Melbourne’s foodbowl, on the fringe of the urban areas and suburbs of Melbourne, is responsible for approximately 41% of current food requirements. With the rapidly growing population of cities and urban areas, Melbourne’s foodbowl and its important agricultural land is threatened by housing and urban developments which aim to account for the growing number of people. The food production in this region must increase, in conjunction with the minimisation of food waste to account for this increasing urban sprawl by 2050.

### IMPROVING MELBOURNE’S TRANSPORT EFFICIENCY TO SPREAD SUBURBS FURTHER FROM THE CBD

**The Goal**
- Encourage the effective use of land by maximizing the efficiency of transport.

**The Outcomes**
- Encouraging the effective use of land
- Planning and management
  - Working for agricultural businesses
  - Efficient land use and sustainable practice

### WOULD IMPLEMENTING A POLICY SIMILAR TO CANADA’S ‘GREENBELT’ POLICY BE BENEFICIAL TO PROTECTING MELBOURNE’S FOODBOWL?

**The Goal**
- Establish a policy that will protect Agricultural land surrounding Melbourne from housing and

**The Outcomes**
- Secure and protect prime farming land from urbanisation
- Ensure food security for Melburnians

### THE ROLE OF MINIMIZING FOOD WASTE IN MITIGATING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF INCREASING URBAN SPRAWL AND RISING POPULATION BY 2050

**The Goal**
- Minimise the food wasted within the foodbowl, 1/3 of production, offering the potential to feed an additional 0.47 persons per capita each year.

**The Outcomes**
- Effectively utilise finite resources otherwise threatened by urbanisation – fertile agricultural land and water.
- Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and consumer contribution to climate change.

### REFERENCES

7. ‘Wasting less food’ 2016, Openideo Learning to cook again, wasting less food, viewed 6 October 2018.

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