

# What is driving re-localisation of food systems?

Janice Jiggins

Knowledge, Technology & Innovation section, Communications,  
Philosophy & Technology group, Wageningen University, Wageningen,  
The Netherlands

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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*