Food democracy
Food justice
Food sovereignty
Food security

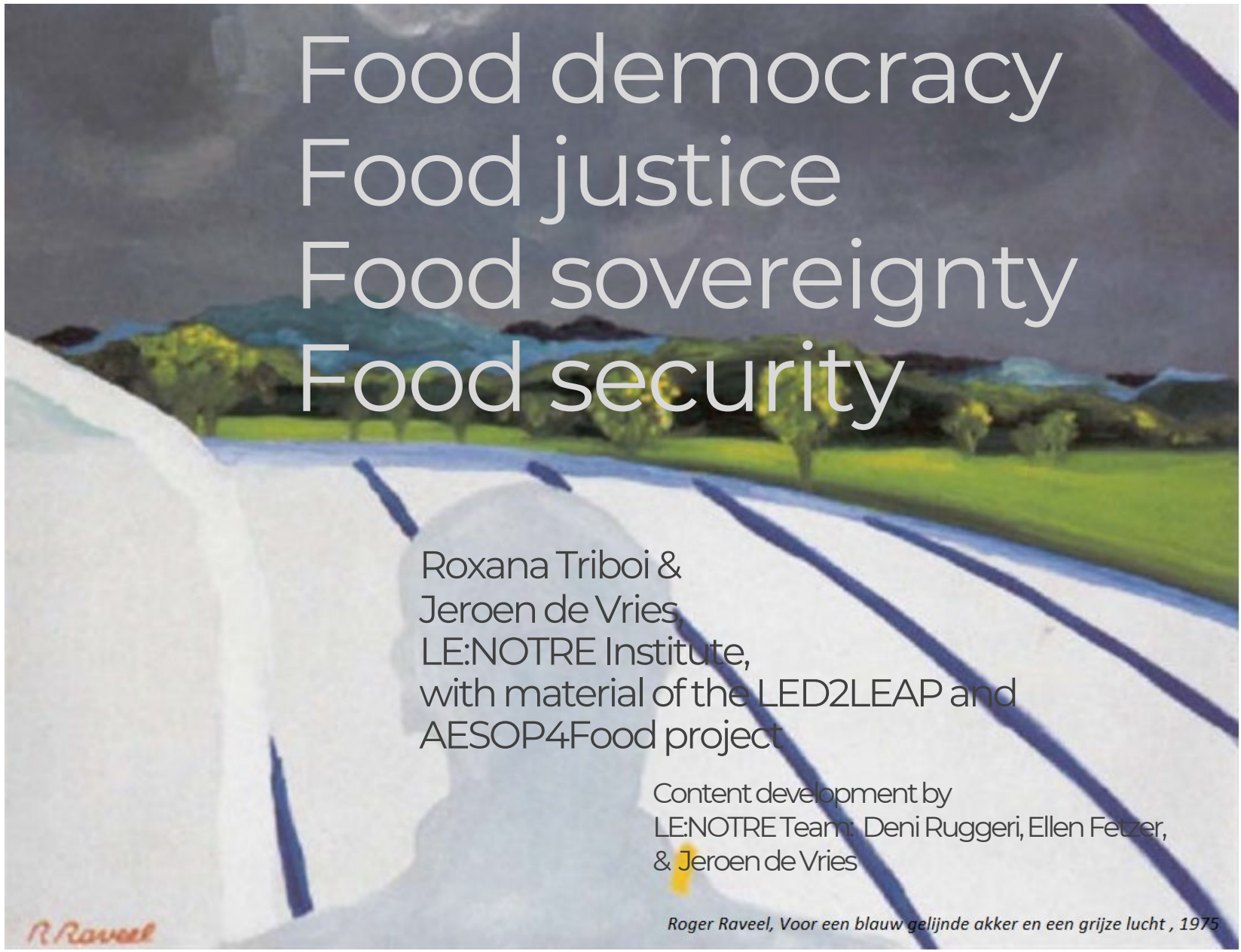
Lecture 7

November 9, 2026

MLA Vilnius Tech

Roxana Triboi &
Jeroen de Vries,
LE:NOTRE Institute,
with material of the LED2LEAP and
AESOP4Food project

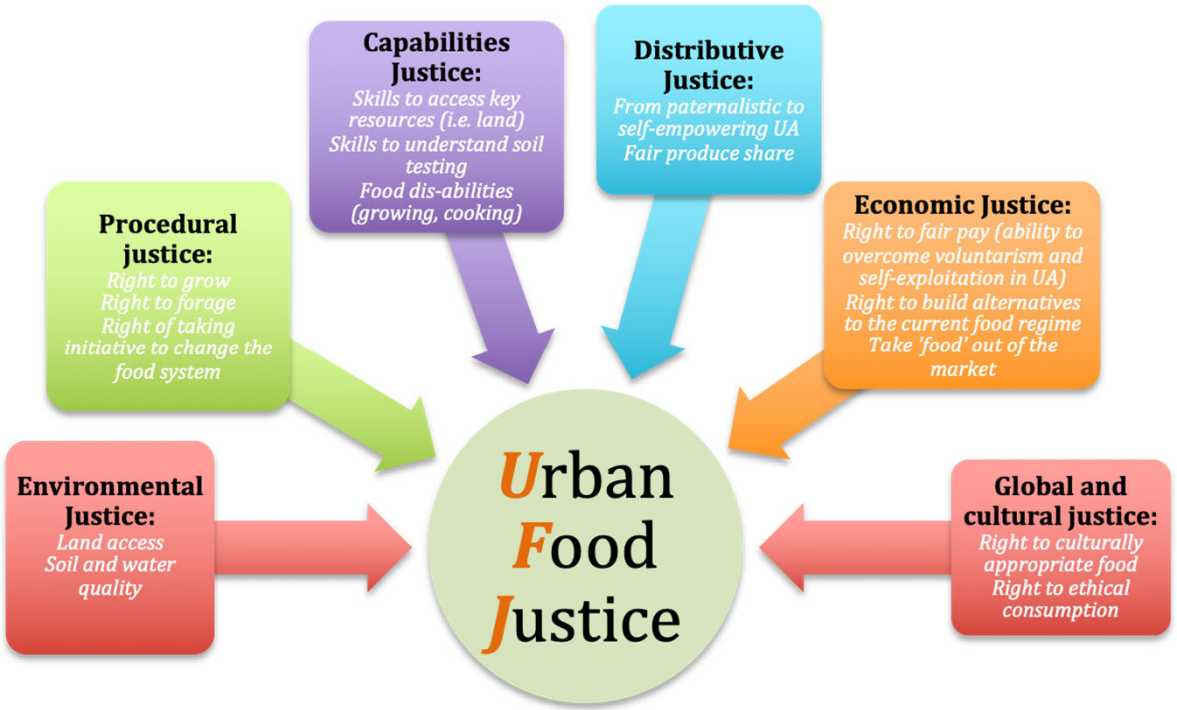
Content development by
LE:NOTRE Team: Deni Ruggeri, Ellen Fetzer,
& Jeroen de Vries



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.

Nyeleni Declaration-2015

Sustainable Development Goals



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

European Landscape Convention



‘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

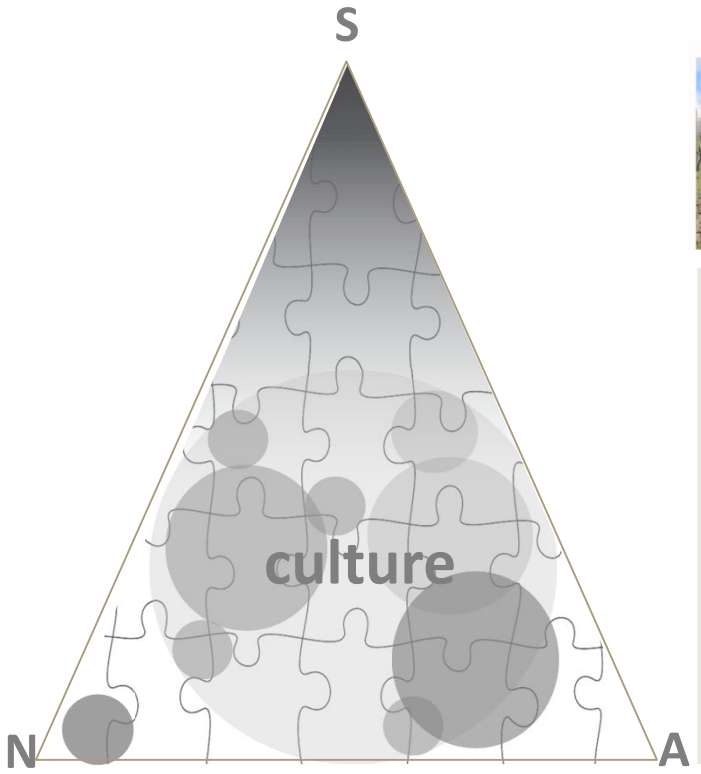
"Landscape is both the "phenomenon itself and our perception of it."

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





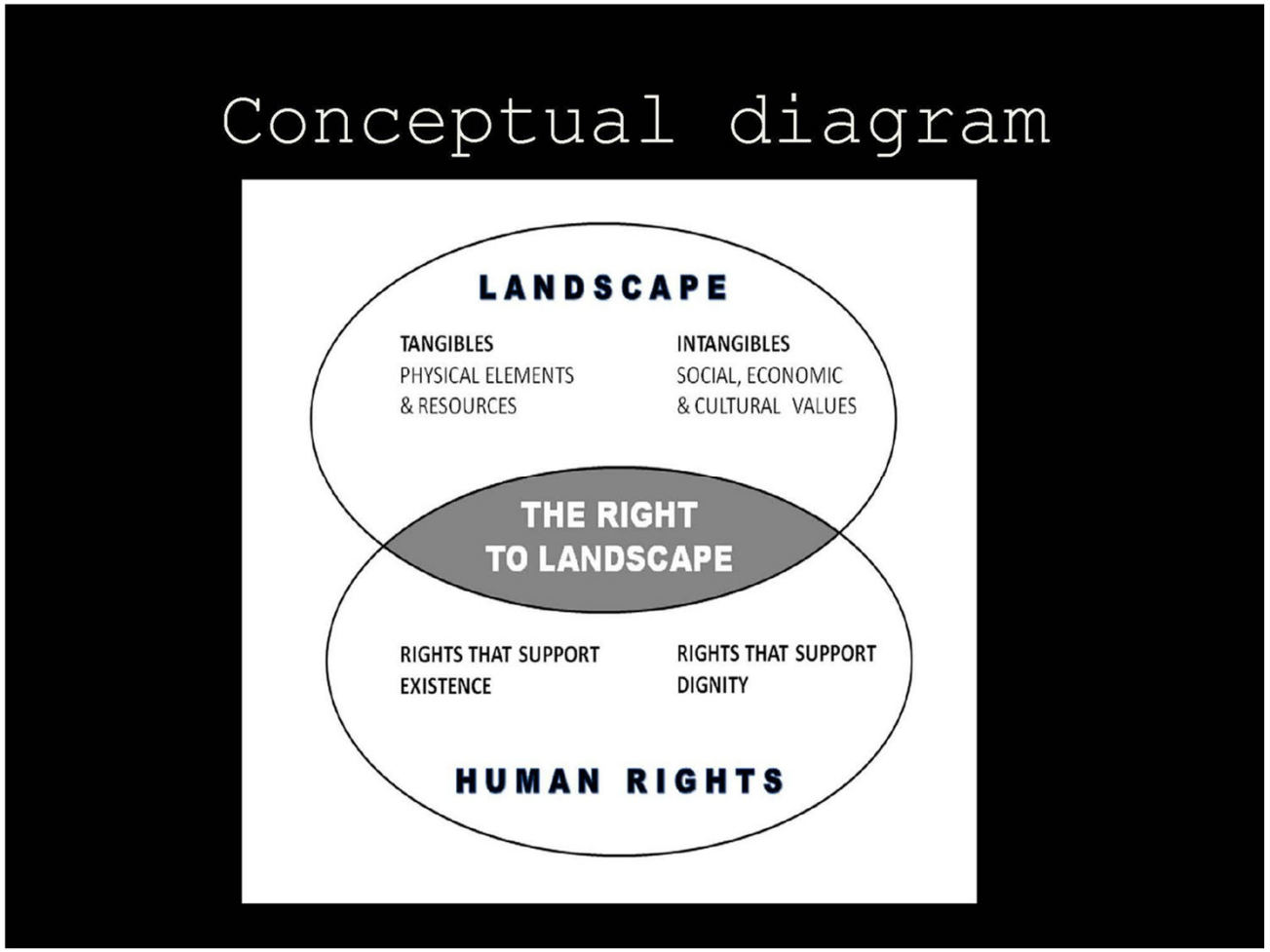
"Landscape is a cultural phenomenon that can be described by its three main constituting components: Nature, artefacts and social organisation."

IPSEN, 2012

Landscape Democracy



Landscape Democracy



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



Direct democracy

Citizens decide directly
Eg. Referendum

Mostly at municipality level,
but also regional and national level

Advantages?	Disadvantages?

Democracy

Contemporary democracy types



Source: pixabay

Deliberative democracy

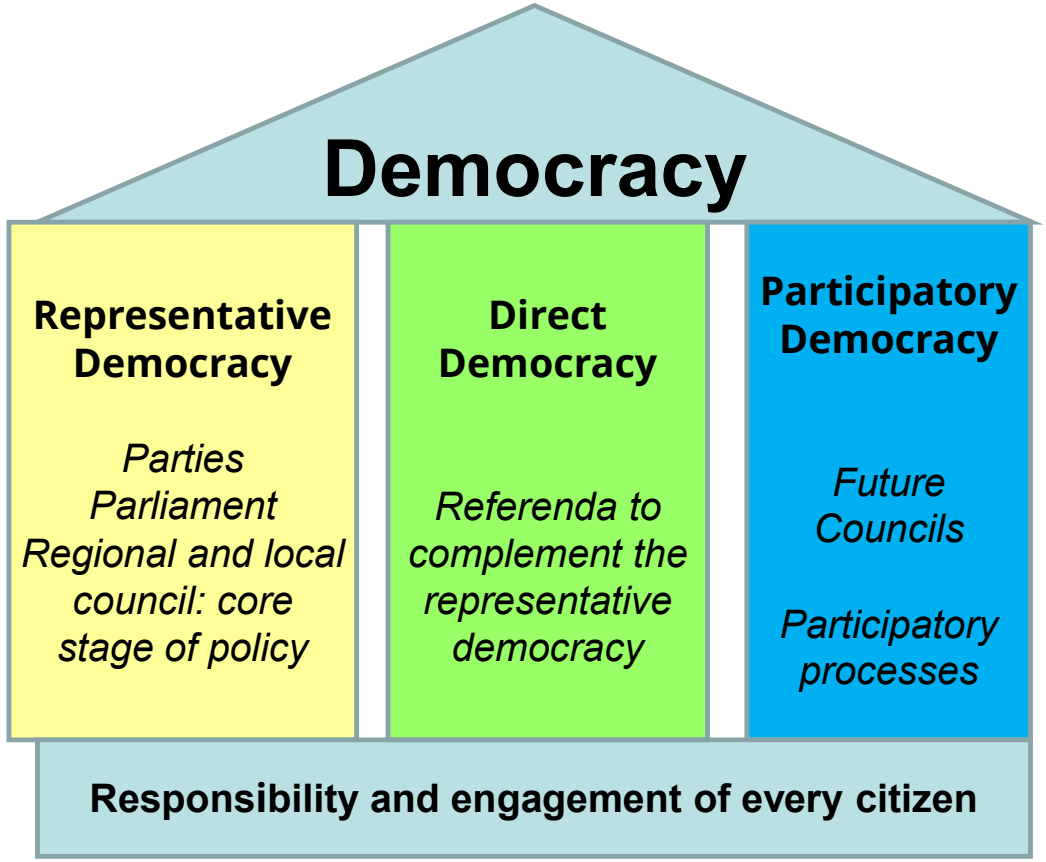
Decisions are only taken upon deliberation of all possible viewpoints

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

This requires: information, active listening, reflexive value construction

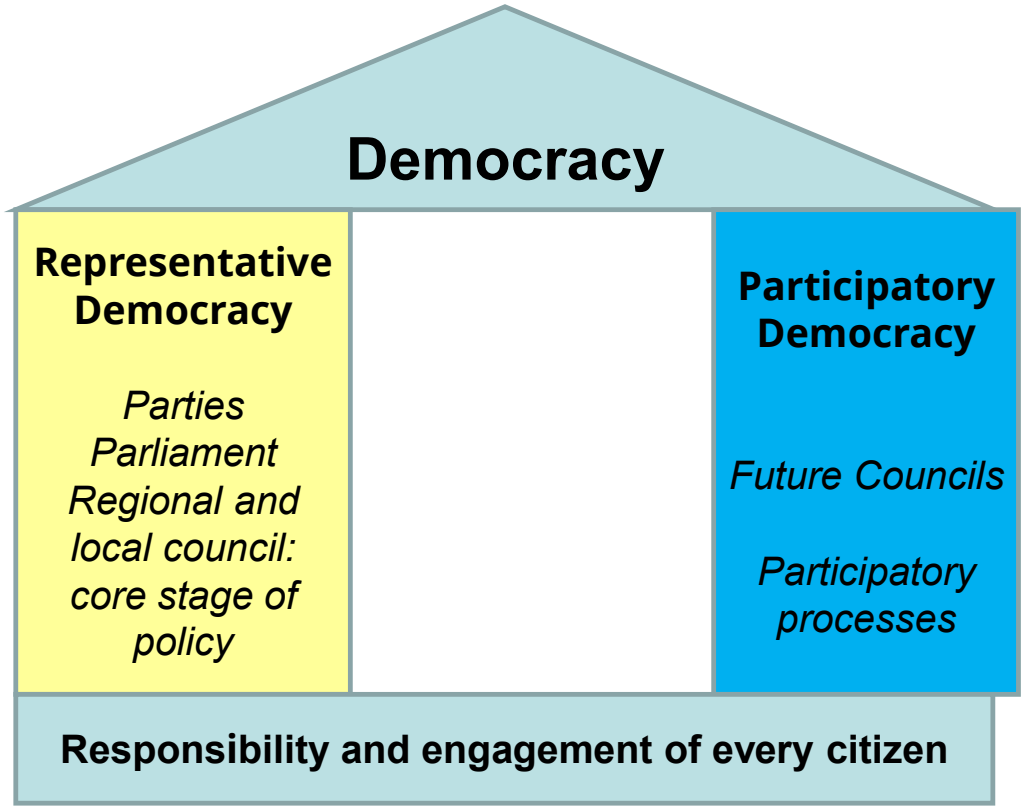
Advantages?	Disadvantages?

Democracy



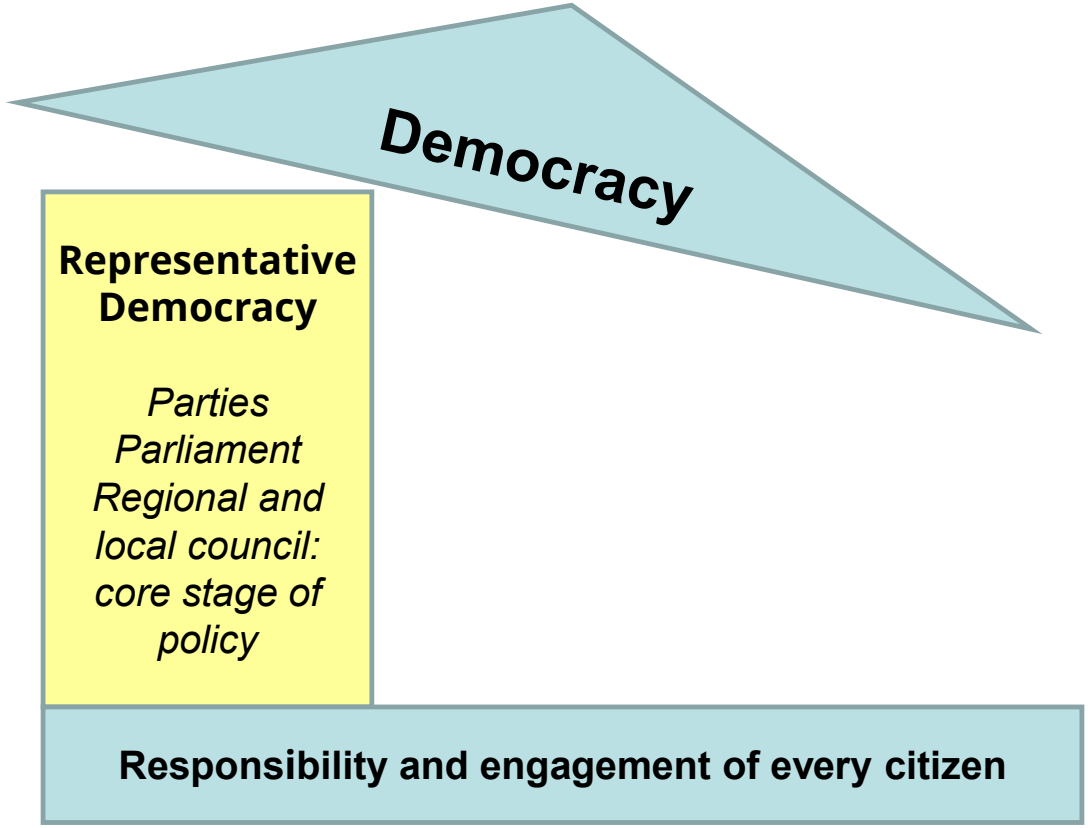
Three columns model of contemporary democracy
Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

Democracy



Three columns model of contemporary democracy
Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

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Three columns model of contemporary democracy
Christian Felber: The economy of the common good (Gemeinwohlökonomie), 2010, p. 109

Design advocacy and activism

Ethical statement by the Landscape Foundation

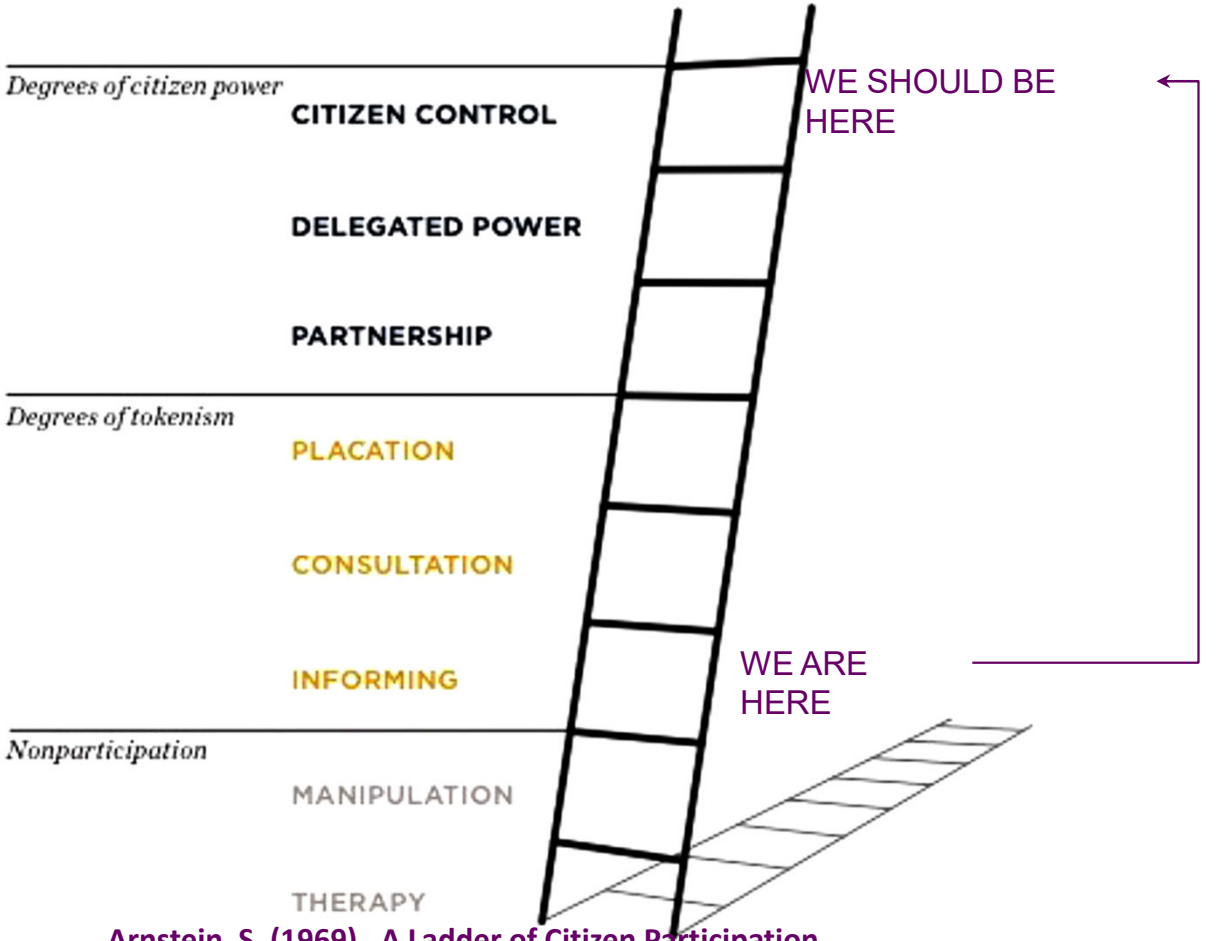


As landscape architects we vow to create places that serve the higher purpose of social and ecological justice for all peoples and all species. We vow to create places that nourish our deepest needs for communion with the natural world and with one another. We vow to serve the health and well-being of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

Gaete Cruz, M., Ersoy, A., Czischke, D., & van Bueren, E. (2023). Towards a framework for urban landscape co-design: Linking the participation ladder and the design cycle. CoDesign, 19(3), 233–252. https://doi.org/10.1080/15710882.2022.2123928

Food Justice

a holistic and structural view of our food systems that sees healthy food as a basic human right and addresses the structural barriers that obstruct this right.

These structural barriers include poverty, racial inequity, and social injustice.

Grounded in ethics consisting of believes and values that guide why, how and what we do.

Relation to the right to landscape, the right to food, access to land.

Inequality, Equality, Equity and Justice

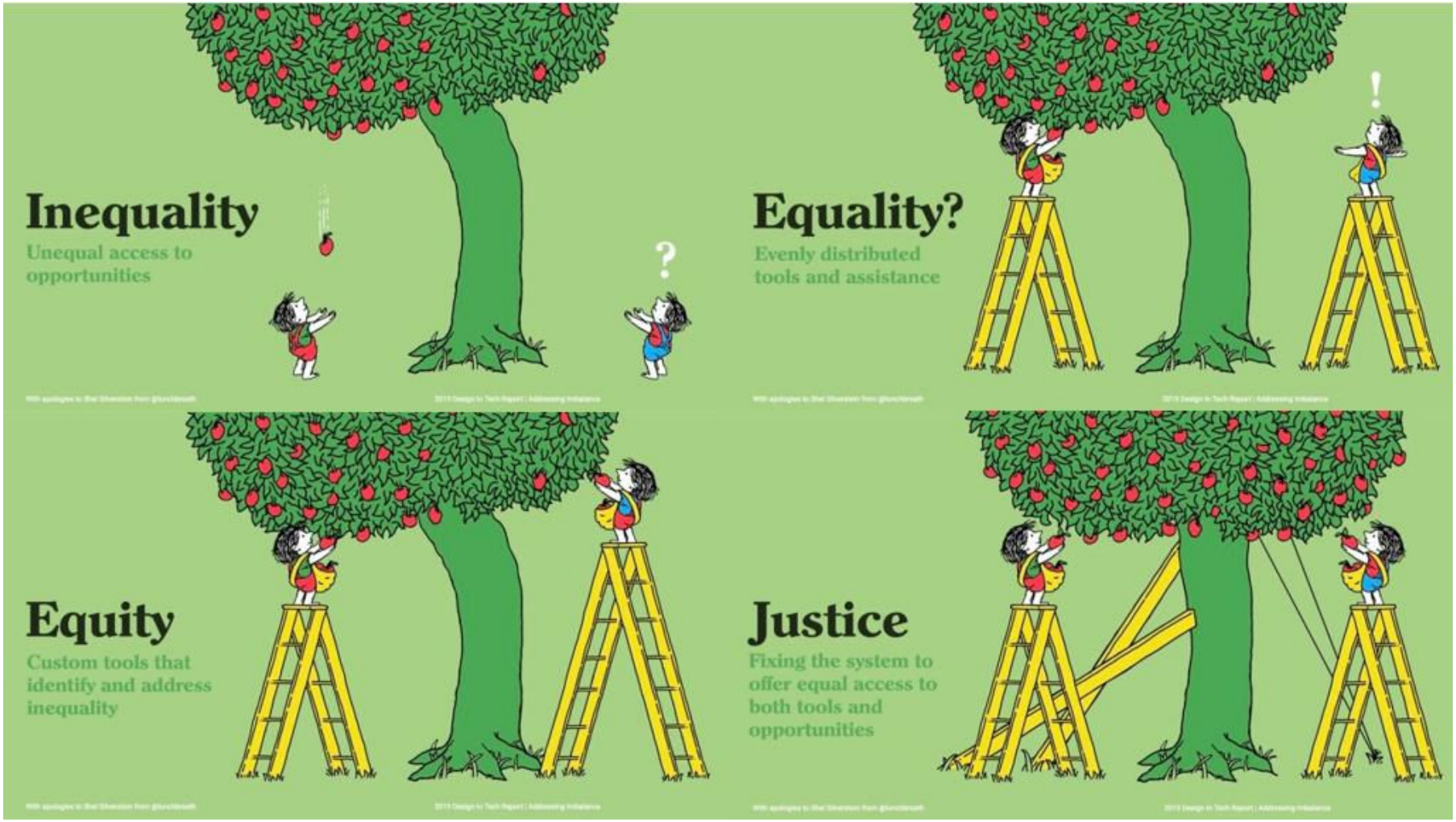


Image by Tony Ruth, Design in Tech Report, 2019

Food Sovereignty

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.

Nyeleni Declaration 2007. La Vía Campesina

Food Security – in general

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



Food insecurity is growing



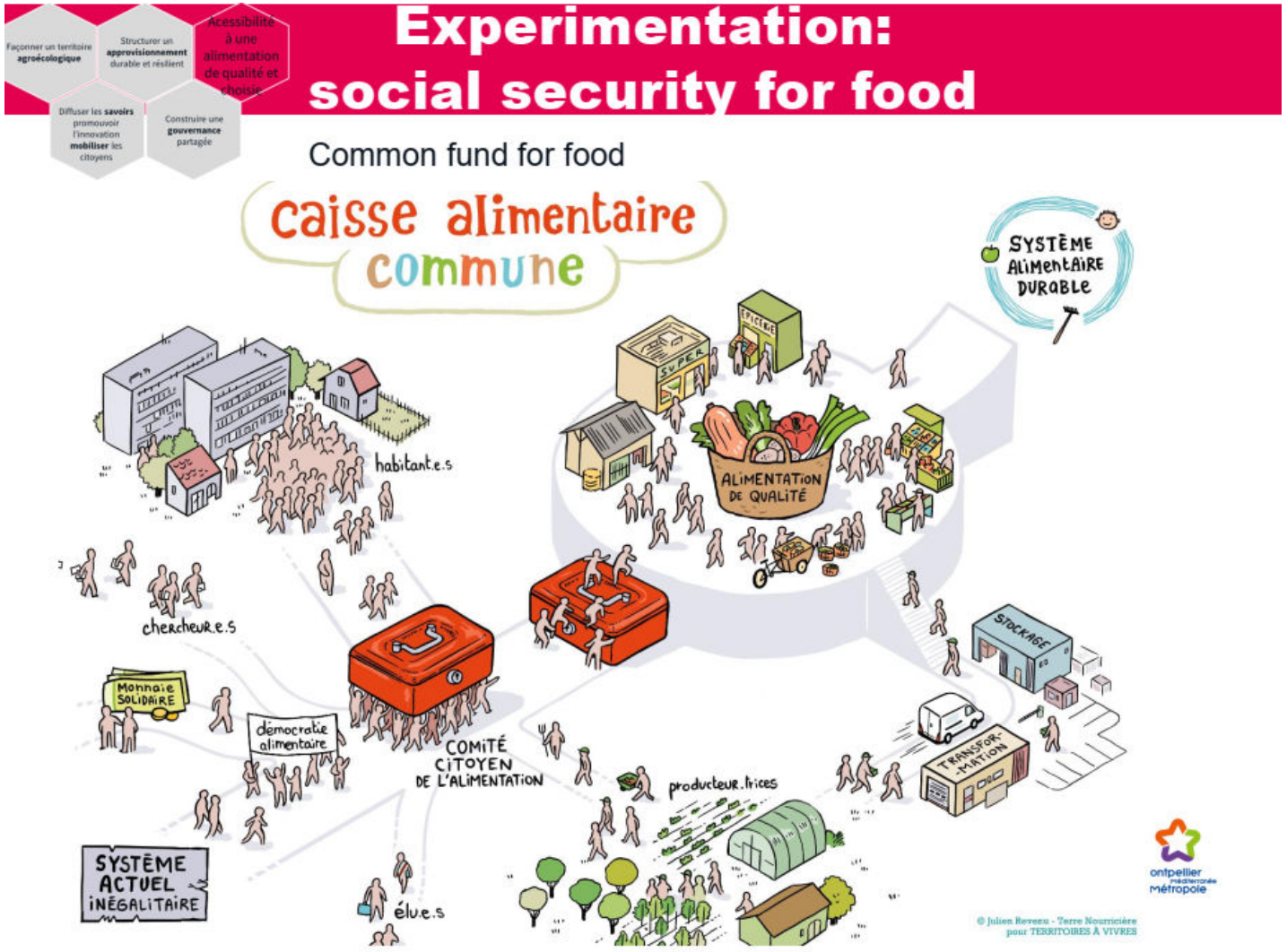
Montpellier: 26% **poverty**

Dramatic rise in the use of food aid

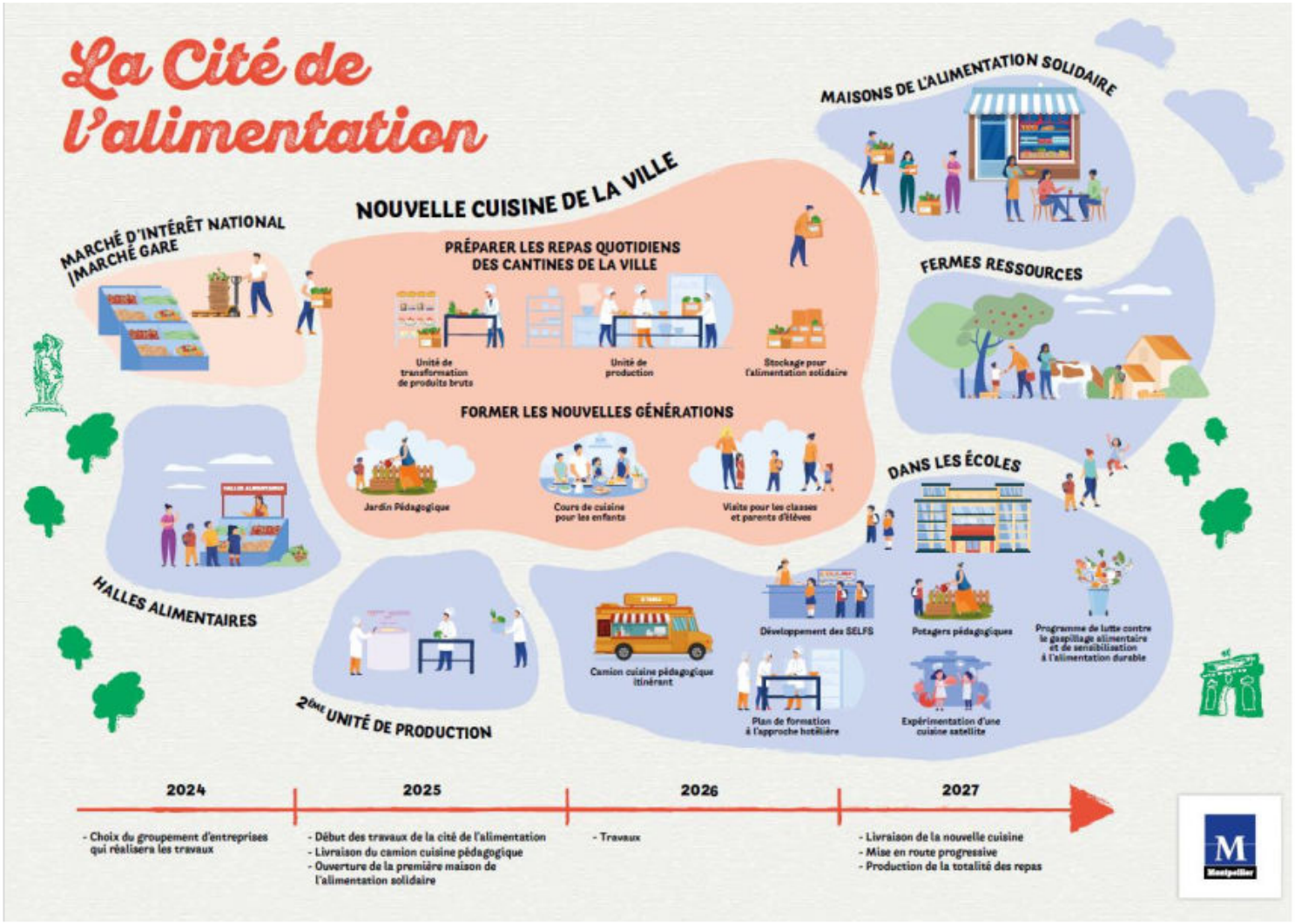
1,1 million eequivalent meals/year provided by food aid

Food aid questions inclusion and dignity

City of Montpellier – Common Food Support



Montpellier – Food Education in Schools



Food Security - disruptions

Food security is not only for permanent situations but also for disasters and other disruptions of the food system.

For examples in areas prone to earth quakes in Japan, Turkey, Canada it shows that specially the access to fresh food (vegetables, legumes) is important to consider, while staple food can be stocked in greater quantities. Urban and Peri-Urban agriculture can fullfill a role in this.

Tara Slater, S. Jeff Birchall, Growing resilient: The potential of urban agriculture for increasing food security and improving earthquake recovery, Cities, Volume 131, 2022, 103930, ISSN 0264-2751, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2022.103930.

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?