Regional Workshop on integrated community development

Budapest, Hungary

23-24 October 2019

Региональный семинар по комплексному развитию сельских общин

Будапешт, Венгрия
23-24 октября 2019 г.

First Regional workshop for Europe and Central Asia

- **Integrated Community Development**
- **A civil society perspective**
- **Budapest 23rd-24th October**

Integrated economic development and the Commons: a holistic approach

How to achieve this?

- The need for systemic change
- Territorial food systems
- Capacity building for Local Authorities
- Food sovereignty and civil society empowerment
- Protect green belt agriculture
- Creative shared solutions

What are the key obstacles?

- Little history of organised civil society
- Local Authorities are key, but especially rural Local Authorities lack capacity

FAO webinar on school food and nutrition: some core considerations

- The size of the town/city and the policy of land conservation for growing food
- Who produces the food and where?
- Green local procurement: agroecology or organic certification?
- Canteens: just for eating or also education?
- Nutritional value versus calories and NCDs
- How to create a sustainable local chain and jobs? What economic model?

What is the global reality today?

- 20 global corporations control the food chain
- The 3 biggest corporations control over 50% of the seeds
- 4 corporations control over 99% of the livestock breeding
- 10 corporations control 55% of fertilisers
- 4 traders control 75% of the grain and soybean market
- 11 corporations control 30% of the food processing industry

Size of settlement and access to land/local producers: farmers and fishers

Size	Key positives	Key challenges
Small town or village	Municipality may own land or know producers in person	Probably no longer collective kitchen facilities: need to rebuild
Medium sized town, small city	Can quite easily develop Municipal policy and ensure land use	Long-standing contracts with industrial food companies
Large town or city	Can work at participatory neighbourhood level	Preservation of agricultural land/oceans from speculation

Nutritional aspects

Conventional ag /industrial processed food	Industrial organic	Agroecologically grown locally sourced peasant agriculture/fisheries
Pesticides and other chemical inputs harmful to children's health	Better, but mono-cropping = weak soil microbiome = lower nutritional value	Richer in nutrients; rich soil microbiome = healthier human microbiome = healthier children
Poor nutritional value: excessive fats and sugars not healthy; nutritional value lost in processing	Better, but if long distance/transport involved, much loss of vitamins and nutritional value	Fresh farm to fork = optimal nutritional value and taste

Collective processing and jam making unit in Orduna in the Spanish Basque country, also used for cheese and ham

Birlik fishers cooperatives in Istanbul…

Type of solution	Benefits	Challenges
Community Supported Agriculture: farmer and consumer perspective	• Little or no loss on farm • Consumer accepts whatever is ripe, irrespective of aspect or quantity • Little or no miles or packaging	• Consumers' lack of time/knowledge in home processing • Needs consumer awareness raising and capacity building
On-farm processing	• Added value product • Added shelf life/product for winter share for CSA	• Difficulty meeting regulatory health and safety requirements • Time consuming
Local collective processing facility (co-op or other)	• Lower costs for producers • Ability to meet regulatory requirements • Adaptable to small-scale producers' needs	* Requires co-operation and collective funding
Participatory local procurement from small-scale producers	• Direct from local farms to local collective kitchens	• Kitchen must exist!

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THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK FOR COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE

How to reduce food loss and waste while connecting smallholders to markets

Table: 10 Complete Food Chain (CFC) comparison of FLW

Food system	Supply chain FLW	Household FLW	Total CFC FLW
Canalside CSA	0.65%	6.1%	6.71%
Supermarket	36%*	30%	55.2%

Figures courtesy of Nigel Baker, Comparative Study of Food Waste and Loss between UK Supermarkets and Canalside CSA, 2014

Some useful capacity building ideas…

- UNDROP: Peasant's Rights
- Seed saving
- Agroecological farming (especially for youth)
- Financial management
- Short/direct food chains (How to build and develop Local Solidarity Partnerships between producers and consumers and sustainable food systems)

Participatory budgeting: learning to work together differently

- An innovative way of building capacity between Local Authorities and civil society on small specific budgets
- Builds mutual trust and capacity
- A positive step towards local Food Policy Councils

What does this look like?

A biodiverse bouquet of community-centred flavours!

Thank you!