What is driving re-localisation of food systems?

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Push factors include:

- Ineffective, non-transparent, non-accountable regulation of extended food chains
- Malnutrition – obesity, deficiency diseases, hunger – with un-fundable health costs
- Failure to prevent agriculture-related pollution or safeguard agro-biodiversity & agro-ecological functioning
- Climate-change related vulnerabilities & risks to production & trade
Ideotypic cases of significant change, driven by:

- Public procurement: Royal Cornwall Hospitals/Cornwall Food Programme, UK
- City-wide citizen-led activism: Todmorden, UK
- Supermarkets: Marqt, The Netherlands
- Regional-level food societies: The Beras Programme, Järna/Södertälje, Sweden
Six Commonalities

• Allow & support diversity, flexibility
• Embrace concepts of food justice & social inclusiveness
• Use existing public instruments & contracting procedures to drive change
• Support collaboration among public, commercial & community-based enterprises
• Invest in co-generation of knowledge & shared learning processes
• Support coupled change in farming systems, agro-ecologies, diet/consumption, landscape management, diversification of local economies.
Evidence of impacts

- Improved access to fresh foods; better diets
- Better health outcomes
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduced agriculture-related pollution
- Increased employment
- Diversified local economies, many new businesses
The power of process innovations

Look at what you can do if you pay attention to:

- Role of champions: inter-personal, cross-scale networks
- Creative use of institutions – rules, norms, procedures (formal & informal)
- Nurturing alternative organisational arrangements
- Creative means for co-generating & sharing information & knowledge