

AESOP4Food

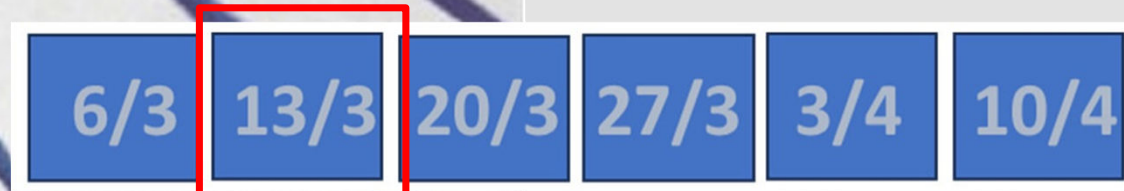
Sustainable Food Planning Seminar



session starts at
17h00 CET

Session 2 / 2025

March 13, 2025



R. Raveel

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

Source image: De Boer & de Olde et al 2020
Re-rooting the Dutch food system.

Agenda March 13, 2025

Jeroen de Vries: IPES-Food Long Food Movement and Multi-Level Stakeholders

Roxana Triboi: City-region approach & an agroecological urbanism

Q&A session on introductions and readings, please use the padlet:

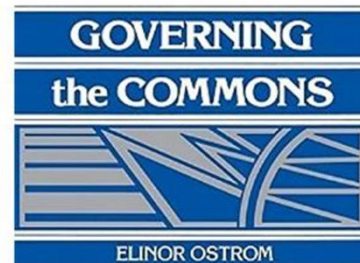
<https://padlet.com/geronimo2/questions-for-the-2025-aesop4food-seminar-eeczz0f899y4tud9>

Outlook on next session March 20

IN DEFENCE OF THE COMMONS

Ending The Tragedy of The Commons | Elinor Ostrom (Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, 2009)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qr5Q3VvpI7w>



The Evolution of Institutions
for Collective Action

Intergenerational and collective thinking:
eight principles by Ostrom for sustainable
and equitable governing of commons in a
community

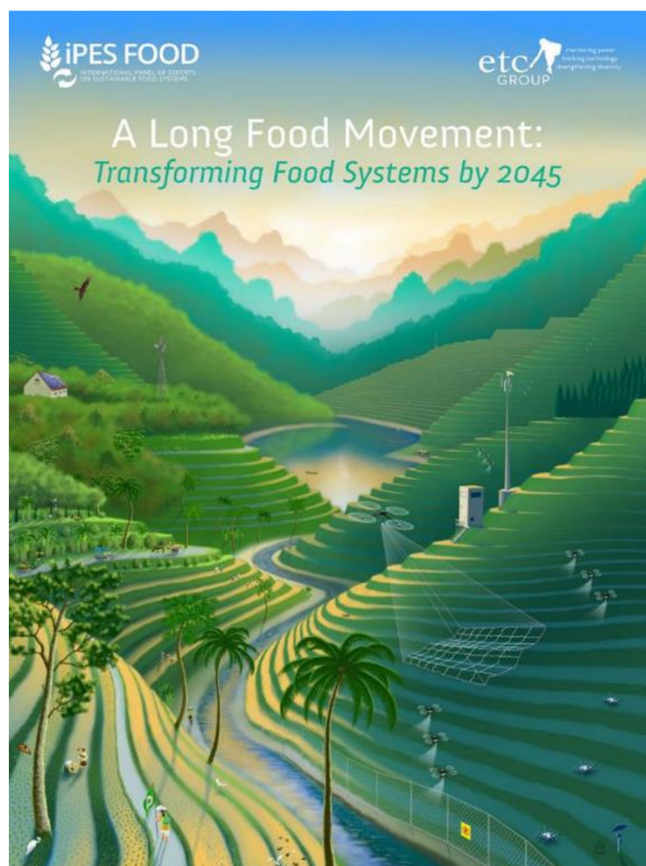
1. Define clear **group boundaries**
2. Match **rules governing** use of common goods to local needs and conditions
3. Ensure that those affected by the rules can **participate** in **modifying the rules**
4. Make sure the **rule-making rights** of community members are respected by **outside authorities**
5. Develop a system, carried out by community members, for **monitoring members' behavior**
6. Use graduated **sanctions for rule violators**
7. Provide accessible, low-cost means for **dispute resolution**
8. Build **responsibility for governing** the common resource in nested tiers from the **lowest level up to the entire interconnected system**

The R-URBAN process

1. Identifying vacant or underused land
2. Negotiating with authorities to access the land
3. Holding events to gain interest from local residents.
4. Consulting the community to determine the preferred use of space.
5. Proposing designs for the space that reflect resident's preferences and ideas.
6. Implementing plans by community volunteers, experts staff volunteers and student volunteers.
7. Overseeing and governing the space by regulatory body: giving rights of access (keys).
8. Undertaking continuous development to find new ways of occupying the space.
9. Gradually ceding management/ governance of space to the community association.
10. Considering the need to relocate to find alternative space.

<http://localcode.org/2017/06/reclaiming-the-urban-commons-an-ecological-solution-nk/>

IPES Long food movement



Two scenarios

Looking ahead to 2045: Agribusiness-as-Usual

Looking ahead to 2045: Civil society as Unusual

Four pathways

Rooting food systems in diversity, agroecology, and human rights

Transforming governance structures

Shifting financial flows

Rethinking the modalities of civil society collaboration

<http://www.ipes-food.org/pages/LongFoodMovement>

IPES-Food Long food movement

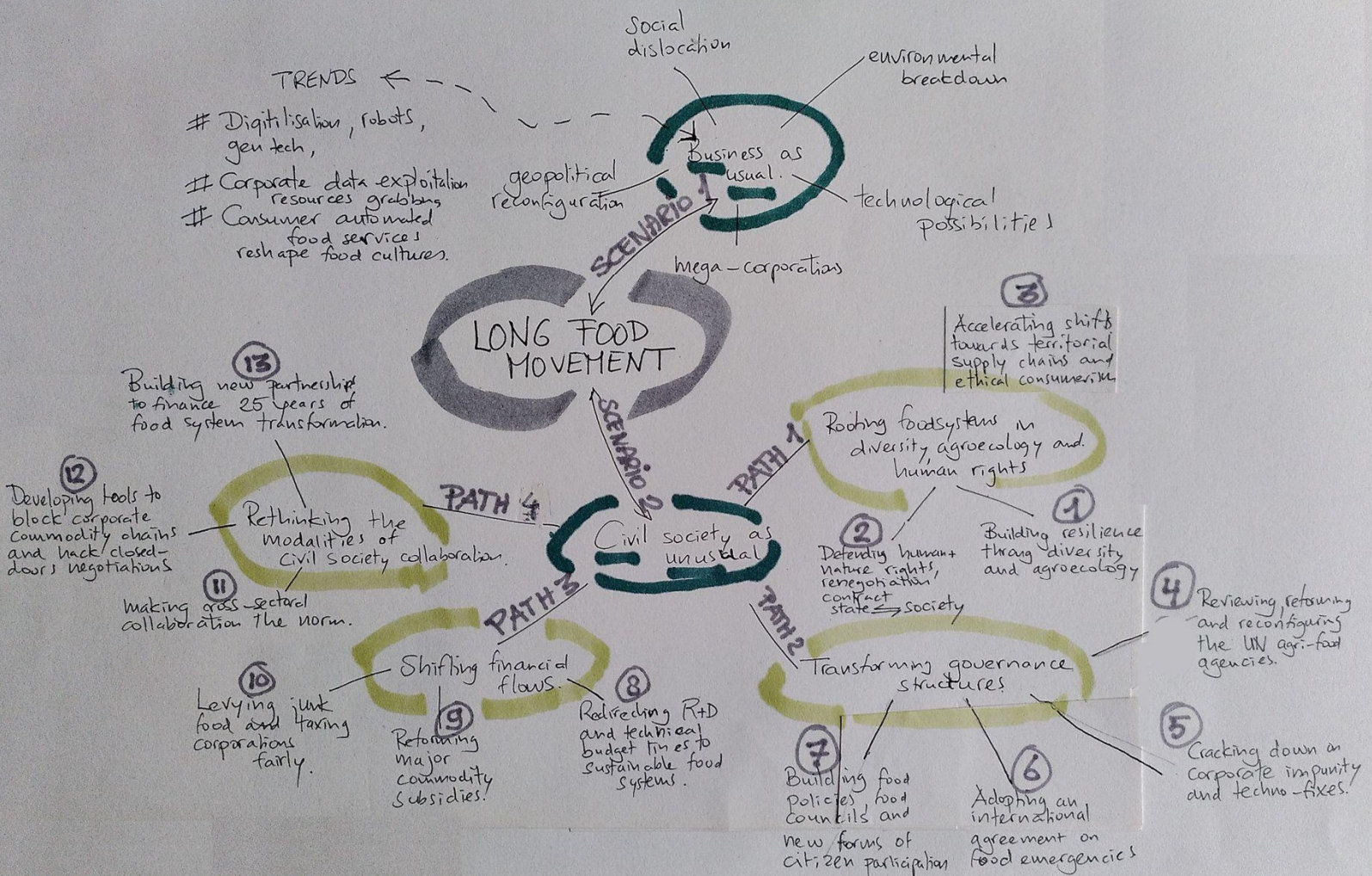
Four pathways

Rooting food systems in diversity, agroecology, and human rights

Transforming governance structures

Shifting financial flows

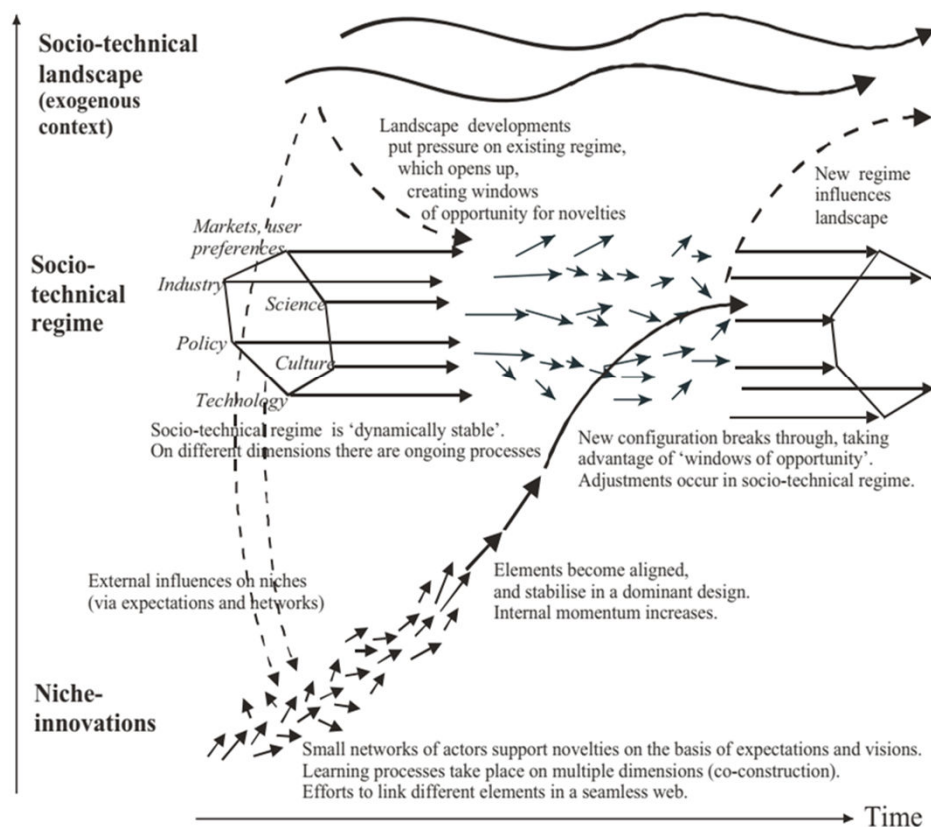
Rethinking the modalities of civil society collaboration



<http://www.ipes-food.org/pages/LongFoodMovement>

Multi-level perspective on transitions

Increasing structuration
of activities in local practices

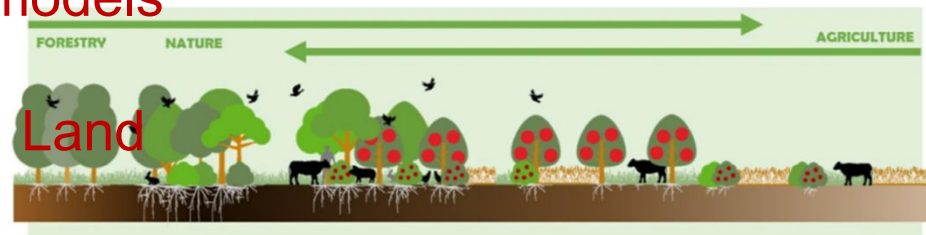
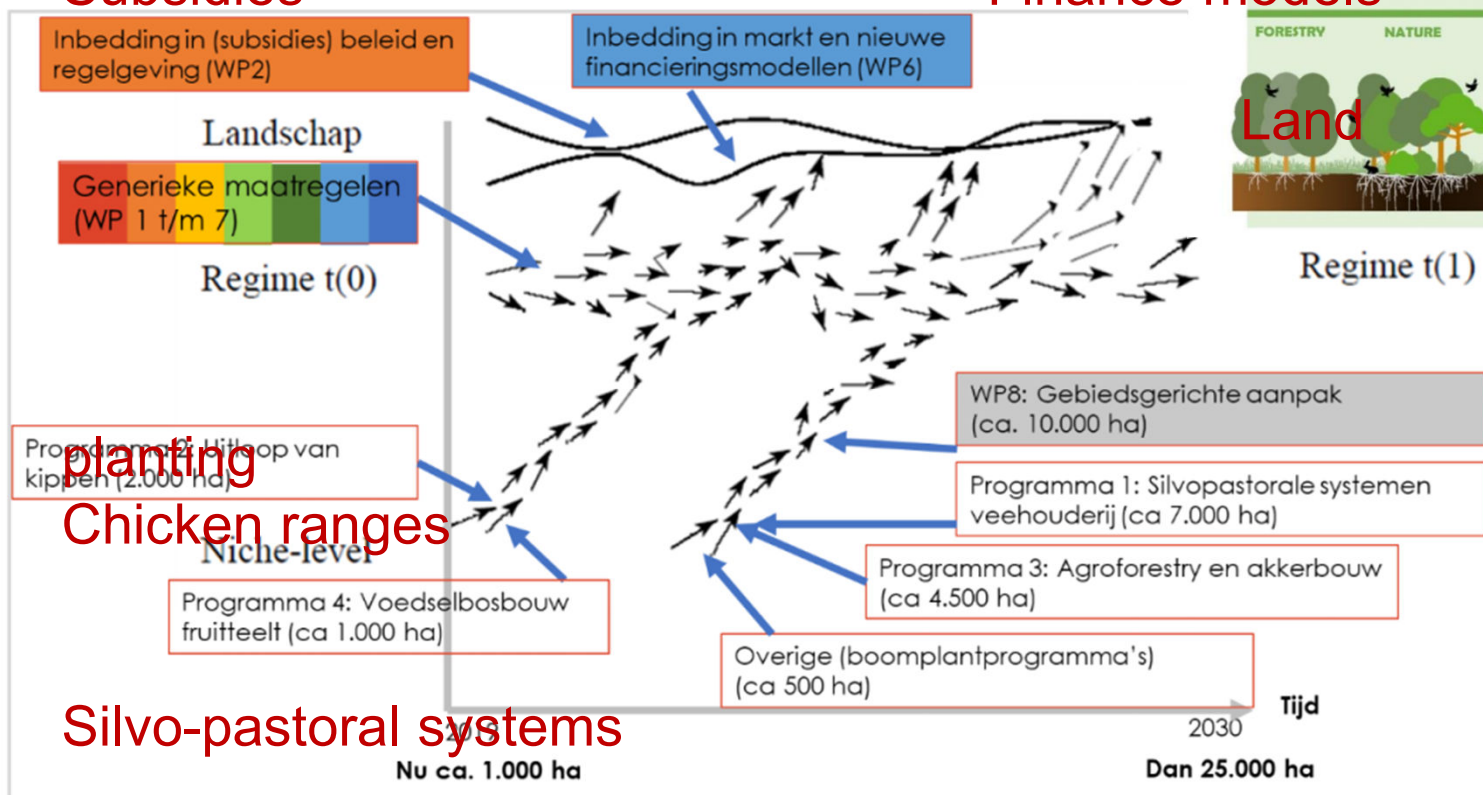


Source: F.W Geels, Environmental Innovation and Societal Transition 1 (2011) 24-40

Multi-level perspective on transitions: NL

Subsidies

Finance models



Area

Source: Masterplan Agroforestry, 2020, for the Dutch Government,

Agroforestry and crops

Food forests

planting programmes

Other tree

City Region Food Systems

A food system is the complex set of activities and relationships in the food cycle: growing, producing, processing, distributing, marketing, retailing, storing, preparing, consuming and disposing' (City of Hamilton 2014).

An ideal CRFS fosters four interconnected elements through out the food chain:

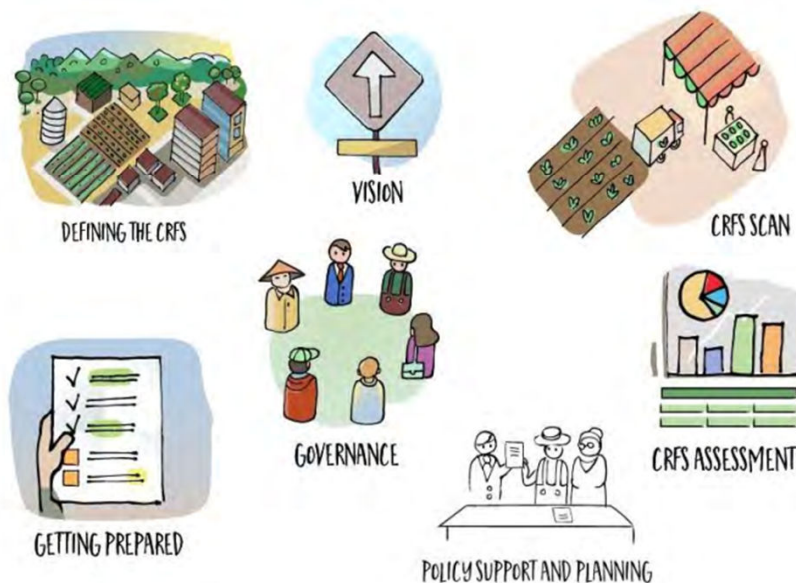
- (1) food security and nutrition;
- (2) livelihoods and economic development;
- (3) sustainable natural resources management;
- (4) social inclusion and equity (FAO and RUAF 2015).

Better connections among cities and towns and between them and their rural surroundings

A practical guide with examples

CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLS/EXAMPLES

Food for the Cities Programme/RUAF-CityFoodTools Project



- Assess the current status and performance of a city region food system following a whole-system approach
- Identify priority areas for action with clear desired outcomes and ways of measuring change
- Help with planning strategy and action to achieving the desired outcomes
- Establish baselines and monitor changes resulting from (future) policy and programme implementation.

Sustainability areas / Components of food system

| Sustainability areas | Food system aim |
|---|--|
| Input supply and food production | Develop and strengthen the city region food production capacity and potential |
| Food storage, processing and manufacturing | Optimise regional food processing capacity (that meet food safety standards and provide healthy and sustainable food to the population) |
| Food wholesale and distribution | Develop & strengthen wholesale and distribution of city region produced food e.g. markets, food supply hubs |
| Food marketing, catering and retail | Develop and strengthen the presence of food outlets (shops, canteens, markets, street traders) that supply fresh healthy food to city region residents |
| Food consumption | All city region residents consume healthy, safe and nutritious food in the right amounts for good health |
| Food and organic waste management | Reduce overall food waste throughout the food chain in the city region and optimise recycling of nutrients, water and energy for city region food production |
| Cross cutting - City region food system policy planning | Develop, implement and monitor improved and more resilient city region food policies and strategies |

CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLS/EXAMPLES

Food for the Cities Programme/RUAF-CityFoodTools Project



Source: FAO. (2018), page 133-144

3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

Three pathways

- Interrupting Logics of Substitution
- Embodying an ecology of care and more-than-human solidarities
- Building Resourceful Communities through Empowering Infrastructure



**Building
Blocks for an
Agroecological
Urbanism**

An agroecological urbanism requires new transformative projects that redefine social, spatial and political relations.

What are the building blocks around which agroecological farmers and cities can engage together?

Productive Housing Estate

The Productive Housing Estate looks at complementary relationships between housing and food growing spaces. It is set to overcome the latent conflict between the capacity to exercise the right to grow and the right to shelter within an urbanised context.



Land & Market Access Incubator

The Land & Market Access Incubator develops institutional support for agroecology and coordinates this with an appropriate programme for farmers to access land, skills, infrastructure and markets at the same time.



Landed Community Kitchen

Landed Community Kitchens coordinate large-scale food sourcing, food cooking, and availability of food to large numbers of people. They bridge the gap between agroecological movements and community food initiatives.



Political Pedagogies

The political pedagogies of the agroecological movement are rural in origin and may be reconfigured in ways better fit to address the challenges posed by current processes of urbanisation and the residualisation of agroecological farming.



Healthy Soil Scape

The Healthy Soil Scape relates the practices of soil care to a landscape geography in which nutrient streams can be circulated. It considers the ways in which humans and non-humans look after each other through the medium of soil, and how these caring relationships can be strengthened.



Territorial Food Hub

The Territorial Food Hub is a place-based node of a wider agroecological food system rooted in a specific neighbourhood. It builds new economic and social relations and enables communities to retake control over and manage local resources.



Agroecological Park

The (peri-urban) Agroecological Park combines territorial measures to protect land and soil with specific initiatives to facilitate the agroecological cultivation of these protected lands.



Farming the Fragmented Land

Farming the Fragmented Land looks at practices that valorize residual patches of land within the complex land mosaic of the peri-urban fringe, building the necessary linkages to resource the landscape beyond the level of the farm.



3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism



8 Building Blocks (BB)

| | Building Blocks | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Interrupt logics of substitution | Agroecological Park | | Farming the Fragmented Land | |
| Embodying an ecology of care and more-than-human solidarities | Territorial Food Hub | Healthy Soil Scape | | Community Kitchen |
| Building resourceful communities through empowering infrastructure | Land and Market Access Incubator | | Productive Housing Estate | |
| | Political Pedagogies for Urban Agroecology | | | |

3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

EXAMPLE: Political Pedagogies BB



Background:

- Farmer-to-farmer training, *dialogos de saberes*, and other horizontal forms of knowledge exchange are central in the **political strategies** of territorially grounded agroecological movements
- Training and learning have been central to **farmers resilience** (i.e. Cuba)
- importance of political pedagogies beyond farmer's immediate needs: used as tools for gaining political traction, **building alliances** with consumers and other communities with a certain territory (i.e. '*extension inversa*')
- Rural-oriented pedagogies: the content of agroecological schools and farmers-led learning networks, however, have been **overly focused on rural experiences**, practices and challenges.



3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

EXAMPLE: Political Pedagogies BB

Key challenges of BB:

- Urban specific challenges need specific learning and strategizing: especially around access to land-housing; urban finance/funding; urban infrastructures; educating consumers
- How can cities become place in which agroecological food production can thrive?
- How can agroecological farmers take up a role as stewards of the resources needed for agroecological farming (starting with soils)?
- How can agroecological farmers become part of urban political constituency?
- How can agroecological farming be valued in an urban context and be sheltered from urban speculation?



Question to you: Which Building Block of an agroecological urbanism might be your pathway for transformation?



Place your first idea in the chat.

| | Building Blocks | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Interrupt logics of substitution | Agroecological Park | | Farming the Fragmented Land | |
| Embodying an ecology of care and more-than-human solidarities | Territorial Food Hub | Healthy Soil Scape | | Community Kitchen |
| Building resourceful communities through empowering infrastructure | Land and Market Access Incubator | | Productive Housing Estate | |
| | Political Pedagogies for Urban Agroecology | | | |

Q&A session introductions & readings

Add any questions, comments on this padlet before the next session:

<https://padlet.com/geronimo2/questions-for-the-2025-aesop4food-seminar-eeczz0f899y4tud9>

IPES-Food, 2021. Read the management summary. (9 pages) **A long food movement. Addresses global challenges and opportunities for transforming food systems towards sustainability.** This comprehensive report emphasizes the urgent need to overhaul current food systems to address pressing issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, inequality, and public health concerns. It outlines a vision for a sustainable food future, where long-term planning and grassroots movements play key roles.

FAO. (2018) City Region Food System Toolkit, Assessing and planning sustainable city region food systems, publication of FAO, RUAFA and Wilfrid Laurier University. <http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/toolkit/introduction/en/> (introduction page 1-3, schemes page 133-144 (p. 138-149 in pdf).

Discussion in break out rooms

Introduce yourself in the group

What do you think is a relevant scale / level for transforming the food system: national, regional, city region, local?

IPES-Food states that innovation is essential but warns against looking for high technology solutions, do you agree with that?

Next session March 20,2025

Marian Simón Rojo of Universidad Politecnica de Madrid will give a recap of goals and types of mapping food systems (30 minutes)

Q&A on the preparatory material and a discussion

Discussion in smaller groups on the theme of mapping

Let us know if you want to give a presentation at the end of the seminar in April

Reading material for March 20 (34 pages)

Add any questions, comments on this padlet before the next session:

<https://padlet.com/geronimo2/questions-for-the-2025-aesop4food-seminar-eeczz0f899y4tud9>

Simón-Rojo, M. (2021). Powering transformative practices against food poverty with urban planning. *Urban Agriculture & Regional Food Systems*, 6(1), e20021.

Bortoletti, M., and J. Lomax. (2019). Collaborative framework for food systems transformation. A multistakeholder pathway for sustainable food systems. ISBN (2019): 978-92. United Nations Environment Programme, <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/collaborative-framework-food-systems-transformation-multi-stakeholder>.

Jensen, P. D., & Orfila, C. (2021). Mapping the production-consumption gap of an urban food system: An empirical case study of food security and resilience. *Food Security*, 13, 551- 570.

