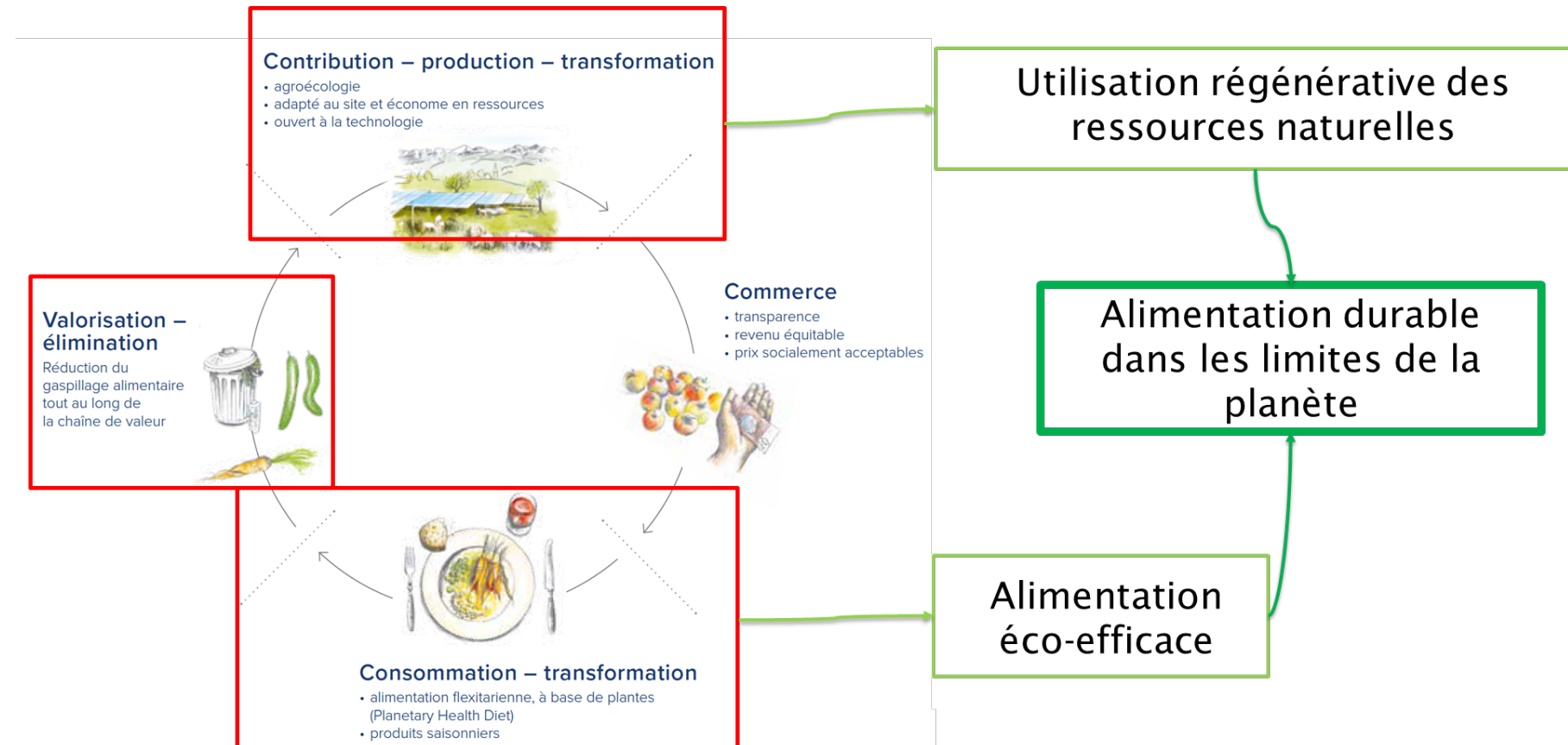
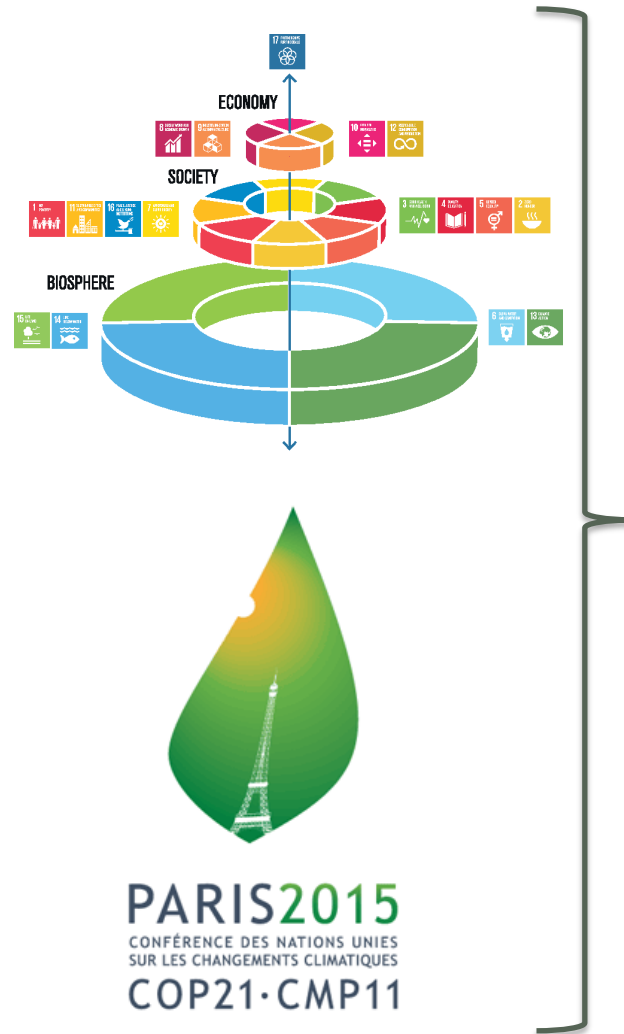


Analyse quantitative du système d'approvisionnement alimentaire de la ville de Berne : flux de denrées alimentaires et potentiel de production

Conférence de clôture : Les villes, moteurs de systèmes alimentaires durables, 04.03.2025
Matthias Meier, Elizabeth Bieri & Ariane Reist

► Haute école des sciences agronomiques, forestières et alimentaires HAFL

La transformation du système alimentaire nécessite des changements systémiques → concerne l'ensemble de la chaîne alimentaire



Modifié selon: Fesenfeld et al. (2023) – SDSN Switzerland

Questions de recherche

1. Par quels canaux de vente de la ville de Berne les aliments produits de manière régionale et durable sont-ils distribués et en quelles quantités ?
2. Quel est le potentiel de production dans l'agriculture régionale - actuellement et dans le cadre d'une production plus adaptée au site ?
3. Dans quelle mesure la production régionale peut-elle contribuer à l'approvisionnement alimentaire de la ville de Berne ?



Analyse des flux alimentaires & potentiel de production

Approche méthodologique inspirée de :



Potenzialanalyse der städtischen Versorgung mit regionalen Lebensmitteln im Rahmen der Förderung einer nachhaltigeren Ernährung

Handbuch für Projektplanung und -durchführung

Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems

City food flow analysis. A new method to study local consumption

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Research Paper

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city food flow analysis; city-region; local consumption; local food; regional food supply

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present and discuss a new approach to assess a city's supply with food from the nearby region: the city food flow analysis. In view of the growing challenges of the global food system, the local level has increasingly been identified—both by citizen-consumers and city administrations—as a relevant scale to develop sustainable alternatives. Although different actors often agree on the aim to increase local food supply, the discussions and initiatives convey the lack of knowledge and data about the actual origin of food supplied to cities. Without knowing where food comes from and through which channels it reaches the consumer, it is difficult to develop alternatives that could eventually change the food system. This paper presents and discusses the city food flow analysis as a methodology to close this lack of information. It consists of a four-step approach that leads to a clear picture on the local food production around a city, the consumption of local food in a city and the importance of different supply chains for local food in the city, including retail and gastronomy. The methodology is illustrated with the example of two cases (cities). The city food flow analysis provides detailed information about the current situation of urban food provisioning, which city stakeholders can use to start an informed discussion process about necessary changes in the food system, re-embedding of cities into their territorial context. However, data are not always fully available, which is a result in itself that illustrates the challenges of re-localizing local food provisioning.

The relevance of measuring local food flows

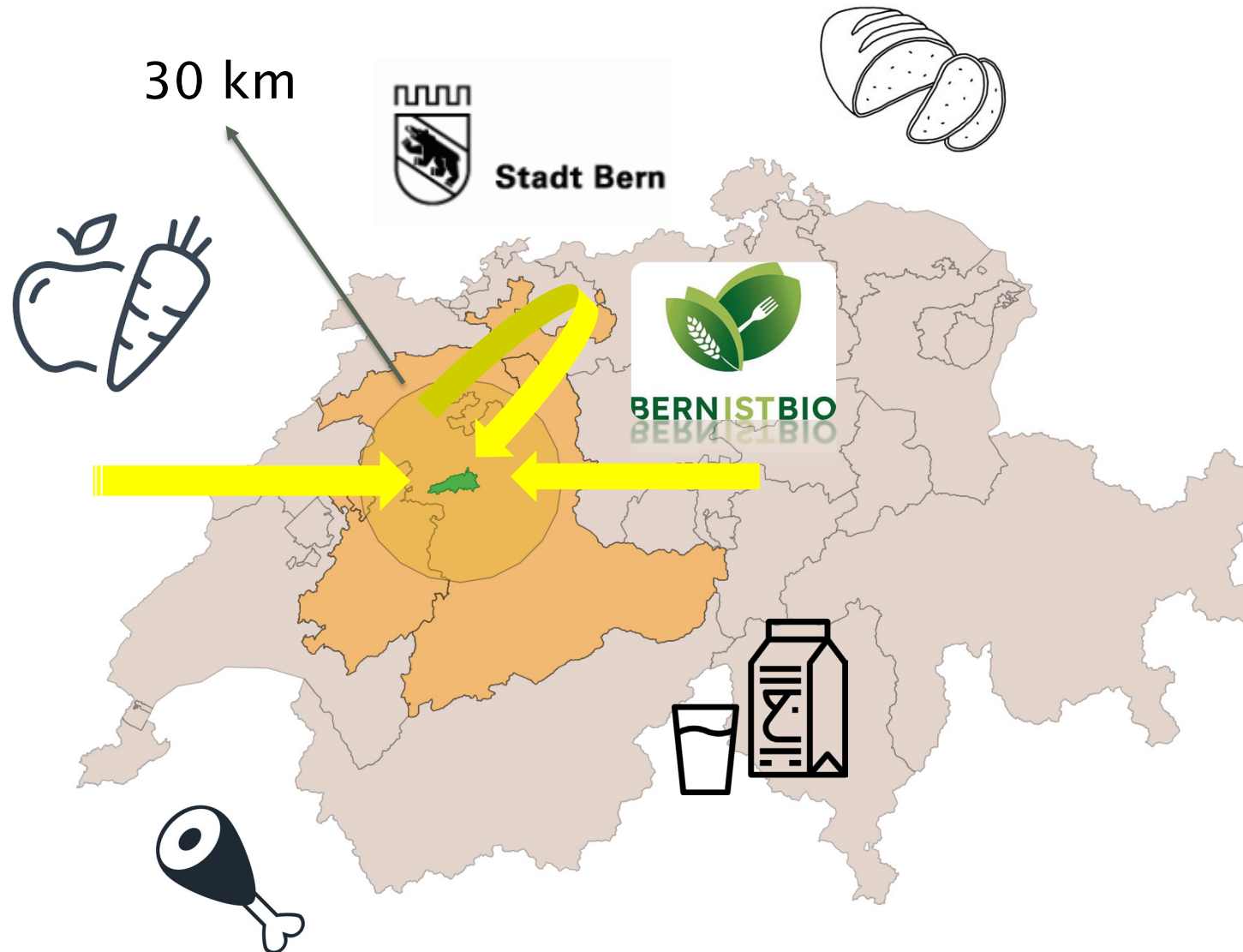
The aim of this paper is to present and discuss a new approach for assessing a city's food supply from the nearby region. The focus on local food supply has become increasingly important in recent years due to the continued globalization of the food system. More and more people are becoming aware of the problems that the globalized food system brings with it: it contributes to about 30% of the total environmental impact of private consumption of people in industrialized countries by consuming natural resources, polluting them and threatening biodiversity on agricultural land (Jungbluth *et al.*, 2012). Also the work situation of people within the food sector is not always satisfactory, and is often characterized by long working hours and low wages (BMEL, 2019). In addition, many people have no regular access to healthy and sustainably produced food, whereas concurrently obesity becomes increasingly prevalent. At the same time, small- and medium-sized agricultural and processing enterprises face growing economic problems; the continuous trend toward ever larger operations in agriculture, processing and sale of food is an expression of the economic squeeze in which many actors find themselves (McMichael, 2009). This globalized food system, combined with an increasing share of urban population, leads to ever stronger alienation of producers and consumers, and the food system becomes disembedded from any territorial context (Wiskerke, 2009; Wiskerke and Viljoen, 2012).

In reaction to the challenges and the perceived alienation of the globalized food system more and more consumers turn to the 'regional' and the 'local' (Wiskerke, 2009). At the same time, city planners and administrations discover the growing importance of cities in food policy. Since the turn of the millennium an increasing number of planners and scientists have become concerned with the question of what role(s) cities (can) play for a sustainable transformation of the food system (Pothukuchi and Kaufman, 1999; Morgan, 2009; Morgan and Sonnino, 2010; Sonnino, 2016). The increasing importance of cities in food policy is justified not only by the growing number of urban populations, which already account for about 75% of the population in industrialized countries (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019), but also with the opportunities that a local political level offers. The local level of a city makes it easier to start a dialog between the different policy sectors and administrative units, as links between the departments are shorter (Gohen and Ilieva, 2015; Moragues-Faus and Morgan, 2015). Thus, the formation of a comprehensive food policy can be supported, potentially breaking up established structures of so-called 'silos'—silos in which different policy sectors and administrative units each take care of

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Définition de la région de projet & des groupes d'aliments considérés



Groupes de produits - Produits alimentaires

- ▶ Viande (viande transformée, viande de bœuf, de veau, de porc et de volaille)
- ▶ Produits laitiers (lait de consommation, fromages à pâte dure et molle, yaourts)
- ▶ Pain / Céréales panifiables
- ▶ Légumes
 - Salade
 - Carottes
 - Tomates
 - Concombres
 - Choux-légumes (brocoli, chou-fleur, chou blanc/rouge)
 - Légumineuses fraîches (haricots, pois)
- ▶ Fruits
 - Pommes
 - Fraises

Période d'observation: 2017-2021

Population résidente permanente dans la région : 1'600'872

Population résidente permanente dans la ville de Berne : 134'271

Procédure d'enquête sur les canaux de vente

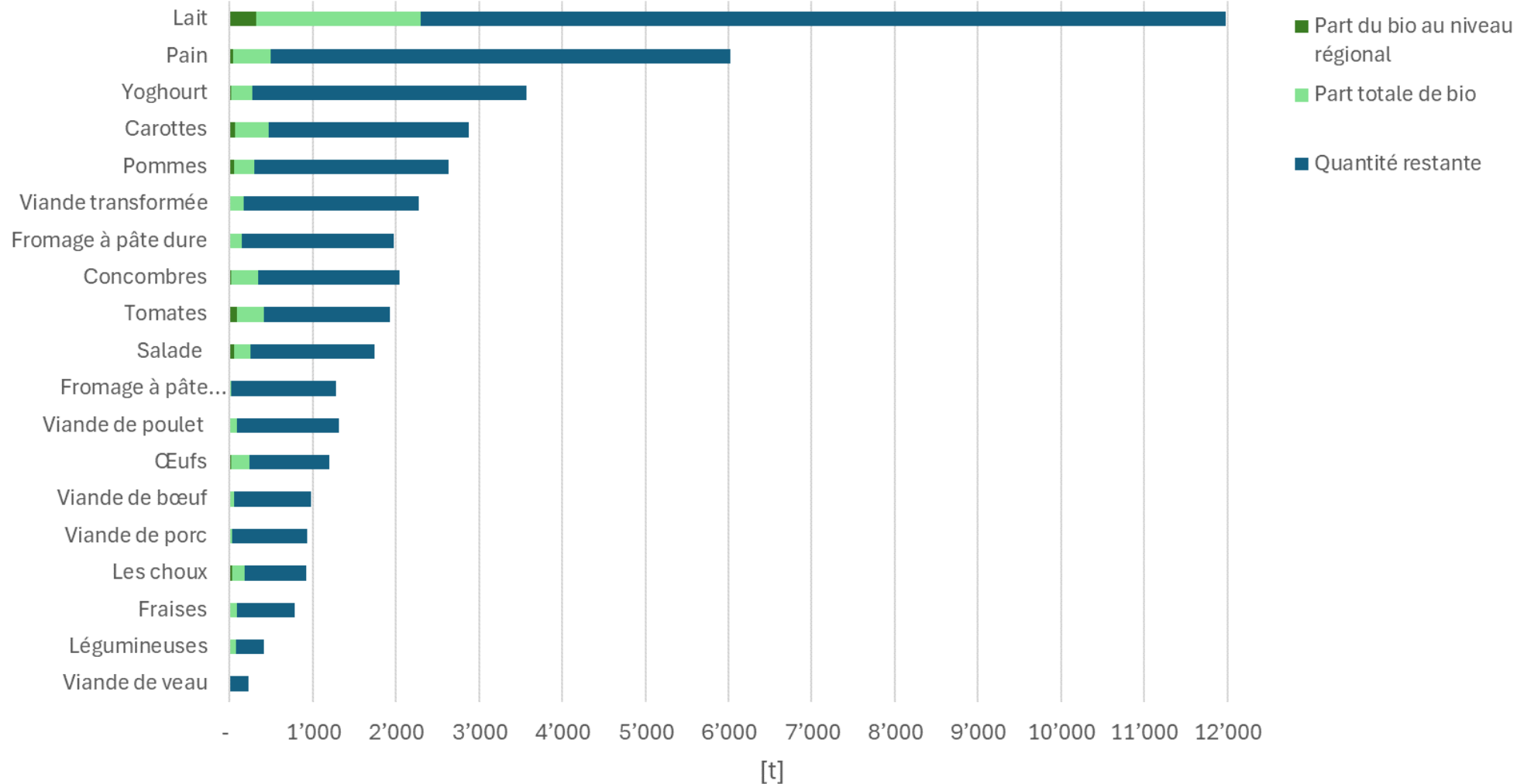
Canal de vente	Méthode	in der Stadt vorhandene Betriebe (Stand 2023)	Entreprises interrogés	Remarques
Boulangeries	Interviews	25 (57 magasins)	5 (16 magasin)	
Stands de marché	Interviews	87	10	Total: 3'450 jours de marché par an
Pain		8	1	100 jours de marché
Légumes Fruits ; œufs (en partie pain et viande)		28	4	416 jours de marché
Viande		13	3	200 jours de marché
Framages		7	2	154 jours de marché
Magasins de quartier et bio	Interviews	7	2	
Magasins de fromage	Interviews	4	2	
Boucheries	Interviews	10	0	
Restaurants	Interviews	162	6	
Grossiste en restauration	Interviews	11	3	
Commerce de détail	Analyse des données	84 magasins	-	77'409 m ² de surface de vente

Surface agricole dans la région du projet



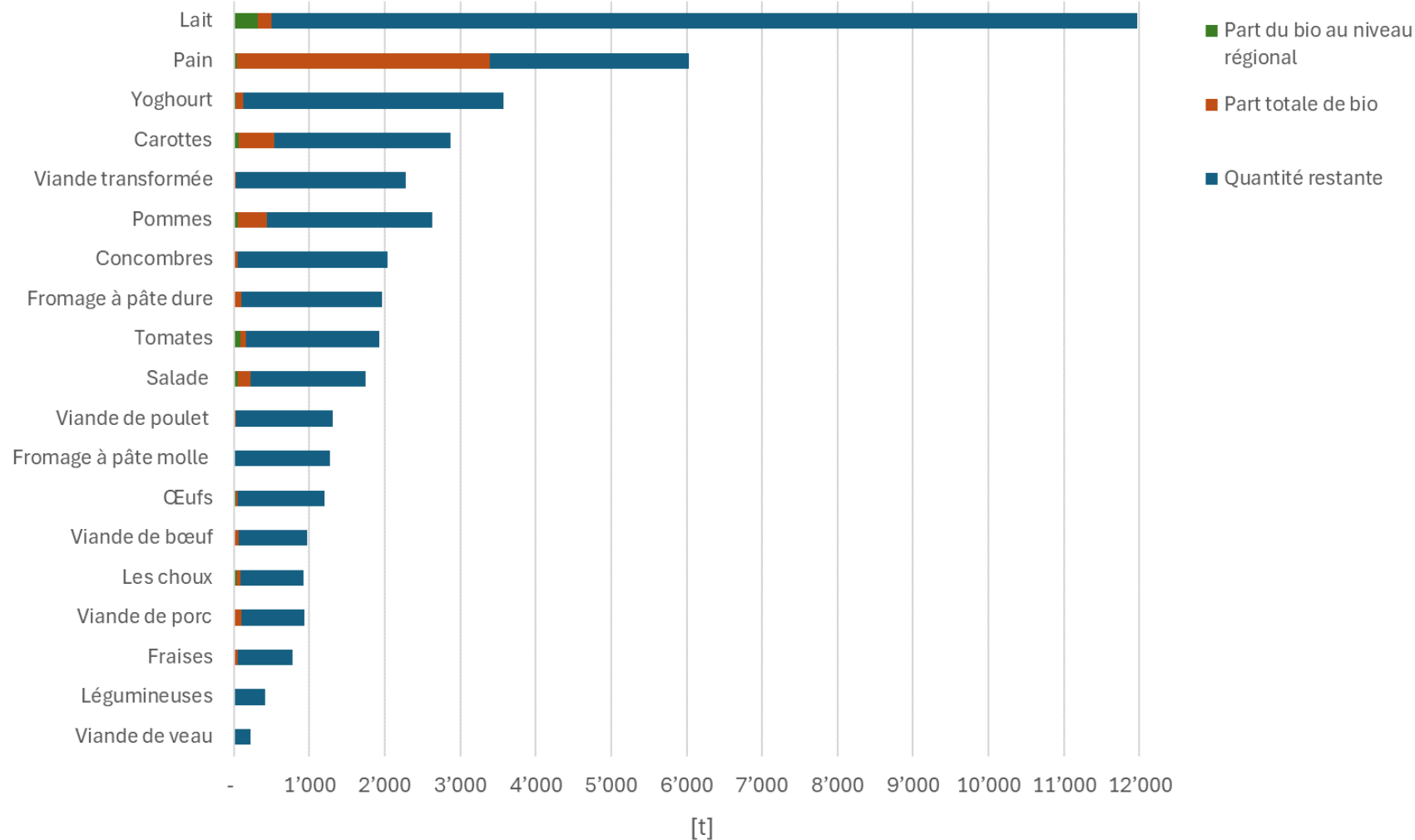
Flux alimentaires de la ville de Berne - quantités consommées par an

Part des aliments produits de manière durable

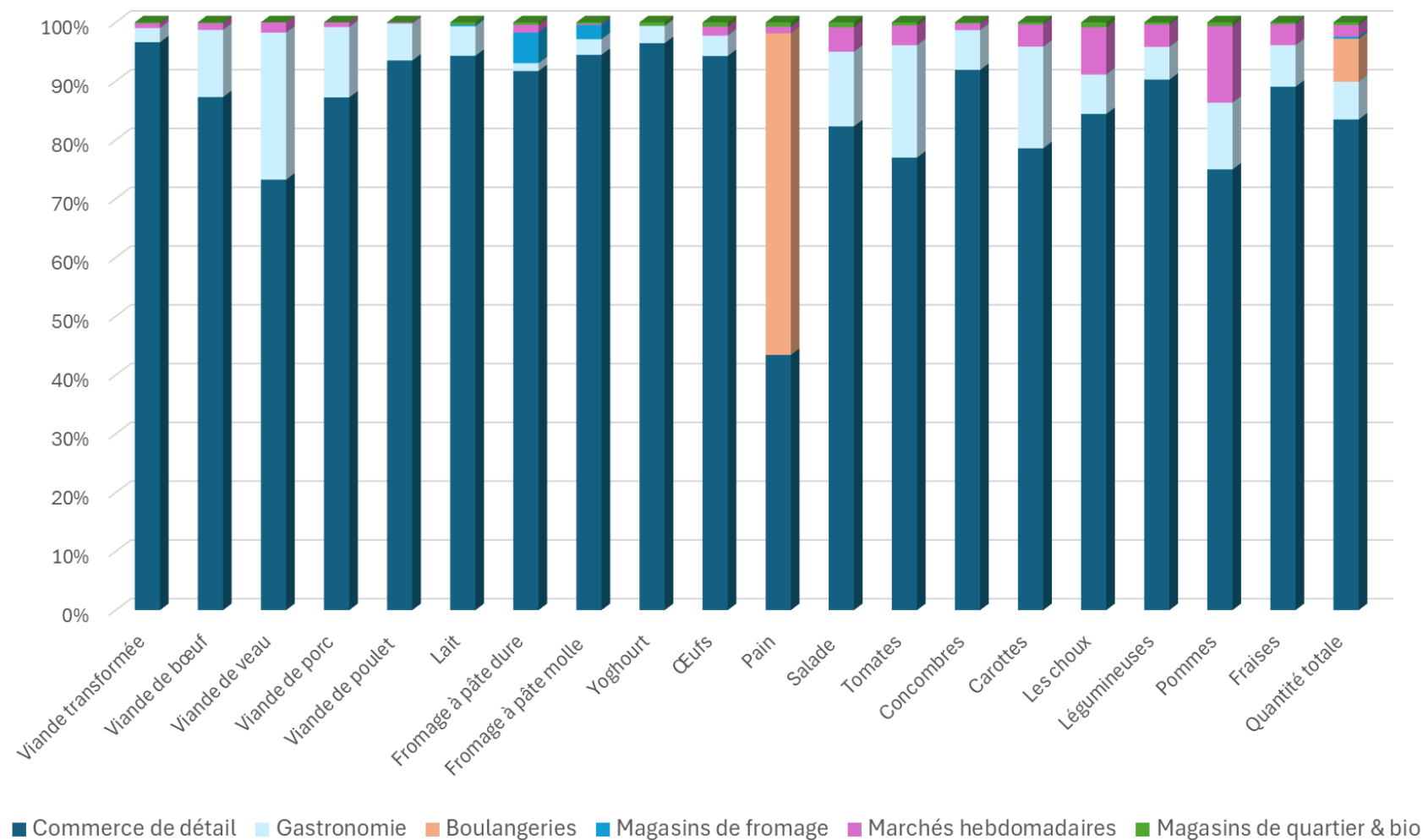


Flux alimentaires de la ville de Berne - quantités consommées par an

Part des aliments produits régionalement



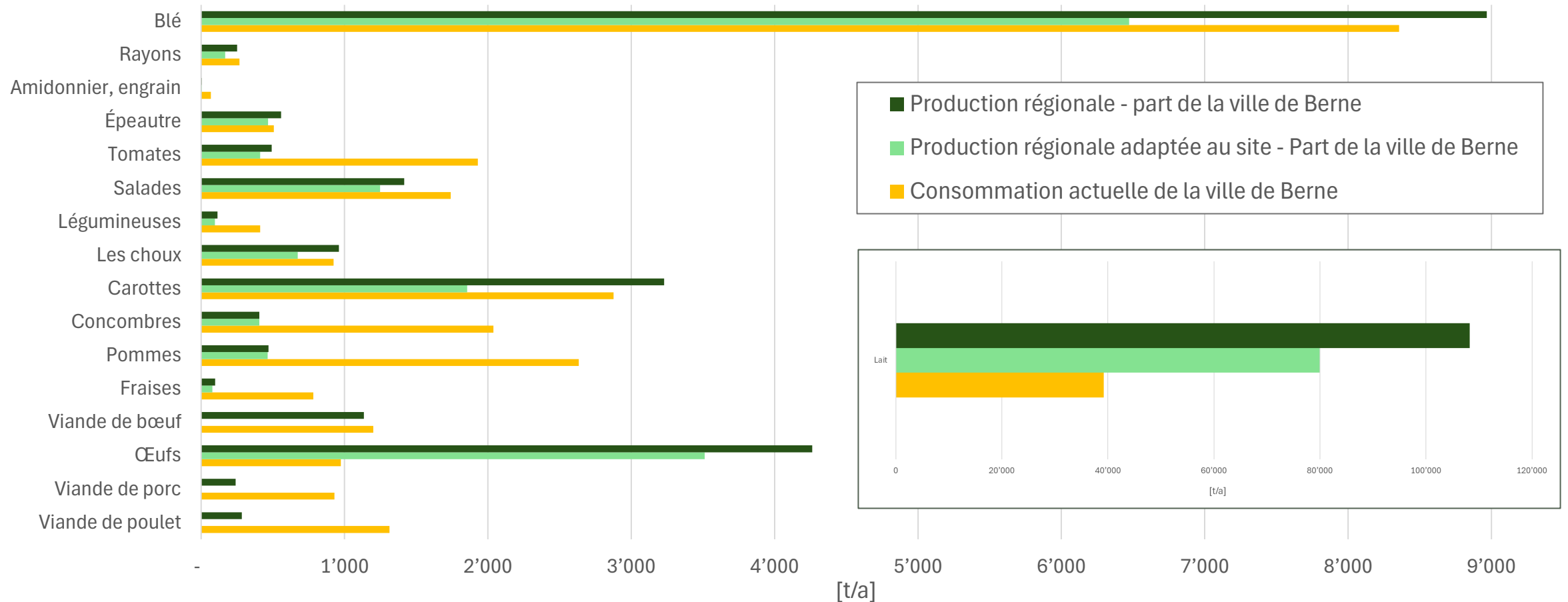
Flux alimentaires de la ville de Berne - importance des canaux de distribution



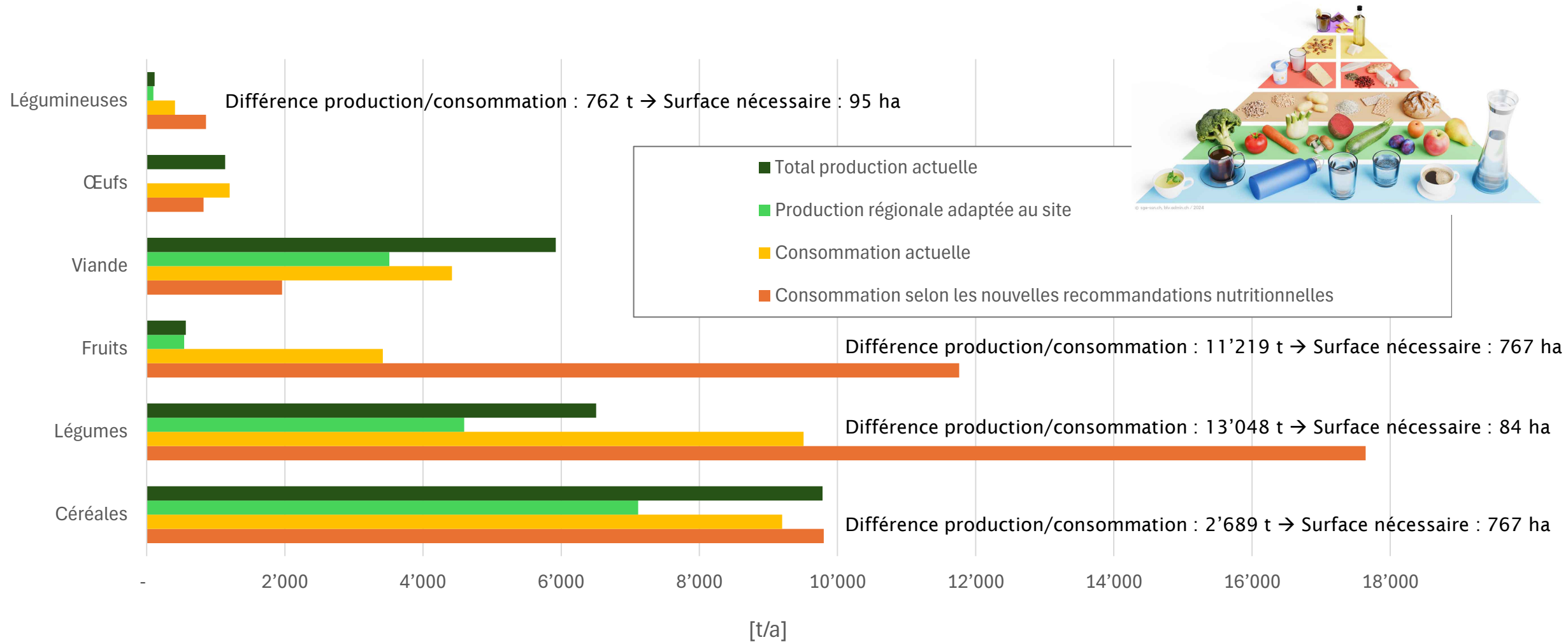
Particulièrement important pour la vente de denrées alimentaires produites de manière régionale et durable :

- Marchés hebdomadaires
- Magasins bio & de quartier
- Boulangeries
- Magasins de fromage

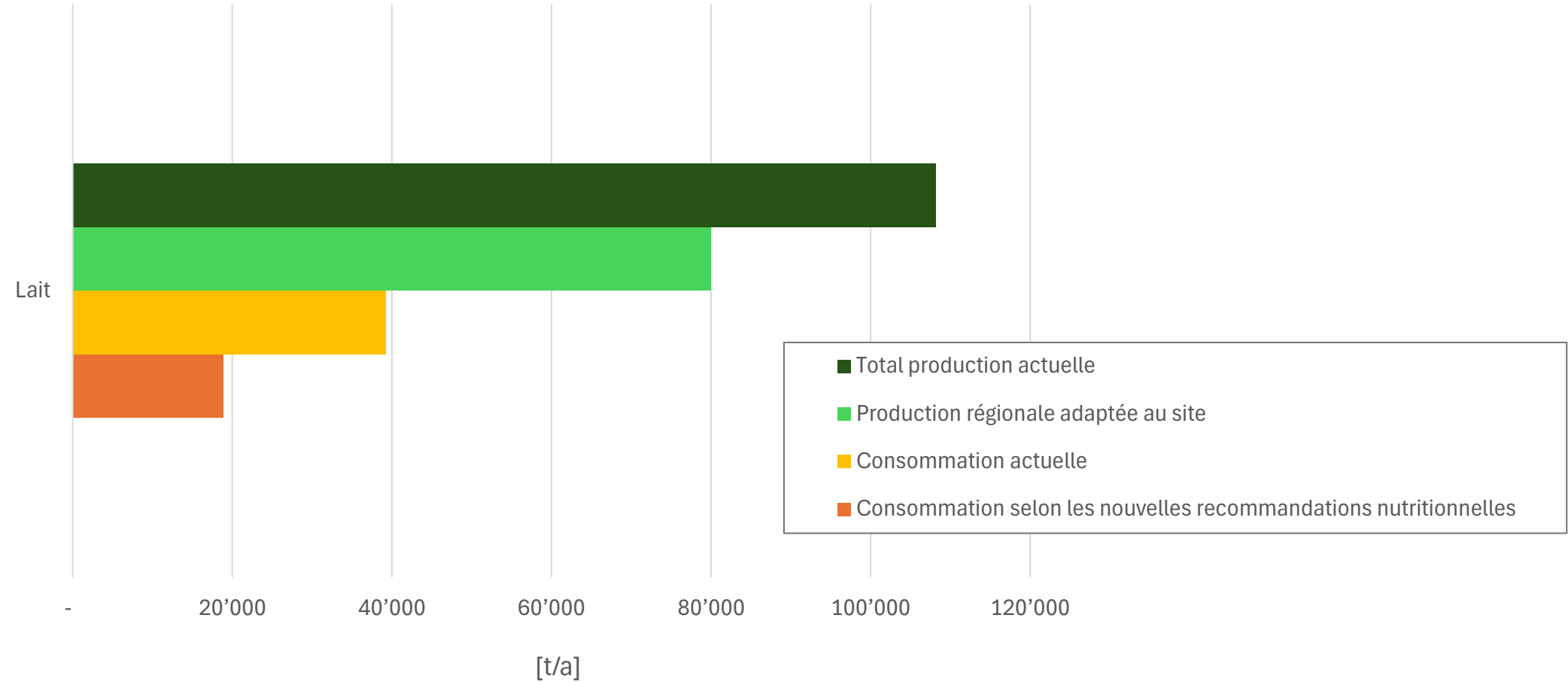
Potentiel de production - offre régionale vs. consommation urbaine



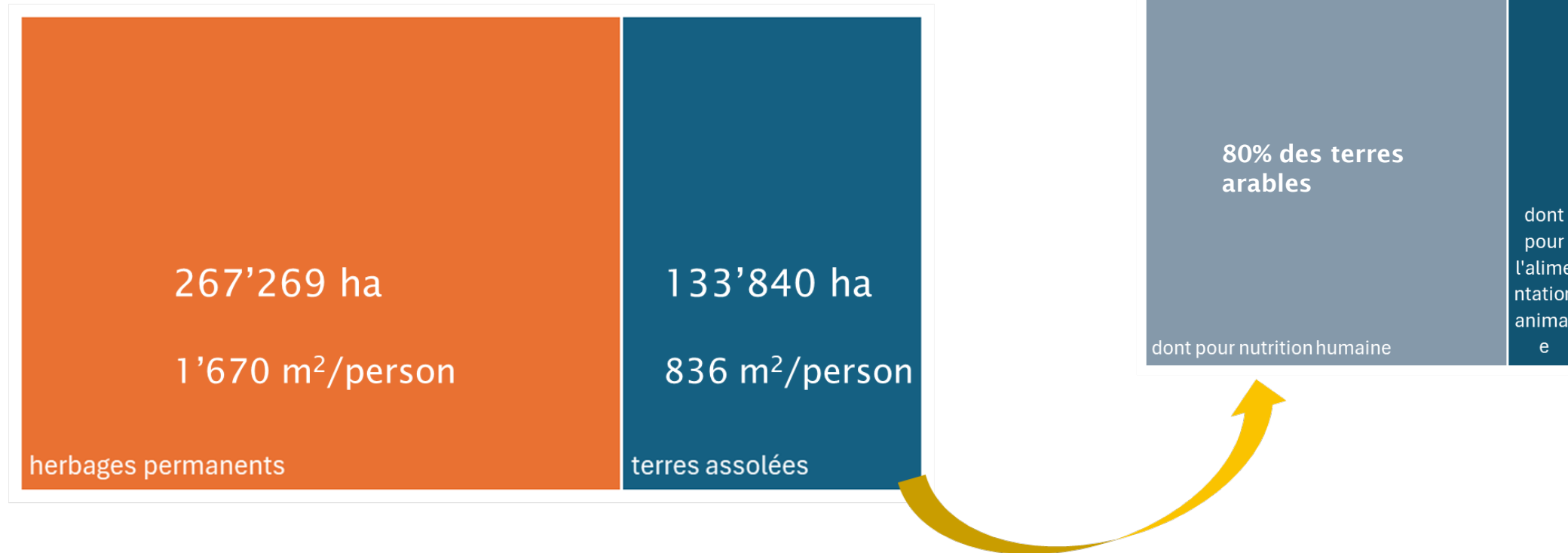
Potentiel de production - offre régionale vs. consommation urbaine



Potentiel de production - offre régionale vs. consommation urbaine



Utilisation efficace des terres arables via une agriculture adaptée au site dans la région du projet



- Gain de 51'905 ha de terres arables pour la production de denrées alimentaires.
- Part pour la ville de Berne : 4'353 ha
- Besoin pour l'approvisionnement des denrées alimentaires considérées, issues d'une production régionale adaptée au site, en cas de consommation selon les recommandations alimentaires : 1'616 ha

Conclusions

- ▶ Le renforcement des marchés hebdomadaires et des magasins d'alimentation spécialisés est important pour maintenir et développer les ventes d'aliments produits de manière régionale et durable.
- ▶ A moyen terme, il est nécessaire d'impliquer davantage le commerce de détail afin de promouvoir les ventes de denrées alimentaires produites de manière régionale et durable.
- ▶ L'approvisionnement primaire de la ville de Berne en produits régionaux et durables est possible à condition que la population se nourrisse de manière saine et durable.
 - La promotion de modèles alimentaires sains et durables est essentielle!
 - Parallèlement, il faut continuer à encourager la culture agro-écologique dans la région !

Équipe de recherche



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