

# AESOP4Food

## *Sustainable Food Planning Seminar*

PHASE IV / 2024

*April 25, 2024*

R Raveel

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



*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.*

# 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



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# Phase IV: Strategie

**Session Thursday April 25th, 2024**

*Strategizing around change agency*

**Session Thursday May 16th, 2024**

*Prototyping in Food Planning*



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## 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



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# Making sense of the proliferation of approaches



THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS  
PUBLISHED ONLINE: JULY 2022

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



**INTRODUCTION**  
Over the last few 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 apparent, with high potential benefits for the urban environment and food and nutrition security for urban dwellers. One of the obstacles that stand in the way of realizing this potential in many European countries are spatial planning laws. They define quite narrow what kind of activities are allowed on each piece of land and where certain food production or other agricultural activities are allowed in each city. In the German Food City Declaration (Urban Food City Declaration), originally enacted in 1982 and last revised in 1992, based on the distinction between rural and urban areas, and defines which types of uses (residential, industrial, agricultural and others) are allowed in each urban area. The purpose of urban planning is to arrange urban functions so that they do not interfere with or impede each other. Besides allowing green areas, urban land use plans regulate several activities in agriculture or food production. Another aspect of urban planning is regulated by urban plans is the maximum number of floors allowed for new buildings.



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 changed 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 largely involved to make adjustments on local implementation. The CAP was reformulated in 2001, continued in 2013, 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 25% of total spending (€ 571 billion) in 2021. It is still the most important policy instrument for rural development in the EU. The CAP has been split in direct payments to farmers, which are predominantly based on the size of their landholding or animal head. This results in a heavily skewed distribution of the funds, the great majority (75%) of farms received € 2000 or less in direct payments in 2019, while the largest 1.5% of farms received more than € 50,000 each. Rural farmers with very small holdings, below the so-called 'minimum requirement' (0.3 to 5 ha, depending on the country and farm type) are not eligible for any direct payments at all. Furthermore, the so-called CAP public spending (€ 51.5 billion or 24.7% of CAP total) is meant to support 'a thriving rural economy' and a variety of measures to make agriculture more sustainable. However, according to the Commission (European Commission, 2022), rural development has been falling for decades.



THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS  
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## EDUCATION POLICY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



**INTRODUCTION**  
At a time when many farmers and small food producers in Europe are retiring every year – 'in 2020, 16 years from retirement, 40 EU citizens were seen to have stopped working' – academic 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 growth and intensification, in a manner which the production model it 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 wish to become a farmer. 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 succeed and that business model is now broken.

**CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS**  
Challenges exist especially in the area of general agricultural education, but also in the area of vocational training for food crafts and in food technology education. Many university courses are founded on specializations or research and do not offer practice oriented programmes. In addition, agriculture is a special business: there are many different options on methods and final products, especially when it comes to 'sustainable agriculture'. Agriculture and food trade curricula still focus on scaling up, mechanization and industrialization as a path to success, while many young food producers have very different mindsets and aim for smaller-scale, artisanal and 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.



THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS  
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## 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, soil
- which are highly difficult to extract or produce: e.g., nitrogen, phosphate and potassium from food resources, animal feed stuff or any product or by-product, or
- which are costly to waste (products but not the resources that are currently 'disposed' for single or one-directional disposal).

The European food system in its current form is not very close to the concept of a circular system. It relies heavily on food resources, water and inputs that have been mined and imported from around the world. The world's food production and associated waste are growing. The long transport distances make it impossible to close these resource loops and create a system of self-sufficiency. The solutions within a city, therefore, City-Region Food Systems have a very high potential to function as a more circular system than the current globalized food system, but national governments or even the level of such regulations at EU and national government level need further development in this direction.



THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS  
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## 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 undertaking that comes with an equally huge number of rules and regulations. As food grows further from consumer markets, many of these industries 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 governmentally controlled than large and industrial food chains (e.g., 2012; Pomeroy et al., 2012; Pomeroy et al., 2012). Creating a better policy environment for accommodations to smaller producers who do not have access to large start-up capital is essential if we want to maintain food safety standards in a small scale.

**CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS**  
Creating a small food production business is not 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 large sustainable small-scale producers across Europe focusing on the local market, finding their place within food safety regulations is a great challenge. Food safety regulations have different requirements for businesses from large to very small. Larger companies have dedicated staff and other resources to develop a separate team to conduct implementation of their food safety requirements to be compliant. However, this approach is not possible for large companies, but those that fall into the small and very small categories this approach is challenging. As many of these companies are pioneering their own technology or new production methods, it can be difficult to obtain food practice advice from government authorities. Many food safety regulations require accompanying infrastructure for changing or packing food, knowledge of farming practices (for example, environmental management and food safety regulations), as well as an in-depth expertise for overall safety and compliance of the food system. The goal is to be able to create small producers who can meet the standards and have developed business models that will meet the standards 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



**FOODE**

06  
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS  
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## POLICY SILOS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS



**INTRODUCTION**

"Food" is one of the most multifaceted aspects of human society, and is being shaped by policies in the health, agricultural, economic, social, environmental, labour, trade, urban development and educational sectors as well as the collaboration (or lack thereof) between cities and rural districts, between municipalities, regions and national governments, and between all sectors of society. The food system is also a major driver behind some of the greatest challenges human society is currently facing: it accounts for 1/3 of greenhouse gas emissions, is the biggest single cause of biodiversity loss and soil degradation, human and animal rights abuses are systemic, while over- and under-nutrition are among the leading causes of premature death and disease globally. This would call for an integrated approach - however, policy making and governance more generally are sharply compartmentalised in terms of policy areas (silos), both geographically, and between the different levels of government. This applies to the EU itself as well as to every other government level down to the municipalities. Numerous reports and resolutions, from within European institutions [and outside](#), have identified this governance process as one of the greatest obstacles for a food systems transformation aimed at replacing globalised structures and unsustainable production models with a more diverse, regionalised, sustainable food system.

**CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE CRFS**

The current food system and its policy environment are the result of numerous political decisions taken separately, over several decades, in different policy fields such as agriculture, trade, social, and labour regulations. This has resulted in shifting the European food system towards full commodification, enhancing the primacy of large over small companies, uniformity over diversity, and separation and competition rather than collaboration between stakeholders. Building a sustainable CRFS requires fundamental change after having reached this state. This cannot be achieved in the way that traditional siloed governance works - incremental and largely disparate changes made in separate policy arenas - but requires a whole-system view and concerted and coordinated action by all actors and at all levels. Otherwise, the deep contradictions between the essential needs and interests of different stakeholders will derail the process.

## **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...*

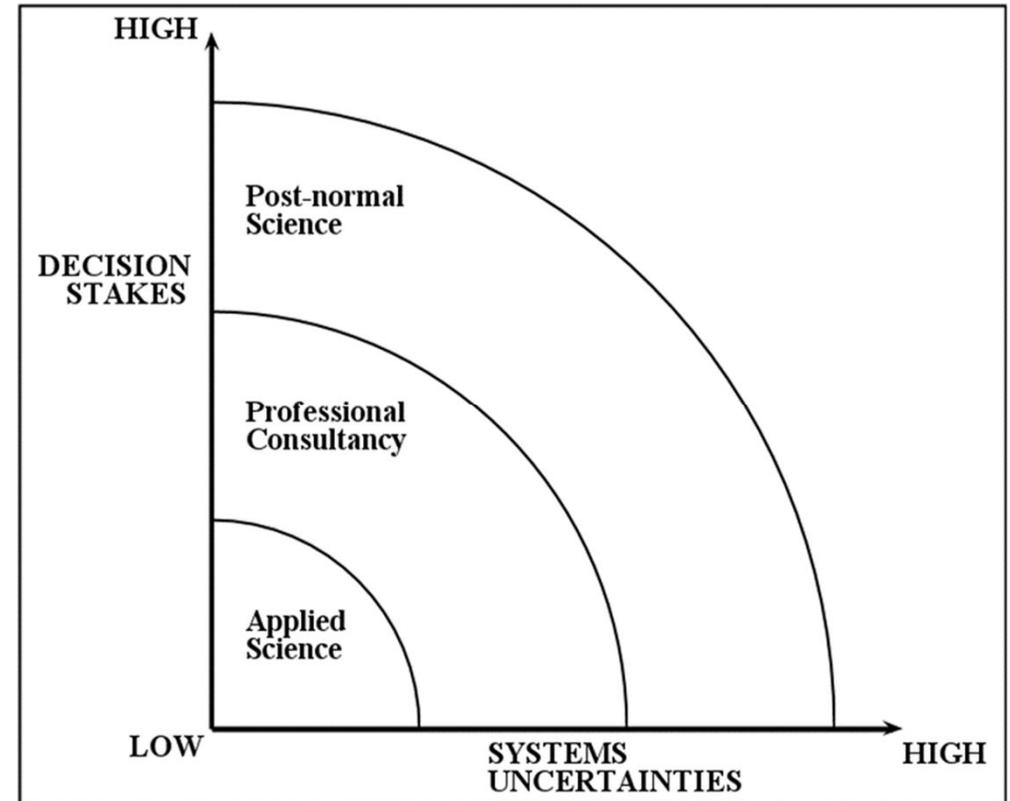
**no linear connection between a systematic understanding and systems change**

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



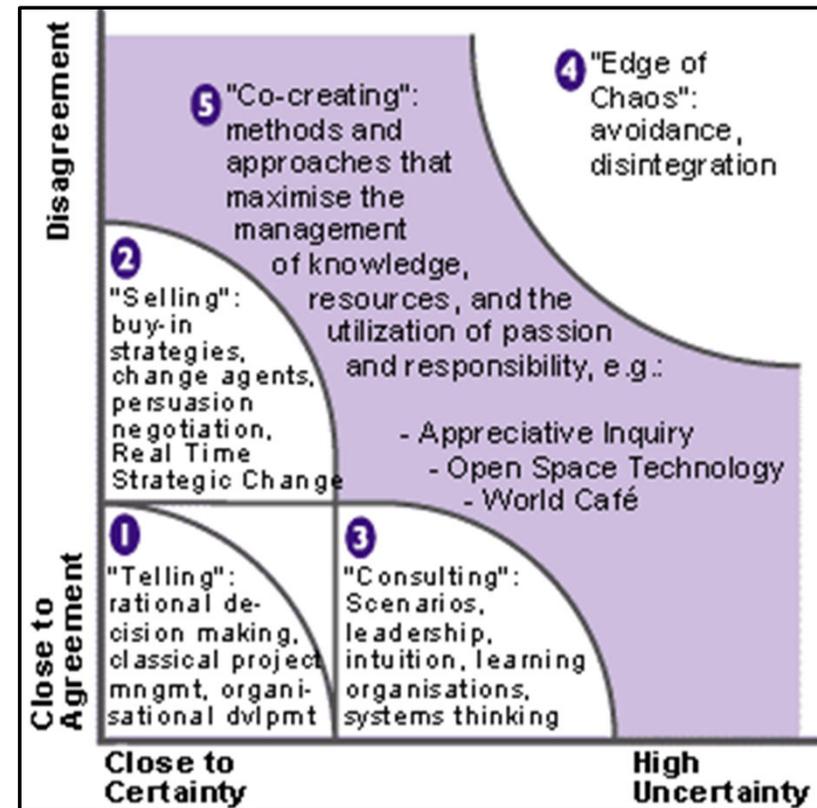
Funtowicz, S.O., Ravetz, J.R., 1993.

## 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).

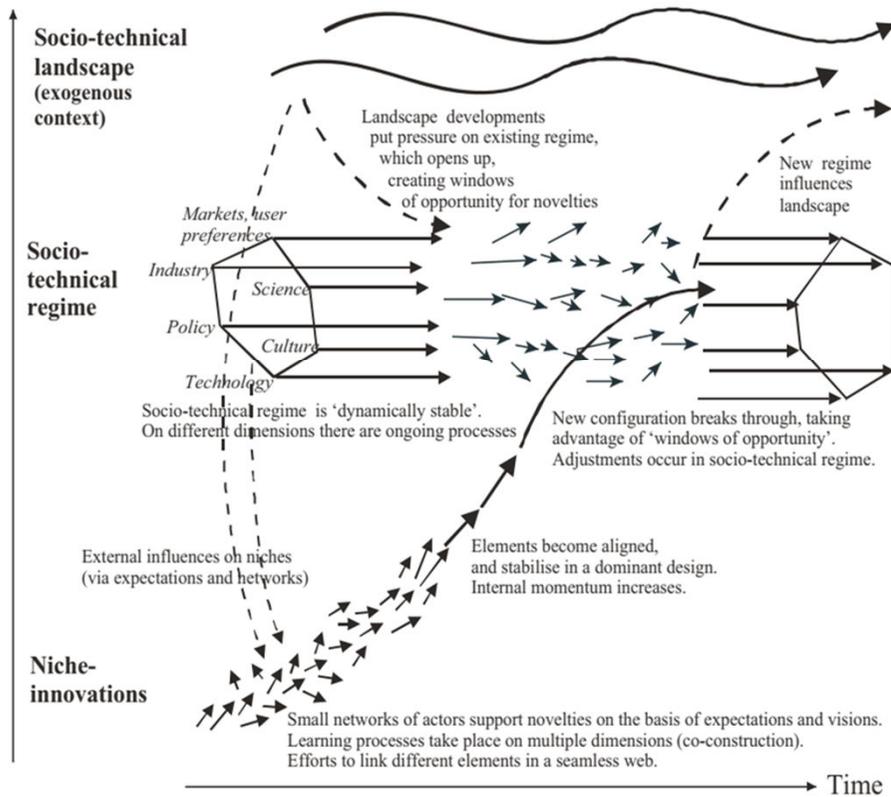
**no linear connection between a systematic understanding and systems change**

uncertainty: simultaneous uncertainty about facts and values

- thinking pathways and modalities of change
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# Multi-level perspective on transitions

Increasing structuration  
of activities in local practices

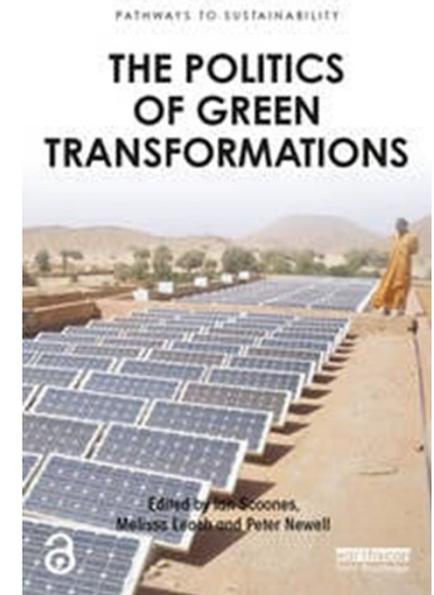


Source: F.W Geels, Environmental Innovation and Societal Transition 1 (2011) 24-40

## **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 socio-natures**.

**TABLE 1.1** Narratives of green transformations: diagnoses and solutions

<i>Narratives of green transformations/ diagnoses</i>	<i>Solutions</i>
<p><b>Technocentric</b></p> <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>
<p><b>Marketized</b></p> <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>
	<p><b>State-led</b></p> <p>Need for state involvement in steering transformation and re-embedding markets</p> <p>State-backed R&amp;D and wider finance central to a ‘developmental state’</p> <p>Crisis of governance at national and global levels; importance of institutions, agreements, international architectures</p>
	<p><b>Citizen-led</b></p> <p>Change comes from below, cumulative actions of multiple, networked initiatives</p> <p>Linking niches, experiments and demonstrations through movements</p> <p>Behaviour change, advocacy and demonstrating alternatives central: ‘another world is possible’</p>
	<p>At the national level, need for a green state, adopting green Keynesian industrial policies of stimulus, infrastructural projects, creating green jobs</p> <p>At the international level, modifying and reforming existing institutions or creating new ones (World Environment Organisation)</p> <p>Strengthening global architectures (Earth System Governance)</p>
	<p>Power from below, involving connected social movements (e.g. green consumers, green living/transition towns; food, water, energy-sovereignty movements)</p> <p>Radical system change required (e.g. arguments for eco-socialism, eco-feminism, Third World environmentalism, post-developmentalism)</p> <p>Bio-communities; self-sufficiency; dematerialization; degrowth</p>

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

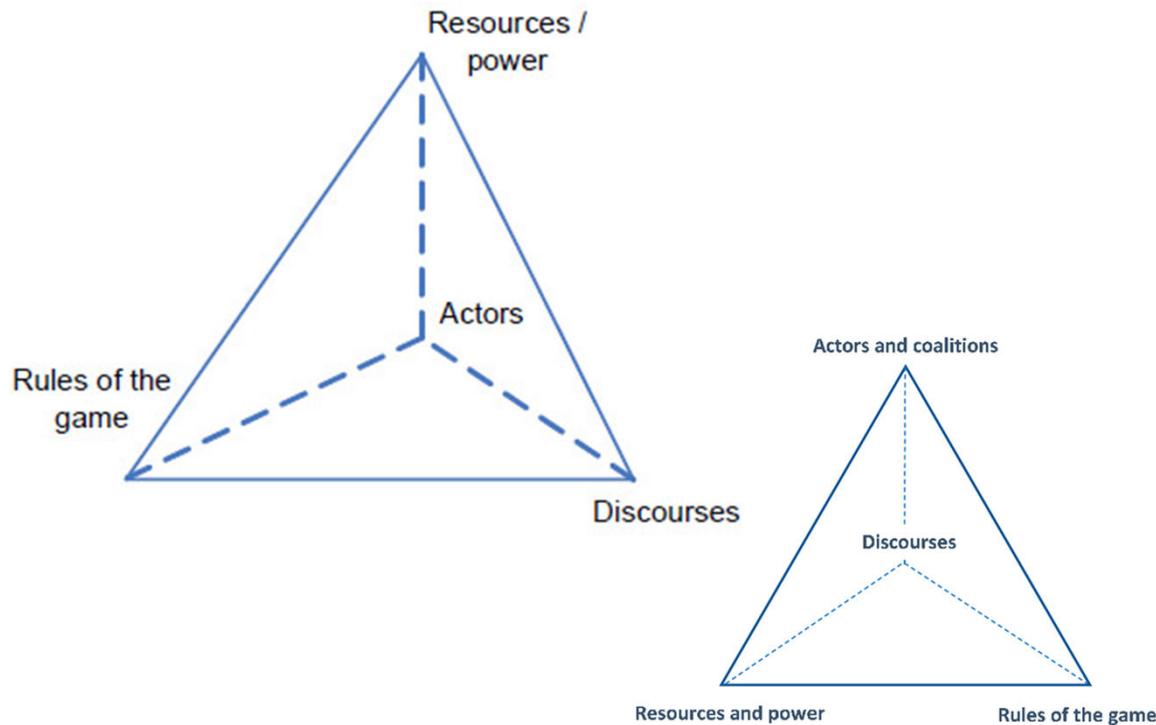
e.g. framing (and dismissing) sound solutions as 'alternative'

### **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

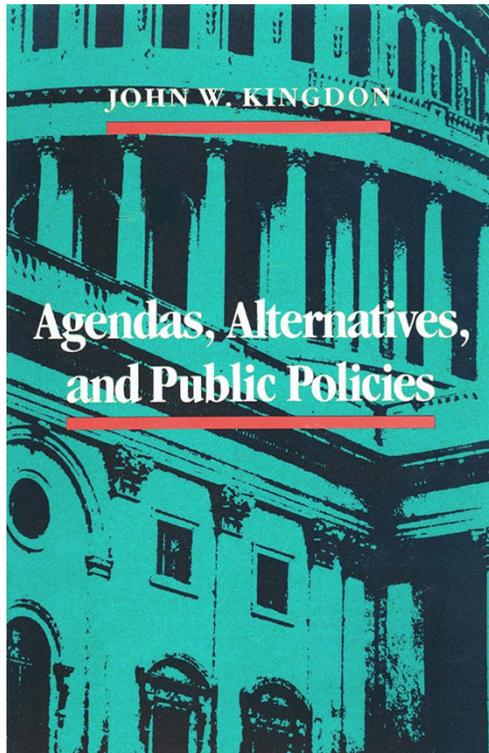
state is both necessary and institutionally poorly placed to contribute to emerging possibilities  
e.g. framing (and dismissing) sound solutions as 'alternative'

### 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



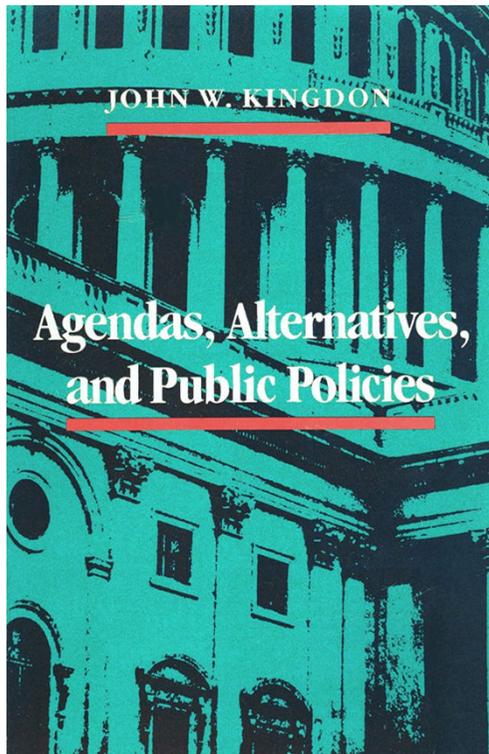
Convergence of:

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

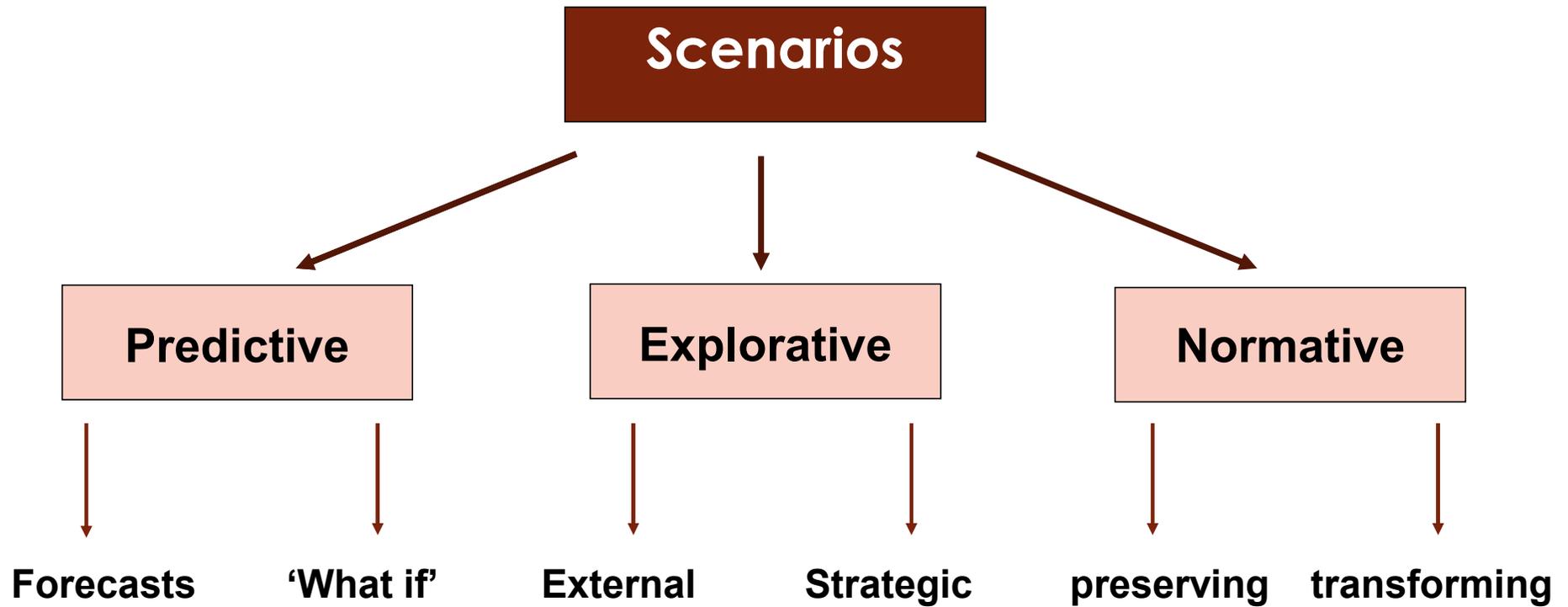
## explorative scenario's

- 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)*

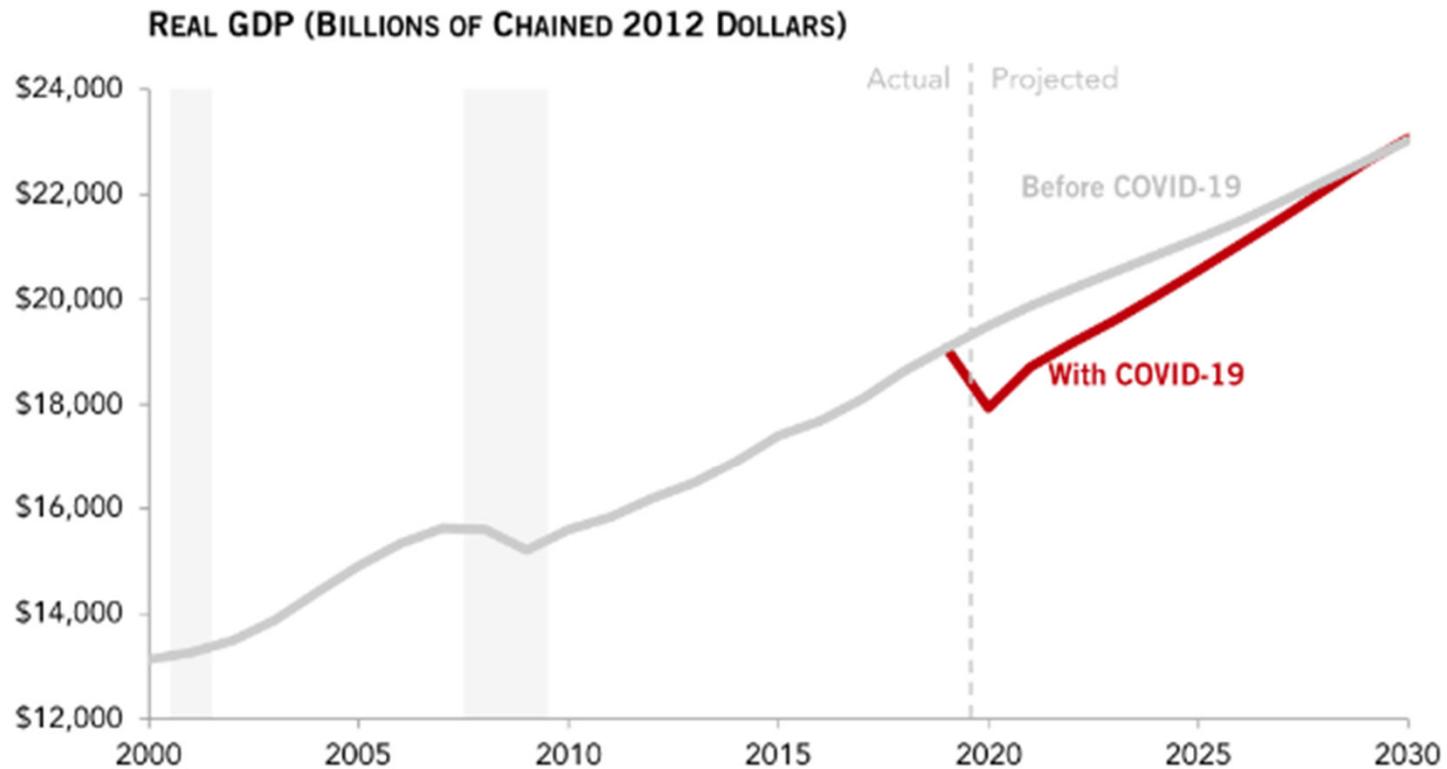
There is practically no chance  
communications  
space satellites will be used to provide better  
telephone, telegraph, television, or radio  
service *(T. Craven, FCC Commission)*



# Now



not about modelling and complex predicitions



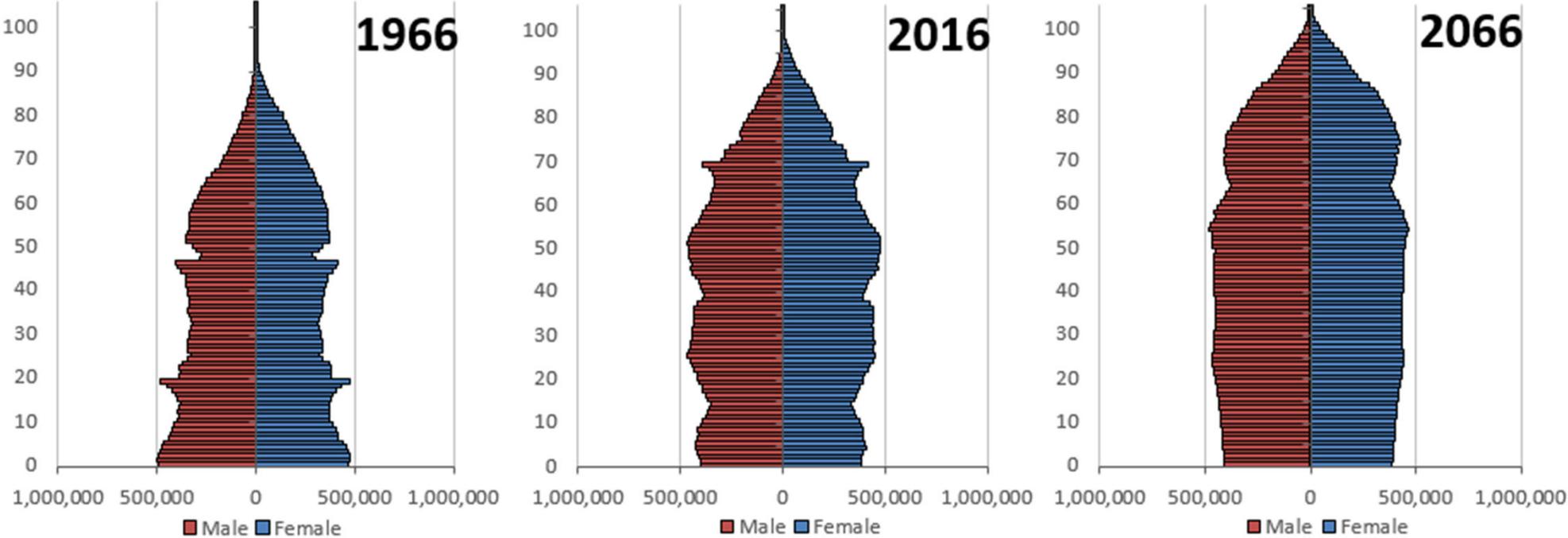
SOURCES: Congressional Budget Office, *Interim Economic Projections for 2020 and 2021*, May 2020 and *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2020 to 2030*, January 2020.

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://www.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)



## 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

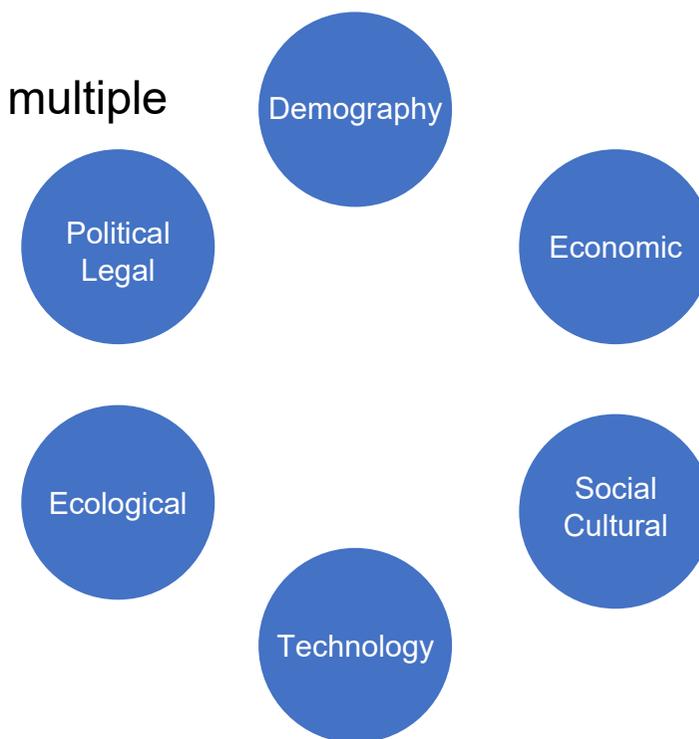
- Identifying driving factors that may determine the future of the question you are exploring

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

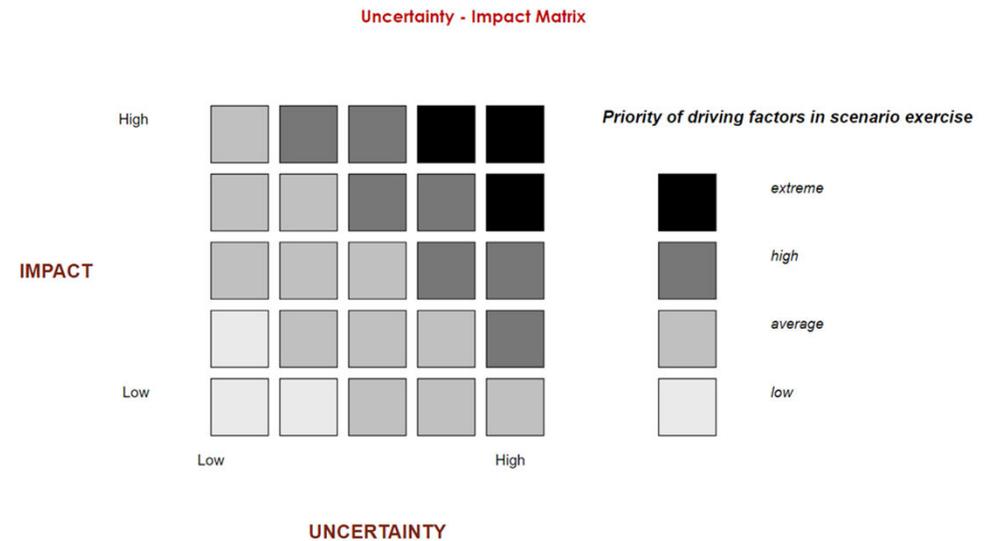
- scoring both the uncertainty (high-low) and impact (high-low) of driving factors

GOALL: identifying factors with high uncertainty and high impact!

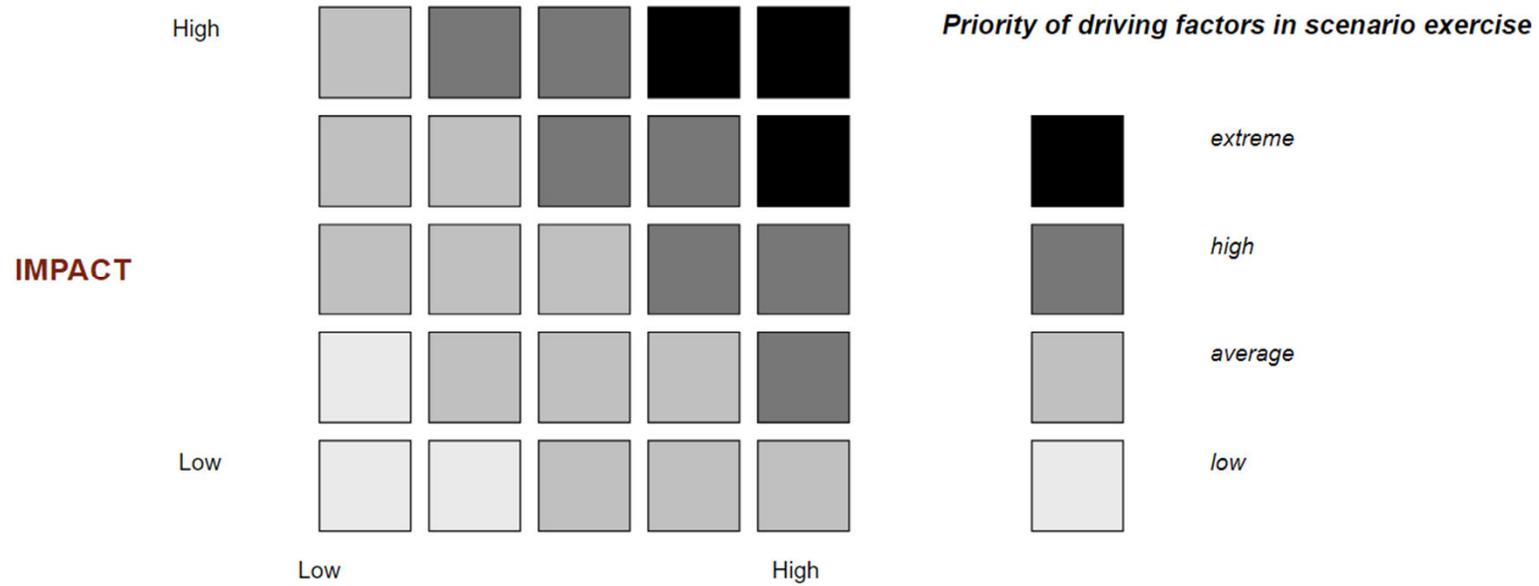
Eg. Aging population: low uncertainty & high impact

Eg. Migration: high uncertainty & high impact

...



## Uncertainty - Impact Matrix

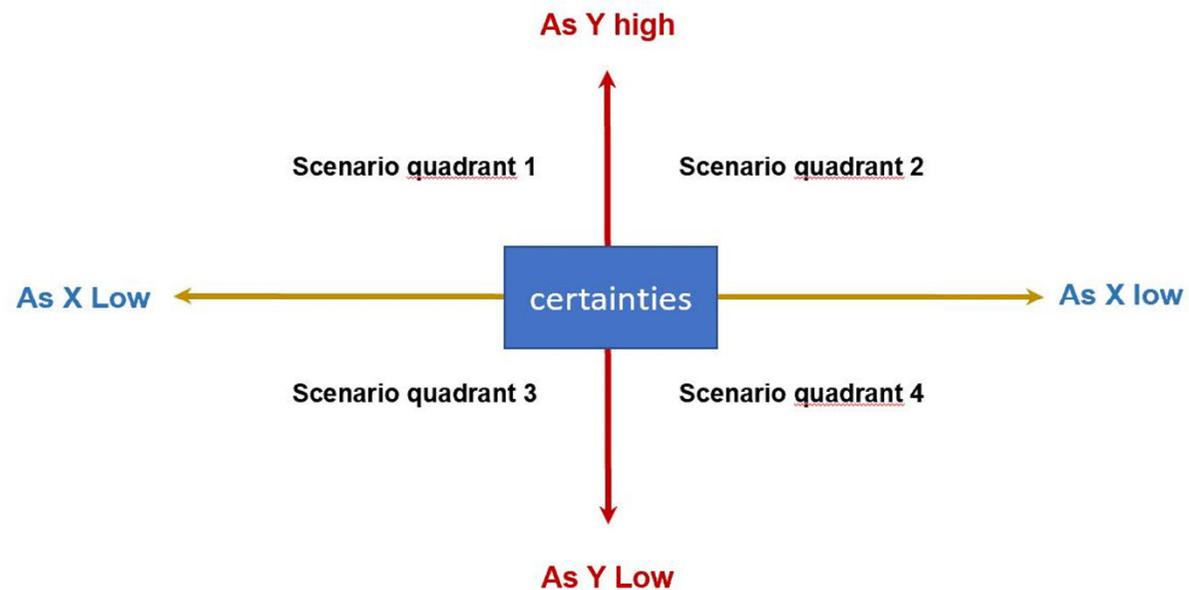


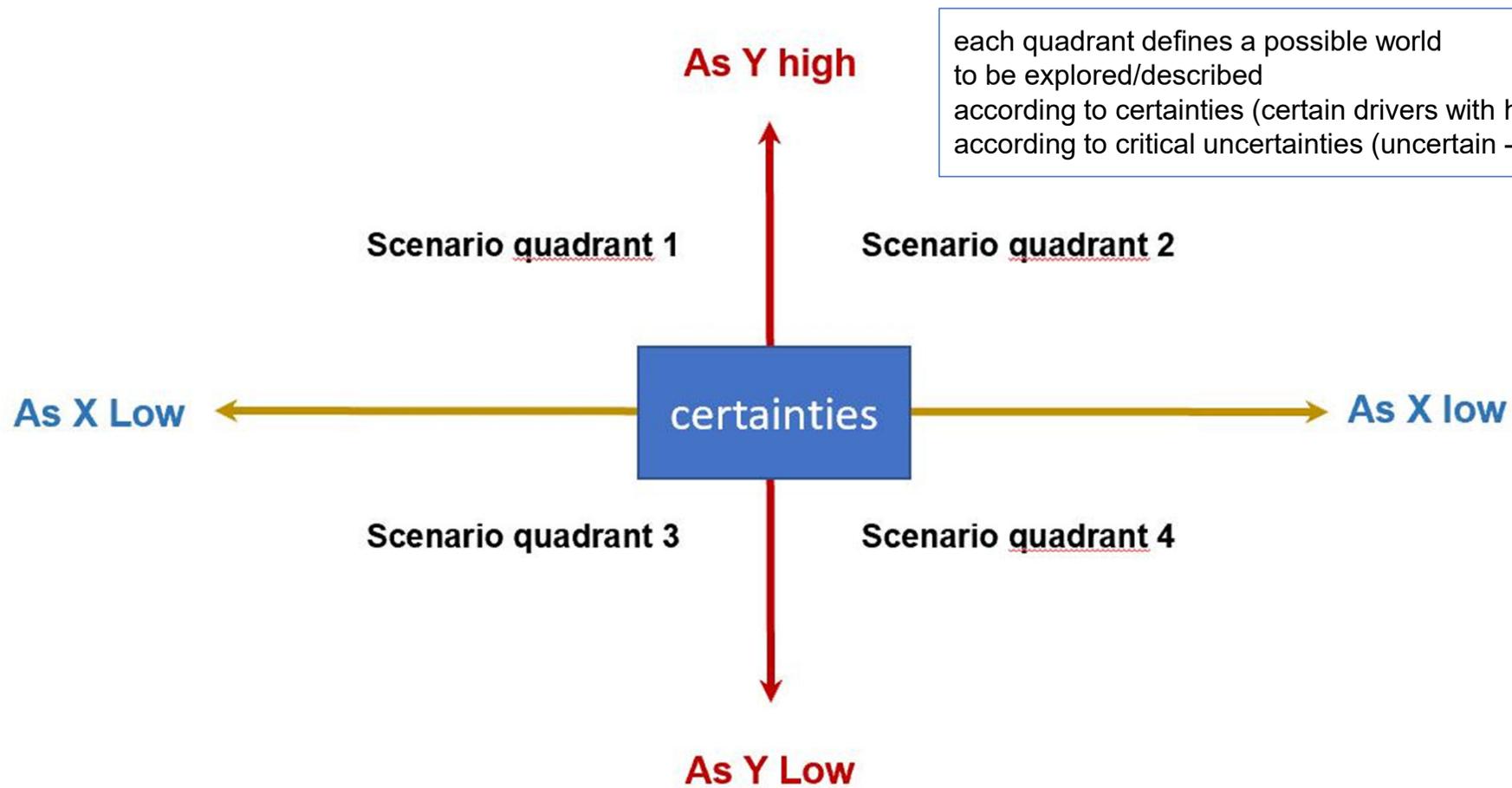
## UNCERTAINTY

## STEP 4 - SCENARIO BUILDING

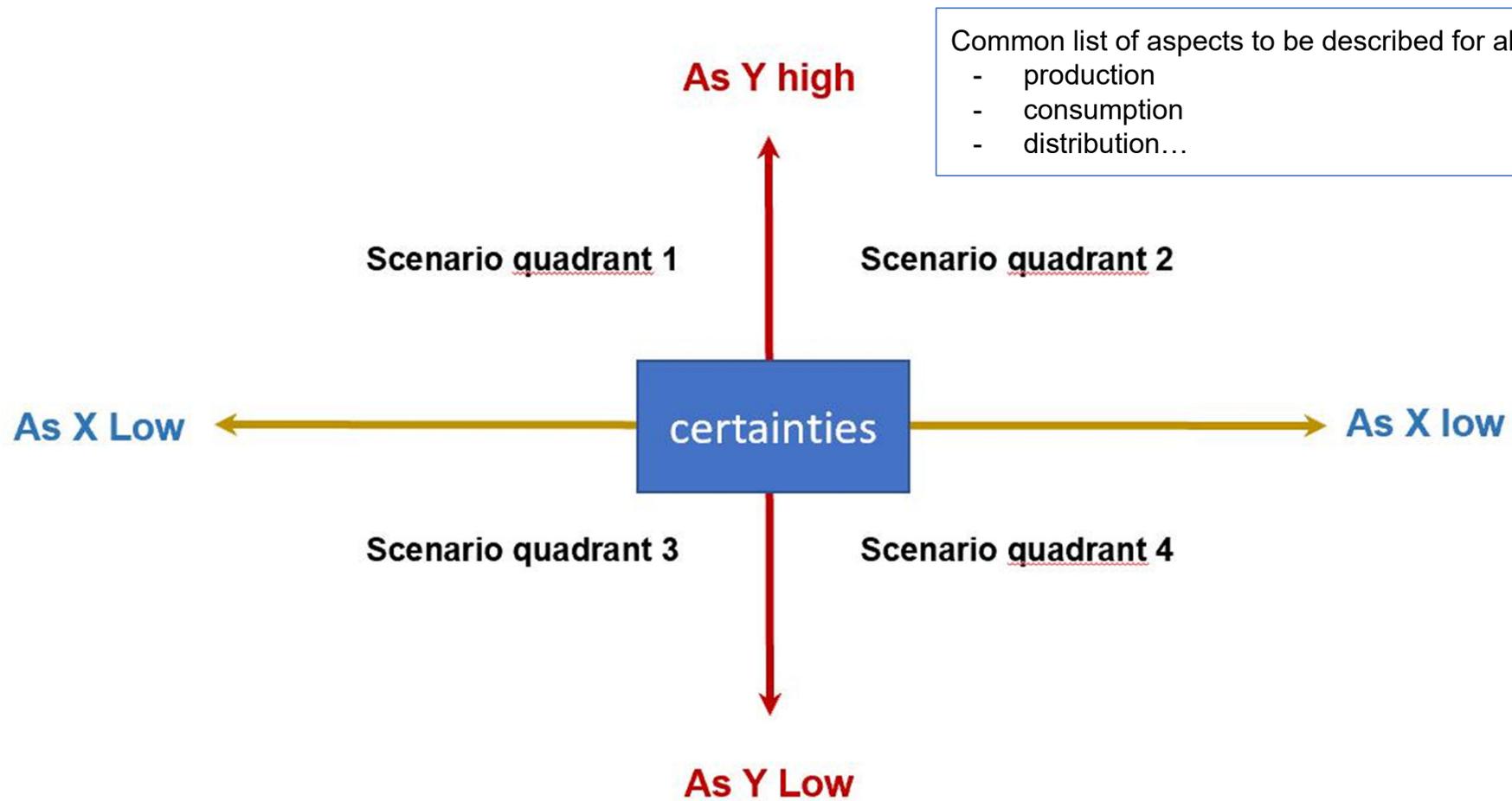
- Collaborative definition of possible scenarios (possible worlds)

...



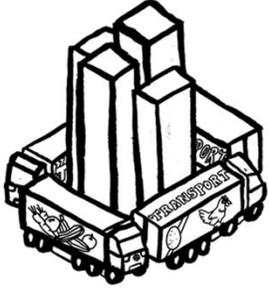


each quadrant defines a possible world to be explored/described according to certainties (certain drivers with high impact) according to critical uncertainties (uncertain - high impact)



- Common list of aspects to be described for all quadrants
- production
  - consumption
  - distribution...

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ACADEMIE



FOODTOPIA

**ENERGY CHEAP AND  
ABUNDANT**

GATED  
COMMUNITIES

**HIGH POLARISATION**

Extreme Climate Crisis  
IT Technology  
Urban Growth  
Superdiversity

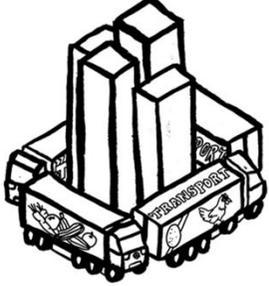
**LOW POLARISATION**

ALL IN THIS  
TOGETHER

CLASS-DIVIDED  
SOCIETY

**ENERGY EXPENSIVE AND  
SCARES**

STAD'S  
ACADEMIE



INDIVIDUALISATION LOW

UTOPIA?

FOOD SECURITY HIGH

Climate Change  
IT Technology  
Smaller Families

NETWORK  
WORLD

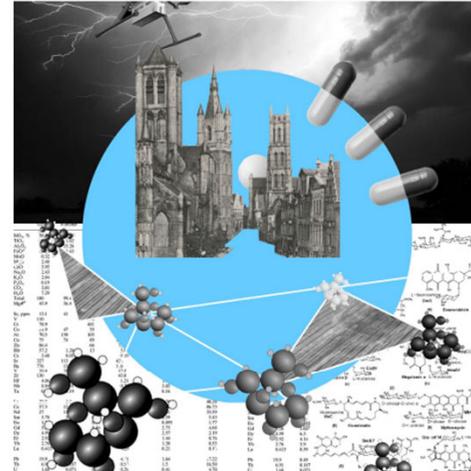
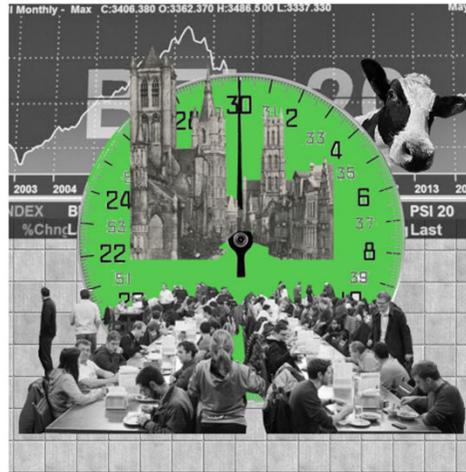
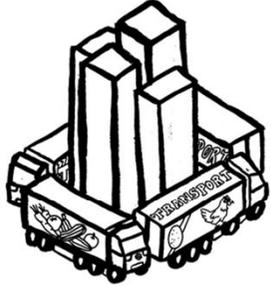
INDIVIDUALISATION HIGH

STRONG  
TOGETHER

EATING TO STAY  
ALIVE

FOOD SECURITY LOW

STAD & ACADEMIE



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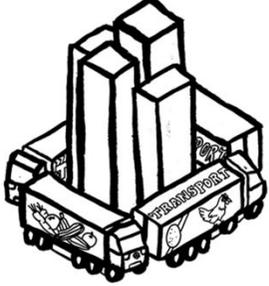
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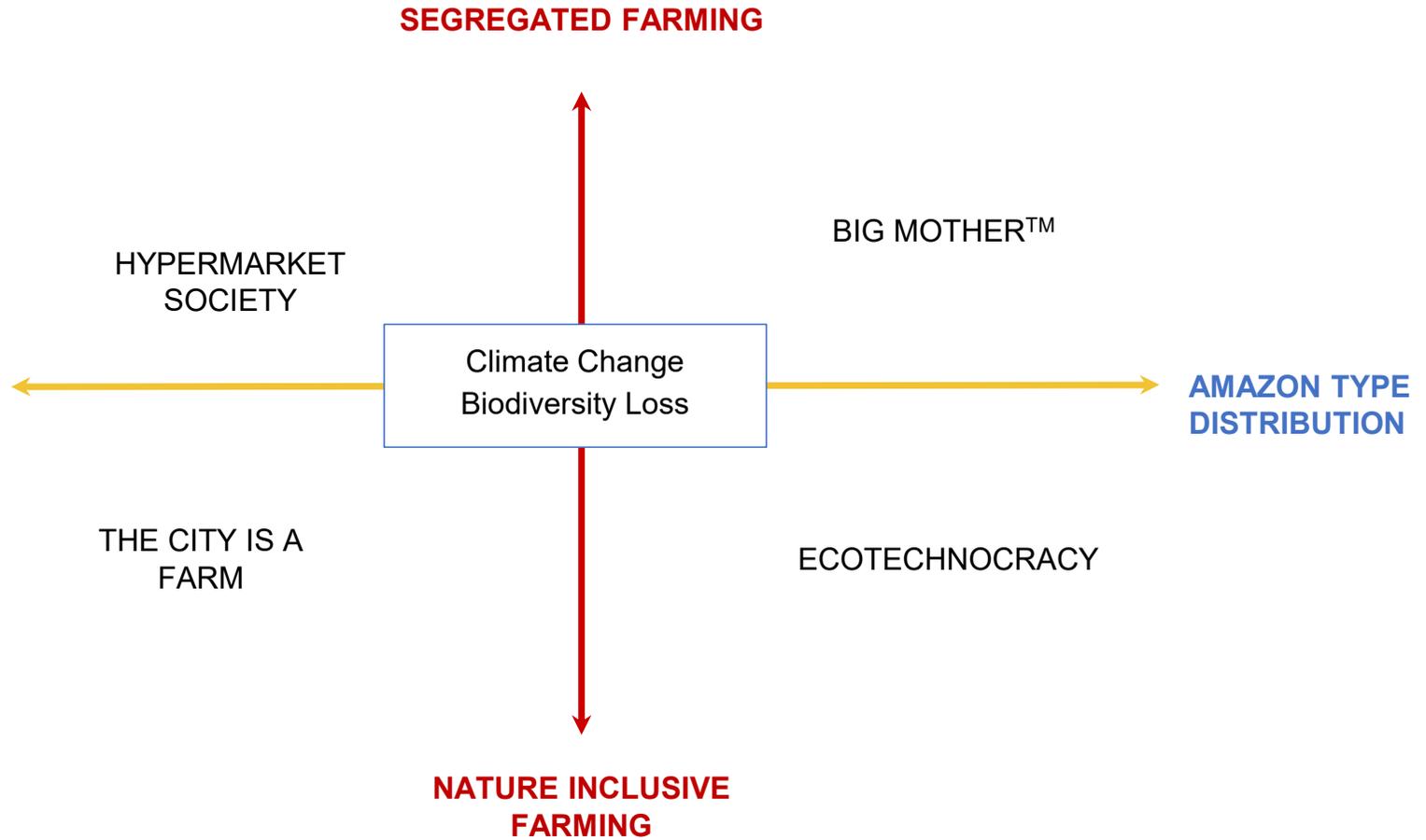
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NO AMAZON TYPE  
PLAYERS IN THE  
FOOD SECTOR



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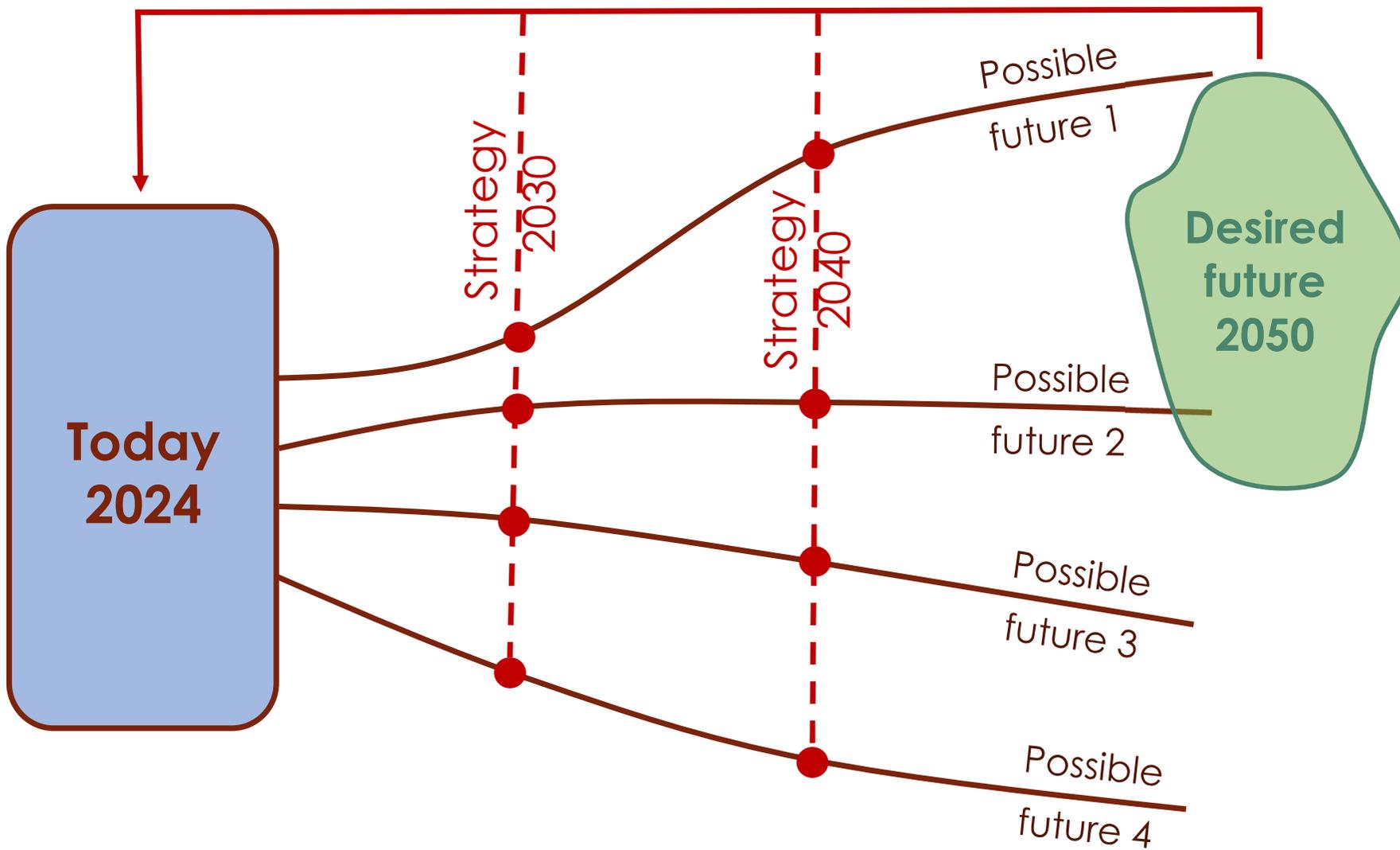


RED DE  
MUNICIPIOS POR  
LA AGROECOLOGÍA



(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