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

Institutional Context Summary Sheets

Deliverable D1.4

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About this document

This report presents an overview of the current local institutional context for Edible City Solutions (ECS) in each of the EdiCitNet cities and highlights the barriers and enablers for integrating ECS concepts into the specific local planning and decision-making context. It was developed through a collaborative process, involving WP1 and city team coordinators and members. This provided opportunities for joint learning and a basis for refining stakeholder engagement approaches for the Living Lab (WP3) and Transition Pathway process (WP4).

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1. Summary

Edible City Solutions (ECS) are recognized by city representatives for their potential to contribute to addressing key socio-economic and environmental challenges. Differences in local context, however, shape local priorities and thus the best locally- suited mechanisms for integrating ECS in local planning.

In larger cities, there is a growing demand for policy action from citizens, which are involved in a multitude of community-based ECS. In some cities ECS initiatives have already benefited from a wide range of existing supportive programs. Information on existing opportunities, however, is hard to access. Furthermore, many ECS initiatives are threatened by uncertainty in the context of competing demands for scarce land. Yet, strategies for ensuring their long-term sustainability are generally lacking. ECS are often seen as a fashion among other urban trends. City administrations are beginning to experiment with both vertical (borough, district, city-wide) and horizontal (cross-sectoral) modes of coordination involving a wide range of stakeholders. Furthermore, new ways of facilitating access to information are being explored. However, existing processes often lack broad-based citizen involvement, which is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

In smaller cities, where land for agricultural production is more easily accessible, ECS policy-integration tends to be a municipal-led endeavour aimed to-create awareness and knowledge on environmental problems, revitalizing the local economy and enhancing opportunities for special target groups. Some local administrations have begun to experiment with the use of ECS implementation as a strategy for the social integration of long-term unemployed and youth. However, effective strategies for the engagement of marginal groups need to be better explored.

Entry points and strategies for ECS policy-integration are locally determined depending on the specific local priority topic involved. For example, Education Departments are responsible for school gardens; Departments for Green Space Management are responsible for access to land or public green space integration; Departments of Economics are responsible for SME initiatives on ESC. Regardless of the context, however, integration of ECS in local planning and decision-making is a complex task due to the holistic and cross-cutting nature of the concept of ECS that regularly requires the involvement of different departments of the city administrations and a wide range of partners from outside. In this regard, ECS integrations faces similar challenges like other cross-cutting topics, which include a limited political commitment and limited embeddedness in existing strategic planning documents. The institutional context summaries for each city which constitute the core of this document, explore the diverse barriers and opportunities for ECS policy integration that diverse contexts in each city entail and start an ongoing discussion among all stakeholders during the co-creation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Living Labs and during the ongoing co-creation and co-development of Master Plans.

2. Introduction

The mainstreaming of ECS into governance processes requires that institutional context is taken into account in the design and implementation of relevant initiatives and interventions. The concept of Edible City Solutions (ECS) cuts cross a large number of different sectors and requires the exploration of a wide range of linkages across them.
In order to support EdiCitNet cities to anchor ECS into local planning contexts, WP1 initiated a collaborative process that involved representatives from the cities and members of the EdiCitNet city teams. The primary goals of the process were:

- To understand the local planning and decision-making context for integrating ECS
- To stimulate discussions and exchange of knowledge and views on the local planning context in each city
- To establish a shared understanding of the specific local contexts for ECS among city team members and the EdiCitNet Project.
- To identify key challenges and opportunities for ECS policy integration and possibilities for a holistic stakeholder engagement.

The development process of the Institutional Context Summary Sheet also provided insight into existing awareness of ECS and the-state-of-the-art of ECS integration strategies and approaches in the different city contexts. The resulting report provides a baseline for tracking changes and associated risks in each city's institutional context with regards to ECS in the course of the project. Throughout the course of the project this deliverable will serve as a starting document with information about the status quo of ECS in cities. This will provide the chance to monitor the changes during the project and thus make progress in the EdiCitNet Cities visible and transparent. Moreover, we share an ongoing mutual learning process among the different stakeholders of the growing Edible City Network. The process put in place serves as a basis for developing a generic approach for understanding the local context for ECS policy integration and mainstreaming that could be implemented and sustainable even beyond the EdiCitNet project.

3. Work done

3.1 Methodological approach

The assessment of the institutional context was based on a close collaboration among Work Package 1 and EdiCitNet City Team members. The process took place between November 2018 and August 2019 and involved three key stages, namely:

1) **Baseline assessment** (November 2018 – April 2019): including a review of data collected through a baseline survey conducted during the project development phase and of academic literature related to key socio-economic and development issues, ECS and local government structures and policies in each city, research, compilation and analysis of relevant policy documents, an online survey (see Appendix I **Stakeholder Identification Online Survey"**) conducted in October-November 2018 and interviews with City Team members aimed at understanding the local context and the potential for involvement of different stakeholders;

2) **Participatory development of institutional context summary sheets (ICSS) for each city** (May-August 2019): a workshop on barriers and opportunities of ECS integration in Andernach (May 2019); development of a framework for defining the institutional context for ECS (June 2019), the preparation of first drafts of the institutional context sheet for each city based on the baseline data collected by Work Package 1 partners (July 2019), and the revision and completion of the drafts by city team members (July 2019-August 2019; see Appendix II);

3) **Analysis of data and synthesis of the results** (August 2019); including the development of a 4-page summary for each city by WP1 members that was provided to each city for review (see 3.2).

Understanding the local socio-economic and environmental context, the actors involved in decisions concerning the use and management of resources, and the formal and informal rules guiding interactions among them are crucial for governance innovation.[1]

Therefore, the institutional context for ECS policy integration is determined by the socio-economic, biophysical and political environment, that defines priorities and discourses and allocate the resources of the range of formal and informal actors with a stake in the development and implementation of ECS in each city. This includes also the specific formal and informal rules, regulations, processes and mechanisms that enable or constrain interactions among the different actors and the achievement of ECS-relevant goals.

[1] Ostrom, E. (1990). Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.; Ostrom, E. (2009). "Institutional Rational Choice: An Assessment of the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework." In Theories of the Policy Process, 2nd ed., ed. Paul Sabatier. Boulder, CO: Westview Press; Liefferink, D. (2006). The dynamics of policy arrangements. Turing round the Tetrahedron. In: Arts, B. and Leroy, P. (2006) Institutional dynamics in environmental governance. Environment and Policy. vol. 47. Springer, the Netherlands; Buizer, M., Buijs, A., Elands, B. Analytical Framework: A layered approach to exploring innovations in governance, GreenSurge Project.

Thus, data on the following aspects was collected (see Appendix II) and analysed: 1) the socio-economic, environmental and political context in each city and on the perceived potential of ECS to contribute to addressing key socio-economic and environmental goals; 2) the organizational structure, strategic planning, policy and regulatory context in each city and the level of embeddedness of ECS in policy; 3) the actual and potential involvement of key ECS stakeholders and target groups; and 4) the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for effectively integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making and achieving each city's ECS goals.

3.2 Institutional Context Summary Sheets of EdiCitNet Cities

The results of the questionnaire (ICSS) for each city are summarized in the following approximately 4-page summary reports that highlight key aspects for the institutional context for ECS and the barriers and enablers for integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making in each city.

The summaries reflect in some cases a range of different perspectives of local stakeholders and published perspectives of academia on the institutional context. As this is considered to be a living document the involvement of local stakeholders based on a holistic stakeholder analysis has to be improved. This results are therefore partially contradictory statements and perceptions regarding the same questions. In addition, academic evaluations published in scientific papers do not match always with evaluations of other (non-scientific) stakeholders. However, this underlines the urgent need to discuss different reflections and understandings and negotiate a common evaluation for co-creation of Living Labs and Master Plans. The drafts provided are a step forward towards a holistic and participatory assessment of institutional context of each city.

3.2.1 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Rotterdam

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Rotterdam (638,712 inhabitants[2]) is the second largest city in the Netherlands with the largest port in Europe. However, a number of the city's dominant economic sectors are on the threshold of a major period of renewal[3]. In terms of economic performance, Rotterdam lags behind comparable regions in the Netherlands. The city is noted for its affordable housing and relatively low working hours[4] but faces persistent unemployment (12%) that is higher than the national average (3.3% in April 2019).[5] Currently, half of the population in Rotterdam is from immigrant background and targeted investments by the City Council have capitalized on the city's cultural diversity[6] turning once troubled neighbourhoods, such as the western part of town, into a bustling multicultural centre. However, socio-spatial segregation remains a problem with differential access to green areas and a notable variation of health status and life expectancy across different districts,[7] which raises questions of environmental justice.

Picture 1: Rotterdam. Courtesy of the municipality of Rotterdam. Photographer: Djedj.

Rotterdam ranked fifth on the 2015 Arcadis Sustainable Cities Index, which explores city sustainability from the perspective of the citizens. It tops the list due partly to the Rotterdam Sustainability Programme through which the government has invested 31 million euros towards creating a healthy city atmosphere by reducing noise and improving air quality, among other factors.[8] Rotterdam has committed to reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 90 percent by 2030. In this regard, the greening of the port facilities that are heavily reliant on fossil fuels and home to five large oil refineries is a key priority.[9] Addressing sea level rise and preserving the city's

[2] https://www.statista.com/statistics/753250/total-population-of-rotterdam/

[3] Template baseline survey c.2018

[4] https://www.iamexpat.nl/expat-info/dutch-expat-news/amsterdam-and-rotterdam-among-worlds-most-sustainable-cities

[5] https://tradingeconomics.com/netherlands/unemployment-rate

[6] https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/mar/15/racism-rotterdam-diverse-city-infected-islamophobia

[7] https://www.rotterdam.nl/wonen-leven/vitale-stad/Rotterdam-A-Healthy-City.pdf

[8] https://www.iamexpat.nl/expat-info/dutch-expat-news/amsterdam-and-rotterdam-among-worlds-most-sustainable-cities

[9] https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/rotterdam-port-steams-towards-a-greener-future/article25301751.ece

biodiversity are other important priorities that are being addressed through the city's policy on nature, which provides support for the establishment of green structures and nature based solutions such as green roofs.

The council of Rotterdam, elected in 2018, is run by an opposition coalition of five to six parties that did not want to cooperate with the right-wing lead party, and is headed by a Mayor who is a Moroccan-born Dutch politician of the Labor Party (PvdA) who has been in charge since January 2009. The Labour Party (PvdA) is a social democratic, centre-left Labour party with moderately progressive programme focused on issues such as employment, social security and healthcare. Blending green within the urban area is a priority for the executive board of Rotterdam, as they uphold that green spaces connect people and allure citizens to go outside, all factors that contribute to a healthy environment. Working together on greening the city helps build peoples' resilience and strengthens the livability of the neighborhood.

The Municipal Executive Committee and the City Council jointly govern the city and make up the City Government (*Gemeente Rotterdam*). The City Council (elected every four years) is the legislative body, which sets out general policy and broad frameworks regarding the development of the city, for example, by passing bills and defining city programs to improve the quality of life[10]. The Executive Committee is the executive body that submits bills, implements policy and makes day-to-day decisions. The Municipal Executive Committee consists of the mayor and ten vice-mayors[11]. Rotterdam is subdivided into administrative areas (*Stadsdelen*) that have their own responsibilities. It has also 14 boroughs (*Gebieden*), which have elected officials. These officials implement the broad frameworks defined by city council and connect citizens of the boroughs with the city council. The boroughs define their ambitions in local development plans (*Gebiedsplannen*). The political spectrum is supported on a technical/ implementation level by the various city development clusters (Social Development, City Development, Engineering Department and more). The Executive Committee with the mayor as chairman and six Aldermen manages the city and has the task to achieve the city council's four-year program and targets.

ECS is a relatively new topic for city policy and touches on various policy goals within the municipality. Such intersecting goals include desire for a green, attractive living environment, sustainability, water collection, heat stress, healthy lifestyle, well-being, participation and nature and environmental education[12]. As the municipality is divided into clusters rather than topics, many different departments drive ECS-related projects. The leading program seems to be the 'Food Cluster' of the Economics Department of the City Development Cluster (Municipality Cluster Stadsontwikkeling). Other departments connected to ECS are social inclusion, health, maintenance and development of public space, real estate, health, innovation, resilience, education, employment, legislative, participation programs and boroughs.

A *Kiemteam* is a multi-departmental platform consisting of various enthusiasts on green issues from the different municipal clusters. So far, however, no formal agreements have been made

[10] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_the_Netherlands

[11] https://www.rotterdam.nl/english/city-government/

[12] City of Rotterdam (2018) Abridged vision paper of 'Working Together in Green: A vision on green policies that respect green initiatives'.

on cooperative, joint efforts for ECS across the different departments. The *Kiemteam* includes representatives from city maintenance, city development and social development. Each departmental cluster have varying green commitments: city maintenance manages public space which includes attention given to self-management of green spaces; social development has various departments with green tasks and an important role in greening the city, while social development includes the Sports and Culture Department, that is involved in Nature and Environmental Education (Children's farms, teaching centres and educational gardens), and the Social/Wellbeing management that has many contacts with green initiatives to promote well-being and health. The Borough Administrations also have contact with their local green initiatives (and possibilities of maintaining grants through these contacts)[13]. Members of the Kiemteam also participate in the EdiCitNet City Team.

Following upon a growing recognition of the importance of food in the city, and a series of studies (2008 Green Study, 2010 Omnibus Survey), discussion forums (2010 Rotterdam Harvest Festival Round-table) and related initiatives, in 2012 Rotterdam initiated a major urban food program called *Food and The City: Stimulating urban farming in and around Rotterdam* (*Stimuleren van standslandbouw in en om Rotterdam*).[35] The program was the strategic vision for urban agriculture in Rotterdam. It was initiated by the urban department that is responsible for taking care of public spaces. The goal was to engage businesses and encourage a broad public debate on a Rotterdam food policy focus on the themes 'health', 'sustainable economy' and 'spatial quality.'[14] However, it was discontinued due to different political priorities.

An ambitious goal of creating 20 hectares of new green spaces in three years was included in the Rotterdam Region Coalition Agreement. The action plan for achieving that goal highlights the multi-functional role of green spaces which provide a more attractive living environment and enhance well-being by providing possibilities for sport, play and recreation, but are also good for climate change adaptation (water storage and prevention of heat stress), contribute to biodiversity, and increase the value of the real estate.[15] The document calls for close collaboration with the private sector and grassroots organizations to explore alternative ways to achieve its goals. As green maintenance in the city is expected to be outsourced in 2020 by City Maintenance, a new form of collaboration is being sought in which, in addition to green companies, other green initiatives, welfare organizations and citizens can all contribute ideas. For this plan to succeed, however, there is a need to establish a safe place that enables experimentation, where current social energy (social capital) can also flourish by supporting their activities to become more economically sustainable.[16]

To facilitate working together in green, a vision paper on green policies that respect green initiatives was developed. It proposes the establishment of a Green Booth, an online platform that facilitates access to information on green issues for citizens and groups, provides guidance on available municipal funds and directs people to the right department and person. The green booth is to be established alongside with a green broker, a one entry contact point that provides

[13] City of Rotterdam (2018) Abridged vision paper of 'Working Together in Green: A vision on green policies that respect green initiatives'.

[14] https://www.rotterdam.nl/wonen-leven/vitale-stad/Rotterdam-A-Healthy-City.pdf

[15] https://www.rotterdam.nl/wonen-leven/meer-groen-in-de-stad/Rotterdamgaatvoorgroen_Actieplan.pdf

[16] Meeting notes 29/11/18.

additional customized insight and support, receives feedback on problems, redirects queries to the correct departments if a straightforward issue, and to the Kiemteam if the issue requires more integrated consideration and assessment. The position of a Green Broker has already been established and is currently in the process of being operationalized. To address complex issues, a framework for integrated assessment is being developed by the Kiemteam. Additionally, a motion for a Green Fund is being considered but still requires more detailed exploration of existing funding programs that are relevant to ECS in the municipality.

Surrounded by efficient, effective and large agricultural production, Rotterdam has a long-standing tradition of gardening and food production on the many allotment complexes that lie scattered throughout and beyond the city. In recent years it has seen an increasing number of commercial and social initiatives aimed at urban food production that are based on temporary locations whose tenancy has become available for a longer period than before due to a stagnation in construction of office buildings and houses. In addition, there is a growing number of shops and restaurants that direct sell or process products from the Rotterdam region.

Currently, there are over 200 ECS initiatives active in the city. Some of these are integrated in networks, such as Eetbaar Rotterdam and Groene Groeiplekken, who are also core partners in the EdiCitNet City Team. Commercial ECS are engaged with the city and the municipality through an intricate network of funds, platforms, experiments and tenders. Both community and commercial ECS have been the subject of many studies by key research organizations working on ECS. "Vegetable" tables (ie. round tables) are one way suggested to engage more stakeholders in ECS and policy discussions. In addition, Rotterdam provides citizens with a range of opportunities to directly participate and influence city decisions. Citylab010 (www.citylab010.nl), Opzoomeren (www.opzoomermee.nl), Right to Challenge (https://www.rotterdam.nl/wonen-leven/right-to-challenge/), digital polls, and gesprek met de stad (www.gesprekmetdestad.nl) are online platforms established to engage citizens on broad-ranging discussions that could also extend to ECS-related policy discussions.

Barriers for integrating ECS concepts in local planning and decision-making

While Rotterdam provides many opportunities to engage in and develop ECS initiatives, it is also beset by a range of barriers. These include:

- *Political issues* - ECS is perceived as one of the many ways in which to achieve green goals. A recent motion calling for more edible initiatives was rejected preferring a broader green focus instead. So too does the urban governance structure present a challenge where there is a need for greater coordination and collaboration across planning departments to allow for new policy objectives to be integrated across departments and where adaptive policy cycles can be established. A perceived lack includes putting the processes in place in which to assess lessons learnt from pilot projects that can in turn support emerging green initiatives[17].
- *Competition over existing resources* – A range of stakeholders (developers, citizens, renewable energy interest groups) are placing claims on precious land and roofs in the inner city, requiring a framework for evaluating and granting equitable access to them.

[17] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3989510/

- *Scale* – Existing approaches tend to favor larger activities and processes. For example, the main urban green infrastructure of the city is strategically defined, however ECS is not integrated at this general level. ECS is not solidified in local planning papers. This extends to prevailing legal frameworks that do not address the unique circumstances of ECS, where only the general framework for agriculture also applies to urban agriculture practices. Scale also impacts procurement where (re)integration projects are not open for small initiatives.
- *Economic issues* - ECS initiatives in Rotterdam are highly vulnerable in terms of human, financial, organizational resources due to lack of structural financing and shared knowledge about business opportunities and financial models.
- *Inconsistencies across boroughs* - Not every initiative has the same information and communication in each municipality, while there are also different agreements for land use for different initiatives.
- *Why something new?* - The City Team is a new concept and there is a risk of the 'not another platform'-syndrome when ECS initiatives in Rotterdam are highly vulnerable (e.g. in terms of human, financial, organizational resources) due to lack of structural financing and knowledge about business opportunities and financial models. The question remains, why introduce a new system when other communication platforms and networks are well established?
- *Other issues* - There is also a difficult legal framework (especially for waste streams and new products). It is also difficult access to subsidies and fragmented, non-structural subsidies.

Enablers and opportunities for integrating ECS in local planning and policy

Positive factors that endorse ECS uptake include:

- An extensive and strong bottom-up interest and engagement in ECS that includes multiple ECS-related programs providing experience, insight and visibility to ECS.
- A growing group of consumers who like to buy traditionally-made local products, such as honey from Rotterdam allotment complexes, apple juice from the Buytenhof in Rhoon, ground elder-pesto from Park Zestienhoven, and crisps from the Hoeksche Waard.
- From the government's previous engagement in ECS, there are already existing structural mechanisms for public engagement and some possibilities for requesting financial support for ECS, while the Rotterdam government is in a transition period from guiding to instead initiating, facilitating, connecting which could further benefit ECS initiatives.

All these factors contribute to extensive, existing knowledge and research on ECS-related topics that can be used to facilitate greater participation and expansion of ECS initiatives.

3.2.2 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Oslo

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Oslo (683,794 inhabitants), with two percent population growth per year, is one of the fastest growing cities in Europe. With its strong economy and low unemployment rates - one of the lowest in Europe - it has attracted many immigrants in recent years with almost one third of Oslo's current population from an immigrant background. Oslo has a historical divide between a wealthier west and a poorer east, which is still visible today. Nine out of ten of the richest city districts are situated in the west, while the ten districts with the lowest income per household are in the east (in the districts of Grorud, Stovner, Alna, Bjerke and Søndre Nordstrand).[18] These eastern districts have the highest dependency on social welfare and child poverty.[19] The vast majority (ca. 95%) of the immigrant population live in eastern Oslo. In an attempt to minimize this divide, Oslo has started several urban renewal programs.

Picture 2: City of Oslo. All rights lie within Oslo municipality. Courtesy of Barcode4 Monocle OBR Thomas Ekstrom.

With 98 percent of Oslo's inhabitants living less than 300m away from a green area, Oslo is one of the greenest cities in the world. Three hundred kilometers out of Oslo's 454km^2 total area are forest, which since 2009 is protected by Marka Law.[20] The city is geographically fixed by the surrounding fjord and the forest as its natural boundaries, resulting in a city development from within. The natural boundaries of the city, combined with an expected growth in population of 24% by 2040.[21] Urban development is increasingly focused on redeveloping industrial areas and concentrating existing areas for housing development, thereby putting a pressure on existing green spaces. The city, however, is committed to green development and was awarded the title of European Green Capital in 2019. In the last decade 30% of its 354km underground rivers and streams, which were originally covered to take out the wastewater of the city, while making land available for new developments have been reopened. In 2016, the city also introduced a 'Climate

[18] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13330386-1561099729/Tjenester%20og%20tilbud/Politikk%20og%20administrasjon/Statistikk/OsloSpeilet_2_19_web.pdf

[19] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/politikk-og-administrasjon/statistikk/inntekt-levekar-og-sosiale-forhold/levekar/

[20] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/politics-and-administration/green-oslo/best-practices/protection-of-the-oslo-marka-forest/

[21] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/politikk-og-administrasjon/statistikk/befolkning/befolkningsfremskrivinger/

Budget, an initiative consisting of 42 separate measures across three sectors: energy and the built environment, transport, and resources. Carbon Dioxide emissions are now being counted in the same way a financial budget would account for funding. The unique 'Climate Budget' is one of the main initiatives that the City of Oslo is driving to reach its goal of 36% emissions reduction by 2020 and 95% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels[22].

The City Government, which took office in 2015 comprises of representatives from the Labour Party, the Green Party and the Socialist Left Party. The Political Platform of the City Government[23] is strongly committed to working for a more sustainable city and to improve the city's ecological footprint, working together with its inhabitants, the business sector, NGOs and the national government. The term of the current local government in Oslo end on 31 December 2019. The City of Oslo has a parliamentary system of governance. The City Council is the highest decision-making body in Oslo. It supervises the City Government and its administration. The City Council is divided into five Standing Committees: Finance, Health and Welfare, Urban Development, Education and Cultural Affairs and Transport and Environmental Affairs, as well as a Procedures Committee and a Control Committee. It is led by the Governing Mayor and with Chairs representing the Committees.[24]

Oslo has 15 decentralized municipal districts (bydeler), with locally elected District Councils, which are financed by the City Council and the political and administrative systems of the City of Oslo by way of fees on services. District Councils coordinate social and health services, including care for the elderly, day care facilities, youth clubs, mental healthcare facilities, health centers, treatment and care for substance abusers and the integration of refugees and immigrants. They are also responsible for local parks and recreation areas and Local Agenda 21 initiatives. Climate and environmental work are the responsibility of the entire City Government[25] but is led by the Department of Environment and Transport. Among the agencies that report to the Department is the Urban Environment Agency (UEA), which has the main responsibility for ECS issues. Some Districts also have 'Green funds', which among other things, are used to support urban agriculture.

Oslo's long history of being a green city[26], a political will for change and a strategic focus on promoting a wider and more multidimensional view of the usefulness of urban green areas adopted in national policy (Directorate for Nature Management 2003), which have been the basis for finding locally meaningful compromises between the dominant national level compact city discourse and Oslo's ambitions as a Green City. In line with Oslo's strong focus on biodiversity, for example, in 2016 the city has started to systematically work with establishing a network of wild

[22] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/politikk-og-administrasjon/miljo-og-klima/miljo-og-klimapolitikk/klima-og-energistrategi/

[23] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13166803/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/Plans%20and%20programmes/Platform%20for%20City%20Government%20Cooperation.pdf

[24] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/politikk-og-administrasjon/politikk/slik-styres-oslo/

[25] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/1315869/Innhold/Politikk%20og%20administrasjon/Politikk/Slik%20styres%20OsloOrganisational%20chart%20City%20of%20Oslo.pdf

[26] https://books.google.es/books?hl=ca&lr=&id=xOoGDAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=oslo+green+infrastructure&ots=Ul5EVtONwz&sig=wp1Lin5qMgxzZEHC1rKDo0aQ7MU#v=onepage&q=oslo%20green%20infrastructure&f=false

flower meadows across the city to support pollinating insects.[27] Furthermore, Oslo has a policy on planting more edible and or pollinator friendly plants in all its administrating green spaces.

Furthermore, a growing awareness of the environmental impacts of long food chains, the health impacts of industrial food production and a need for a closer connection with nature, among others, have driven the rise of a strong urban agriculture sector in Oslo over the past decades. So far, however, such activities are often undertaken as a hobby or with the support of a municipal funding program for urban agriculture established in 2017. Currently, there is no official Food Policy Council, although the foundation EAT forum, together with the network C40, has taken over some tasks of developing a sustainable urban food system in Oslo and worldwide.[28] Currently, ECS is being promoted by the Department of Environment and Transport of the UEA, together with some city districts, the Agency for Climate and the Department of Education. The Agencies for Waste Management, Water and Waste Services as well as the Departments of Culture and Sports, Rural Development and the Urban Renewal Program are also involved through a range of related initiatives. Currently, the government is providing support for ECS, through funding, networking, and support to start-ups, guidance, and knowledge transfer through courses.

The City of Oslo has an explicit focus on urban farming to address a wide range of purposes, such as local food, education, social cohesion, inclusion, care and therapy. The City of Oslo encourages urban agriculture in school, allotment and community gardens, balconies, pallet boxes and smallholdings, alongside a continuous focus on establishing flower meadows, insect hotels and beehives. Since 2017 the UEA has provided a grant scheme on urban agriculture awarding up to 200,000 euros annually to citizen initiatives. Additionally, the municipality target funding to more innovative ECS, such as hydroponics, aquaponics, rooftop gardening, container gardening. In 2018 the UEA decided to focus on municipal bodies and granted funds to nine projects that use ECS as a tool to solve municipality tasks such as health care for elderly people, environmental education in schools and kindergartens, integration, work training, and social housing, among others.

Oslo is a world leader in integrating environmental goals within policy. Many of the city's strategic and policy documents related to urban agriculture and ECS. *Spirende Oslo* is the key ECS strategy that guides the municipality's work with urban agriculture within five key areas: a green city, local food, meeting places, green education and a cooperative knowledge. The strategy was political adopted in summer 2019[29] by the city council with recommendations to follow up the strategy with a plan of action with concrete goals and an allocated budget. Other strategies of relevance to ECS are included in the table below.

[27] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/natur-kultur-og-fritid/urbant-landbruk/pollinerende-insekter/

[28] https://eatforum.org/learn-and-discover/the-urban-food-revolution/

[29] https://einnsyn.no/moeteregistrering?id=http%3A%2F%2Fdata.einnsyn.no%2Fecf1edd8-e6d9-49af-817f-1b9e11426a85

2018 Strategy on Improved Management of Biodiversity in Oslo	**Aims to provide a baseline for natural resource management in the light of strong population growth and increased pressures on land.**
2017 Strategy on The Urban Development of Oslo,[30]	Sets the goal of developing Oslo as a blue-green city by ensuring a contiguous green network, access to green areas, and developing the blue-green structure to achieve a better local climate, air quality and natural water balance.
2017 Green Procurement Strategy	Aims to harness the City of Oslo's purchasing power to encourage innovation and create a market for more environmentally-friendly products and services by increasing the public procurement of organic food within the municipality and investing in knowledge, education and counselling to facilitate the change.
2017 Strategy on Sustainable and Circular Consumption	Aims to promote innovation and jobs in the circular economy to further the city's leadership role in the circular use of available resources, such as bio waste and city sewage for biogas production to fuel city buses and waste trucks.
2016 Climate and Energy Strategy for Oslo[31]	Sets targets to cut emissions by 50% by 2020 and 95% by 2030 through improved green governance, green innovation and increased green dialogue.
2016 Action Plan for Storm Water Management in Oslo: Executive Summary[32]	Develops a map of potential infiltration of soil surfaces and development of guidelines for the design of new climate-adapted projects.
2016 - Waste strategy	Explores possibilities for food waste management with NGOs and business.
Oslo towards 2030: Smart, Resilient and Green	Establishes planning provisions to secure green urban areas with guidelines for land-use objectives.
2014 The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2014-2030)[33]	Promotes the establishment of more permeable surfaces by opening waterways, green roofs, rain beds and holding pools.
2011 – Urban Ecology Programme (2011–2026)[34]	Provides the direction for later strategies and many objectives which tangentially justify the development and implementation of ECS (such as sound barriers, air quality, social inclusion, climate change, storm water run-off, and public procurement).

In recent years Oslo has seen the establishment of number of community gardens, community supported agriculture plots and vegetable boxes in public spaces making the citizens more aware and more engaged in urban agriculture activities. ECS initiatives in Oslo combine private and semi-

[30] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13266703/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/The%20Urban%20Development%20of%20Oslo_2018.pdf

[31] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13166797/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/Plans%20and%20programmes/Climate%20and%20Energy%20Strategy%20Oslo.pdf

[32] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13166800/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/Plans%20and%20programmes/Action%20Plan%20for%20Storm%20Water%20Management%20in%20Oslo%20Excutive%20Summary.pdf

[33] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13166782/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/Plans%20and%20programmes/Climate%20Change%20Adaptation%20Strategy%20for%20the%20City%20of%20Oslo%202014-2030.pdf

[34] https://www.oslo.kommune.no/getfile.php/13165863/Content/English/Politics%20and%20administration/Green%20Oslo/Plans%20and%20programmes/Improved%20management%20of%20biodiversity%20in%20Oslo.pdf

private projects in gardens and shared private and public green spaces in collaboration with city and district administrations, schools, kindergartens, and increasingly green and social entrepreneurs.

In 2019, in the framework of the EdiCitNet project, the municipality established a City Team involving a diverse range of stakeholders to serve as a coordination body and a space for experimentation with the collaborative design and implementation of ECS initiatives in one of the city's most vulnerable neighborhoods. The co-design methodologies employed will draw on Oslo's rich experience with participatory planning, such as the city's urban renewal programs**,** that use a methodology designed to carry out knowledge-based and cross-sectorial city development in vulnerable areas through collaboration with local residents, private and state actors, *Oslo's Charette***,** a participatory process, involving the use of future scenarios to encourage involvement and the discussion on important development decision in public forums, and *the Oslo Model,* which facilitates increased flexibility to enable swift implementation of activities pursuant to the city's municipal master plan.

Barriers for integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making

Limitations to the growth of Oslo's ECS include:

- *Economic* - While the municipality is very supportive, restrictions on what funding can be used for is a major challenge, as grants exclude project running costs or salaries.
- *Political* - Different responsibilities for ECS are spread through departments in the municipality. Change of political leadership and associated risks in change of policy priorities is also of concern for long term planning of ECS.
- *Planning* - Currently no participatory methods are used in ECS planning or implementation. Most regulations and policies are also hard to find or difficult to understand for the majority of people, where scale of regulations for ECS is also prohibitive - regulations and guidance from the Norwegian Food and Safety Authority is adapted to big scale agriculture.
- *Organisational* - Missing or slow implementation of contracts between local food producers and municipal bodies due to law restrictions or lack of knowledge. Skepticism exists amongst key stakeholders who see urban gardening as a spare-time activity with limited capacity to address issues of food security, public health and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Better knowledge about the dependencies between ECS and public health, social welfare, social integration could help to further and establish ECS in the city administration.
- *Environmental* - Limited scope for development outside city boundaries places an increasing pressure on existing areas with school gardens, allotment gardens or community farms being threatened to be developed for building houses if not protected by a special status.

Enablers and opportunities for integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making

Opportunities for ECS in Oslo include:

- Availability of diverse and innovative ECS solutions including the strategy on urban agriculture 'Spirende Oslo' will provide opportunities to integrate ECS in policy. Furthermore, ECS is being integrated in leading strategies with climate, energy and Oslo's municipal master plan.
- The participatory methods are being tested and applied, while there is a good network, communication and cooperation already established across ECS actors.
- Strong political commitment to a Green Oslo (strategy) and strong leadership on behalf of the Department of Environment and Transport, where municipal investments and support to

discuss and experiment with innovative ECS. This includes strong interest in the circular economy and a focus on green procurement policies, while Oslo also has a strong citizen connection to nature and quickly adapts trends and innovative solutions.

3.2.3 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Andernach

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Andernach is a small town (30.000 inhabitants) in mid-west Germany located nearby the river Rhine, covering an area of 53.23km². Andernach is one of the oldest cities in Germany and celebrated its 2000th anniversary in 1988 and currently classified as a small and middle-sized city in rural areas, with stagnant population, low economic growth rate, a below average purchasing power and a tensed economic situation in the commune[35]. Thus, the key challenges are: an aging population (about 22% of population older than 65 years[36)], out-migration (e.g. educational migration to the nearby university towns Koblenz, Bonn and Cologne) and integration of marginal social groups. The inhabitants live partly in single-family houses with gardens, partly in larger apartment blocks. The cultivation of food takes place mainly in allotment gardens, while private gardens are used for recreation. Especially the front gardens are increasingly sealed, which both harms the cityscape and poses a biodiversity problem. The city administration is currently considering ways of counteracting this development.

Picture 3: Andernach, Courtesy of the municipality of Andernach

The valley region of the city is densely populated and characterized by agro-industrial use, and the high altitudes are wooded and less populated. The valley suffers from a hot microclimate due to its location in the basin. The high proportion of sealed land and agro-industrial use causes a loss in biodiversity and intensified the hot microclimate. Floods and seepage water are a constant threat for the city.

Andernach is governed by a City Council that consists of seven parties with all together fourty[40] honorary councilors (CDU: 13 councilors, SPD: 12 councilors, Grüne: 5 councilors, FWG: 5 councilors, AfD: 2 councilors, Die Linke: 1 councilor, FDP: 1 councilor, FWM3-Andernach: 1 councilor). Councilors are elected in personalised proportional representation in municipal elections every five years (the last election was 2019). The head mayor Achim Hütten (SPD) and

[35] Bertelsmann Stiftung, Große Starmann, C.; Kluge, P: Typ 5 Städte und Gemeinden in strukturschwachen ländlichen Räumen, 2017, PDF: https://www.wegweiser-kommune.de/statistik/andernach+demographietypen+karte

[36] https://www.wegweiser-kommune.de/statistik/andernach+anteile-der-altersgruppen+anteil-ab-80-jaehrige-1+2012-2030+balkendiagramm

mayor Claus Peitz (CDU) head the two main departments of the city administration, i.e. “Dezernat” I (including Main office and accounting office, audit office, office of finance, fire department, Office for Urban Planning and Building Administration, Technical Building Office) and Dezernat II (including Office of Public Order, Cultural Office, College of higher education, Office for Youth and Social Affairs), respectively.

The key documents of urban planning are the land-use plan (‘Flächennutzungsplan’) including the green plan and the development plan (‘Bebauungsplan’). Both plans are designed by the city administration, widely discussed with several agencies (local, district and state level), stakeholders and the general public and finally approved by the city council and signed by the head mayor. The land-use plan is reviewed every 20 years and sets more broadly the objectives for the development of the whole urban area. The last revision was in 2005. The development plan is very precise and successively drawn up for specific areas on demand. The development plan is the legal basis for a particular use, e.g. building houses, parks etc. The city administrations lead the planning process, which includes the city council and political committees, various departments of the city administration and the district administration Mayen-Koblenz (including e.g. the lower water authority and the urban land use planning). The city administration commissions expert reports (e.g. soil surveys and noise reports) in order to assess the planned use of the area for neighbouring residents and the environment. The land-use and development plans are discussed with public bodies (such as supply and disposal provider, police etc.) and the citizens via public hearings and a 4-week period of public consultation. The participatory procedure is not restricted to certain stakeholders or groups of people, but everyone with an interest in the area will use the opportunity for comments. In practice, the participation is very low regarding the land-use plan and higher for the development plan (as the latter one is more specific and those people with a personal interest on this specific area will join the process).

ECS is not specifically part or fixed of the urban planning process, as the existing ECS areas belong to the public green areas and are not further specified at the land use plan. The specific design of public green areas is decided by the building yard, which is the executive organ of the management of public greenery and is subordinate to the Department of Building and Civil Engineering. The building yard, however, is not responsible for the planting and maintenance of the edible city areas, as this specific task was outsourced to the non-profit organization “Perspektive gGmbH”, which engages long-term unemployed people. Perspektive gGmbH is collaborating with the urban planning department and the social department. The urban planning department and the gardeners of the Perspektive gGmbH decide on the design of the edible city areas.

However historically the responsibility of the urban green area belonged officially to the department of construction building and civil engineering. With the arise of the edible city – with the initiator belonging rather coincidentally to the urban planning department (in cooperation with the social department) – responsibilities for green area shifted more and more towards the urban planning department. This development resulted 2019 in the establishment of a new subject area called “Environment and Sustainability” (belonging to the Urban Planning department) and explicitly included the edible city and the public green area. Hence the edible city fully changed responsibilities for the green area over the course of 10 years at the municipality.

The political body of Andernach is the city council and its committees. The tools of politics include the development of strategies, policies and programs. However, in Andernach there are hardly written strategies or programs related to ECS developed, except the vision of Andernach 2030, which was created during a process of workshops and surveys of citizens. The survey also included questions about the edible city and most citizens (71%) agreed to expand the activities of the Edible City and the cultivation of crops in public spaces. Even more citizens (86%) agreed on the city identity of "Andernach, the edible city".

The project "Andernach – the edible city" was never based on a written concept, nor initially decided by the city council. It was based on personal impulse of few people at the city administration. As the project was very successful – and highly appreciated by the citizens – it was continued and expanded in the following years. The corresponding funds were approved by the city council, hence the city council supported the project without interfering in the design or asking for a concept.

The main ECS initiatives in Andernach (all funded by city budget) are:

- Edible Andernach (since 2010), as part of which a wide variety of vegetables, herbs and fruits are planted in public green spaces, maintained by long-term unemployed and all citizens can harvest the agricultural products. Vegetable plots are established around the Castle, in parks across the city. Various promotion activities are carried out by the city's tourist office. The aim of Edible Andernach is to promote and develop public green spaces in a creative and sustainable way and for the benefit of urban biodiversity.
- A 14ha peri-urban permaculture area was also established on the outskirts of the city. Product of the permaculture are harvested and sold by Perspektive gGmbH.
- All primary schools and kindergardens were provided with own edible gardens at the schoolyards.

There are two companies producing and selling vegetable carbon and organic fertilizer, i.e. HerbaCarbo and Maltaflor. However, they do not use raw resources from Andernach, hence they cannot be defined as local ECS. SMEs are currently not involved into ECS.
The public is quite aware of the edible city and citizens engage in harvesting the edible products. Thus, they are not involved in planning or maintaining the edible areas. There are only few volunteers engaging in "edible Andernach" (e.g. a retired bee-keeper and a retired winemaker).

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making
The edible city is not part of the urban planning process, here it is necessary to develop a new subgroup of "public green area" to implement the edible city at the planning level. However, the total area of the edible city is actually very small. It should be substantially enlarged to justify the introduction of an own subgroup. The land use plan is not flexible and once ratified, it can hardly be changed.

At the executive level the edible city is based on personal engagement of the stuff of the city administration rather than on official decision. Thus, the development of the edible city is limited by human resources, i.e. the number of people engaging in ECS (and having the knowledge to do so) and the time they can spend on ECS beside their other daily tasks.

At the financial level the ECS is dependent on the city's household funds. The edible city has so far been classified by the city administration as a voluntary service, not as a compulsory task. In the event of a budget emergency, the funds for voluntary benefits are first reduced or cancelled.

At the strategic level the edible city is not implemented at political strategies of Andernach due to limitations in staff and resources at the city administration. Moreover, the city budget is tight and the city council wants to retain its flexibility in handling the budget and decisions. When edible city would be implemented into strategic documents there is the risk that each party would like to reserve the edible city for their own agenda. Hence there could be a fight to whom the edible city belongs. This is not desirable, as the edible city needs the support of all parties.

At the level of Citizens engagement ECS is lacking voluntary support. The city administration has no personal resources to initiate and coordinate public engagement (communication strategy missing!), and there were no citizens initiating own edible projects or were interested in taking part in the edible city. There is no platform existing, were citizens can co-design the edible city. Some people complain about ECS (the city should spend the resources on other more urgent projects) or even damage ECS sites (vandalism).

As the City Administration has limited personal resources to initiate or coordinate public engagement the public in not involved in decision processes. Furthermore, the lacking communication strategy hinders integration of society in urban planning matters.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making
Due to the long tradition Andernach already has in being an “Edible City” the fear and initial doubts about such projects are overcome. Due to that fact further implementations of ECS have a great chance to contribute to the growth of the region Andernach.

Politics (City Council): all parties are supportive of the edible city, demonstrated by support for e.g. festivals, project implementations, spatial allocation of ECS etc.

City administration: in general, very supportive, especially the planning department and the social department, as well as the head mayor Achim Hütten (all together they developed the edible city). Close cooperation with Perspektive gGmbH, which does not only maintain the edible city but contribute significantly to the design of the edible city and supports festivals and actions of the edible city.

The tourist information supports the public communication strategies and spreads information e.g. via flyers, press articles and guided tours.

The general very supportive atmosphere for ECS could be better translated into actions if communication between city administration, politics and citizens would be enhanced. At the political level ECS could be better interconnected with other concepts and aims of a sustainable city development. At the citizens’ level there could be more concrete suggestions and opportunities for citizens to join activities and projects of the edible city.

SME engagement: The high dependence of ECS in Andernach on public funding suggests the need to explore and develop approaches and regulations that encourage the engagement of SMEs and

the development of more economically-sustainable ECSs alongside with the publically-supported ones.

3.2.4 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Berlin

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Berlin (3.644.826 (31.12.2018) inhabitants 891,82 km^2; 4.052 inhabitants/km^2, prognosis 2030 3.828.000 inhabitants[37]) is a growing city. Berlin is the capital and biggest city of Germany.

The gross domestic product per capita has been below the national average since the Second World War (West-Berlin and reunified Berlin), but has been slowly catching up in terms of economic growth since 2008. Berlin has a high poverty risk (in 2018 Berlin had 18% and Germany 15%) declining in recent years. It has a very high proportion of child poverty (32% of all children under the age of 15 in Berlin versus 14.7% for the national average). The population of Berlin has been growing vigorously for several years despite its low economic power compared to other big German cities. There is a high demand for affordable housing (20,000 new apartments per year over the next few years[38]; 73% of the demanded apartments have been built yearly). Socio-spatial polarisation has increased between wealthy neighborhoods alongside increased social disadvantage in neighborhoods, with displacement tendencies towards the outskirts.

Picture 4: Berlin. Courtesy of: Photographer Dirk Laubner, May 2019

Forty-four percent of the city is covered by public green and open spaces (parks, forests, green city squares, allotments, and many other private and public green spaces). However, Berlin faces a high level of environmental injustice and health concerns due to environmental pollution (i.e. bioclimatic stress, noise, soil, air and water pollution)[39] and has a large ecological footprint, currently extending 168-fold the administrative area of Berlin. There is a loss of semi-public green areas due to (re) densification trends and an increasing pressure on public open spaces.

Berlin is governed by a coalition of the social democratic party (28%), the green party (18%) and the left party (12%; 2016-2021). The next elections in Berlin will be in 2021. The City of Berlin functions as a federal state. Berlin is a city-state and divided into 12 districts. The districts take

[37] https://www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de

[38] Berlin Strategie 2.0 2016

[39] www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/umwelt/umweltatlas/

over all administrative tasks of the city. Hence, there is no city administration of its own in the sense of other German cities. Berlin has a two-level political and administrative structure. The Senate of Berlin is the uppermost borough of the city. The Senate is the government of the federal state of Berlin with the governing mayor at the head and the senators. The Senate Departments and their subordinate institutions belong to the central administration. It fulfills all tasks that are of importance for the whole of Berlin and should be regulated in a comprehensive or uniform way. The district government is a subordinate administrative authority of the Senate. Each of these offices consists of the full-time district mayor and four district councils. In each of the twelve Berlin districts there is a district office which is usually located in the town hall. The district offices carry out local administrative tasks independently.[40] In the areas where the programme "Social City" from the Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing comes to action an institutionalised participation was installed. The neighbourhood councils develop and decide which projects should be funded. For decision making all levels from federal state to the neighborhood have to be involved.

Level	Political representatives	Administration
City	Senate of Berlin, House of Representatives (Abgeordnetenhaus)	10 Senate Departments, Senate Chancellery
District	District`s parliaments (Bezirksverordnetenversammlung, BVV)	District office with different departments

The following Senate departments started currently co-working in the integration of ECS into city planning and administration: Senate Department for Urban Development and Housing, Senate Department for Environment, Transport and Climate Protection, Senate Department for Education, Youth and Family; Senate Department for Justice, Consumer Protection and Anti-discrimination and Senate Department for Economics, Energy and Public Enterprises.

The Senate Department for Environment, Transport and Climate Protection is responsible for spatially citywide planning and strategies in the field of urban greenery. Most public green spaces are protected by law. These areas are largely cared for and maintained by the district departments of green spaces. The financial resources of these departments are often insufficient. The law specifies horticulturally designed facilities, playgrounds, open spaces, and also wooded and near-natural areas as public greenery. Cemeteries, sports facilities, bathing areas or forests, allotment gardens or bigger green spaces located on public roadway land are mostly determined and protected by their own regulations or the land use plan of Berlin. The Senate Department for Environment, Transport and Climate Protection also introduced regular meetings with allotment garden and community garden activists. These are called "Werkstattgespräch Stadtgärtnern".

Since decades Berlin has a vital grass-root initiative and SME scene on ECS. In order to work up and support the development towards a "productive city", an online platform is currently being set up. The platform will provide a cartographic overview of these gardens including basic data as well as an informative introduction to the topic of community gardens in Berlin. Furthermore, community gardens are part of the strategy for urban landscapes and the Charter on Berlin's Urban Green.

[40] https://www.berlinstadtservice.de/berlin/Stadtverwaltung.html

Moreover, the allotment gardens - the most popular traditional ECS type - cover an area of approx. 2,900 ha, which comes to about three percent of the entire city territory. Three quarters of this is the property of the State of Berlin. The use and management of allotment gardens are regulated by the Federal Allotment Gardens Law.

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making

Silo thinking and acting in the city's administration is a challenge identified in Berlin. There is a need to strengthen and interlink numerous existing ECS related strategies from different Senate Departments to foster effectiveness of implementation (for example, two different Senate Departments are responsible for green and urban development). In Berlin as a growing city open spaces are under high pressure and the property market is extremely competitive. There are land use conflicts and conflicting demand on reduced open space related to the loss of semi-public green areas and the increasing pressure on public green spaces due to re-densification trends. Berlin's numerous community gardens are located mostly on unsecured areas and are considered as temporary use. Thus there is high displacement-risk. Complex regulations limit access of ECS products to local market. There are numerous, mostly unknown and not connected players in the field of ECS. ECS impacts are not in the main focus of Berlin´s green agenda.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making.

All governing parties support green and sustainable development goals. The current coalition decided in 2016 for Berlin to become an Edible City[41] and to support community gardens.

ECS implementations are in line with current strategies for urban landscapes, biodiversity, food policy, green agenda and environmental education. The development of an urban food planning and management system is in progress. At the moment the following ECS related programs are developed on the administrative level: Urban Food Policy Strategy and the Charter on Berlin´s Urban Green, Green and School (*Grün Macht Schule*) - from schoolyards to playgrounds, and the Social City program.

None of them is specifically responsible for ECS. Berlin is currently appointing a contact person in the Senate Department for Environment, Traffic and Climate Protection to coordinate and facilitate community gardens mainstreaming. There are also local neighborhood Management Teams and neighborhood councils in those neighborhoods supported by the Social City program. The Social City program might be a good instrument for implementation of ECS solutions and cross-sectoral and long-term mainstreaming ECS especially in socially disadvantaged neighborhoods to develop social participation and integration. Berlin has guidelines for citizen participation in urban development that are currently under revision.

[41] https://www.parlament-berlin.de/ados/18/IIIPlen/vorgang/d18-0633.pdf

3.2.5 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Letchworth

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Letchworth is a small city in Hertfordshire, England, with a population of 35,000. The total area of the city is 22.25km² with 12.13km² urban areas (residential, town centre and industrial areas) and 10.12km² rural area. The local economy is resilient and productive, creating the best opportunities for local investment and local employment (14,000 local jobs and a low unemployment rate of 4%). About 31% of housing stock is socially rented.

Picture 5: Letchworth. Courtesy of Letchworth Garden City Foundation

Letchworth Garden City is the world's first garden city with the conscious adjacency of residential areas and open space for food growing. The City Estate is administered by the Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation (LGCHF). The LGCHF is a community benefit society, which reinvests surplus of between £4 and 4.5 million from a mainly property portfolio based in Letchworth as well as venues, back into the community via a series of charitable commitments, laid out in statute. The organisation has a community governance model and a Board of Trustees. Governors are either i) directly elected by the public every 5 years, ii) nominated by Letchworth Garden City Clubs and Societies or iii) appointed by the Board of Trustees[42]. The LGCHF is the major land owner in Letchworth and has its own plans and policies in place, but still requires planning permission from the relevant statutory planning authority. The LGCHF manages key aspects of the town but local government rests with North Herts District Council and Hertfordshire County Council:

- North Hertfordshire District Council, which is governed by a Labour-led coalition with the Liberal Democrats, is the local statutory planning authority, under UK planning law, with elected Councillors and an Executive, as is the case with all UK local authorities.
- Hertfordshire County Council is Conservative led. Local government is via the standard political cycle of elections every two years.

This administration is unique across the UK and Europe at the scale of a whole town and applies the principles of Ebenezer Howard and the Garden City movement.

[42] https://www.letchworth.com/who-we-are/governance

There are pockets of deprivation across three wards, which are within the ten percent most deprived wards in the UK[43]. The LGCHF aim to integrate ECS into Letchworth's extensive open space networks to provide new jobs and trainings. Challenges include:

- Financial constraints on funding, necessary resources and facilities
- Lack of supporting governance
- Dealing with rising social deprivation and inequality including in the food system;
- Supporting residents' health and independence as the population ages;
- Keeping a good supply of affordable and high quality housing,
- Supporting a vibrant local economy.

The LGCHF is developing a new mixed-use housing area north of town and infill sites scattered through the town reflecting housing and other new development needs. This is a macro-scale project and is based on extensive research and consultation. The LGCHF is also seeking to ensure that older and often inefficient housing is fit for modern living. It is an urgent priority in order to balance the town's economy, support moderate population growth in order to maintain economic health, support social inclusion and liveability, and supply affordable housing in a sustainably designed way in line with Ebenezer Howard's principles. It will have positive impacts on all the categories noted above from inclusion through to individual well-being. The LGCHF has developed core principles that will guide the new development.

An international Design Competition, 'Re-Imagining the Garden City' has sought to explore modern approaches to Garden City Design. One of the core components is an evaluation of ECS, as a core component of modern living in new settlements. One of the selection criteria related to ECS and the winning entry responded particularly well on this important area[44].
The management of green spaces are shared between the LGCHF and local authorities. Public parks are generally managed by North Herts District Council, which provide a recreational offer for the local community. Roadside verges are managed by Hertfordshire County. Council and the LGCHF are responsible for the farmland, including Countryside Stewardship Scheme with Natural England, a 13 mile-long green route borders the rural area, called the Greenway, a series of informal open spaces, natural habitats both wet and dry, woodland, family farm (Standalone Farm, allotments (NHDC also looks after some allotments)) and community gardens. In general, most of the habitat creation, wildflower meadows and opportunities where ECS could be provided rests with the LGCHF.

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making
Community gardening initiatives would require greater community involvement. However, there is a lack of measures to encourage engagement. There is also a demographic dimension, since it is often the older people who are interested and participate in consultations, so some effort is needed to engage the youth, women from minority background, etc. In addition, ECS is not connected through various networks at this stage but EdiCitNet project could assist with this.

SMEs are not presently engaged in ECS. However, part of a current research linked to food is to understand opportunities for employment, training and economic growth in this area.

[43] https://www.letchworth.com/sites/default/files/documents/2018-07/LGCHF_GardenCityReport2018_A5_DIGITAL.pdf
[44] https://www.letchworth.com/design-competition

The planning policy framework in the UK does not encourage or facilitate ECS, but similarly it does not prevent it. At the level of administration and politics, ECS is hardly incorporated into programs or political strategies. There is little engagement with ECS at the city council at present, but North Herts District Council has recently had a change in political control, which may create an opportunity. This lack of engagement may be due to a lack of understanding of ECS and the opportunities it presents. To encourage inclusion in future policy there need to be positive examples, which is where the EdiCitNet will add value.

The LGCHF is an important partner for ECS but does not have staff resourcing to undertake additional tasks beyond its core functions. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) forms the basis of planning policy in the UK, seeking sustainable forms of development. There is however no direct reference to ECS in the NPPF. This is also the case in the local planning policy framework. There is a need to build on the broad framework created by the NPPF, to demonstrate the importance of ECS through cross department support, particularly Homes England. At a national level, the UK Government is in a state of flux with BREXIT and it is presently difficult to push anything on the agenda. There is also uncertainty as to what future environmental policies may emerge.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making

There is an opportunity for ECS to be incorporated to a greater extent in Letchworth on the LGCHF's land holdings. In the LGCHF's holdings, there are community gardening projects, linked to a learning programme for local people to learn about growing their own food. The community garden is in the town centre and maintained by local volunteers and open for people to get involved. This has included people of all ages. The EdiCitNet project is well placed to support additional programmes and initiate a series of programmes to support these initiatives.

Within the urban area the town benefits from a significant allotment provision within existing housing areas, which is 10.59 ha (UK benchmark for a town of this size is 7.65 ha). This is managed by the LGCHF and NHDC. The LGCHF is responsible for the community garden in the town centre. There is significant opportunity for ECS to be further enhanced in the urban food management system in Letchworth.

ECS depends on civil engagement and participatory structures. The LGCHF's whole governance structure is highly participatory. The town supports a number of local community charities[45], and runs a substantial grants scheme, which helps local community groups of all kinds to fund worthwhile projects[46]. It helps individual townspeople to maintain and refurbish their house to improve environmental quality and liveability through a scheme of Heritage Grants. The LGCHF has a number of community gardening projects and is developing a bank of local volunteers who help maintain a series of gardens.

At a UK government level Natural England in their role as stewarding the natural environment is a natural partner for ECS and DEFRA from both an environment and food production perspective. The LGCHF receives a substantial grant from Natural England linked to its Greenway and the field margins and stewardship of its agricultural estate. This may mean a future involvement in

[45] http://www.letchworth.com/heritage-foundation/our-charitable-commitments/charities

[46] http://www.letchworth.com/heritage-foundation/grants

EdiCitNet, but it may be difficult. The University of Hertfordshire is a key partner and has academic relationships that may provide the opportunity for other partnerships to be created. Also, the Town and Country Planning Association promotes better planning including new settlements and could play a significant role in promoting consideration of ECS.

3.2.6 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Sant Feliu de Llobregat

Local institutional context for ECS

Sant Feliu de Llobregat (SFLL) (44,000 inhabitants) is a small municipality located twelve km east of Barcelona in Catalonia. Key development challenges for SFLL include: 1. ensuring the social cohesion of a population that is shaped by multiple waves of immigration, 2. revitalizing its economy that was heavily hit by the late 2000 economic crisis, and 3. resolving a myriad of environmental problems related to its heavy industrialization, including the loss of agricultural land, heritage and pollution, and climate change. In recent years, the local government has focused on transforming SFLL into a smart city focusing on digitalization, social entrepreneurship, innovation and citizen participation.

Picture 6: Sant Feliu de Llobregat. Courtesy of the municipality of Sant Feliu de Llobregat.

The current government, which came to power in 2019, is ruled by a left-wing coalition (Sant Feliu en Comú-Podem and Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya). A Mandate Action Plan (PAM) for 2019-2023 has not yet been developed but the government is committed to maintaining the continuity of on-going policy processes from the last term. The PAM[47] for 2016-2019 focused on:

- Axis 1: Promote the equality of rights, duties and opportunities
- Axis 2: Promote economic development and ensure the right to work
- Axis 3: Consolidate urban and natural environment for people and their needs
- Axis 4: Deepening in an open and participatory model of government

The SFLL government comprises the Mayor's office and three main departments, namely the Department of General Services and Open Government, the Department of Territorial Planning, Sustainability and Economic Activity and the Department of Citizenship Rights and Social Policies. A number of departments in SFLL are responsible for ECS-related initiatives:

The protection of the Lower Llobregat	An initiative of the Provincial Government of Barcelona that is aimed at preserving 3,000 hectares of agricultural land in the floodplains of the delta and lower valley of the river Llobregat that belongs to 14 municipalities. SFLL is

[47] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=27425

Agricultural Park[48]	responsible for 200 hectares of the total area of the park. The use and management of that area is regulated by the Agricultural Park Protection Plan, developed and implemented by the Department of the Environment, that promotes local production and consumption of agricultural products, among other goals.
Food Collserola	An agricultural dynamization project of the Collserola park[49], an 8,259 acres mountain and forest park located between the Llobregat and Besòs rivers that is jointly managed by nine municipalities in three counties via a Consortium established by the Barcelona Provincial Council and the participating municipalities. The park occupies 611 hectares of the municipality of Sant Feliu de Llobregat and has an important natural, architectural, archaeological and historical value. The initiative is overseen by the Department of the Environment.
Escoles Sostenibles (Sustainable Schools)[50]	An initiative aimed at the environmental improvement of primary, secondary, high school and adult education centers through the establishment of school gardens, among other measures. It was developed through a participatory planning process launched during the 2006-2007 academic year overseen by the Department of Education.
Social gardens	A social agriculture project involving unemployed people in the recovery and management of spaces for agricultural production in the city. The project was launched in July 2014 by the Solidarity Foundation of the University of Barcelona in cooperation with the Department of Social Services. It is currently overseen by the department and implemented by an NGO.

Over the past months, a broad range of government structures have been involved in discussions concerning the need and the best mechanisms for facilitating coordination across the ECS initiatives and embedding ECS in the local government planning and decision-making processes. Discussions have been led by the Department of Citizenship Rights and Social Policies and have included representatives from the departments of Environment, Innovation, Economic Development and Employment, Education, Public Green Spaces Management and Office 2020. Since the beginning of 2019, coordination on ECS issues across city council departments has expanded to include a number of related NGOs, SMEs and civil society groups, including the NGO Tarpuna, which is responsible for the management of the Social Gardens in Sant Feliu de Llobregat, the local Maker's Club, which works toward engaging citizens to co-design sustainable technological solutions for addressing social challenges in the city and the Foundation Nou Xamfrà[51], which supports the economic and social integration of people with disabilities. They have come to form the EdiCitNet City Team, which has evolved as a consultative structure on ECS embedded in the local government as a Sectoral Council, a consultative body that is open to interested organisations and not subject to political changes. A core task of the group is to explore the scope and possibilities for integrating ECS in local strategic planning as a basis for improving the enabling policy and regulatory context for ECS.

[48] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=23894

[49] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=23887

[50] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=19376

[51] https://www.fundacioxamfra.cat/

Currently, SFLL has a broad range of strategic planning documents related to ECS. Most closely related is the *Agricultural Park Protection Plan*, which calls for local production and consumption and provides a basis for ensuring the sustainable use and management of the agricultural land in the city's periphery. Another key strategic plan of relevance to ECS is the *Social Rescue Plan,* which aims to provide the necessary means to help, in a personalized and proactive manner, people and families in situations of urgency or high social need, and to develop preventative actions that include foreseeing risks and helping to create the individual and collective conditions that prevent the production, reproduction and concentration of vulnerabilities and risks. The plan entails past and planned activities related to the rights to food, housing, education, work, personal autonomy and health. It was developed in close consultation with a motor group, including organisations directly working with marginal groups, that allowed to incorporate the visions of different social agents, municipal political groups and citizens. The *Socio-economic development plan and the Plan Strategic Equality III* also highlight priorities and activities related to key social challenges and the integration of marginal groups.

Other related strategic plans include the *Sant Feliu de Llobregat 2020: Smart City Strategy*[52], which promotes an open government, social innovation and the engagement of citizens in addressing social challenges through local community engagement and targeted education, among others, the *Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (PAESC)*[53], and the *Local Plan for the Prevention of Waste*[54] *and Local Youth plan 2017-2021.* While those are only marginally-related to ECS, they could provide a means for stimulating the emergence and implementation of more innovative ECS related to the efficient use of local resources through closed loop ECS and food-waste management initiatives. Notable examples of such linkages are the wide range of food-related social innovation ideas developed by participants in the city's ICT-based social entrepreneurship incubator as well as by the Urban Social Lab established in the framework of Sant Feliu Innova[55], an initiative funded under the Sant Feliu Smart City Strategy. Finally, a major strategic project, in which the city is currently involved is the *Underground Railway Project*, which envisions the transformation of the current above-ground railway that divides the city into two. The project has already implemented a series of participatory planning initiatives that will continue to contribute to planning the use and transformation of land to be made available as a result of the project. This project provides opportunities to implement targeted ECS initiatives but requires close coordination and/or the engagement of representatives from the Underground Railways project in the EdiCitNet City Team.

SFLL has a strong tradition and commitment to engaging citizens in decision-making and planning processes. Since 2000, all urban development activities have been preceded by a participatory process, in which the citizens participate actively in the planning of the different interventions that require to be designed, scheduled and implemented. The participation system was designed between 1998-2000. It involves sectorial councils (e.g. young people, women, elderly people, women, culture, sport, etc.) and a percentage of citizens of different age and sex groups randomly chosen from the municipal register, and as well district councils (the city is divided into four

[52] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=27564
[53] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=17356
[54] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=12296
[55] https://www.santfeliu.cat/go.faces?xmid=23749

districts), in which people from the sectoral councils that belong to the specific territory and a percentage of citizens of different age and sex groups randomly chosen from the municipal register take place. There is also a city council, which is formed by the people chosen from every sectorial council, plus people chosen from the district councils, and a percentage of citizens of different age and sex groups randomly chosen from the municipal register. These are also standing participatory bodies, in which interested citizenship groups (but not individuals) can take part and that have been used as a structure for facilitating broad-based discussions on ECS.

As mentioned above, a number of non-governmental stakeholders have already been engaged in the EdiCitNet City Team and the municipality is committed to expanding it to include a broader range of relevant stakeholders. Notable examples of such stakeholders to consider are representatives from the local farmers' union and ECS-related SMEs or other entities and networks, such as Sembrem, who provide local agricultural services. It is also important to consider the engagement of representatives from higher levels of government authorities, such as the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB), who manages waste and the Baix Llobregat agricultural park. So, to the Barcelona Provincial Government would make a good collaborator, as they develop projects related to sustainability and social inclusion. Such expansion could be done through different channels, other than the EdiCitNet City Team, due to the practical constraints associated with their participation, but with the goal of keeping them informed and engaged in discussions on ECS initiatives that may require higher levels of political support. Similarly, the scope for synergies and learning through exchange across the broad range of regional networks and initiatives working in the field of sustainable urban food and sustainable urban development more broadly in the Barcelona Metropolitan area could help to enhance knowledge and momentum for mainstreaming ECS in both policy and practice. Notable examples of such networks are the Social Innovation Network of Lower Llobregat, the H2020 Community and the Network of Cities and Towns for Sustainability, an association of municipalities committed to sustainable development. In Sant Feliu de Llobregat, the Local Agenda 21 process took place thanks to the collaboration between the council and the citizens who formed part of the Environmental Forum in June 2006.

Barriers for integrating ECS concepts in local planning and decision-making

As indicated above, ECS-related initiatives in Sant Feliu de Llobregat are dispersed and generally disconnected from each other. Furthermore, ECS is related to a number of strategic documents and city development goals that can scatter rather than unite initiatives. Currently, however, it is not integrated in its entirely in urban planning in the city. A major constraint in this regard is the lack of awareness and knowledge about the concept of ECS as starting point to explore concrete possibilities for integration in municipal plans.

Furthermore, laws adopted in response to the recent economic crisis severely limited the resources, both human and material, that can be dedicated to the different programs of the City Council. This means representatives from the different departments of the City Administration have limited time to dedicate to participating in coordination meetings, for example, in the framework of the EdiCitNet City Team, and to support the process of ECS policy integration. Similar constraints have been noted by NGOs and other stakeholders, who have been invited to take part in the EdiCitNet City Team but have declined due to time constraints. Thus, budget cuts and the work overload of City Team members may be a threat to the achievement of its goals. Moreover, the limited budget of the EdiCitNet project itself means that it is not considered as a

strategic project for the city. This severely constrains the possibility to use the Council's resources to promote ECS policy-integration.

In addition to those three major concerns, a number of other barriers to ECS policy integration exist. Those include:

- Limited decision-making power of local authorities to areas of environmental management.
- While attention is placed in political agendas of municipal parties for both the environment and vulnerable groups, each have different proposals with ECS representing one of many options.
- The multi-level governance required to manage and adapt regulations for urban food presents a complex and difficult task to establish in current city policies.
- Municipal plans and projects are good and ambitious but often do not come with sufficient funds or staff to take them forward.

Furthermore, the viability of ECS as a tool for social integration and environmental sustainability need to be considered the following issues:

- Representatives from some of the most vulnerable groups means their capacity to engage, contribute and benefit from ECS may be limited.
- Limited availability of water and frequent droughts can pose a threat to the sustainability of ECS.
- The unregulated division of farmland in the Agricultural Park into small plots for increased rent constrains possibilities for the establishment of social gardens and cooperatives that could benefit the most marginal groups.

Enablers and opportunities for integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making

SFLL also has some strong positive factors that enable the uptake of ECS. These include:

- The recent entry into power of a progressive government that prioritizes the environmental and social agenda and that will accompany and ensure the ongoing development of the City Team.
- Existing city plans and strategic plans that focus on environmental sustainability and the inclusion of vulnerable populations to possibly provide an anchor for regulatory frameworks on ECS.
- While no public system for managing food exists, public entities are food buyers (school dining rooms, residences for the elderly, hospitals, etc.) and there is increasing sensitivity to questions of sustainable urban food.
- The increasing concern and social awareness of SFLL citizens can support ECS as solutions to key social goals and thus bolster the desire for ECS policy integration.
- The effects of climate change and environmental protection are highly salient in the city and can serve as a platform to elaborate current communication campaigns to raise awareness and knowledge of ECS among the citizens.
- The city has a strong experience with and commitment to participatory planning, which can be directly used for broad-based discussions on ECS, via platforms such as Decidim Sant Feliu. This digital platform is slowly being put into operation and will soon bring together all the participatory processes of the city, including the EdiCitNet project.

- The City Team of SFLL is part of a system of Sectoral Councils for Citizenship Participation that are governed by the Citizenship Participation regulations of the Municipality of Sant Feliu de Llobregat, (Chapter III) that were recently approved. The City Team will thus be a space for participation and consultation.

3.2.7 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Šempeter-Vrtojba

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Šempeter - Vrtojba is a small municipality of 6400 inhabitants in Slovenia located close to the border of Italy. Major social challenges are related to the aging population (the average age of inhabitants is 44.9 years compared to the national average of 42.9 years). Affordable housing and jobs are lacking, especially for young people and vulnerable groups.

Picture 7: Šempeter – Vrtojba. Courtesy of the municipality of Šempeter.

Residential areas mostly consist of one- and two-family houses with a garden and at least some fruit trees. There are no edible public gardens or orchards. There is fragmented agricultural land of good quality in the western part of the city (the Šempeter-Vrtojba Field), which allows residents and small farmers to produce healthy food of high quality and gives them the possibility of selling the crops at the local market. Small farmers and gardeners in this area experience an occasional water shortage due to the poorly maintained irrigation system and reduction of water in winter (due to frost), which prevents cultivation in greenhouses.

Next to the agricultural land, there is a central waste-water treatment plant with a capacity of 52.500 pollution equivalents which serves three municipalities. It offers an opportunity for an experimental study to find out what advantages and problems may be expected if purified waste water is used for irrigation in agriculture.

Local agriculture is generally not organic but it is mostly based on an integrated production method, including integrated pest management, which is compatible with the goals of sustainable agricultural production. However, and there is a need to raise awareness of the importance of protection of the natural resources (soil, water, clean environment) and to establish a relationship with the landscape and cultivated land. In addition, a respectful attitude towards food production needs to be established.

The Municipality council has 16 members from five political parties, namely Social Democrats (SD), Slovenian Democrat Party (SDS), Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DESUS) and the 'List Opportunity for the Future' and Milan Turk's list. The latest election of the municipality council and the mayor was in 2018, the next elections will be in 2022. At the moment, no party has the majority of votes. The Mayor prepares proposals and decisions are confirmed or rejected by the members of Municipality Council. For targeted issues, economic, socio-economic and environmental, committees are elected, which pre-consider the materials and propose to members of the Municipality Council how to vote.

The key socio-economic and environmental priorities of the Municipal Council are fixed in a strategic part of the Municipality Masterplan that include sustainable development, balanced spatial development of settlements (relations with neighbouring municipalities), quality development and environmental protection, provision of efficient public infrastructure, and balanced landscape development. However, in practice, these priorities are not always followed.

The Municipality of Šempeter-Vrtojba coordinates and manages urban planning. The key document is the Municipal Spatial Plan (OPN), which consists of a strategy and implementation part. The strategic part defines the starting goals and objectives of spatial development and the concept of spatial development of the municipality. The implementation part defines the land use, public infrastructure and the rules for construction and serves as the basis for issuing building permits.

The process of preparing and adopting the OPN is complex and time consuming, the competent ministries are involved, and a significant amount of coordination is required. The public and institutions, responsible for the economy, public infrastructure and protected areas have an important role in finding suitable solutions for spatial planning. The public is involved in the process through public presentations and hearings, where anyone can make comments.

For some areas, the municipality also produces detailed implementation plans (OPPN), which are the basis for issuing building permits. The process of preparing and adopting the OPPN is similar to an OPN process, it is also demanding, but relatively shorter due to the inclusion of a smaller number of ministries. The final proposal of spatial acts (OPN, OPPN, other ordinances) is adopted by the Municipal Council, which can accept or reject the proposal. Members of the Municipal council are informed about the preparation process.

Implementation or planning of public infrastructure, green spaces and municipal buildings are carried out in accordance with the adopted work plan and annual budget, which is also adopted by the Municipal Council. The municipality is gradually equipping the residential areas with public green spaces: a sports park in Šempeter has been built, some smaller areas with spaces for socializing, sports activities and playgrounds, some park areas with playgrounds within residential areas, and the Vrtojba recreation centre is under construction. Both residential areas are surrounded by green areas at the north and east sides, predominantly forested, which are suitable for recreation in nature and walks. Major urban green areas are planned in the OPN, while the regulation of smaller areas is currently spontaneous, depending on current needs and possibilities. Šempeter-Vrtojba is missing a strategy of regulating green urban areas, which would link individual arrangements to an urban whole. At the moment ECS is not involved into the planning system. However, every year, the municipality publishes a public call for co-financing

programs and investments in agriculture in the area of Šempeter – Vrtojba. Funds are allocated to farm holders for agricultural production and to programs for NGO‘s active in the field of agriculture.

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making
Environmental barriers regard the occurrence of drought and floods. There is no effective system for ensuring the constant irrigation of agricultural land.

Political barriers with regard to the lack of funds and political support for ECS, due to a lack of knowledge about the value of ECS for city development. There is a lack of good-practice examples, which could convince the politicians. In addition, the workload at the city administration is high and could challenge the engagement of the departments in ECS. ECS is not yet implemented into any planning or decision-making step.

At the societal level there is a lack of awareness among people about the importance of common goods and their preservation and about the scope and possibilities of ECS. The majority of urban farming projects are tied to their own personal interests and needs of people. People do not join participatory planning processes if it does not touch their personal interest. For example, public hearings and disclosures of the participatory planning process are rarely attended. The awareness of environmentally sustainable and ecological food production is limited.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making
Cultivation of gardens, growing fruit trees, production of own fruit and vegetables is a way of life for the major part of the population. The majority of houses includes a garden were food is cultivated. Hence, a culture of urban farming has been already established and ECS are a traditional part of local life. There are several small farmers producing local food at the west of the residential areas.

While most ECS address the individual needs of private people, few participatory ECS activities are carried out in schools and kindergartens. For example, the Biotechnical School grows and sells garden crops (fruit, vegetables) and produces oil, wine and juices, and has livestock for educational purposes. The participation of educational institutions in ECS is key for the future development of ECS, as they are raising future town citizens that will be working in the area of ECS or will be making decisions about them. ECS is expected to have a greater impact on education and awareness raising than on food security.

Sustainable city development is anchored in the Municipality Masterplan, as well as in major policies and regulations such as Agricultural Land Act, or Legislation on the use of purified waste water. The overlapping of ECS-concepts with sustainability concepts offers an opportunity to implement ECS in policy strategies.

At the city administration the most interested departments in ECS are the Department of Environment and Spatial Planning, the Department for Social Activities, the Department of Investments and the Department for Projects, Tourism, Agriculture and the Economy. Different Departments are communicating well and non-bureaucratically, as the city administration is quite small and people know each other.

There are several key NGOs working in the field related to ECS, which could be engaged in future ECS development:

- The Šempeter and Vrtojba Pensioners Society ensures members spend their time in a good way, which includes socialising and can also include tending common green areas.
- The Society for Bio-Dynamic Management AJDA of Goriška educates people about how to grow food in a biodynamic way.
- The Maternity Home Institute cares for mothers with children that face socio-economic or housing issues. They are included in programmes for tending and cultivating urban gardens with a therapeutical focus since working in nature and with plants contributes towards having a more positive outlook on life.
- The Šent Day Centre (a Slovenian Association for Mental Health) carries out a variety of activities, their members (with suitable guidance) could be included in the ECS, e.g. tending to urban gardens, maintaining and tending to public green areas with edible plants.

3.2.8 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Montevideo

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Montevideo (2 million inhabitants in the Metropolitan Area of Montevideo in 2017; 1,319,108 inhabitants in the Department of Montevideo; 2.488 inhabitants/km^2 general density; 6,222 inhabitants/km2 urban area density) is the capital and biggest city of Uruguay. Uruguay has a sizable middle class and is highly ranked in terms of prosperity and income equality. However, Montevideo faces also certain challenges of socio-economic and territorial inequality in terms of housing, poverty and economic inequality. There is a strong depopulation of the rural agrarian landscapes and an increasing urbanisation, whereas Montevideo is the main pull factor of rural urban migration. This holds also for the small farms within the rural areas of the administrative area of Montevideo. During the last few decades, transnational agroindustry developed strongly at the expense of small-scale farmers and producers. Rural production and urban consumption of food become increasingly disconnected. In addition, bad nutrition and exercise habits leaded to overweight and diseases. However, peri-urban agriculture is dominant in the Metropolitan area of Montevideo: 40 percent of the vegetables and fruits consumed in Montevideo are produced in the rural areas of Montevideo and 71 percent of the soils in rural Montevideo are suitable for high yield agriculture.

Picture 8: Montevideo. Courtesy of Thegermankid/Pixabay

Montevideo faces environmental pollution and related health impacts and climate change risks, severe storms, rain floods (10,000 people live and work in areas affected by floods) and infrastructure collapse. For example, Montevideo's automotive park increased by 88 percent in ten years and waste generation doubled from 1992 to 2012.[56] However, Montevideo is classified as a city with good environmental governance and public access to environmental data.

For a long time Uruguay had a negative migratory balance, but recently there are challenges to successfully integrate new and mostly younger migrants originating mainly from Venezuela, Brazil

[56] http://www.100resilientcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Montevideo-Resilience-Strategy-English-PDF.pdf

and Argentina, thus Montevideo's City Team defined the transformation into a multicultural and multi-ethnic city as a challenge[57].

The government of Montevideo is directed by the Mayor ("Intendente"), who is elected every five years, and has 11 departments: Culture, Economic Development, Environmental Development, Financial Resources, General Secretariat, Human Management and Material Resources, Mobility, Planning, Social Development, Sustainable and Intelligent Development, and Urban Development. Each department is sub-divided in divisions, services, and units. Uruguay also has created a third level of government and administration: the municipalities, territorial units with an elected government made up of a mayor (alcaldes) and councilors. Montevideo has eight municipalities.

Since 1990 Montevideo is governed by the Frente Amplio (FA, Broad Front), a center-left to left-wing coalition of political parties with close ties to the trade unions and the cooperative housing movement. The next municipal elections will take place in 2020. Presidential and parliamentary elections in Uruguay will take place on 27 October 2019. The FA is also governing Uruguay since three national election periods and has a clear socio-economic focus. The new mayor of Montevideo recently stated a specific interest in environmental issues. The previous mayor is now candidate for the presidential elections and the former director of the Department Ordenamiento Territorial supports the election campaign of the former mayor.

Relevant Planning documents since the 1990'ies are:

- The Montevideo Plan (1994; 2008 review) – the first territorial and urban planning of Montevideo. It enables an understanding of urban planning, a higher commitment to the territory and citizens with a focus on improving the quality of life of its inhabitants, the improvement of their public services and their environmental conditions.
- Departmental Territorial Planning and Sustainable Development Guidelines (2011): updates the Montevideo Plan by incorporating the new demands in the territory.
- Montevideo 2030 - Montevideo is increasingly committed to a planned, sustainable, inclusive and democratic development of the city, which contributes to improving the quality of life of all its inhabitants. The Montevideo 2030 project is a space in which possible futures for Montevideo are developed together with representatives from the city's neighbourhoods and other relevant actors.[58]

- In 2017 and 2018, Montevideo developed a Resilience Strategy as a cross-departmental document and became a member of the 100 Resilient Cities. The Resilience Strategy includes four pillars with 12 goals and 50 indicators focused on building a more connected, dynamic inclusive and resilient Montevideo. Nature-based Solutions are a part of this strategy.[59] In Pillar D- Committed and prepared Montevideo Nature-Based Solutions are being promoted through different mechanisms. One of them is the Montevideo Decide Platform,[60] through which it was proposed to work around the promotion of community

[57] EdiCitNet Baseline Template

[58] EdiCitNet Baseline Template

[59] http://www.100resilientcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Montevideo-Resilience-Strategy-English-PDF.pdf

[60] Montevideo decidio: http://montevideo.gub.uy/noticias/participacion-ciudadana/montevideo-decidio

gardens in public and/or private spaces and the idea of Edible Montevideo Edible was selected.[61]

Montevideo (and Uruguay) is recognized for the high level of co-creation and participation of the neighbourhoods in policy planning and implementation. Since more than a decade Montevideo counts with the so-called "Presupuesto Participativo" (Participatory Budget), through which citizens organized in 18 neighborhood centers (Centros Comunales Zonales) define their main interests and needs. Subsequently, a public and democratic vote is held. This way, part of the public investment is defined by the citizens and financed with the municipal budget (both for constructions and local services). Complementary, town meetings (called Cabildos Abiertos) are held through which the needs and interests of the citizens reach the main authorities of the Municipality. There is also a national law on access to public information, in line with which any citizen can consult and ask for information on public competence matters. All these actions are carried out with a cross-cutting, interdisciplinary and inclusive approach.[62] "Montevideo Decide" is a digital platform that allows citizens to propose and influence the Intendancy's actions. Through this platform citizens can participate in debates, generate and present project initiatives that seek to improve their lives, and participate in surveys

The Public Spaces and Buildings Division (Department of Urban Development - Intendancy of Montevideo) is responsible for the green area management. This includes seeking to incorporate indigenous flora (of which many are edible). The Intendancy of Montevideo began to promote the implementation of rain gardens as sustainable drainage, which allows to reduce the runoff of rainwater, protect its quality, and generate green spaces, in different areas of Montevideo.

The Departmental Development Plan of Montevideo includes a policy of rural and productive development for small and medium-sized family producers. The National Directorate of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (DINAPYME) of the Ministry of Industry and Energy supports related actions. Different Ministries such as the Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment (MVOTMA), through the Directorate of Diversity and Climate Change, are working on initiatives aimed at the development of inclusive actions.

The Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) is committed to raising awareness in the new generations about the importance of the environment, alternative nutrition education and the autonomy of urban agriculture, among others. MEC supports a number of related initiatives, e.g. Planting is Culture, National Network of Environmental Education (RENEA), and the National Environmental Education Plan (Planea), Municipal Fairs of Science and Technology and National Fairs.

[61] https://decide.montevideo.gub.uy/proposals/522-montevideo-comestible; https://decide.montevideo.gub.uy/polls/12 https://decide.montevideo.gub.uy/

[62] EdiCitNet Baseline Template

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making

In general, there are strong sectoral divisions in planning. First steps are being made to connect existing national and municipal agencies with ECS-related programs through the establishment of a joint database of existing ECS as a basis for ECS planning. A broad-based dialogue across different stakeholders, however, is yet to be established as a way to enhance the social and economic impacts of ECS.

The upcoming government elections at national, subnational and municipal level can imply a change of authorities. It is a challenge and also an opportunity to improve the regulatory context, based on the current strategic guidelines. Due to the long period of FA governments, there are fears that possibly other parties might counteract previous politics and decisions. Thus, a cross party agreement on ECS objectives to anchor ECS policies in technical staff level is being considered[63]. Up to now ECS are mostly seen as a measure of environmental education and the focus is mostly on school and community gardens. The social and economic dimensions of ECS are widely neglected in municipal planning. At the same time economic financing issues (e.g. the lack of allocated public budget) are perceived as a challenging.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making

A collaborative ECS mapping initiative involving the municipality of Montevideo, MEC and the University of Republic is currently underway. It is expected to provide an overview of the broad range of different types of ECS beyond school and community gardens that exist in Montevideo.

There are synergetic effects with the supporting program on family farms (D3.2. Resilience strategy, lead: Departamento de Desarrollo Económico) and the program on recovering abandoned farms (A1.3 Resilience strategy, lead: Departamento de Desarrollo urbano) that could encourage and support ECS.

The network of local markets (ferias) and the Agrifood Park of Montevideo offer channels for market uptake of ECS products. In addition, there is a high price level for food products.

Montevideo is classified as a city with good environmental governance and public access to environmental data. The well-established regulations and mechanisms on co-creation and citizen participation of the neighbourhoods in policy planning and implementation can provide a possible channel for better integrating ECS in municipal planning.

[63] EdiCitNet Work Package 1 Meeting Minutes, July 2019.

3.2.9 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Lomé

Local institutional context for ECS integration

Lomé (1.7 million inhabitants in the Metropolitan Area of Lomé as of 2017; 4.951 inhabitants/km^2; the prognosis for 2050 is 5 million inhabitants) located in the Gulf of Guinea, is Togo's administrative and industrial center. It has an oil refinery in the east and the only deep seawater port in the region that serves as the gateway for trade (primary exports: phosphate, coffee, cocoa, copra, cotton, palm oil and palm kernels). Lomé has a long tradition of urban agriculture as an additional household income for local dwellers. These areas are crucial sites for the ongoing development towards a greener city. Within the last century, mass urbanization driven by high birth rates (half of the Togolese population is younger than 15 years) and a rural-urban migration, alongside with conflicting land demand, reduced t gardening area within and around the city with a strong impact on local supply of food.

Picture 9: Lomé. Courtesy of the municipality of Lomé.

Large socio-economic inequalities and high levels of urban poverty and food insecurity were temporarily relieved by the rapid growth of Chinese imports, which sky-rocketed in 2005, opening new possibilities for development in the informal trade sector that provides income for many of the urban poor. However, despite initial positive impacts, increased competition is driving down profit margins and thus the long-term effects of trade on urban poverty.[64] Enrolment in primary schools increased after the elimination of enrolment fees in 2008, causing pressure on existing educational infrastructure. Over the past eight years the municipal government has prioritized improvements in infrastructure and public facilities.

[64] Lyons, M., & Brown, A. (2010). Has Mercantilism Reduced Urban Poverty in SSA? Perception of Boom, Bust and the China-Africa trade in Lomé and Bamako. *World Development*, *38*(5), 771–782.

Key environmental challenges that the city faces include: waste management[65], water pollution[66], vulnerability to natural disasters and significant coastal erosion, limited access to green areas in the city[67], and the degradation of peri-urban pastures[68].

Urban health is affected by soil, air and water contamination as Lomé's lagoon system receives various influxes of contaminants. More efforts are needed to regulate waste discharges and airborne contamination and implements environmental and public health monitoring.

Togo launched its decentralization policy in the early 1990s. The Togolese Constitution of 1992, revised in 2002, provides for a decentralization process by which municipalities, prefectures and regions are to be administered by councils elected through universal suffrage.[69] However, the reforms stagnated at the stage of legislative announcements until the recent municipal elections, which were held in June 2019 and replaced the previous local authorities and special delegates that had been in power since 1986.[70] Previous municipal councils consisted of 11 members designated by the state. Not being democratically elected, they suffered from insufficient legitimacy among their constituencies[71].

The recent municipal elections thus brought important changes in the local governance system that are expected to improve the political climate for the establishment of operation of participatory planning processes, including in the field of ECS. However, Togo's municipal councils coexist, and at times compete, with two other types of legally recognized local authorities, namely traditional chieftaincies and neighbourhood development committees (Comités de Dévéloppement du Quartier, CDQ), whose competences are only vaguely defined by law. CDQs are the main development structure that exists at the municipal level.

Up to now, Lomé's urban planning documents have been developed in a top-down manner and have not easily accessible for public consultation, so there has been little accountability and bottom-up commitment to their implementation[72].

A recent inventory of green spaces in Lomé found that each inhabitant of the urban agglomeration of Lomé has 0.75 m² of green space, which is much lower than the 10 m²

[65] MENA Report (2016). Improve household waste management and urban services in Lome, (c), 1–2.

[66] Dowui, K. X. (2015). Mobilisation des ressources communales et développement local dans l'optique de la décentralisation à Lomé au Togo. *Carnets de géographes. Géographie(s) de la lenteur*, 8.

[67] Radji, R., & Kokou, K. (2014). Perceptions, tendencies and preferences in urban forestry: the case of Lome in Togo.[Perceptions , Tendances Et Préférences En Foresterie Urbaine : Cas De La Ville De Lomé Au Togo], *10*(5), 261–277.

[68] Dourma, M., Randrantoarimbola, L., Woegan, Y. A., Kanda, M., Akpavi, S., & Akpagana, K. (2018). Les pâturages naturels de la périphérie de Lomé au Togo : Diversité , typologie et qualité du fourrage. *Rev. Mar. Sci. Agron. Vét. (2018) 6 (4):* 526–536.

[69] Gnamke, E.W. (2015). Two decades and counting: when will local elections be held in Togo? Institute for Security Studies Africa. Retrieved from https://www.issafrica.org/iss-today/two-decades-and-countingwhen-will-local-elections-be-held-in-togo

[70] GIZ. (2014). Promoting good governance and decentralization project. MENA Report. London.

[71] Gnamke, E.W. (2015). Two decades and counting: when will local elections be held in Togo? Institute for Security Studies Africa. Retrieved from https://www.issafrica.org/iss-today/two-decades-and-countingwhen-will-local-elections-be-held-in-togo

[72] EdiCitNet WP1 Meeting Minutes, 2019

recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) in urban areas.[73] People recognize trees in urban and suburban areas for their role as embellishment (61%) and other benefits such as aesthetics (33%) and improvement of living conditions (4%), while two percent of urban trees are used as medicine in Lomé. Sixty-one percent of the respondents of the urban forestry inventory in Lomé stated that they visit greenspaces.[74] However, a massive tree planting campaign was implemented by a previous political leader who was not very popular. Thus, vandalism against trees has previous occurred as an expression of political protest.[75]

Barriers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making

Limited access to secure land and water during the dry season among the urban poor constrains ECS potential to contribute to food security. The dilapidated transportation infrastructure in Lomé is a major challenge to ensure food is transported to where it is needed and in time. In this regard, a focus on local food production might be appealing to local stakeholders.

A broad range of city planning problems, such as top down planning, the lack of access to planning documents, the lack of adequate infrastructure constrain ECS. In addition, more urgent development priorities may detract attention from ECS.

There was a tradition of strong local government in the colonial or early post-independence eras. From the 1980s onwards, there was a shift towards decentralisation in Africa as governments and international agencies decided that improved urban management, decentralization and local democracy were interlinked. However, it has been argued that the rushed and partial decentralization of public authority has often resulted in local governments that are "weak, disorganized, inadequately trained and staffed, and often under resourced relative to the new range of responsibilities they are expected to take on" [76].

Over the recent years, top-down planning has made people expect the government to resolve their problems[77]. The ability of the CDQs to live up to their envisaged role as grassroot organisations 'focused on fighting poverty through a participatory process'[78] is limited given the poor legal definition of their competencies and insufficient budget allocation.[79] CDQ members are elected by the residents of the neighbourhood. Conflicts between traditional chiefs and CDQs can arise from overlapping competences and different sources of legitimation. While by law women and youth may be members of CDQs, they are reportedly rarely involved into decision making

[73] Radji, R., & Kokou, K. (2014). Perceptions, tendencies and preferences in urban forestry: the case of Lome in Togo.[PERCEPTIONS , TENDANCES ET PRÉFÉRENCES EN FORESTERIE URBAINE : CAS DE LA VILLE DE LOMÉ AU TOGO]. *European Scientific Journal*, *10*(5), 261–277.

[74] Radji, R., & Kokou, K. (2014). Perceptions, tendancies and preferences in urban forestry: the case of Lome in Togo.[Perceptions , Tendances Et Préférences En Foresterie Urbaine : Cas De La Ville De Lomé Au Togo]. *European Scientific Journal, 10*(5), 261–277.

[75] EdiCitNet WP1 Meeting Minutes, 2019.

[76] Meagher, K. (2011). Informal economies and urban governance in Nigeria: Popular empowerment or political exclusion? African Studies Review, 54(2), 47–72.

[77] EdiCitNet WP1 Meeting Minutes, 2018, 2019

[78] International Monetary Fund. (2014). Togo: poverty reduction strategy paper (IMF Country Report No. 14/224). Retrieved from https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr14224.pdf

[79] PASCRENA. (2014). Propositions issues de la société civile à Atakpamé. Workshop documentation by Projet d'Appui à la Société Civile et la Reconciliation Nationale au Togo (PASCRENA). Retrieved from http://www.pascrena.tg/uploads/media/Fiche_synthese_Ateliers_PASCRENA.pdf

processes and are mainly mobilised for activities relating to community sanitation and maintenance[80].

Urban agriculture in Lomé is widespread but is conducted as a private initiative. Interest in the establishment and maintenance of edible public spaces is mixed due to the limited livelihood incentives, mixed experiences with public fruits trees in the city (fruit trees are picked up before they become ripe)[81] and the lack of awareness of the positive impacts of such initiatives.

Enablers for integrating Edible City concepts into local planning and decision-making.
Urban agriculture traditionally played an important role in providing means of subsistence and transition from rural to urban life and takes place in a wide variety of forms and produces a large diversity and quantity of food. ECS are a result of the prevailing poor economic conditions in Togo and commercialization, supported by the establishment of local cooperatives and trade unions of garden market operators, has been the determinant factor in the sector's development.

In Lomé, the city Mayor and Chief Planning Officer are supportive of the project. It is not clear, however if other relevant departments share similar views and if the in-coming authorities will support ECS.

[80] CIDR. (2008). Etude pour la formulation d'un programme de promotion du développement local et d'appui au processus de décentralisation au Togo. Report by Centre International de Développement et Recherche (CIDR). Retrieved from: http://f3e.asso.fr/media/attached/app_etude/rapport_definitif_etude_togo_2_2-820-910.pdf

[81] EdiCitNet WP1 Meeting Minutes, 2019.

3.2.10 Institutional Context Summary Sheet: Carthage

Local institutional context for ECS integration

The municipality of Carthage with a population of 17,830 inhabitants[82] is the Seat of the President of the Tunisian Republic and one of the wealthiest cities in Tunisia in terms of residential wealth, which is not reflected in the municipal budget. It forms part of the agglomeration of Tunis (2.7 M.) which produces ten percent of the national fruits and vegetables. Agricultural production in Grand Tunis, however, is threatened by loss of arable land due to urban growth despite its protected status[83] which is a concern in the context of broader discussions on food self-sufficiency in Tunis and the country[84].

Picture 10: Punic port of Carthage. Courtesy of the municipality of Carthage.

The administrative area of Carthage covers 650 hectares and has only four hectares land under irrigated agriculture and industrial development[85]. Seventy percent of Carthage is recognised as a World Heritage Site due to its rich archaeological history, attracting numerous tourists each year. In 2017, there were 87,000 visits to museums and 7,800 persons visited monuments and archaeological sites. The municipality, however, receives no direct revenue from the city's tourism or cultural activities. Carthage, like other Tunisian cities, suffers from a high unemployment rate. 235 families receive full and 406 families receive partial assistance[86]. However, continued attendance in the public education system is reasonably stable, with security high compared to other cities in Tunisia.

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[82] 25525 for the delegation of Carthage Tunis, Delegation of Tunis 2017

[83] Every year, some 500 hectares are urbanized in Greater Tunis

[84] Cahiers Agricultures 2001 ; l0: 261-9; Bouraoui M., " L'agriculture, nouvel instrument de la construction urbaine ? Etude de deux modèles agriurbains d'aménagement du territoire : le plateau de Saclay à Paris et la plaine de Sijoumi, à Tunis ", Thèse de doctorat, ENGREF / ENSP, Paris, décembre 2000 ; 442 p

[85] http://www.cgdr.nat.tn/upload/files/gouvchiffres/gech2017/Tunis_2017_fini.pdf

[86] http://www.cgdr.nat.tn/upload/files/gouvchiffres/gech2017/Tunis_2017_fini.pdf

Carthage has a Mediterranean climate that is characterised by dry, hot summers and fresh, humid winters. Due to its semi-arid climate and expected climate change impacts, water management is an important environmental concern, with water in the city currently dominated by domestic use. Waste management is another important challenge due to the significant distance of the landfill from the city and the lack of waste separation, contributing to sea pollution and waste of both potentially valuable treated wastewater and green waste as a source of compost.

In Carthage, a new municipal council came to power in 2018 following the first free and fair local government elections in the country's history which were intended to bring about more transparent and legitimate local authorities with more control over local development.[87] The municipal council of Carthage is composed of three partisan lists and four independent lists. Out of 18 seats, four belong to Nida Touness, three to Ennahdha, three to AJYAL, and there are eight independent councilors. This mosaic of influences that the city council represents can have potential positive impact on ECS policy integration since all parties want to demonstrate that they have contributed to job creation and the development of the city's economy and social aspects. The next municipal elections will take place in the summer of 2023. National elections will be held in October 2019 and presidential elections are to be held in September 2019.

The urban planning system in Grand Tunis (the Metropolitan Area of Tunis) is currently under revision and will be transformed in line with socio-political developments following the Tunisian revolution in 2011. The most recent relevant planning documents were developed in the 1990s and resulted in the master plan for the development of Greater Tunis (Le Plan d'aménagement urbain du Grand-Tunis, AUGT, which includes agricultural zones ('zones agricoles') that are protected by law. The AUGT, however, reaffirms the powers of the central state, in opposition to the role of local authorities. The AUGT coordinated regional stakeholders, supervise and control urban development. The Tunisian Revolution (2011) led to a process of institutional renewal and redefinition of roles and power relations between local actors (political, trade union, religious and civil society representatives) and the central state. Thus, the metropolitan area oscillates currently between the central state and the municipalities. The civil society is strongly organized and mobilized and eager to participate in the debate. Thus, citizens ask for active involvement and transparent, collaborative decision making. The recognition of these processes of action lead to a strong focus on the local level. In line with that, a new urban development of Tunis (Plan d'Aménagement Urbain du Grand-Tunis) will be developed.

The City of Carthage itself has an Urban Development Plan (PAU) which is subject to review every five years as required by law. In parallel to the PAU, there is a Plan for the Protection and Enhancement of Carthage (PPMV), which is required by UNESCO, which has to approve all changes on the territory of Carthage. Government approval of the plan is a slow process. The municipality also has a Municipal Waste Management Plan (PGCD), a strategic and operational planning tool that allows the Municipal Council to establish a multi-year program of actions in the field of waste management adapted to local realities.

[87] https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/76299

Cleanliness and environmental protection are the central focus of the municipality, including infrastructure, community facilities, urban rehabilitation and monument maintenance. The municipality has also reserved a large part of its plans for green spaces and reforestation projects. Currently, it has two parks, one forest and three green areas. The proportion of green space per capita in Carthage in 2018 was estimated at 25 square meters per capita, including 13,5 hectares of green spaces, ten hectares of parks and recreational areas, three and a half hectares of forested areas. ECS could be integrated in urban planning through the lens of sustainable water, energy and waste management, biodiversity conservation, edible plants as a source of income, as well as a means of community engagement and social inclusion and education.

The food supply system of Carthage is connected to that of the great Tunis as currently there are no agricultural activities in Carthage. There are several vegetable merchants, supermarkets of major brands, all types of food trade. There are also about twenty restaurants. There is no daily or a weekly market but the possibility of establishing one is being considered by the Municipality as a high necessity. Sanitary control is officially carried out by the competent government bodies (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Trade and ODC Consumer Organisation).

In line with the political focus on decentralization, the national government has a state program on urban development and local governance that entails different funding schemes. These are: Subprogram 1) Municipal infrastructure delivery (US$591 million); Subprogram 2) Access to municipal basic infrastructure in disadvantaged neighbourhoods (US$150 million), and Subprogram 3) Capacity support for improved LG institutional development and accountability (US$10 million)[88]. The Carthage City Council also itself entails a commission for participatory democracy. There is also an Annual Investment Plan (PAI), carried out in a participatory way. Those tools provide a basis that could be adapted to engage specific target groups in discussions on the scope for integrating ECS in urban planning in Carthage.

Currently, Carthage has very limited agriculture in urban area. However, urban agriculture has traditionally played an important role for food security in Tunisia and a significant part of Tunisian people (37%) recognize the importance of urban agriculture as a part of the cultural landscape.[89] ECS initiatives are generally local and unconnected. They are still at the level of pilot cases or demonstration sites and do not yet have the capacity to influence ECS legal frameworks or strategic planning. However, there is a high demand for ECS solutions at the local level from citizens and Civil Society (CS) networks that are best placed to mobilize communities for change.

In Carthage, several NGOs are engaged in the field of ECS. Most of them are working with national and international expertise (university, research centres) to build capacity and engage in ECS. They can constitute a real power to effect legal framework (for example, in water and pollution).

[88] World Bank. 2014. Tunisia urban development and local governance program. Technical Assessment Report.

[89] Bouraoui Moez. L'agriculture urbaine en Tunisie : espace relictuel ou nouvelle composante territoriale ? Le cas du Grand Tunis / Urban agriculture in Tunisia: residual space or a new territorial component ? The case of Greater Tunis. In: Revue de géographie alpine, tome 91, n°4, 2003. Les agriculteurs dans la cité. pp. 43-54.

SMEs or market-oriented ECS initiatives in Carthage are very limited to non-existent. Several new start-ups cold serve as a vehicle for developing and testing innovative ideas in relation to ECS. Currently, they do not have the capacity to effect ECS outcomes. There is, however, a large number of SMEs working on which develop high quality and relatively innovative region-specific (terroir) products.

The Municipality of Carthage and REACT are currently exploring the range of possible partners to engage in collaboratively exploring the scope for ECS in the city in the framework of the EdiCitNet project. Key stakeholders currently included in the EdiCitNet City Team are the National Agency for the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Heritage (Agence de Mise en Valeur du Patrimoine et de Promotion Culturelle - AMVPPC),[90] the National Heritage Institute (Institut National du Patrimoine), and the Committee for Regional Agricultural Development (Commissariat Régional de Développement Agricole - CRDA), the Forest Directorate (Direction des Forêts de Tunis) under the Ministry of Agriculture. From the NGO sector, the municipality of Carthage has invited ALYSSA, the Residents Association of Carthage: Citizens and Governance (Association Des Riverains De Carthage: Citoyenneté et Gouvernance) and the NGO on Economic and Social Development, Environment and Decentralization (Développement économique et Social, Environnement, Décentralisation). Other possible stakeholders will also be considered and invited to share their experiences and lessons learned as a basis for exploring future collaborations and engagement in the EdiCitNet City Team.

Some academic institutions and research centres, for example, are very active on topics related to ECS. The impact of socio-economic research remains very limited, despite the establishment of public intermediate structures to increase and facilitate transfer. However, young people, usually university graduates, are being encouraged to consider creative ideas that could translate into start-ups is a possible pathway for exploring and testing ECS-related topics (see as example these ideas of young Tunisians in an international competition[91]). The EdiCitNet City Team (CARTHAGE and REACT) have mapped a large range of relevant academic partners with a strong capacity to contribute to the exploration of the scope of ECS possibilities in Carthage. A strategy of engagement has now begun based on meetings with universities starting with the National Heritage Institute and the Centre for Water Research and Technologies (CERTE) to engage them in the development of the City Team.

Other relevant networks to consider as a means of sharing knowledge and experiences on ECS is a partnership network of 11 municipalities called MEDINATI that includes the cities of Sidi Bousaid, La Marsa, Carthage, Radès, le Bardo, Sidi Hassine, La Manouba, Mornag, Menzel Bourguiba, Testour and Le Kef. The goal of the network is collaboration in the restoration of the cultural heritage through an exchange of experience and the organization of collaborative activities and events. The National Federation of Tunisian Cities FNVT, created in 1973, which brings together Tunisian municipalities to support the municipal sector is another potentially relevant partner for sharing knowledge on ECS in the context of Tunisia.

[90] http://www.patrimoinedetunisie.com.tn/fr/presentation.htm

[91] https://www.fondationorange.com/-I-make-4-my-city-2018-?lang=fr

At the national level, key agencies, such as the National Agency for Environmental Protection (Agence Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement)[92], the National Agency on Waste Management (Agence Nationale de Gestion des Déchets)[93], the Agency for Rehabilitation and Urban Development (Agence de Réhabilitation et de Rénovation Urbaine) are currently not working on the topic of ECS but may be relevant partners and will be engaged if necessary in the future. Carthage also has a "twinning" cooperation framework with the municipalities of Tyr (Liban), Versailles and Aix en Provence (France) and a cooperation project with Carthagène (Spain).

Barriers for integrating ECS concepts in local planning and decision-making

As the process of fundamental governance decentralization remains on-going, there is of course a backlog of policy strategy regarding sustainable use of natural resources, including non-conventional water. There are also possibilities for improvement in efficient air pollution monitoring and information systems at the local level and limited promotion of alternative solutions for transportation and energy – both these could be better enabled by participation and support from the local council. Raising awareness of the need for waste separation and management among the population and socio-economic actors should be more strengthened, and the dynamics of social exchange with socio-economic actors and the citizens are not sufficiently active. Furthermore, marginal groups are not aware or engaged in ECS.

The revenues of tourism and cultural activities related to Carthage's monuments do not contribute directly to the municipality, with the municipality of Carthage having very limited administrative and financial resources. Furthermore, there is a lack of fund-rising strategy for ECS. Land use change is dependent on UNESCO permission. The focus of urban planning is still clearly on the cultural heritage of the city. The rethinking towards an independent, decentralised administration is also accompanied by the current shortage of personnel with regard to urban issues such as nutrition and environmental protection. As in other cities approaching cooperation with international projects for the first time, there are slow and bureaucratic municipal administrative procedures. Carthage council also has less connections to national and international expertise and networks, while there are also limited collaborations between universities and experts, socio-economic actors and the citizens to design sustainable solutions or activate an ECS-supportive network.

Enablers and opportunities for integrating ECS in local planning and decision-making

There is political support for decentralized and participatory governance and a favourable climate for the implementation of ECS as bottom up initiatives in the current transition of urban planning. There is also strong research expertise among research and academic institutions, that could support the development and testing of innovative wastewater management solutions. ECS can be relatively easily integrated in the food system at local community level. Eco-food is l held in

[92] http://www.anpe.nat.tn/Fr/

[93] http://www.anged.nat.tn/

high regard by citizens. The development of a marketplace in Carthage is being considered by the municipality. Carthage is a small city, where it would be easy to demonstrate good practices.Furthermore, it provides a unique and interesting example for EdiCitNet on how to integrate cultural heritage and ECS, possibly by relating it to ancient agricultural knowledge and practices. Its UNESCO world heritage status would also facilitate the visibility of project actions.

4. Stakeholder engagement in the City Teams and Living Labs

In the ICSS template, the cities were requested to report on stakeholder engagement in the city teams, but often, this part of the template was not fully addressed. The reason behind this lies in the timing in the setting up of the city teams and living labs and in the connected stakeholder engagement process.

We note that the process of engaging with stakeholders is ongoing: the set up of the City Teams and the Living Labs is a gradual process that requires trust and relationship-building that is **gently coming together.**

According to the project plan, key tasks for FCs do not commence until 2020 and this has made the cities hesitant to demand too much from recent attendees until activities are in place and they know what City Team members' can expect from their involvement. As a response, stakeholders have been welcomed into the City Team and document writing as required, when relevant, and of interest to them.

WP1 have strongly recommended that all cities discuss the ICSS, the Aggregated Risk Management Matrix (Del. 1.6), and the Terms of References in their City Teams but this task has been left to the discretion of each City Team leader who best understands their city's context. A 'matchmaking' with Consortium experts to further build bonds across the City Teams and the Consortium overall is needed and recommended, but this also needs to go hand-in-hand with the development of the City Teams and the Living Labs, which, in turn, requires an iterative process to open up to stakeholders and involve them in activities of the Teams and Labs.

With all the first official City Team Meetings now being held (MS1), and following the Annual Meeting in Girona, participants are becoming more accustomed and confident in the EdiCitNet project and its expectations. We expect with ongoing support, communication and grounded action with involvement in both the Living Labs and the Transition Pathway Process that stakeholders will deepen their involvement, to become further reflected in project documents. WP1 continues to monitor stakeholder involvement by regularly advising and responding to requests, as well as participating in the informal monthly meetings with the FRCs, and those about to commence for the FCs. The team in WP1 has had regular online contact with the main contacts for the City Teams since the start of the project in September 2018. This includes also undertaking site visits to meet possible participants (front-runner and followers), attending Living Lab co-creation workshops (where many stakeholders, municipal councils, and university representatives attended), and hosting the Project Meeting FRC-FC 2019 ([94]).

[94] See milestone report MS1.

5. Conclusion

Understanding the local institutional context for ECS in each of the EdiCitNet cities is an ongoing process, which started with these first summaries of the institutional context and the identification of city specific and common challenges and opportunities for ECS policy integration presented in this deliverable report.

The foreseen collaborative assessment of the institutional contexts within each city team and beyond aimed to ***encourage discussions among all stakeholders.*** This successfully started within some of the city teams, whereas other city teams were not able to discuss this in a participatory manner due to time constraints and the on-going process of defining the responsibilities and scope of work of the City Teams. We provide a first basis for further deliberations across additional different stakeholders in each city, and among all EdiCitNet partners and the diverse perspectives on the topic that they could bring. The ICSS development process began to explore those by bringing together information from the scientific literature and the perceptions of city administration representatives or local stakeholders, which often diverged. Across different departments local policy documents are also not understood always in the same way. These discussions will be continued during the co-creation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Living Labs and during the ongoing co-creation and co-development of Master Plans.

In this regard, a key follow-up step in the process will be the encouragement of continued broad-based discussions on the challenges and opportunities for ECS policy integration within each city and across the consortium as a whole. This is expected to enable the recognition and reconciling of diverging perspectives as a basis for learning from them. Alongside with this, the methodology employed to analyze the institutional context for ECS policy integration will be revisited in consultation with relevant partners as a basis for developing a simplified and standardized approach that can be used to track changes in the institutional context and adapt strategies for ECS policy integration in the EdiCitNet project and beyond.

Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
AMVPPC	National Agency for the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Heritage, Tunisia
AUGT	The Plan d'aménagement urbain du Grand-Tunis
CDQ	Comités de Dévéloppement du Quartier
CRDA	Committee for Regional Agricultural Development
CS	Civil Society
DEFRA	Department for Energy, Food and Rural Affairs
DINAPYME	The National Directorate of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Montevideo
EAT	EAT foundation: a non-profit startup at Oslo
ECS	Edible City Solutions
FA	Frente Amplio (coalition of political parties in Montevideo)
FNVT	The National Federation of Tunisian Cities
ICSS	Institutional Context Summary Sheet
LGCHF	Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MVOTMA	Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and the Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHCD	North Herts District Council
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OPN	Municipal Spatial Plan
OPPN	Detailed Implementation Plans
PAI	Annual Investment Plan
PAM	Mandate Action Plan
PAU	Urban Development Plan
PGCD	Municipal Waste Management Plan
PvdA	Labor Party in Rotterdam
RENEA	National Network of Environmental Education
SFLL	Sant Feliu de Llobregat

SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UEA	Urban Environment Agency
UK	United Kingdom
WHO	World Health Organization

Appendix I: Stakeholder Identification Online Survey”

Survey Questions

This survey is being sent to all Front Runner Cities (FRCs) and Follower Cities (FCs) in the EdiCitNet project. Its goal it to identify possible stakeholders for building the City Teams.

1. Name the top 5 departments in your city’s administration that are currently involved in promoting and supporting Edible City Solutions (ECS). These departments may be involved in: planning, waste, health, public green space, biodiversity, water, education, innovation, etc. Please rank these departmentś involvement in ECS from 5 (highest) to 1 (lowest).
2. What other local organizations are currently involved in ECS in your city? Please list the top 5 in order of their involvement.
3. Has anyone already mapped ECS or urban agriculture in your city? If yes, could you please provide a link.
4. Please note the top 3 organizations involved in ECS in your city for each of the following types:
    a) NGOs
    b) Enterprises
    c) Academic /research
    d) Networks
    e) Any other
5. What other governmental or non-governmental organizations do you think could or should be involved and why?
6. Are you a member of any other local, national or international networks of edible or sustainable cities? Please list these here.
7. What channels for communication and coordination currently exist among the stakeholders mentioned below and what are the relations among them:
    a) City government departments working on ECS?
    b) Non-governmental stakeholders working on ECS?
    c) City authorities and non-governmental stakeholders working on ECS?
    d) Other
8. How would you imagine the ideal ECS city team for your city? What should be its structure, composition, communication strategies?
9. Are there any particular aspects of your city’s governance and institutional context that you think should be taken into account in the design of a functional ECS Governance Model?

Appendix II: Institutional Context Summary Sheet Template

This Institutional Context Summary Sheet (ICSS) is intended to support the institutionalisation of EdiCitNet in each City and facilitate mainstreaming of ECS in municipalities. Therefore, the template below is intended to compile information necessary to complete two Deliverables, namely, **D1.4 Institutional Context Summary Sheets**, including a SWOT analysis of the institutional context for ECS, and **D1.5 Aggregated Risk Management Matrix.**

1. Socio-economic, environmental and political context

Socio-economic context	Description: Please describe the major socio-economic challenges in the city. Please, provide relevant statistical information and synthesize information in bullet points as much as possible (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent do ECS in the city contribute to addressing the challenges listed above? For each challenge, please rank from 1-worst to 5-best by listing the corresponding number)
	Evaluation: What are the obstacles and opportunities for enhancing the social and economic impacts of ECS in your city (max 50 words)
Environmental context	Description: Please describe the major environmental challenges in the city. Please, provide relevant statistical information and synthesize information in bullet points as much as possible (max 50 words)
	Ranking: To what extent do ECS in the city currently contribute to addressing them? For each challenge, please rank from 1-worst to 5-best by listing the corresponding number
	Evaluation: What are the barriers and opportunities for enhancing the environmental impacts of ECS in your city? (max 50 words)
Political context	iption: Please describe the current political context in your city (parties in charge, length of term, key socio-economic and environmental priorities, next elections). If the political context at the regional and national level is notably different, please explain how and the implications this has for ECS policy integration in your city? (max 100 words)
	Ranking: How supportive is the current political context (political leaders and structures) for ECS implementation? Please rank from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: How can ESC be better integrated in the agenda of current and future political leaders? What are the barriers and opportunities for doing so? (max 50 words)

2. Planning context

Urban planning system	Description: Overview Please describe the structure of your city's governance and urban planning system including district level governance structures and planning processes. Which government structures are currently responsible for ECS (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent are ECS integrated in the current urban planning system? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best.:
	Evaluation: How can ECS be better integrated in the urban planning system of your city and how can EdiCitNet facilitate that process? (max 50 words)
Urban green area planning and management	Description: Please describe the structure of the current green area management system in your city, the dominant planning paradigm and the major issues and trends in urban green management that affect the integration of ECS in the system (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent are ECS integrated in the current green area planning and management system? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: How can ECS be better integrated in the urban green area management system in your city and how can EdiCitNet contribute to addressing them? (max 50 words)
Urban food planning and management system	iption: Please describe the structure of the urban food management system in your city, the dominant planning paradigm, and the major issues and trends (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent are ECS integrated in the urban food planning and management system? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: How can ECS be better integrated in the food planning system in your city? What are the major challenges and opportunities? (max 50 words)
Participatory planning processes	Description: Please describe the participatory planning processes that are currently used in city planning in your city. Please give examples of specific methodologies, particularly ones employed with respect to ECS (max 100 words)
	Ranking: How effectively are participatory planning processes employed to support ECS planning and implementation? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: What participatory planning methods and approaches (both existing and potential new ones) are best suited to the topic of ECS in your context, what possible barriers to their implementation do you envision and how can they be overcome? (max 50 words)

3. Legal, policy and regulatory context

ECS-related strategies	Description: Please list the major urban development strategies in your city indicating briefly how they are related to ECS and/or how ECS could be better integrated in them (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent are ECS integrated in current strategic planning documents in your city? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: What are the challenges and opportunities for better integrating ECS in the strategic planning documents in your city (max 50 words)
ECS-related policies and regulations	Description: Major policies and regulations enabling and constraining ECS implementation in the city, e.g. policies on the use of green spaces, food safety, wastewater reuse for food production, etc. (max 100 words)
	Ranking: To what extent do urban planning policies and regulations in your city enable ECS implementation? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: What are the major challenges and opportunities for improving the regulatory context for ECS in your city? (max 50 words)
ECS-related Programs	Description: Major municipal, regional and national programs supportive of ECS in the city, e.g. ECS-related training programs, funding schemes, etc. (max 100 words)
	Ranking: How adequate is the level of support provided to ECS in the city? Please rank by giving a number from 1-worst to 5-best
	Evaluation: What are the major challenges and opportunities for improving the municipal level support ECS? (max 50 words)

4. ECS Initiatives and Stakeholders

Existing ECS Initiatives	Brief overview of existing ECS in the city (max 50 words) ● Please give an overview of the major types of ECS in your city, highlighting the dominant ones but also emerging innovative initiatives ● Please list any existing ECS mapping initiatives in the city and highlight strategic directions for the development of ECS in your city
Public engagement with ECS	Please provide the following info, if available (max 150 words): ● How aware are the general public of ECS and how engaged are they? ● What constrains broader engagement? ● How can public interest and engagement be increased?
Involvement of marginalized groups in ECS	Please provide the following info (max 150 words): ● How aware are people from marginalized groups of ECS and how engaged are they? ● In which types of ECS are people from marginalized groups most strongly engaged? ● What constraints their broader engagement? ● How can the interest and engagement of people from marginalized groups be increased?
Drivers of existing ECS initiatives	Please provide the following info (max 150 words): Who is driving ECS initiatives in your city (the government, civil society organizations, business, other?)
City Council's engagement in ECS	Please provide the following info (max 50 words): ● How engaged is the City Council currently in ECS? ● How much power and capacities does it have to affect ECS outcomes? ● Which municipal departments have the strongest capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● Are they currently engaged in the City Team? ● If not, why? ● How can they be engaged?
NGO engagement in ECS	Please provide the following info (max 50 words): ● How engaged are NGOs in ECS? ● To what extent do NGOs have the capacity to effects ECS outcomes (what are their capacities, knowledge, power to affect legal frameworks, networks, resources)? ● Which NGOs have the strongest capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● Are they currently engaged in the City Team? ● If not, why? ● How can they be engaged?
SME engagement in ECS	Please provide the following info (max 50 words): ● How engaged are SMEs in ECS? ● To what extent do SMEs have the capacity to effects ECS outcomes (what are their capacities, knowledge, power to affect legal frameworks, networks, resources)? ● Which SMEs have the strongest capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● Are they currently engaged in the City Team? ● If not, why? ● How can they be engaged?
Research and educational	Please provide the following info (max 50 words):

institutions engagement in ECS	● How engaged are research and educational institutions with the topic of ECS?What is their capacity to effect ECS outcomes (what are their capacities, knowledge, power to affect legal frameworks, networks, resources)? ● Which research/academic institutions have the strongest capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● Are they currently engaged in the City Team? ● How can they be engaged?
ECS-related local networks	Please provide the following info (max 50 words): ● Are ECS initiatives in your city currently connected via relevant networks? To what extent do relevant local networks have the capacity to effects ECS outcomes (what are their capacities, knowledge, power to affect legal frameworks, resources)? ● How interested are they in doing so? ● Which local networks have the strongest capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● Are they currently engaged in the City Team? ● If not, why? ● How can they be engaged?
Regional and national agencies	Please provide the following info (max 50 words): ● What regional/national agencies have the capacity to effect ECS outcomes? ● How engaged are they with ECS? ● Are they currently in the City Team? ● If not, why? ● How can they be engaged?
International Networks	● Which major ECS-related international networks are present in your city? ● Is your city's administration officially a member of relevant international networks? Who in your city's administration is responsible for international engagement, i.e. is there a specific department focused on international engagement or this is the responsibility of individual sectoral departments? If so, which ones? (50 words)
Others	Are there any other important stakeholders that are currently not engaged in your City Team, if so which ones? How can they be engaged? (50 words)

5. Participatory SWOT Analysis of the institutional context for ECS in the city

Role of city team	Please describe the position of your City Team in the urban food governance system of your city (max 50 words)
Goals of city team	Please describe briefly the goals of your City Team (max 50 words)
Strengths	Please describe briefly the key (internal) strengths of the institutional context for ECS in your city that enable ECS implementation and upscaling and the achievement of the goals of your City Team (max 50 words)
Weaknesses	Please describe briefly the key (internal) weaknesses of the institutional context for ECS in your city that may constrain ECS implementation and upscaling and the achievement of the goals of your City Team (max 50 words)
Opportunities	Please describe briefly key (external) opportunities that may enable ECS implementation and upscaling and achievement of the goals of your City Team (max 50 words)
Threats	Please describe briefly key (external) threats that may constrain ECS implementation and upscaling and achievement of the goals of your City Team (max 50 words)
Strategies	Please describe possible strategies for improving the legal, policy and institutional context for ECS implementation and up-scaling that your City Team could implement to enable achievement of its goals (max 150 words)

6. Participatory Risk Analysis

In the table below, please list the major risks your City Team faces to achieve its goals. You are welcome to base your answers on the challenges identified in the sections above and add any additional risks as needed. Also, please indicate the likely probability and impact of the identified risk and possible measures for preventing the risk or mitigating the expected impacts. Please add as many lines as needed.

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Probability (High, medium, low)[95]	Impact (High, medium, low)[96]	Mitigation measure[97]	Notes
Political	**Example:** Change of government				
Social	**Example:** Limited interest on behalf of marginal groups to engage in ECS				
Economic	**Example:** High dependence on public financing				
Environmental	**Example:** Limited focus on the (circular) economy, water, waste				
Organizational	**Example:** Coordination difficulties due to working schedules				
Other (e.g. technical)					

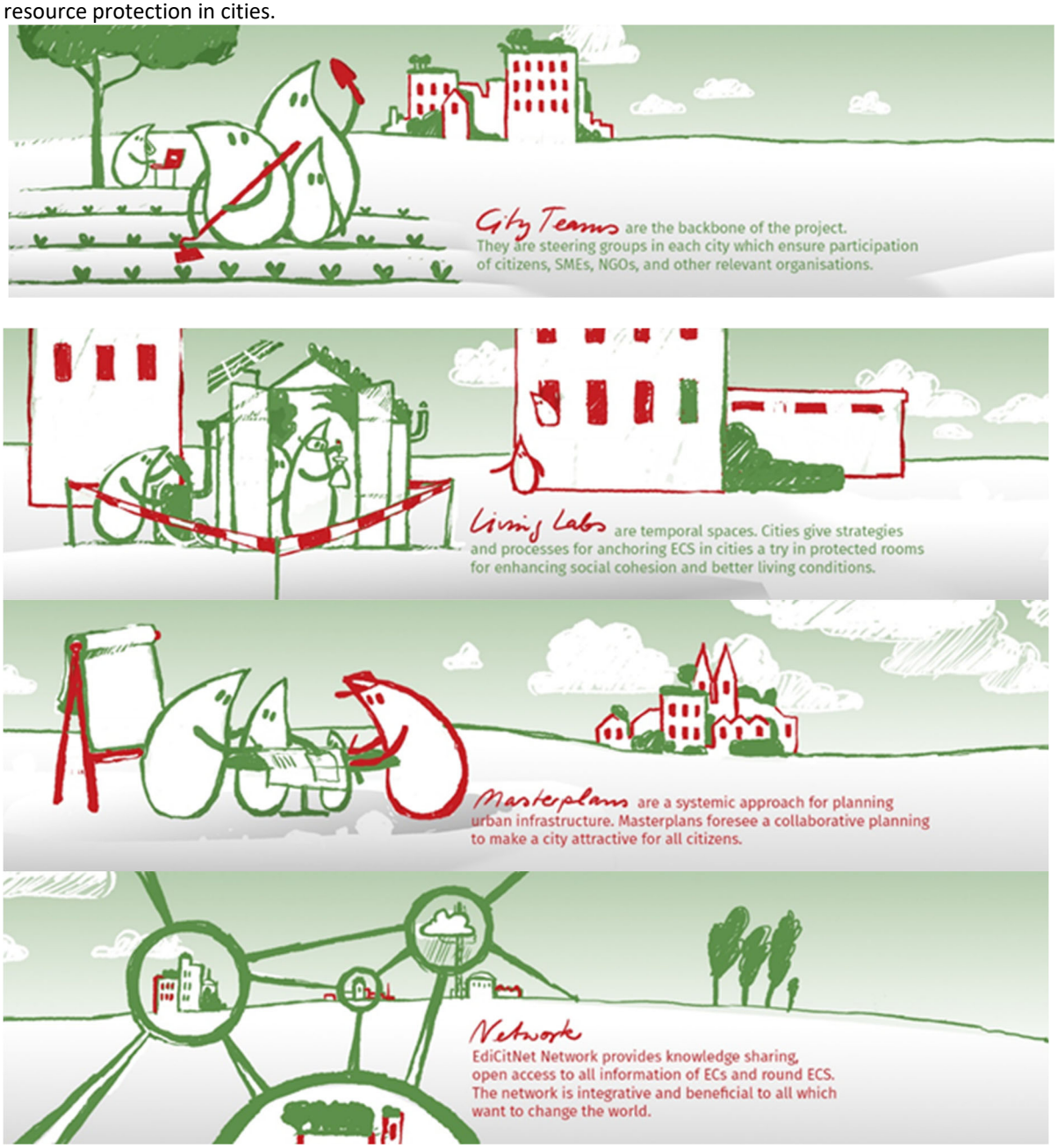
[95] High (70-100%), Medium (up to 30-70%), Low (up to 0-30%)

[96] For FRCs, please consider potential impacts to your KPIs, for FCs, please consider risks related to mainstreaming ECS through the Master Plan development process

[97] Consider different ways of addressing the risk, e.g. by risk avoidance, mitigation, resolution or transfer.

About the EdiCitNet project

EdiCitNet is demonstrating innovative 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.



Thank you!

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