Edible Cities Network

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

EdiCitNet

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Annual Conference Report (2020)

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Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary

The EdiCitNet annual conference for the year 2020 was held on 5-6th October as a virtual meeting, due to the Corona pandemic.

The participants discussed the status of the Work Packages (WPs), updated each other on progress since the last meeting in 2019, and discussed plans for the coming months. In general, most deliverables have been submitted on time. The deliverables, which have to be revised with improvements, are due within the next two months.

WP 1 "Urban Governance and Network Infrastructure" has completed all deliverables except for the conference report, due every year. The concept of the EdiCitNet awards was discussed during the annual meeting to agree on the set up of the two-step selection process and prepare for the launch of the awards in 2021.

WP 2 "Toolbox for enhancing Edible City Solutions (ECS) learning and implementation" operates with the search & find options in an open-access environment. The interconnection between other working packages is difficult but is necessary to improve the function of the toolbox as a whole. A test measuring the progress of the serious game will be conducted in Sant Feliu de Llobregat to improve storylines and rules.

The interconnection between the WPs and demand for enhanced communication and support became evident in this meeting.

WP 3 "Living Labs (LLs) in Front-Runner Cities (FRCs): Demonstrating innovative ECS for replication and up-scaling" is undergoing a big transition due to the withdrawal of Rotterdam, which was also the lead of WP 3, as well as the change of the City Coordinator in Andernach. Furthermore, Berlin became an FRC recently and has to establish itself as such, while continuing work as Follower City (FC). All these changes have caused delays not only for WP 3, but also for WP 5, regarding monitoring, and WP 2, which needs inputs from the FRCs for the toolbox.

In WP 4 "Transition Pathway – Planning for ECS in FCs", deliverables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 have been submitted and the latter is awaiting review. The FCs are making progress and are in close contact with their HUBs to improve methods and strategies and adapt to COVID-19 circumstances. The Transition Pathway Methodology (TPM) has proven to be an important tool for the FCs, also attracting attention from WP 3 after the annual meeting.

The WP "Documentation and Monitoring" (WP 5) focused on the process of defining ECS and establishing indicators for the ECS and LLs. With input data from WP 3, the process of selecting indicators can begin now and future monitoring can be planned accordingly. The handling of data, such as collection and usage of sensitive indicators (social and economic), is still to be elaborated. WP 5 is supporting data collection and storage along with WP 2.

In WP 6 "Consultancy, Business Development and Market Uptake", the Marketplace has been established; it is working towards creating a network of ECS that will become part of a tailor-made business consulting service by the subcontractor Borderstep. The Marketplace works as a platform for ECS initiatives to learn doing business with their ECS.

WP 7 "Education, Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination" has enhanced dissemination in different languages on several levels by translating the following objects: analogue and digital access of consent sheets, city flyers, and global flyers. The Data Management Plan (DMP) will be adapted to the needs of consortium members, e.g. for precise data use (first authorship and secondary use of data) and long-term storage conditions at the city level.

WP 8 "Coordination and Management" is undergoing several personnel changes with the appointment of Martina Urioste-Buschmann as grant manager, Julia Marchetti as project assistant, and three student assistants. Currently, the

team is working on the necessary modifications regarding the withdrawal of Rotterdam (FRC, lead WP 3) and the FC Letchworth Garden City Heritage Foundation (GCHF) and the onboarding of the Fundamental Research Institute of Tropical Agriculture "Alejandro de Humboldt" (INIFAT) in Havana/ Cuba (FRC) and the Guangzhou Urban Planning & Design Survey Research Institute (GZPI) in Guangzhou/ China (FC) in the project. It has been suggested to transfer the lead of WP 3 from Rotterdam to the project partner HIOA.

In conclusion, the Corona pandemic has changed the working strategies of different WPs and cities on several levels. While some WPs could transfer their workload to a digital format, LLs, monitoring, participation, and management of FRCs and FCs are still extremely dependent on a face-to-face exchange. Yet, efforts are being made in different areas to promote online communication. In 2021, members of EdiCitNet plan to further adapt to the working conditions under the restrictive regulations.

2. Introduction

The annual meeting was originally planned to be hosted in Berlin, but had to be shifted to an interactive, participatory online forum due to COVID-19.

Figure 1: Welcome Presentation Slide of EdiCitNet Digital Annual Meeting 2020.

The platform Zoom was used as a tool for video conferences and virtual chats. Additionally, Moodle (a virtual tool for uploading and editing documents) was used to distribute conference material and to collect minutes of the meeting. The principal investigator, Ina Säumel (UBER) kicked-off the gathering and presented the objectives and aims of the agenda of these two days. Besides reporting on the work and progress within the WPs, further issues to address were:

- Implementation plans and monitoring of the LLs

- Exchange of information, experience, and knowledge between different city teams involved in the project

- Reflection on the role of the different HUBs within the project

- Data management

- Facilitation of the work flow within the project

- Establishing and expanding the EdiCitNet network as a reference framework and global platform for ECS topics

The key challenges addressed in the meeting included the urgent need to substantially advance the process of refining the implementation plans according to the feedback of the European Commission (EC), and the setup of robust monitoring plans for LLs (see Annex). Moreover, City Teams had the opportunity during the Annual Meeting to discuss challenging questions related to power asymmetries, lobbying successfully for ECS, and working under COVID-19 restrictions.

Based on the feedback from several non-scientific partners on the role of research partners and HUBs, a session was held to reflect on the role of scientists in an innovation action and co-creation context. The head of public and media relations at

Helmholtz Centre Potsdam / GFZ German Research Centre gave a keynote speech for Geosciences on dissemination and dialogue, highlighting different perspectives on science communication and the role of HUBs as facilitators and service partners for EdiCitNet processes. There was a vivid discussion among HUBs about avoiding non-scientific partners to feel "over-researched" and improving the overall communication within the project, an issue on which a guideline will be developed.

To address one of the main challenges of successfully establishing a sustainable, growing network, an open discussion was held during the last session. Participants had the opportunity to share their ideas and knowledge to exchange views on growing the Edible Cities Network at local, regional and global scales.

Members of the consortium, e.g. executive board members, city coordinators, local stakeholders and city team members exchanged information during the two-day virtual meeting. During the sessions, various topics were discussed, such as updates on each WP, the effects of Covid-19 on EdiCitNet as well as the changes in the coordination and management teams.

Moodle as the main platform for the Annual Meeting

Moodle was chosen as the main online platform for the Annual Meeting with access upon prior registration. In the event "EdiCitNet Annual Meeting", participants were able to find the structured agenda, all Zoom links, PowerPoint presentations and other relevant files. Moodle allowed a more fluent communication among participants, through the functions of forum and/or chat. The participants could also edit files simultaneously or upload other files easily. Some participants, who received immediate technical support, related the main challenges to the registration on the platform.

Figure 2: Moodle overview.

3. WPs' Progress

3.1 WP 1: Urban Governance and Network Infrastructure

The standings of the Urban Governance and Network infrastructure were shortly introduced. The current deliverable (D5.1) is delayed by two months and the deliverables 1.1 and 1.2 are going to be re-submitted shortly after the annual meeting. Deliverables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.6 have been submitted and finalized. Future work will focus on launching an ECS Award (see section below), increasing communication with other WPs and documenting city team experiences.

3.2 WP 2: Toolbox for Enhancing ECS Learning and Implementation

The WP 2 toolbox interactive catalogue and its status was presented in a short summary. Two main sections are under development: The Toolbox web interface and the Serious game (Figure 3), both supported by the EdiCitNet database.
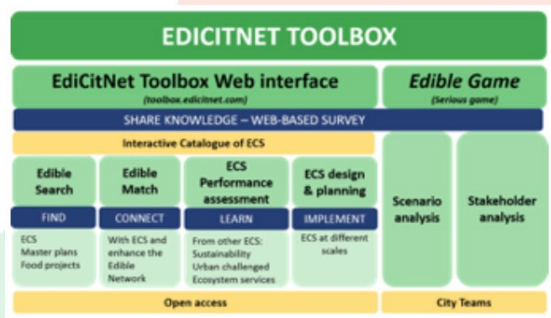
Figure 3: Conceptualization of the toolbox.

The Toolbox web interface presents a new interactive catalogue of ECS and related knowledge, though which end-users, besides entering and searching data and knowledge about ECS, will be able to interact, connect and learn from each other. The catalogue aims to facilitate networking among all kinds of ECSs, from food production for self-consumption / donation / exchange to processed products for commercialization. In addition, it aims to facilitate the involvement of civil

society in the edible movement. All kinds of ECS will be displayed on the "Edible map" (Figure 4).
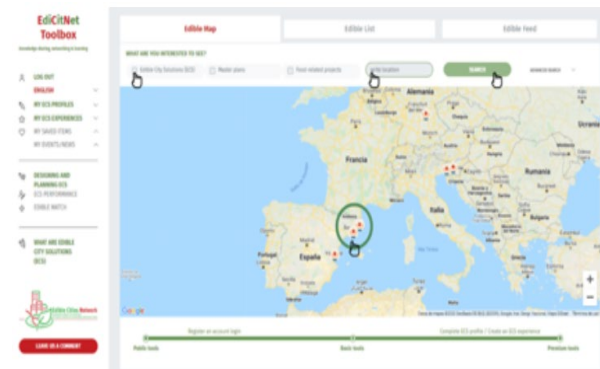

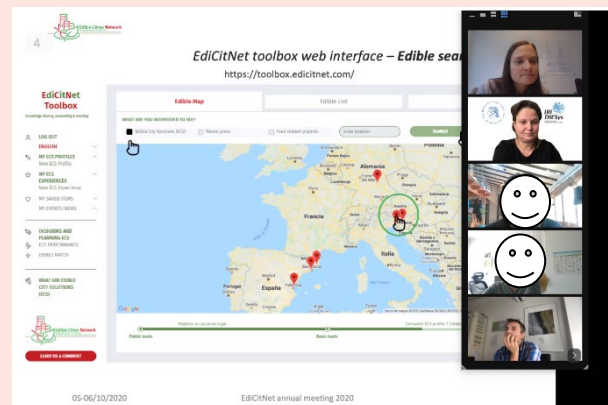**Figure 4:** The interactive catalogue. Finding ECS on the edible map.

Figure 5: Presentation of the EdiCitNet toolbox web interface.

The toolbox allows an interactive way to visualize the EdiCitNet database (knowledge sharing), enhance networking among ECS and increase ECS visibility. ECS profiles include diverse information, such as description, products, activities, visual graphs of ECS performance and the possibility to interact and share experiences. Other functionalities are currently being developed for the interactive catalogue: Edible match, ECS performance assessment and ECS design and planning. The ECS design and planning has two basic functionalities: (1) design your own ECS and (2) plan your edible city.

The first function enables users to create their ECS. By creating an ECS scenario, the tool gives the following results: (1) annual yield of your products and (2) amount of resources needed for that yield

such as water, fertilizer and work force. The second functionality is developed for city planners and other experts dealing with urban resources management. The user can insert all potential edible areas in the city and observe several impacts. Moreover, a long-term ECS data acquisition approach has been developed: the web-based survey, also accessible through https://toolbox.edicitnet.com. An ECS literature and tools review are also carried out.

The second function of the EdiCitNet toolbox is the Edible City Game, a multiplayer serious game designed to display the co-benefits of ECS (Figure 6). The game is a participatory urban planning process where players (simulating their budget and respecting the regulations) can implement twelve different ECS. The available ECS combine different aims (communitarian or professional), technologies (soil-based or hydroponic), locations (on the ground or rooftop) and yields (vegetables or fruit trees). To explore the impact of these twelve ECS, eight indicators are calculated: heat island effect; water management; green accessibility, public participation, green economy, food sovereignty, green justice. Complementing the implementation of ECS, the players can also integrate social housing to avoid gentrification and install solar panels to increase the production of renewable energy in the city.
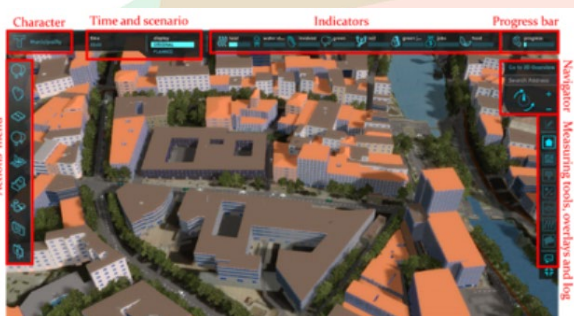

Figure 6: The Edible City Game. Details of the user interface.

The versions 1.0 and 2.0 were played in test mode by ICRA and University of Girona (UdG) members. Based on the feedback of these sessions, new game modalities are currently being designed to fit better to the requirements of City Teams.

Currently, several webinars are held to inform EdiCitNet members of the functionalities and utility of the tool. A major potential drawback could be the lack of interoperability of the database's edible match (WP 2), the monitoring (WP 5) and the marketplace (WP 6), an issue that has to be resolved quickly.

3.3 WP 3: LLs in FRCs: Demonstrating innovative ECS for replication and up-scaling

The former WP 3 Lead of Gemeente Rotterdam has withdrawn from the project. OSLOMET was suggested as a possible substitute and it accepted to take over. The new WP 3 lead highlighted the importance of a close cooperation between WP 3 and WP 5 in the near future. For the newest update on the WP 3 LLs, see section 5, Session "Implementation Plans and Monitoring of LLs".

3.4 WP 4: Transition Pathway – Planning for ECS in FC

In WP 4, the deliverables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 have been submitted and the latter is awaiting review. The FCs follow a stepwise process according to the first phase of the TPM. All FCs have fulfilled two out of the four steps of the first TPM phase: "system development". These two steps are: (1) Definition of social challenge and geographical scope, (2) the collection of relevant ECS. The concept of TPM was also spread to FRCs, as a useful tool to present the achievements of the LLs.

Šempeter pri Gorici has entered the third step: identification of action fields. Berlin is currently establishing the status of a FC in phase 1 and 2. There is, however, a need for more insight in the system dynamics. Carthage has launched a social study focusing on key elements to facilitate system development. In Montevideo, the key HUB member (UBER) has weekly check-ins with the City Team. Furthermore, Montevideo has enlarged its team and intensified the contact with its stakeholders.

In Sant Feliu de Llobregat, additional staff is supporting meetings and workshop activities, the social media presence and the system model creation. As there was a low response to a recent ECS survey, a new strategy is being discussed to refresh the contacts with more face-to-face interactions.

Due to COVID-19, WP 4 is highly delayed, as priorities in the city administrations shifted during the pandemic and travel and meeting restrictions were introduced. However, the WP 4 activities continued digitally, with Moodle courses offering collaboration in and between the cities and HUBs and digital platforms allowing virtual meetings. Despite these adaptations, participation in WP4 activities has been reduced. Individual strategies for each city are under construction for the second phase of the TPM in COVID-19 conditions.
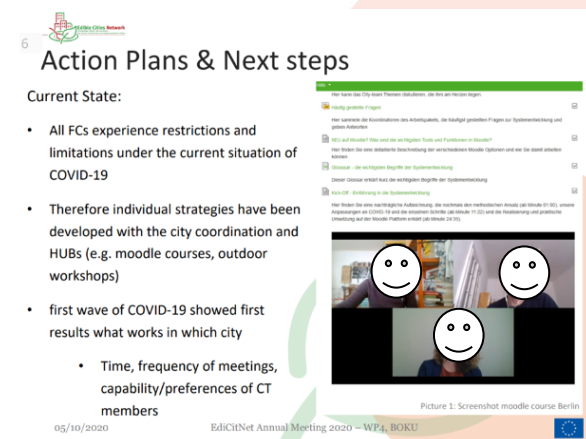
Figure 7: Slide of WP4 Presentation.

3.5 WP 5: Documentation and Monitoring

WP 5 has submitted the deliverables D5.2 and D5.1 (the latter is under revision). The major tasks are: creation of ECs lists and definition of indicators. WP 5 and LL-Coordinators will deal with these tasks in close cooperation. In general, the interaction between partners who contribute to WP 5 has increased, with support to FRCs from WUR and the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy

(NIBIO). Defining relevant goal-specific monitoring indicators has been difficult as the establishment of ECS in the LLs needed time. WP 5 is in the final phase of defining the indicators. Future work lies in defining measures, guidelines and monitoring steps according to the D5.2.

WP5 is currently dealing with data protection regulations. Monitoring data from the ECS has to be formalized in an anonymous way to ensure safety of the data. This is particularly important for economic and social indicators. WP 5 will support WP 2 in data collection and storage.

3.6 WP 6: Consultancy, Business Development and Market Uptake

Over the last year, WP 6 has successfully set up the Business Consulting Team (BCT). Five deliverables have been submitted, out of which two (D6.3 and D6.4) are under revision and will be resubmitted. The marketplace has been established to provide a platform connecting ECS, entrepreneurs, and interested externals, enabling global knowledge sharing and ECS replication. The revised plan for the BCT includes introduction of the subcontractor Borderstep Institute, who will develop workshops for ECS to enhance their understanding of the sustainable business model canvas. Consequently, these measures will enhance the business potential of ECS throughout Europe.

3.7 WP 7: Education, Knowledge Transfer and Dissemination

In WP7, two out of five deliverables are currently being revised (D7.1 and D7.3). There has been an update of the consent sheets on SharePoint. Since the last meeting, the translation of the EdiCitNet website has progressed, the ECS Manifesto has been created and the city and global flyer have been adapted and translated. New template designs are also available on SharePoint, together with consent sheets in different languages of the Consortium. WP 7 is currently developing Citizen Science courses in the LLs. The DMP is a major task for the near future, with some improvements in

data rights (see section 9 "Data Management and Consent Sheets").

3.8 WP 8: Coordination and Management

The Coordination and Management Team (UBER) addressed changes in the team composition, presenting the new grant manager, the new assistant manager and three new student assistants. D8.3 needs to be revised, whereas D8.1, D8.2 and the first periodic report (D8.4) have been submitted.

WP 8 informed about the third amendment, which has been completed. This amendment covered the legal form modification of NABO-LAGSHAGER. The fourth amendment is currently under preparation and will cover the change of the WP 3 lead and the withdrawal of Gemeente Rotterdam (as FRC and WP 3 Lead) and GCHF (as FC) as well as the integration and on boarding of new partners: Instituto de Investigaciones Fundamentales en Agricultura Tropical "Alejandro de Humboldt" (INIFAT, FRC and LL Havana) and the Guangzhou Urban Planning & Design Survey Research Institute (GZPI/ FC Guanzhou). The onboarding of Guangzhou will be tackled by applying Article 14a of the Annotated Model Grant Agreement (AMGA) in the Grant Agreement. All mentioned changes covered in the fourth amendment are the subject of the next General Assembly (GA) in November.

Furthermore, WP 8 reported that the risk management plan has been refined and adapted to COVID-19 circumstances. The coordinator and management team acknowledged the difficulties and opportunities for all parties during the pandemic. Events and meetings should adapt to the current COVID-19 regulations, thus the GA in November 2020 will also be a virtual event.

4. Session "Implementation Plans and Monitoring of LLs".

Open to all

The session on LLs and Monitoring of ECS focused on the connection between the two WPs 3 and 5 and on steering towards a more process oriented future work.

The LLs should be a place where ECSs are tested on their performance, using indicators. To do so, it is important to monitor the ECS over a longer period of time. However, this may be difficult, as the LLs are objects of continuous improvement and change. For example, if an ECS has longevity of a year, it can only be monitored for a short period. In Berlin, where the LLs were introduced in the year 2020, and in Havana, which will enter EdiCitNet within the next months, the period for monitoring is comparatively shorter. Therefore, the idea is to document and analyse the processes of establishing ECS and share it with the FRCs and FCs in a more effective manner. For ECS with a longer working period, monitoring should cover over a 2-year period, if possible.

Comparability of the LLs can be assessed by analysing indicators. Overall, participation is one of the indicators, which can be monitored and compared (e.g. the participation of city team members but also of citizens and special target groups). However, the current status of the LLs varies considerably; e.g., Oslo has a well-established network and a LL with 5 ECS, whereas Berlin has just started their second LL. Andernach takes an intermediate position with an established LL, with 2 ECS, but struggles with participation due to the location of the LL. Yet, every ECS and every city has its own specific focus (environmental, social or economic) and it is difficult to find common indicators at each location for all ECS. Furthermore, there is a general difficulty to distinguish the monitoring of single ECS and an LL as a whole. For example, during events of an LL with many partici-

pants, it is difficult to attribute the indicator "Participation" to a single ECS, as the LL and their variety of ECS are in focus. The question remains, if LLs can be monitored as an aggregation of ECS.

The co-creation process has progressed and reached different levels in the cities. Oslo has managed to establish a city team that is working independent of the City Team Coordinator. For example, in Oslo, planting a flower meadow as co-operation between the Botanical Garden and a school led to the idea of promoting rare seed production and selling these at the local market. In Andernach, the coordination is mostly driven from a top-down perspective, with consensus of the City Team. Here, the lateral connections are not yet strongly established between the members. In Berlin, as expected in the phase of first creating the LL, the City Team Coordinator manages the direction.

Independence and longevity of the ECS beyond the project period was also a topic of discussion. Here, it became clear that LLs and ECS are in need of guidance and the lateral communication within the City Teams has to be prepared for post project termination activities. Furthermore, WP 3 and WP 5 have complementary tasks with WP 2 (Toolbox). If ECS are introduced to the toolbox in a transparent way, knowledge transfer to other cities will be easier.

For EdiCitNet to be a success, transparency is important. Even when the ECS do not develop their full potential (due to different reasons, such as COVID-19), the process of ECS implementation should be well documented. To achieve a long-term commitment and establishment of ECS, the implementation plans should strongly point out the reality of the LLs, the barriers and difficulties, as well as the achievements.

As the Implementation Plans of the LLs are due on October 31st, the discussion between WP 3 members and WP 5 members focused on a revision of D3.1 and D5.1. To incorporate the reflections of the annual meeting in the deliverables, an extension of the submission deadline is needed.

5. Session "City Teams meet City Teams"

This session was organized to induce the exchange between members and Coordinators of the City Teams. The first part of the session focused on anchoring inclusive procedures in City Teams and promoting ECS successfully. 21 participants from Berlin, Andernach, Šempeter pri Gorici, Lomé, Sant Feliu de Llobregat, Carthage and Montevideo were split up in three subgroups. Each subgroup was assigned to a particular breakout session for discussion. The group members agreed that a strong guidance from the City Team Coordinators is necessary. The discussion also related to the transfer of responsibility from the City Coordinators to the City Team once the project period ends. This is an important task to ensure the success of the project beyond 2023.

The second topic discussed with these three subgroups was the Corona pandemic and its impact on the members, LLs and general working conditions. The pandemic and the related restrictions on national as well as on regional scale implied threats as well as opportunities. On the one hand, many City Team Members suffered not only personally from the pandemic restrictions (e.g. being obliged to transfer their workspace to their homes), but also saw a shift in priorities within the City Teams. Some members had to direct their attention to other matters, putting all activities in the LLs on hold. Shifting from personal meetings to virtual meetings has proven difficult for some of the City Team Members, especially senior citizens. However, a positive effect of the pandemic on EdiCitNet was also noticeable: The importance of green areas increased, for example, in Šempeter pri Gorici, meetings that could not take place indoors were successfully held outdoors. The Corona pandemic was an involuntary test to measure the resilience of the network and to explore chances for improvement.

6. Session "HUB Meeting"

Restricted to all HUBs and WP leads

Participants: ICRA, UdG, University of Brighton (UoB), University of Ljubljana (UL), BOKU, UBER, WUR, Hidrolab, Semide, Fundació Solidaritat Universitat de Barcelona (FSUB), NIBIO, HIOA, RMIT

For this session a keynote speaker, the Head of Public Relations and Media Relations at Helmholtz Centre Potsdam/ GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, was invited.

The keynote speaker, during his speech, acknowledged the importance of targeting different audiences when disseminating information. He highlighted the need for communication at the beginning of the project. The ability to foresee possible obstacles and define clear goals for the project was highlighted. Participants exchanged experiences related to communicating science among different mind-sets and settings. Subsequently, the HUBs discussed common problems and suggestions, establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which included: enhancing participatory research, simplifying surveys, increasing interaction among cities and ensuring all research serves the project and its deliverables. The discussion pointed out different aspects to be considered for the future of the project, such as proceeding with interviews, meetings and workshops, maximizing synergies between WPs and increasing cooperation among the City Teams and their stakeholders.

7. Session "Work Ethic within the Consortium"

Restricted to WP leads only

The objective of the session was to reflect on roles as WP Leads and exchange views on improving the responsiveness of people and partners involved. It was discussed that cities need additional guidance from experts to formulate performance

indicators. Further, more clarity on the functioning of the toolbox is necessary, in order to keep technical barriers as low as possible. Moreover, there is a need for SOPs addressing the integration of partners within their respective WPs and assuring that every participant is up to date with the project. Several suggestions arose from this discussion, e.g.:

- start a step-by-step-monitoring (inspired by the example of most progressive cities, such as Oslo)

- provide more guidance to cities

- include more ECS in LLs for trial and error

- evaluate possible barriers

- focus more on talking to people so as to make the purpose of the project clear

- organize meetings with specific topics, open to other ECS outside the existing network

8. Session "Data Management and Consent Sheets"

Open to all

The session started with a presentation given by a staff member for technology, service and administration at UBER. She outlined a procedure on how to make data openly accessible within the scope of the EdiCitNet project. This procedure follows the Open Access Rules under Horizon 2020.

Any data, ready to be published in order to be preserved for posterity, is to be made anonymous and stored in the data archive on SharePoint. Hereafter, the data is uploaded to a data repository, labelled with a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for open source use. This data repository needs to fulfil certain criteria defined by the EU and is not to be confused with a normal cloud. Since UBER, as project coordinator has the task to provide a

commonly used solution, it was recommended to use the repository "edoc" which is situated at UBER. This repository meets all criteria required by the EU. Additional storage in other repositories is always possible.

WP Leads have the ultimate responsibility for the safe storage of data within their respective WPs. Here, the raw data should be stored. Each organization has to ensure the anonymity of data before processing and uploading them on SharePoint.

Consent sheets in different languages are now available on SharePoint (as print and online version). An online link will be available soon. Furthermore, readme files have to contain information of the organization or person who collects the data, the time of the data collection and the data type. It is therefore necessary to clarify how to deal with open source data after the end of the EdiCitNet project.

The discussion related to data management pointed out both strengths and weaknesses in the current DMP (D7.3), which is currently under revision. Further, it is necessary to clarify how to deal with open source data after the end of the Edi-CitNet project. Additionally, the question on how to ensure first authorship rights was addressed but not resolved conclusively.

9. Session "How to Grow the EdiCitNet on Local, Regional and Global Scale"

Open to all

The members of the session discussed three key issues on network growth: 1) the aims and benefits 2) infrastructure and tools and 3) target members and engagement. The session was divided into two subgroups, the first one gathering Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the second one gathering city administrations and HUBs. The two subgroups discussed separately during break-out sessions and concluded their answers in a joint final discussion. The aims and benefits of a network are to share experiences and knowledge. The infrastructure in the current network is different depending on the range of the network at the local or the global scale. At the city level, networks tend to be of an analogous character and require face-to-face interactions and personal contact on site.

In contrast, the digital approach is very much accepted on a global scale. The inter-linkage between these levels will determine if the network can grow from a local to a global scale. It can be assumed that networks thrive when members can identify with their purpose. It was agreed that social networks should be used more effectively in order to increase the visibility of EdiCitNet.

Furthermore, the discussion focused on the process of growing as a network. Two positions were brought up: 1) growth as a natural process, which takes time and has the dynamic of a bottom up or a lateral movement 2) growth as a process that needs to be managed top down by attracting attention.

COVID-19 and its restrictions have shown the resilience of the network. During this time, the communication between the members has been intensified by promoting the use of new communication tools and improving social interaction with local ECS. This shows that the network is able to react on internal risks such as the isolation of involved organizations and people due to a lack of face-to-face activities.

9.1 EdiCitNet Award

The purpose of an ECS-award is:

- to enhance the visibility of the EdiCitNet project

- to reward ECS-services and people/ organizations who engage exceptionally in ECS

The session focused on the characteristics of the award and target groups. Here, it became clear that the majority of the members were in favour of an open "call for contributions" worldwide. However, for 2021, the award should be limited to the EdiCitNet consortium and be used as an experiment for a subsequent global launch in the following year 2022. The Community Management Tool (CMT) and the marketplace should support the main website in order to deal with the contributions.

The two-step process for the selection procedure was reviewed. The members agreed that a peer is a participant who sends in a contribution for any of the three awards, thus has also a voting right. The contributions should be published on the EdiCitNet website, where the voting should take place. After the peer voting, the top-rated contributions (10 % of contributions or max. 20 per category) are further narrowed down to a winner by an expert panel. The panel of ten people (if possible, from outside of the EdiCitNet consortium) with different expertise, e.g. city planning, administration, biodiversity, landscaping, water management, social science etc. are selected by the task force*. The panel should meet (online or in person) at least on two occasions to discuss contributions and to select the winners. The winners are to be announced at the Annual Meeting (at the beginning of October).

The launch of the "call for contributions" should be done at the latest in April, to ensure one month of inviting applications, one month of voting and three months of selection of the winners by the expert panel. The three categories are: 1) most innovative individual action 2) most innovative social engagement process and 3) overall best edible city approach in FRCs and FCs. The prize is yet to be determined, but members of the Annual Meeting expressed that a monetary prize would attract and increase external interest.

*Task force: Anneli Karlsson (City of Andernach), Nevelina Pachova (RMIT), Suhana Reddy (UBER), Dr. Ina Säumel (UBER), Thomas Wachtel (UBER).

10. Interactive Get Together and Cooking Lesson with *Restlos Glücklich*

Although the conference took place online, EdiCitNet managed to connect in a more informal way during an open virtual cooking lesson with Restlos Glücklich.

This ECS SME from Berlin focuses on using food products, which normally would be sorted out in the supermarket, e.g. stale bread and older vegetables with damages, and therefore works to mitigate food waste. Prior to the conference, a shopping list with ingredients was sent to the participants so that they could prepare for the evening lesson. The menu included vegetarian bread balls, carrot fries and carrot/salad green pesto and finally a sweet bread muffin.

Additionally, Restlos Glücklich provided general information on the nutritional value of the used vegetables and the food waste situation worldwide. By the end, 20 participants, who tuned in from their homes and kitchens, enjoyed this extraordinary cooking lesson.
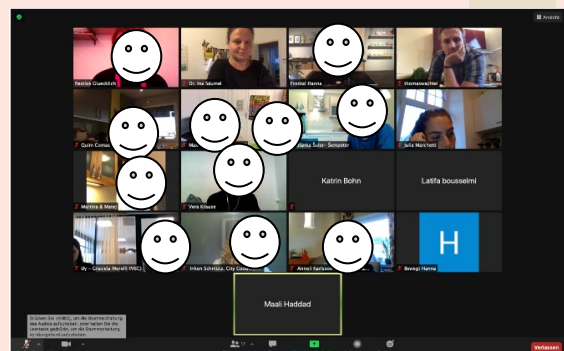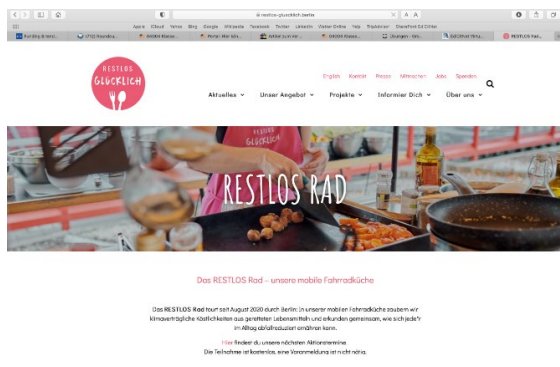
Figure 8: Pictures from the interactive Get-To-gether and cooking lesson.

11. Annex

Figure 9: Agenda for the Annual Meeting.

Figure 10: Annual meeting 2020 objectives.

Figure 11: Key challenges of EdiCitNet.

Figure 12: Key challenges of EdiCitNet.

Figure 13: Key challenges of EdiCitNet.

Figure 14: Key challenges of EdiCitNet.

Figure 15: Key challenges of EdiCitNet.

Glossary

Abbreviation	Description
BCT	Business Consulting Team
CMT	Community Management Tool
DMP	Data Management Plan
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
EdiCitNet	Edible City Network
ECS	Edible City Solutions
FC	Follower City
FRC	Front-Runner City
HUB	Research-oriented partners within the EdiCitNet project
LL	Living Lab
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
GA	General Assembly
NBS	Nature-Based-Solutions
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TPM	Transition Pathway Methodology
WP	Work Package

About the EdiCitNet project

EdiCitNet is demonstrating innovative Nature-Based Solutions (NBS). ECS are going one step further: We include the whole chain of urban food production, distribution and utilisation for inclusive urban regeneration and address societal challenges such as mass urbanisation, social inequality and climate change and resource protection in cities.
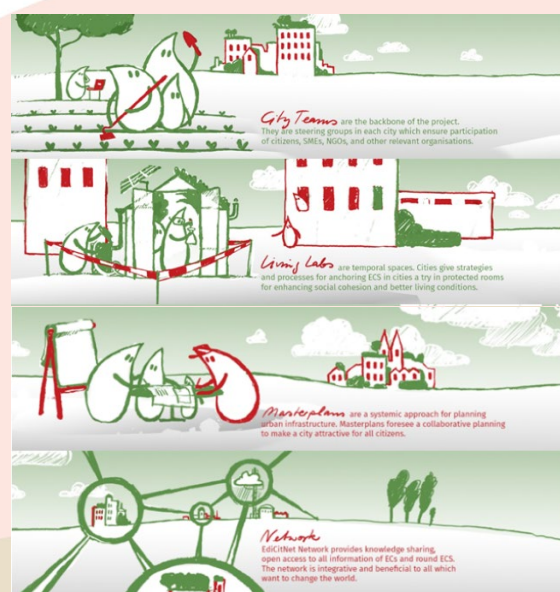
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