

**Question for written answer E-004013/2022  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

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Subject: Climate action and biodiversity plans

It has been well documented by the Commission that urban agriculture initiatives, such as community gardens and allotments, play an important role in the conservation of pollinators, as well as in wider biodiversity, quality of life, learning and social interaction. In addition, the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlighted that urban food systems, as well as city and regional production and distribution of food, are factors in supply chains<sup>1</sup>.

Reducing food demand from urban hinterlands can have a positive impact on the energy and water demand for food production.

Urban agriculture, including urban orchards, roof-top gardens, and vertical farming, helps to improve food security and foster healthier diets.

In 2019, the IPCC reported that urban agriculture could also improve biodiversity and strengthen associated ecosystem services<sup>2</sup>.

In summary, urban and peri-urban agriculture can contribute to improving urban food security, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Urban agriculture initiatives allow individuals or communities to grow food locally (such as in community gardens, allotments and urban orchards). Will the Commission encourage the Member States to include urban agriculture initiatives in their climate action and biodiversity action plans as adaptation or mitigation measures?

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<sup>1</sup> [https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGIII\\_FinalDraft\\_FullReport.pdf](https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FinalDraft_FullReport.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/>.