Edible Cities Network – Integrating Edible City Solutions for social, resilient and sustainably productive Cities

Adaption of Transition Pathway Methodology

Deliverable D4.1

Transitioning from a Follower City to an Edible City - via the Transition Pathway Methodology.

About this document

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1. Executive Summary

The Transition Pathways Methodology (TPM) has been used in various context but never before in the field of Edible Cities. The TPM in the EdiCitNet project guides an urban planning process that is based on systems thinking and scenario techniques.

It entails three modules to come from an (1) understanding of the actual situation including the different active stakeholder and present problems towards (2) potential future scenarios that create a picture how the city could look like under different developments to finally (3) develop activity plans to reach these potential futures.

2. General

2.1 Key message

Short – We facilitate alternative food systems through Edible City Solutions in urban contexts.

Long – With citizens and city administrators, we co-develop desirable urban futures solving social challenges through socio-ecological activities (edible city solutions = ECS). We do so using participatory methods to identify transition pathways towards these futures, aiming for their implementation in urban planning processes.

2.2 Why Transition Pathway Methodology?

The idea of Edible City Solutions is to prevent and solve social challenges through the establishment of socio-ecological activities and services in (peri-) urban areas. Social challenges in an urban context are e.g. unemployment, reintegration of prisoners, the loss of nature relations of the youth, etc., while ECS are e.g. urban agriculture activities along the whole value chain or green care services that should help to solve any social problem that is arising in an urban context. The function of the TPM is to guide the process of ECS implementation into urban planning in a methodological structured way.

The aim of the following section is to introduce into the meaning and the application of the **Transition Pathway Methodology** (TPM).

2.3 What is the TPM?

The TPM has its roots in systems thinking.[1]

TPM helps us to systematically reflect and understand complex systems, their borders, internal and external factors that influence these systems, and the conditions and activities that are necessary to transform these systems into a desired one. TPM guides the process of finding a transition pathway from a current situation to this desired future. The challenge is to facilitate the development and integration of Edible City Solutions (ECS) and finally their implementation into practice and systematically into urban planning instruments (master plans).

2.4 How to become familiar with the TPM?

The TPM will be introduced in a workshop – Training of Trainers – in October 2019 in Girona. In this workshop one or two representatives (i.e. the future trainers) of your city will be trained. The training will take place either in Berlin or Vienna. After that, trainers are able to guide their respective city team, to apply the TPM. The WP4 Lead – BOKU – will facilitate the whole TPM process.

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[1]The theory of *Systems Thinking* refers to the systemic understanding of how systems are structure and organized. Systems thinking is a holistic approach to analysis that focuses on the way that a system's constituent parts (subsystems) interrelate and how systems work over time and within the context of larger systems. Therefore, it is important to know the terms system, sub system and key factors. The term system describes a defined unit or situation e.g. a certain ECS. The sub system is a part of the system that together with all other sub systems forms the system e.g. the maintenance of a certain ECS. In all those systems there are key factors that define how a system is structured and which interrelations between different parts of the system have which impact on the overall system e.g. the technical details of the particular ECS.

3. Transition Pathway Methodology

In the following sections the general outline of TPM is explained. For more detailed information the following sections offer further information in detail.

The first step is to set up an *ECS-project* – the description of a project and an objective for the TPM to solve/achieve. In a second step a training of trainers will be held to build local capacities and ownership within the cities. In this training 1-2 representatives (trainers) of each city will be participating. In this training the participants are introduced into TPM, which builds on three Modules.

The first module – system development – deals with the understanding of the current situation in a city, the interacting stakeholders and the existing ECS. In the second module – scenario development – TPM explores different scenarios displaying potential future conditions for the fostering or implementation of ECSs. With the third module – transfer development – TPM operationalizes the scenarios of module two and shows the measures and activities to happen to realize the expedient scenario.

Figure 1: Transitioning from a Follower City to an Edible City - via the Transition Pathway Methodology

3.1 Pre-TPM: Set up an ECS project

To apply edible city solutions there is need to set up a case i.e. a project description. This entails the specific social challenges of a city, the goals that should be realized through the establishment of ECS, a team of people (EdiCitNet city team) that participate and are responsible for the process (covered by the ToRs with every city team), a rough estimation of the financial framework if possible and a schedule. Some of these points are predefined through the EU-project. Others have to be clarified before we dig into the application of the TPM-process.

The guiding question of the TPM is, how ECS can be established under specific social, economic, ecological and institutional circumstances, with the goal to overcome social challenges through urban food production, processing and distribution (examples: urban agriculture, rooftop farming, food coops etc.) and other food system related services.

3.2 Transition Pathway methodology – in brief

The TPM process is built on three modules:

- Module 1: Systems development
- Module 2: Scenario development
- Module 3: Transfer development

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Module I (*Systems* development) aims:
- To describe the social problem and their systemic environment
- To identify ECSs that might have a potential to solve the social problem

… and guides through a process of
- describing the case as a complex "whole", i.e. *system*:
  (1) the surrounding system – the city, country, EU and others,
  (2) the system of interest – e.g. a certain district with its sub-systems (e.g. certain organizations),
  (3) different **core** sub-systems – e.g. certain ECSs – and sub-systems – e.g. the legal system, the water supply system, the pedagogic system,
  (4) elements – e.g. laws (part of the legal framework sub-system – see Figure 1) or water availability (part of the water supply sub-system) as an interconnected set of factors, stakeholders, institutions, etc. …

…that allows us to understand the city characteristics, the social problems and their context, and already existing initiatives and experiences to solve them

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Module II (*Scenario Development*) aims:
- To identify the potential future conditions under which ECSs could be established to solve social challenges

… and guides through a process of
- identifying desired futures, i.e. *scenarios*
  (1) the surrounding system – e.g. the city, country, EU and others,
  (2) the system of interest – e.g. a certain district – or,
  (3) different core sub-systems and sub-systems – e.g. certain ECSs – and
  (4) elements – e.g. with their new attributes…

…that provide best conditions for the establishment of ECS but also account the challenges of unexpected developments

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Module III (*Transfer Development*) aims:
- To develop precise measures and procedures for the implementation of ECSs with respect to potential future conditions identified in module II

… and guides through a process of:
- **identifying pathways to realize the scenario, i.e. *transfer***: a description of precise steps how each key factor (as explained in the chapter MODULE I) need to be changed to enable the realization of the ECS or a combination of ECSs.

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These aims and processes have to be specified to the different cities and their respective goals. Doing so, in each module we are sensitive to social, economic, ecological and institutional circumstances that can support or hinder the development and establishment of an ECS.

4. TPM-Modules

4.1 Module I – System Development

Aim: Describing the city's case as a complex "whole" – as a system with all stakeholders, institutions and existing ECS

Time Period: April – August 2020

Special Activities: Guided workshop by BOKU (2-3 days) starting April 2020

Participants: City teams, stakeholder group[2], potentially HUBs & Specialists[3]

Facilitation: BOKU

4.1.1 Outcome

After applying this method you know and understand in detail, all the factors and circumstances that have an impact on a successful implementation of your ECS. A description and assessment of the overall system entails (see Figure 1):

a. the **surrounding systems** including the global, national, city and district system,

b. the **system of interest**[4] including the social target of the cities and existing ECSs (i.e. the *core subsystems*[5]), all kind of subsystems (e.g. NGOs, SMEs, legal systems), all elements of these subsystems (water availability, education in ECS settings, rules and laws) that seem of relevance for the ECS approach and

c. the **interrelations** between (sub-)systems and the core-sub-systems and their elements[6]

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[2] The *stakeholder group* members are selected by the city team to represent key institution and expertise in the process. During the TPM-process the composition of group members might change due to the ECS's the city is focusing on. It is crucial to make sure this is understood by all stakeholder group members from the beginning onwards otherwise wrong expectations are rising.

[3] *HUBs & Specialists* are understood as defined in the WP4 description paper.

[4] *System of interest* is defined by the city team and the stakeholder group e.g. a certain district and is embedded in a surrounding system (the overall city or even a national or international systems dimension) that can influence the development of our system of interest)

[5] *Core subsystems* are (in the case of EdiCitNet) the ECS, since ECS are the core "activities and services" (Definition grant agreement) of the project to solve social challenges.

[6] Every *element* is an influence factor since it has influence on the subsystem. The most important influence factors which are able to foster or hinder a transformation are called **key factors**.
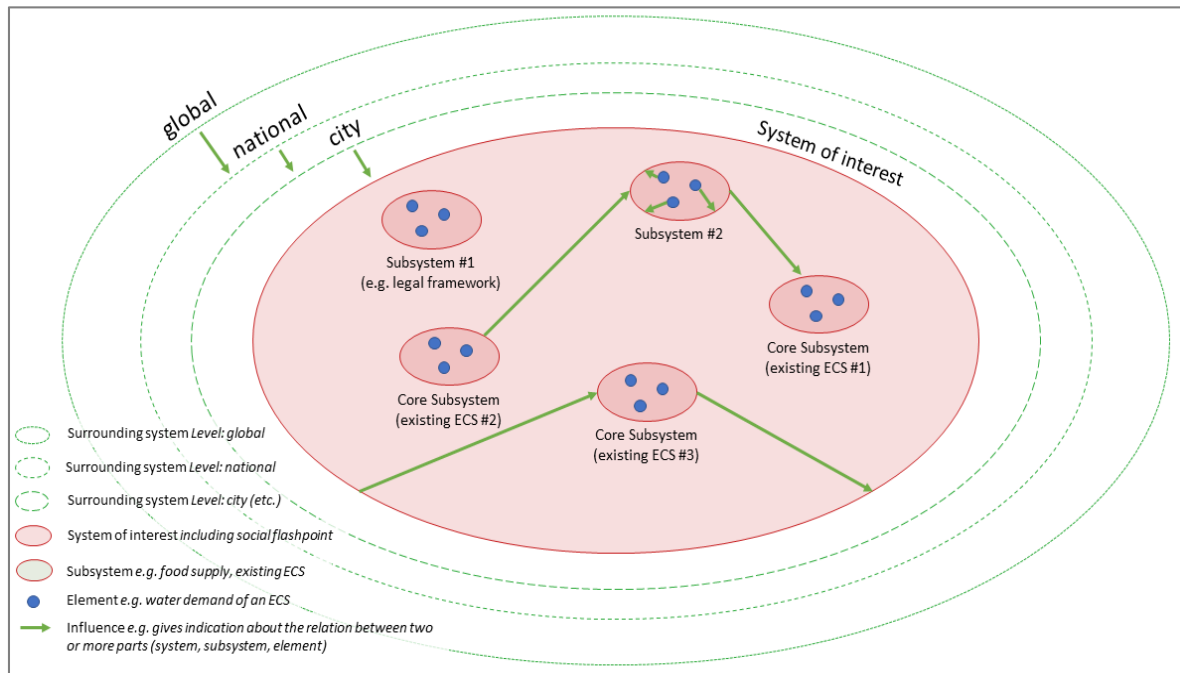
Figure 2: Overall System Map including surrounding system, system of interest, subsystems, core systems, elements and interrelations

Methodology

Systems development allows us to understand how the different systems, e.g. the city with its subsystems – e.g. the city administration for health and social affairs – look like. In a later stage this is a precondition to better understand how the subsystems impact on the successful implementation of an ECS and finally what is necessary to change. It further allows to systematically analyze the internal structure of an ECS and how it should be organized and embedded to be realized.

The development of the Institutional Context Summary Sheets for integrating ECS in local planning of each EdiCitNet city (Del. 1.4) demonstrated, the variety of different perspectives on the local system among the different stakeholder involved in the city teams. Per definition the system is always characterized by its observers and their perspectives. In the case of the TPM in the EdiCitNet project, the transdisciplinary approach of the city teams ensures the coverage of all important perspectives and aspects of the cities as systems. As the ICSS's provide a base to the system analysis, explore the diverse barriers and opportunities for ECS policy integration of the respective systems, one of the subsystems (constitutional context) is already covered. That way an ongoing discussion is started among all stakeholder during the co-creation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Living Labs and during the ongoing co-creation and co-development of Master Plans. These steps of WP1 can be counted as initial triggers for the important work of the city teams during WP4.

The analysis includes the systems descriptions and also e.g. social networks, hierarchies, functions and (inter-) dependencies interrelations between different groups and organizations, i.e. subsystems (see Figure 1). Elements is what subsystem are made of or produce. On the most detailed level – elements – we understand for example the different stakeholders, financial constraints or laws. Subsystems are the result of interacting elements or in other words, elements define subsystems that are more than the sum of their single elements based on the elements' interactions, and interrelations of functionalities. The system of interest is the sum of the subsystems and its interrelations e.g. how the legal framework defines the water supply system (e.g. extraction of groundwater). This system of interest is embedded in different surrounding systems like the city, the country, or the EU, African Union, etc. that can influence a successful ECS implementation.

The final step is the synthesis towards a system model that shows the different elements of the system of interest and how they relate to each other (see Figure 1). Within this process subsystems and elements are described. Elements with key functionalities are defined as key factors and will be relevant in the scenario development.

The methodology of *module I* entails seven working steps. Going through these steps ends up in a system map which gives the necessary insights on the system of interest and their surrounding systems.

Table 1: Working steps in Module I – System Development

Working steps	Leading question
1. **Define and describe the system of interest** (system with social challenge to be tackled by ECS).	What is the system of interest which the EdiCitNet project is looking at?
2. **Define and describe the surrounding systems** (at different levels: global, national, city, district).	In which (different) surrounding system is the system of interest embedded? How does the system of interest is dependent on or influenced by those?
3. **Describe and assess the (core-)subsystems and elements of the system of interest** (i.e. legislative framework, Initiatives and actors active in the system of interest, its subsystems and core subsystems (already existing ECS))	Looking at the system of interest what are its subsystems, which ECS (core-subsystems) are already existing and what are their elements?
4. **Gain an understanding of the interrelations** between the system of interest and all subsystems as well as interrelations with the surrounding system	How are the elements of the subsystems linked and influence each other and the overall system of interest? What are the most influential elements of the system of interest and the surrounding systems? (tool: impact matrix)
5. **Identify the Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the system of interest**	What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the system of interest? (tool: SWOT and other tools)
6. **Identify the most influential elements (these are key factors)** from this SWOT-analysis having the potential to drive/hinder a transformation of the system of interest and the surrounding system	What are the most influential elements (=key factors) in the system of interest that carry the potential to drive or hinder the change in the system of interest?
7. **Compare the social challenges with the social impacts of the collected ECSs** (and if some of the ECSs' social impacts fit select the ECSs to take into the scenario development process)	Which ECSs (social impacts) are fitting my cities' social challenges to be solved?

4.1.2 Procedure

In each city a three-day initial workshop will be established to introduce into the overall TPM and to set up the city project (problem, goal, …), if not already prepared.

The core focus of the workshop however is to apply Module I as the first step of TPM. This process will be moderated by the two city trainers with support of BOKU. Part of the process is the EdiCitNet city team and the identified stakeholder group, which might be of relevance for potential ECSs implementation. After this initial workshop the city teams continue their work on the respective system development with support and guidance from BOKU via digital support.

4.2 Module II – Scenario Development

Aim: Developing and describing diverse future scenarios that define the specific conditions under which ECSs implementation is potentially taking place

Time Period: August 2020 – May 2021

Special activities: Guided workshop by BOKU (2-3 days) at the beginning of the time period of module II

Participants: City teams, stakeholder groups, potential HUBS & Specialists

Facilitation: BOKU

4.2.1 Outcome

In this module we describe different possible futures i.e. scenarios under which (a) already existing ECSs can be fostered, further developed or (b) new ECS can be created or implemented.

Scenarios refer to the systems structure described in Module I. They deal with different system changes in future. Scenarios can be defined for different surroundings of the ECS – district, city, country, continent, world (see Figure 1).

For each ECS we formulate several scenarios per surrounding that are more or less supportive. Mostly we define one with best conditions (supporting) for the ECS implementation, then one, which is very critical (hindering), and a third one, which is "expected".[7] These scenarios help to be prepared for expected, wished or unexpected futures. The number of scenarios is up to the city team.

Scenarios are defined through a set of key factors that are classified as most influential for a successful implementation of an ECS in a positive or more critical sense. Key factors are already identified in Module I with the description of the overall system by the city team. Each key factor is specified with an attribute, and the attributes with manifestations to express an expected future.

> **Example**: water supply is the key factor and liter per second is the attribute which can have the following manifestations in different scenarios:
>
> - best scenario: enough for the planned garden
> - Expected scenario: limited to half of the planned garden size
> - critical scenario: insufficient for gardening
>
> Of course, this can be expressed in detail with exact liter per second.

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[7] All scenarios together can be titled as a scenario family

4.2.2 Methodology

Beyond each scenario project there is a social problem that should be solved in the future – as defined in 3.1 Pre-TPM: Set up an ECS project. In this project ECSs are the institutionalized formats for solving such social problems. Which problem should be solved is described with the goals for each scenario process based on module I by the city teams.

Each working step in the development of the scenarios is accompanied by a leading question (see table 2). As a result of the working steps, there will be a scenario family consisting of a bundle of scenarios. The scenario family as well their single scenarios can be titled with a name that is expressing the guiding idea.

Table 2: Working steps for Module II – scenario development

Working steps	Leading question
1. Define the scenario process goal	What is the aim to be reached with the scenario process?
2. Select the ECS environment E.g. district, city, country, continent, world; if more than one environment is of interest, several scenario processes are to be run. One option is also to put all key factors of the different environments into one scenario	At which scope/scale are we thinking about the scenarios? What is part of the system and what is its environment?
3. Describe key factors attribute Key factors and their attributes already identified in Module I. In the different scenarios their manifestations changes, e.g. water is a key factor, water availability is its attribute and the liter/sec describes the new manifestation within the scenario. Additional key factor might arise through the new ECSs implemented, these need to be taken into account and their manifestation to be described.	How are the key factors attributes manifested within the new scenario?
4. Identify the combinations of key factor manifestation to different scenarios Different combinations of key factor manifestations describe a scenario and how the key factors look like in this scenario (see **Table 3**).	Which combinations of the above manifestations are forming the scenarios?
5. Give the scenario family and each scenario a title To make communication easier ach scenario family looking at a certain ECS or combination of ECSs is being titled and the scenarios (e.g. hindering, trending, supporting) themselves are also named.	What are suitable titles for the different scenarios and the scenario family itself?

Table 3 provides examples for key factor (taken from *module I – systems development*) manifestations in different scenarios.

Table 3: example: ECS Urban agriculture described with a selection of key factors

Key factors defining the system	Key factor is part of system of interest (SI) or surrounding system (SS)	Manifestations of key factors under different scenarios		
		scenario_{critical}	scenario_{expected}	scenario_{best}
Open space/ available land	*SI (to be specialized for each city)*	*Decrease of available open urban space*: New houses are created	*Stagnation/slow increase of construction:* Need for housing increases but more green spaces are used to overcome heat islands	*Increase of open urban space:* No more building and public space is given to innovative ideas including neighborhood activities
Laws	*SS (can be specified e.g. national, EU, …)*	*Bureaucratical hurdles rise:* Prohibition of agricultural activities in cities	*Bureaucratical establishment of new urban practices:* Urban agriculture is accepted in legal framework as initiatives are driven bottom up	*Bureaucratical support for niches:* Laws prohibit the creation of cemented open spaces and enhances subventions for urban agricultural practices
Neighborhood engagement	*SI*	*Decrease/stagnation of engagement:* Neighborhoods are to busy to spend time in such things, reduction of volunteering work	*Increase in engagement:* Richer and well-educated neighborhoods engage in bottom up initiatives of urban food production	*Tremendous increase of time availability and engagement*: The regular worktime is reduced to 20 hrs per week and the interest to work in urban agriculture is rapidly increased

4.2.3 Procedure

The *module II* starts with a 2-3-day workshop which will be held in each respective city with their EdiCitNet city team and the identified stakeholder group. The workshop will be guided and facilitated by the WP4 Lead, BOKU. The aim of the workshop is to support cities in the first steps of their scenario development. The city team and the respective stakeholder group are responsible for the development of the scenarios. After the initial workshop the city teams and stakeholder groups continue their work on the respective scenario development with support and guidance from BOKU.

4.3 Module III – Transfer Development

Aim: Development of an activity plan for enabling the change of certain key factor attributes in order to maintain / foster existing or establish new ECS

Time Period: June 2021 – March 2022

Special Activities: Guided workshop by BOKU (2-3 days) at the beginning of the module

Participants: City teams, stakeholder group, potential HUBS & Specialists

Facilitation: BOKU

4.3.1 Outcome

In this module, an activity plan with concrete measures and responsibilities will be developed to foster of establish identified existing and new ECS of the expedient scenario into urban master plans. These can be one or more scenarios from the respective surroundings. Operationally this means that participants identify strategies to influence key factor attributes of the system we are looking at and its surrounding.

4.3.2 Methodology

Beforehand, we have to answer two steps in the transfer process that apply to all scenarios, before we start with the activity plan:

(1) Clarification if and how it is possible for the responsible city team to realize the ECS goals under different scenario conditions
(2) Identification of those key factors, if existing, where there is no option to have any or limited influence, and if necessary, adaption of the ECS profile (passive key factors)
(3) Identification of the differences between key factor attribute manifestations of the system described in module I and each scenario

Module II informs us in general about at least three futures (i.e. scenarios) that might frame the establishment of an ECS; any further scenario is of course possible:

1. The $scenario_{best}$ with the most favorable conditions for the ECS establishment
2. The $scenario_{critical}$ with the most critical conditions for the ECS establishment
3. The $scenario_{expected}$ with the most realistic conditions for the ECS establishment

Identified scenarios ask for different activity plans for optimizing existing and to establish new ECSs.

Table 4: Working steps for Module III – transfer development

Working steps	Leading question
1. Decide on the scenario family Before the city team continues with the Module III transfer development the favored scenario family should be identified. This decision – dependent on city specific regularities – has to be confirmed by the responsible authority in the city administration. In best cases this person is continuously involved into the whole TPM process. The following steps (1.a) & b)) are guiding this decision-making process	
1.1 Align the ECS with the diverse scenario goals While for $scenario_{best}$ the work on the activity plan can be started without restriction i.e. limitations (working Step 2) for $scenario_{crit}$ and $scenario_{real}$ there is need to revise the ECS and clarify if the ECS goal can be still realized, another ECS can be established and take over the respected goal or any other alternative can be developed. Such so called plan B is also of relevance while the process of establishing of an ECS over a certain period of time, if any key factor manifestations are changing or new key factors come into the place. For that there is need for specific measures, which will be defined in the activity plan.	Are all scenarios still being of relevance or are some (passive) key factors not influenceable?
1.2 Prove the access/ influence on the key factors For every key factor it is to prove if the city team has access to influence the manifestations in general and if yes how far. If the influence is limited or doesn't exist, the ECS goals must be adapted. (Example: the team has no influence on financial support by the government but only on the city budget. An alternative option, which is then part of the activity plan is to reframe the ECS or to look for cheaper solutions or to search for private donations etc.)	Does the city team has access or influence on every key factor?
2. Identify the difference between the systems' status quo and the preferred scenario The difference between the status quo and the preferred scenario is the foundation for the activity plan (step 4). **Table 5** gives an indication of how this comparison could look like.	What are the differences of the key factor manifestations in the system and the scenario?
3. Define precise measures in an activity plan From table below: Identify the precise measures to enable the change of the key factor attributes (what knowledge, capabilities, skills, resources etc. are needed). Take into account 4.1.7 Commitment and Responsibilities)	Which measures and activities need to be undertaken to transition from the system status quo to the preferred scenario?

Table 5 serves as an example to illustrate how the comparison of step 2 look like.

Table 5: Identification of key factor manifestations (difference between system - status quo and scenarios)

Key factor	Unit	System	Scenario$_{best}$			Scenario$_{crit}$			Scenario$_{real}$		
		manifestation	manifestation	% or # of fulfilment		manifestation	% or # of fulfilment		manifestation	% or # of fulfilment	
Land requirement	ha	1	1	100% or 0		100	1% or -99		3	33,3% or -2	
Financial budget required	€	100.000	80.000	125% or +20.000		150.000	66,7% or -50.000		110.000	90,1% or -10.000	
Consumer	#	100	100	100% or 0		150	66,7% or -50		120	83,3% or -20	
Staff (work force)	#	20	20	100% or 0		5	25% or -15		17	85% or -3	

4.3.3 Commitment and Responsibilities (Preparation of the TPM output for the masterplan)

After an analysis of all key factors and more precisely the difference of the key factors in the state of the system and in the scenarios it is to clarify how to manage the development of the ECS under the defined conditions:

- Who is responsible to guide the process?
- Which institutions must be part of the process-teambuilding?
- Who is taking over which key factor?
- What might be the costs of the process and where does the money come from?
- What are the juridical questions to answer?
- What is the time frame for the planning activities?
- How is the whole process organized (planning workshops, participation, ownership, governance,…)?
- How the final report should look like?
- How is the communication with stakeholders organized and how they are involved?

The result of the whole process is described and documented in the so-called transition plan.

4.3.4 Procedure

In each city a three days' initial workshop will be held to introduce into the module III – Transfer Development. The focus of this workshop is to apply Module III as the final step of TPM, moderated by the two city trainers with support of BOKU.

Involved into the process is the EdiCitNet city team and the stakeholder group selected according to the needs of the chosen transition pathways and the ECS of interest. This outcome of this module will be an activity plan. After this workshop the city teams continue their work on the transfer development with support and guidance from BOKU via digital support.

4.3.5 Reporting

At the end of the process the results will be summarized in a report written by each city team with support from the WP4-Lead and other involved partners. This report is guided by a template prepared by WP4-Lead.

5. Summary TPM

When?	What?	Aim	Output
January 2019 – December 2020	System Development (initial workshops April – July 2019)	Describing the city's case as a complex "whole" – as a system with all stakeholders, institutions and existing ECS.	System Analysis of the respective cities including an analysis.
February 2020 – May 2021	Scenario Development (initial workshops September – November 2020)	Developing and describing diverse future scenarios that define the specific conditions under which ECSs implementation is potentially taking place.	Scenarios on different ECS.
June 2021 – March 2022	Transition Development (initial workshops June – November 2022)	Development of an activity plan for enabling the change of certain key factor attributes in order to maintain / foster existing or establish new ECS.	Activity Plans for the transition into the realization/fostering of ECS.

List of Tables / Figures

(Figure 1 is also reported on the cover sheet of this deliverable)

Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
City teams	City representatives of the EdiCitNet project. Its members are from different fields of expertise and interests and take responsibility to carry out the WP4 activities in the respective city.
EdiCitNet	Edible City Network
ICSS	Institutional Context Summary Sheet
ECS	Edible City Solutions (excerpt from grant agreement): the systemic use of urban landscapes for food production is a major step towards more sustainable, livable and healthier cities. A multitude of initiatives around the world, however fragmented, are prospering, forming a global movement of Edible Cities. Their products, activities and services – the Edible City Solutions (ECS) – empower local communities to overcome social problems by their inclusive and participatory dynamics and to create new green businesses and jobs, and thereby generating local economic growth and fostering social cohesion. (*this definition is under revision by the consortium and the EdiCitNet project – July 2019)*
FC	Follower City
HUBs	Initiatives, NGOs, Universities etc. that are closely linked/already in contact with to the FCs and support the local administrative body. HUBs are consortium members.
Specialists	Initiatives, NGOs, Universities etc. assigned to be partners in the WP4. These specialists have a certain expertise which will be used in a particular phase in the TPM. There can be a double function being a HUB and a specialist.
TPM	Transition Pathway Methodology
WP	Work Package

About the EdiCitNet project

EdiCitNet (Edible Cities Network – Integrating Edible City Solutions for social, resilient and sustainably productive cities) is a project funded by the European Commission and running from September 2018 to August 2023 (Grant Agreement No. 776665).

EdiCitNet is demonstrating innovated nature-based solutions (NBS). Edible City Solutions (ECS) are going one step further:

We include the whole chain of urban food production, distribution and utilisation for inclusive urban regeneration and address societal challenges such as mass urbanisation, social inequality and climate change and resource protection in cities.

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Drop us a mail: edicitnet-coordinator@eurtd.com