



AESOP4F00D **Action for Education Spatial Organisation**

This session will be recorded, so if you do not want to be seen you need to switch of your camera.

the interactive part and the Q&A will NOT be recorded.

Re-rooting the Dutch food system.



Overview of the participants

- **185** registrations with various modes of participation:
 - 118 lecture mode,
 - 47 assignments either local lab or remote participant working on a research question
- 30 participants of the partner schools / organisations













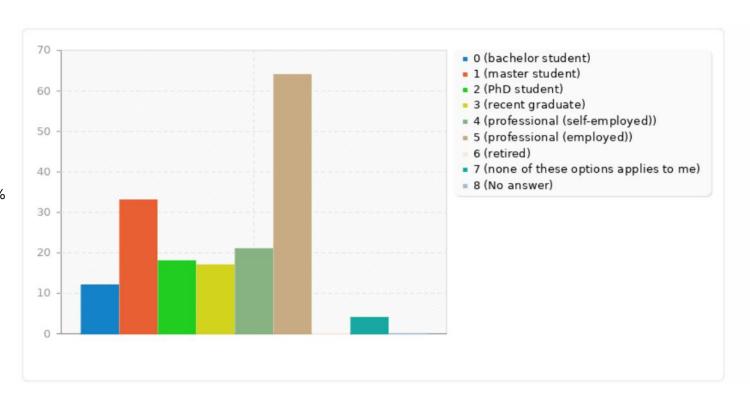






Current activity of registrants

- bachelor student 7.10%
- master student 19.53%
- PhD student 10.65%
- recent graduate 10.06%
- professional (self-employed) 12.43%
- professional (employed)37.87%
- none of these options applies to me 2.37%







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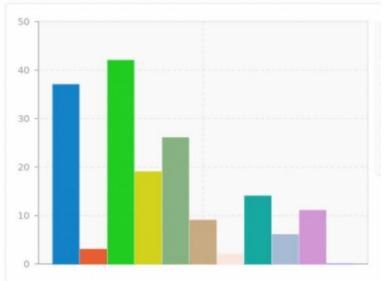






Current discipline/ field of work / study area

- Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries: 21.89%
- Biology, Ecology, Zoology, Botany: 1./8%
- Landscape Architecture & Planning, Spatial Planning, Urban planning: 24.85%
- Environmental Sciences, Regional/Environmental planning, Land Use or Water Management: 11.24%
- Social Sciences, Development Studies: 15.38%
- Architecture Building Engineering: 5.33%
- Tourism, Hospitality Studies: 1.18%
- Food Sciences/Studies: 8.28%
- Health Sciences/Studies: 3.55%
- Other: 6.51%



- 0 (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries)
- 1 (Biology, Ecology, Zoology, Botany)
- . 2 (Landscape Architecture & Planning, Spatial Planning, Urban planning)
- 3 (Environmental Sciences, Regional/Environmental planning, Land Use or Water Management)
- 4 (Social Sciences, Development Studies)
- 5 (Architecture Building Engineering)
- 6 (Tourism, Hospitality Studies)
- 7 (Food Sciences/Studies)
- 8 (Health Sciences/Studies)
- = 9 (Other)
- 10 (No answer)





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Agenda today

- Roxana Triboi: Introduction on the program AESOP4Food
- Damien Conaré: Field of play, sustainable food challenges
- Jeroen de Vries: *Poll on concepts and review of main concepts*
- Q&A session on introductions and readings
- Short review of communication tools & assignments
- Outlook on next session March 7

Next week a session in breakout rooms on the assignments























European consortium from various fields of *expertise* and experience of food planning.

Group of **academics** from various disciplines ranging from the social sciences, agronomy to spatial planning (*urban planning*, *spatial planning*, *landscape architecture*, *architecture*) and **professionals** (working in NGOs or Local Authorities' Public Officers) with expertise in bottom-up approaches in sustainable food planning.





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Academic partners



<u>Ir Jeroen de Vries</u> landscape architect and researcher **LE:NOTRE Institute**



Marian Simón-Rojo Dr. architect, Adjunct Professor Department of Urban and Regional Planning Universidad Politecnica de Madrid









Dr. Roxana Triboi

planning researcher **LE:NOTRE Institute**

urban planner Sustainable food





Professor in Urbanism Department of Architecture and Urban Planning **Ghent University**





Dr. Aleksandra Nowysz architect and researcher Department of Revitalization and Architecture Warsaw University of Life Sciences



Damien Conaré Secretary-General **UNESCO Chair** World Food System Montpellier **Institut Agro**









Spatial Organisation



NGO partners





Maciej Łepkowski animator, gardener and researcher Fundacja Pracownia Dóbr Wspólnych Poland



Florent Lardic Political Science managing director Terres en villes France



Clara Zamour Officer for Capitalization and Dissemination Terres en villes France



Agricultural Engineer, MSc in Agroecology. **Technical Coordinator**

Red de Ciudades por la Agroecología (Spanish Cities Network for Agroecology) Spain







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the field of play of sustainable food planning



LANDSCAPE CONSUMERS

PRODUCERS - PROCESSORS

GOVERNANCE

Nexus: food. Agroecological transition

Food systems & indicators water, waste

Food pacts

Circular economy Farmer networks - empowerment general **Ecosystem services**

Short chains Agroecological urbanism

Climate resilience **Food visions** Farmer markets

> **Foodscapes Local logistics**

Healthy diets and policies

local / regional Continuous Productive CSA Food

> councils **Urban Landscape** Participatory Action Research

Food democracy New commons Allotment gardens

Living labs **Edible green amenities** Canteens Food equality

Food deserts Community gardens Food justice

> School gardens Food sovereignty

> > **Prosumers**

Based on Proceedings AESOP sfp conference Madrid, 2019:

https://aesopsfp.files.wordpress.com/2020/02/aesop-sfp_bookofproceedings0.pdf





community

private

















SDGs for the common good

SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS





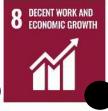
































https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/





















AESOP4Food Erasmus+ program

Action for Education, Spatial Organisation and Planning for Sustainable Food

- aims to develop future leadership in sustainable food planning, to contribute to food security, food justice, and healthier environments.
- aims to answer the need for sustainable food planning to support (future) planners to take transformative actions to reform the current food system.
- builds upon the need for sustainable food planning that is argued by the International Panel of Experts in Sustainable Food Systems in their "Common Food Policy for the European Union" and a 'Long Food Movement'. These are setting a reform for the whole food system, bringing together the various sectoral policies that affect food production, processing, distribution, and consumption, and refocusing all actions on the transition to sustainability.



















Planned results

- AESOP4Food Curriculum: This includes all open educational resources, such as lecture recordings, a glossary of core terminology, presentations and learning materials.
- 2. **AESOP4Food Teacher's Guidance**: This output is targeted to educators in the sense of a **facilitation handbook**. It will include the **theoretical background** of sustainable food planning, the **learning goals and competence framework of the AESOP4Food curriculum**, methodical guidance for interdisciplinary learning settings, workshop tutoring, applying blended learning methods, assessment criteria and evaluation methods, assignment descriptions, and an overview of the experiences during the seminars and the intensive programmes.
- **3. Capacity and skills development among the core target groups** of the AESOP4FOOD project, which will be transferable to other European audiences and up-scaled in other European locations.



















The AESOP4FOOD online seminar

- a joint interdisciplinary learning activity focused on food system planning for city region
- through Transdisciplinary and Participatory Learning Research Approach
- introduces the conceptual frameworks of
 Agroecological Urbanism,
 City-Regional Agroecological Food systems,
 Food justice and democracy,
- illustrated by case studies and projects.



















Planned learning outcomes

- Critical reflection on personal values, competences, and especially the role of the planner in a pluralistic society (expert vs facilitator) in developing a more resilient food system
- General understanding of concepts such as City-Region food systems, theory of change, transition thinking and prototyping
- Analysing a part of a food system or a specific food initiative
- Engaging local community through participatory problem-solving techniques
- Mapping and evaluating the power structures and the role of main stakeholders in the food system
- Exploring the techniques of collaborative challenges and goal setting
- Developing a joint vision and strategy based on suitable methods and tools for prototyping and transformative action













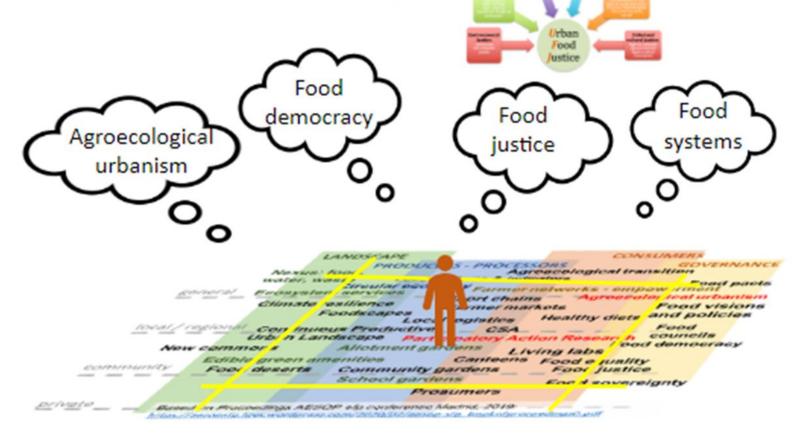






the field: concepts





Agroecological Urbanism Food democracy Food justice Food systems















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SESSION general structure

- Introduction + recap last session 5 minutes
- 2. Theoretical background (supported by compulsory reading/videos on the subject) 15 minutes
- **Lecture**: invited lecturer, study case 40 minutes (with Q&A)
- **Exercise** 20-25 minutes
- **Next session**: agenda, compulsory reading 5-10 minutes
- Closing 2 minutes



















AESOP4food Online Seminar 2024



COURSE SCHEDULE

February 29 - June 13, 2024

Thursday / 17:00 to 18:30 CET



INTENSIVE WORKSHOP Montpellier 5 – 12 July, 2024

Mainly for students from partners Universities



















main content of the phases



PHASE 1 Exploring the field of play —lead LE:NOTRE Institute

Main challenges, Theoretical frameworks, Approaches and methods: PAR, living labs, analysing methods, Defining your position and values

PHASE 2 Analysing your local foodscape — lead Universidad Politecnica De Madrid

Mapping a food system; Mapping the stakeholders, consumers, policymakers (power mapping); SWOT analysis

PHASE 3 Collaborative goals and vision - lead SupAgro Montpellier

Collaborative goal setting; Defining the challenges; coordination

PHASE 4 Strategy and interventions — lead Ghent University

Formulating your strategy, Designing an intervention and testing it

PHASE 5 Evaluation & monitoring — lead Warsaw University of Life Sciences

Student presentation and self-reflection on the assignment























Learning objectives / PHASE I

- Broader and general understanding of the contemporary challenges and existing strategies of sustainable food planning and food systems transformation.
- Awareness of main contemporary challenges to sustainable food systems, its multiple dimensions (social, environmental, economic and spatial) and setting (cultural, local and regional) in the context of spatial planning.
- Critical reflection on personal values, competences and especially the role of the planner in a pluralistic society (expert vs. facilitator) in developing a more resilient food system.
- General understanding of concepts such as City-Region food systems, theory of change, transitions thinking and prototyping





















The scope of the seminar: learning concepts

Participatory action learning

Living labs













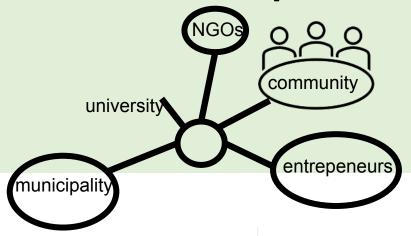




Living labs & participatory action research

ranging from informal collaboration of two partners

 to an institutional organisation with a complex network of partners.











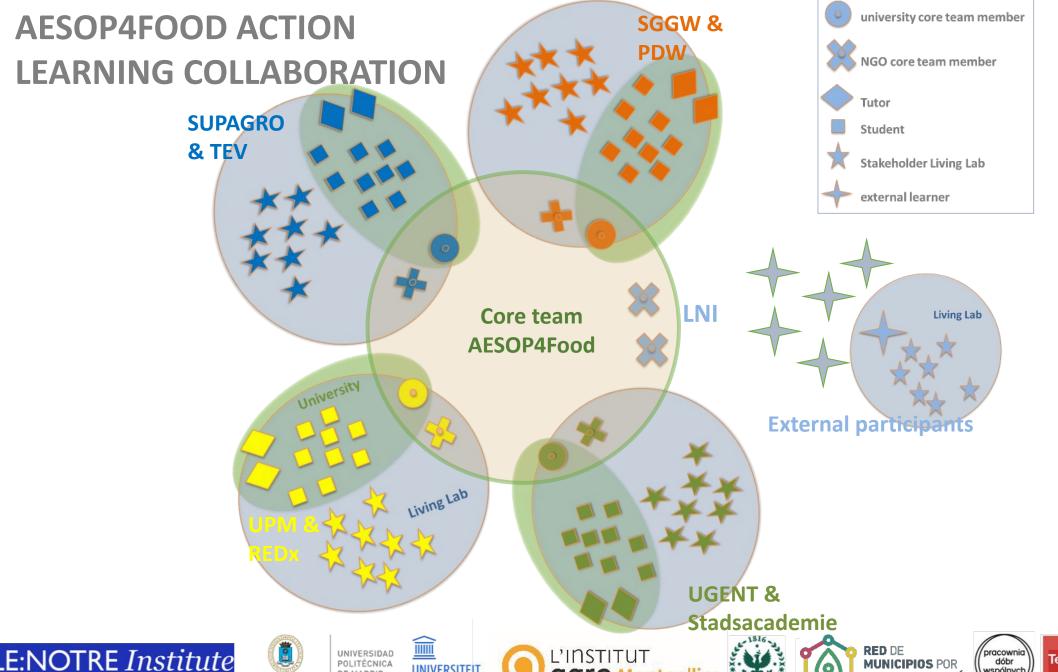
































Living labs and research questions 2024

- 1. Context
- 2. Assignment questions for local students
- 3. Assignment questions for remote students
- Montpellier « Changes in a neighbourhood's food environment with the arrival of a new tramway line » Living Lab /France
- Warsaw "MOST Urban Farm" Living Lab/Poland Production and collaboration with local farmers
- Ghent "Agroecological Urbanism Future Heritage" Living Lab/ Belgium Starting with the Kitchen. Rethinking neighbourhood food systems from an agroecological perspective
- Madrid Agroecologico Living Lab/ Spain Circular Economy in Food Retail
- A Living Lab for building a Local Food Strategy for the Bucharest District 6
- A Living Lab in Tartu, Estonia Urban food hub/living lab in Tartu



















Field of play, sustainable food challenges

Damien Conaré

Secretary-General
UNESCO Chair
World Food System
Montpellier
Institut Agro

































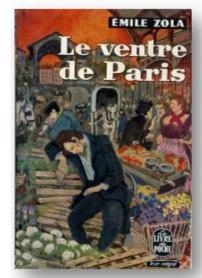






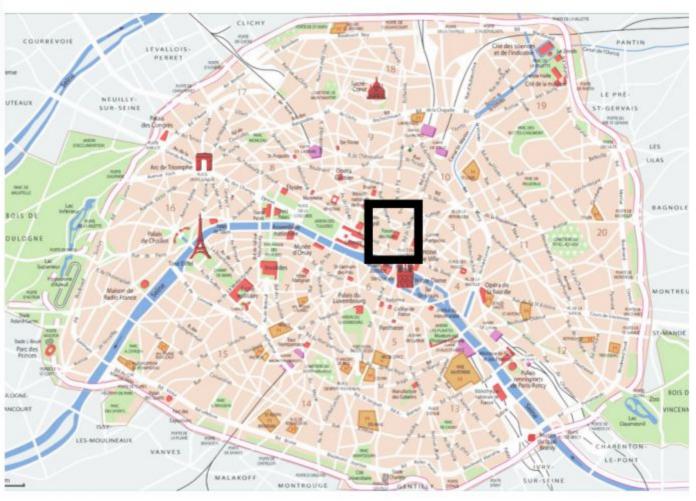


Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food





























































Léon Lhermitte, « Les Halles », 1885









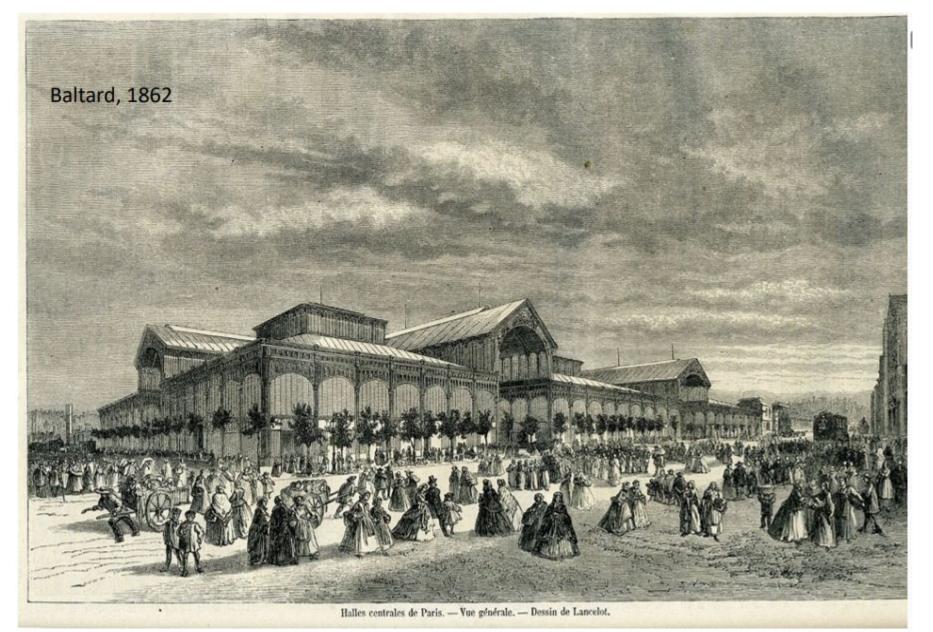






















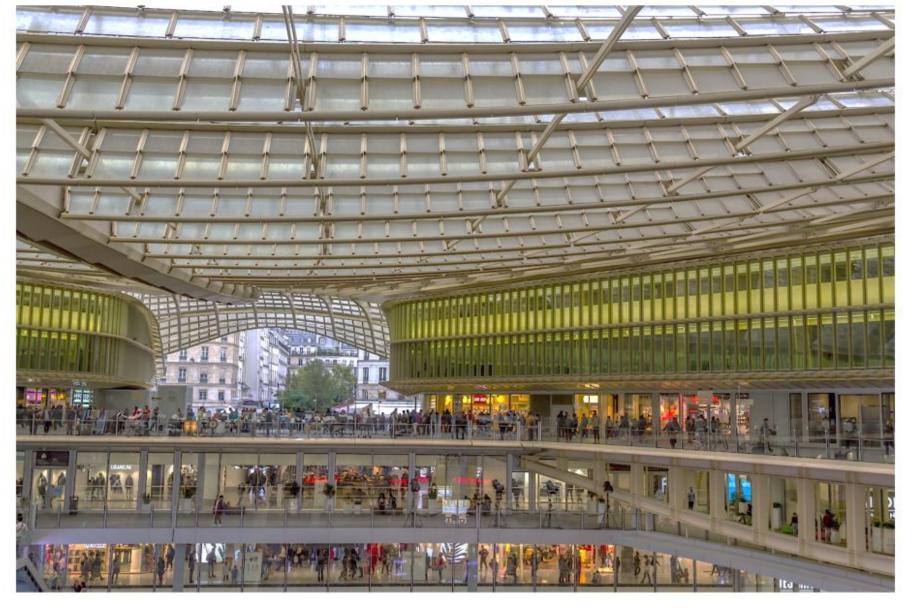














« La canopée », Patrick Berger et Jacques Anziutti architectes

























1969
« The move of the Century »













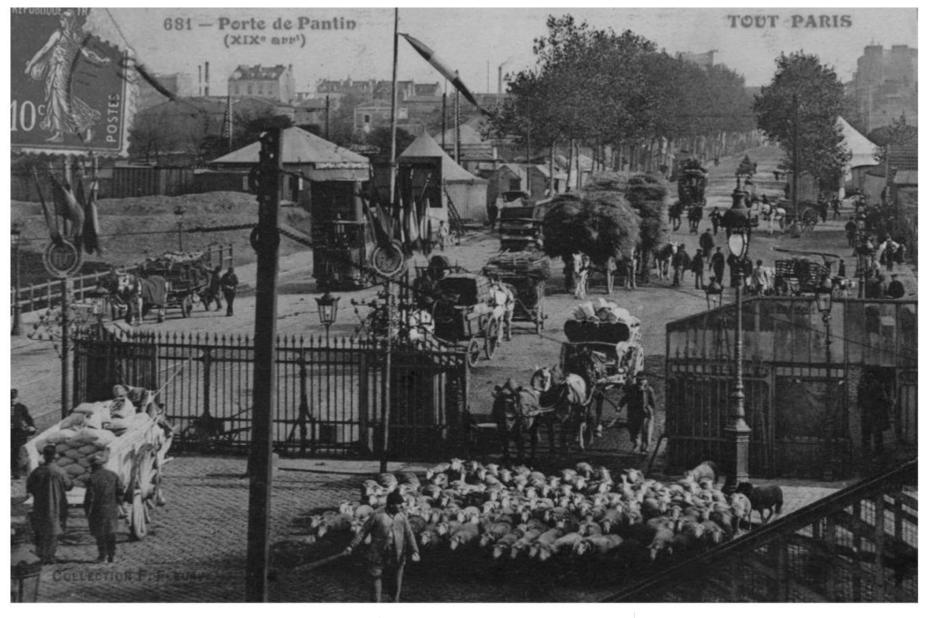








































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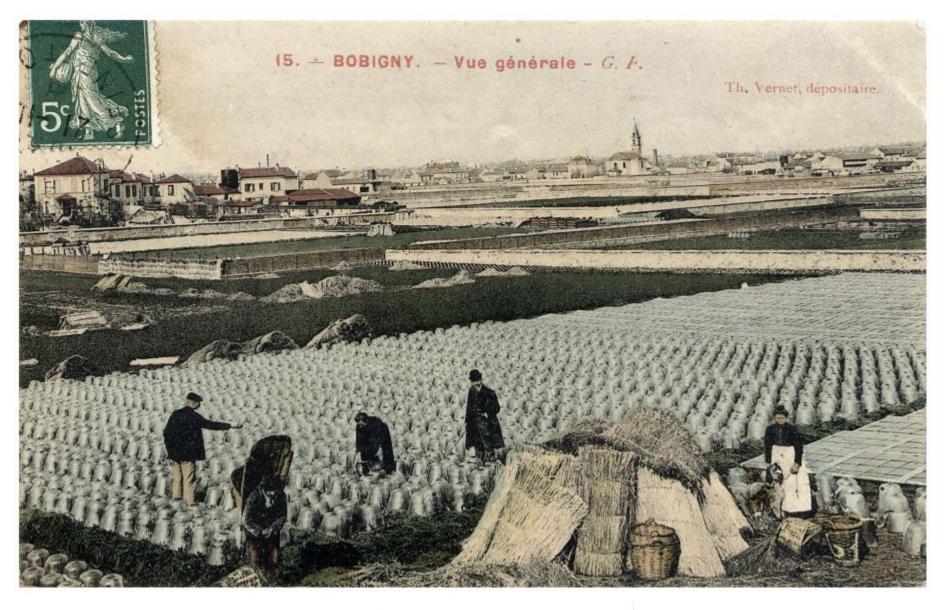




































Cité de l'abreuvoir, 1964















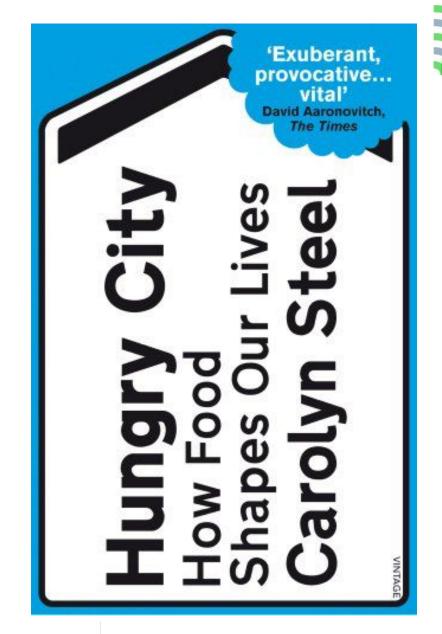




Hungry City

« The relationship between food and cities is fundamental to our everyday lives. Food shapes cities and through them it moulds us - along with the countryside that feeds us. » (2008)



















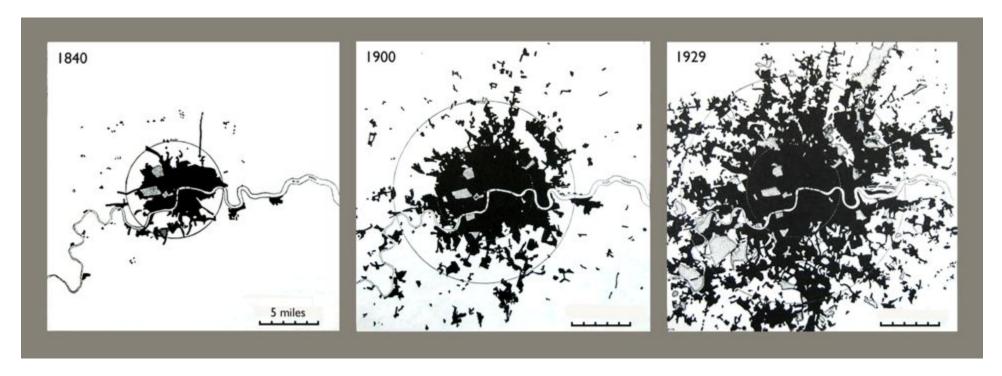












Urban sprawl

Growth of London 1840-1929























AgriFood industrialization Chicago "Hog butcher for the world"

« At their peak, the stock yards processed 18 million livestock in a year and employed 45,000 people daily. »























1963 « Eveything under the same roof »













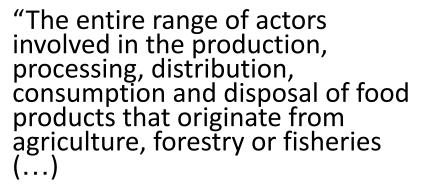








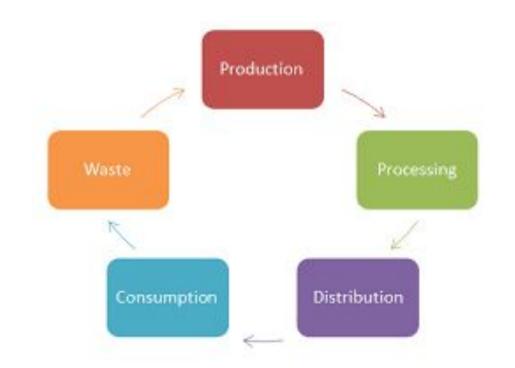
Food systems



+

«The continuous process of interactions — spanning time and geographic space — between food, natural resources, people, organisations, government, organisms, the climate, and more.

= In other words, everything food influences and is influenced by. »









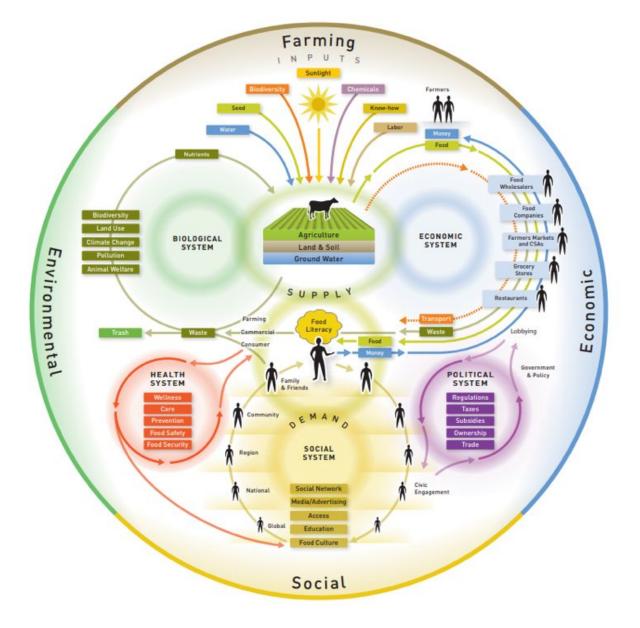
























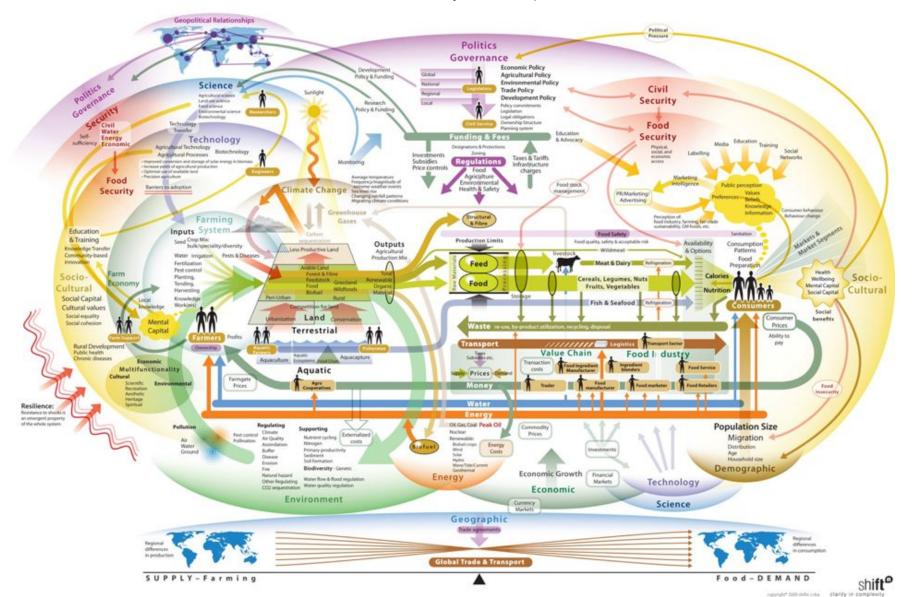








Global Food System map

















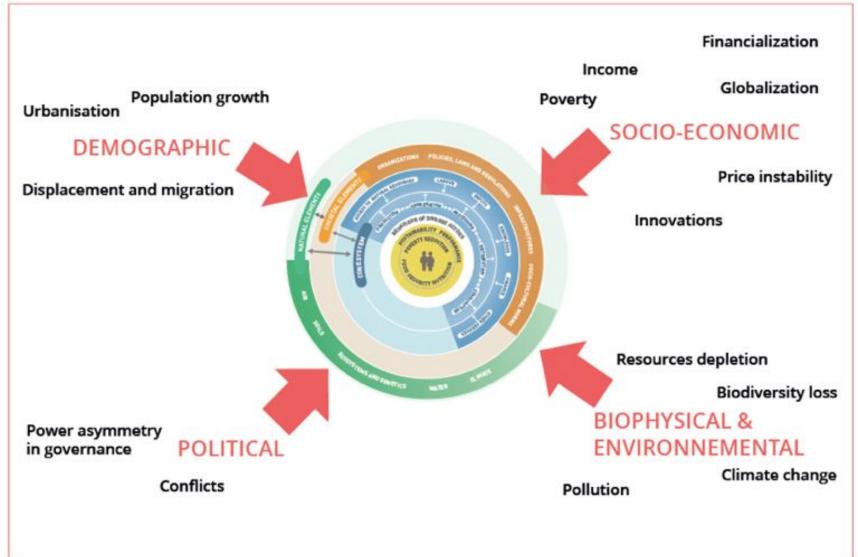


Action for Education
 Spatial Organisation
 and Planning For

Sustainable Food

Various drivers are shaping/challenging food systems





















Why do we need a systemic approach?



- It is a way of thinking and doing that considers the food system in its totality, taking into account all the elements, their relationships and related effects.
- It is not confined to one single sector (ag.), or discipline (nutrition).
- It considers all relevant causal variables of a problem and all impacts of the solutions to achieve transformational systemic changes.



















The limits of an industrialized food system



Health

- . 850 million undernourished 1.5 billion overweight 300 million diabetes type 2
- . "nutrition transition": shift to processed foods (richer in salt, sugar and saturated fats) often less nutritious

Socio-economic

- . maximize efficiency gains vs. distributional concerns
- . regional hyper-specialization
- . creation of giant agri-food corporations
- . precarious working conditions

Environment

- . soil degradation
- . water shortages
- . biodiversity loss
- . waste and losses
- . pollutions, GHG emissions























A multiform distanciation

- political: loss of control by citizens over their food system (asymmetry with more powerful actors)
- economic: multiplication of intermediaries between farmers and consumers to circulate, process, store and distribute food
- **geographical**: distancing from production areas (urban sprawl + low shipping costs)
- cognitive: loss of contact between city dwellers and farmers, and lack of knowledge about the world of agriculture and food (generates 'eater anxiety')





















Back to local!

There is a growing interest in re-localizing food systems:

- reduction of food miles (transportation), greater freshness, reduction of waste
- closer connections between producers and consumers
- increased autonomy and control for various actors within the food chain (renewed governance of the FS)
- better attention to food, promote social experiences and food-related activities















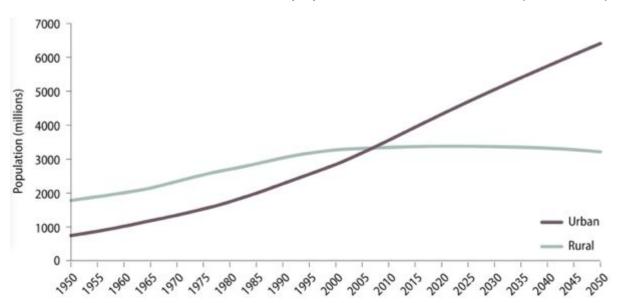






An urban world

World population, rural and urban (UN, 2014)





























City-regions are full of ressources

- financial (80% of the world GDP)
- biomass to be recycled (urban metabolism)
- cultural diversity
- knowledge
- public/political powers
- infrastructures
- information networks





















Belo Horizonte (Brazil)























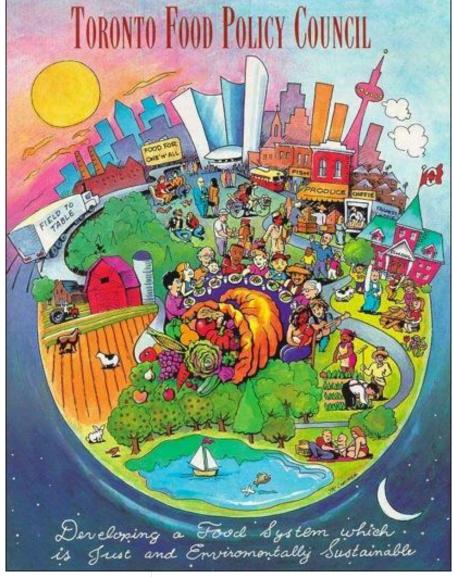


















TORONTO FOOD

POLICY COUNCIL









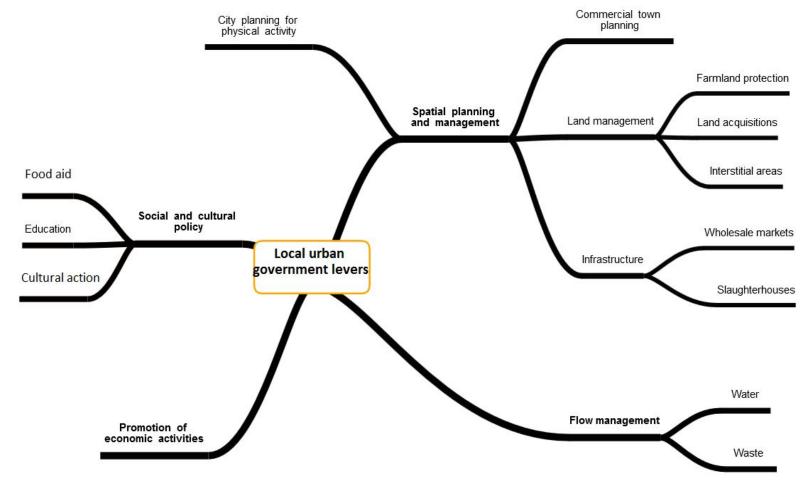






AESOP4FOOD Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

Levers that local urban governments can deploy in support of agricultural and food policies













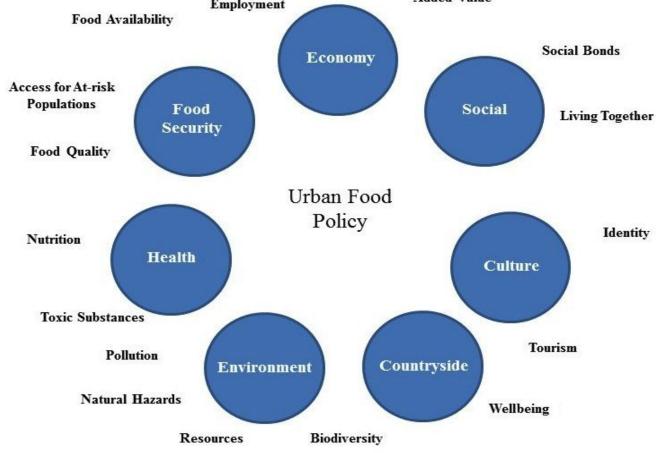




































































E:NOTRE *Institute*



















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- 137 cities, 470 million inhabitants
- Voluntary commitments "for the development of sustainable food systems and the promotion of healthy diets »
- Adoption of a framework of recommended actions (governance, social and economic equity, support to production, local supplying...)
- Exchange of good practices















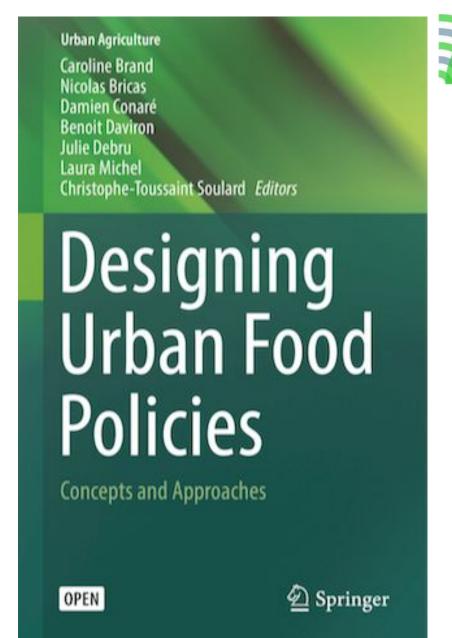




Thanks!

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www.chaireunesco-adm.com























Poll on concepts and review of main concepts

Jeroen de Vries

















Question to you: Why are food strategies ofte omitted from urban planning processes?

- a. Because urban planning is still sectoral and not connected to the social aspects of cities
- b. Because urban planners do not care about social aspects such as the well-being of people
- C. Because in 2026 the New Urban Agenda does not mention food security and nutrition as an integral part of the Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements.
- d. Because planner focus mainly on producing planning documents and do not see themselves as the guiding spirit who builds connections among actors, sectors and spatial scales, conducting participatory processes.







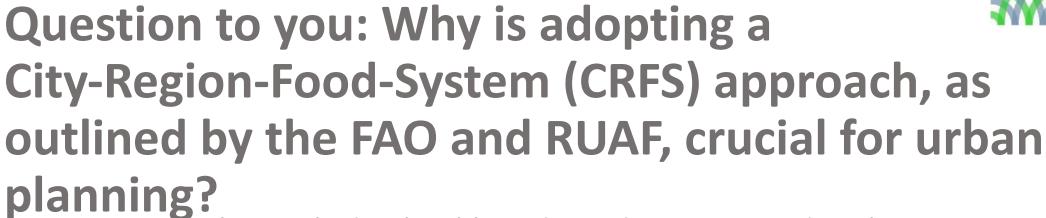












- a. Because it also includes livelihoods and economic development, sustainable natural resources management, and social inclusion and equity
- Because (inter)national policies and regulations showed to be hardly effective because they are always influenced by the lobby of agro-business
- c. Because a city should focus on Urban Agriculture as one of the most important drivers for sustainability
- d. Because one can only appoint a food council on a metropolitan level.

















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Common Food Policy

Challenges
Integrated vision
Policy oriented





TOWARDS A COMMON FOOD POLICY FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

THE POLICY REFORM AND REALIGNMENT THAT IS REQUIRED TO BUILD SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS IN EUROPE















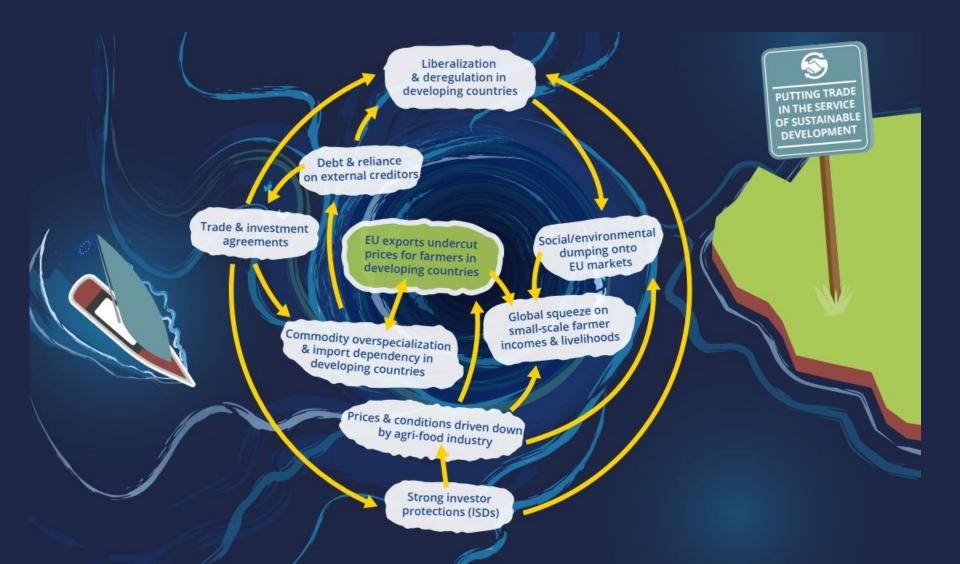






CFP: Export orientation, race to the bottom





Putting trade in the service of sustainable develop-m ent















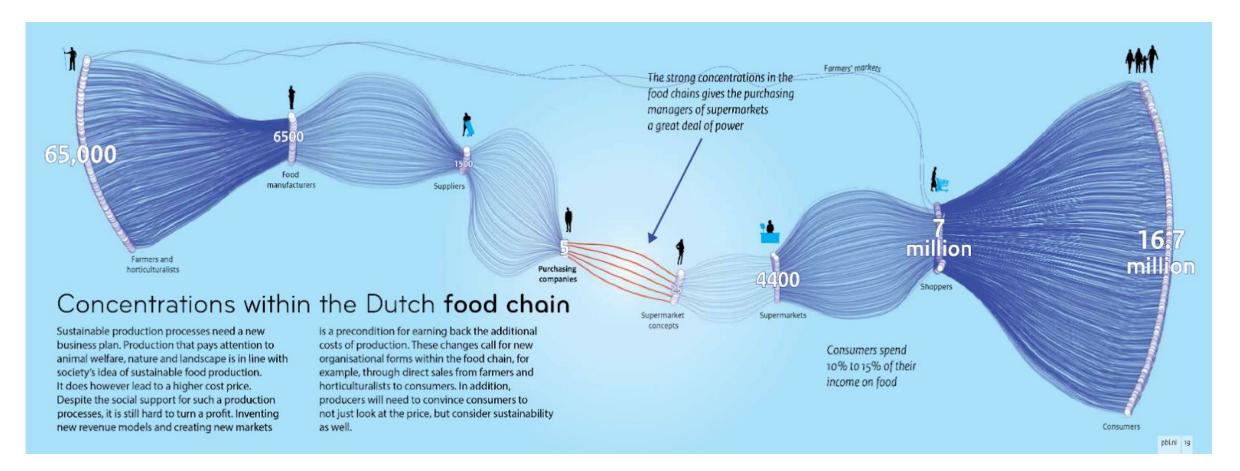








the flows of food in the Netherlands



power concentration in the food chain





















Food systems

• Food systems encompass the entire range of activities involved in the production, processing, marketing, consumption and disposal of goods that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries, including the inputs needed and the outputs generated at each of these steps.

• Food systems also involve the **people and institutions** that initiate or inhibit change in the systems as well as the sociopolitical, economic and technological environment in which these activities take place.

Source: FAO, 2013.











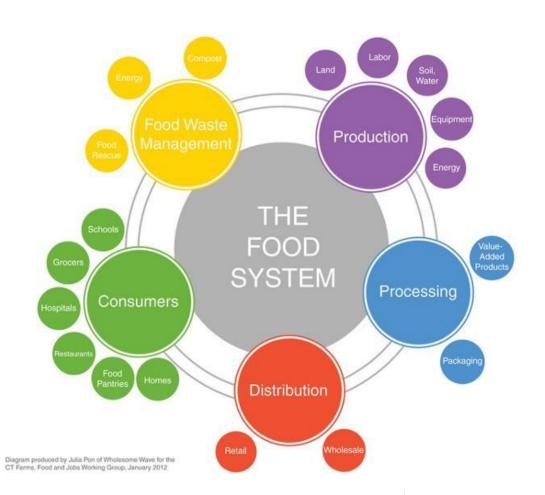




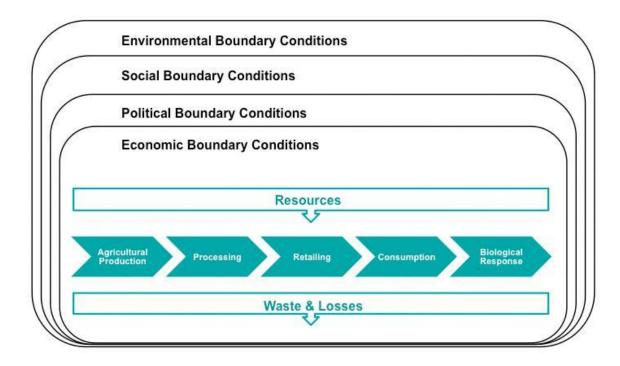




Food system



The World Food System

















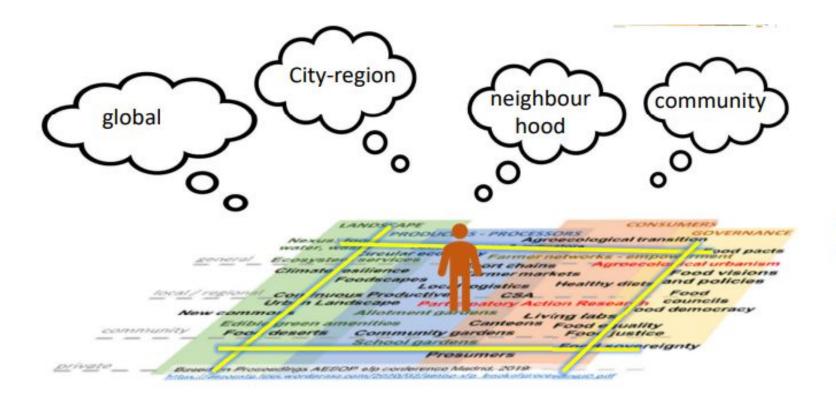








City-region approach



Analysing, monitoring, planning on multiple levels

> Adressing various challenges







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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











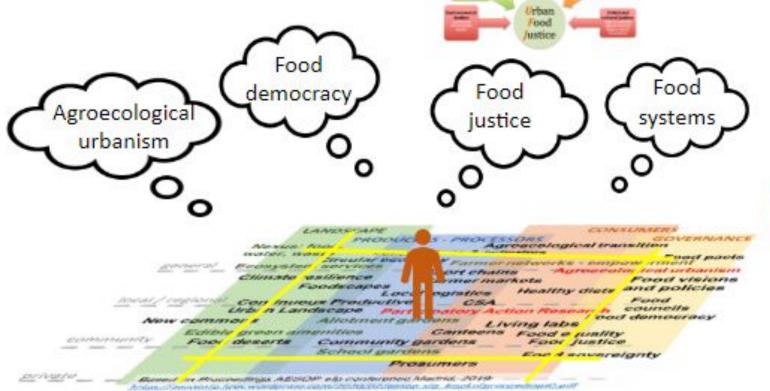






the field: concepts





Agroecological Urbanism Food democracy Food justice Food systems







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Agroecology

the application of ecological principles to the study, design and management of agroecosystems that are both productive and natural resource conserving, culturally sensitive, socially just and economically viable

Altieri and Toledo 2011; Gliessman 2012; Fernandez et al. 2013.

a practice, a science and a social movement that has been embraced by the international food sovereignty movement through the Declaration of the International Forum for Agroecology

Anderson et al. 2015:3 & Nyéleni Declaration, Mali, 27 February 2015



















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



















Agroecological urbanism -> Next week

Environmental

ecological principles to the study, design and management of agroecosystems: productive and natural resource conserving

Economical

economically viable

Social & Cultural

culturally sensitive, socially just

practice, science and social movement embraced by the international food sovereignty movement

Altieri and Toledo 2011; Gliessman 2012; Fernandez et al. 2013

Nyéleni Declaration, Mali, 27 February 2015

















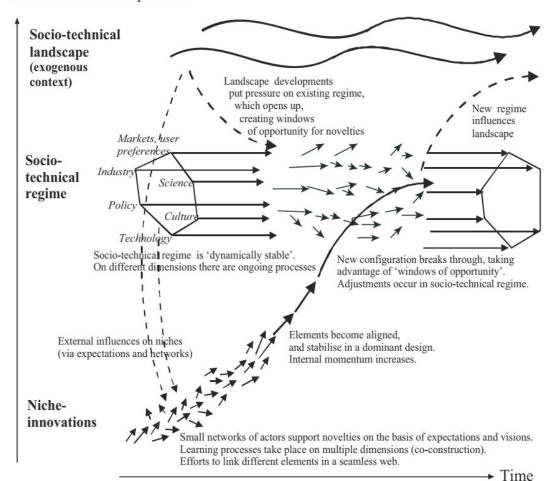




Multi-level transformative change



Increasing structuration of activities in local practices



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





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Q&A session on the introductions and readings













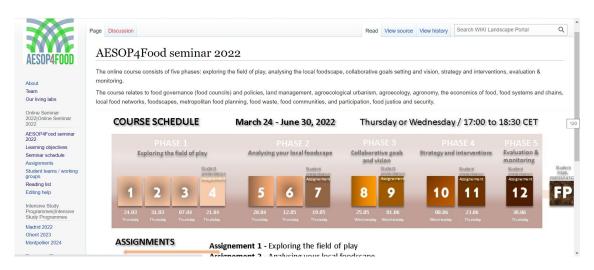


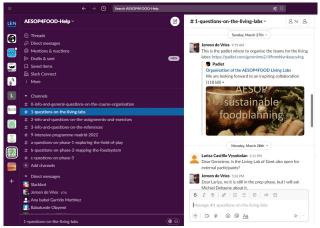






Communication, tools and platforms





Media wiki

Slack channel

Padlet



















dóbr





Assignments

General framework for the assignments can be found on the wiki https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/Assignments 2024

Tutors of each lab will communicate with the participants

Independent labs will communicate with Jeroen de Vries in Slack

Remote participants need to describe a first plan on how to work on the research questions: see the steps in the Wiki

Local students and participants will discuss with their own university contact person(s)



















Next session 07.03.2023

- Introduction
- Theoretical background: Food justice and food democracy
- Challenges, background in governance: IPES Long food movement,
 Milan food pact
- Michiel Dehaene: Agroecological Urbanism, Agroecological Urbanism and the difference with traditional planning approaches
- Meeting in breakout rooms, per lab
- Q&A
- Next session + compulsory reading

















Compulsory reading for March 7 & Padlet

Fill out your name, background and motivation on this padlet before **Wednesday March 6:**

https://padlet.com/geronimo2/AESOP4Food-intro2024

- Tornaghi, Chiara. (2016). *Urban Agriculture in the Food-Disabling City:* (Re)defining Urban Food Justice, Reimagining a Politics of Empowerment. Antipode.
- Deh-Tor C. M. (2021), "Food as an urban question, and the foundations of a reproductive, agroecological, urbanism", in TORNAGHI C., DEHAENE M. (eds.) (2021), **Resourcing an agroecological urbanism. Political, transformational and territorial dimensions**, London: Routledge; Ch. 1, pp. 12-33
- IPES, 2021. A long food movement.





















SLIDES in RESERVE











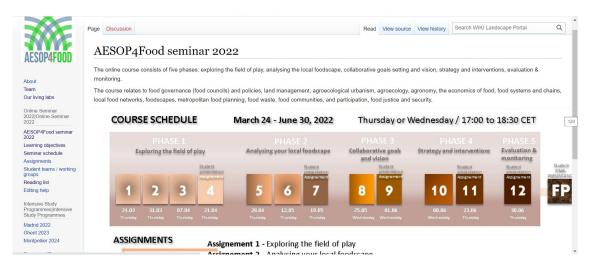


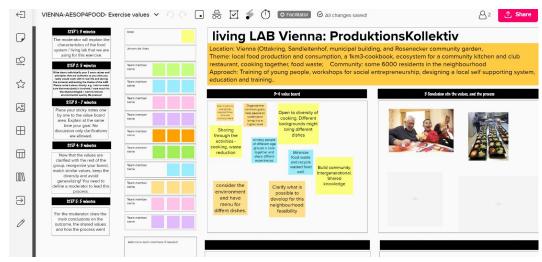


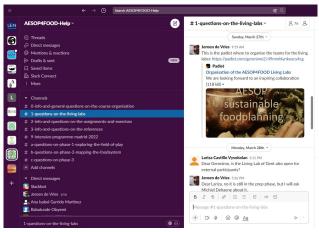




Communication, tools and platforms







Media wiki mural.co

Slack channel Padlet









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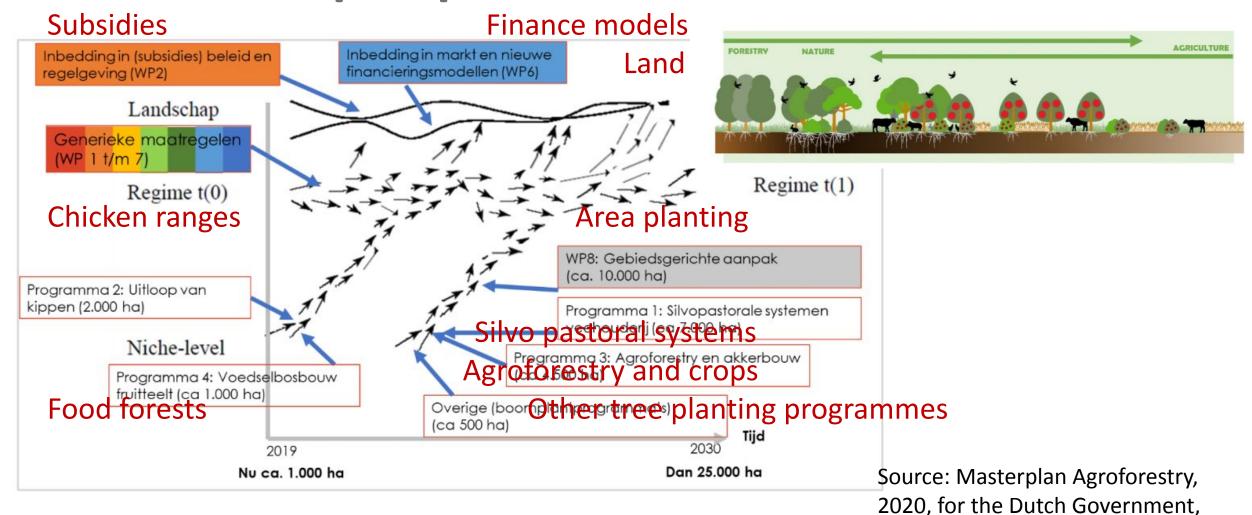






AESOP4FOOD Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

Multi-level perspective on transitions: NL

















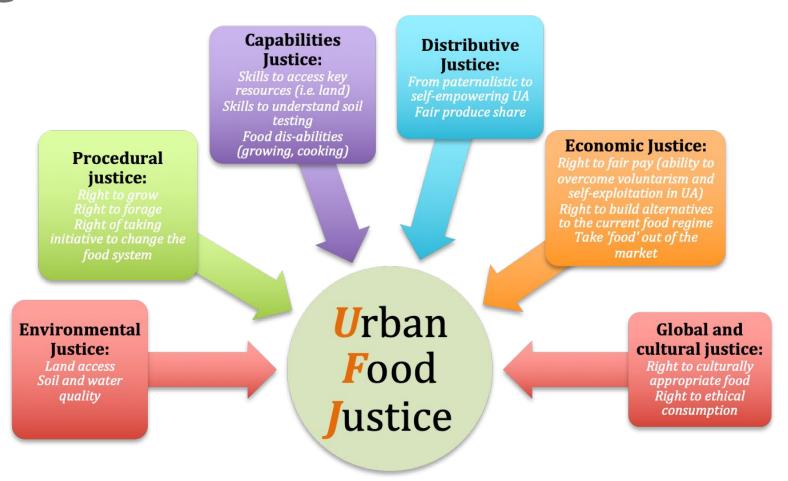






Food Justice

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























The scope of the seminar: learning concepts

Participatory action learning

Living labs









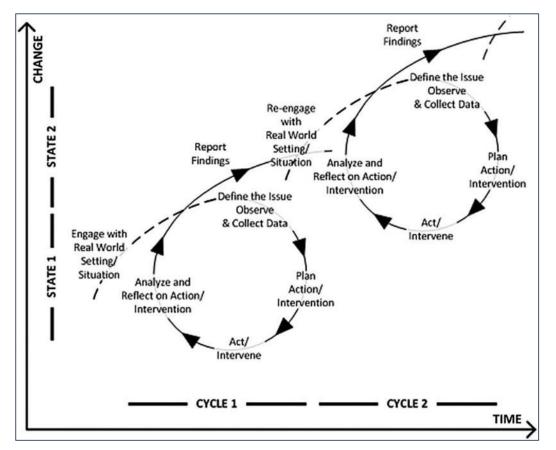












Change is Research

Action Research

"...a respect for people and for the knowledge and experience they bring to the research process, a belief in the ability of democratic processes to achieve positive social change, and a commitment to action" Brydon-Miller, Greenwood, Maguire, 2003, p. 15.

Adapted by Tommelein, I. from www.brighthub.com; quoted by http://p2sl.berkeley.edu/glossary/a/; retrieved: 03.10.2020.





















Principle of Participatory Action Learning and Research

A form of co-operative enquiry where knowledge is created through dialogue and the development of critical subjectivity.

Subjectivity refers to the development of an awareness of self and others as entities with agency, identity, perspectives, feelings, beliefs and desires.

Wood, 2020, p 26



















Transformative, collaborative and democratic



Transformative: a way of thinking that is continually open to change, and constantly in search of new ideas, innovations and ways to bring about improvements

Collaborative: actively seeking out and liaising with others, particularly those who hold knowledge that we may not hae access to, to create a synergy that will broaden our minds to the possibilities of change as we work toward attaining mutual goals.

Democratic: everybody should have an equal say in decision making about the what, why, how, who, where and when of the collaborative learning process.

Wood, 2020, p 3















