

AESOP4Food

Sustainable Food Planning Seminar

PHASE IV / 2024

April 25, 2024



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

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

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

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



UNIVERSIDAD
POLITÉCNICA
DE MADRID



RED DE
MUNICIPIOS POR
LA AGROECOLOGÍA



Phase IV: Strategie

Session Thursday April 25th, 2024

Strategizing around change agency

Session Thursday May 16th, 2024

Prototyping in Food Planning

Recommended reading

Scoones et al. (2015) The politics of Green Transformation (Chapter 1). New York: Routledge
Wissmann, A et.al (2022) The Policy Environment for Sustainable City Region Food Systems

Extra reading

Mette Vaarst, Arthur Getz Escudero, M. Jahi Chappell, Catherine Brinkley, Ravic Nijbroek, Nilson A.M. Arraes, Lise Andreasen, Andreas Gattinger, Gustavo Fonseca De Almeida, Deborah Bossio & Niels Halberg (2018) Exploring the concept of agroecological food systems in a city-region context, *Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems*, 42:6, 686-711

Making sense of the proliferation of approaches



THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEMS (CRFS) - FACTSHEETS -



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme, under Grant Agreement n°862663

Making sense of the proliferation of approaches



01
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

PLANNING POLICY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



INTRODUCTION
Over the past two decades, interest in urban food production has grown worldwide and research on both classical permaculture agriculture and innovations such as rooftop gardening and vertical farming to "feed the city" has shown potential for a much higher degree of self-sufficiency in vegetables, fruit and herbs than is currently realised – with huge additional benefits for the urban environment and social and mental health for urban dwellers. One of the obstacles that stand in the way of realising this potential in many European countries are spatial planning laws, they define quite narrowly what kind of activities are allowed on each piece of land and other measures either restrict planning or other agricultural activities within the city. E.g., the German Food City Guideline (Urban Food City Guideline) originally introduced in 1992 and last revised in 1996, is based on the distinction between rural and urban areas and defines which types of uses (residential, industrial, agricultural and leisure) are allowed in each space. The purpose of food urbanism is to arrange urban functions so that they do not interfere with or impede each other's function. Besides planning policies, urban food can also regulate several policies (e.g., agriculture in food production). Another aspect for urban planning are regulated by land use plans in the maximum number of floors allowed for new buildings.



02
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



INTRODUCTION
The policy environment for agriculture in Europe has been shaped to a very large extent at the EU level since the first enactment of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 1962, with national and regional governments also having a role to play in its local implementation. The CAP has continued to be the most important agricultural policy in Europe, with deep repercussions around the world. It is the single largest item in the EU budget, accounting for 35% of total spending (€ 57.1 billion in 2021). In 2019, it made 80% of the income of the 18 million farms in the EU, with 80% of the income of the 18 million farms, which are predominantly based on the size of their landholding or animal herd. This results in a heavily skewed distribution of the funds, the great majority (70%) of farms received €10,000 or less in direct payments in 2019, while the largest 1.5% of farms received more than €40,000 each. Rural farmers with very small holdings, below the so-called 'minimum requirement' (0.3 to 5 ha, depending on the country) and farms in other areas are not eligible for any direct payments at all. Furthermore, the so-called 2nd pillar, consisting of €55.5 billion or 24.3% of CAP funds in 2023, is meant to support 'a thriving rural economy' and a variety of measures to make agriculture more sustainable. However, agricultural education in Europe is still in a very early stage (see the Executive Summary of the report 'Agriculture in the 21st Century' by the European Commission, 2019).



03
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

EDUCATION POLICY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



INTRODUCTION
As is now when these farmers and small food producers in Europe are retiring every year – "in 2023, for every farm manager under 40, the EU has a replacement fund manager over 60" – evidence and vocational education systems are struggling to provide prospective entrants with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in the demanding environment in which they will operate. The education they receive is still focused on general education, a situation where the production model is already reaching its limits. In a traditional agricultural system, children learn to farm from the moment they can walk, following their farmer parents and acquiring the necessary knowledge for adults who did not grow up on a farm and do not have the same experience. It can be a challenge to get adequate and sufficient training. Many details of sustainable farming are site-specific and based on experience. National governments often have agricultural universities or vocational schools, and regional governments are known to support farmers by providing advice on specific farming issues. However, there are still gaps when it comes to bringing potential farmers up to speed quickly enough so that they can be successful and their business model is not hindered.

CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
Challenges exist especially in the area of general agricultural education, but also in the area of vocational training for food crops and in food technology education. Many university courses are focused on specialisations in research and do not offer practice-oriented programmes. In addition, agriculture is a physical business – there are many different opinions on methods and their practicality, especially when it comes to 'sustainable agriculture'. Agriculture and food trade curricula still focus on scaling up, mechanisation and automation as a path to success, while many small-scale producers have a different perspective. There are also many small-scale, artisanal, often low-tech production for a local market. It can be difficult to find quality, locally relevant information. In addition, not all students have the same access to the infrastructure or machinery used in their education. Well-educated farmers and food craftspersons are essential for implementing technical, social and environmental innovations.



04
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

CIRCULARITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



INTRODUCTION
Sustainable City-Region Food Systems have great potential to contribute to the transition to a circular economy. They could help close resource loops for a number of critical resources:

- which are becoming increasingly scarce – e.g., freshwater – and
- which are highly destructive to extract or produce – e.g., nitrogen, phosphate and potassium from food sources, animal feed stock or as by-products of industrial production – or
- which are currently a waste product but could be converted into a resource – e.g., heat from buildings contributing to urban heat stress or food waste from catering and other sources that are currently 'dumped' for incineration or even dumped at all together.

The European food system in its current form is a major user of the resources of a circular system. It uses highly scarce food resources, water and inputs from intensive and imported from around the world into Europe, where the food product and associated waste are produced. The long transport distances make it expensive to close these resource loops and create a closed or at least partly rather than solutions within a loop. In theory, City Region Food Systems have a very high potential to function as a more circular system than the current globalised food system, but national regulations or even the lack of such regulations at EU and national government level prevent further development in this direction.



05
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

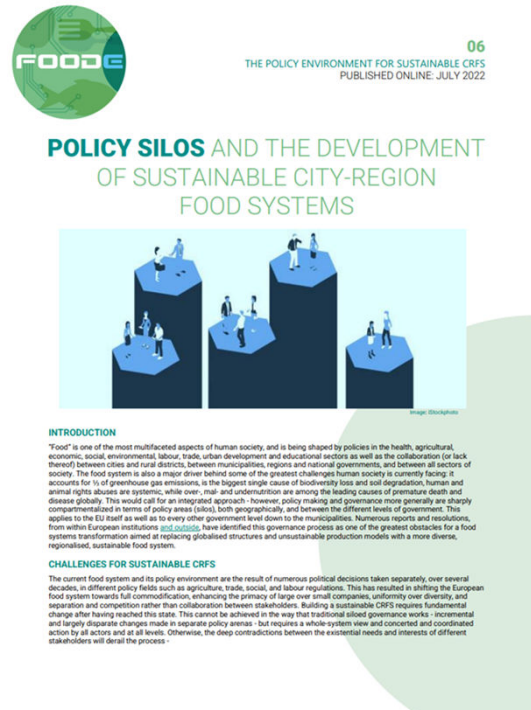
FOOD SAFETY POLICY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



INTRODUCTION
Food safety is one of the most important regulatory areas of the food system. Maintaining a healthy and safe food supply for citizens is a huge challenge that comes with an equally large number of laws and regulations. As the food system becomes smaller-scale producers, many of these initiatives have experienced difficulties in understanding food safety rules, gaining approval of food safety authorities, and obtaining infrastructure needed to follow food safety guidelines. There is also the opposite extreme, where locally and traditionally grown food from small businesses has a better reputation to consumers, despite being in many cases less regulated and less systematically controlled than large-scale and industrial food production (see, e.g., Thurner et al., 2012). Creating a better policy environment that accommodates smaller producers who do not have access to large start-up capital is essential if we want to maintain food safety standards on a small scale.

CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS
Operating a small food production business is hard enough in terms of obtaining the proper skills and resources. However, figuring out how to comply with food safety regulations designed for industrial production is equally, or even more challenging. With the emergence of more sustainable small-scale production across Europe, focusing on the local market, finding their place within food safety regulations has become a challenge. Food safety regulations have different implications for businesses from large to very small. Larger companies have dedicated staff and other resources to develop a separate team to coordinate implementation of the regulatory requirements to be complied. However, this approach has proved effective for large companies, but for those that fall into the small and very small categories this approach is challenging. As many of these producers are pioneering other new technology or new production methods, it can be difficult to obtain food practice rules suitable from government authorities. Many food safety regulations require accompanying infrastructure for storing or packing food, knowledge of new farming practices (for example, integrated pest management) and improved management of labour on the farm, as well as greater resources for waste management and environmental management. The high pressure to be able to do small-scale production with greater start-up capital will have developed business models that will never reach the scale to justify such investments in infrastructure. Finally, growing food in urban areas is also a challenge as it poses new risks that are not present in rural production systems.

Making sense of the proliferation of approaches



Navigating the policy field of food planning

- wicked problems - thinking uncertainty and disagreement
- policy navigation - a policy arrangement perspective
- strategizing: prototyping and scenario planning

City Region Food Systems perspective

holistic, diagnostically strong

blackboxes agency, focussed on the system as it functions today...

VS.

A living lab working on concrete experiments and actions grounded in concrete places

concrete, related to concrete actors, grounded

myopic, self referential, short term, isolated...

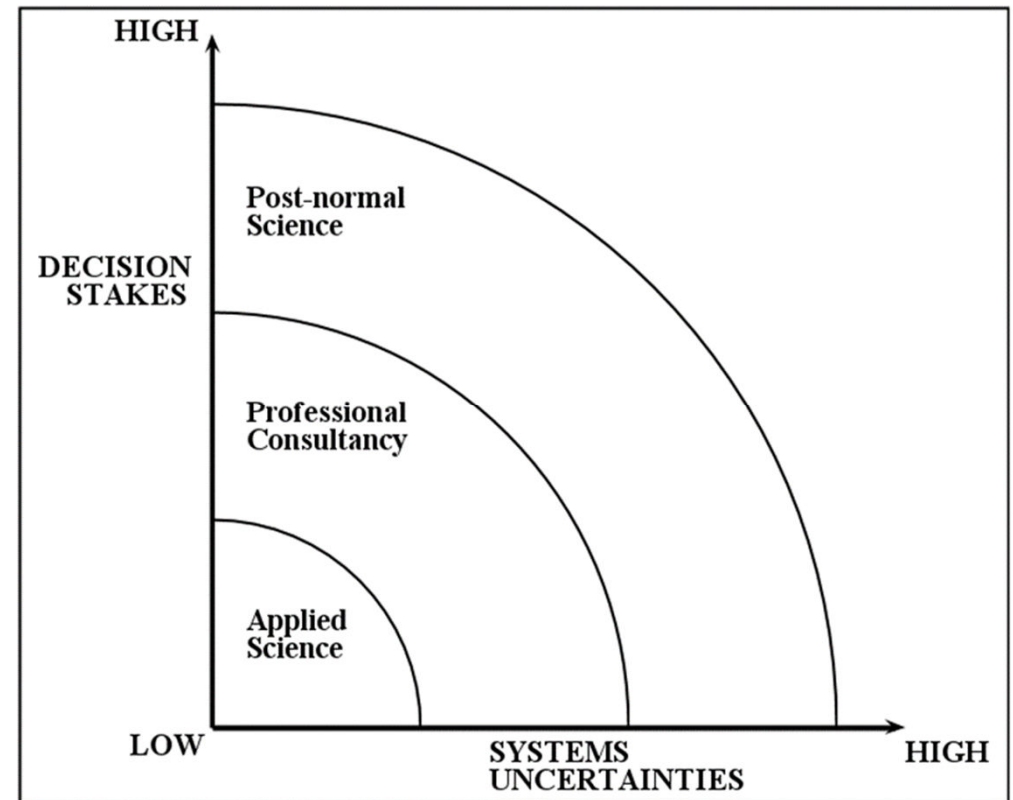
no linear connection between a systematic understanding and systems change

uncertainty: simultaneous uncertainty about facts and values

- thinking pathways and modalities of change
- thinking in terms of possibilities (scenario's)

Post-normal science?

High levels of uncertainty
High stakes



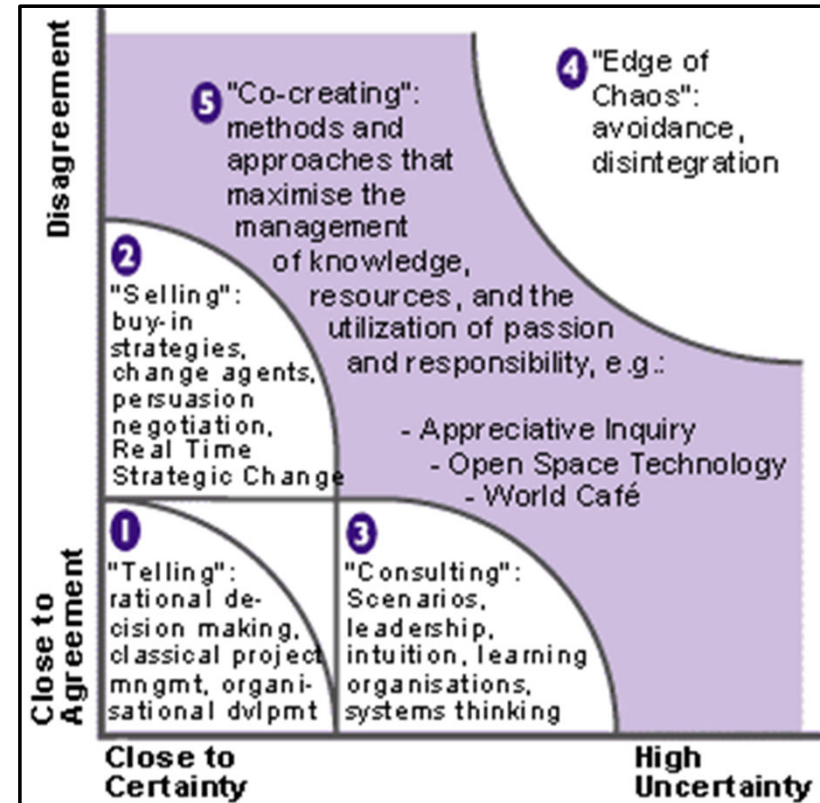
Funtowicz, S.O., Ravetz, J.R., 1993.

Post-normal science?

Uncertainty
(do we know the facts)

vs

Disagreements
(what values do we attach to these facts)



Ralph Stacey's Agreement & (un)Certainty Matrix

WICKED PROBLEMS / Staying with the problem

Rittel & Webber – Dilemmas in a General Theory of Planning, 1973

1. There is **no definitive formulation of a wicked problem**.
2. Wicked problems have no stopping rule.
3. Solutions to wicked problems are not true-or-false, **but better or worse**.
4. There is no immediate and no ultimate test of a solution to a wicked problem.
5. Every solution to a wicked problem is a "one-shot operation"; because there is no opportunity to learn by trial and error, every attempt counts significantly.
6. Wicked problems **do not have an enumerable (or an exhaustively describable) set of potential solutions**, nor is there a well-described set of permissible operations that may be incorporated into the plan.
7. Every wicked problem is essentially unique.
8. **Every wicked problem can be considered to be a symptom of another problem**.
9. The existence of a discrepancy representing a wicked problem can be explained in numerous ways. The choice of explanation determines the nature of the problem's resolution.
10. The social planner has **no right to be wrong** (i.e., planners are liable for the consequences of the actions they generate).

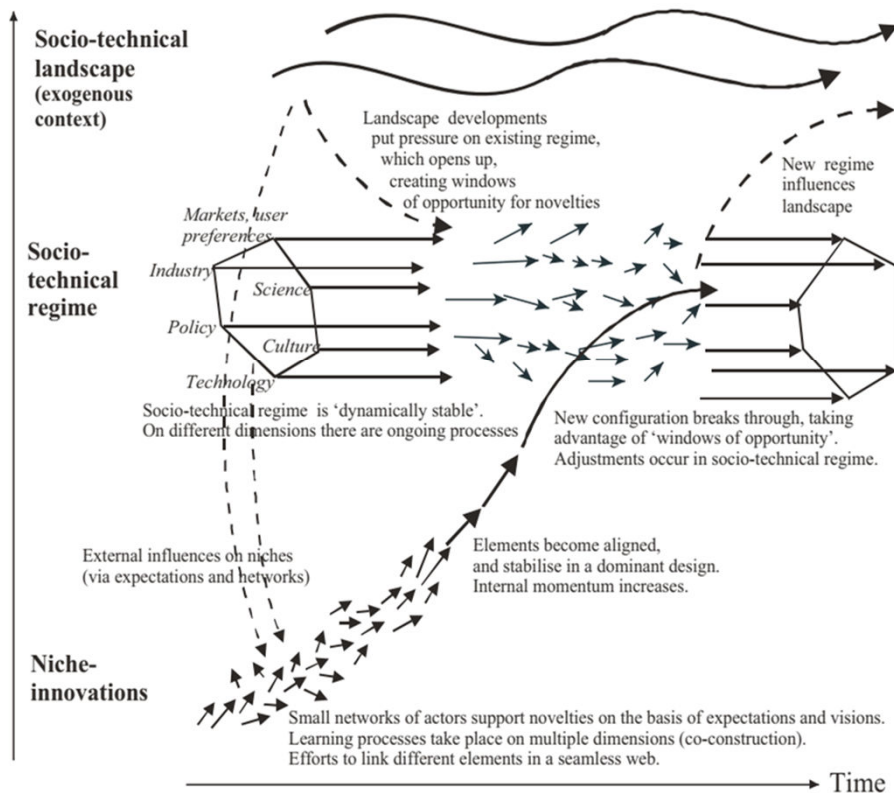
**no linear connection between a systematic understanding
and systems change**

uncertainty: simultaneous uncertainty about facts and values

- thinking pathways and modalities of change
- thinking in terms of possibilities (scenario's)

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

Navigating the policy field of food planning

- wicked problems - thinking uncertainty and disagreement
- policy navigation - a policy arrangement perspective
- strategizing: prototyping and scenario planning

Scoones et al. (2015) **The politics of Green Transformation**
(Chapter 1). New York: Routledge.



SCOONES et al.

There is growing acknowledgement of the multiple environmental stresses the world faces - from climate change, air and water pollution, and biodiversity loss to land use change, for example. There is growing consensus that these will prove deeply damaging to human well-being and futures unless they are addressed. [...]

But how these are to be tackled remains much disputed, and a clear vision of what green transformations are required, **for what and for whom** remains elusive. This is, of course, due to **political contention**. There is intense competition around framings of how to read and react to the observed trends: what diagnosis they allegedly provide of the origins of the crisis and the sources of the remedies. There is much at stake in the construction of **what drives unsustainability** (who is to blame for what) and of **what forces can be aligned to rebalance socionatures**.

TABLE 1.1 Narratives of green transformations: diagnoses and solutions

<i>Narratives of green transformations/ diagnoses</i>	<i>Solutions</i>
Technocentric <p>Either about to or already exceed many planetary limits; urgency and crisis</p> <p>Emphasis on population; Malthusian models of scarcity and conflict</p> <p>Highlighting the role of technology as magic bullets . . .</p> <p>. . . but also potentials of alternative technologies</p>	<p>Technologies as global public goods to tackle environmental crisis</p> <p>Low-carbon transitions: new energy technologies</p> <p>Including ‘technical fixes’, from geoengineering to genetically modified crops, but also bottom-up, grassroots innovation</p> <p>Top-down governance arrangements in favour of ‘the planet’</p>
Marketized <p>Crisis results from market failures, externalities</p> <p>Primacy of (green) growth</p> <p>Corporations as agents of change</p>	<p>Technological entrepreneurs, green capitalists and consumers to lead</p> <p>Prices will reflect scarcity of resources and demand to protect them, and reward ecosystem service providers</p> <p>Need to allocate and enforce property rights and use institutions to this end</p> <p>Economic investments and market incentives to achieve green growth and a green economy</p>

State-led

Need for state involvement in steering transformation and re-embedding markets

State-backed R&D and wider finance central to a ‘developmental state’

Crisis of governance at national and global levels; importance of institutions, agreements, international architectures

Citizen-led

Change comes from below, cumulative actions of multiple, networked initiatives

Linking niches, experiments and demonstrations through movements

Behaviour change, advocacy and demonstrating alternatives central: ‘another world is possible’

At the national level, need for a green state, adopting green Keynesian industrial policies of stimulus, infrastructural projects, creating green jobs

At the international level, modifying and reforming existing institutions or creating new ones (World Environment Organisation)

Strengthening global architectures (Earth System Governance)

Power from below, involving connected social movements (e.g. green consumers, green living/transition towns; food, water, energy-sovereignty movements)

Radical system change required (e.g. arguments for eco-socialism, eco-feminism, Third World environmentalism, post-developmentalism)

Bio-communities; self-sufficiency; dematerialization; degrowth

illustrations in the context of food planning

Technocentric (diagnosis and therapy side)

often starting from non sustainable use of resources now...

technological fixes to the carbon footprint

potential to reduce land consumption through non land based forms of cultivation

top down introduction of new systems - i.e. biodigestion of green waste

Marketized

negative externalities / food is too cheap

price on packaging - price on waste...

regulation

State led

need for state intervention - missing infrastructure

pubic procurement - decommodified food supply

access to land - counter speculative measures

Citizen led

need for behavioral change and popular support

via campesina, slow food, eco-feminism

niche initiatives - alternative food networks, community supported agriculture

direct buying communities

Multiple transformations: strategies for change

Shaping and resisting structures:

the possibility to contribute to change is distributed unevenly within existing structures

e.g. existing investment in monocrop farming and highly commodified food supply chains

e.g. existing regulation on waste management preventing the use of organic (waste) streams for on farm composting

Reframing knowledge

Existing discursive structures place a limit on how we see and imagine problems and solutions, and how we define, know and frame futures (p. 22)

e.g. the focus on food miles (rather than food sovereignty)

e.g. the lack of knowledge regarding the role of living soils in farming

Realigning institutions and incentives

state is both necessary and institutionally poorly placed to contribute to emerging possibilities

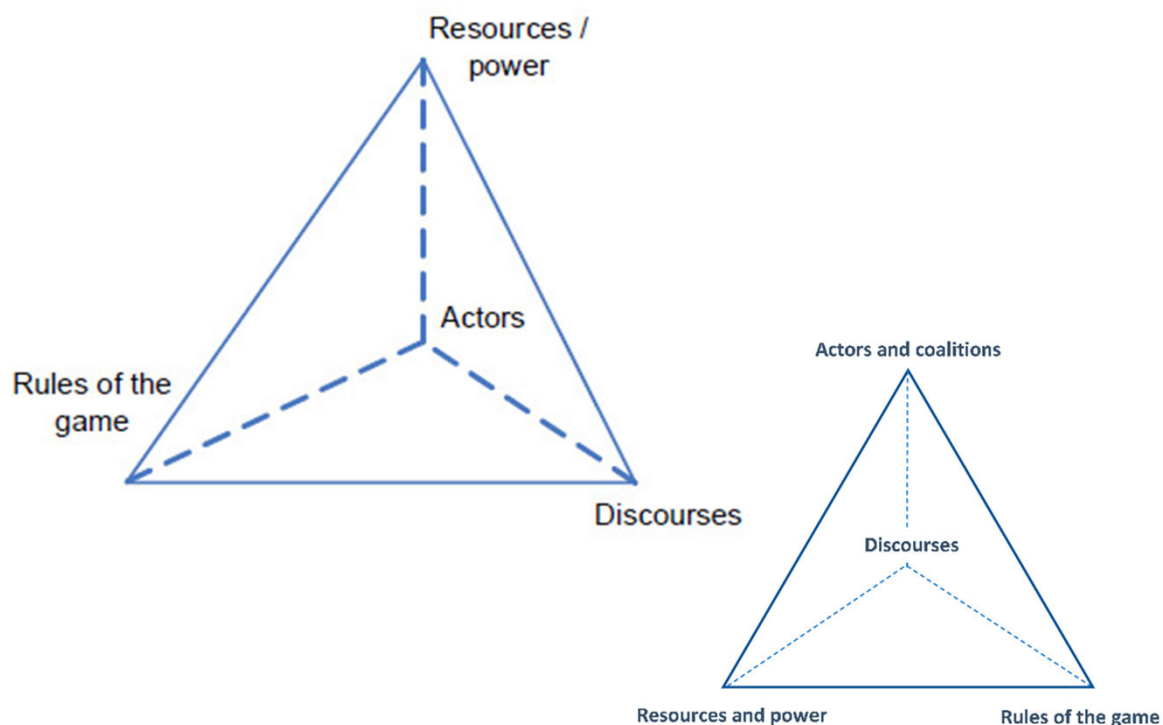
e.g. framing (and dismissing) sound solutions as 'alternative'

Mobilizing and networking

the potential of place-based struggles to resonate and 'globalize' through transnational advocacy networks

e.g. via campesina, new municipalism...

policy arrangement perspective



Concept development by Van Tatenhove et al. (2000).

Roots in the field of environmental policy

a 'meso level theory' or 'approach' for analyzing and understanding change and stability in policy processes

approach to think about policy change

A policy arrangement is defined as “the temporary stabilization of the content and organization of a particular policy domain at a certain policy level or over several policy levels” (Leroy and Arts 2006).

Multiple transformations: strategies for change

Shaping and resisting structures:

power

the possibility to contribute to change is distributed unevenly within existing structures

e.g. existing investment in monocrop farming and highly commodified food supply chains

e.g. existing regulation on waste management preventing the use of organic (waste) streams for on farm composting

Reframing knowledge

discourse

Existing discursive structures place a limit on how we see and imagine problems and solutions, and how we define, know and frame futures (p. 22)

e.g. the focus on food miles (rather than food sovereignty)

e.g. the lack of knowledge regarding the role of living soils in farming

Realigning institutions and incentives

rules

state is both necessary and institutionally poorly placed to contribute to emerging possibilities

e.g. framing (and dismissing) sound solutions as 'alternative'

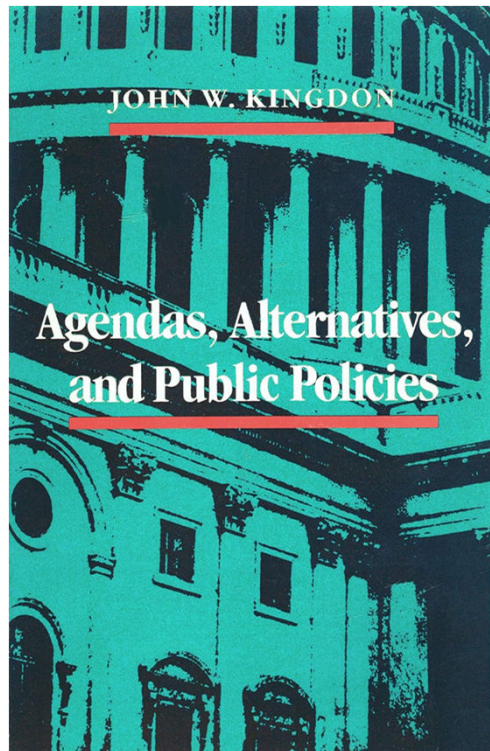
Mobilizing and networking

actors

the potential of place-based struggles to resonate and 'globalize' through transnational advocacy networks

e.g. via campesina, new municipalism...

policy entrepreneurship and policy windows



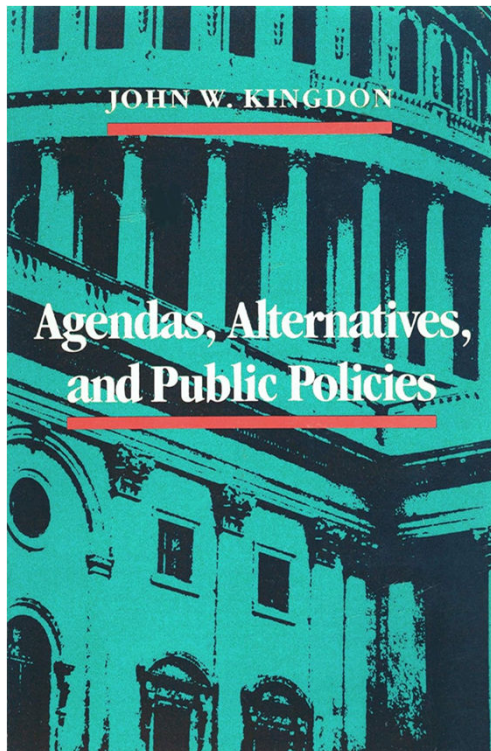
Convergence of:

driving problems

emerging solutions

political will

policy entrepreneurship and policy windows



Policy Window opens when there is convergence of problems, solutions and political will

Policy Entrepreneurs are individuals who exploit opportunities to influence policy outcomes so as to promote their own goals, without having the resources necessary to achieve this alone. They are not satisfied with merely promoting their self-interests within institutions that others have established; rather, they try to create new horizons of opportunity through innovative ideas and strategies.
(wikipedia)

Navigating the policy field of food planning

- wicked problems - thinking uncertainty and disagreement
- policy navigation - a policy arrangement perspective
- strategizing: prototyping and scenario planning

prototyping - next session May 16, 2024

- problem solution combinations!
- exploring 'possibilities'
- mapping conditions in which prototypical action could unfold / could be systematically pursued



May 16th, 17h00

Bram Vandemoortel

Architecture Workroom Brussels
Open Space Platform

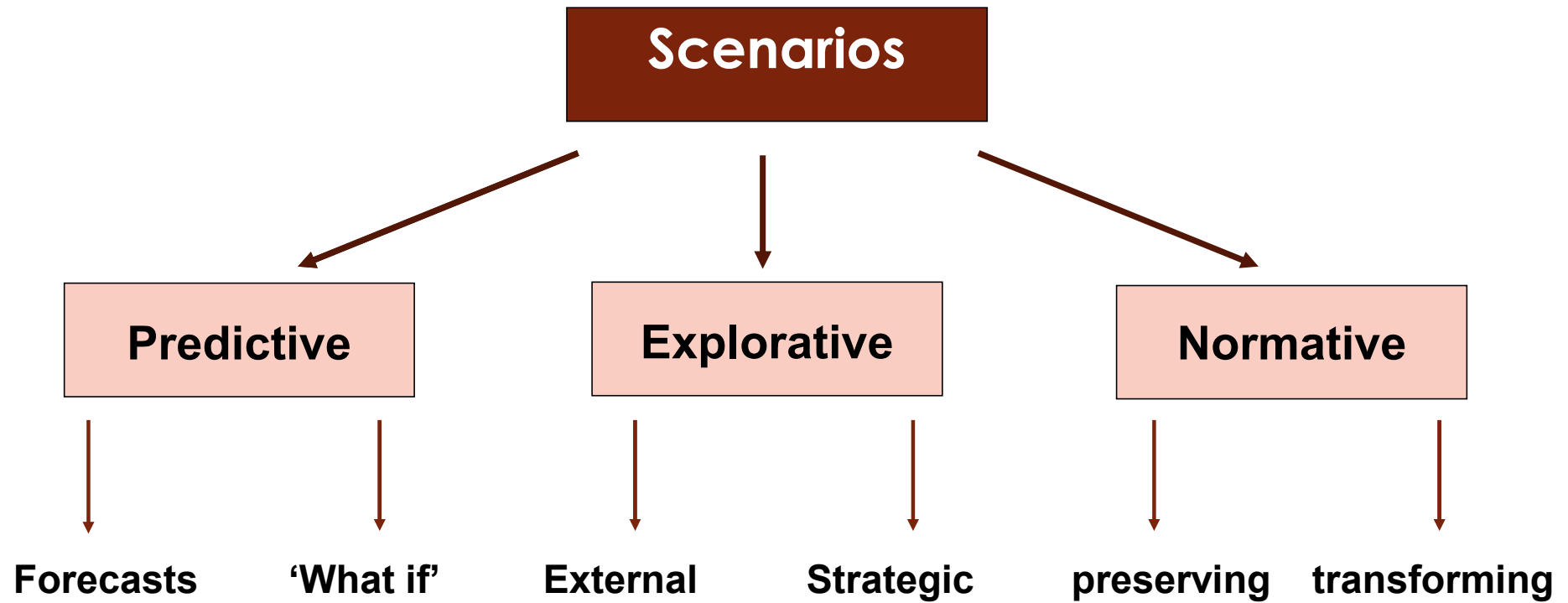
explorative scenario's

- What & Why?
- typical steps
- Exercise

what will happen?

what can happen?

what should happen?



After: Dreborg, K. H. (2004). Scenarios and Structural Uncertainty. Department of Infrastructure. Stockholm, Sweden, Royal Institute of Technology.

Explorative scenarios

Today 2024

+26 years = future exploration 2050

- 26 years = end of the '90s

speed of change factor 2 à 3 → +/- **'60s**

Then



The world potential market for copying machines is 5000 at most
(IBM to founders of Xerox)

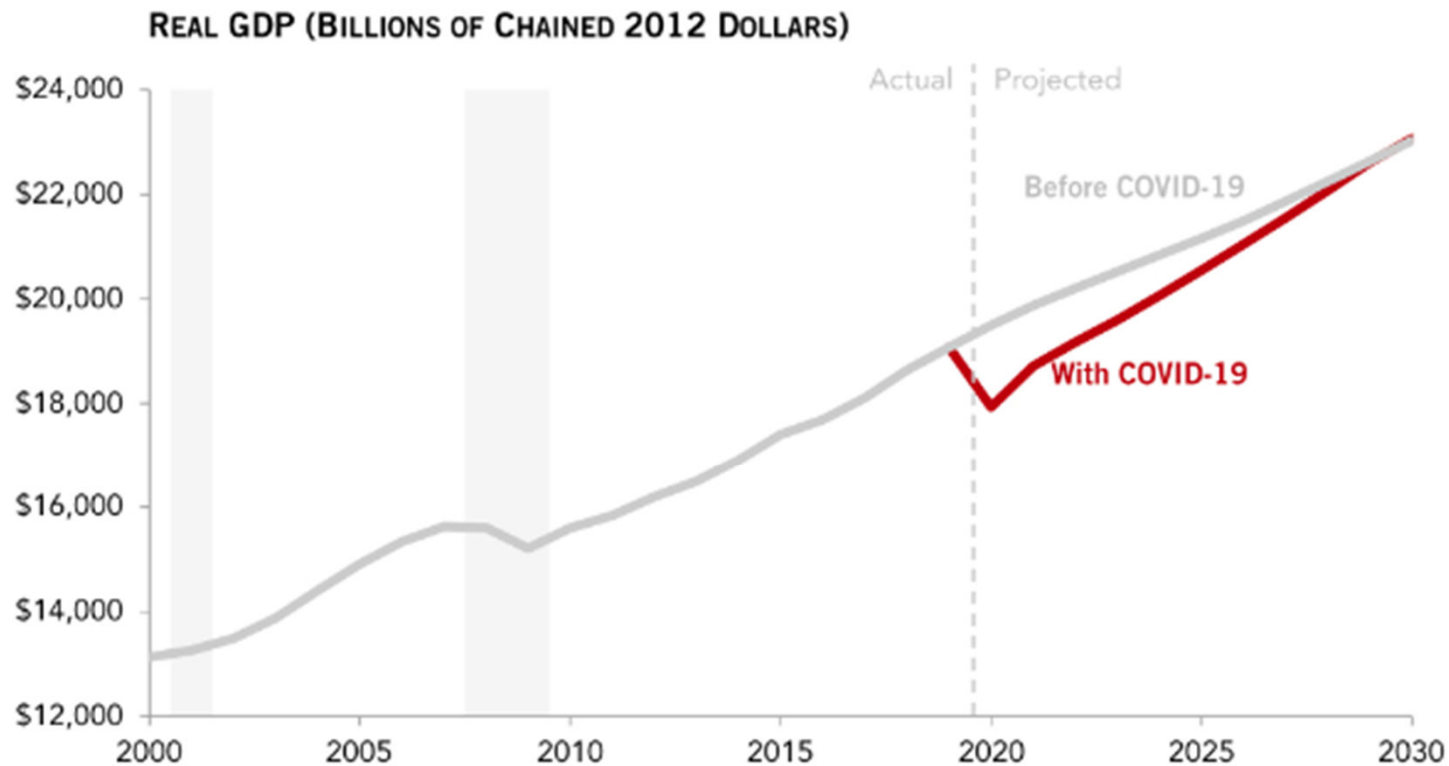
There is practically no chance
communications
space satellites will be used to provide better
telephone, telegraph, television, or radio
service *(T. Craven, FCC Commission)*



Now



not about modelling and complex predicitions



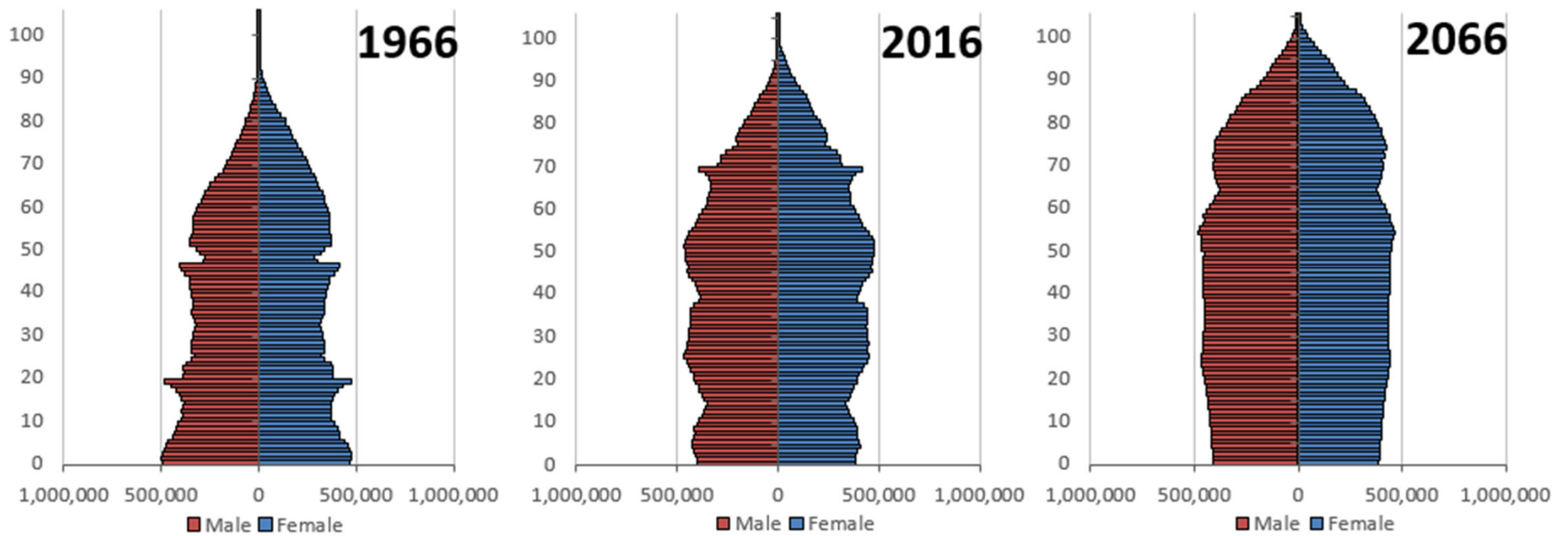
SOURCES: Congressional Budget Office, *Interim Economic Projections for 2020 and 2021*, May 2020 and *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030*, January 2020.

NOTES: Data are presented on a calendar year basis. The grey shaded areas represent economic recessions and are based on the National Bureau of Economic Research's classification. NBER has not yet classified the current cycle as a recession.

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[PGPF.ORG](https://pgpf.org)

not focused on 'certainties'



Population projections UK, Office for National Statistics

Not about 'desirable' futures



explorative scenario's

- also referred to as 'foresight' exercises
- focussed on long term (25 years and more)
- usually based on 'qualitative data'
- sets of scenarios: multiple possible futures
- thinking in possibilities (rather than certainties) - post normal science
- linking (long term) reflection on possible futures to possible (present) actions (via backcasting)

presenting possible futures (rather than predicting futures)



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WHAT ARE SHELL SCENARIOS?

Shell has been developing possible visions of the future since the early 1970s, helping generations of Shell leaders, academics, governments and businesses to explore ways forward and make better decisions. Shell Scenarios ask “what if?” questions, encouraging leaders to consider events that may only be remote possibilities and stretch their thinking.

Why explorative scenario's

- fostering strategic discussions in light of long term evolutions
- strengthening the learning capacity of organizations and their ability to cope with unexpected changes
- detecting opportunities - avoiding unwanted evolutions
- policy integration (thinking multiple questions at the same time)

STEP 1 - SCOPING

- Which question to explore. (i.e. which policy objective - exploring futures against the backdrop of which these policy objectives may have to be realized).
- Establish the time horizon (i.e. 2050)

RESULT: a clear and shared objective for all actors involved in the exercise

(Step 1 could follow the methodology of collaborative goal setting)

STEP 2 - DRIVING FACTORS

- Identifying driving factors that may determine the future of the question you are exploring

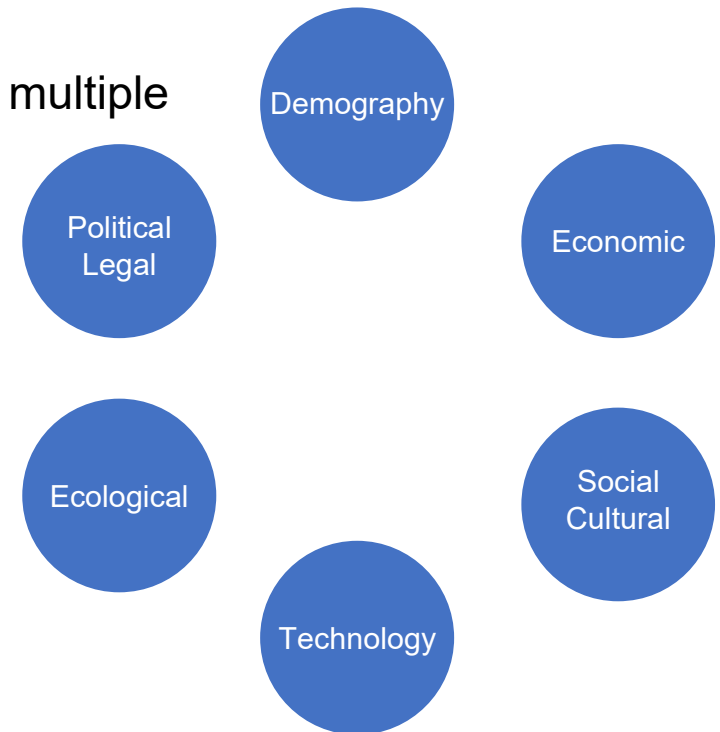
RESULT: list of factors that may have an impact (divided over multiple clusters)

examples:

increase or decrease of food prices
increase or decrease of transportation costs
increase or decrease of vegetarianism
high or low climate scenario
slow or rapid biodiversity decline
high or low virtual life

...

D.E.S.T.E.P. (as a guide)



STEP 3 - ASSESSING UNCERTAINTY AND IMPACT OF DRIVING FACTORS

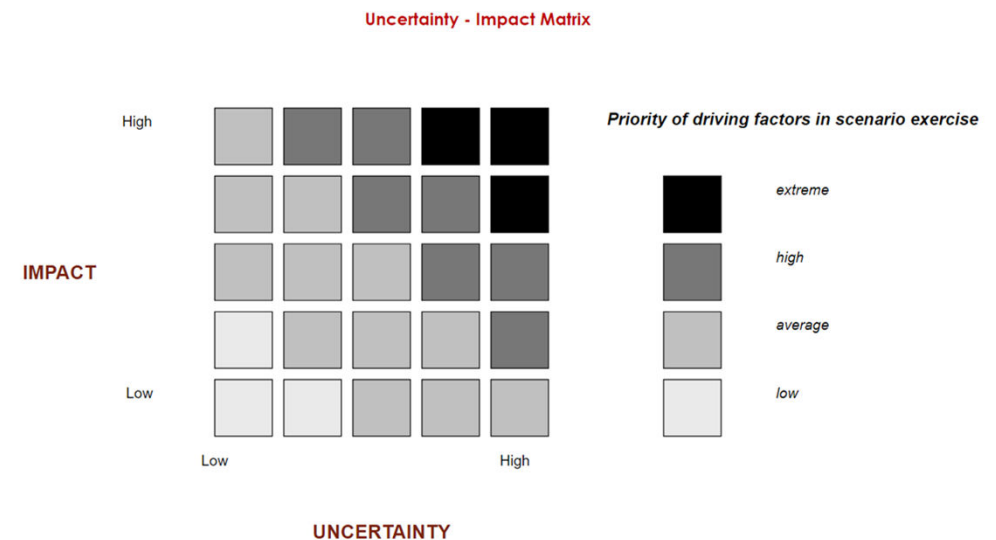
- scoring both the uncertainty (high-low) and impact (high-low) of driving factors

GOALL: identifying factors with high uncertainty and high impact!

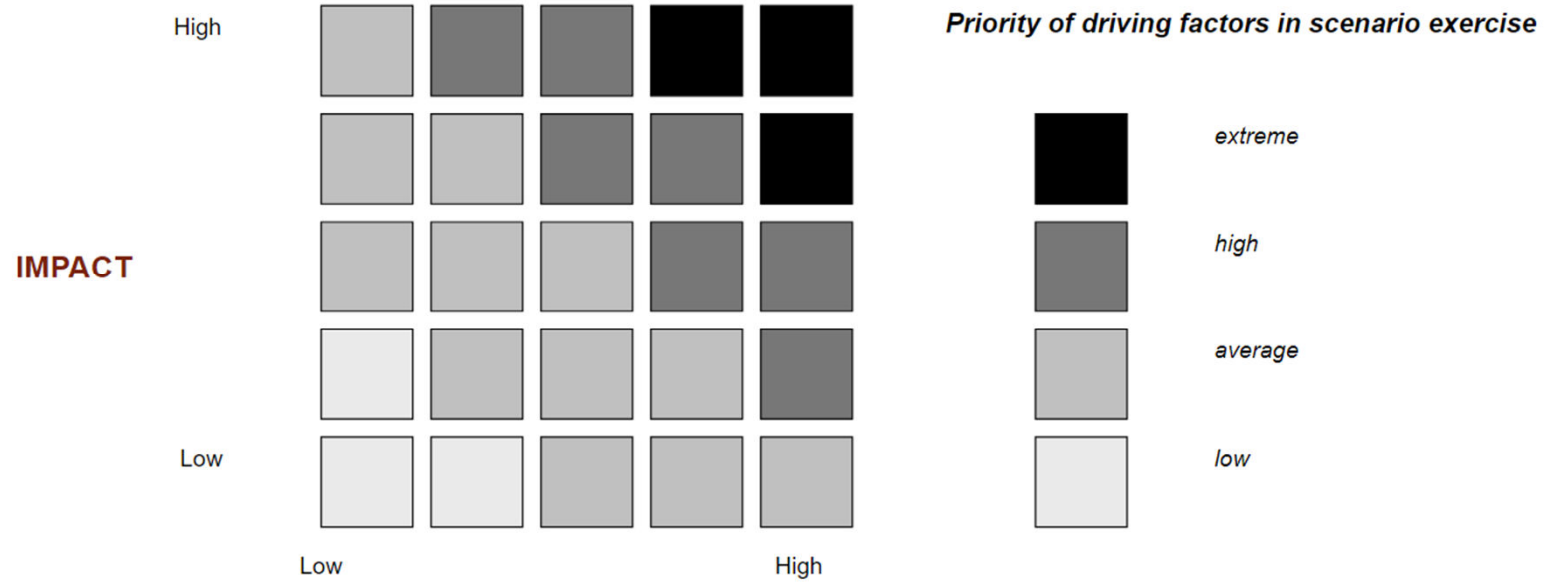
Eg. Aging population: low uncertainty & high impact

Eg. Migration: high uncertainty & high impact

...



Uncertainty - Impact Matrix

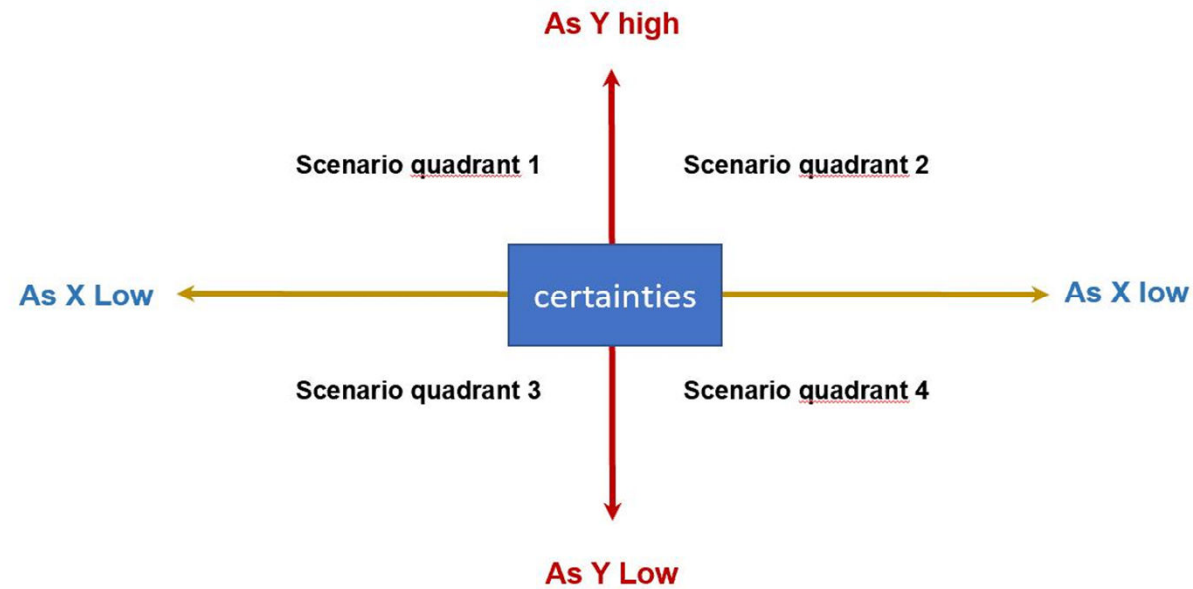


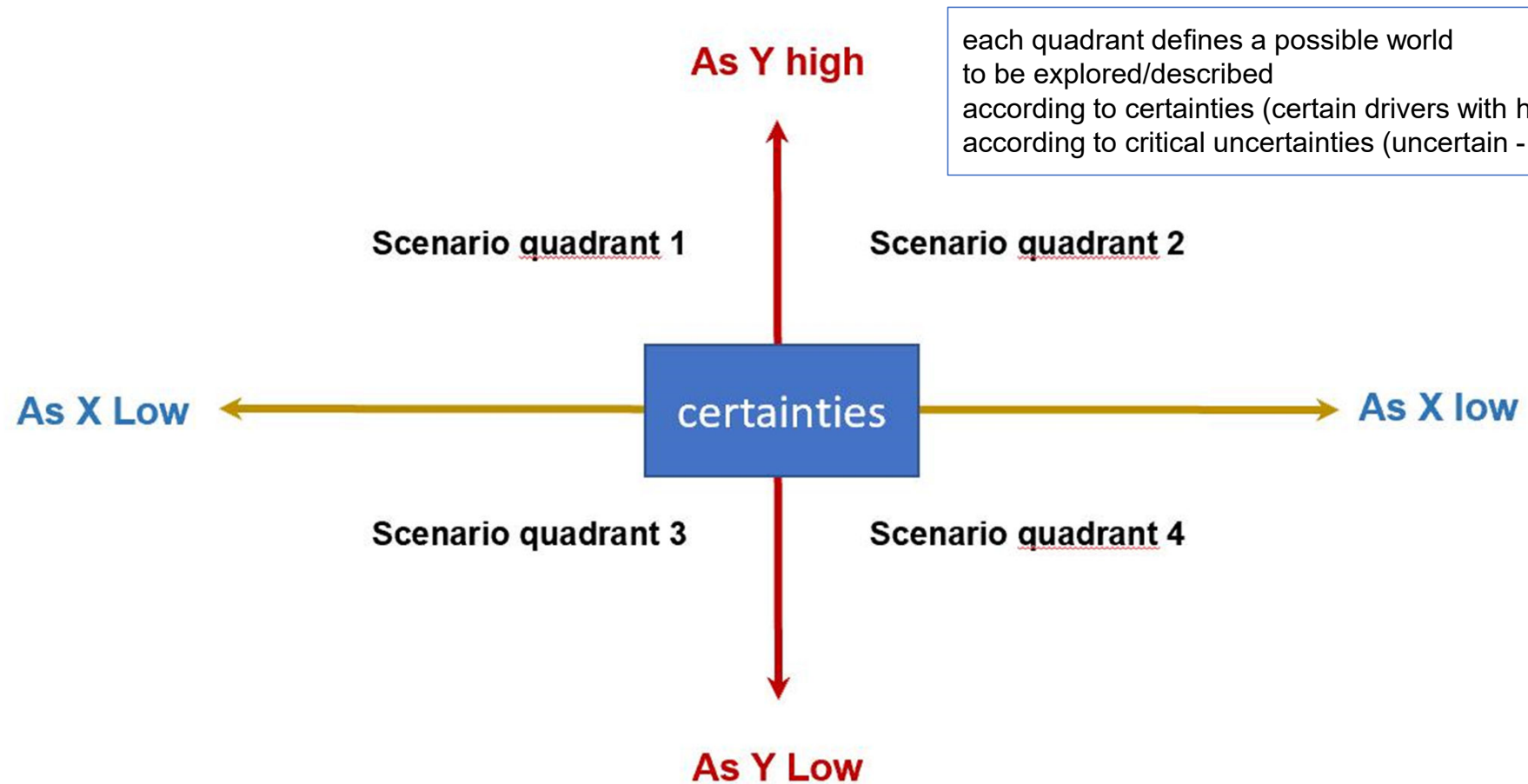
UNCERTAINTY

STEP 4 - SCENARIO BUILDING

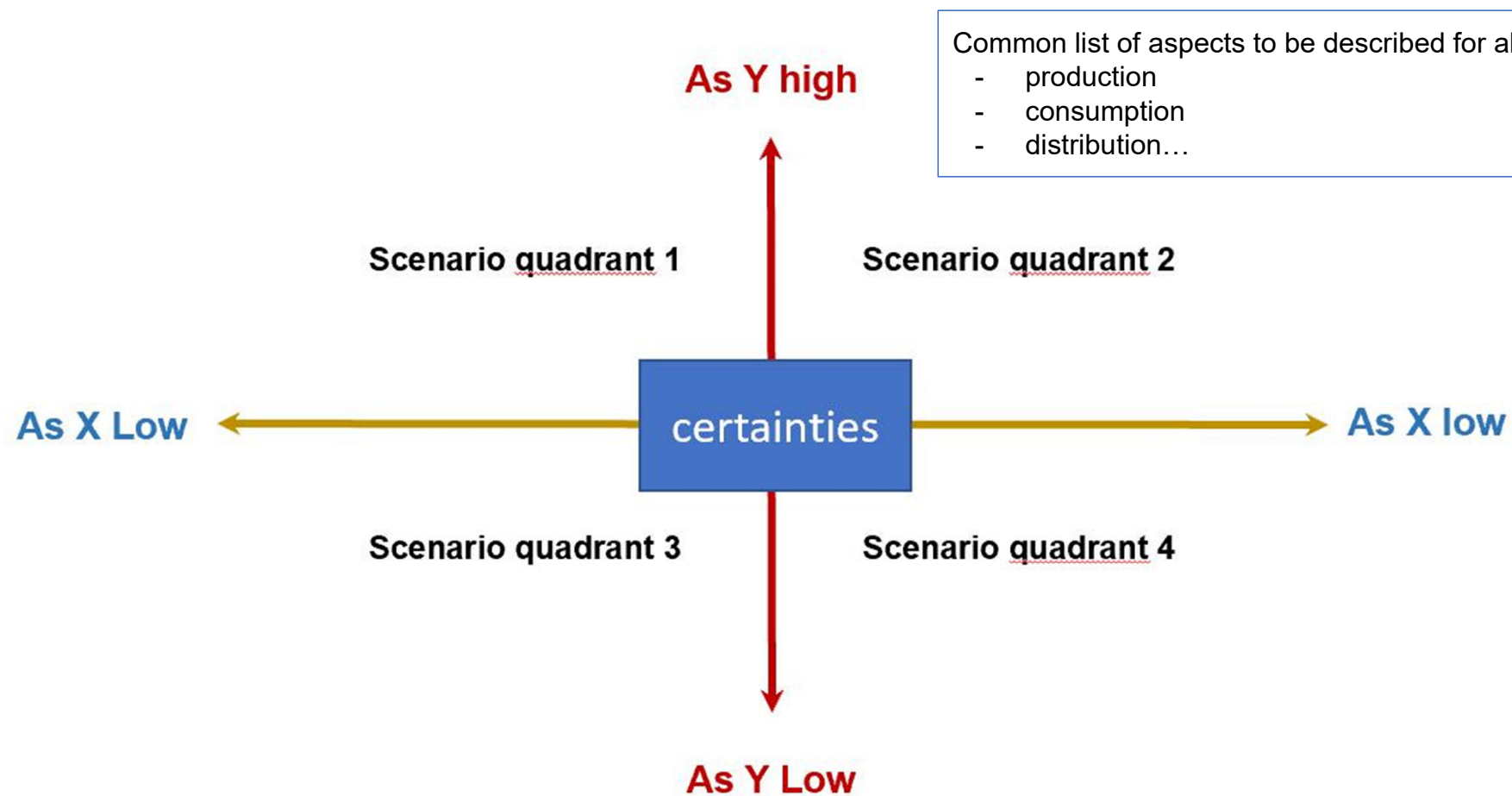
- Collaborative definition of possible scenarios (possible worlds)

...





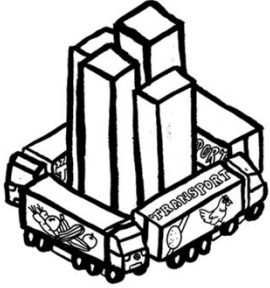
each quadrant defines a possible world
to be explored/described
according to certainties (certain drivers with high impact)
according to critical uncertainties (uncertain - high impact)



Common list of aspects to be described for all quadrants

- production
- consumption
- distribution...

STAD&
ACADEMIE



FOODTOPIA

**ENERGY CHEAP AND
ABUNDANT**

GATED
COMMUNITIES

HIGH POLARISATION

Extreme Climate Crisis
IT Technology
Urban Growth
Superdiveristy

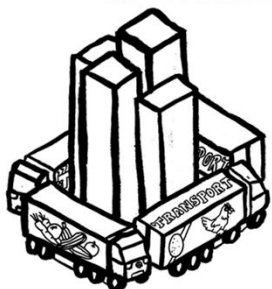
LOW POLARISATION

ALL IN THIS
TOGETHER

CLASS-DIVIDED
SOCIETY

**ENERGY EXPENSIVE AND
SCARES**

STAD&
ACADEMIE



INDIVIDUALISATION LOW

UTOPIA?

STRONG
TOGETHER

FOOD SECURITY HIGH

Climate Change
IT Technology
Smaller Families

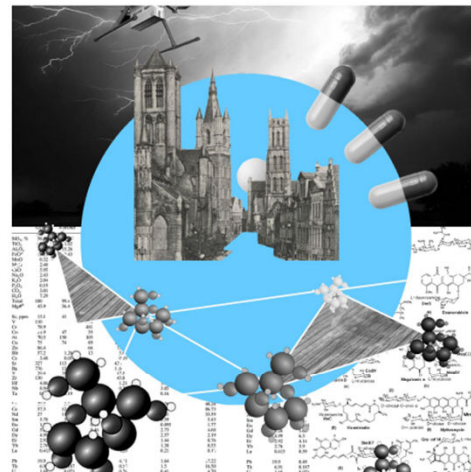
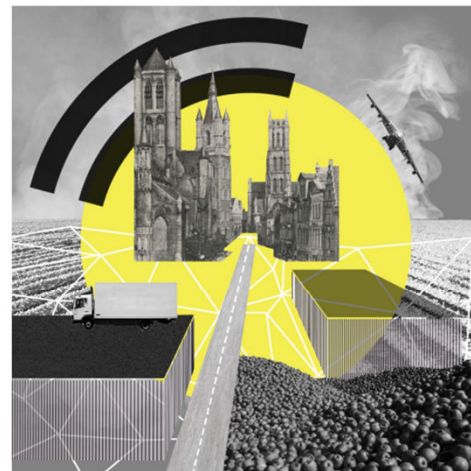
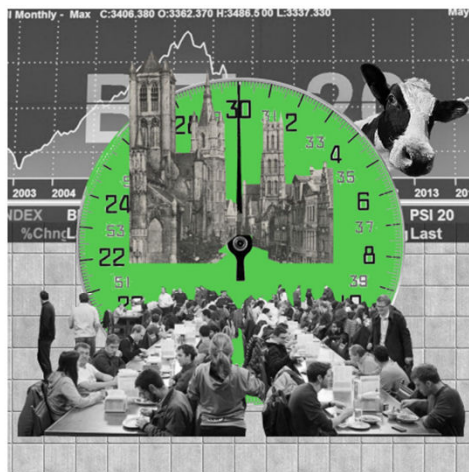
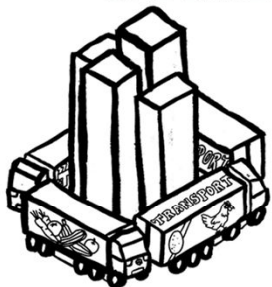
NETWORK
WORLD

INDIVIDUALISATION HIGH

EATING TO STAY
ALIVE

FOOD SECURITY LOW

STAD&
ACADEMIE



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



UNIVERSIDAD
POLITÉCNICA
DE MADRID



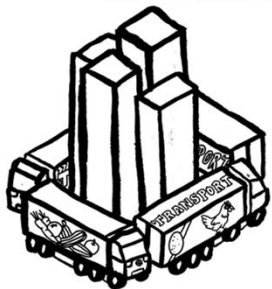
L'INSTITUT
agro Montpellier



RED DE
MUNICIPIOS POR
LA AGROECOLOGÍA



STAD&
ACADEMIE



NO_AMAZON TYPE
PLAYERS IN THE
FOOD SECTOR

HYPERMARKET
SOCIETY

SEGREGATED FARMING

Climate Change
Biodiversity Loss

BIG MOTHER™

AMAZON TYPE
DISTRIBUTION

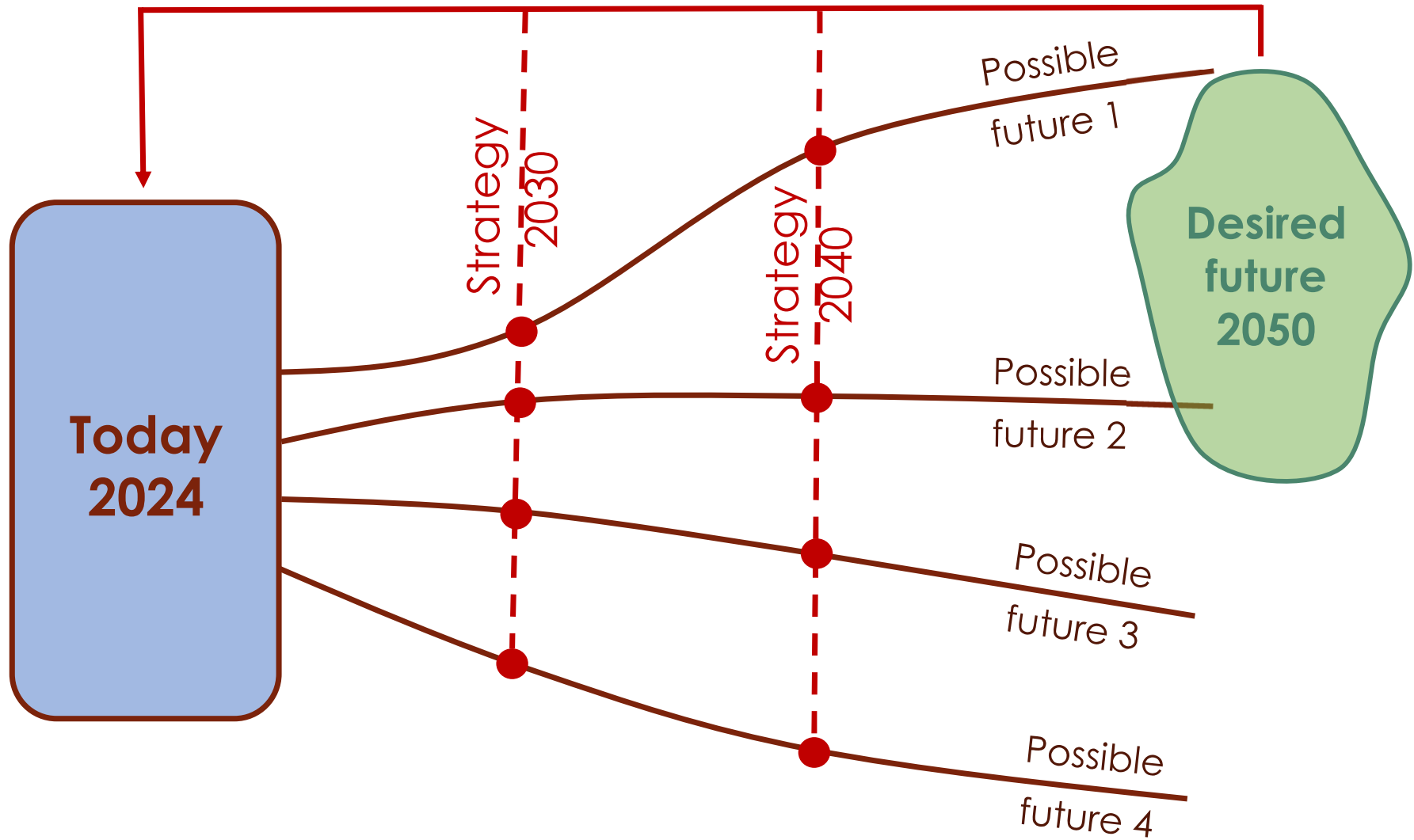
THE CITY IS A
FARM

ECOTECHNOCRACY

NATURE INCLUSIVE
FARMING

(STEP 5 - beyond the scenario exercise...)

BACKCASTING



SOME REFLECTIONS

- method gives a guide and is relatively easy to execute
- method requires a lot of (normative) choices
- the reflection and discussion it provokes is as valuable as is the result
- composition of the group involved in the exercise is key

EXERCISE: High Uncertainty + High Impact

Demography	Economy	Social / Cultural	Technology	Ecology	Political-Legal
socio-economic diversity of population	Affordable housing	Multicultural interaction (high - low)	Live Online	Climate change (high or low)	Strong urban food policy (or not)
age pyramid	Access to land	Obesity	Logistical Efficiency	Biodiversity	Common Agriculture Policy
urban growth (or flight)	Economic status	Self sufficiency	Food Tech (GMO)	Soil(fertility)	Green taxing
Migration	Food prices	Food Alienation	Precision farming	Agroecology	Strong local government (or not)
	Employment rates	Nature-Culture divide	supermarkets (dominant or not)		

prototyping – next session May 16, 2024

- problem solution combinations!
- exploring ‘possibilities’
- mapping conditions in which prototypical action could unfold / could be systematically pursued



May 16th, 17h00

Bram Vandemoortel

Architecture Workroom Brussels
Open Space Platform