

Knowledge Exchange Seminar Series (KESS)

...is a forum that encourages debate on a wide range of research findings, with the overall aim of promoting evidence-based policy and law-making within Northern Ireland



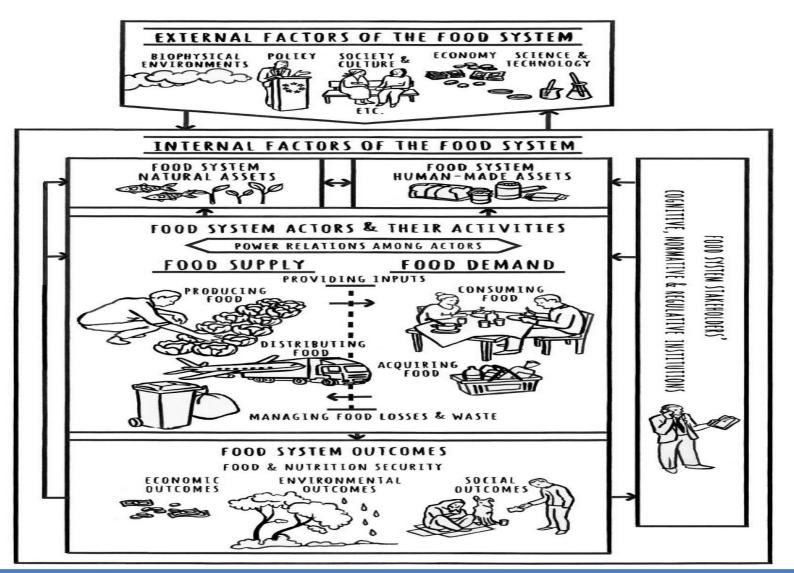
Food system planning: insights from TRANSMANGO EU research project and its scenarios methods

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TRANSMANGO



Food is Produced in a Complicated System



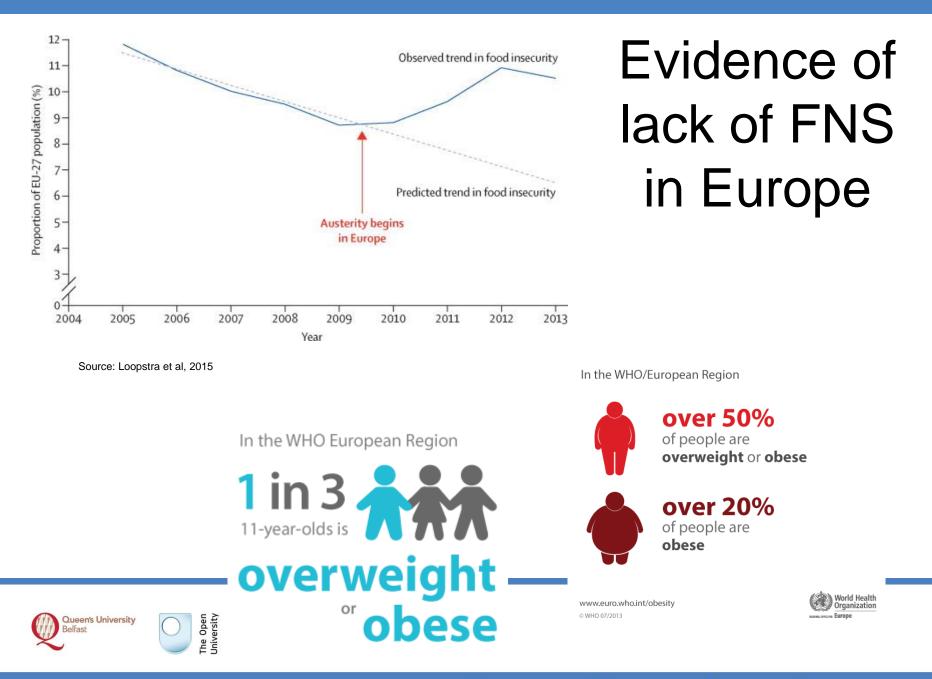
Food Security

'Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.' (World Food Summit, 1996).

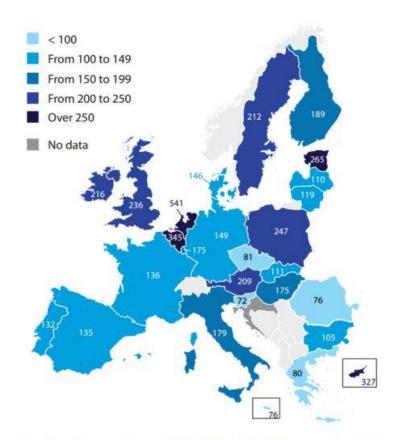








Estimated total food waste in the EU, 2010 (kg per capita)



Data source: Technology options for feeding 10 billion people, STOA 2013.





Evidence of lack of FNS in Europe

Some Causes: Policy Incoherence and Deficiencies

In the EU:

- FEAD (Fund for European Aid for the Most Deprived) and other social schemes not providing a high enough level of support;
- Increases in food taxation affecting the ability of the poor to access healthy foods;
- CAP direct payments favouring arable and livestock production over horticultural production;
- Food advertising regulated only by voluntary codes allowing for the marketing of unhealthy foods to continue;

- Non-flexible food safety and quality standards;
- Trade liberalisation disconnects consumers from the site of their food's production and the conditions therein



Importance: The relevance of this problem for Northern Ireland

- Lack of integrated food policy
- 23% in food poverty; 28% of children (Belfast Trust, no date)
- 5% malnourished, higher for vulnerable groups e.g. elderly (14%) (Department of Health, 2015)
- Adults in NI: 37% overweight; 25% obese (Bates et al, 2014)
- Recognition of the need for leadership and an integrated approach
- Relevant to a number of 2016/2017 Hot Topics:





Importance: The relevance of this problem for Northern Ireland

- Relevant to a number of 2016/2017 Hot Topics:
 - Public finance
 - o Governance
 - o Agriculture
 - o Environment
 - o Education
 - Social development
 - o Health
 - o Land





•TRANSMANGO is a study which aims to investigate the current **problems the European food system** faces.

•It looks at where there may be **vulnerabilities** for even worse problems in the future, and conversely, where future **improvements** for the food system might be found.

•TRANSMANGO understands that food is produced and consumed in a **complicated system** and therefore considers the problems and potential **solutions from a range of perspectives** including social issues, economics, human behaviour, technology, institutions, agriculture and the environment.

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TRANSMANGO uses a range of research methods to address the complicated issue of food and nutrition security including *scenarios-guided transition pathways*.

TRANSMANGO 'LOCAL' CASE STUDIES

Through these case studies this project aims to highlight the diversity in pathways to sustainable food and nutrition security practices in Europe



Figure 1 Map of TRANSMANGO case studies in EU

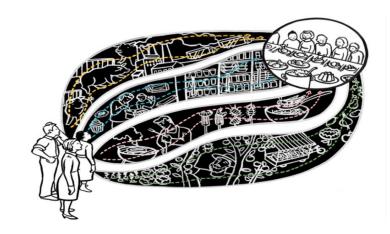
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Scenarios-guided transition pathways

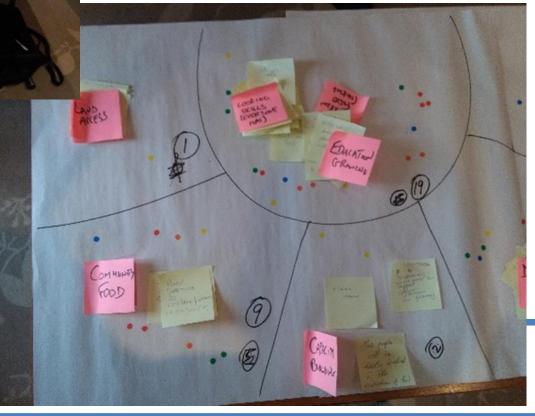
<u>Step 1: Visualising ideal futures</u>: In TRANSMANGO, workshop participants first brainstormed what the key elements of an ideal future food system would look like.

"If we don't know where we want to go, it makes little difference that we make great progress." (Donella Meadows, Envisioning a Sustainable











Step 1: Visualising ideal futures:

Торіс	Number of Priority 'Dots'
Integrated Food Policy	24
Systemic Food and Nutrition Education and Culture	19
Diversified Food Production Systems	17
Numion and realing Diet	10
Eliminate Waste	14
Community Food	9
Ethical Marketing and Informed Consumers	8
Regenerative Low Carbon Economy	8
Alternative Supply Chains	6
Capacity Building	2
Land Access	1

Irish case study data: vision element groups, listed according to priority



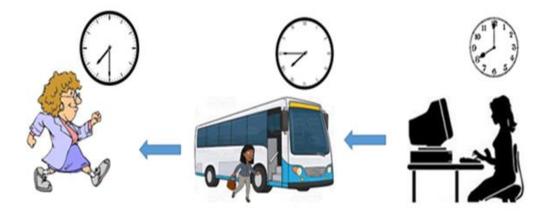






Step 2: Develop step-by-step plans to achieve this ideal future using back-casting

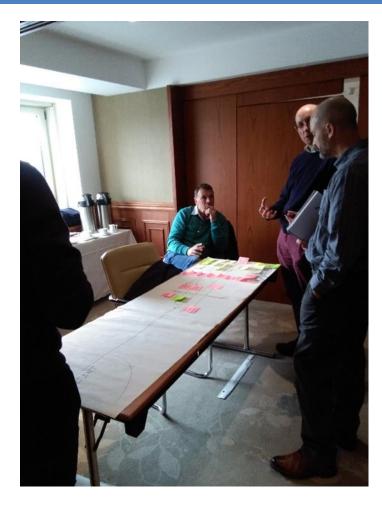
Back-casting involves working backwards from the desirable future • vision, rather than forward, from the present (forecasting).



Assembly















Step 2: Develop step-by-step plans to achieve this ideal future using back-casting

Sub- Objectives	A: An integrated environmental policy dealing with food to be achieved. Covers all areas of environmental concern and should include issues of animal welfare	B: An integrated social policy to be achieved with strives for a healthy populace and supports social justice in the food system	C: An integrated economic policy is achieved which addresses economic viability throughout the food chain, from producers to consumers
END	-Paris Climate agreement goals met: -GHGs emission have been reduced -Increasing level of adaptability to the adverse impact of climate change -Greater resilience in food production systems	-'Eat real food. Mostly plants. Not too much'. (Michael Pollan). Through progressive policies, a state has been achieved where <u>Pollan's</u> advice reflects societal norms of food consumption -There is increased access to affordable healthy food, -There is increased awareness of the importance of plant-based diets -There is greater consumer knowledge around what constitutes healthy diets	-Economically viable polycultural food production systems are widespread -This has come about because consumers are paying more for their food, partly because they have increased resources to pay more, and partly because there has been a change in consumers' mindsets around the true cost of food, not only its economic cost, but also its embedded environmental and social costs
ep 6	-The general public begin to fully grasp the significance of the 'greening' of Irish agriculture -Public support for 'green' policies more generally grows -More 'green' politicians for whom environmental concerns form the basis of their decision-making are elected	-National ministerial briefs are re-shuffled to create a holistic Department of Food, Health and the Environment. This department is responsible for a number of initiatives including: -Public health campaigns around food consumption -Sugar and fat taxing -Facilitating planning at local level for healthy diets -Local level policies are used as the basis for national policies on the same issues	-Food systems are re-oriented away from industrialised production and globalised chains -This is evidenced by how producers now pool resources for efficiency -Also, new forms of logistical systems are created to support alternative production chains - The role of new types of food system intermediaries are created and fostered

Irish case study data: snapshot of some of backcasted plans

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Northern Ireland Assembly

Step 3: Testing the back-casted plan in the context of various different possible future scenarios:

Circumstances change and scenarios are used in research to help us overcome our own assumptions when planning.

Scenarios are 'what if' stories, told in words or images, used to explore the uncertainties of the future.



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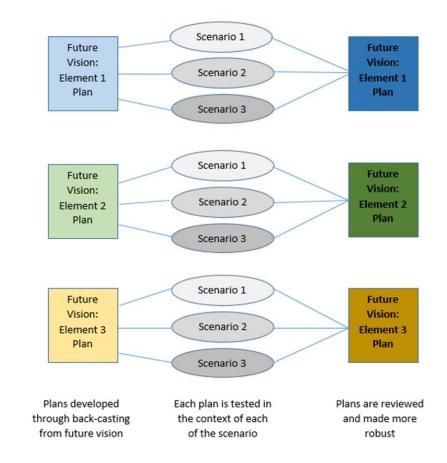
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Step 3: Testing the backcasted plan in the context of various different possible future scenarios:

The final step is to test the plans in the scenario context and changes plans to make them more robust

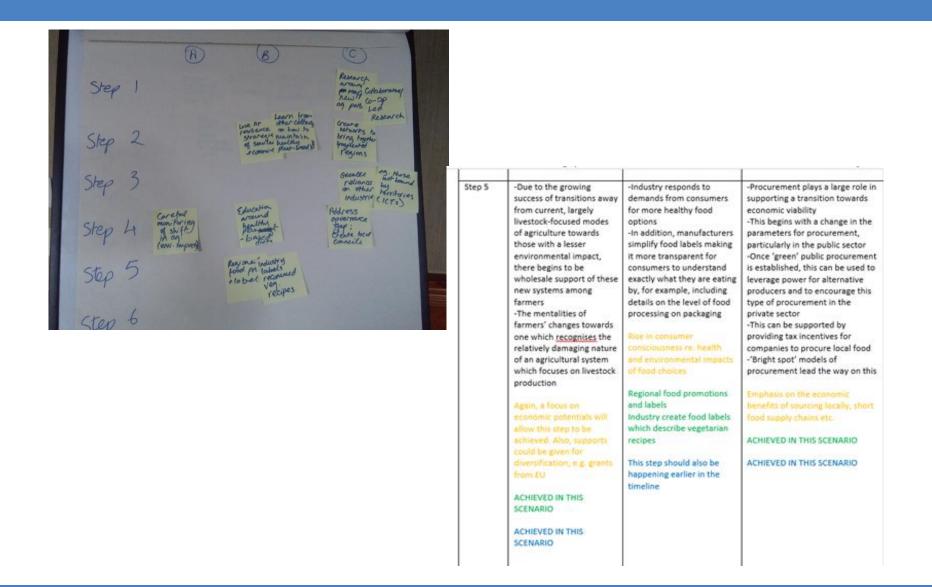


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Results:

 Bringing together results from all eight case studies three guiding principles for practice-led re-design of the food system have been identified:

Re-design principles



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ReDP1: Re-enforcing food entitlements of traditional and newly

emerging vulnerable groups

- **ReDP2:** Re-connecting sustainability and health
 - **ReDP3:** Re-linking food systems that foster urban-rural synergies





Implications and Recommendations

The achievement of these goals can and should be supported by appropriate policy actions.

Relating to policy de-siloing (connecting vertical and horizontal policy levels, or policy themes)Relating to cross-sectoral and/or chain based cooperation		study: policy recs
 Demonstrate concrete commitment to a diversification of agri-food production Introduce educational reforms to greater embed the topics of healthy diets, cooking skills and sustainable food systems into curricula Facilitate alternative means for food to reach consumers by short-circuiting existing conventional food chains for greater economic and environmental sustainability e.g. introduce legislation to support public procurement for sustainable food 	policies which emphasise the use of food derived from a more sustainable system	arising from scenarios- guided transition pathways workshop

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Implications and Recommendations

Ulster

The research methods detailed in this brief could certainly be deployed in the Northern Irish context in order to develop context-specific policy recommendations to support food and nutrition security in the region.







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Thank You

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