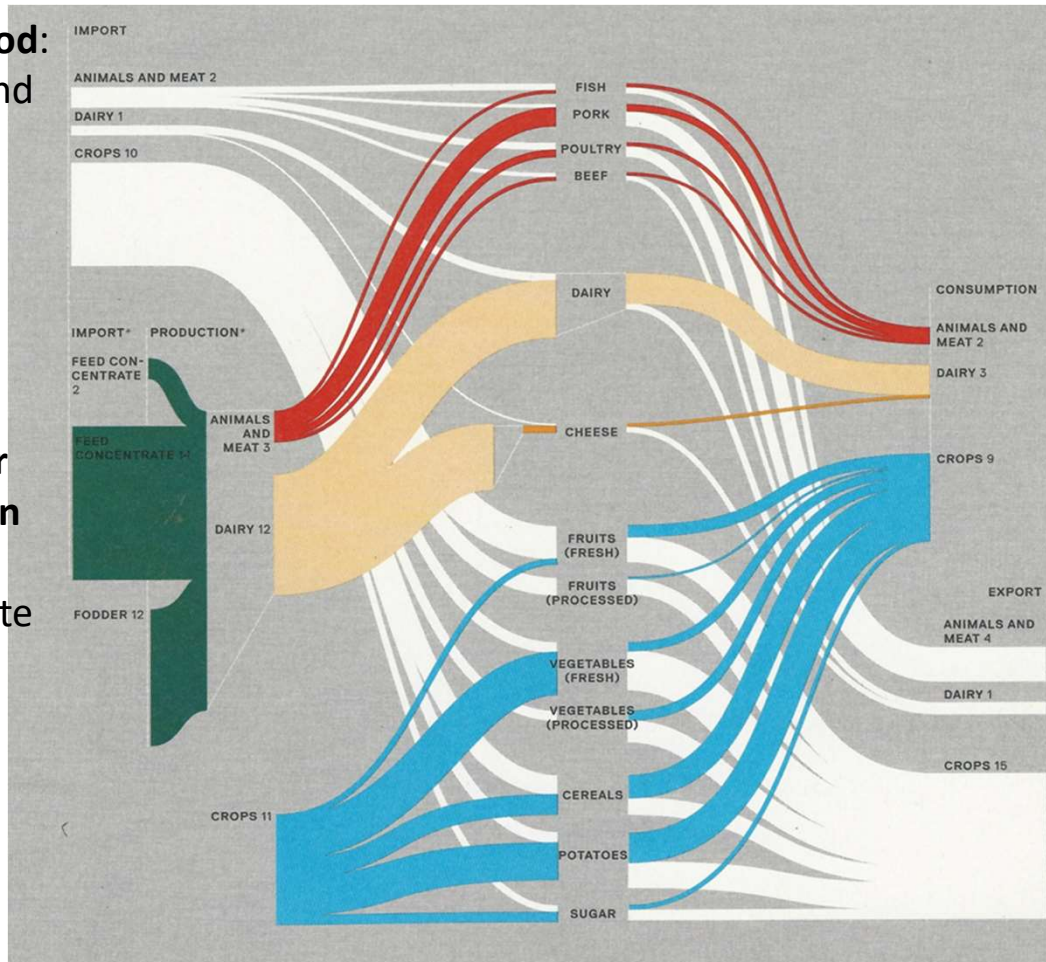
# the flows of food in the Netherlands

## Import food:

animals and meat,  
dairy  
and  
crops

## Import for production

Feed  
concentrate  
Fodder



**Consumption of**  
animals and meat,  
dairy  
and  
crops

**Export of**  
animals and  
meat,  
dairy  
and  
crops

Import  
Production  
Export  
Consumption

*An open system  
with a major  
import and  
culture of animal  
feed*

Source: PBL, 2014



# Food systems

- Food systems encompass the entire range of activities involved in the **production, processing, marketing, consumption and disposal of goods that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries**, including the inputs needed and the outputs generated at each of these steps.
- Food systems also involve the **people and institutions** that initiate or inhibit change in the systems as well as the sociopolitical, economic and technological environment in which these activities take place.

Source: FAO, 2013.

# Global approach of the food system

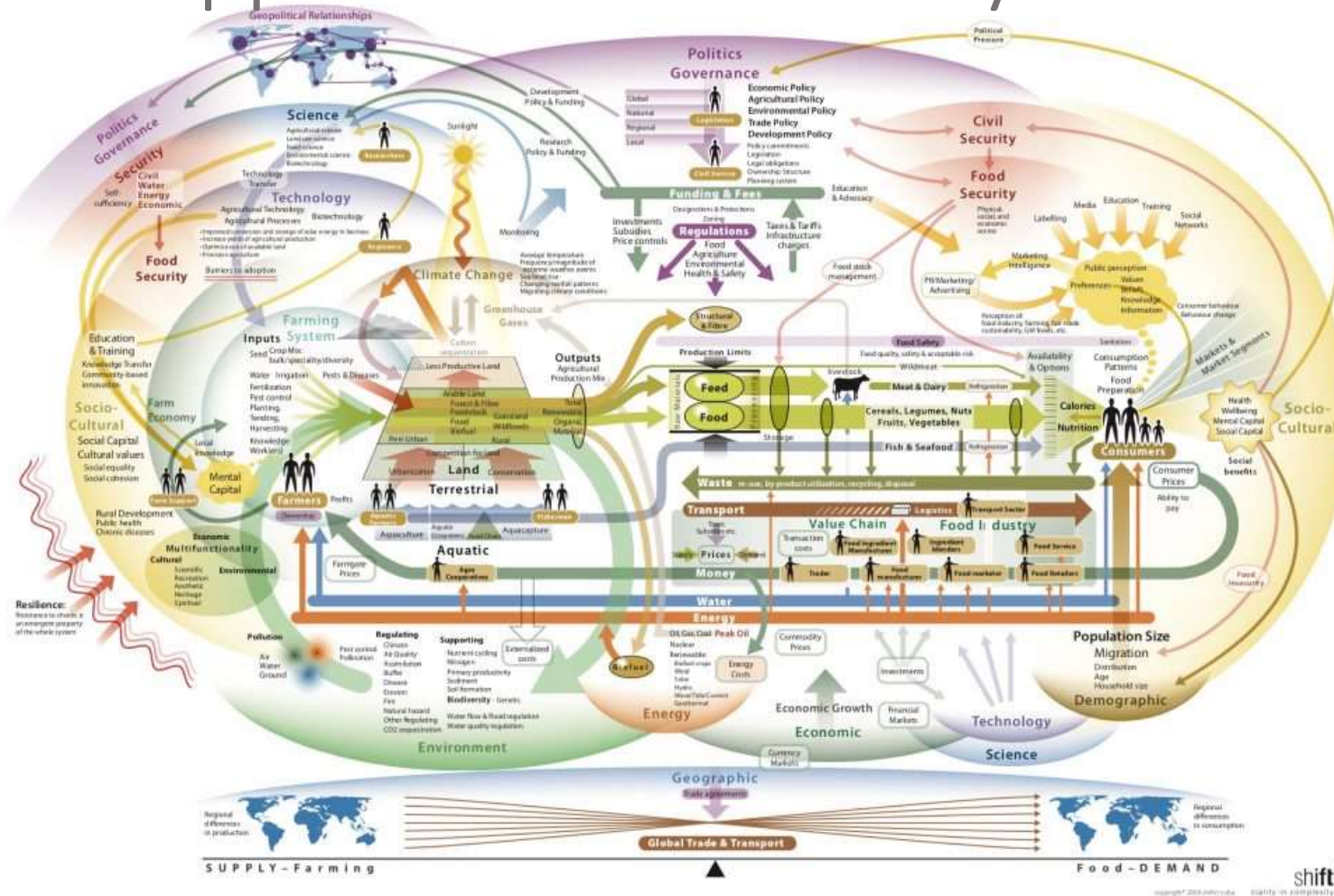


Figure 1: Global Food System Map 3. Source: ShiftN, 2009

Nicholson, C.F. et al. 2019.

# City Region Food Systems

A food system is the complex set of activities and relationships in the food cycle: growing, producing, processing, distributing, marketing, retailing, storing, preparing, consuming and disposing' (City of Hamilton 2014).

An ideal CRFS fosters four interconnected elements through out the food chain:

- (1) food security and nutrition;
- (2) livelihoods and economic development;
- (3) sustainable natural resources management; (
- (4) social inclusion and equity (FAO and RUAF 2015).

Better connections among cities and towns and between them and their rural surroundings

# Question to you all:

What do you think is an important challenge for the food system in Lithuania.

Take some minutes to think and then we have a short round of answers.

# The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

In 2014, the Mayor of Milan decided to launch an international protocol aimed at tackling food-related issues at the urban level, to be adopted by as many world cities as possible.

**The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact** was signed on the **15 October 2015** in Milan by more than **100 cities**.  
*It represents one of the most important legacies of Milan EXPO 2015.*

**225**

Signatory cities

**400M**

Inhabitants

**7**

Global Fora

**14**

Regional Fora

**370**

Practices collected



## Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

More than 50% of the world's population currently lives in urban areas, a proportion that is projected to increase to almost 70% by 2050.

Source: <http://www.milanurbanfoodpact.org>



# The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

- Milan Urban Food Policy Pact : The MUFPP today unites 225 cities
- Monitoring Framework consists of 37 recommended actions organized around **6 categories**:
  1. Governance
  2. Sustainable diets and nutrition
  3. Social and economic equity
  4. Food production (including urban-rural linkages)
  5. Food supply and distribution
  6. Food waste

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

# The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

1. Acknowledging that **cities** which *host over half the world's population* have a **strategic role to play in developing sustainable food systems and promoting healthy diets**, and because while every city is different, they are all centres of economic, political and cultural innovation, and manage vast public resources, infrastructure, investments and expertise;
2. Noting **current food systems are being challenged to provide permanent and reliable access to adequate, safe, local, diversified, fair, healthy and nutrient rich food for all**; and that the task of feeding cities will face multiple constraints posed by inter alia, unbalanced distribution and access, environmental degradation, resource scarcity and climate change, unsustainable production and consumption patterns, and food loss and waste;
3. Acknowledging that accelerated urbanisation is profoundly impacting our world –in economic, social and environmental dimensions –which therefore necessitates re-examination of the ways in which **cities are provisioned with food and water** as well as other **essential goods and services**;
4. Acknowledging that **hunger** and **malnutrition** in its various forms exist within all cities, posing great burdens on individual health and well-being and thus generating major social and economic costs at household, community, municipality and national levels;
5. Recognizing that **family farmers** and **smallholder food producers**, (notably women producers in many countries) play a **key role in feeding cities** and their territories, by helping to maintain *resilient, equitable, culturally appropriate food systems*; and that reorienting food systems and value chains for *sustainable diets* is a means to **reconnect consumers with both rural and urban producers**;

# The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact

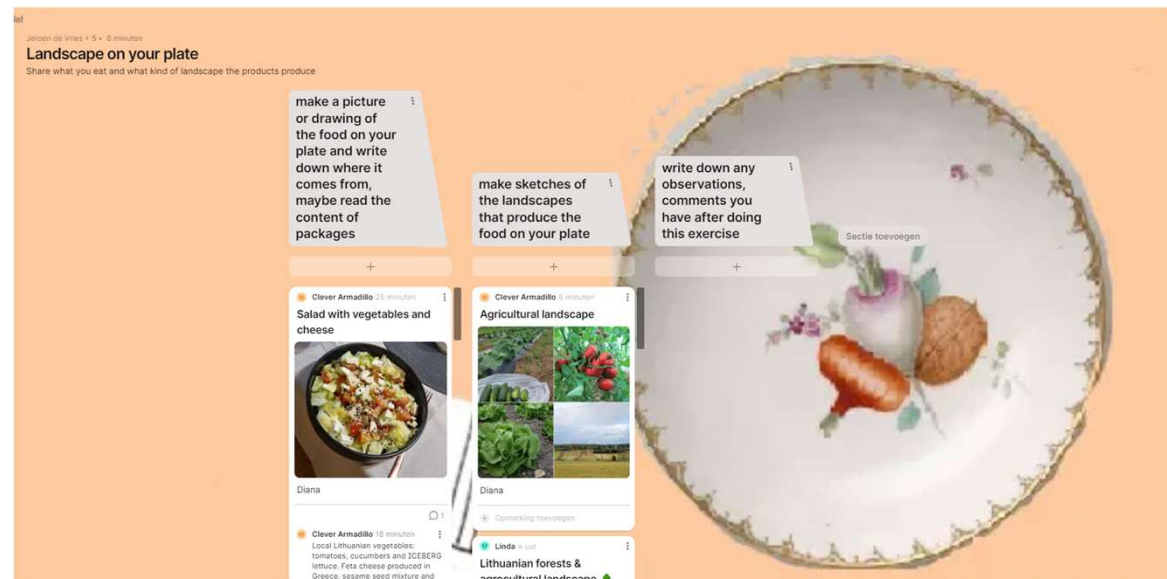
6. Acknowledging that **urban and peri-urban agriculture** offers **opportunities to protect and integrate biodiversity into city** region landscapes and food systems, thereby contributing to synergies across food and nutrition security, ecosystem services and human well-being
7. Acknowledging that since **food policies are closely related to many other urban challenges and policies**, such as *poverty, health and social protection, hygiene and sanitation, land use planning, transport and commerce, energy, education, and disaster preparedness*, it is essential to adopt an approach that is comprehensive, interdisciplinary and inter-institutional
8. Acknowledging that **civil society** and the **private sector** have **major roles** to play in **feeding cities**, bringing experience, innovation and campaigns for more sustainable food systems and mainstreaming the critical need for a socially inclusive and a rights-based approach in urban food policy;
9. Recalling that cities have made commitments to **address climate change**;
10. Acknowledging that cities and their neighbouring territories will be active in operationalising international processes such as **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** and targets in the post-2015 Development Agenda;

# Let's have a look at your plate:

<https://padlet.com/geronimo2/landscape-on-your-plate-7hsu4djzr0ln5n8n>

The assignment is meant to have more awareness of where your food comes from and what kind of landscapes these create

If you did not add a plate yet, please do.



# Next lectures on site in Vilnius

## **2 City region food mapping methods and cases on multi-scale levels**

*On-site, October 7, 15h20 – 16h50 EET*

## **3 Food governance, food councils, multilevel governance.**

*On-site, October 7, 17h10 – 18h40 EET*



# To do in between

## 1. Define an area for the assignment

## 2. *Reading material – see the wiki*

Countryside Charity (CPRE – UK) - just read the 7 pages that explain the toolkit.

You can also have a look to the complete website: <https://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/mapping-local-food-webs-toolkit-2/>

FAO. 2019. FAO framework for the Urban Food Agenda. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca3151en> Helps to understand the policy context and frameworks that guide urban food systems, aligning with understanding sustainable food planning concepts.

Food and agriculture organisation. FAO Report : "Integrating food into urban planning" page 18 - 32.

FAO. (2018) City Region Food System Toolkit, Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems, publication of FAO, RUAF and Wilfrid Laurier University. <http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/toolkit/introduction/en/> (introduction page 1-3, schemes page 133-144 (p. 138-149 in pdf).