



World Future Council

with the technical support of
 Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

VOICE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

SCALING UP AGROECOLOGY



FUTURE POLICY
AWARD



SEKEM





We need to put forward sustainable food systems that offer healthy and nutritious food and preserve the environment. Agroecology is an important pathway to support the transition towards more sustainable food systems and for meeting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The selected policies feature important agroecological aspects and support such transitions. Leadership and political will are key to achieve them. FAO encourages such leadership and is committed to join hands to accelerate the needed transition to more sustainability.

Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General,
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



The Future Policy Award is designed to alert policy makers and the public to the importance of best practice in law and policy making. We want to highlight outstanding examples of regulatory vision and encourage rapid learning. The World Future Council is looking forward to celebrating these best policies advancing agroecology in the interest of future generations and to sharing their success stories.

Alexandra Wandel, Director and Vice-Chair Management Board,
World Future Council



The potential of agroecology to achieve healthy nutrition for all and to address social injustice, climate change and biodiversity loss has been internationally recognized. These policies underline that policy makers in all corners of the world have heard the alarm bells ringing and take urgently needed action.

Peggy Miars, World Board President of IFOAM–Organics International

GOLD

Sikkim, India: State Policy on Organic Farming (2004) and Sikkim Organic Mission (2010)

Sikkim is the first organic state in the world. All of its farmland is certified organic. At the same time, Sikkim's approach reaches beyond organic production and has proved truly transformational for the state and its citizens. Embedded in its design are socioeconomic aspects such as consumption and market expansion, cultural aspects as well as health, education, rural development and sustainable tourism. The transition has benefitted more than 66,000 farming families.

SILVER

Quito, Ecuador: Participatory Urban Agriculture Programme AGRUPAR (2002)

The programme was developed on the basis of a broad, largely women-led community consultation. It explicitly recognizes the role of urban agriculture for wider social, ecological and economic development and works along the entire food chain. Training programmes help support community, family and school gardens. With over 3,600 urban gardens growing on 32 hectares and more than 21,000 people trained, AGRUPAR fosters food security, increases incomes, and enhances ecosystem functions. The programme is part of Quito's mission to become an entrepreneurial, sustainable and innovative city.

SILVER

Brazil: National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production PNAPO (2012)

With this national framework policy, Brazil has stepped up its promotion of agroecology and organic production. PNAPO recognizes the need for food systems to connect production, processing, marketing and consumption while ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, circular economy and social justice. The policy was developed through intense civil society dialogue and helped advance the agroecological agenda in the country.

SILVER

Denmark: Organic Action Plan "Working together for more organics" (2011-2020)

The Danish Organic Action Plan has a strong focus on demand creation, research and product innovation. It was developed through broad stakeholder consultation and is supported by substantial funding. Denmark has the highest market share of organic products in the world, with almost 80 percent of Danes purchasing organic food. By increasing the demand for organic products in Denmark and abroad, farmers are motivated to convert from conventional to organic food production.

VISION AWARD

International: TEEBAgriFood. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food Evaluation Framework (2018)

TEEBAgriFood has developed a comprehensive evaluation framework which allows assessing of impacts and externalities of food systems. With it, decision makers can better compare different policies and the market can value food more accurately. Agroecology aims to strengthen the sustainability of the food system and include the ecological, economic and social dimensions. As actual implementation of agroecological approaches is complex and challenging, this broader and more systematic approach will help to overcome barriers and effectively upscale.

HONOURABLE MENTION

Los Angeles, USA: Good Food Purchasing Policy (2012)

The Good Food Purchasing Programme is a procurement standard to empower institutions to shift towards local, sustainable, fair and humanely produced foods, while improving access to healthy, high-quality food for all communities. To become a "Good Food Provider", organisations are assessed on five food system values: local economies, environmental sustainability, valued workforce, animal welfare and nutrition. Twenty-seven public institutions in 14 US cities have so far adopted the standard and followed Los Angeles' example.

HONOURABLE MENTION

Ndiob, Senegal: The vision to become a green and resilient municipality, CAPCOMMUN (2014), Agriculture Development Programme (2017)

Ndiob, a group of 18 villages, agreed on the ambitious vision of "making Ndiob a green and resilient municipality through a process of economic and social development and welfare, inclusive and respectful for human rights, in particular towards vulnerable communities." The set of programmes and projects implemented foster agroecology.

HONOURABLE MENTION

Kauswagan, The Philippines: From Arms to Farms Programme (2011)

To achieve peace and stability, Kauswagan is addressing the root causes of conflict: food insecurity, poverty, hunger and inequalities. Kauswagan has turned from a territory disrupted by decades of war into a model for innovation and sustainable development. The Arms to Farms programme shows that agroecology can be a powerful tool for radical and beneficial changes.





FUTURE POLICY AWARD 2018

DEAR READER,

Championing and spreading effective, future-just policy solutions is the principal goal of the World Future Council. Each year we select a topic on which policy action is particularly urgent. Enhancing food and nutrition security, fighting deforestation, combating desertification – these are just a few of the key global issues which we have addressed with our Future Policy Award.

This year, together with IFOAM–Organics International and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) we have identified legal frameworks and policies that feature important elements of agroecology. Many thanks to our supporters: Green Cross International, DO-IT – Dutch Organic International Trade and Sekem Group, Egypt.

We are introducing to you examples of policies that can contribute to scaling up agroecology as an important pathway to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. We encourage policymakers globally to adopt and implement innovative elements of these policies in their own countries, states and cities to support change to more sustainable food and agriculture systems.

Yours sincerely,
Your 2018 Future Policy Award Team

THE FUTURE POLICY AWARD

The Future Policy Award celebrates legislation and policies that create better living conditions for current and future generations. The aim of the award is to raise global awareness for these exemplary laws and policies and speed up action towards just, sustainable and peaceful societies. The Future Policy Award is the first award that celebrates policies rather than people on an international level.

This year, **20,000** experts from intergovernmental organizations, non-profit organizations, academic and research institutions, government agencies, development banks and other organizations received the call for nominations.

51 policies from **25** countries were nominated. These nominations from all continents reflect a wide range of law making and policy approaches addressing different aspects of agroecology. We received 6 nominations from Africa, 12 from Asia, 9 from Europe, 20 from Latin America, one from North America, and 3 international nominations.

21 policies were fully evaluated and in that process the team engaged with more than **100** experts to discuss the eligibility of the policies for the award.

WHAT IS AGROECOLOGY?

Agroecology supports the transformation to more sustainable agri-food systems. Agroecology is understood to be a science, a set of practices, and a social movement.

A set of principles and practices

Agroecology practices aim to improve interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment. They want to reduce dependency on external fossil-fuel based inputs, increase soil health and biodiversity, reduce soil erosion and more. The choice which concrete practices and technologies will achieve this, however, depends on local conditions and is grounded in local knowledge.

A science

As a scientific discipline, agroecology is not prescriptive. Consequently, the science of agroecology explicitly recognises the value of bottom-up participatory research and knowledge. It brings together formal and informal innovation processes and combines local expertise with scientific knowledge. The science of agroecology respects farmers as owners of knowledge, innovators and co-researchers.

Co-creation of knowledge

Schools set up and run by farmers' organizations are a powerful example of how agroecological knowledge is developed, building on diverse knowledge and experience. Agroecology facilitates and promotes co-creation of knowledge to combine scientific knowledge with the existing knowledge of food producers.

Find out more about Agroecology on FAO's online Agroecology Knowledge Hub.
www.fao.org/agroecology/en/





WINNER GOLD AWARD

Sikkim, India

State Policy on Organic Farming (2004) and Sikkim Organic Mission (2010)

Sikkim is blooming. The small northeast Indian state, nestled on the flanks of the Himalaya, attracts visitors with its fields of magnolia, blue poppies, and geraniums. Forests, pastures and steep mountainsides make up most of Sikkim's fragile ecosystem. Ten per cent of the land, around 75,000 hectares is farmed.

Sikkim is flourishing – as the first organic state in the world. Today, all of its farmland is certified organic. Organic farming is considered the agricultural system closest to the traditional Sikkimese way of farming, which is rain-fed with low external inputs. At the same time, Sikkim's approach reaches beyond organic production and has proven truly transformational for the state. Embedded in its design are socioeconomic aspects such as consumption and market expansion, cultural aspects as well as health, education and rural development. As such, Sikkim is an excellent model for other Indian states and countries worldwide to upscale agroecology.

Making Unique History

Political commitment began in 2003 when Chief Minister Pawan Chamling announced the vision for Sikkim to be India's first organic state. One year later Sikkim adopted its Policy on Organic Farming and in 2010 the state launched the "Organic Mission", an action plan to implement the policy. Only five years later, in 2015 Sikkim declared itself the first organic state in the world. This political strategy is unique in its boldness. It is the first time in history that a state set such an ambitious vision and also achieved it.

The state government showed strong political will and policy coherence, along with well-defined targets

and implementation plans. The comprehensive policy combines mandatory requirements, such as gradually banning chemical fertilizers and pesticides, with support and incentives.

A Mission for Transformation

Today, more than 66,000 farming families have joined the Organic Mission. Organic farming is included in school curricula. A number of platforms for knowledge exchange have been established, including livelihood schools, two Organic Centres of Excellence and three Organic Farming Training Centres engaging with unemployed youth. In 2016, a National Organic Farming Research Institute was established. The Institute provides technological support to organic production systems, not only for Sikkim but for the whole North East Hills Region of India.

The policy recognized that "youth do not consider agriculture as a respectable and viable opportunity for themselves" and states the objective that "farming must be sustainable, remunerative and respectable". Today, experts say that Sikkim is one of the few places in India where young people stay on the land.

A State as a Brand

Registering a "Sikkim Organic Brand" is a further strategy of the policy. Due to unique climatic conditions and farming cultures, Sikkim's market strategy focusses on specific crops such as cardamom, ginger, oranges, tea, kiwi fruit, passionfruit and mountain vegetables. Growing organic is seen as an excellent strategy to target national and international markets. Today, for example, Sikkim has its own organic retail outlet in New Delhi.



As certification was seen as a crucial part of the transformation, 80 per cent of the budget between 2010 and 2014 was used to build the capacity of farmers, rural service providers and certification bodies and to support farmers in acquiring certification. In parallel, measures were undertaken to supply farmers with quality organic seeds, such as strengthening of local organic seed development and production.

The Sikkim tourism sector benefited greatly from the new organic image: between 2014 and 2017 the number of tourists increased by over 50 per cent.

Local Inputs

The policy tackles the environmental dimension with a focus on enhancing soil fertility, on preserving water quality and on increasing biodiversity at field and landscape level. To improve soil health management,

the government has provided support for farmers to perform 40,000 soil tests per year. The results are delivered in the form of Soil Health Cards, which give nutrient status and recommendations on inputs.

One of the strongest components of the policy was to couple the gradual phase-out of subsidies on synthetic inputs with a conversion strategy. The strategy involved training farmers in producing organic inputs such as compost, vermi-compost and organic pesticides using local plants. More than 100 villages with 10,000 farmers in all four districts of the state benefited from these programmes during the first pilot phase of the mission (2003-2009).

The phase out of chemical fertilizers was implemented gradually but firmly. It was a bold government decision but farmers and citizens say they are proud of this policy and give it political support.



WINNER SILVER AWARD

Quito, Ecuador
Participatory Urban Agriculture
Programme AGRUPAR (2002)

In the late 1990s, Ecuador suffered a severe economic crisis which resulted in a sharp decline in public spending and an increase in internal migration and emigration. In 1999, 48 per cent of the population in Ecuador's capital Quito was living below the poverty line. In inner-city barrios and settlements on hillsides people resorted to small-scale agriculture, based on conventional practices, to feed their families. Urban agriculture in Quito became widespread, but was unrecognized.

With its geographic position and mountainous topography, Quito is highly vulnerable to climate change, already experiencing higher average temperatures, an overall decrease in rainfall, and extreme rain events that cause landslides.

Embracing Urban Agriculture

In 2000, Ecuador's capital hosted a meeting of local government representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean. The outcome of this event was the landmark Quito Declaration, the first to call on the region's cities to "embrace urban agriculture".

Quito's AGRUPAR Programme was developed on the basis of a broad, largely women-led community consultation and launched in 2002. It explicitly recognizes the role of urban agriculture for wider social, ecological and economic development and works along the entire food chain. It targets female-headed households, the elderly, children and youth, social and rehabilitation centres, migrants and education institutions.

Since 2005, AGRUPAR is implemented by the Economic Development Agency CONQUITO, whose mandate is to create an entrepreneurial,

sustainable and innovative city. Today, AGRUPAR is one of CONQUITO's most successful initiatives. It reaches 4,500 beneficiaries from highly vulnerable groups annually and covers 83 per cent of the district. Since its establishment, the Programme has directly benefitted more than 70,000 people and indirectly helped a further 110,000. Participants surveyed in 2010 said that for them increased quality of life, improved nutrition and health and personal empowerment is most important. The programme could well serve as a model for other cities and form the basis for a national policy.

Seeds and Societies

AGRUPAR supports community gardens, family gardens and gardens in schools and other institutions as well as small livestock production units through training programmes. It makes equipment and further inputs available, such as seeds, seedlings, poultry, guinea pigs or bees. Over 3,600 urban gardens grow on 32 hectares and more than 21,000 people, 84 per cent of whom are women have been trained in organic production. Today, the programme's participants produce more than 870,000 kilograms of food per year.

A further building block of the programme is support for market oriented production. Once producers achieve household food security, AGRUPAR encourages them to form micro-enterprises and offers training in business planning, marketing and accounting. Producers who lack the necessary capital are supported through grassroots investment societies. 48 community banks provide credit services.

Since 2007, all produce has been certified as organic. The programme created five associations of producers and thereby generated opportunities

for the commercialization of products. AGRUPAR is registered as a producer and marketer of organic produce at the national level.

Today, nearly every second participant generates revenue. On average each participant is earning USD 175 of additional income per month – three times the value of the government human development voucher of USD 50. The Programme has boosted the local economy by setting up more than 170 micro-enterprises which create more than 330 jobs with an average income of USD 3,100. Networks of farmers have formed to deliver organic produce to local food processing companies and to hotels and restaurants.

Diet Diversity

The programme has also created 17 "Bioferias", organic produce markets which are located

strategically in low income neighbourhoods, peri-urban zones, and in better off parts of the city. Here, producers who have followed the programme can sell their produce. Over 100 types of food are offered. Nearly 170,000 consumers attended these Bioferias – and made healthy choices: surveys show increased dietary diversity.

Local availability and access to healthy food for vulnerable groups is the main impact of the programme. Increases in income, personal empowerment and improved relations within the family and the community are further important factors mentioned by participants. Environmental impacts include land rehabilitation, soil health, water saving, organic waste recycling and increased biodiversity: 70 different edible plant species are grown in the city's gardens and create diversity on people's plates.





WINNER SILVER AWARD

Brazil
National Policy for Agroecology
and Organic Production
PNAPO (2012)

With this national framework policy, Brazil has stepped up its promotion of agroecology and organic production. The aim of PNAPO is to integrate and develop policies and programmes. PNAPO recognizes that a food system is needed which connects production, processing, marketing and consumption and at the same time ensures sustainable use of natural resources, circular economy and social justice.

A Framework for Agroecology

The policy was developed through intense civil society discussion and engagement and is therefore regarded as a successful exercise in public participation. Trust between and within government bodies, farmers and consumers was built in the process; public-private partnerships around agroecology were formed. The process contributed to the incorporation of agroecology into public policy planning at both federal and subnational levels as well as to the development of transversal policies. Several institutions were launched, including an Inter-Ministerial Chamber and a National Commission of Agroecology and Organic Production. The Commission is responsible for connecting the federal government with civil society organizations, cooperatives and agriculture associations.

PNAPO has served as inspiration for Brazilian states, the Federal District, and municipalities and has sparked interest internationally, especially for its input into the National School Feeding Programme.

One of PNAPO's main instruments is the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production

(PLANAPO). The plan's first cycle of activities (2013 – 2015) has led to visible large-scale improvements for smallholders and vulnerable groups throughout the five Brazilian regions. It promoted, among other activities, increased access to water and seeds, establishment of research networks and farmers associations, support for education and training and the creation of local markets for agroecological products, mainly through public procurement programmes.

PLANAPO strengthened the National Programme for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER), which plays a fundamental role in improving livelihoods of family farmers. Several specific public calls enabled agroecological organizations to expand their technical staff on an unprecedented scale, involving more farmers in networks and projects. More than 130,000 families benefited from investments of over 320 million Brazilian Reals (74 million Euros). With the ECOFORTE programme, PLANAPO has strengthened more than 24 networks of agroecology, 10 sustainable activism projects, and around 400 rural family farming organizations.

Healthy Meals from Family Farmers

An impressive example is how the policy helped consolidate the National School Feeding Programme, linking food production, nutrition, health and education. In Brazil, students in public schools have the constitutional right to a school meal. Since 2009, at least 30 per cent of food for school meals should be bought from family farmers. However, in order for this model to work, family farmers must overcome challenges in regards



to their supply capacity, technical procedures and delivery processes.

A major investment through PLANAPO was used to assist 5,300 municipalities in reaching this target. By 2016, more than 40 per cent of the municipalities achieved the 30 per cent and some even reached 100 per cent. This brought healthy meals on students' plates and helped family farmers to extend their production and services.

In 2016, the second cycle of the Plan (PLANAPO 2016-2019) was launched, with roughly 194 concrete initiatives. With it, Brazil commits to advance the agroecological agenda in the country, further mainstreaming agroecology into public policies and substantially investing in it. By following its commitment, Brazil, already an inspiring pioneer in beating hunger can extend its global leadership role to upscaling agroecology.



WINNER SILVER AWARD

Denmark

Organic Action Plan: Working together for more organics (2011-2020, updated in 2015)

If you were Danish, you would buy organic. Almost 80 per cent of Danes purchase organic food. Denmark has the highest organic market share in the world (13 per cent). The Danes love organic dairy products, eggs, oatmeal, wheat, carrots. Every third litre of milk they buy and every second litre of milk enjoyed by pupils in Danish schools carries the national red organic label.

Over the last decade, Organic Action Plans (OAPs) have become a popular policy planning tool in European countries. However, their effectiveness varies significantly. “Working together for more organics”, the Danish OAP, is a leading example and a source of inspiration for a number of reasons: It is rooted in broad stakeholder consultations (The plan’s action points were developed in a year-long consultation with a broad spectrum of actors). It is supported by substantial funding. And it has a strong focus on demand creation.

Push and Pull

The idea behind the plan is that by increasing the demand for organic products in Denmark and abroad, farmers are motivated to convert from conventional to organic food production. This has clearly worked. The OAP has amply met its original target of doubling organic farm land compared to a 2007 baseline. In fact, in 2017 organically farmed land had already increased by 68 per cent.

The plan works with a mix of push and pull actions. Push effects stimulate production; pull measures increase the demand.

On the push side, the conversion of farms to organic was supported with substantial capacity building

for farmers as well as investments in research and innovation. Tailor-made advisory services include on-farm “conversion checks”: an extension officer spends a whole day on the farm to discuss with the farmer what consequences conversion to organic would have. Recognizing that organic agriculture has higher production costs, the government maintained its support for land area payments, earmarking EUR 143 million for conversion and maintenance through the financial instruments of the European Common Agricultural Policy.

In addition, the Danish Ministry for Industry, Business and Financial Affairs invested in mobile product development teams. These teams meet with farmers and small companies to create value-added products and marketing strategies. During a five year period, over 400 new organic products were developed. Government also supports the national sector umbrella organisation, Organic Denmark, which provides advisory services to farmers and companies. It funds organic research, for example through an Innovation Fund and the International Centre for Research in Organic Food Systems.

Danish Demand

On the pull side, consumer awareness campaigns were flanked with measures stimulating the demand for organic products in private and public kitchens, such as schools and hospitals. Municipalities were motivated through a national goal of achieving 60 per cent organic in all public kitchens and by funds to support the conversion process – through education of kitchen leaders and workers and changes in supply chains and menus.

The government estimates that more than 800,000 people benefit from healthy, organic meals served every day in public canteens. The city of Copenhagen, Denmark’s capital, developed one of the most ambitious public procurement programmes in Europe which met the goal of 90 per cent organic food in 2015, without an increase in meal prices.

Denmark’s growing organic production shapes markets in other countries. The country exports organic dairy products, pork, grain and animal feed. Germany is by far the largest off-taker, followed by Sweden, China and France. At the same time, due to the high Danish demand, imports of organic

products exceed exports. Denmark imports organic fruit and vegetables, grain and animal feed from other EU countries, in particular Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.

Generally, the key challenges public support to agroecology faces are continuity and funding. In Denmark, the shift of government in 2015 was a critical moment. However, the new government remained committed to supporting the organic sector. Denmark is a good example how continuous engagement across different governments can be realised if there is broad political support from civil society and stakeholders.





WINNER VISION AWARD

International
TEEBAgriFood. The Economics
of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
for Agriculture and Food Evaluation
Framework (2018)

Cheap food can be very expensive. Consider the cost of maize at a supermarket. It does not adequately reflect environmental damage or fairness of wages. Cheap food can be very expensive when all hidden costs to health, livelihoods, soils, water, biodiversity and climate are calculated in.

Agroecology wants to strengthen the sustainability of the food system, from seed to soil to plate, and include the ecological, economic and social dimensions. While this narrative sounds convincing, actual implementation is complex and challenging. A broader and more systematic approach will help to overcome barriers and effectively upscale.

Benefits of Broader Metrics

Agricultural productivity is typically measured by yield per hectare, a simplistic metric that provides an incomplete picture of the true costs and benefits. With a more comprehensive evaluation framework, decision makers can better compare different policies and the market can value food more accurately. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has taken up this task. Hosted by the UN Environment Programme, TEEBAgriFood has brought together more than 150 experts from 33 countries, including scientists, economists, policy makers, business leaders, and farmers' organizations. It builds and illustrates the case for "systems" instead of "silo" thinking: How are components connected and how do they impact on each other?

There are several initiatives working towards developing frameworks for a "true cost accounting" of food. TEEBAgriFood provides a platform to connect these initiatives and is unique in that it aims to assess a comprehensive set of impacts

and externalities (environmental, health, social, cultural), both positive and negative, and across value chains.

Policy or No Policy?

In 2018, a "Scientific and Economic Foundations Report" was published by the initiative, presenting an evaluation toolbox. Such tools can help policy makers take decisions: Assessments using the framework can show different impacts of a proposed decision – compared to alternative policy measures or no policy at all.

The next step will be to test the applicability of the framework on the ground. Studies for different country contexts are being designed, such as soy-maize and livestock production systems in the Brazilian Amazon region or wheat production systems in northern India.



WINNER HONOURABLE MENTION

Los Angeles, USA
Executive Order No. 24 Good Food
Purchasing Policy (2012)



Super Stars for Los Angeles

The Good Food Purchasing Programme (GFP) is a procurement standard which helps institutions shift their food purchases. Five food system values are measured:

- **Local Economies:** local small and medium sized agricultural and food processing operations are supported.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** The programme rewards producers that reduce the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, avoid the use of hormones, routine antibiotics and genetic engineering, and conserve soil and water.
- **Valued Workforce:** GFP promotes safe and healthy working conditions and fair compensation.
- **Animal Welfare:** The programme supports healthy and humane care for farm animals.
- **Nutrition:** Vegetables, fruit, whole grains and minimally processed foods are favoured whilst reducing salt, added sugars, saturated fats, and red meat.

One point in each of the five values is the minimum requirement to become a "Good Food Provider". Meeting higher standards adds more points. Based on the points collected, the provider gets a star rating.

600,000 School Meals Daily

Since 2012, the programme is mandatory for all city departments and for the Unified School District of Los Angeles (LAUSD). 750,000 meals a day now look and taste very different. The story of the programme's influence is best told by looking at the LAUSD which serves over 600,000 students daily.

For example, LAUSD's bread distributor had been sourcing out-of-state wheat at a value of USD 45 to 55 million annually. Today, nearly all of the L.A. school district's breads and rolls are made from wheat grown on 44 certified farms in California and milled in downtown Los Angeles. The impacts extend beyond L.A. as the distributor now delivers the same products to over 550 schools across the western United States, redirecting USD 12 million, supporting a more sustainable production while avoiding long transport routes. As a result, 150 new well-paid food chain jobs were created in L.A. County and 160 truck drivers now receive higher wages and enjoy improved working conditions.

Got a taste for more? Meatless Mondays save more than 70 million litres of water every week. A USD 20 million five year contract was awarded for chicken produced free from routinely administered antibiotics, whereas previously the contract always went to the lowest bidder. LAUSD reduced purchases of all industrially produced meat by 32 per cent which led to reductions in the carbon and water footprint of 20 per cent respectively. Following LAUSD's example, 27 public institutions in 14 U.S. cities, which collectively spend nearly USD 895 million on food purchases each year, adopted the GFP standard.



WINNER HONOURABLE MENTION

Ndiob, Senegal

The vision to become a green and resilient municipality, CAPCOMMUN (2014), Agriculture Development Programme (2017)



People in Senegal rely heavily on agriculture. Droughts, floods and soil degradation are a massive threat to their food security. As a farmer in a small Senegalese village, the question is: What can you actually do to improve your life and your land? Learning from Ndiob, the answer is: You can do a lot. What you need is engaged neighbours, a courageous mayor, and a clever strategy.

A Territorial Approach

Experts are recognizing that due to unique local conditions the outcome of a policy implemented in one area will not be the same as the outcome in another area. What is needed is a “territorial approach”. The concept of agroecology, which recognizes the interconnectedness of ecology, socio-economy and local knowledge, makes a fine fit here.

In Senegal, decentralization is central in the government’s approach to development. Local governments are responsible for designing and implementing actions for economic, social and environmental development. This is the setting for the success story of Ndiob.

The Story of Ndiob

A good 160 kilometres east of Senegal’s capital Dakar lies the municipality of Ndiob, a group of 18 villages, together about 15,000 people. It is a rural area and agriculture is the main source of income. Food security was deteriorating.

In June 2014, Ndiob elected a new municipal council, led by a very engaged mayor. The council agreed on the ambitious vision of “making Ndiob a green and resilient municipality through a process of economic

and social development and welfare, inclusive and respectful for human rights, in particular towards vulnerable communities.”

The NGO Enda Pronat which promotes agroecology in West Africa came on board and conducted a participatory analysis of community needs, carried out an evaluation of production systems and helped develop an agricultural programme that was led and accepted by the local community.

The municipal council also recognized it could utilize more support and founded CAPCOMMUN, a group of “friends and partners of Ndiob”, including research institutions, universities, NGOs and farmers’ cooperatives. CAPCOMMUN serves as a forum for consultation, exchange and multi-stakeholder action.

A Strategy of Coherence

All policies and programmes point to agroecology. The community trained 600 producers in agroecological practices and 15 women group leaders in cereal processing and in the preparation of local, high quality dishes. Millet seed and crop production is developing well. The Ndiob community will be self-sufficient in millet production by 2020. Furthermore, with the aim to develop the community into a certified peanut seeds producer, 84 tonnes of peanut seeds were generated, which resulted in each of the breeders gaining more than EUR 530 of income in just one season.

Now, Ndiob’s success is spreading. In 2016, the Network of Green Municipalities and Cities of Senegal (REVES) was founded which Ndiob’s mayor is currently chairing. REVES brings together more than 40 local authorities and has developed an action plan: capacity building for mayors on agroecology.



WINNER HONOURABLE MENTION

Kauswagan, The Philippines From Arms to Farms Programme (2011)



Kauswagan is a municipality in the Lanao del Norte province of the Philippines. When Rommel C. Arnado was elected mayor in May 2010, Kauswagan had been heavily affected by the Moro conflict for over three decades. The new administration wanted to understand the root causes of the conflict – poverty and food insecurity.

Through several meetings and workshops with fighters and civil society, Arnando and his staff developed a comprehensive community driven plan, the “Sustainable Integrated Kauswagan Development and Peace Agenda” (SIKAD-PA). The From Arms to Farms programme is one of the 19 sub-programmes of this integrated policy.

Food for Peace

As large numbers of fighters return to civilian life, they need new sources of income. Organic farming was seen as a tool to secure livelihoods and develop a resilient agricultural system. At the beginning, 200 rebel commanders and farmers were introduced to the programme through a series of workshops, implemented with help from the Philippine army and an Agricultural Training Institute. A key focus was on capacity building. The local government, together with the Assisi Development Foundation, built a school for agriculture. Farming training is coupled with ethical discussions, making clear that the ultimate goal is not organic farming per se, but the economic reintegration of the ex-combatants as well as their families.

In order to facilitate access to microcredit and governmental support, the municipality is supporting the creation of Rebel Returnees Associations and their registration as agricultural

cooperatives. Farmers are given free seeds on the condition that they return double the amount at the end of the season for redistribution. For the last five years, the Philippines’ central government has also supported the programme through local funding.

Farming for Transformation

In 2013, the municipality was declared to be GMO and chemical pesticide free. By 2016, the rate of poverty in the area decreased to 40 per cent, from 70 per cent in 2009. Food production has increased as 300 hectares of previously abandoned land are now cultivated. Former combatants can now afford to send their children to school. In total, around 600 ex-fighters and their families benefited from the programme. Today, all combatants active in the area have surrendered and many ex-commanders are now leaders in organic farming. They are also convincing Muslim fighter in neighbouring communities to cease fighting and surrender. No incidents of crime related to armed conflict between Muslims and Christians have been registered in the last four years in the area.

The municipality was also able to mobilize other local governments surrounding the Kauswagan municipality, convincing their leaders to implement peace advocacy and income generating projects based on organic farming. By looking beyond the symptoms of conflict and addressing the root causes of violence, local government, business and civil society together have forged a new cultural force to realize societal transformation. By the way, Kauswagan translates as “progress”.



2018 FUTURE POLICY AWARD JURY

INSIGHTS INTO OTHER POLICIES NOMINATED FOR THE AWARD

Aarhus, Denmark: Plan for the protection of drinking water (2013)

The municipality of Aarhus has put in place a range of measures to ensure abstraction of clean water from groundwater reservoirs. The approach of Aarhus adopts a unique long-term strategy to phase out pesticides, first on public owned land and then on private farmland located in highly sensitive water abstractions areas. The nominated plan is the first action plan worldwide which imposes bans to phase out pesticide use in order to secure clean drinking water for future generations.

Andhra Pradesh, India: Climate Resilient, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) Programme (2015)

ZBNF stands for an Indian agroecological farming movement. It includes methods to eliminate external inputs, restore ecosystem health and build climate resilience through diverse, multi-layered cropping systems. By March 2018, 160,000 farmers in 1,000 villages across all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh had started to practice ZBNF. The goal is to reach 500,000 farmers by March 2019. A unique feature is the programme's bottom up approach. Recently, Andhra Pradesh adopted the overall vision to become a natural farming state.

Cuba: Urban, Suburban and Family Agriculture Programme (1997)

Cuba is a unique example of a country that has promoted and implemented agroecology for over 20 years. The Urban, Suburban and Family Agriculture Programme was one of the first and most important Cuban strategies in response to the food crisis. It is still running today. The programme has fostered an urban agriculture system that is socially just, economically viable, and ecologically resilient.

France: The Agroecological Project for France (2012), the Law for the Future for Agriculture, Food and Forestry (2014) and nine related action plans (2012-2017)

France's Agroecological Project is a national effort to overcome the perceived opposition between agriculture and the environment and to push the whole French agriculture sector towards becoming more economically, environmentally and socially sound. The project touches all areas fundamental for such a transition, from communication, research, training and funding to mobilization, involving all levels and all stakeholders. In 2014, the project led to the adoption of a law, which enshrined agroecology as the goal for all farmers.

International: Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (2015)

This is the first global protocol on food at the municipal level. As of July 2018, the Pact has been signed by mayors of 171 cities worldwide, representing 450 million inhabitants. Cities commit to developing sustainable food systems that are inclusive, resilient, safe and diverse, that provide healthy and affordable food to all people within a human rights based framework. Cities strive to minimize waste and conserve biodiversity while adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change. The Pact recommends 37 specific actions that cover the entire scope of the food system.

Liguria, Italy: Regional law on organic agriculture (2009)

A biodistrict is an agroecological food system in which farmers, citizens, tourist operators, associations and public authorities enter into an agreement for the sustainable management of local resources. Lifestyle, nutrition, human relations and nature are considered. Liguria, with its law LR 66/2009, is the only region worldwide to define parametric criteria for eligibility of such districts coupled with economic support.

Mongolia: Rangeland Use Agreements (2010 / 2015)

Through broad public consultation, nomadic herders have developed Rangeland Use Agreements which now provide them with legal recognition of their traditional land use rights. The agreements regulate relations between herders and local governors on the sustainable use of rangelands. Today, they include 16 per cent of herder families nationwide, managing 13 per cent of national rangelands. Herders are upscaling good practices of sustainable rangeland management, receiving more public funding, improving their livelihoods and are increasingly vocal in politics.

Nepal: Agrobiodiversity Policy (2007)

Nepal's Agrobiodiversity Policy recognizes farmers as key actors in the conservation, preservation and development of agrobiodiversity and traditional knowledge. The policy establishes farmers' rights to fairly and equitably sharing genetic resources and the benefits derived from their use. It calls on all stakeholders to collaborate and spells out many practical ways to do so: through ex situ and in situ conservation, sustainable use, farmers' rights protection and ecosystems maintenance.

Tunisia: Organic Law no. 99-30 (1999)

Tunisia's government has taken a very proactive role in supporting the development of the organic sector, with outstanding results. Tunisia is by far the organic policy leader on the African continent and an example of government-led sector growth within an organic value chain focused on exports. Key support measures were the establishment of several institutions with budgetary autonomy and the allocation of public funds, with a special focus on supporting organic research and extension services.

Venezuela: Seed Law (2015)

The National Assembly of Venezuela approved the new Seed Law after two years of collective deliberations by a broad coalition of agroecological oriented organizations and civil society movements. The Law bans the import, production and planting of transgenic seeds, based on the precautionary principle. Moreover, the Law assures the right to produce and freely exchange seed varieties.

- Helmy Abouleish, Egypt. CEO, Sekem Group; President, Demeter International; UNFCCC NAP Champion; Ambassador, IFOAM – Organics International; Right Livelihood Award Recipient; Councillor, World Future Council.
- Prof. Dr. Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger, UK/Canada. Senior Director, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law (CISDL); Affiliated Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge; Founding Councillor, World Future Council.
- Prof. Dr. Olivier De Schutter, Belgium. Co-Chair, International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food); Member of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; former UN Rapporteur on the Right to Food; Université de Louvain.
- Dr. Hans Martin Dreyer, Switzerland. Director, Plant Production and Protection Division, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Prof. Dr. Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Brazil. Professor Adjunto, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade de Brasília; former Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
- Dr. Hans Rudolf Herren, Switzerland. World Board Member, IFOAM–Organics International; President, Millennium Institute; President and Founder, Biovision Foundation; Right Livelihood Award Recipient.
- Ruth Richardson, Canada. Executive Director, Global Alliance for the Future of Food (GA).
- Prof. Dr. Vandana Shiva, India. Director, Research Foundation for Science, Technology and Ecology; Founder, Navdanya International; Right Livelihood Award Recipient; Founding Councillor, World Future Council.
- Eva Torremocha, Spain. Responsible for the Sustainable Food Programme Spain, Daniel & Nina Carasso Foundation; Researcher, University Pablo de Olavide; Ambassador of IFOAM–Organics International.

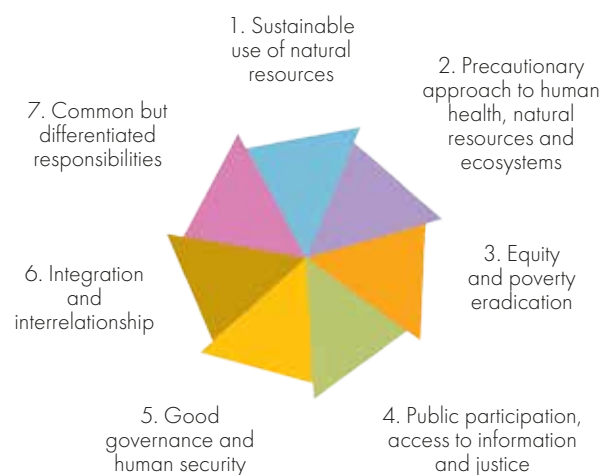
The Jury held its deliberations and decided on the winning policies on 25 July 2018, after which its mandate expired.

FRAMEWORKS

The Future Just Lawmaking Framework

The World Future Council's "Best Policies" are those that meet the Future Just Lawmaking Principles and significantly support fair conditions for future generations. The International Law Association has adopted Seven Principles for Sustainable Development Law. These principles were the result of 10 years of academic work and are regarded as the "first blueprint for the emerging field of sustainable development law and policy" for professionals dealing with policy-making and evaluation. The Seven Principles methodology is applied as a framework for the evaluation of all policies that are competing for the Future Policy Award. In 2018, the Future Policy Award's seven principles were complemented by FAO's 10 Elements of Agroecology and the four Principles of Organic Agriculture of IFOAM-Organics International.

For further information, see:
www.worldfuturecouncil.org/seven-principles-for-future-just-lawmaking



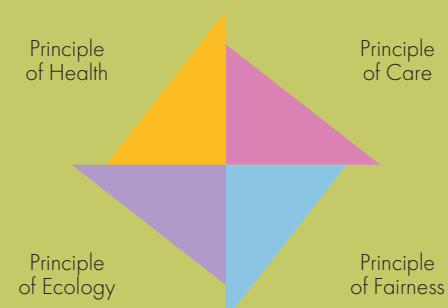
The 10 Elements of Agroecology

In guiding countries to transform their food and agricultural systems, to mainstream sustainable agriculture on a large scale, and to achieve Zero Hunger and multiple other SDGs, the following 10 elements emanated from FAO regional seminars on agroecology:



The 4 Principles of Organic Agriculture

These principles guide IFOAM–Organic International's work for the adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound agriculture and food systems:



PREVIOUS FUTURE POLICY AWARD WINNERS

2017: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

Gold Award

Tigray, Ethiopia: Conservation-Based Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization (ADLI, 1994), supported by Mass Mobilization Campaigns (1991) and Youth Responsive Land Policy (2008)

Silver Award

Brazil: Cisterns Programme (2003, enshrined into law in 2013)

China: Law on Prevention and Control of Desertification (2002)

2015: CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Gold Award

Zanzibar, Tanzania: Children's Act (2011)

Silver Award

Maryland, USA: Environmental Literacy Standards (2011)

Finland: Basic Education Act (1998) and general education policies

2014: ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Gold Award

Duluth, USA: Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence (1981)

Silver Award

Burkina Faso: Prohibition of female genital mutilation (Law no. 43/96/ADP, 1996)

Austria: Psychosocial and legal court assistance for victims of violence during criminal and civil procedure (2006)

2013: DISARMAMENT

Gold Award

Latin America and the Caribbean: Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco, 1967)

Silver Award

Argentina: National Programme for the Voluntary Surrender of Firearms (2006)

New Zealand: Nuclear Free Zone (1987)

2012: PROTECTION OF OCEANS AND COASTS

Gold Award

Palau: Shark Haven Act (2009) and Protected Areas Network Act (2003)

Silver Award

Namibia: Marine Resources Act (2000)

Philippines: Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park Act (2010)

2011: FORESTS FOR PEOPLE

Gold Award

Rwanda: National Forest Policy (initiated in 2004)

Silver Award

The Gambia: Community Forest Policy (initiated in 1995)

USA: Lacey Act with its amendment of 2008

2010: BIODIVERSITY

Gold Award

Costa Rica: Biodiversity Law (1998)

Silver Award

Australia: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act (1975),

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)

2009: FOOD SECURITY

Gold Award

Belo Horizonte, Brazil: Food Security Programme (1993)

Silver Award

Tuscany, Italy: Regional Law on the Protection and Promotion of

Heritage of Local Breeds and Varieties of Interest to Farming, Animal Husbandry and Forestry (2004)

Cuba: Urban Agriculture Policy

IMPRINT

Published by:

World Future Council Foundation 2018

The Future Policy Award 2018 is organised by the World Future Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and IFOAM–Organics International, with the support of Green Cross International, DO-IT – Dutch Organic International Trade and Sekem Group, Egypt.

We would like to express our gratitude to all nominators, to all experts who supported our evaluation process and to all jury members.

Future Policy Award 2018 Evaluation Report authored by: Ingrid Heindorf and Alexandra Wandel (World Future Council), Gábor Figeczky and Federica Varini (IFOAM–Organics International). Evaluation supported by Guillaume Baggio, Marina Demaria Venâncio, Romain Houlmann, Laura Wagmann (World Future Council); Flavia Castro, Cristina Grandi, Joelle Katto-Andrighetto (IFOAM – Organics International); Stephan Robinson, Andrea Walter (Green Cross Switzerland).

Author Brochure: Ina Neuberger Wilkie
Legal Responsibility for Content: Alexandra Wandel

Design: Marina Aksoy

Printed on recycled paper

Disclaimer: The contents and views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the partner organizations.

For references please write to
fpa@worldfuturecouncil.org

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WORLD FUTURE COUNCIL

Hamburg (Head Office)
Germany
Phone: +49 (0) 40 3070914-0
Email: info@worldfuturecouncil.org


London
info.uk@worldfuturecouncil.org
Geneva
geneva@worldfuturecouncil.org
Beijing
info.china@worldfuturecouncil.org
Windhoek
ina@worldfuturecouncil.org


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The World Future Council works to pass on a healthy planet and fair societies to our children and grandchildren. To achieve this, we focus on identifying and spreading effective, future-just policy solutions and promote their implementation worldwide. The Council consists of 50 eminent global change-makers from governments, parliaments, civil societies, academia, the arts and the business world. Jakob von Uexkull, the Founder of the Alternative Nobel Prize, launched the World Future Council in 2007. We are an independent, non-profit organisation under German law and finance our activities from donations.

PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough, high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide. We believe that everyone can play a part in ending hunger.
www.fao.org

IFOAM–Organics International

Since 1972, IFOAM–Organics International has occupied an unchallenged position as the only international umbrella organization in the organic world, uniting an enormous diversity of stakeholders contributing to the organic vision. As agent of change, our vision is the broad adoption of truly sustainable agriculture, value chains and consumption in line with the principles of organic agriculture. At the heart of IFOAM–Organics International are about a 1,000 affiliates in more than 100 countries.
www.ifoam.bio

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