

Pays

Login

Maison **Quoi de neuf** **URBACT Stories**  
**Feeding Change: Cities Empowering Healthier and More Sustainable Food Choices**

# Nourrir le changement : les villes favorisent des choix alimentaires plus sains et plus durables

Modifié le 10/04/2024

Partager 



Transcription visuelle

**Au cours des cinq dernières années, la ville française de Mouans-Sartoux a réduit l'empreinte carbone de ses habitants de plus de 20%.**

Systemes alimentaires urbains

NOURRITURE

En cinq ans, la ville française de Mouans-Sartoux a **réduit l'empreinte carbone de ses habitants de plus de 20%** ! Comment ? Tout simplement en changeant leur façon de manger ! Les 21 et 22 mars, Mouans-Sartoux accueillera les affamés du laboratoire urbain URBACT et de l'Initiative urbaine européenne EU City Lab sur le changement des habitudes alimentaires pour un système alimentaire sain et durable.

Cet article revient sur les principaux points de l'écosystème alimentaire local et leur rôle dans la transformation des comportements alimentaires. Il s'appuie sur le cas de plusieurs villes pour illustrer les multiples points d'entrée dans cet écosystème.

## Le joyau de la Côte d'Azur

Mouans-Sartoux a considérablement réduit la consommation d'aliments industriels transformés, de viande et doublé la consommation de produits bio et locaux par rapport à la moyenne française !

Lors d'un entretien réalisé dans le cadre de l'Etude de Transfert des BioCantines URBACT en 2018 : « *A Mouans-Sartoux, on ne se demande pas s'il se passe quelque chose aujourd'hui en matière d'alimentation, mais que se passe-t-il ? ... parce que la ville organise quelque chose tous les jours !* ».

L'enthousiasme de Delphine Boissin, du Comité des Parents d'une des trois écoles primaires de la ville, est révélateur de ce que l'on pourrait appeler un « écosystème local d'alimentation saine et durable ». Mouans-Sartoux, leader du Réseau de Transfert des BioCantines URBACT ( **BioCantines #1** et **#2** ) est surtout connue pour ces trois cantines qui servent chaque jour 1 000 repas locaux et bio autoproduits, grâce notamment à sa ferme municipale. Mais ces fleurons font la renommée internationale de cette petite ville d'environ 10 000 habitants, située sur la Côte d'Azur française entre Cannes, Grasse et Antibes. Ce que Delphine souligne, c'est que son petit garçon évolue dans un environnement où l'alimentation de qualité est une préoccupation permanente et généralisée, et c'est ce qui le conduira à adopter des habitudes alimentaires plus saines et durables tout au long de sa vie !





*La cantine locale et bio est l'école de l'alimentation saine et durable à Mouans-Sartoux (crédit photo Mouans-Sartoux)*

## Un écosystème alimentaire local sain et durable

Changing our eating habits is a profound questioning of who we are. Tackling it represents a major challenge for the sustainable transition that European cities face today. Whether because of daily routines, persistence of habits, addiction to comfort, etc., the transition of consumption practices faces significant resistance from citizens. As sociologist Claude Fischler points out in his book, *L'Homnivore*, this resistance is particularly strong for our diet. This is the phenomenon of “incorporation”: beyond marking a lifestyle, conferring a cultural and religious identity, food constitutes the body of the eater.

Behavioural scientists, who study the factors of resistance to change, emphasise that to transform consumption practices, a systemic approach is needed. Different models resulting from this research can be used by public authorities to define a range of balanced actions. We can use the following simple framework: to adopt a healthier and more sustainable diet, citizens must be aware of its importance both for their health and for reducing the impact on the environment (the motivational dimension). They must be able to access a healthy and balanced diet nearby (the capacity dimension)



and finally they must encounter occasions in their life, their neighbourhood to change their practices (the opportunity dimension).

## (Re)engage the population with food

Daily meal preparation time for a family of four was, in the 1960s, averaging at 4 hours. Today it has fallen to just over 15 minutes. This apparent gain in efficiency and practicality actually masks a progressive loss of domestic culinary capabilities: frozen foods, ready meals, take-away, etc., as already highlighted within the URBACT network **Sustainable Food in Urban Communities in 2012-2014** by cities like Bristol, Brussels and Lyon, a growing part of the population is profoundly disengaged with food.



*Common solidarity kitchen shared within the “Gourmet Hall”, UIA project **Tast'in Fives Cail** (photo credit UIA project **Tast'in Fives**)*

Faced with this disengagement, cities are seeking to set up educational programmes in schools, social centres and public places to educate residents about the benefits of a healthy and sustainable diet.

In Lille, the Urban Innovative Action project **Tast'in Fives Cail** included the establishment of an ecosystem of food activities organised around a “Gourmet Hall”, a shared common “solidarity kitchen”, an incubator around cooking professions, among other things.



Simple education and awareness-raising actions on nutrition, prevention of junk food or the impact of conventional agricultural sectors on health or the environment are necessary to motivate but not sufficient to sustainably transform eating habits. The challenge for cities is to build citizens' capacities by organising cooking workshops, visits to urban farms and culinary events highlighting local products, etc.

Each city is looking for local assets to promote to better engage its population with food. **Lyon (FR)** for example **leveraged in its Territorial food plan** its rich gastronomic heritage, involving its renowned chefs and culinary institutions to educate children from a young age about quality food, organising cooking events at street food markets with chefs demonstrating what can be done with ingredients from the surrounding stalls, revisiting traditional recipes to reinvent a more plant-based, light and sustainable gastronomy.

Conversely, in a context less centred on a strong food culture in **Helsinki (FI)**, the Ministry of the Environment carries out actions on the revitalisation of traditional food culture and the promotion of local products *“because people must first be interested in food before they can change their consumption habits for a healthier and more sustainable diet.”*

## Facilitating access to healthy and sustainable food

*“Here most of the families who come to see us have never bought a fresh vegetable in their life. They don't know how to cook it and in any case if they do not have means of transport, they will not find fresh vegetables in the neighbourhood...”* for the Hartcliffe Health & Environment Action Group (Hheag) which **runs cooking classes in the social centre in the Hartcliffe district of Bristol**, changing eating habits also involves ensuring access to quality food in all neighbourhoods of a city. To do this, cities can encourage the establishment of local farmers' markets, organic food stores and food cooperatives in different neighbourhoods. These initiatives provide residents with easier access to fresh, seasonal and locally produced foods, thereby promoting healthier diets and reducing dependence on processed and imported foods. Support for social and solidarity grocery stores, direct sales networks, participatory stores or more ambitious projects, such as experimenting with local social food security systems, make beneficial changes to diet more accessible, regardless of socioeconomic status.

In line with Carolyn Steel's theses in her work *Hungry City: How Food Shapes Our Live* cities like **Montpellier, Lyon or Lille** are integrating the food dimension into their urban planning by promoting accessibility to food markets, the installation of local food shops, the creation of restaurants



offering local and sustainable cuisine, the development of green spaces conducive to food production and the preservation of agricultural land on the outskirts of the city. **Milan (IT)** has implemented "Food Districts" in different neighbourhoods of the city, areas dedicated to the promotion of local gastronomy, urban agriculture and quality food products. All of these approaches aim to make food more accessible and more visible in urban spaces.

Changing eating habits also requires cities to take into account the diversity of urban populations. For each cultural community, the preservation of culinary traditions, respect for food prohibitions, the organisation of supply chains for traditional products and specific distribution stores, etc. are strong identity vectors to take into account and activate so that the evolution towards a healthier and more sustainable diet is a reality for everyone. Within its **Good Food food strategy**, the **Brussels-Capital Region** places emphasis on promoting culinary diversity by supporting a multitude of initiatives such as the **Green Canteen project** of "social catering" associated with "cooking workshops" and "solidarity meals" or training for professionals in the health and social sector by focusing on food adapted to the social and cultural diversity of their audiences.



*Green Canteen Project provides a catering service at free prices, for citizens and institutions working for social projects, "workshops" places to meet, share and learn healthy, environmentally-friendly cuisine and enriched with various cultural references and "solidarity meals" table d'hôtes organised in support of projects and events for a fairer society (Photo credit Green Cantine van Brussels)*



# Participative food governance

Cities are involving their citizens in the elaboration of their local food governance in order to motivate their involvement and concerns on key challenges such as food precariousness, impacts of junk food on health conditions or maintenance of the city food sovereignty. These participative food governance result in adopting policies and regulations that promote the production, distribution and consumption of healthy and sustainable foods. Such policy measures can involve, among others, strict standards for public canteens and mass catering, restrictions on advertising of unhealthy foods and tax incentives for businesses engaged in delivering sustainable food products.

In **Liège (BE)**, **more than 400 stakeholders in healthy and sustainable food** such as urban farms, community gardens, peri-urban farms, food cooperatives, etc. created the ***Liège Food-Land Belt***. The city draws on the strength of civil society to promote small-scale food production in urban and peri-urban areas, thereby reducing dependence on food imports and supporting local producers. In 2022, **Liège founded the Conseil Politique de l'Alimentation** (Food Policy Council) . The initial impetus was to build their food governance, cities equip themselves with participatory bodies made up of experts, civil society actors and citizen representatives, which have the effect of strengthening the involvement of populations in the management of their food.



*Launch of the Food Policy Council on 8 December, 2022. Initiated by the Liège Food-Terre Belt, the 24 municipalities of the district brought together within Liège-Métropole, and the University of Liège, the CPA aims to*



*coordinate various initiatives which aim at the development of the sustainable food sector in the territory. (Photo credit Liège-Métropole Food Policy Council)*

School canteens and municipal administration restaurants have a very important role to play in activating good eating practices. Jumping from Liège back to Mouans-Sartoux, the canteens of the three primary schools are for pupils a real school of healthy and sustainable food: involvement of children with cooks to achieve “0-waste”, demonstration that the savings made in reducing food waste makes it possible to finance quality organic food, tangible experience for the children of the city's food sovereignty project when they pick the fruits and vegetables at the municipal farm that they will eat in the canteen, etc. The children's experience extends to all families who, for example, go so far as to reproduce good recipes from the canteen to cook dishes at home that are healthy, sustainable and appreciated by children.

## Systemic approach: To what effect?

But does all this work and what are the effects produced in terms of transforming eating habits? Cities are starting to share the results of evaluating their food transition strategies. For example, the Brussels Capital Region **carries out surveys on the evolution of the behaviour** of Brussels residents in terms of sustainable food. At the start, mid-term and at the time of renewal of its Good Food #1 strategy reporting progress on multiple dimensions of the local food ecosystem affecting the change in eating habits such as the success of citizen self-production, the labeling of canteens and restaurants, the promotion of short circuits and the dissemination of a quality offer in food businesses. One-third of the 1,000 Brussels residents surveyed in 2016, 2018 and 2020 say they have changed their eating habits over this period of time to consume a lot of sustainable food, but this development is struggling to reach more vulnerable groups, the price of healthy and sustainable food remains the major obstacle for nearly three-quarters of the population.

In Mouans-Sartoux, the study cited at the beginning of the article which covers the period 2017-2022 **shows the systemic advantages linked to the development of more sustainable practices within territorialised systems**: food represents on average 2t of carbon per person per year in France, it is only around 1.17t in Mouans-Sartoux. The average diet of residents has an impact of 43% compared to the national average and the number of residents eating less meat has increased by 85%.








*Children from Mouans-Sartoux primary schools who participate in the town's municipal farm in harvesting vegetables that they will soon eat in the school canteen (photo credit town of Mouans-Sartoux)*

Cities are leveraging their food assets and capital to activate all these dimensions of their food ecosystem at once. This article shows the variety of possible entry points: **organic and local canteens like in Mouans-Sartoux**, the gastronomic tradition as in Lyon, the **revitalisation of neighborhood food culture as in Lille**, citizen participation and **awareness of food issues as in Liège**, the **promotion of culinary diversity as in Brussels**, a **coordinated commitment of stakeholders and civil society as in Bristol**. Other systemic entry points are also possible: food markets as **a hub for quality food in neighborhoods like in Lisbon** and in Cagliari, the development of urban and peri-urban agriculture as in Montpellier, differentiating approaches for sustainable and inclusive food as in Milan, the promotion of **urban beekeeping as in Ljubljana**, the development of **community vegetable gardens such as in Rome**, and so on.

## EU City Labs: What's next on the menu?

Les exemples abordés dans cet article représentent des points d'entrée importants pour déclencher la transition des pratiques alimentaires des populations et ont vocation à rester dominants à condition que toutes ces dimensions émergent en même temps, c'est-à-dire un écosystème complet  équilibrant les motivations, les capacités et les opportunités de changer ses habitudes alimentaires.

Du 21 au 22 mars, Mouans-Sartoux accueillera le **EU City Lab sur le thème [Changer les habitudes pour un système alimentaire sain et durable](#)** . Les EU City Labs sont des événements de partage de connaissances organisés conjointement par URBACT et l'Initiative urbaine européenne. L'édition de Mouans-Sartoux est la première d'une série de trois événements qui se dérouleront dans différentes villes, axés sur les achats publics, l'agroalimentaire et l'aménagement du territoire, ainsi que sur d'autres éléments permettant de cultiver des systèmes alimentaires locaux florissants dans les zones urbaines.

Vous souhaitez rencontrer d'autres villes, représentants et organisations travaillant sur cette problématique ? Consultez le **[programme complet](#)** et inscrivez-vous **[ici](#)** .

Vous souhaitez en savoir plus sur l'alimentation et les sujets connexes proposés par les experts URBACT ? Visitez le **[centre de connaissances URBACT](#)** .

Soumis par François Jégou le 29/02/2024



**François Jégou**

[Voir tous les articles](#)

**SYNERGIE CTE 21-27**  
**TRAVAILLEZ AVEC NOUS**  
**MENTIONS LÉGALES**  
**DÉCLARATION D'ACCESSIBILITÉ**

