



Season 2, Episode 1

“I Can Seed Something Here, I Have Land”: Intersectionality, Urban Agriculture, and Community Benefit in Quito, Ecuador

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Glossary of Terms

City Region Food System

“A City Region Food Systems (CRFS) approach aims to foster the development of resilient and sustainable food systems within urban centres, peri-urban and rural areas surrounding cities by strengthening rural-urban linkages.”

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/approach-old/crfs/en/>

Food Policy

Food policies are developed by governments at different scales to guide food-related decisions and actions. They inform and govern public, private, and non-profit sector actions related to improving food-related outcomes and can create opportunities for stakeholders to work together across sectors.

Food Security

Food security is the ability to access safe, nutritious, culturally appropriate, and sufficient food all year round. A person or community is food insecure when people cannot afford or have limited or no access to the food they need to nourish their bodies. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization state that “food insecurity can affect diet quality in different ways, potentially leading to undernutrition as well as . . . obesity.”

<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2020/en/>

Food sovereignty

"Food Sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems."

<https://viacampesina.org/en/>

Food Waste

Waste that is created through food production or food that is wasted because it is not eaten. Unnecessary food waste can be generated at all points along the food chain, including during production and distribution or at the household level.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/food-loss-waste.html>



Informal Economy of Food

Economies of food that emphasize “personal relationships, trust, and non-market values, which are inherently challenging to define and often impossible to quantify.” Informal economies of food are “spaces for non-traditional forms of innovation as well as opportunities for deep insights into social relationships, cultural meanings, and environmental values . . . and challenge us to think of economic systems in far more complex ways than mainstream economic theory would propose.”

<http://nourishingontario.ca/the-social-economy-of-food/>

Intersectionality

Intersectionality considers how different power relations, such as race, gender, sexuality and class, among other things, impact an individual’s lived experience. The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines intersectionality as, “the complex, cumulative way in which the effects of multiple forms of discrimination (such as racism, sexism, and classism) combine, overlap, or intersect especially in the experiences of marginalized individuals or groups.” Kimberlé W. Crenshaw, an American legal scholar and civil rights activist, coined the term in 1989 to describe Black women’s experience of the intersection of sexism and racism.

<https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1052&context=uclif>

Supply Chain

All of the components of a system—including organizations, producers, suppliers, people, resources, activities, information, and infrastructures—that get a product to a consumer.

Sustainable Food System

Food systems that are “socially just, support local economies; are ecologically regenerative, and foster citizen engagement.”

<https://fledgerresearch.ca/>

Sustainable Healthy Diets

“Sustainable Healthy Diets are dietary patterns that promote all dimensions of individuals’ health and wellbeing; have low environmental pressure and impact; are accessible, affordable, safe and equitable; and are culturally acceptable.”

<http://www.fao.org/3/ca6640en/ca6640en.pdf>

Territorial Food Strategy/Policy

A set of formally agreed upon policies or strategies that guide programs and development related to food in a city region food system. In Quito, the development of a Territorial Food Strategy and Policy has been informed by a multi-stakeholder consultation process that brought together representatives from government, international and civil society organizations, research institutions, and the private sector to find a common vision, goals, and outcomes for the strategy and to identify key food system indicators, activities, and timelines.



Handpicked: Stories from the Field

A production of the Laurier Centre for Sustainable Food Systems

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/pilotcities/quito/en/>

Urban

A town or city and surrounding areas where more than 1000 people live and population density is more than 400 people per square kilometre. The urban is often described in contrast to the rural and includes highly developed landscape and infrastructure, like public transit.

<https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/subjects/standard/pcrac/2016/introduction>

Urban Agriculture

Agriculture that takes place in cities, towns, or other urban areas. Urban agriculture can include community gardens, balcony or backyard gardens, raising chickens or other livestock, urban food gathering, etc.