

INDEX

- Aboca
 - benefit corporation, 74–78
 - and biodiversity, 76–77
 - and SDGs, 77–78
- Activism, 137
- African pathway, 116–122
 - comparative country figures, 117
 - comparison of food and core inflation rates in South Africa compared to Ghana and Tanzania, 119
 - comparison of informal employment and unemployment, 118
- African Union Development Agency (AUDA), 113–114
- African Union inter-ministerial committee, 113–114
- Agrarian citizenship, metabolic rifts and, 46–48
- Agri-food capitalism, 11–12
- Agri-food corporations, 61
- Agri-food disruption and emerging transitions, responses and resistances to, 37–40
- Agri-food production, 10
- Agri-food sector, 72–74
- Agri-food systems, 12–13, 130
 - public policy and multi-criteria nature of, 9–11
- Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), 50, 52–53
- Agriculture, 153
- Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan (AAMP), 114
- Agro-biodiversity, 76–77
- Agro-ecological techniques, 163–164
- Agroecological/organic farmers' markets, 135
- Agroecology, 156
- Alliance for Healthy and Adequate Food, 141
- Alternative food networks, 89
- Aspirational food sovereignty, 47
- Austerity, 26
- Benefit Corporation (B Corp), 72
 - movement, 71
 - rise of, 71–72
- Benefit Impact Assessment (BIA), 71
- Bi-polar spatial model of farming practices*, 40
- Bio-physical matrix, 38
- Biodiversity
 - Aboca and, 76–77
 - of varieties, 76–77
- Biodiversity Strategy for 2030', 73
- Black capitalist farmers, 121
- Brazilian Forum on Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (FBSSAN), 139
- Brazilian regions, 93
- Brazilian traditional food markets, 93–96
- Brexit, 36–37
 - process, 28
- British EU Brexit referendum of 2016, 27
- Business in sustainable development
 - Aboca and biodiversity, 76–77
 - Aboca and SDGs, 77–78
 - agri-food sector, 72–74
 - B Corp movement, 71
 - case study, 74–78
 - from CSR to benefit corporation, 68–69
 - ESG framework, 70–71
 - rise of benefit corporations, 71–72
 - shared value, 69–70

- UN sustainable development goals, 71
- Campina Grande markets, 95
- Campina Grande street markets, 94
- Canadian context, 5
- Caruaru street markets, 95
- Centro Agroecológico Rosario (CAR), 163–164
- Centro de Producciones Agroecológicas Rosario (CEPAR), 157–159
- Cheshire Cheese, 39
- Cheshire Plain, 39
- Chicken, case of, 32–34
- Civil society
 - as co-manager of public policies, 142–145
 - organisations, 133
 - in sustainable food systems, 5
- Codes of conduct, 68–69
- Colonial agriculture, 96
- Committee on World Food Security (CFS), 143–144
- Community, 114–115
- Conservation of agro-biodiversity, 76–77
- Conservatism, 30
- Consumerism, food and politics of modern, 17–19
- Consumers, 14
- Continued financialised oligopolisation, 32–34
 - trends matter, 34
- Conventional markets, 134–135
- Cooperativa Ecológica Coolmeia, 132–133
- Coronavirus Damage Prevention Plan, 135
- Corporate and environmental regime, 24
- Corporate food regime
 - , responsibility and, 55
 - actors, 61
 - and drivers of pandemics, 59–60
 - and exacerbating effects, 60–61
 - risk and (ir)responsibility in, 57–59
- Corporate social responsibility (CSR), 67–68
 - from CSR to benefit corporation, 68–69
- Council of Ecological Farmers Markets (CFE), 135
- COVID-19, 36–37
 - emergence of, 61
 - outbreaks, 60
 - pandemic, 59
- Creating shared Value (CSV), 69–70
- Cultural informality, between public regulation and, 96–100
- Culturally-Relevant Urban Wellness Program (CRUW Program), 54
- De-politicisation, 29
- De-regulatory reformism, 28
- Decision making process, 4
- Decolonisation, 55
- Democracy, 138
- Democratic Anthropocene, 25
- Development model, 152
- Disaster Management Act, 111
- Disruptive governance, 25, 28–29
- Dominant economics, 13–14
- Double burden of malnutrition, 3
- Ecological Farmers' Market (FAE), 136
- Economic liberalism, 30
- Economically liberalist cultural system, 31
- Ecosystems, 10
 - and soil biodiversity, 76–77
- Embeddedness, 89
- England
 - Cheshire and North Shropshire, England, 39–40
 - regional cases of, 37–40
- Entitlement, 14
- Environmental, social and governance (ESG), 70
 - analysis, 71

- framework, 70–71
- Environmental dimension, 92
- Environmental health practitioners (EHPs), 35
- European Commission, 70
- European context, 91
- European Green Deal, 73
- Export Health Certificates (EHCs), 35

- Fabianism, 30
- Farm to Fork' strategy designs, 73
- Farm workers, 111
- Farmer marketers, 94
- Farmers markets, 89, 92
- Farming as food system, policy tends to outdated view of, 15–17
- Farmland Defence League of BC, 52
- Farmsecure*, 110
- Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, 3
- Feira Central* of Campina Grande, 93, 97–98
- Feira de Caruaru*, 94
- Feira do Pequeno Produtor*, 94
 - in Passo Fundo, 96, 98
- Feira dos Agricultores Ecológicos (FAE), 132–133
- Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC), 139
- Fighting Pesticides Day, 133
- Financial institutions, 70–71
- Financialisation, 33
- Fish in Tanzania, 119
- Fisherpersons and Artisanal Fishers Movement (MPP), 139–140
- Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 11
 - report, 1
 - Voluntary Guidelines, 57
- Food, 3–4
 - big data, 13–14
 - businesses, 35
 - governance mechanisms, 100
 - insecurity in South Africa, 118
 - movements, 61–62
 - policy, 9
 - and politics of modern consumerism, 17–19
 - production, 1–2
 - progress, 10–11
 - regime analysis, 56–57
 - role of state in, 7–9
 - rural-urban relations and governance of, 85–87
- Food Acquisition Program (PAA), 131
- Food and nutrition security (FNS), 133
- Food markets, 88–89, 115
 - towards institutional approach on governance of, 88–90
- Food security, 111–112, 153
 - and sustainability, 90
- Food sovereignty, 156–157
 - corporate food regime and drivers of pandemics, 59–60
 - corporate food regime and exacerbating effects, 60–61
 - locating responsibility in, 46–48
 - metro Vancouver's urban agrarians, 49–50
 - reciprocity, responsibility and indigenous food sovereignty, 53–55
 - relational corporate responsibility, 59
 - responsibilities to mobilise beyond Metro Vancouver, 52–53
 - responsibility and corporate food regime, 55
 - responsibility to mobilise for land in Richmond, 51–52
 - responsibility to mobilise for land in Vancouver, 50–51
 - rethinking 'risk and responsibility', 56–57
 - risk and (ir)responsibility in corporate food regime, 57–59
 - two illustrations of responsibility and, 48

- urban agrarianism as responsibility, 48–49
- Food Standard Agency (FSA), 35
- Food systems, 46, 120
 - approach, 109
 - in Ghana, 117–118
 - policy tends to outdated view of farming as, 15–17
 - in Tanzania, 117–118
- Food Systems Summit, 4, 130
- Foodsheds, 89
- Forum for Food Sovereignty (2007), 47
- Fostering new rural-urban relationships
 - Brazilian traditional food markets, 93–96
 - governance matters, 96–100
 - and governance of food, 85–87
 - towards institutional approach on governance of food markets, 88–90
 - traditional food markets foster, 90–93
- Foundational economy, 8–9
- Front-line public sector bodies, 35
- Fruits, 3
- Futuregrowth Investment Fund*, 110

- Gated housing ‘communities’, 8–9
- Geografia da fome*, 136
- Geopolítica da fome*, 136
- Global agri-food systems, 5–6
- Global food sovereignty movement, 5, 47
- Global food system, 1–2
- Global Footprint Network, 11
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), 68–69
- Global South, 91
- Global Syndemic, 3
- Globalised climate regime, 26
- Governance, 84, 86–87, 90, 143
 - of food, rural-urban relations and, 85–87
 - of food markets, towards institutional approach on, 88–90
 - mechanisms, bargain, price, quality and variety as institutions and, 93–96
 - mechanisms, 96
- Green Deal’ development, 29
- Green Revolution, 137
- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions), 11
- GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards), 68–69
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 19

- Health Care Reform Movement, 137–138
- Health food systems, 12
- High-Level Panel of Experts on Food and Nutrition Security (HLPE), 143
- Hot’ meats, 95
- Huerta Parks (HP), 160
- Human and Agro-ecological Rural Development (DRHA), 158
- Humanity, 11–12
- Hunger, 130, 136
- Hunger Map, 138–140
- Hydro-development project, 52

- In land-based communities, 54
- Income-generating practises for gardening families, 163–164
- Indigenous communities, 54
- Indigenous Health Research and Education Garden, 54
- Indigenous ontologies, 54
- Indigenous sovereignty, 54
- Industrial ‘dark’ kitchens, 16
- Industrial agriculture, 2–3
- Informal markets, 91
- Informal sector
 - food selling, 111
 - workers, 114–115

- Instituto de Sociología y Estudios Campesinos (ISEC), 158
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), 155–156
- Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA), 157–158
- Integrated Development Plan and Spatial Development Framework, 115
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2
- International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, 57
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 143
- Johannesburg, traders' organisations, 120
- Johannesburg Fresh Produce Market (JFPM), 112–113
- Johannesburg Municipality, 112
- Just-in-time food distribution systems, 14
- Keynesianism, 30
- La Via Campesina* (LVC), 47
- Laissez-faire* approach to modernity, 15
- Landless Movement, 133
- Landless Rural Workers Movement (MST), 139–140
- Latin American Consortium of Agroecology and Development (CLADES), 158
- Layering of agri-food and rural-urban transitions*, 40
- Legumes, 3
- Local markets, 91, 122
- Local/territorial markets, 84
- Malnutrition, 130, 136
- Management and certification standards, 68–69
- Management mechanisms, 96
- Manchester group, 8–9
- Manufactured risk, 56
- Market Drayton, 40
- Markets, 84, 97
 - food economics, 13–14
- Metabolic rifts and Agrarian citizenship, 46–48
- Metro Vancouver, responsibilities to mobilise, 52–53
- Metro vancouver's urban agrarians, 49–50
- Migratory processes, 153–155
- Military Dictatorship, 137
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Industry and Commerce of the Province of Santa Fe (MAGIC), 157–158
- Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB), 139–140
- Multi-criteria approach to agri-food systems, 11
- Multifunctionality, 74
- Municipalidad de Rosario (MR), 155
- National Coordination of Joint Rural Black Quilombola Communities (CONAQ), 139–140
- National Economic Development and Labour Council, 114
- National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN), 131
- National Food Security Council (CONSEA), 131, 138–139, 142–144
- National Health Conference (8th) (1986), 138
- National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), 97
- National Movement for People's Sovereignty in Mining (MAM), 139–140
- National School Feeding Program (PNAE), 131
- Natural Selection, 10
- NEDLAC, 114–115

- Neo-liberalised governments, 26
- New social and institutional articulations, generation of, 161–162
- Northeastern markets, 96, 98
- Nuts, 3
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), 60–61
- Office for National Statistics, 36
- Official veterinarian (OV), 35
- Operation clean sweep, 112
- Organic farming techniques, 73, 75
- Organic production method, 76
- Organized irresponsibility, 56
- Pandemics, corporate food regime and drivers of, 59–60
- Parallel Government, 138
- Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI), 138
- Peasant Women's Movement (MMC), 139–140
- People's food defence*, 14
- People's Summit, 131
- Peri-urban Agriculture, 153
- Planet Food Earth, 12
- Policy-makers intelligent, 10–11
- Political cultures, 29–32
- Post-Brexit UK government, 31
- Potatoes, case of, 32–34
- Private sector professionals, 35
- Pro bono publico* public policy, 11
- Pro-Huerta, 157–158
- Programa de Distribuição Emergencial de Alimentos (PRO-DEA), 142
- Public authorities justification, 98
- Public food policies
- difficulty, 11–14
 - food and politics of modern consumerism, 17–19
 - and multi-criteria nature of agri-food systems, 9–11
 - policy tends to outdated view of farming as food system, 15–17
 - role of state in food, 7–9
- Public markets, 111
- Public policy
- beneficiaries of, 161–162
 - and multi-criteria nature of agri-food systems, 9–11
- Public regulation, between cultural informality and, 96–100
- Qualitative research, 119
- Quality, 95
- Reflexive learning process, 86–87
- Regimes, 24
- approach, 24
- Region, 38
- Regionalised food regimes, 37–38
- Regulatory disruption, key areas of, 35–37
- Relational corporate responsibility, 59
- Relational responsibility, 59
- Reporting standards, 68–69
- Richmond, responsibility to mobilise for land in, 51–52
- Richmond Zoning Amendment Bylaw 9965, 52
- Right to Food, 57–58, 136
- Rio Grande do Sul (RS), 132–133
- Risk arbitrage, 56
- Risk society, 56
- Rural Youth Pastoral (PJR), 139–140
- Rural-urban linkages, 89
- Russian invasion of Ukraine, 13
- Scale jumping, 52–53
- Shared value creation, 69–70
- Short supply chains, 87
- Short-food supply chains, 89
- Small Farmers Movement (MPA), 139–140
- Social inclusion, 152
- Social institutions, 84–85, 93, 96
- Social liberalism, 30

- Social metabolism, 59
- Social movements, 130
- Socio-natural resources, 25–26
- South Africa after COVID-19
 - African pathway, 116–122
 - April Prices of Fresh Produce, 113
 - crisis of South Africa's food system, 108–115
- South Africa's food system, 121
 - crisis of, 108–115
- Southern farmers market of Passo Fundo, 94
- Stakeholder consultation, 114
- Standing Committees (SCs), 142
- Street markets, 97
- Street traders, 112–113, 115–116
- Street trading, 116
- Sub-Saharan Africa, 109
- Supermarketisation process, 87
- Sustainability, 74
 - report, 68–69
- Sustainable agri-food transformations, 23–25
- Sustainable agri-food transitions, 29–32
- Sustainable food systems, 47, 84, 89
 - action of civil society in promoting human right to healthy and adequate food, 136–141
 - civil society as co-manager of public policies, 142–145
 - lessons learned and future challenges, 145–146
 - new markets, 132–136
- Sustainable intensification, 40

- Technical acceleration, 12–13
- Territorial food markets, 89
- Third International Conference on Agriculture and Food in an Urbanized Society, 3
- Traditional food markets, 84–85
 - foster new rural-urban relations, 90–93
- Traditional markets, 87, 89, 91–92

- Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), 53
- Tu'wusht Garden Project, 54
- Twenty-first-century agri-food system, 16–17

- UK consumers, 18
- UK food policy, 34
- Ultra-processed foods, 16
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP), 15
- United Nations (UN), 113–114, 144
 - 2030 Agenda, 71
 - Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 52–53
 - Framework Convention on Climate Change, 19
 - Secretary General, 4
 - Special Rapporteurs, 13
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 164
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 137
- United Nations Food System Summit (UNFSS), 113–114
- United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 17
- United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 17, 70–71, 73
 - Aboca and, 77–78
 - SDG 12, 77
 - SDG 15, 77
 - SDG 3, 77
- University of British Columbia (UBC), 50–51, 54
- Urban agrarianism, 49
 - as responsibility, 48–49
- Urban agrarians, 48
- Urban agriculture (UA), 51–52, 153
 - agro-ecological interpretation, 156–165
 - city of Rosario, Argentina as context, 153, 155
 - environmental services, 164–165
 - objectives, 153

- Urban Agriculture Network of Latin American Research (AGUILA), 154
- Urban Agriculture Program (PAU), 158–159
- Urban Agriculture Programme (UAP), 165
 - achievements, 165
 - territorial reach, 165
- Urban bias, 48–49

- Vancouver, responsibility to mobilise for land in, 50–51
- Vancouver Urban Farming Society, 49–50
- Vegetables, 3
- Vegetal biodiversity, 76–77
- Via Campesina, 139–140

- Wales
 - regional cases of, 37–40
 - South West Wales, 37–39
- Welsh Government, 36
- West's model of agri-food progress, 12
- Wet markets. (*see* Public markets)
- Working Group on Indigenous Food Sovereignty (WGIFS), 53
- World Association for Fighting Hunger, 137
- World Food Day, 133
- World Food Program (WFP), 143
- World Health Organisation (WHO), 9–10
- World Trade Organization, 56–57
- Worsening food insecurity (WFI), 11–12