



Food democracy Food justice Food security

Lecture 7

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MLA Vilnius Tech

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with material of the LED2LEAP and
AESOP4Food project

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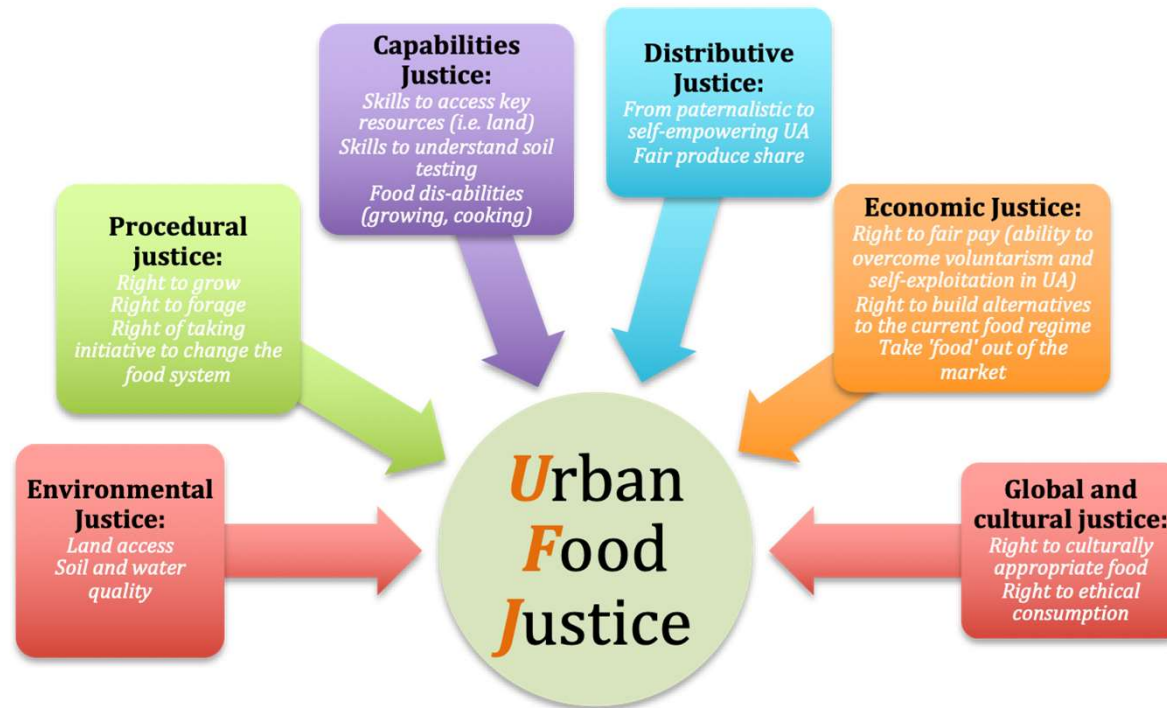
R. Raveel

Roger Raveel, Voor een blauw gelijnde akker en een grijze lucht , 1975

Food Democracy context

Food Justice

The food disabling city in relation to food justice



Source: Dehaene & Tornaghi, lecture Spring 2021, April 29,
On: https://www.landscape-portal.org/sustainable-food-planning-2021/#AGROECOLOGICAL_URBANISM

Food Democracy

how actors may regain democratic control over the food system enabling its sustainable transformation

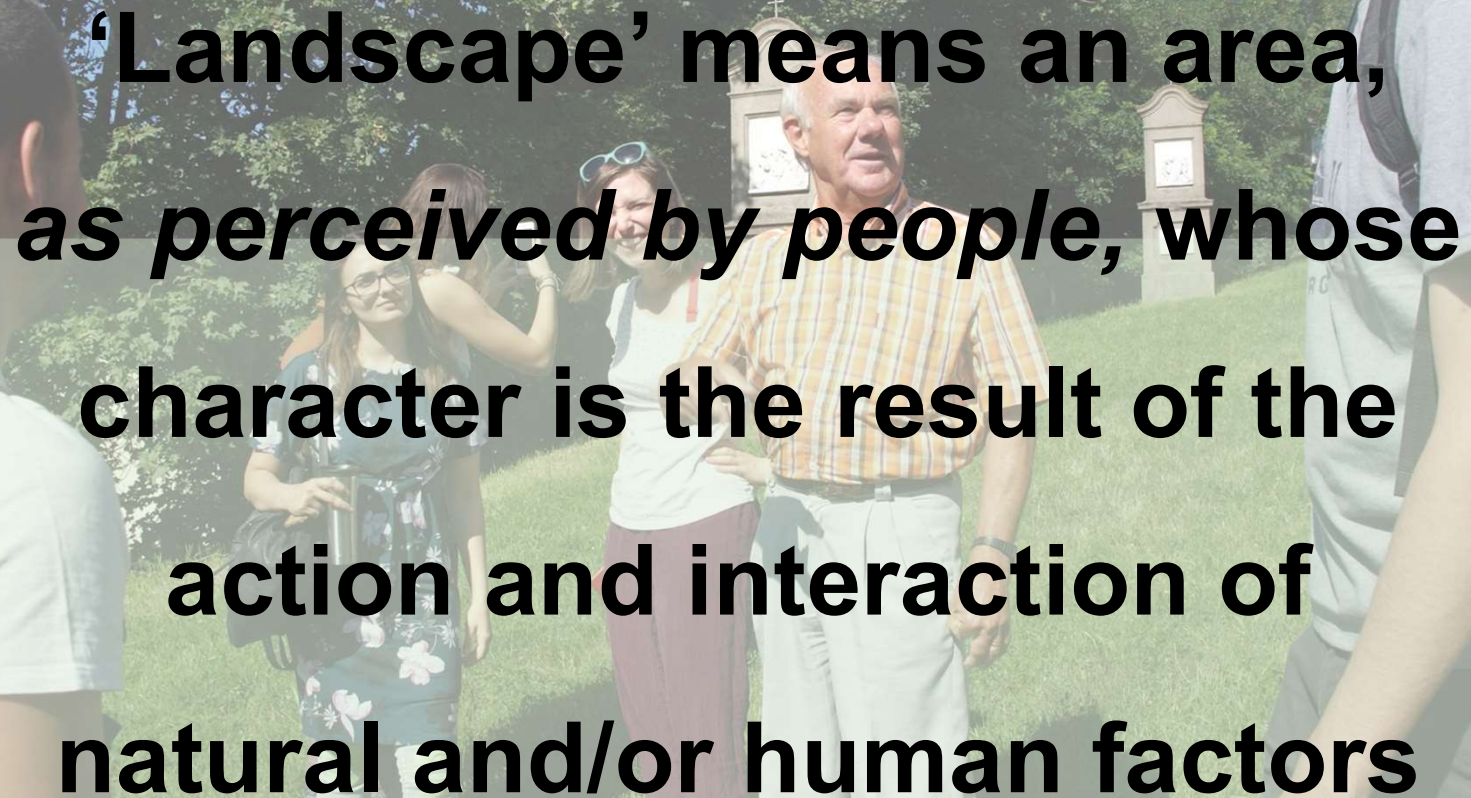
agroecology is political; it requires us to challenge and transform structures of power in society. We need to put the control of seeds, biodiversity, land and territories, waters, knowledge, culture and the commons in the hands of the peoples who feed the world.

Sustainable Development Goals



United Nations (2016), Global Goals for Sustainable Development (<http://www.un.org>)

European Landscape Convention

A photograph of a group of people standing in a grassy field. In the center, an older man in a striped shirt and light trousers stands with his hands on his hips. To his left, a woman in a white top and maroon pants stands with her hand on her hip. Further left, a woman in a floral dress and glasses stands. On the far left, the back of a person's head and shoulder are visible. On the far right, the arm and shoulder of another person are visible. In the background, there is a stone wall with two small decorative pillars and a cross on top, surrounded by trees.

**‘Landscape’ means an area,
as perceived by people, whose
character is the result of the
action and interaction of
natural and/or human factors**

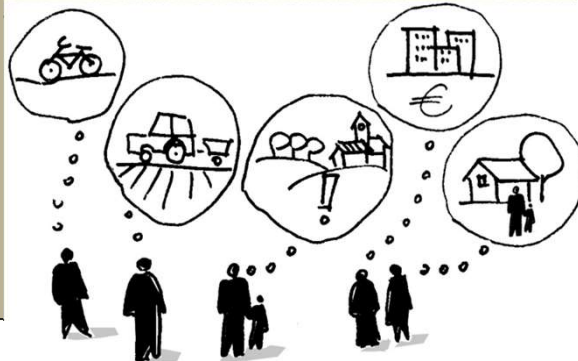
Council of Europe (2000), European Landscape Convention

Foodscape as a landscape

No landscape
without
knowledge!



Making sense of places
by sharing
landscape
knowledge



Landscape

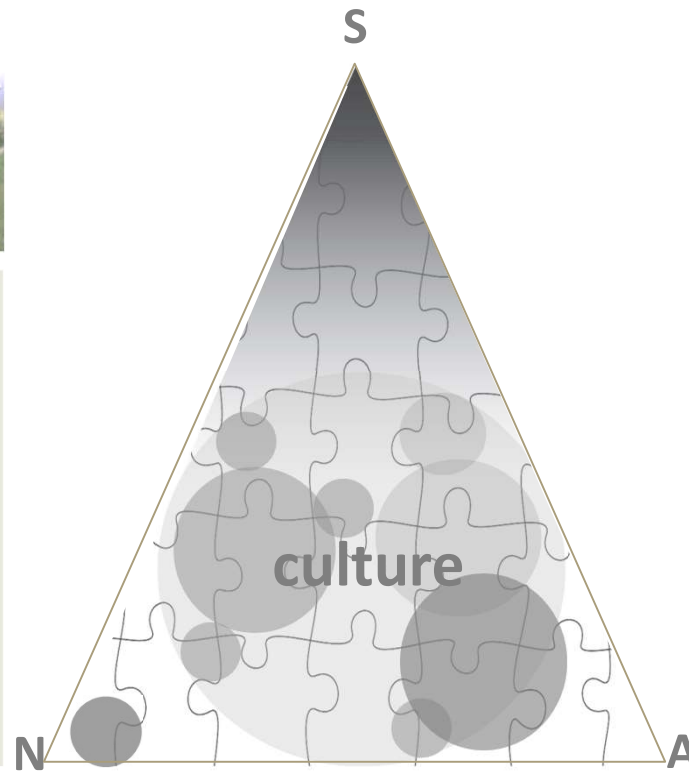
"Landscape is both the
"phenomenon itself and
our perception of it."

WYLIE 2007: 7



"means an
area, as
perceived by
people, whose
character is the
result of the
action and
interaction of
**natural and/or
human
factors.**"

ELC, article I, a



"Landscape is a
cultural
phenomenon
that can be
described by its
three main
constituting
components:
Nature,
artefacts and
social
organisation."

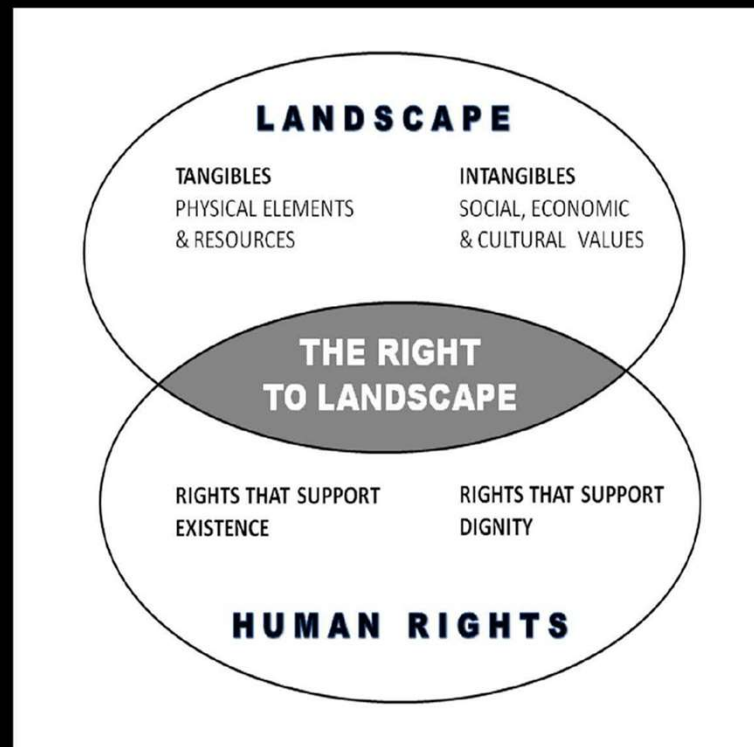
IPSEN, 2012

L(I)andscape D(d)emocracy



L(l)andscape D(d)emocracy

Conceptual diagram



Visual by
Shelley Egoz

Democracy

Pre-modern forms of collective decision-making: the Greek Agora
From *polis* to politics: the urban landscape as collective framework

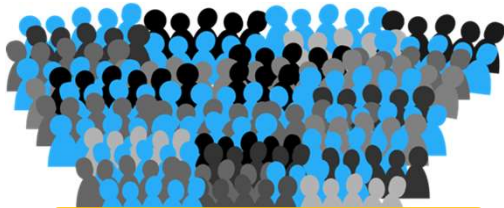


By A.Savin (Wikimedia Commons · WikiPhotoSpace) - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=27948211>

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types

Source: pixabay



Representative democracy

Citizens delegate decisions for a certain period to representatives.

Representation at national, Regional, local and European level.

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types

VOTE

YES ☐ NO ☐



Direct democracy

Citizens decide directly
Eg. Referendum

Mostly at municipality level,
but also regional and national level

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types



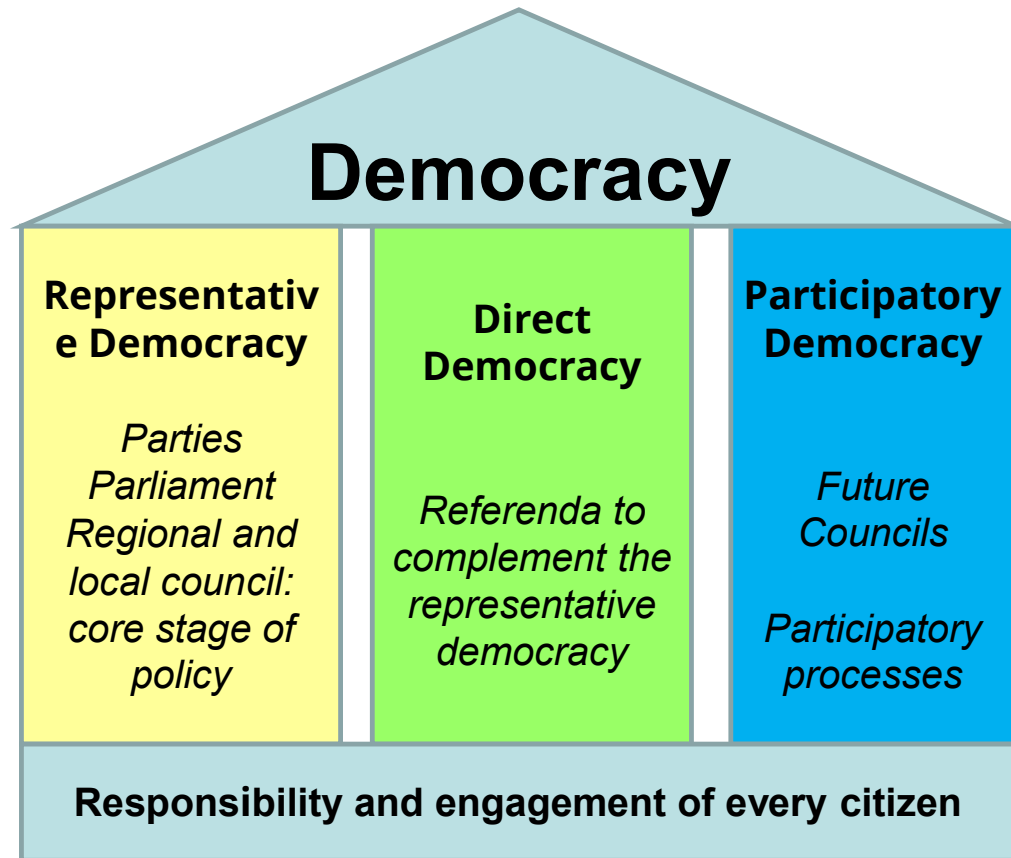
Decisions are only taken upon deliberation of all possible viewpoints

Decisions are taken on the basis of a synopsis of arguments, not by vote.

This requires: information, active listening, reflexive value construction

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

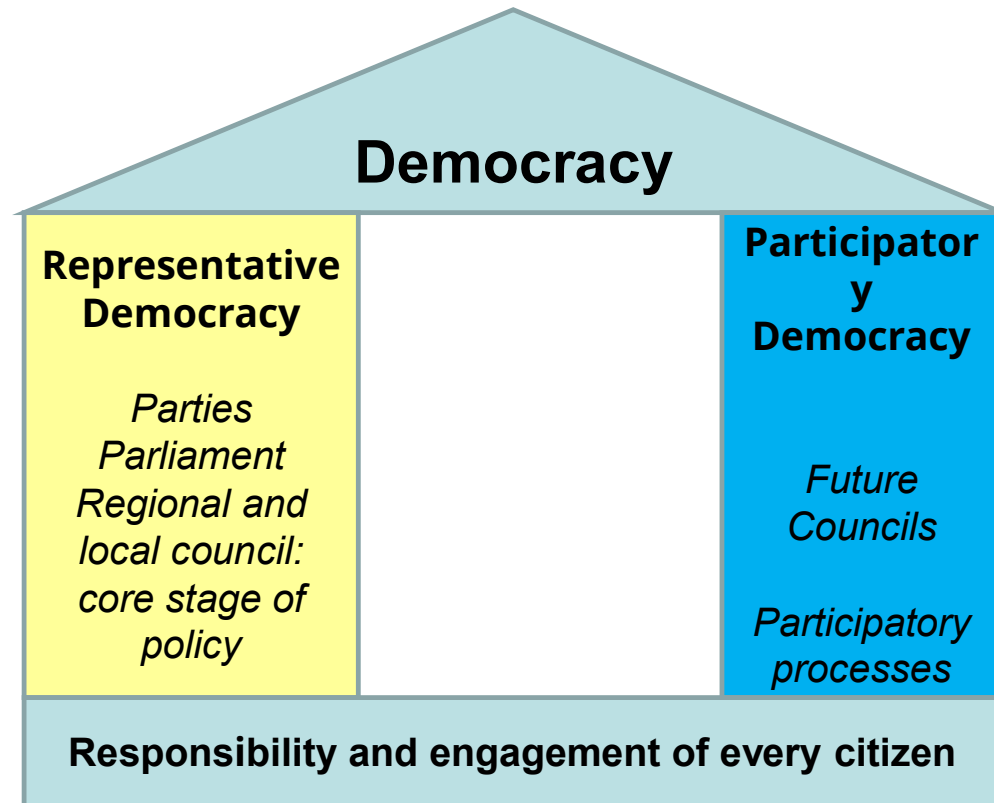
Democracy



Three columns model of contemporary democracy

Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

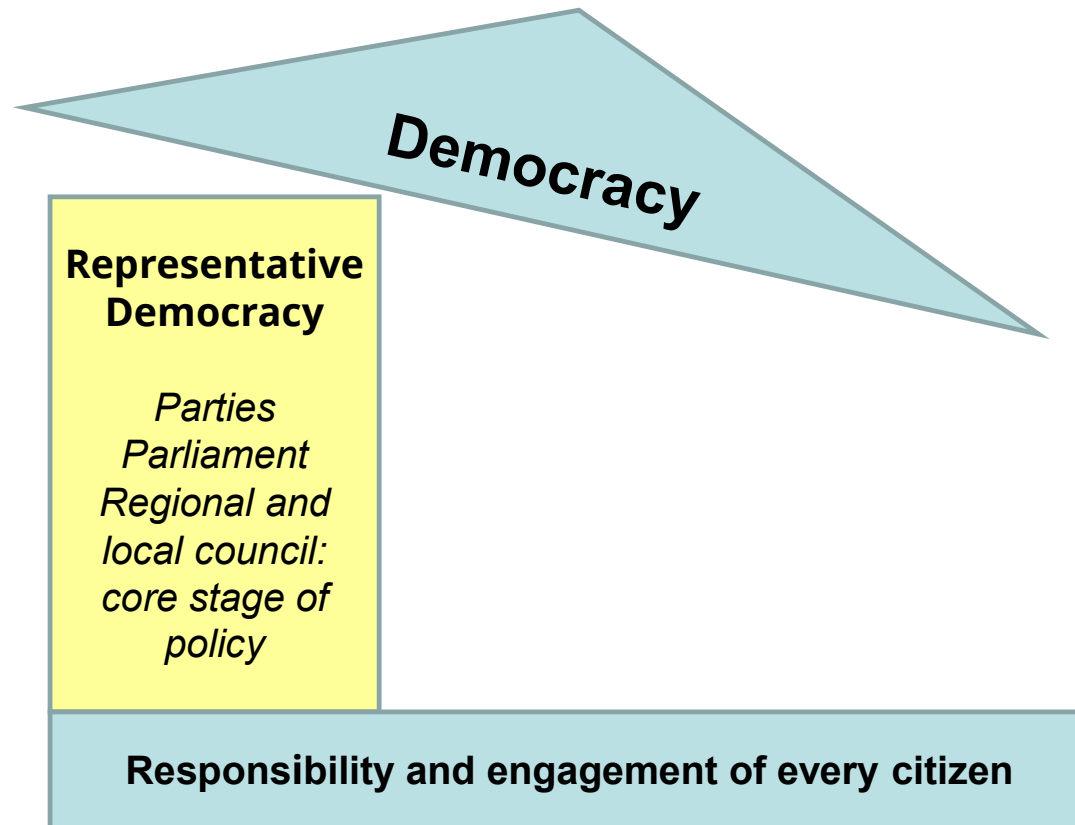
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Democracy



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design advocacy and activism

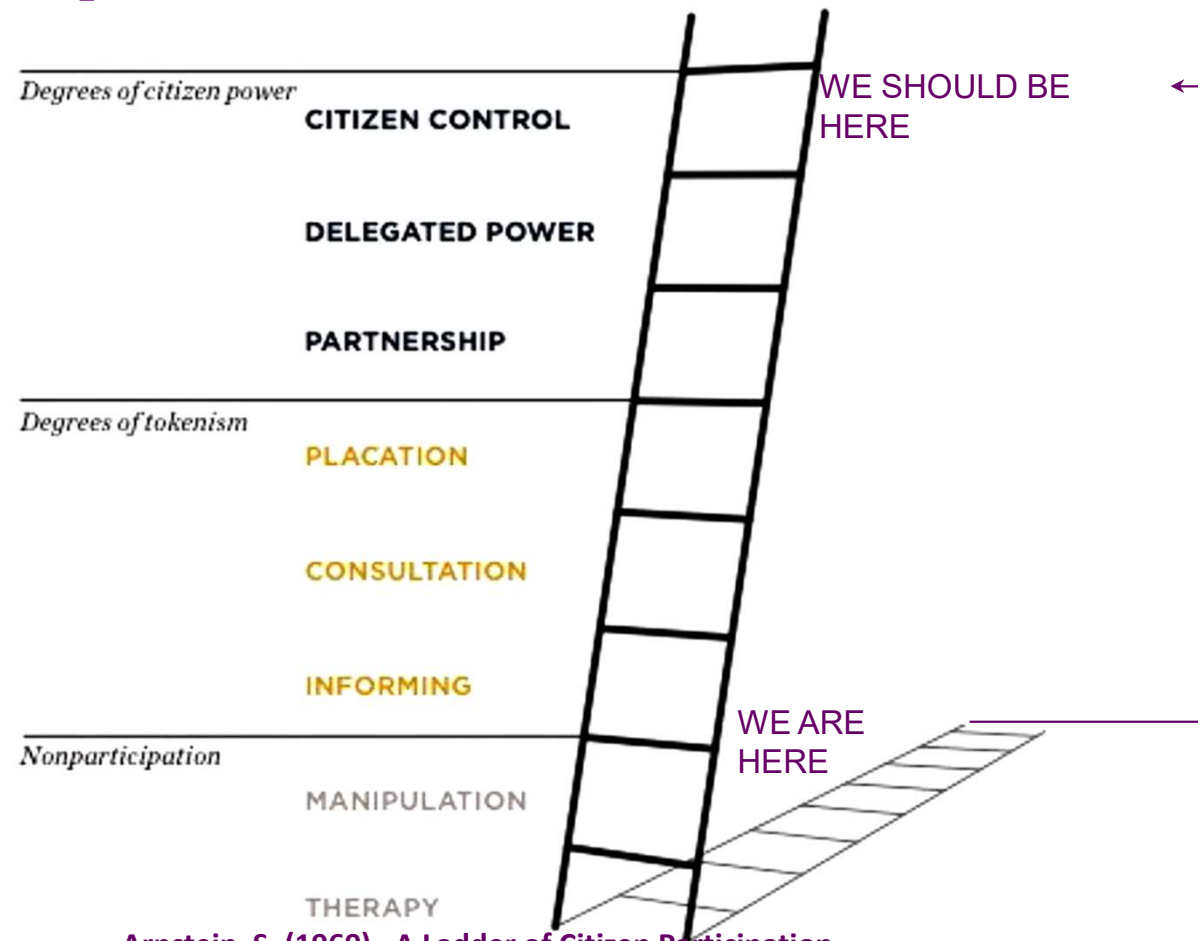


*As landscape architects we vow to **create places that serve the higher purpose of social and ecological justice** for all peoples and all species. We vow to create places that nourish our deepest needs for **communion with the natural world and with one another**. We vow to serve the **health and well-being of all communities**.*

*To fulfill these promises, we will work to strengthen and diversify our global capacity as a profession. We will work to **cultivate a bold culture of inclusive leadership, advocacy and activism** in our ranks. We will work to raise awareness of landscape architecture's vital contribution. We will work to support research and champion new practices that result in design innovation and **policy transformation***

The New Landscape Declaration Philadelphia, PA June 10-11, 2016 (<http://lafoundation.org>)

participation



Arnstein, S. (1969). A Ladder of Citizen Participation



Food Sovereignty

Nyeleni Declaration 2007. La Vía Campesina

Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.

It puts the aspirations and needs of those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations.

It defends the interests and inclusion of the next generation. It offers a strategy to resist and dismantle the current corporate trade and food regime, and directions for food, farming, pastoral and fisheries systems determined by local producers and users.



Food Security

A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization, and stability over time. (<https://a4nh.cgiar.org/2020/01/26/glossary-food-systems>)

City of Montpellier – example right to food



Montpellier: 26% **poverty**

Dramatic rise in the use of food aid

1,1 million equivalent meals/year provided by food aid

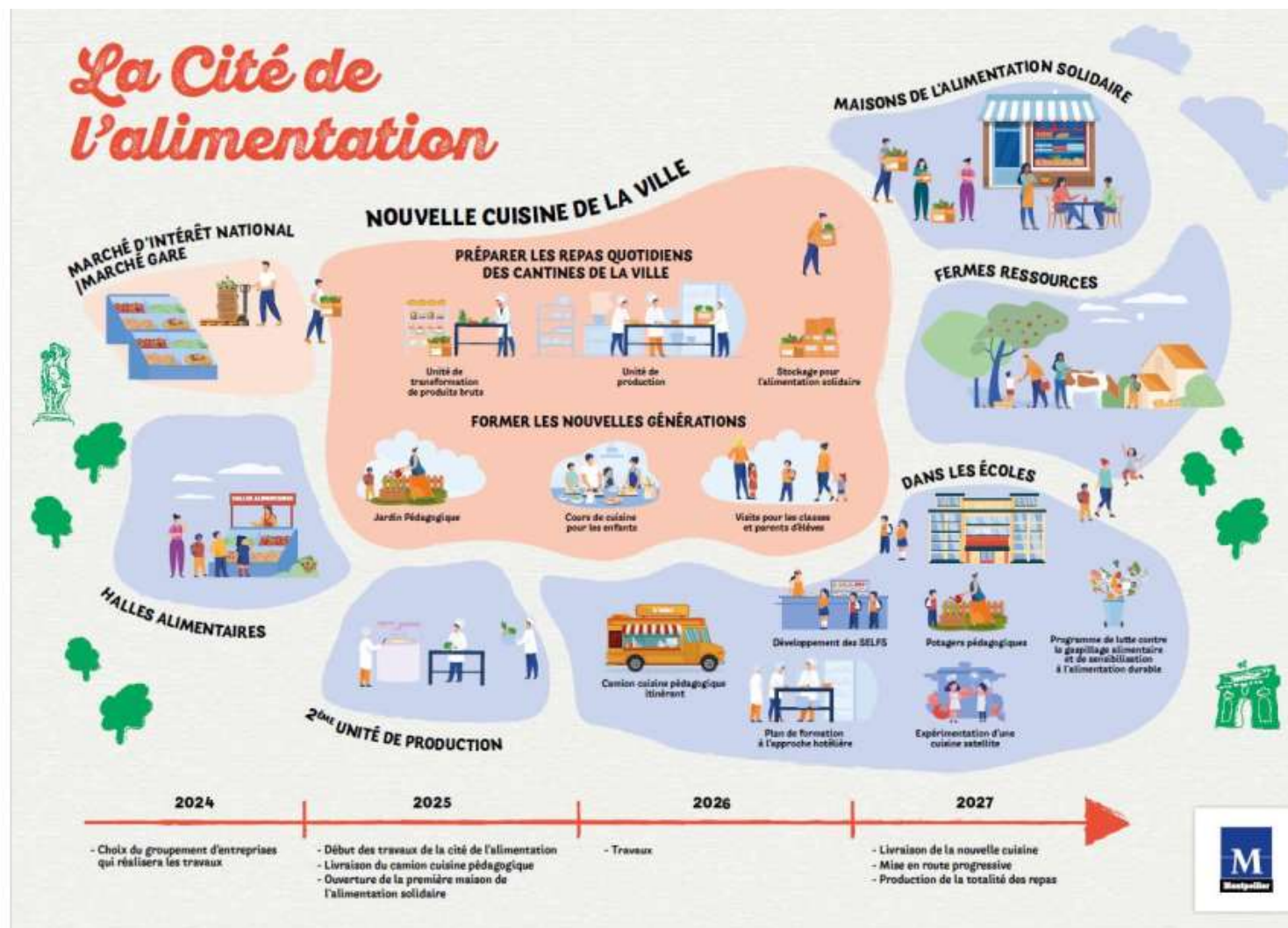
Food aid questions inclusion and dignity

City of Montpellier – Common Food Support



Montpellier – Food Education in Schools

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Two Questions

Do you have the feeling that Food Security is an real issue in Lithuania?

Do you think food democracy is relevant for Lithuania, or is it more something for Western Countries and the Global South?

Reading material before November 15, 2024

Tornaghi, Chiara. (2016). Urban Agriculture in the Food-Disabling City: (Re)defining Urban Food Justice, Reimagining a Politics of Empowerment. *Antipode*. 49. 10.1111/anti.12291.

See for the link the wiki page