



















### Background

1930:ies The first ecological/biodynamic farms in Södertälje, Järna district

1958 Research on food quality and farming systems starts in Järna

1964 Saltå Mill and bakery starts

1974 Biodynamic training center Skillebyholm starts

**2001** Political decision in Södertälje to use food purchase as a tool for the environmental work



2006-10 Södertälje municipal Diet policy is formed

2010-13 BERAS Implementation, Södertälje project partner

**2012-14** Leader project: *Södertälje locally grown*, (Ekoodlarna, Under tallarna)

2014-15 URBACT project: Diet for a Green Planet, best practice transfer

2015-20 Matlust project, European Regional Development Fund, ERDF

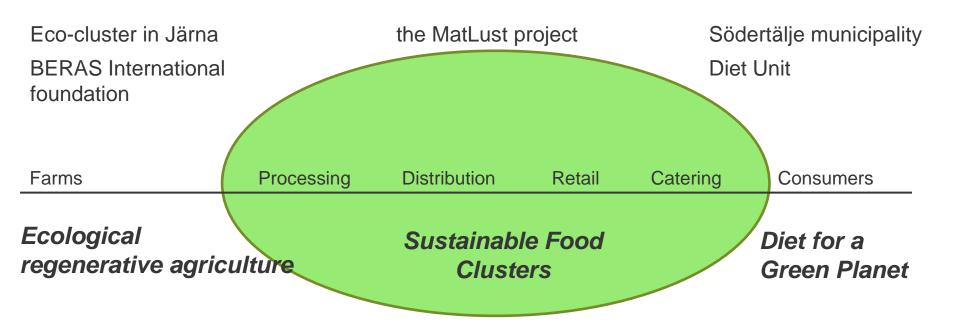
2016-18 Municipal farming strategy and Agri-Urban project





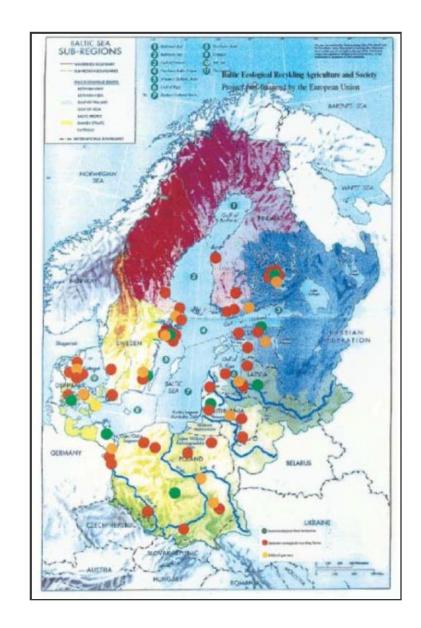


# A sustainable food system the Södertälje-example



## BERAS 1 Pilot Study 2003-2006

- ➤ Pilot studies from 48 farms in the Baltic Sea Region.
- Ecological recycling agriculture (ERA) to reduce nutrient input to the Baltic Sea.





#### BERAS Implementation 2010-2013

Creating Sustainable Food Societies involving three levels:

- > Academic
- > Public
- > Private

24 partners in 9 countries, 35 associates in 11 countries.





## Sustainable Food Systems:

- Maintain and improve fertility of soil
- Save the waters
- Promote biodiversity
- Reduce change of climate





# Diet for a Green Planet

A concept developed in the BERAS Implementation project in cooperation with Diet Unit, Södertälje.

#### Diet for a Green Planet

#### Criteria:

- Tasty and healthy food
- Organic products
- Locally produced according to season
- Less meat, more vegetables, legumes and whole grain
- Reducing leftover food



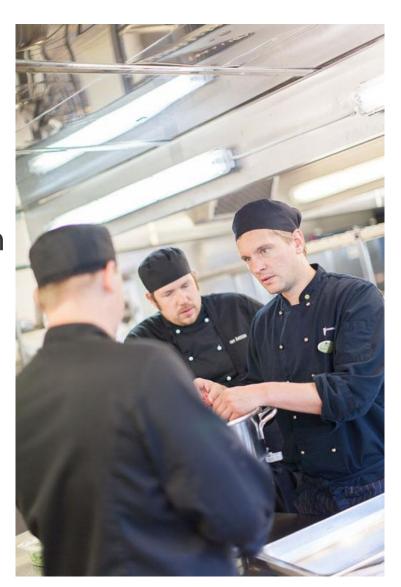
#### The Process

The organization of the Diet Unit

Centralization och decentralization

Motivation and creativity

Competence and training



#### Test kitchen and test bed



Develop and test new sustainable products in the public kitchens in cooperation with the MatLust project.



