

# How is Oslo using urban agriculture to transform the urban food system?

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# OSLO

*"The climate problem cannot be solved by someone else another time. It has to be solved by us, now".*

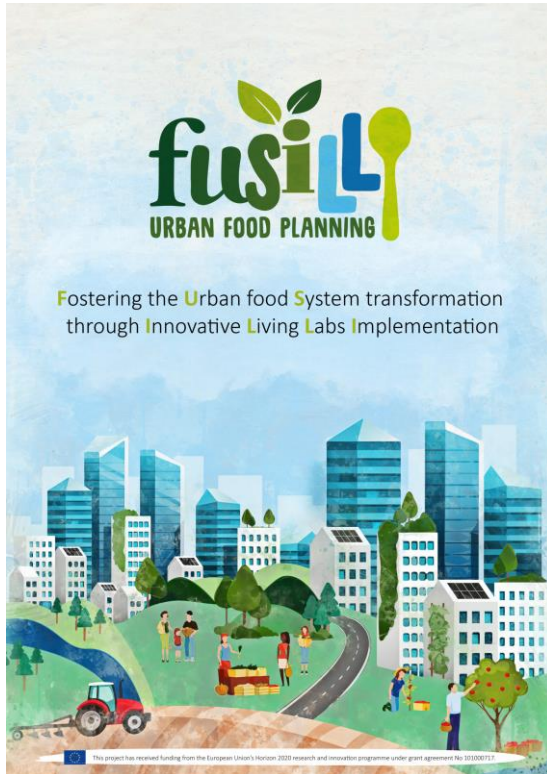
- Capital of Norway
- 700.000 inhabitants on the 17th of March
- One of Europe's fastest growing cities
- 48 % single households
- 236.682 inhabitants are immigrants
- City Government: Labour Party, the Green Party and the Socialist Left Party (2015-2023)
- European Green Capital 2019





# Horizon 2020

## Transforming urban food systems



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## Edible Cities Network



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# Urban agriculture in the City of Oslo

- The City of Oslo started working on urban agriculture around 2012, mainly through pilot projects.
- In 2017 we established a subsidy scheme for urban agriculture of 1 million NOK which increased to 2 million NOK/year in 2018.
  - (1 euro = ± 10 NOK)
- Since 2017, more than 300 projects have received funding and even more have been started.
- In 2019, the City Council adopted a strategy for urban agriculture (see picture).
- Responsible Vice Mayor is Environment and transport.
- Executive body is Agency for Urban Environment with UA team of 3 ppl.



# Sprouting Oslo – room for everyone in the city's green spaces

The strategy consists of 5 main goals, with associated objectives and follow-up points:

- Main Goal 1: A greener city
- Main Goal 2: Local food production
- Main Goal 3: Meeting places in a sprouting city
- Main Goal 4: Green educational arenas
- Main Goal 5: A collaborative city of knowledge



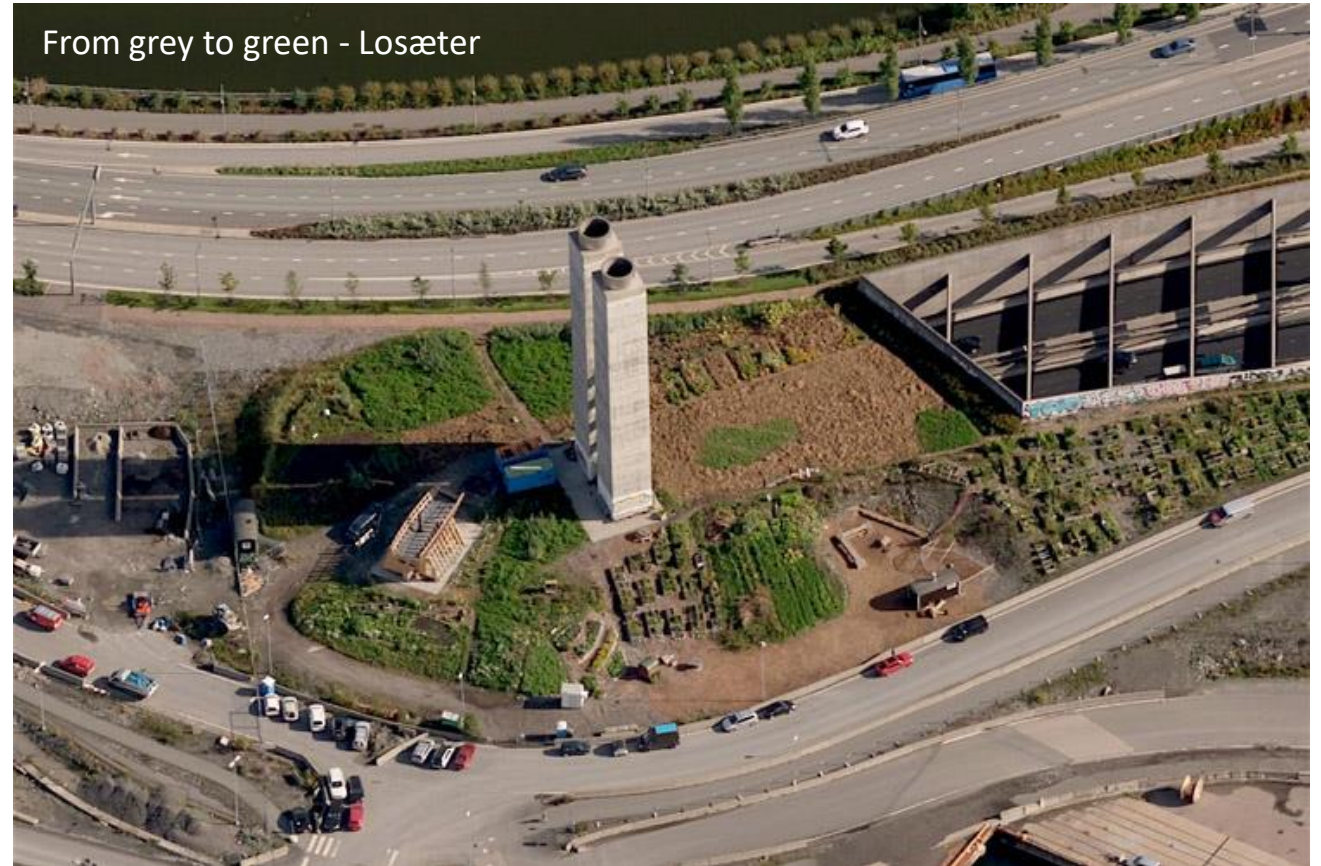
Vaterland



# Main Goal 1: A greener city

## Objectives:

- Grey areas are converted to green urban spaces, both as temporary and permanent solutions.
- The city's biological diversity is enhanced by combating selected invasive alien species, and establishing more flower meadows and green corridors.
- Insect hotels and good habitats for pollinating insects are established.
- More edible plants are planted and environmentally friendly soil is used.





# Main Goal 2:

## Local food production

### Objectives:

- Projects are facilitated that aim at large scale food production. In this regard, possible areas for community supported agriculture, and similar agricultural models, have been assessed.
- Urban, animal husbandry has been facilitated.
- Possibilities for hydroponics, aquaponics, urban seafood production and other innovative methods to increase food production have been researched.
- The creation of more areas for urban agriculture has been facilitated and existing areas, such as allotments, colony gardens and school gardens, have been preserved.



EdiCitNet Living Lab  
Linderud farm



# Main Goal 3:

## Meeting places in a sprouting city

### Objectives:

- Municipal institutions have tested urban agricultural activities as solutions in their service portfolios.
- By using urban agriculture, green meeting places have been created in the city's common areas which transcend age, culture and social strata.
- The use of urban agricultural activities increases the life quality and enhances public health for citizens in their neighbourhoods.
- Urban agricultural activities are utilized as arenas for work experience and training.





## Main Goal 4: Green educational arenas

### Objectives:

- School gardens have become attractive outdoor areas for schools and the local community, and collaboration on use and maintenance has been established at a number of sites.
- More schools, after-school programmes and students make use of school gardens.
- The number of green schoolyards with edible plants has increased.
- Kindergartens have increased the diversity of plant growing activities.
- Continued operation and further development of the visitor farms at Bogstad Farm, Nordre Lindeberg Farm, Kampen Children's Organic Farm and Søndre Ås Farm.



# Main Goal 5:

## A collaborative city of knowledge

### Objectives:

- Oslo has become a showcase for innovative solutions within urban agriculture.
- Knowledge created about urban agriculture and crops grown in the city is shared between different actors.
- Collaboration in urban agriculture has been facilitated across municipal, state, voluntary and private actors.
- Measures that facilitate for green social entrepreneurs are in place.
- Unused areas, such as facades and roofs, are utilized for growing.
- Urban agriculture is developed with the aim of increasing food security and resource efficiency.





# Thank you for your attention

