AESOP4Food Sustainable Food Planning Seminar

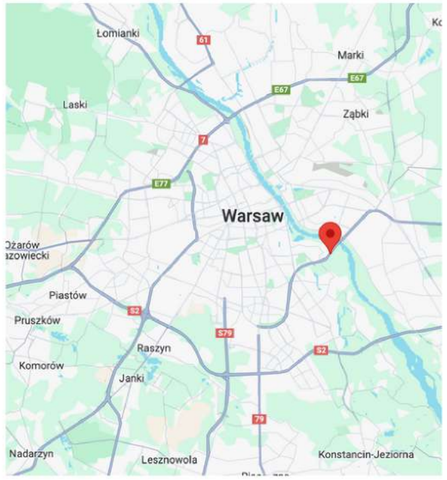
Final presentation
June 12th, 2024

- **team „Farma Most” from Warsaw (Maja Bogus, Konstancja Zembala, Łukasz Chmielewski, Florentyna Krupa)**
- **Tutors: Polina Vietrova, Grzegorz Pasternak**

General introduction

AESOP4FOOD
Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

THE LOCATION:



Area: 3,6 ha

THE PLAN:

THE WORKSHOP:

THE MEMBERS:

THE GOALS:

LE:NOTRE Institute
Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice

POLITÉCNICA
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID
UNIVERSITEIT GENT
L'INSTITUT agro Montpellier
1816 SGGW
RED DE MUNICIPIOS POR LA AGROECOLOGÍA
pracownia dóbr wspólnych
Terres en villes
Erasmus+

Problems on the farm

1.THEFT

There is theft of items belonging to members of the cooperative, guests and even homeless people living there who were interviewe

2.LACK OF BORDER

The lack of clear farm boundaries increases danger on all sides

3.FUNDS

Due to the cooperative nature and limited capital, there are problems with funds on the farm

4. LACK OF SHELTER

The lack of any shelter makes it difficult not only to work on the garden, but also to conduct workshops and events that are strongly dependent on weather conditions

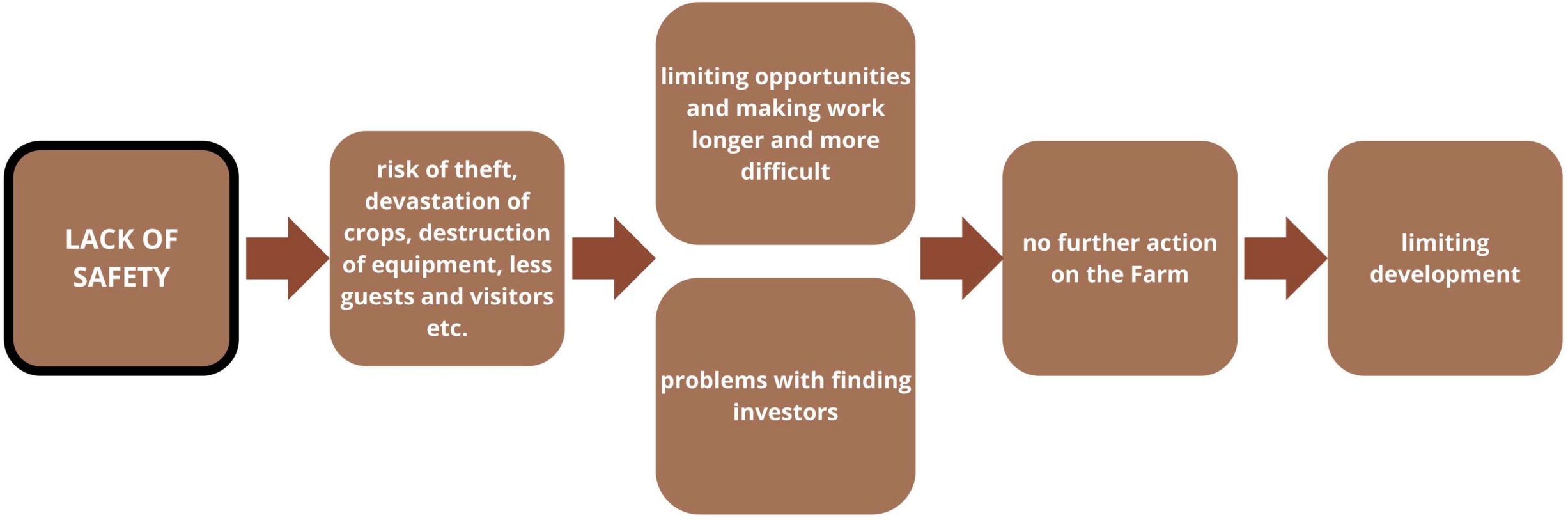
5. LACK OF COHERENT ORGANIZATION

Lack of cohesion in the organization causes unnecessary misunderstandings

6. INVESTORS

Problems with finding a suitable investor

Main problem on the Farm



Challenges and problem solving

DEVELOPING PHYSICAL BORDER → Creating safer space, Potential theft decrease
- establishing main entrances with gates
- instalation of a fence

SIGNPOSTING IN THE PUBLIC SPACE
- Use of signs informing of the farm's activities behind fence

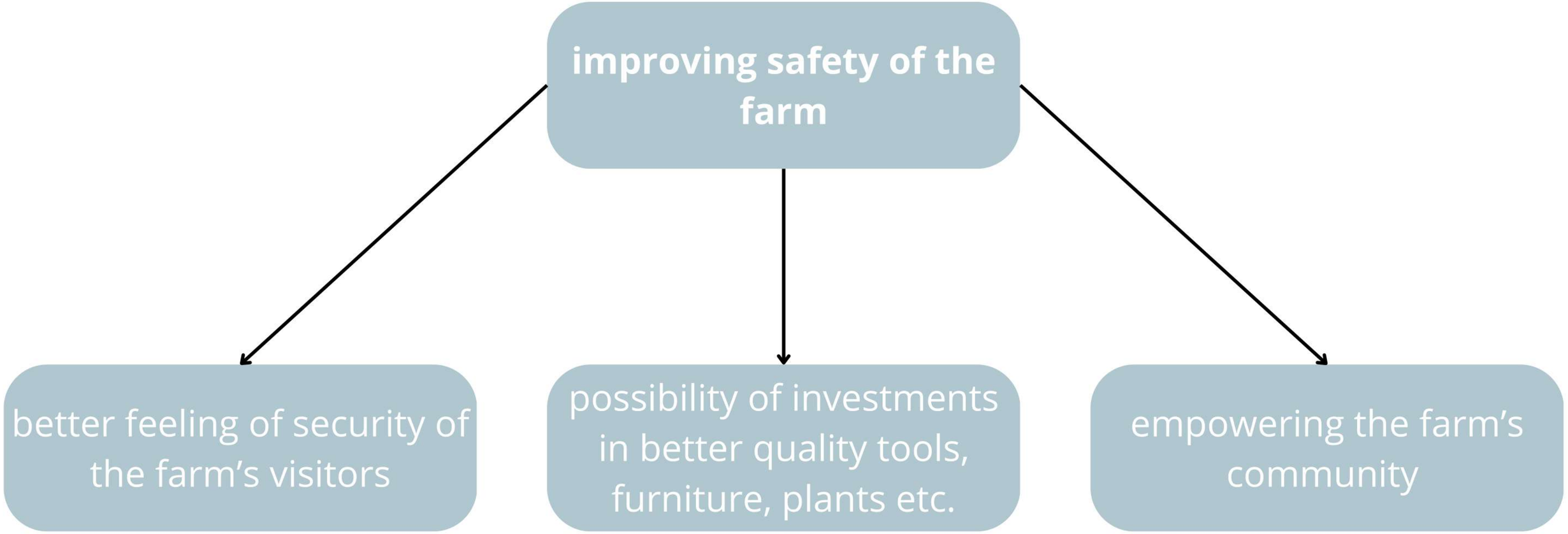
→ Increase visibility and public awareness regarding farm's acitvities and existence ←

MARKING THE FARM ON THE INTERNET
- mapping farm on public maps (Google Maps, Apple Maps)
- posting farm's activity on social media

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE → Creating safer space, Potential theft decrease
- Inviting people from nearby allotments for common activities

DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURE → Safety storage of equipment
- Construction of a shed

Results of our actions



Law background

The MOST cooperative, which is the initiator of the MOST farm, operates under the Cooperative Law and the MOST Cooperative Statute.

On December 11, 2023, the Founding General Meeting took place, as a result of which the MOST Cooperative was established. The document on which the activities and operation of the cooperative are based was the Articles of Association of the Bridge Cooperative, specifying:

- Subject of activity,
- Rights and obligations of members,
- Rules and procedures for admission of members, termination of membership, deletion and exclusion of members,
- The principles of convening the General Meeting of Members, deliberating at it and adopting resolutions,
- Other organs of the Cooperative,
- Intra-cooperative proceedings,
- Economy of the Cooperative.

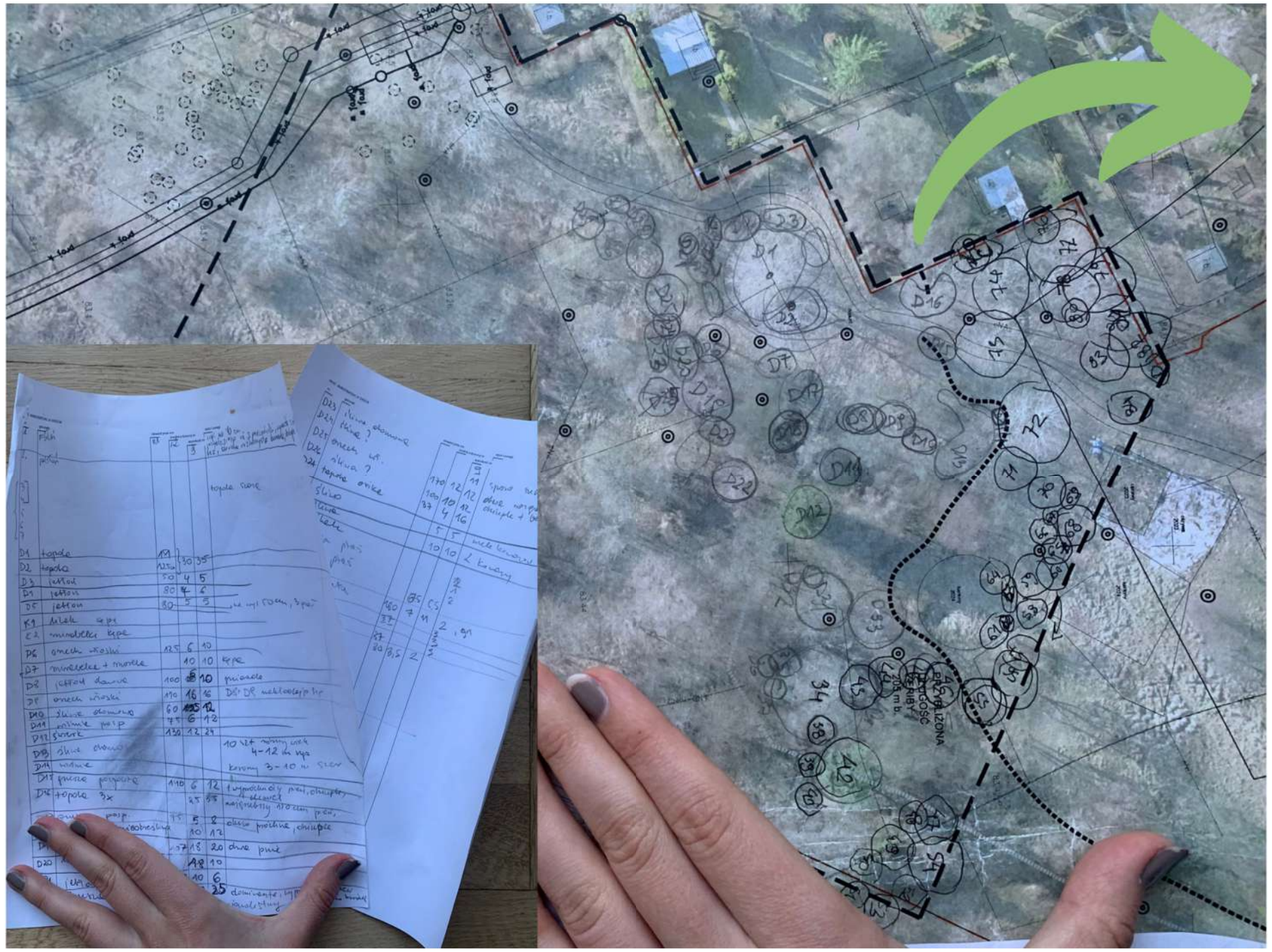
The Cooperative is a voluntary association of an unlimited number of persons to carry out joint economic activities in the interests of its members, and is established for an unlimited period of time.

Person of nature

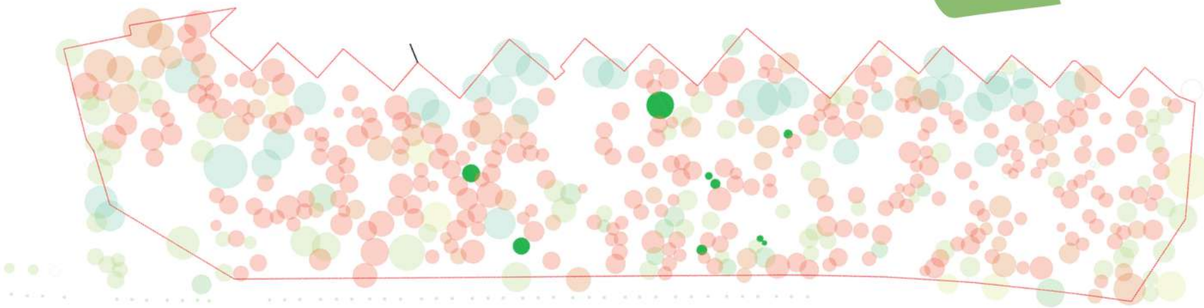
person of nature - "[...]we define as an ecosystem, with its external linkages, functioning on the territory on which activities (agricultural, horticultural and other) are carried out by the Cooperative. The natural person is co-created by all living organisms that inhabit the space above and below the ground, as well as the non-living element, which form a network of connections both with each other and with the surrounding landscape. These connections are the flow of energy and matter, which must not be significantly disturbed. The natural person, thanks to its characteristics (fertile soil, vegetation, ability to absorb water and organic matter, among others), can participate in the activities undertaken by the Cooperative in its area, provided that these activities do not violate its integrity and ability to persist in time and space. The complexity and biodiversity of the Natural Person can be supported and enhanced, provided that its autonomous character is maintained.[...]'

From idea to implementation

Dendrological inventory



Nr	drzewo/krzew	Nazwa polska	Nazwa łacińska	wys.	szer korony	obwod 1,3	stan zdrowotny	uwagi	czy gniazdo?	czy kwitnie?	kiedy kwitnie?	czy owoce?	kiedy owoce?
31	drzewo	wiśnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	8.5	11	155	2		nie				
32	drzewo	wiśnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	3.5	7.5	27+17	1	chmiel oplata	nie				
33	drzewo	orzech wtoski	*Juglans regia*	6.5	6.5	123	2		nie				
34	drzewo	topola biała	*Populus alba*	11	7	160	2		tak				
35	drzewo	śliwa domowa	*Prunus domestica*	5	4	37	3		nie				
36	drzewo	grusza pospolita	*Pyrus communis*	5.5	4.5	47	3	wysoki odrost - wyglada jak drugi pień	nie				
37	drzewo	grusza pospolita	*Pyrus communis*	5.5	2	37	3		nie				
38	drzewo	wisnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	2	3.5	30	2	korona jednostronna na północ, pochylenie 38 od pionu, oplata ja chmiel	nie				
39	drzewo	wiśnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	2.5	3	40+30	4	korona jednostronna, pochylenia w kierunku SE, 90 stopni pochylenia, rozłamanie przy rozwidleniu pni, przy pniu podrosty lilaków, porośnięte chmielem	nie				
40	drzewo	wisnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	4	6	60	3	korona jednpstronna, 20 stopni pochylenia SE,	nie				
41	krzew	pigwowiec	*Chaenomeles speciosa*	1	1	brak	1		nie	tak		tak	
42	drzewo	sosna czarna	*Pinus nigra*	11	8	125	2		nie				
43	krzew	lilak pospolity	*Syringa vulgaris*	6	4	brak	2	dużo małych odrostów wokół krzewu, krzew wielopniowy	nie				
44	drzewo	śliwa domowa?	*Prunus domestica?*	6	6	120	3	obwód mierzony pod rozdzieleniem na pnie, na wys 1	nie				
45	drzewo	jabłoń domowa	*Malus domestica*	4.5	5.5	55	2	obwod mierzony pod rozwidleniem, na wys około 1m	nie	tak			
46	krzew	lilak pospolity	*Syringa vulgaris*	3	3	brak	2		nie				
47	drzewo	jabłoń pospolita		5	6	55 (największy pień)	2	wielopniowy	nie				
48	drzewo	wisnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	5	3	35	3		nie				
49	drzewo	żywotnik olbrzymi	*Thuja plicata*	6.5	5	80	1	chmiel oplata	nie				
50	drzewo	żywotnik olbrzymi	*Thuja plicata*	6	5	82	1	miedzy nim a jabłonią (47) paprocie	nie				
51	drzewo	jabłoń pospolita		2.5	3.5	40	2	duzy ubytek w pnou, korona przechylona N, 50 stopni	nie				
52	drzewo	klon ginnala	*Acer tataricum* subsp. *ginnala*	6	6	40 (najwiekszy pień)	2	wielopniowy	nie				
53	drzewo	klon ginnala	*Acer tataricum* subsp. *ginnala*	6	6	40 (najwiekszy pień)	2	wielopniowy	nie				
54	drzewo	jesion wyniosły	*Fraxinus excelsior*	7	8.5	65 (najwiekszy pień)	2	wielopniowe, chmiel oplata, odrosty: klon polny, klon ginnala	nie				
55	drzewo	wiśnia wonna	*Prunus mahaleb*	5	3.5	40	3	dużo odrostów lilaka wokół	nie				
56	drzewo	klon jesionolistny	*Acer negundo*	8	6	60 (najwiekszy, reszta podobnie)	2	wielopniowy, chmiel oplata	nie				
57	drzewo	dąb bezszypułkowy	*Quercus petraea*	8.5	3.5	60	2	barwinek pod drzewem, 7 stopni pochylenia na E	nie				
58	drzewo	klon jesionolistny	*Acer negundo*	8	5	60	2	chmiel pod drzewem	nie				
59	drzewo	jabłoń domowa	*Malus domestica*	4	6	60 (najwiekszy)	3	wielopniowe (3), ślady po piłowaniu, ubytku w pniu	nie				
60	drzewo	klon jesionolistny	*Acer negundo*	8	5.5	80	2	pochylony na SE, 30 stopni	nie				
61	drzewo	wiśnia ptasia	*Prunus avium*	3	3.5	25	2	pochylenie SE, 45 stopni	nie				
62	krzew	ligustr pospolity	*Ligustrum vulgare*	2.5	3	brak	3	korona jednostronna, leży na ziemi	nie				
63	krzew	ligustr pospolity	*Ligustrum vulgare*	2	3.5	brak	2	korona jednostronna, NW, leży	nie				



ADVERSARIAL | NEUTRAL | SUPPORTIVE

YANGO

transient population living on and around farm territory

potential land investors

owners of neighbouring allotment gardens

priests and parishioners of nieghbouring church

Motyka i Słońce

SGGW

dom kultury Dorożkarnia

Mapping

ACTORS

Actors relevant to the farm

Why?
Figuring out who is relevant and what is their position on the farm -> how can they affect it?

What?
Database, chart

POLICIES

Why?
What is beneficial and what is counteractive

INITIATIVES

Initiatives and groups associated with urban agriculture

Why?
Networking
Marketing

What?
Clickable map

Future agenda for MOST

- Create a local center for Agro-ecological education and food production, and network future leaders in sustainable food planning
- Dividing area into different zones, according to the design, so that the facility will combine multiple functions and offer different experiences
- Zoning:
  Autonomous Nature Zone: displacing invasive species, increasing biodiversity
  Education Zone: environmental and urban nature education, events promoting healthy food and urban nature
  Cultivation Zone: growing food crops, composting
- A place that promotes local, healthy food, grown in an integrated and sustainable way

Questions/ feedback

1. What did you like most about the AESOP4FOOD course?

- What we liked the most about the course is that the topic is not so popular but is an innovative approach to the problem of food: in the near future this topic will be one of the greatest problems for the human population
- The course takes into account various approaches, gives examples of system solutions and provides materials to explore
- The course initiated our cooperation with MOST farm
- Diversity of our backgrounds, how same topic can be seen through different cultures

2. What did you like least about the course?

- Perhaps sometimes chaos crept into the layout of the presentations and their order - they were often overwhelming
- Sometimes too much information for one lecture

Questions

3. How do you think this course could have been improved?
   - More practical exercises, besides learning the theory we could have worked more on practical examples
   - Would be nice to have a summary book

4. Did the teaching and learning method work for you?
   - Mostly yes, especially illustrated presentations
   - The flexibility that online meeting gives is nice

5. Did the assignments serve the Living Lab activities well?
   - Not entirely in the case of our living lab: the workshops in March preceded the exercises and were more complex. We spent 3 days on the problems, which gave greater results than half an hour of exercise
   - Living lab and tasks had similar challenges

Questions

6. What might be the most important next step or action for your Living Lab?
   - Continuation of dendrological inventory
   - Finding an investor

7. What have you learned as a group in terms of adressing a sustainable food planning challenge?
   - How to work on complex challenges
   - How to set a collaborative goal and vision

What we will take home : Monitoring & Evaluation

Maja Bogus

1. What is Monitoring and Evaluation?

a. Monitoring is a systematic process of keeping a close watch on a project's progress, activities, and performance from start to finish.

b. Evaluation in its broadest sense refers to any systematic process to judge merit, worth or significance by combining evidence and values.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are complementary processes that work together to provide a comprehensive understanding of program performance and impact.

2. **Process**

1. Imput (Values, tools, knowledge, imput from the partners, resources needed to carry out activities)
2. Activities (Actions taken to transform inputs into outputs)
3. Output (Direct use of the intervention, The work accomplished by the project,Usually a QUANTITY)
4. Outcome (Effects of activities for beneficiaries: Usually a CHANGE(behavioral change, increased skills)
5. Impact (Higher order goals: social mission Long-term consequences of the intervention)

3. **When?**

a. MONITORING

• It keeps track of different parts of the process, with varying intensity
• Continuous and systematic
• Can continue after implementation
• Is not a one-time activity but rather an ongoing process that runs parallel to program implementation. It provides real-time information and feedback to support effective management, decision-making, and adaptive programming throughout the life of a program.

b. EVALUATION

• It happens in different parts of the process in order to evaluate what is being monitored
• Systematic and punctual
• It takes place at specific points during or after the completion of a program, project, or intervention

4. How?

• Surveys
• Interviews
• Focus groups
• Field observation
• Feedbacks
• Collecting data
• Interactive games
• Storytelling
• Data analysis
• Workshops

5. Tools for participantory research

• Card visualization
• Smiley-face scale
• Testominials/stories
• Impact drawings
• Historical timeline
• Social mapping
• Trend analysis
• Force-field analysis

What we will take home?

Konstancja Zembala:
Collaborative goal setting and vision
Clear and easy to understand methods, lots of graphs and an exercise at the end of the session.
What I like the most was the realism of the planning procedure. Even with a long term vision that includes all of our desires toward project, we need to take in count the resources we have. I liked a lot a motto of starting as soon as possible.

What we will take home?

Łukasz Chmielewski:

Food waste
Local food produciton
Short/long Food chain
Preparing city for incoming effects of ecological and climate crisis
Greenhouse effect
Health problems connected with food

AESOP4FOOD
Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

Thank you for your attention!

LE:NOTRE Institute
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