

City	
	Bordeaux
Country	France
Population	750,000
Title of policy or practice	Bordeaux Métropole Food Policy Council
Subtitle (optional)	Bordeaux Métropole Sustainable Food Governance Advisory Council
URL video	
Category	Governance
SDGs	SDGs: 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15
Brief description	<p>In 2014, Bordeaux was designated as the pilot region for a food governance project: a regional diagnosis of Bordeaux Métropole and a mapping of actors made it possible to highlight local issues (urban sprawl, disappearance of the green belt, gradual distancing between producers and consumers, public health issues), while defining numerous initiatives related to food. In this context, and following numerous participatory workshops with local food actors, it appeared necessary to develop a new governance mechanism for territorial action, which could articulate the actions of public and private actors and civil society on different regional scales.</p> <p>On May 19, 2017, by deliberation, the Bordeaux Métropole Council approved the creation of the metropolitan <i>Conseil consultatif de gouvernance alimentaire durable</i> [Sustainable Food Governance Advisory Council] (CCGAD), which is part of the <i>Plan d'Action pour un territoire à Haute Qualité de Vie de la Métropole</i> [Action Plan for a High Quality of Life Area in the Metropolis].</p> <p>The CCGAD's mission consists in guaranteeing the place for sustainable food issues in the metropolitan strategy; promoting the synergy of skills between administrative levels and actors in the food system; offering local authorities and actors the means to promote and develop original initiatives in order to relocate the food system.</p> <p>On 19 October 2017, the CCGAD was officially launched, in the presence of more than 130 actors from the region, divided into 5 groups.</p> <p>Workshops made it possible to formalize a members' chart and an action plan focused on four priority themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing everyone to make their choice of sustainable and quality food; • Fighting food waste; • Strengthening the region's agricultural food capacity; • Relocating sectors and encouraging short and local food supply chain;
Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)	05/2017 Ongoing
Actors and stakeholders involvement	The CCGAD brings together 4 metropolitan authorities and its members are divided into 5 groups: Public Policy Actors; Food and Agricultural Production Actors; Food Processing Actors; Food Distribution Actors; and Food Awareness Actors. Nearby regions are also included in the process thanks to the cooperation protocols with Bordeaux Métropole.
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin of the food governance project (2012): Quévremont report and actions in favour of sustainable food (Agenda 21). • Preparatory phases of the Food Governance Council (2014): pilot project on food governance; realization of a food diagnosis and mapping of actors, shared during two

	<p>events with the local actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the CCGAD: deliberation of 19 May 2017, official launch, co-construction of the chart/action plan.
<p>Innovation</p>	<p>CCGAD is the first French-speaking Food policy council. While sustainable food was a subject historically handled in a sectoral way within the metropolis, the cooperation between the department of energy, ecology and sustainable development and the department of nature institutionalizes an innovative approach to food governance, which is then intended to be interdisciplinary and transversal.</p> <p>The creation of the Council is inspired by the experiences of the Food Policy Councils, but it is more ambitious, thanks to its participatory approach from the very beginning of the project, and to the definition of groups of actors who want to be inclusive. The Council also fosters innovation in its missions, as it aims at facilitating the creation of partnerships between actors, in order to allow the development of collective projects and to seek shared public and private financing. For this purpose, the members signed a chart in 2019.</p> <p>In the long term, the CCGAD plans to make food as means to solve the many challenges of the region and meet the SDGs. Developing sustainable food systems is indeed a means of preserving our soils and biodiversity, contributing to the fight against climate change, revitalizing the local economy through the creation of jobs that cannot be relocated while taking a preventive approach to health and sustainable cities (see II.B).</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>Bordeaux Métropole has developed a grid of indicators to assess governance within the Council. For example, the indicator of the number of partnerships created thanks to the CCGAD has already revealed the positive impact of the Council, in particular through the creation of a joint project between the <i>SICA maraîchère</i> and the association <i>le Bocal Local</i>. The CCGAD was created on an experimental basis: these indicators are therefore intended to help the members of the Council adjust the governance arrangements during the test phase, and to carry out a review in 2020.</p> <p>With regard to the impact on territorialized food systems, the completion of the shared diagnosis in 2014 made it possible to work with already existing indicators, referring to accessible data that are regularly updated and require collective work to gather them. The CCGAD action plan includes a list of indicators, allowing the actors to know how their actions in the region are monitored. The indicators will be available to the general public to demonstrate the impact of the CCGAD on the local food system. This assessment work is therefore integrated through the creation of the CCGAD as a monitoring mechanism to measure the impact of the actions carried out with regard to the objectives of the Metropolis in relocating the food system, and will thus determine the sustainability of the CCGAD. An annual activity report will be drawn up to document this progress.</p>
<p>Inclusion</p>	<p>The CCGAD was created to promote a three-pronged approach, making it possible to forge ties between the many actors in the Bordeaux food system.</p> <p>The CCGAD aims to be inclusive within the city itself, by pooling skills related to sustainable food (sustainable development, economic, social and solidarity development, land use planning, health, government procurement, waste management): the interdepartmental approach made it possible to organize two cross-functional meetings and create a series of skills, identifying actions and contacts related to food within the city.</p> <p>The CCGAD also aims to include the other administrative levels of the region, such as the municipalities of the metropolis, but also the higher local levels (department, region), the nearby areas (particularly rural), as well as national and international levels, in order to create effective partnerships and enhance the complementarity of their skills. The Let's Food Cities project has thus strengthened ties with the State of Guanajuato in Mexico.</p>

Finally, the Council intends to include the local actors, divided into five groups (cf. II.E). These actors will be represented in the workshops, which cover all the thematic areas of the MUFPP Framework for Action (see II.C).

Adversity coefficient

The creation of the CCGAD falls within the context of regional reform, which has modified the competences of the administrative levels and created certain obstacles when pooling services between the city and the metropolis. Now a number of authorities have competences related to sustainable food without there being any specific food competence, implying that this subject should be taken into account in a sectoral manner (sustainable development, economic, social and solidarity development, land use planning, health, government procurement, waste management). Each service thus operates in a field without being part of a global approach, which generates competition and contradictions within the policies of the metropolis. Consultation between public and private actors and the civil society on food issues also suffers from a high degree of inertia linked to the many gaps in terms of different interests, cultures and languages. Timing is also different, with decision-making processes in the administrative sphere generally taking place over a long period of time, while local actors require rapid and concrete responses in order to maintain their often fragile economic model.

It is therefore necessary today to integrate sustainable food into a transversal policy: the role of the CGADD consists in raising awareness among all local actors so that they are better able to pool their complementary skills, find a common language and coordinate their action toward a shared goal. CCGAD is also working on a substantive food solution to manage its own budget.

The term governance is now known because it is associated with the idea of a top-down approach. The trend of participatory approaches has run out of steam and made actors suspicious, and it is now difficult to include participatory construction into the actors' agenda. The Council must therefore succeed in restoring meaning to this co-construction process in order to ensure the long-term involvement of its members. Moreover, in a context of public expenditure cut, the Council must be quickly effective in order to guarantee its sustainability, and that is why working on impact indicators is a priority.