



Fostering the **U**rban food **S**ystem transformation through **I**nnovative **L**iving **L**abs **I**mplementation

Deliverable 1.7 Operational Roadmap of Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs

WP1, Task 1.4

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¹ PU = Public

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		collectively laid out in this task, where various structural elements and attributes of the network will be articulated; expert groups, labs network as a platform for best practice exchange, learning and training support, international project development, events and workshops technique development, knowledge transfer training, community building and management, brokering and networking, experts, stakeholder engagement etc. Series of working events will be defined which will create the line of contacts and dialogue within and out of the Project.	
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronyms	Description
KC	Knowledge Community
LLs	Living Labs
WP	Work Package
DEM	Demir Enerji
SEZ	Steinbeis Innovation gGmbH



0. Executive Summary

Living Labs are a key innovative aspect in FUSILLI and similar to previous experiments in urban sustainability transitions, an important stepping stone in urban food system transformation. Unlike any technical field, food systems are highly unique to locality, embedded in local/regional power structures and economic dynamics, and therefore living labs in the food area, have to be tailored to local needs and requirements, co-generated with the strong participation of local stakeholders and guided by local administrations.

D1.7 provides the principles for the operation of the Network to maximize and sustain interaction and exchange between LLs during and after the project are identified with close scrutiny of historical practice worldwide. It defines the series of working events for the Network of FOOD 2030 Living Labs to provide a learning environment that will create the line of contacts and dialogue within and out of the Project. The Deliverable has attempted to achieve the following objectives;

- Create and develop principles and operating techniques for a global gateway,
- Research and develop suggestions in the light of global best practice,
- Collectively lay out food lab management structures,
- Design series of working events to create the line of contacts and dialogue within and without the Project.

An extensive inventory of the Living Lab activities of FUSILLI Cities are given, expanded by the various local/regional/EU-wide networks they are embedded in.

The expected impacts from the deliverable are the following;

- Summary of “State-of-Play” pertaining to city food networks, resulting in suggestions for flexible, functioning working models for food LLs regarding their activities in local, national or international contexts.
- Approaches and tools regarding the sustainability of established networks, allowing for learning processes from more advanced to laggards, knowledge sharing and best practice learning between the LLs during and after the project.
- Set the stage in framing the transformation problem boundaries for the agents of change in each setting, to better understand given conditions and formulate mid- to long- term strategies, stake out the key players and politics at play.
- Contribute to the overall enriching of the European pathways for a more equitable, sustainable and democratically controlled local to European food system through FUSILLI experience.

1. Introduction

This Deliverable (D1.7) is prepared to provide an operational roadmap for the Network of Food2030 LLs that will come under WP1 “Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs in 12 European Cities for Open Innovation” for Task 1.4 “European Network of FOOD2030 LIVING LABS“. D1.7 explains both the general landscape of experimental urbanism, new paths taken up by cities in which Living Labs figure prominently (elaborated in Sections 3.1 and 3.2). The principles for operation of the Network to maximize and sustain interaction and exchange between LLs during and after the project are identified with close scrutiny of historical practice worldwide. It defines the series of working events for the Network of FOOD 2030 Living Labs to provide a learning environment that will create the line of contacts and dialogue within and out of the Project. This will be followed up in WP5, Task 5.2. Cultivation; world experience coaching and learning exchange.

D1.7 will suggest the principles of a working model through the identified principles and defined events that will establish the grounds for learning and networking activities together with clustering activities that have been prepared under Task 5.3 which is led by DEM and other project joint activities led by SEZ.

The Network of FOOD 2030 Living Labs consists of projects under the same call the of H2020 Program such as FUSILLI, Food Trails, Cities2030, FoodE and Food Shift (Figure1). It includes cities, policy and living labs and socio-environmental case studies spanning anything from rooftop farming to diverse experiments in urban agriculture.

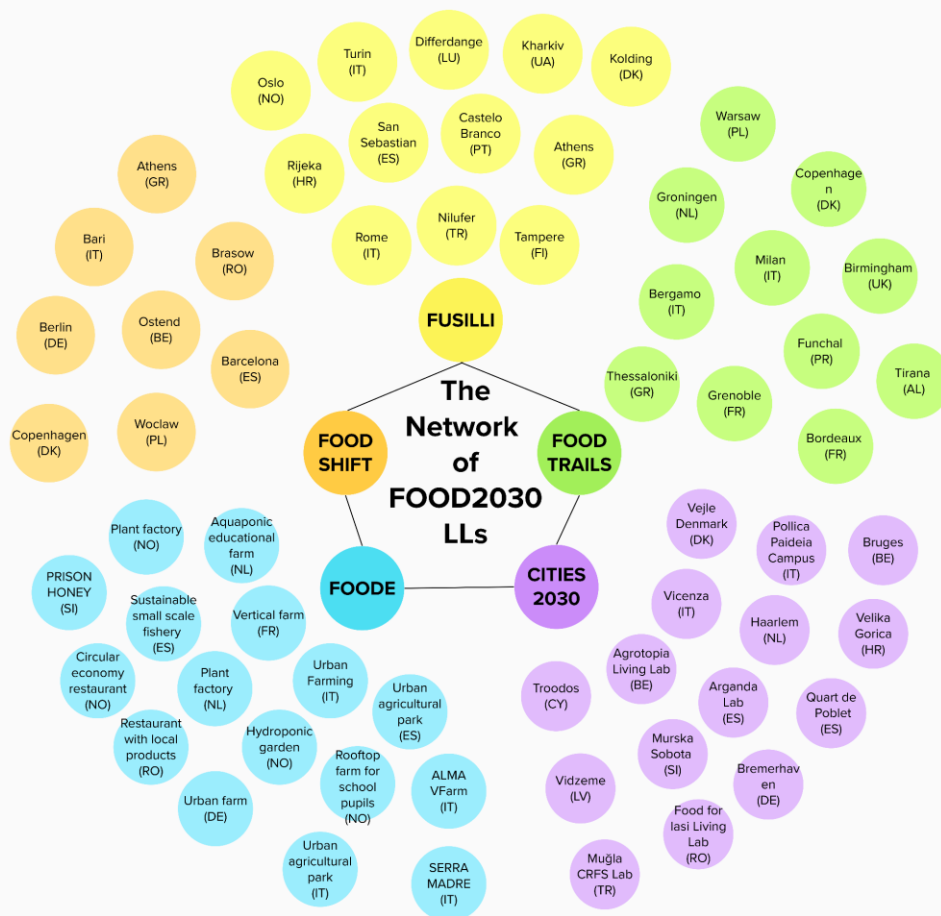


Figure 1: The Network of Food2030 Living Labs

Efforts and outputs of D1.7 provide input into the Knowledge Community Platform of WP2, Networking Group Inventory of WP5. Described events in the D1.7 will provide a platform to discuss Learning Questions (LQs) of FUSILLI cities that will support the cities to meet their learning needs. Collaboration between WP2, WP5 and WP6 is important in this respect.

The first chapter of this deliverable focuses on the purpose, targets and contribution of the partners of FUSILLI. The second chapter explores the objective and the expected impact of the operational working model for the Network.

Chapter 3 displays the overall approach for generating the working model in 3 phases, starting with the review of existing food and related platforms to understand their working models, strong and weak points, which provide guidance to design working principles for the Network especially for FUSILLI LLs and network diagnosis of the FUSILLI LLs, and identifying working principles for the Network as a second phase. As a last phase, working events are explained for the Network.

Chapter 4 discusses the further steps to be followed for reporting the results of the events. Whereas Chapter 5 explains the deviations to the plan if there are exists any. Finally, chapter 6 provides outputs for other WPs and summarizes all of the efforts for upcoming activities.

1.1. Purpose and Target

Task 1.4 aims to maximize exchange between FUSILLI LLs and other LLs from European and/or global scale projects that are fostering sustainable food transition, taking into account FOOD2030 priorities, such as the FOOD2030 Project Family. FUSILLI will utilize the FOOD2030 Living Lab Network and the Knowledge Community. The Operational Model Roadmap is prepared to provide suggestions to a well-functioning mechanism for the Network of FUSILLI LLs through identified principles and pillars. Engagement firstly with FOOD2030 project family projects such Food Trails, Cities2030, FoodE and Food Shift is targeted through designed series of events to expand the Network and facilitate knowledge sharing.

1.2. Contributions of Partners

Partner short name	Contributions
FSS	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
NIL	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
OSL	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
KOL	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
TOR	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
KCC	-
DIF	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
TAM	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
RIJ	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
CBR	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
ATH	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks

ROM	Providing information on Living Lab management structure and involved networks
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2. Objectives and Expected Impact

FUSILLI introduces 12 diverse urban food system examples, concretized by the 12 Living Labs in the participating cities, into the existing European network of Fit4Food2030 city labs and the Food2030 Platform, an interlinked structure at the level of cities, regions, countries and the whole of Europe. The Network of FOOD 2030 Living Labs aims to bring together living labs, policy labs, food related socio-environmental case studies and so on that are parts of the Food2030 Project Family to enable knowledge sharing towards sustainable food transition through providing discussion and sharing platform.

2.1. Objectives

Task 1.4 aims to prepare an operational Roadmap of Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs. The objectives of Task 1.4 are;

- Create and develop, as articulated also in WP5, a global gateway to the global urban food systems community,
- Research and develop suggestions in the light of global best practice, the main principles of an operational working structure, putting together main tenets of the overall approach, finalizing it with a series of workshops with all relevant organizations, inside and outside,
- Collectively lay out food lab management structures, where various structural elements, decision-making processes, beneficial trans-local associations, research interfaces can be articulated; expert groups, labs network as a platform for best practice exchange, learning and training support, international project development, events and workshops technique development, knowledge transfer training, community building and management, brokering and networking, experts, stakeholder engagement etc. are laid out.
- Design series of working events to create the line of contacts and dialogue within and with the Project.

2.2. Expected Impact

Work carried out and outputs generated by Task 1.4 will provide principles and identify pillars for operational working models for the Network of LLs and maximize knowledge exchange with the large number LLs of European and global scale activities in urban food systems transformation, in the form of projects, city networks and social movements and so on. Through the Operational Roadmap of Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs;

- State-of-Play pertaining to city food networks should be elaborated resulting in suggestions for flexible, functioning working models for food LLs regarding their activities in local, national or international contexts.
- Approaches and tools regarding the sustainability of established networks, allowing for learning processes from more advances to laggards, knowledge sharing and best practice learning between the LLs during and after the project.
- Set the stage in framing the transformation problem boundaries for the agents of change in each setting, to better understand given conditions and formulate mid- to long- term strategies, stake out the key players and politics at play.
- Contribute to the overall enriching of the European pathways for a more equitable, sustainable and democratically controlled local to European food system through FUSILLI experienced.

3. Overall Approach

In this deliverable (D1.7), a review of the historical development and importance of city food networks has been carried out by analyzing the coming into existence of trans-national urban networks pertaining to the totality of the urban sustainability field. Taking the trans-local analysis further, city food networks have then been analyzed for common traits of failure and success and the underlying dynamics of transformative change. Living Labs have been associated to these developments as a tool in the armoury of local administrations, strongly impacted by them but going beyond localities in trans-local city networks.

3.1. Review of Existing Networks and Network Diagnosis of FUSILLI LLS

Setting the Scene

There is growing consensus that the industrial food system has contributed to serious challenges for populations around the globe. Current literature demonstrates that our food system fails to equitably meet people's needs in even the most basic sense, illustrated in part by increasing rates of hunger (FAO 2009, FBC 2010), and by imbalances in power and material resources. These injustices also become clear through the difficult and dangerous conditions of farmers and farm workers, and the unequal impact of these and other challenges on women. Large-scale monoculture farming, heavy reliance on fossil fuels (used in fertilizers and pesticides as well as transport) and industrial livestock operations have been documented as contributing to water, soil and air pollution, climate change and a loss of biodiversity (McMichael 2007, Weis 2007). An "energy-dense, nutrient-poor" diet (Cordain et al. 2005) has contributed to a global obesity epidemic (World Health Organization 2000), and diet-related diseases such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, type-2 diabetes, and nutritional deficiencies have become more prevalent than ever.

Increasing corporate control within the food system has left limited space for democratic participation, alienating people from the production and consumption of food and increasing commodification has relegated decision-making to market processes. The industrial food system, then, poses significant challenges to social justice, ecological sustainability, community health and democratic governance.

In the past decades, an increasing diversity of alternative food system initiatives and movements have emerged to challenge this corporate-led, industrial food system by developing viable, localized solutions. According to Morgan (2009), these proliferating activities have become "one of the most important social movements of the early twenty-first century in the global north". Local governments have often been in the center of these movements, supporting, coaching, funding but often also leading, as can be seen in the numerous city-led networks which will be of interest to the FUSILLI project.

Enter Cities

Cities across the globe are re-asserting the power of food not only to sustain the lives of an increasingly urban population but also to deliver economic prosperity, address social and health inequalities, and foster environmental sustainability. The key role of cities in creating more sustainable foodscapes is also now recognized in international arenas such as the United Nations New Urban Agenda or the Sustainable Development Goals.

In midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the multiple ways in which the food system sustains urban life has been made even more visible: from nurturing its population to recognizing the essential role of food workers. This crisis has shed light on the capacity of different urban food actors to innovate by setting up new infrastructures and repurposing existing ones. Examples include the creation of solidarity and community groups to feed vulnerable

neighbours, reconnecting urban consumers with *peri*-urban and regional farmers or transforming school kitchens into open canteens to feed for free a city such as New York.

These responses build on a decade of cities acting as key food policy innovators through the development of cross-sectoral urban food policies underpinned by participatory governance mechanisms where a range of actors meet - from city officials to health officers or community organizations - such as food policy councils.

However, cities are not only integrating food policy making horizontally - by including actors from farm to fork and all sectors from health to economics and the environment -, they are also rescaling food governance vertically across scales. Indeed, a further urban food policy innovation is the creation of city food networks operating at the national, regional and global levels. The Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, a protocol developed in 2015 committing to develop sustainable food systems and now signed by more than 200 mayors across the globe, is a clear example of these expanding city-to-city alliances. The principles of the Milan Pact are widely shared by different initiatives focused on cross-fertilizing knowledge and experiences to accelerate the transformation of urban foodscapes.

These include thematic working groups within existing networks such as C40 or Euro-cities as well as new platforms focused on food-related challenges such as the UK Sustainable Food Cities network (rebranded as Sustainable Food Places). These trans-local initiatives are reinforcing a “global system of sustainable food systems” by developing local capacities and generating collective action across scales. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, the role of networks in this global system of local initiatives has been reinforced, with city-networks filling an essential institutional gap by quickly sharing good practice to prepare and address ramping urban food insecurity. The table below, maps out an assembly of the most important global organizations and networks, their creation and aims, and is non-exhaustive.

Table 1: Creation and aims of some of the global organisations and networks

Network	Geographic Level	No of members	Year	Description
MUFPP: Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Secretariat	International	210	2015	The MUFPP is international protocol aimed at tackling food-related issues at the urban level signed by mayors across the globe. The governance of the MUFPP includes a steering committee and the assembly of signatory cities. The secretariat of the Pact is based in the Major's office of the city of Milan and works with different networks to disseminate good practice and progress the pact's commitments. http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/
C40 Food Systems Network	International	54	2016	C40 is a network of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. Within this network, a C40 Food Systems Network was created, in partnership with EAT Initiative. https://www.c40.org/tags/food-systems
ICLEI-RUAF CITYFOOD Network	International	27	2017	ICLEI is a network of 1500 cities, towns and regions working in the last 20 years to progress sustainability. Within this structure the ICLEI-RUAF CITYFOOD network was created, open to local and regional government. RUAF is a leading organisation in supporting food systems transformation in city-regions. https://iclei.org/en/CITYFOOD_Network.html
UCLG - World Organization of United Cities and	international	flexible	2016	UCLG is as a global network of cities and 240,000 local, regional, and metropolitan governments and their associations which aims to represent the voices of local and regional governments in global fora. They are present in 140 countries. Following

Local Governments				signature of many of their members of the MUFPP, and building on the Quebec declaration of 2015 that called for more territorialised food systems, they created a community of practice on “Territorial governance, food security and nutrition transition” and run pilot projects on sustainable food in different regions. https://www.uclg.org/en/organisation/structure/foodsecurity
ORU-FOGAR - United Regions Organisation	International	flexible	2008 (core group on food security)	ORU-FOGAR is an international network that brings together 50 regional governments across the globe, constituting a Global Forum of Regional Governments and Regions Associations. Since 2008 they have a core group working on food security. http://www.regionsunies-fogar.org/en/oru-in-action/working-groups/345-food-security
EUROCITIES	International (European)	52	2016	EUROCITIES works with major European cities on all urban related topics, including food. They have 140 members plus 40 medium size cities. Since the development of the MUFPP they created a food working group chaired by the City of Milan. http://www.eurocities.eu/eurocities/working_groups/Food&tpl
Organic Cities European Network	International (European)	8	2018	This network is a new association with open membership. 8 cities have joined the network, which also has strong linkages with key organic and agroecological networks such as IFOAM-Organics and Città del Bio.
FPN: Food Policy Networks	USA	358	2013	The FPN is managed by the Johns Hopkins Center for Liveable Future. It includes an Advisory Committee with members from academia, food policy councils and public policy circles. There is no official membership, it is a loose association of food policy councils (FPCs) and similar groups in US and (to lesser extent) Canada. This network has a listserv connecting food actors (1,458 subscribers) and an online directory of 358 FPCs which includes groups working on city/municipality, county and state levels. http://www.foodpolicynetworks.org/
SFPN: Sustainable Food Places Network	UK	53	2011	The Sustainable Food Cities Network was launched by an NGO Alliance made up of the Soil Association (lead), Sustain and Food Matters and six urban food policy pioneers in the UK. Membership includes UK places where cross-sector food partnerships have been created to work across key food issues through an action plan. In 2020 they changed their name to Sustainable Food Places to showcase their diverse membership http://sustainablefoodcities.org/
USCM: US Conference of Mayors Food Policy task force	USA	24	2012	The United States Conference of Mayors is the official non-partisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. Each city is represented by the Major. Within the USCM there is a Food Policy Taskforce made up of Food Policy Advisors group. This group made up primarily of staff

				from cities participating in the USCM. https://www.usmayors.org/the-conference/committees-and-task-forces/
Agroecocities; Ciudades por la Agroecología	Spain	18	2017	The network is a new association of local governments with a president, board and assembly to implement decisions. The secretariat is managed by the foundation Entretantos. Technical staff, local civil society and private organizations are encouraged to participate in the network activities. A formally approved action plan related to agroecology is mandatory to join the network. http://www.ciudadesagroecologicas.eu/
Dutch City Deal: City Deal "Food on the Urban Agenda"	Dutch	12	2017	City Deal is an official legal instrument part of the country's Urban Agenda which involves 12 cities, 3 national ministries (Min. of Economic Affairs; Min. of the Interior and Kingdom Relations; Min. of Health, Welfare and Sports) and the Province of Gelderland to collectively strengthen the Dutch food system. Decision making and management oversight rely on a programme management team of 3 cities, 2 Ministries and a programme manager (linked to RUA Foundation).
German Bio-Stadte Netzwerk Network of Organic Municipalities	German	18	2010	Open network without any formal structure. Speaker is the Vice-mayor of Nuremberg, and the coordination relies on the same city. Members work together to promote organic farming and food. They collectively define and fund specific projects. https://www.biostaedte.de/

The following will be detailed descriptions of the living labs of FUSILLI cities in all their diversity that should allow for a discussion of the principles and main tenets of working models in the section that will follow.

San Sebastian Living Lab

- **San Sebastian LL in a Nutshell**

San Sebastián Living Lab is the Guztiona Agrifood Cluster. Publicly launched in 2013, after 2 years of work, is a network of companies, institutions and socioeconomic agents created to promote synergies and collaborations between its members, while improving the competitiveness of the Agrifood sector in the city of Donostia- San Sebastian (DSS). The FSS LL is based on a strategy for the economic promotion of a sustainable agri-food sector that has been developed in a collaborative and coordinated manner through a series of actions and projects aiming to create economic activity and employment.

This Cluster's mission is to promote the agri-food sector both in its productive capacity and transformation, as well as in the promotion of demand, mainly by strengthening the Product-Territory identity and establishing synergies with other sectors such as trade, catering and tourism.

- **Involved Networks**

As explained above, the Cluster Guztiona is in itself a network of companies, institutions and socioeconomic agents.

It aims to be a local-regional benchmark in the revitalization and promotion of the competitiveness of the agri-food sector, with a direct impact on the image of the sector and on each of the links in the value chain of products and services of the agrarian sector.

Nilufer Living Lab

- **Nilufer LL in a Nutshell**

Nilüfer LL are held with the participation of the Municipality, NGOs, academic chambers, professional chambers and citizens. Nilufer has multiple drivers at our disposal as Nilufer engages stakeholders. While Nilüfer City Council increases the participation of citizens (starting from neighborhood committees) and NGOs; the relevant directorates of the Municipality take action to increase the participation of academic chambers and professional chambers.

Nilüfer LL generally focus on promoting local food and supporting local producers. In local flavor festivals and many events, it is aimed to transfer experiences from generation to generation and to involve everyone in the process. Individuals can see how they can change the way things work even by combining individual efforts.

- **Involved Networks**

Nilüfer Municipality, which is a member of many networks, prepares its Strategic Plan according to 17 Sustainable Development Goals and realizes its strategic goals in line with SDGs. Nilüfer Municipality both benefits from good practice examples in networks and shares its own best practices in networks. When considering LL and healthy food, the first network memberships that come to mind are the WHO Healthy Cities Network and the Turkish Healthy Cities Association (national). The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy has also been signed in order to have a healthy city with a healthy environment. In order to improve the resilience of the city and prevent the loss of agricultural lands, it has been included in MCR2030, the city resilience program of the UNDRR. Nilüfer Municipality participates in these networks at the local government level.

Oslo Living Lab

- **Oslo LL in a Nutshell**

Oslo Living Lab “Karvesvingen 3” explores food at work. The Living Lab's physical boundaries are an office building. 1 out of 3 daily meals are consumed at work. Who decides what is served and what are the effects on diets with respect to health and sustainability? Oslo will take a closer look at the role of landlords of office buildings and employers in transforming urban food systems and explore their potential. Oslo will also explore user needs with respect to food offerings at work.

Karvesvingen 3 Living Lab is led by FUSILLI partner Agency for Urban Environment, City of Oslo – one out of 3 tenants in the office building. The Living Lab partners are Høegh eiendom – the landlord, Sodexo – the meal service provider, Cemeteries and Burials Agency, City of Oslo – another tenant, and Include Research Centre.

The LL is established under the premises of shared ownership and equal opportunities to bring in its own agendas and use Karvesvingen 3 as a test bed for new solutions connected to policies and plans. Both the City of Oslo and Sodexo have ambitious plans and policies when it comes to sustainable and healthy food. Together Oslo will map user behaviour, introduce interventions and see how behaviour changes over time with regards to healthy and sustainable diets.

- **Involved Networks**

So far Oslo's Living Lab Karvesvingen 3 is not involved in any networks. Oslo is however a part of the project "Is short travelled well-travelled" (Include Research Centre)? Oslo is planning to start dissemination and networking in fall 2022, but has no concrete plans yet. Possible arenas are the Norwegian Green Building Council, Futurebuilt, and Business for Climate and Sustainable Food Norway.

Kolding Living Lab

- **Kolding LL in a Nutshell**

The Living Lab of Kolding is anchored within the Sustainability Secretariat, which is a new central function within the municipality, which reports directly to the director of the "city development administration". Working with the Food System from a holistic perspective is new for Kolding. Therefore, the primary tasks of the LL is to map the Food System, to understand the current state, key actors and needs as well as to set up the entire Governance structure and framework needed to drive a food system transformation and strategy development.

In order to build up knowledge and understanding as well as implementing actions across the entire food system Kolding works with stakeholders from all over the value chain from local farmers, citizens to the city council. In order to ensure the local and long-term commitment the political stakeholder, the steering committee and food council members are instrumental and the primary constellations and connections to establish. Status is that Kolding has signed the MUFPP, established the Steering Committee (Food Commission) and in the process of building the Food Council, which consists of key stakeholders from the Food System (representing all the areas of it), a few politicians, the health sector, the sustainability secretariat and 1-2 national profiles. With the Steering Committee Kolding meets every three months. Kolding have monthly check-ins with the project owner and head of the Steering Committee to enhance information sharing and sparring.

For activity management and implementation Kolding meets with the stakeholders on a regular basis and for the ones which include many participants e.g. the canteens, Kolding have started to build a sharing and sparring network among the participants. The key actions defined based on their importance and impact are: The canteens, School gardens and educational material, Food Lab, Food Hub, the Sustainability House and all the actions promoting locally produced food.

- **Involved Networks**

Kolding Living Lab partners up with different networks in Kolding, which work to promote sustainability and is related to the food system.

Sustainability Program: A cross functional network represented by the lead people for the different action areas defined within the Kolding2030 strategy (sustainability strategy). The program group is headed up by the manager of the Sustainability Secretariat and Kolding meets every Tuesday.

Green Streets: A NGO which has established a network of local and sustainable producers (no limited to food). Their mission is to promote and grow sustainable consumption as well as to rebuild a local marketplace for locally produced food and have the citizens of Kolding "re-connect" with locally produced food.

Green Expo: A network, meeting place and exhibition window for people, start-ups, companies, innovation ideas and methods with a "green purpose". Together with Green Expo Kolding facilitated a workshop with stakeholders from the food system on "circular food resources".

NaturePark Lillebælt: Naturpark Lillebælt is the largest nature and marine park of Denmark and it is situated in the middle area (sea) of Kolding, Middelfart and Fredericia. Their purpose is to regain the balance between the use and protection of the area. It also involves local producers within the area and works to promote the products through a united branding and communication identity.

Destination Trekantsområdet: An organization whose main objective is to get the Triangle area around Kolding on the “tourist map” and drive traffic to the area. Kolding therefore has a shared agenda to turn the area into a Food Gastro Hub.

Klima X: A network which promotes a more sustainable living. The participants are from different sectors and companies all working with the sustainable agenda.

Turin Living Lab

- **Turin LL in a Nutshell**

The Torino Food Innovation Living Lab (TFILL), mainly represented by the local partnership engaged in the FUSILLI project and the involvement of the respective networks of stakeholders, mostly reported in the Stakeholders map, includes a wide range of actors who act, in various capacities, on the local food system, respecting, at the same time, the criteria of inclusiveness and participation of the Living Labs.

In particular, within the TFILL there are a public authority represented by the Municipality of Turin, two research bodies, the University of Turin (UNITO) and the University of Gastronomic Sciences (UNISG), an Association of Social Promotion - Orti Generali APS (OG) which aims to build a model of social enterprise for the transformation and management of residual agricultural areas in the city, the result of a 4-year process of participatory planning that involved schools, associations, gardeners and inhabitants of Mirafiori, and by the Onlus Fondazione della Comunità di Mirafiori (FCM), a Foundation that is inspired by the principle of subsidiarity and pursues exclusively social solidarity purposes. The purpose of the Foundation is to improve the quality of life in the Mirafiori Sud district in which it is deeply rooted: supports the strengthening of third sector organizations that, with their work, contribute to the growth of opportunities and services in the it promotes and implements forms of collaboration with other non-profit organizations that work for the civil, cultural and social growth of the community and organizes research, studies, projects, operational plans and seminars to promote awareness among citizens on the needs and potential of the territory.

The TFILL is characterized as an experimental testbed on a neighborhood scale - Mirafiori South -, where local key actors co-design shared sustainable solutions to satisfy the needs expressed by the identified territory with reference to the different dimensions of the food at district level, with the aim to replicate successful solutions on a larger scale to the city area.

In terms of governance, the TFILL of Mirafiori, although led by the Municipality of Turin for the institutional role covered, has adopted a systemic and dynamic strategy characterized by a horizontal, democratic and non-hierarchical approach. This methodological approach ensures that all parties involved actively contribute to defining general and specific objectives. Furthermore, although limited to the portion of the territory affected by the TFILL, the adopted solution will be good testing for guiding and supporting the works for establishing a Food Council at the city level, which is running in parallel.

As for stakeholder engagement, there is currently no specific strategy. The engagement methods are identified based on the type of public/stakeholder to reach and actions to be developed. The techniques applied are directly linked to the identified needs. In addition to periodic internal meetings with the local partnership and targeted communication campaigns, workshops, sessions, round tables and world café are carried out, such as other

anonymous or informal forms, like surveys and snowballing. The provision of other incentives, like services or facilities, is envisaged for certain activities.

According to a multi-objective approach and in line with the four priorities of the EU FOOD 2030 policy, the activities set out in the TFILL will affect all dimensions of the food chain: production and processing, distribution and logistics, consumption, food waste management and reduction, as well as governance.

Specifically, the main actions carried out by the Turin partnership within the TFILL will focus on issues of strategic interest: education and awareness activities on the food/health relationship, resilience and strengthening of neighborhood identity around “food”, food waste management, recovery and redistribution of surplus food also for solidarity purposes, promotion of the circular economy and the circular business model, protection of biodiversity and promotion of local food; all actions that will contribute to the development of integrated governance able transforming the city food system, in line with the Food 2030 priorities and with the European Commission's farm to fork strategy.

● **Involved Networks**

The Turin Food Innovation Living Lab, established with the FUSILLI project, is part of the larger “Torino City Lab” initiative, an umbrella open innovation platform that brings together the experiences and pilots activated by the city in various sectoral areas, as detailed below.

Torino City Lab (TCL) is an initiative-platform aimed at creating simplified conditions for companies interested in conducting testing in real conditions of innovative solutions for urban living. The initiative was launched in 2018 by the City of Torino, Councillor (and Department) for Innovation and Smart City and supported since the beginning by different categories of partners.

Torino City Lab is an open and inclusive innovation model that envisages a push towards the future deriving from public-private collaboration and the creation of a solid ecosystem of “glocal” - “global” and “local” - innovation. With the ambitious goal of positioning Torino as one of the international hubs of innovation and emerging technologies, the administration has combined urban needs with the European and global dynamics of exponential technologies, which constitute the present and future of smart cities and their relationship with local citizens and businesses.

Thanks to the involvement of relevant City Departments and the partner network, TCL provides simplified access to public spaces and assets, including intangible assets (processes, services and data). It expands and strengthens relationships within the local innovation ecosystem, through an articulated partner system. Moreover TCL provides “scale up solutions”, promoting them within networks and projects on a local, national, and international scale. It aims to involve end users and citizens, promoting local challenges and supporting the active participation of interested communities through “Call for actions”. Some key numbers:

- About 100 businesses hold relationships with TCL (mostly start-ups and SMEs)
- About 40 [experimentations](#) ongoing
- 3 sectoral Labs launched: [Lab IoT/loD](#) for life quality (2018-2020); Lab [Sharing&Circular](#) Economy (2019-2020); [EduLab](#) (2019 – active)
- An innovation and solidarity campaign called [Torino City Love](#) was launched in 2020 to cope with Covid-19 challenges (more than 80 projects co-developed in the pandemic period)
- 3 stress test areas: [Smart road circuit](#) (35 kmq for testing CCAM solutions); [DoraLab](#) (urban air mobility open air testing area); EduLab, an indoor lab to test innovative technologies for education into a “real” school
- A special initiative called “[Torino Reshoring](#)” launched in 2021 to attract R&D activities from abroad, starting from Italian companies working in the U.S.

- A network of more than [90 partners](#) (Corporate, Local Public Utilities, R&D, Venture Capitalists; Media, Communication and International scaling organizations)
- More than 10 international partnerships (including [Techstars](#), Israel International Authority, [ESA](#), etc.)
- More than 6 living labs oriented European projects in the following fields: Nature-based solutions, Food, Mobility, Culture & Tourism.

Thanks to Torino City Lab, the City of Torino joined the Brussels-based European Network of Living Labs (ENoLL) in 2018. It was in fact selected under the so-called "ENoLL 12th Wave application" which recognized the Torino City Lab initiative as one of the best examples of European Urban Living Labs.

The mission of ENoLL is to promote and enhance user-driven innovation ecosystems, scaling the Living Lab concept globally. The network, with over 480 certified members and more than 150 active members in Europe and worldwide, is an association international non-profit that has the aim of promoting the concept of living labs, as environments of experimentation and tests in a real context aimed at promoting co-creation and innovation between the following actors: citizens, administrations, industries and research institutions.

ENoLL has chosen Torino for the Open Living Lab Days, an internationally renowned event at which about 400 people from all over the world are expected to participate. The event will be held entirely in presence on September 20-23, 2022. In addition, thanks to the FUSILLI project, in May 2022, the Local Governments for Sustainability network (ICLEI) invited the city of Turin to join the Buy Better Food Campaign, as a pioneer city.

The Buy Better Food Campaign for sustainable food on the public plate (also known as Buy Better Food Campaign or BBF Campaign) is a European advocacy campaign which focuses on public food procurement as main driver of food system transformation toward a sustainable, healthy and fair food system in the European Union, in line with the EU Farm to Fork strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals SDGs. The Buy Better Food Campaign is led and implemented by the members of the Buy Better Food Campaign Coalition. The organizations involved in the Coalition share the commitment to improve and achieve human, societal and environmental health by transforming the EU's agro-food system.

This campaign is focused on boosting and describing local dynamics in order to communicate the potential of public procurement to European policymakers in Brussels. The campaign also seeks to incorporate a diversity of socio-economic perspectives, either through the Coalition members or through the examples and expertise championed through the campaign.

Kharkiv Living Lab

- **Kharkiv LL in a Nutshell**

From the beginning Kharkiv Child Living Lab was oriented on solving the problem of healthy school nutrition positioning teenagers as active actors of local food policies. The main idea of Kharkiv Child Living Lab was to create a space for innovative thinking and actions gathering bottom-up efforts of different actors - school teachers, parents, local activists, business and authorities in order to promote healthy nutrition habits and contributing to local food sustainability. A lot of innovative methods to prosper local activism were used – topical food games, food mapping and masterclasses on food production.

With the beginning of Russia's military invasion of Ukraine Kharkiv living lab has transformed its concept and streams of activity, gaining three core principles – transnationality, responsiveness and volunteering. Transnationality means holding activities from different physical places; responsiveness – fast living lab participants' responses to the current needs; volunteering – how local actors contribute to maintain social sustainability under the warfare. In the focus of LL is a new quality of cooperation between local authorities, local

business and NGOs in order to satisfy basic food needs on the local level. Living lab actors reflect on the war influence on food and social sustainability of the city food system and rapidly act to guarantee such sustainability.

The organizational structure of Kharkiv living lab has been enlarged and now is presented by NGOs and local self-initiatives dealing with food support addressed to urgent civil needs in Kharkiv region. Living lab participants from academia have gotten additional role of volunteers and local activist in this regard. The concept of living lab under the war brings new understanding of social cohesion between local actors and civil participation oriented on common goal achievement. Under the war Kharkiv Child Living Lab keeps cooperation with Kharkiv Privat gymnasium “Ochag” in a distant format.

- **Involved Networks**

Under the warfare Kharkiv Living Lab is involved in three topical networks corresponding LL focus - Regional Humanitarian Headquarters; Karazin Humanitarian Headquarters and Creative Spark partners network.

Kharkiv Living Lab participants representing Kharkiv City Council are engaged in the Regional humanitarian headquarters activities. This network is aimed to maintain food sustainability in Kharkiv region and distribute humanitarian aid from international and local actors addressed to vulnerable groups of Kharkiv citizens. Among different good the special emphasis is made on food, water, medicine, warm clothes delivery to different urban and rural areas.

Kharkiv Living Lab participants representing Karazin Kharkiv National University are involved in Karazin humanitarian headquarters. This network tries to minimize humanitarian risks during the Russian war against Ukraine, to help the victims, to preserve the University's assets as well as attracts humanitarian aid to meet the needs of Karazin community with further referral to those who need it (both in dormitories and in private places of living in the city).

The main aim of Creative Spark network in Ukraine is working together to develop entrepreneurship education and the creative economy in Ukraine. This agenda is tightly interlinked with Kharkiv Living Lab core principles that made possible to conduct common events in cooperation with Creative Spark partners. Currently, there are 10 Creative Spark partnership projects running in Ukraine. They involve 10 UK-based universities working with 13 Ukrainian universities and 11 organizations. The partnerships aim to share experiences between the UK and Ukraine, create common learning formats, enhance the capacity of university management, and establish business support centers and creative hubs.

Differdange Living Lab

- **Differdange LL in a Nutshell**

In other words, the whole city of Differdange will be transformed into a Living Lab. Differdange has a decentralized Living Lab, thus a flexible, moving platform. However, the Living Lab of Differdange goes beyond the city boundaries, it includes the “Terrain Transfrontalier”. The “Terrain Transfrontalier” is a plot of land, just over the border in France, owned by the city of Differdange. The “Terrain Transfrontalier” is the site for the agro-ecology project, where Differdange foresees workshops as well. In the city, Differdange will focus more on the educational aspect, for example cooking workshops or workshops related to sugar.

The management of the Living Lab is in the hands of the FUSILLI working group of the municipality. The working group consists of employees of the following departments:

- Service Ecologique
- Service de Jardinage (gardening)
- Service Social
- Economist
- City management
- Project partner TNT

The working group is the management steering committee due to the flexible nature of the Living Lab. Differdange works with several different places within the city, and with the terrain transfrontalier, which are all property of the municipality.

The working group meets every month and once a year an annual meeting is held.

During the lifespan of the project, Differdange will evaluate whether the Food Council should also become part of the management of the Living Lab or maybe should fully take over the management.

- **Involved Networks**

The Living Lab in Differdange is not part of a network of Living Labs.

Tampere Living Lab

- **Tampere LL in A Nutshell**

Tampere's own special feature is that Tampere has quite many partners (City of Tampere, EcoFellows, TampereUniversity of Applied Sciences and AhlmanEdu) and Tampere do things in close cooperation (e.g. weekly meetings), but all actors also have their own profile and specialties. The idea behind this consortium is that together they produce more than Tampere would alone.

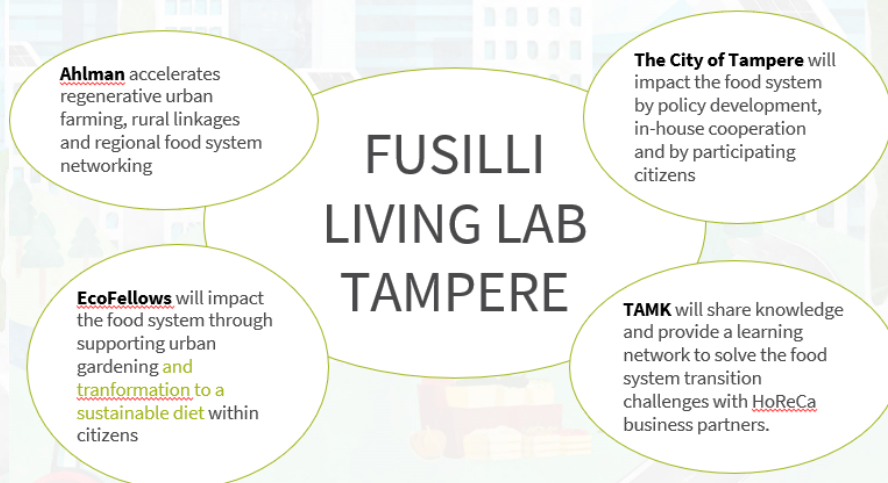


Figure 2: Cooperation partners of Tampere Living Lab

Stakeholder engagement is very important for the Living Lab to succeed. In the Finnish society, it's important to always have ownership and within the LL Tampere need to think about ownership very hard. The city would be a continuous actor, but it might be considered too rigid, whereas a loose network of people might be too short-lived for any long-term impacts. Participation of different important food stakeholders is done eg. together with the already existing Pirkanmaa Food Forum, Tampere will join forces with this council and FUSILLI. They will have joint meetings / co-creation and involve council members in the actions of the LL where necessary. FUSILLI will also interact with the Future parliament of Pirkanmaa Food Policy Council (Strategic team of Pirkanmaa food policy

council set up by the Best from Pirkanmaa project of Ahlman). This cooperation is a win-win for both FUSILLI and this group and as this is already a quite well-established group existing in the greater area of Tampere, it makes sense to join forces. Main methods of participation include: Citizens are invited to events and courses for learning, sharing and empowerment at Ahlman urban farm, Workshops, co-creation, gamification (TAMK), joint events, meetings and workshops for urban gardeners (EcoF and Tampere).

The main theme for the living lab in Tampere is FOOD AWARENESS. Other important themes for the Tampere Living Lab are

- Food production in the city
- Sustainable diets
- From food to well-being
- Origin of ingredients
- Procurement
- Understanding the Food system
- Community and food
- Food education
- Food culture

For all of these themes, Tampere will be reaching a specific target group and talking especially with certain stakeholders and making sure they participate, but the idea of the LL is that every action is open to all. However, for best possible advocacy and communications, you also have to have a specific target group in mind to be able to do targeted communications.

● **Involved Networks**

So far, Tampere have mapped out and started cooperation with some actors in the 1st stage of the LL actions. Those actors are:

City of Tampere: Pirkanmaan Voimia Ltd. meal services, early education services, basic education unit, urban planning unit, Carbon Neutral actions Program, youth services, city of Tampere citizen councils, Hiedanranta urban area, 4H NGO, Martat, Siltavalmennus (Hiedanranta), Kalevanharju community gardeners, Ministry of agriculture and forestry, Blokgarden and Satohuone urban food producing companies

TAMK: Pirkanmaan Osuuskauppa, Atria, Kesko, Campusravita, in addition several hospitality and food industry SMEs in Pirkanmaa region.

AHL: Pirkanmaan Osuuskauppa, ProAgria & Maa- ja kotitalousnaiset, MTK Pirkanmaa, Leader-ryhmät, VTT, Visit Tampere, Visit Pirkanmaa, Pirkanmaan Liitto

EKOF: Kotipiritti ry, Blokgarden, Treenaamo ja JAKAJAT –project-, 4H and Martat. Schools and daycare in Tampere, TOAS/POAS ja VTS.

Rijeka Living Lab

● **Rijeka LL in a Nutshell**

Rijeka's Living Lab focuses on citizens, with particular emphasis placed on vulnerable groups. Some of the results of Rijeka's Living Lab will be a creation of nutrition plans for different social groups (focus on involving vulnerable groups), and creation of the curricula and organization of healthy nutrition workshops for various groups of citizens. The Living Lab will also create guidelines and instructions that will link excessive food waste to insufficient food donation as well as identifying the reasons behind very low food donation rates.

Within the Rijeka Living Lab Rijeka can talk about reaching out to three main target groups – hospitality industry in the sense of food waste management, households/general public in the context of both healthy eating habits as well as food cost management (Rijeka are experiencing a significant rise in food prices so this will be very important in shaping our actions, and the third target group, as already mentioned above, the different vulnerable citizen groups.

Stakeholders also reflect this as Rijeka has/or are planning to involve the following:

Grad Rijeka - Odjel gradske uprave za zdravstvo i socijalnu skrb (City Development Entities), Nastavni Zavod za javno zdravstvo Primorsko-goranske županije (Policy making authority – health), Ministarstvo poljoprivrede Republike Hrvatske, Uprava za stočarstvo i kvalitetu hrane (Policy making authority – food production and quality, national), Odjel za sprečavanje otpada od hrane and Služba za kvalitetu hrane i informiranje o hrani (Policy Making Authorities), Centar za kulturu dijaloga Rijeka and Udruga Žmergo (NGOs/Non profit – food waste), Hrvatski kulturni dom na Sušaku, Fakultet za menadžment u turizmu i ugostiteljstvu Sveučilišta u Rijeci and Odsjek za filozofiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Rijeci (Academia), Komunalno društvo Čistoća (City waste management company), Udruga za beskućnike i socijalno ugrožene osobe Oaza (NGOs/Non profit – low income citizens) and Gradsko društvo Crvenog križa Rijeka (local food initiatives).

- **Involved Networks**

There is not any connected network.

Castelo Branco Living Lab

- **Castelo Branco LL in a Nutshell**

Castelo Branco is located in Beira Interior, the second most important agrarian region of Portugal. Its geography combined with the measures taken to promote the Agri-Food sector allow a strong urban-rural interface by encouraging the proximity between producer and consumer. Hence, this city presents optimal conditions to implement at least a Food lab (living lab) for food system innovation.

Some activities under the FUSILLI project will be the experimentation needed for the Living Labs to function. The workgroups FUSILLI-CBR and Producer-Consumer together with the governance bodies, Food Policy Council and the Municipal Council, will actively contribute to the Castelo Branco Living Labs. Castelo Branco will be divided in two Living Labs (all locations are municipality owned/managed):

1. Municipal Market transformation towards a Local Food Hub (first LL): Food Hub

- Municipal Market;
- Market in Parishes (“Market goes to the street” actions)

In this first Living Lab, our experiment will involve multiple actions that will take place within the Municipal Market to transform it into an attractive main hub with a diversity of local produce available: 1) Promote selling of fresh local and/or seasoned produce, directly to final consumers but also to food distributors; 2) Dedicate each month, all year long, to a new food product (with a focus on seasonal and local products) by presenting show cooking demonstrations with local chefs and offering recipe booklets to the public; 3) Present innovative products with local ingredients to the public (developed in CATAA); 4) Promote a sense of community and trust between people by transforming the market into an appealing physical space (through market decoration, music and theater events, school events) where consumers, producers and distributors congregate. Overall, Castelo Branco expects that the Municipal Market can bring fresh, locally produced foods into the city community and help consumers to learn more about where their food comes from, also promoting a sense of community around food. Finally, these

objectives should boost local producers' sales, encouraging a strong agriculture-based economy that is so crucial in rural areas like the one where Castelo Branco is located.

2. Educate future generations for healthier sustainable food (second LL): Food Labs:

- InovCluster – Agroindustrial Cluster (LTP);
- CATAA – Agri-food Technology Center (LTP);
- Quinta do Chinco – Social Gardens.

Schools (public and private):

This Living Lab includes 3 small scale areas of the food system: Schools and Quinta do Chinco (Food production), Schools and CATAA (Food Transformation) and Schools and Inovcluster (Food Distribution). Each of these small-scale areas will contribute to this Living Lab, through involvement of children in each food system step. Children can learn how to produce, transform and distribute food products.

Castelo Branco LL management is done by the FUSILLI-CBR workgroup. Nevertheless, input of other formed groups will be taken into account and involved in the Living Labs: Producer-Consumer workgroup, Food Policy Council and the Municipal Commission (Figure 3).

The FUSILLI-CBR workgroup, created by the time of the FOOD2030 application, has been taking care of the deliverables and planning of actions for the local FUSILLI project. This group will receive inputs from other groups and councils for all FUSILLI-CBR actions. This workgroup consists of technical staff from 3 entities:

- Municipality and Social Gardens (2 members);
- CATAA (LTP, 3 members);
- InovCluster (LTP, 2 members).

The workgroup is meeting regularly, almost every week, to plan, monitor actions and produce FUSILLI documentation and disseminate results.

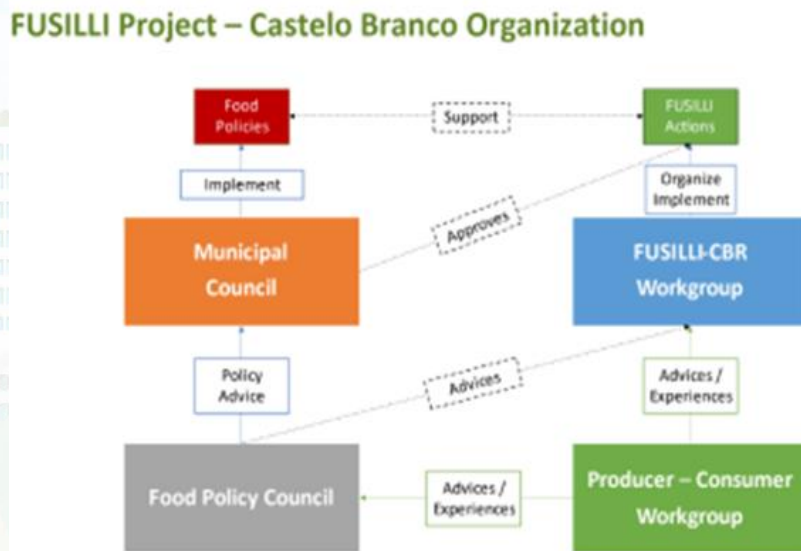


Figure 1 - Castelo Branco Living Lab workgroups and councils' organization and focuses.

Figure 3: Organisational Model OF Castelo Branco Living Lab

A second workgroup will be created and led by the LTP InovCluster, consisting in producers and consumer cooperation (figure 3). This group will be responsible for discussing current and future approaches according to

the needs of the city food system, keeping in mind the main aim: the promotion of synergies to boost local product consumption.

Municipal Council is the sole responsible for the management and leadership of FUSILLI-CBR. The working group consists of representatives of the following departments:

- Unidade de Planeamento e Desenvolvimento Económico (Economic Development and Planning Unit);
- Unidade de Manutenção, Espaços Verdes e Qualidade de Vida (Maintenance, Green Spaces and Quality of Life Unit);
- Divisão Financeira, Contratação e RH (Financial, Contracting and HR Division);
- Serviços Sociais (Social Services);
- Vereação (Councillors - City Management).

City management has the responsibility for approval of most of FUSILLI-CBR actions and food policies.

● Involved Networks

Castelo Branco results from a unique blend of urban and rural landscapes favoring the establishment of an important Agri-Food sector with multiple stakeholders (farmers, food-processing industries, Agrofood Research and Innovation Centres, Agriculture School, Technical University, etc). The Agri-Food sector is one of the most important areas of economic activity in the region, therefore, in recent years, CMCB created several entities, each with a different important role and support for the Agro Food sector. Among those entities Castelo Branco has as 2 examples the following ones:

Associação Centro de Apoio Tecnológico Agro-Alimentar de Castelo Branco (CATAA): this non-profit organization has the CMCB as the major investor, and CATAA comprises the technological center (Centro de Apoio Tecnológico Agroalimentar) and the Enterprise incubator (Centro de Empresas Inovadoras (CEI)). CATAA technological center provides support for farming and food companies in terms of food quality control, research and development, such as, tech transfer, process optimization and development of new food products; additionally, the enterprise incubator supports entrepreneurs with shared space and costs, business mentorship and investment opportunities.

InovCluster Associação do Cluster Agroindustrial do Centro, is headquartered at the CATAA facilities in Castelo Branco. Inovcluster aims to increase the competitiveness of local and regional agrifood sector in the Centro region of Portugal. It also aims to boost the visibility of the Centro Region of Portugal at a national and international level as a high-quality food producer, linked with territory authenticity through the use of environmentally and socially sustainable systems. For this, InovCluster establishes a cooperation platform amongst the key players of this sector, currently with 187 members: 152 Companies, 15 Associations, 8 Municipalities, 7 Universities and Polytechnic Institutes and 5 R&D Centers. InovCluster provides support to agri food companies through the Units of Internationalization, Innovation, Cooperation, Entrepreneurship, Funding and Communication.

Besides creating these facilities and entities, CMCB is keen on maintaining and enhancing the municipal market (located in the city centre) increasing producer-consumer interactions. Moreover, the promotion of a robust Agri-Food sector by CMCB can be seen in other examples such as the creation of green areas like Quinta do Chinco's Social Gardens where horticulture and floriculture activities are done using an organic production mode. Additionally, CMCB also helped to create facilities for the following producer associations:

Central Meleira (Honey production facility)- exploited by Meltagus (International Tagus Natural Park Beekeepers Association).

Beira Baixa Regional Cattle Auction Park – exploited by OVIBEIRA (Southern Beira Sheep Producers Association).

Local food markets and the organization of food festivals and events in the Agri-Food sector (e.g. Sabores de Perdição) are also a priority for CMCB, helping local producers to reach local and national consumer awareness. Additionally, this creates income for tourists to the city.

Finally, the network will involve most schools, if not every school in Castelo Branco. A substantial part of the Fusilli actions will involve youngsters and Castelo Branco will need the school's collaboration to successfully execute all actions. So far, the feedback is excellent and most schools- public and private- want to take part in the Living Lab Castelo Branco intends to implement.

Athens Living Lab

- **Athens LL in a Nutshell**

The main stakeholder is the Municipality of Athens (Secretary General's office and Division of Strategic Planning, Resilience, Innovation and Documentation) and DAEM, the City of Athens IT company. They collaborate with other stakeholders belonging to the Municipality, such as the Vrefokomeio (Municipal Nursery), KYADA (City of Athens Reception and Solidarity Centre), the Division of Green, the Division of Recycling and Garbage Collection, etc. The LL also involves stakeholders external to the Municipality, such as the Panteio University of Athens, local organizations such as cooperatives and associations related to the food sector. Stakeholders are engaged through personal contact. The Municipality team reaches out to the heads of the various departments and divisions, and together we design, plan and execute the various LL-related activities.

Currently Athens have implemented the first action, related to the Municipal Nursery school gardens. The working area is related to education on healthy eating and food production. Future plans include waste management, such as composting and food redistribution, the organization of food festivals, and the development of an online food portal for the City of Athens.

- **Involved Networks**

Information not available at the moment.

Rome Living Lab

- **Rome LL in A Nutshell**

The Roma FUSILLI Living Lab was created (through mapping, preparatory meetings, presentation to public events, mailing lists and surveys) by the Roma FUSILLI team (Roma Capitale + Risorse per Roma spa) involving the [Promoting Committee for Roma Food Policy](#), a network of more than 100 Italian and local experts, researchers, associations, organizations, committees, professionals, practitioners and citizens who had played the role of advocacy since 2019, creating the Food Policy Italian National and Local Network and achieving the approval of the [Resolution 38](#) for the Food Policy by the City Assembly in April 2021. Previously, thanks to the [RU:RBAN](#) project and its [ULG](#) - Urbact Local Group, a network of experts and practitioners had been created, "[Orti in Comune](#)", from the Urban Community Gardens of Rome.

When the new city government took office in Oct 2021, and the new [Councillor for Agriculture, Environment and Waste](#) was appointed, the FUSILLI team, together with the new temporary association *Livelihoods* as an organizing and research partner, was able to present to the Municipality a long and varied list of stakeholders from every stage of the food system chain: governance, production, distribution, consume, waste.

A first Plenary Assembly of the Roma FUSILLI Living Lab was held in December 2021 and chaired by the Councillor. Thanks to this open endorsement from the Municipality, the engagement of stakeholders accelerated, eventually involving approximately 400 people.

The first objective for the Food Living Lab was identified in the implementation, carrying out and realizing of the Resolution 38: Since Dec 2021, the City and the civil society have been working together on this issue in the FUSILLI Living Lab.

As a “strategy” for the engaging of so many and so different stakeholders: it was effective the inclusion of the former existing bottom-up process (2019-2021) actors, by enhancing the their work, before proposing the new participatory process, and always facing contrasts and conflicts in a respectful, democratic and transparent way.

In February 2022, [the Mayor of Rome](#), together with the Councillor, chaired the [first session of the City Food Council](#), appointed a temporary president and set for June 2022 the end of the works for the drawing up of the Regulation for the Food Council.

Until June 2022, the Living Lab will be coincident with the City Food Council and working on (the regulation and) the plan of politics and actions to be carried out for the transformation. They are 220 stakeholders (representatives of appr. 3.000 people) divided in 7 thematic tables:

1. Food Governance
2. Access to resources, local production and agroecology
3. Markets, local food and logistics
4. Solidarity economy and alternative supply chains
5. Combating food waste and poverty
6. School catering, collective catering and food education
7. Gastronomic culture, catering and food processing

Each table is led by two people, chosen by the City together with the former bottom-up process actors. The FUSILLI team is constantly participating, overseeing and governing the process and its organization.

After June 2022, the LL will focus for some time on a pilot project applied on the IX District of Rome (138,000 inhabitants). A City Conference on Agriculture will be held in Autumn 2022.

● Involved Networks

- <https://www.associazioneterra.it/food-policy/>
- <https://urbact.eu/urbact-local-groups>
- <https://urbact.eu/rurban-second-wave>
- <https://www.efua.eu/>
- <https://www.politichelocalicibo.it/>
- <https://www.crea.gov.it/>
- <https://www.fondaca.org/index.php/it/>
- <https://www.confagricoltura.it/ita/dove-siamo/lazio/confagricoltura-lazio>
- <https://www.facebook.com/coldiretti.roma/>
- <https://www.associazioneterra.it/>
- <https://assobdm.it/cosa-facciamo-2/>
- <https://www.acliroma.it/>
- <http://web.uniroma2.it/>
- <https://abilioltre.org/>
- <https://www.slowfoodroma.it/>
- <https://iclei.org/>
- <http://www.zappataromana.net/mappa/>
- <https://assobdm.it/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/Orti-in-Comune-1541911049412390/>
- <https://www.slowfood.it/>
- <https://www.unicooptirreno.it/>

3.2. Principles and Main Tenets of a Working Model for FOOD2030 Lls

Theoretical underpinnings

The analysis of City Networks constitutes a new body of research that needs to look into a very diverse landscape with concepts such as assemblages, governance networks and social movements to develop a trans-local governance framework (Moragues-Faus, Sonnino, 2019, 2020). This framework provides four dimensions to analyze trans-local initiatives. Focus on network formation, emphasizes why and how these initiatives develop as well as the mechanisms mobilized to render internal coherence but also accommodate diversity. Key literature on these questions are Routledge’s notion of convergence spaces, that is, how diverse worlds come together through coalitions to articulate collective visions (Routledge, 2003). The second dimension revolves around cross-sectoral and cross-scalar agencies, demonstrating how networks convene and share place-based knowledge and practices across diverse sites and scales. This dimension also includes key learnings from the trans-locality literature which studies socio-spatial dynamics in a world made up of networked places. This strand of work investigates the development of common trans-local visions across very different urban realities; that is, how cities such as Barcelona and Lima can build common strategies. The third dimension builds upon the place-based and fluid understanding of interactions - highlighted by the concept of trans-local assemblages (Mcfarlane, 2009) - to call for an examination of the capacity of these networks to enact concurrently collective and distributive agencies. For example, explaining how cities lobby to progress global climate change policies but develop very different local actions, from focusing on short food supply chains to reducing meat consumption. These combined agencies demonstrate the complex rescaling of urban food policies, since national and global networks are made up of cities that develop their food work mostly through local networks, such as food policy councils or partnerships. Therefore, “networks of networks” are constantly reassembled in the creation of urban food policy arenas. City food networks thus need to focus on infrastructures to explore these multiple agencies and understand how networks, by connecting diverse cities in different ways, develop distinct capacities to act, such as lobbying capacity or decentralized action that is local in content.

The fourth and final dimension of the trans-local governance framework, revolves around the politics at play in establishing networks, which includes examining how scales and sites of intervention are defined as well as the differential capacities to act of network members, from local governments to civil society organizations. This political dimension aids in critically unpacking the transformative potential of multi-actor governance so that it contributes to build more sustainable and just food systems.

From the vantage point of theoretical underpinnings, the widely accepted route to understanding these city networks, revolves around several attributes of the organizations. The first is network formation; objectives, activities and membership of a network, second; the internal structure and mechanisms to foster interactions which can be coded as type of agency exercised, third is discourses around coordination, which can be coded as the process of rescaling the politics at play that gives a way of assessing the needs and assets of an organization (sort of SWOT). There also seems to be a distinction between those that are primarily on knowledge exchange and its co-production whereas some others may aim to play a lobbying and representative role (ICLEI, UCLG, ORU-FOGAR and EURO-CITIES). All networks converge on main objectives and accompanying activities and most if not all, are strongly aided and lead by local governments, for especially the most successful outcomes.

Two main types of structures emerge, those operating within large, international city networks and those purposefully created to address food policy challenges such as short supply chains etc. These structures usually have different type of facilitation, either by civil society organizations or hired technical staff. The decision-making structures are also very varied; through informal ad hoc interactions (C40), regular meetings (Agro-ecocities) or general annual assemblies (Dutch city deal). A number of networks, particularly the smaller or younger ones (such as German Network or Organic Cities) exhibit less clearly defined decision-making structures. This looseness is in many cases portrayed as part of a bottom-up process and organic evolution, flexibility is highlighted as necessary

to cope and adapt to cities' needs and demands. Another observation is that, by and large, the capacity to redistribute financial and human resources among members are very limited, though with notable exceptions.

Outstanding strengths and limitations appear to be the following;

Membership Diversity: Strength as it allows feelings of inclusiveness and democratic but also challenge with different levels of knowledge, expertise and interest. Special emphasis on diversity regarding class, gender and race.

Degree of **Flexibility of Decision-Making Structures:** Flexibility to tailor specific local participation and commitment to specific topics and more active participation, flexibility for engaging in diverse learning environments, in building alliances etc. Structural power realities that strongly if "invisible", define priorities may be downsides.

Trust and commitment of network members: support from local social movements that go beyond local food policy actions, long term engagement for trans-local sustainability.

Translating and conducting research into action: key strength allowing the harnessing of scientific information.

The following are also widely accepted as strengths in networks:

Lobbying and advocacy activities, services provided to membership, high level expertise in the technical teams of the network.

Thematic (as in selecting a certain entry point into the food system elements), cross-scalar activity, awareness of socio-economic and wider political contexts all figure as strengths in city network analysis.

In summary, the transformative capacity of city food networks can be said to benefit from the following;

- Reinforce multi-scalar interventions: better alignment at different levels, taking note of the elephant in the room, the global trade agreements, the agri-food multinationals etc.
- Invest in connective infrastructures such as networks and backbone organizations. Mobilizing a system approach, sharing more effectively, data on the multi-scalar impact of city food networks.
- Increase the resilience of networks and specific urban food policies by working closely with city officials but also other key stakeholders in the city (such as political parties, local institutions, health, city council) and civil society organizations) – expanding at the same time the diversity of agents involved in food system transformation.
- Provide platforms and networks that allow cities with overall fewer resources and capacities to benefit from the collective knowledge developed in the last decades.

City networks to Living Labs

Recent years have seen the emergence of interest in the notion of analyzing, governing and understanding cities through an "experimental" lens: cities are being treated both as laboratories, and as field sites where innovations and new ways of organizing urban life can be trialed (Evans, 2016). Urban experiments have focused on a range of areas including climate change, sustainability, food, transport, creative industries, new technologies and innovation, to name a few. Scholars, policymakers and the private sector now frequently refer not only to urban experiments, but also to "living labs", "future labs", "urban labs" and the like. Urban experimentation, as explored in the emerging literature, is treated as a phenomenon that is either spontaneous or organised (Farrelly & Brown, 2011), but that is, at heart, a "purposive intervention" (Bulkeley, Castán Broto, & Edwards, 2015, p. 5) belonging to a nascent mode of urban governance by experiment. Following on from this, the definition of urban experiments, and of the experimental approach in urban governance, is correspondingly broad and are also well aligned with the potential benefits of determined by the UN's New Urban Agenda (UN, 2015).

The EU is a hotbed for the proliferation of urban living labs in almost all the topics mentioned above and the urban food systems transformation has also allowed cities to experiment with niches in the various segments of the food system, production, distribution, consumption etc. The European Network of Living Labs ENoLL (<https://enoll.org/>)

now encompasses the agri-food sector with a large number of entities. A notable observation is the strong involvement of local administrations especially in the case of longer range and more complex areas such as climate change mitigation, resilience and sustainability transitions, also food system transformations, where multi-actor, multi-level parameters are involved. The FIT4FOOD2030 projects have even instituted Food Policy Labs (<https://fit4food2030.eu/policy-labs/>) mostly under auspices of local, regional and even national governments. FUSILLI Living Labs are also thriving to be part of this tradition and experience with strong local government involvement (12 city administrations) and would like to learn from the abundance of practice and rich experimentation that is highly locality specific while at the same time providing opportunities for learning and cultivation. FUSILLI processes are tuned to maximally benefit from the already existing best practice in Europe and globally.

3.3. Short to Long Term Targets for the Network

The Network of the Food2030 Living Labs targets to enable experience sharing, learning through the good practices and reaching wider communities towards dissemination of learnings and increase of impacts. Targets of the FUSILLI LLs for the Food2030 LL Network are listed below in the table. Most of the targets are directly related with the targets towards enabling a more sustainable food system and fostering the urban food transition. Cities in different geographies and sizes are involved as living labs or policy labs in the projects of the Food2030 cluster. There are too many things to learn from each other as almost each city is at a different phase of the transformation path.

The events that will be carried out under the Network of LLs will provide a platform for knowledge exchange. The scope and the content of these events aim to reach at least LLs' short-term targets in the project lifetime.

Table 2: Short to Long-Term Targets for Food2030 Living Lab Network

FUSILLI LLs	Targets for the Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs
San Sebastian Living Lab	The engagement of FSS LL with the Network will contribute to the first of the three main local targets of the Living Lab, i. e, to promote a solid business network throughout the value chain, linking the sector to the international impact of a strong gastronomic culture.
	Interchange of experience and knowledge and networking with other Living Labs on how to increase demand through the enhancement of local products and their promotion in the tertiary sector will reinforce the second local target of the FSS LL.
	Interchange of experience and knowledge and networking with other Living Labs on how to increase the supply of local products through support programs for agricultural entrepreneurship will reinforce the third local target of the FSS LL.
Nilufer Living Lab	Raise awareness on LL implementations on the citizens.
	Build a participatory food system in the community.
	Promote ecological agriculture.
	Promote waste management and reduce food-loss.
	Share knowledge through generations.
	Promote access to healthy food.
Standardize the healthy food with creating a food policy (and affiliated units)	
Oslo Living Lab	Exploring the role of office building landlords in transforming the food system.

	Exploring the role of employers and workplace food policies in transforming the food system.
	Explore the opportunities that lie in sustainable and healthy food at work.
Kolding Living Lab	To establish Kolding (the Triangle area) as a Gastro Hub.
	To build a common brand identity for local produced food of Kolding/ Naturpark Lillebælt.
	Establish a sustainable market place/platform for local produced food (and products).
Turin Living Lab	Foster, strengthen and harmonize integrated governance of food policies
	Promote the circular model in all dimensions of the food chain and encourage the experimentation of circular business models
	Support training and dissemination activities, in order to trigger an awareness process around food among actors operating in the food sector and citizens
	Encourage behaviors able of reducing the environmental impact (lowering carbon footprint) that promote the protection of biodiversity, the conscious and sustainable consumption and the use of local products
	Strengthen local stakeholder engagement and participation strategies and techniques
Kharkiv Living Lab	minimize humanitarian risks during the Russian war against Ukraine
	working together to develop entrepreneurship education and the creative economy in Ukraine
Differdange Living Lab	Sharing best practices and learning from each other.
	Knowledge exchange.
	Bigger impact of the projects by working together.
Tampere Living Lab	<p>Main targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge sharing and learning network to address the challenges of the food system transformation. - Integrating food as a part of urban-rural agenda and identifying and creating opportunities to transform food systems into sustainable, healthy and inclusive systems. - Policy development towards a more just and inclusive food agenda in the city
	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tampere: With the help of the LL activities, the very ambitious goal is to create a broader picture / bring together various actions that can accelerate the sustainable transformation of the food system and to make especially visible those activities in which the city does not yet recognize its role (food policy plan). The city clearly needs good concrete examples of activities that Tampere is able to highlight through the LL activities. At the same time, Tampere needs to be better able to work systematically with citizens, associations and companies on the theme. LL “forces” the city to engage in discussions and collaborate with various actors.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AhlmanEdu (a vocational college): main goals in Tampere FUSILLI Living Lab consist of developing the methodologies of raised-bed gardening and disseminating the results. This creates practical opportunities and tools for Tampere citizens to initiate and succeed in small-scale urban food production. The permanent raised-bed garden at Ahlman campus applies exclusive site and local resources, compost-based and bioactive soil management protocols. The regenerative methods showcased can be applied in various scales from urban home gardens to professional gardens and farms in the region. Further, in the Living Lab activities at AhlmanEdu the focus is on the diverse use of vegetable products, health values and understanding the origin of food. - Tamk: role in FUSILLI is to contribute to urban food system transition in the Pirkanmaa area together with Hotels, Restaurants & Catering (HoReCa) & the food service sector. Tamk seeks a transformational change among collaboration and co-innovation in this context. Tamk aims to provide for city-residents a participatory venue for sustainable food experiences. They are currently establishing TAMK Catering Studio Living Lab of Food & Sustainability, which is hosted by TAMK UAS and located at our main campus. Tamk continues determining the LL fundamentals and operation model in 2022. - EcoFellows: aim is to increase the awareness of citizens about the possibilities of self-produced food in the city, e.g. presenting different urban farming concepts and promoting and speaking for the ways of micro farming to encourage people to produce food themselves. EcoFellows cooperates with local people and organizations and EcoFellows has started by introducing people to different ways of micro farming that are already going on in Tampere. Aim is also to increase the awareness of citizens about the sustainability of their own diet and activate and involve them to absorb sustainable diet eg. through community kitchens.
	<p>Long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A sustainable, local food system is part of the city’s decision-making and food has an increasing role the new sustainability program of the city of Tampere - The Food network will continue to operate after the end of FUSILLI - Many schools in Tampere teach sustainable and local food in practical ways according to curricula (eg. there is one school garden in the city as a pilot) - The degree of domestic products in public procurement has risen and the use of responsible produce has risen considerably in public meal services and Tampere University Community canteens. - The city's food services aim at an ecological approach and nudge towards sustainable food choices, e.g. planetary diet. - Local HoReCa operators are increasingly considering sustainability in their business and operations. - Urban farming (micro-farming and home farming) has increased.

Rijeka Living Lab	Participating in the Porto Etno World Food and Music Festival - Raising awareness about food waste and insufficient food donation through an event where chefs put themselves to the test to reuse raw materials and waste and create dishes that are good to eat and beautiful to look at.
	Conducting research/online survey with the city of Rijeka citizens about their habits regarding food, diets, food waste and food donation. Research will be kicking off on Porto Etno as well.
	Implementation of pilot action with 3 friendly restaurants with a goal of reduction of surplus for 15%.
Castelo Branco Living Lab	Revitalization of the Municipal Market.
	Stimulate in consumers the preference for buying local and seasonal products
	Connect children and teenagers with sustainable food production practices, either through organic farming activities held in the community gardens but also by promoting school gardens.
	Promote healthy eating habits, incentivizing the Mediterranean diet: through showcooking, workshops with nutritionists and other experts, books, etc.
Athens Living Lab	Foster education on sustainable food production and healthy eating habits through school gardens
	Mapping and catalogue of local food producers and food cooperatives
	Reduce food waste / Food Rescue
	Raise awareness on food policy
Rome Living Lab	Implement and apply the Food Policy Resolution.
	Create and structure the Roma Food Council.
	Develop an official sustainable FP and Action Plan of the City of Rome;
	Help in establishing an inter departmental Food Office;
	Develop a structured plan for children and citizens, for education and support in choosing of local organic short-chain products
	Fight the consumption of land through agricultural activities also multifunctional, and green infrastructures.
	Increase sustainable agriculture, organic and multi-functional urban and peri-urban farms and community gardens.
	Increase and foster short supply chains
	Support consumers in purchasing local
Create brands for local products and incentives for businesses and restaurants that source locally	

3.4. Design of Event Series for the Network of Food2030 Living Labs

The Network of FOOD2030 LLs will include LLs, policy labs etc. from the Food2030 project family to widen learnings, shares and interactions. Designed events will target to provide a platform for these opportunities. LLs, policy labs and food related socio-environmental practices of the projects will be informed about FUSILLI City Breakfast format which is based on online meetings that provides sharing and discussion platform format. The efforts of Task 1.4 and Task 5.3 in which clustering with other EU projects are being carried out support each other.

The Labs of the projects in Food2030 project family will be informed on FCB format and interest will be determined to communicate for collaboration and participation in FCBs. FCBs that include the participation of cities from FUSILLI sister projects will be organised regularly every three months. Thus nine FCB of this kind will be organised until the end of the projects.

FUSILLI City Breakfast Format

FUSILLI City Breakfast (FCB) format which is proposed by CAR provides a designed space to cities for co-creation and collaboration specially dedicated to exchange insights and experiences related to the project activities from one city to the others. “It is expected to be a dynamic space in which, two cities each FCB, are the starring cities and the rest of the cities and partners can assist each other to help to solve problems or create a new vision of the issue shared.” One hour monthly (last Thursday of the month) online meetings that are starting from 31th March provide cities a sharing and discussion platform on a topic/theme that is chosen by the two starring cities of the FCB.

Event Calendar of The Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs

Following representation of each FUSILLI cities as starring city in FCBs, first FCB of the Network will be organised in November 2022 and will continue regularly until the end of the project (Figure 4). As the event calendar is shared in this deliverable (D1.7), results of FCBs will be reported within D1.8 at the end of the project (M48).

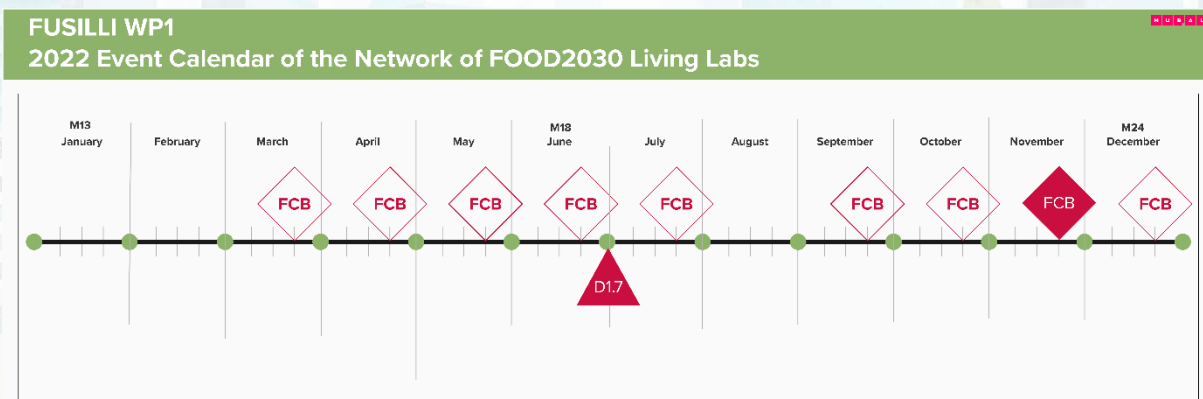




Figure 4: 2022-2024 Event Calendar of the Network of FOOD2030 Living Labs



4. Conclusion and Further Steps

The current state of world affairs, the crises of the food-energy-water nexus, the irresolute and hesitant responses of the ruling governance structures in the past decades, epitomized by frail climate change mitigation counter-measures, by and large, has catapulted urban struggles to the fore, generating nascent global city networks, now active in all prominent sustainability fields and supported avidly by international (UN) and regional (EU) governance configurations. Initially taken up as innovation-boosting urban specks in the penta-helix universe of open innovation of the technological universe, Living Labs have become a novel intervention and tool in sustainability transitions of cities. The state-of-play has been articulated in this deliverable, sections 3.1 and 3.2. Critical evaluation of city networks and living labs as main tools for urban experimentation has also been forthcoming in the research area. As part of the FUSILLI armoury for the transformation of urban food systems, and strongly supported by the collection of local governments, FUSILLI Living Labs will learn from the experience of existing city-networks. The vastly diverse “agents of change” in the food system have been touched upon, and keys to success articulated with the singular message; “develop your locally working model but make it communicate trans-locally”. The principles of the co-generation of successfully operating networks that have a chance to continue living once the project is over, has been laid bare;

Maintain **Stakeholder Diversity** to create climate of inclusiveness and participation, minding the ever-present diversity of “situated knowledges” and levels of knowledge

Institute degree of **Flexibility of Decision-Making Structures**, tailoring for local participation and commitment to priority topics, more active participation, employ flexibility to engage in diverse learning environments, to build alliances etc, minding structural power realities that strongly if ‘in a veiled manner’ define priorities.

Construct **Trust and commitment among network members** supporting local social movements that go beyond local food policy actions, securing long term engagement for trans-local sustainability.

Utilize relevant research by **Translating and conducting research into action** through support to key strengths of the network services.

Strong externalities have been found in;

- Reinforcing multi-scalar interventions: better alignment at different levels, taking note of the elephant in the room, the global trade agreements, the agri-food multinationals etc.
- Investing in connective infrastructures such as networks and backbone organizations. Mobilizing system approaches, sharing more effectively, data on the multi-scalar impact of city food networks.
- Increasing the resilience of networks and specific urban food policies by working closely with city officials but also other key stakeholders in the city (such as political parties, local institutions, health, city council) and civil society organizations) – expanding at the same time the diversity of agents involved in food system transformation.
- Providing platforms and networks that allow cities with overall fewer resources and capacities to benefit from the collective knowledge developed in the last decades.

Ultimately, the sustainability of any specific network beyond project and funding timelines will rely on the “concrete analysis of the concrete conditions”. The FUSILLI living labs are experiments and schools at the same time, in which local actors attempt to change a major underlying foundational system of our present existence on earth, learning to derive strength not only from local assemblages of the agents of change but also fellow travellers over the world.

5. Deviations to the Plan

There are no deviations.



6. Outputs for other WPs

Events that are planned for the Network FOOD2030 Living Labs support LLs on learning and sharing which consist of the collaboration of five projects FUSILLI, Food Trails, Cities2030, FoodShift and FoodE. Learnings and inferences from clustering will provide guidance to LLs for several phases of their local transition processes, from visioning to implementation.

Events of the Network will support activities in WP3 such as designing local urban food policies, visioning and establishing urban food action plans and so on. Learnings from good practices and deliverables of ongoing projects will be shared under both Task 5.3 and Task 1.4 to provide foresight and knowledge to cities in carrying out their own urban food system transition processes.

Clustering activities of Task 5.3 which targets to ensure sharing between ongoing, food system transformation related EU projects. Clustering activities will provide an opportunity to enrich “Network of Food2030 Living Labs” of WP1, Task 1.4. Interaction with policy labs, living labs, food hubs and socio-environmental case studies, demonstrations through clustering activities will expand and strengthen the Network.

The outputs of D1.7 will provide input to D1.6 “Public report on Living Lab designs and self-assessments” in M48. As the D1.7 includes designed events, the results of these events will be reported in D1.8 Results of network of FOOD 2030 Living Labs events.

Labs that will be contacted through FCBs will increase dialogue between LLs from different projects and widen NGI & Knowledge Community of WP2 and WP5. Events that will be organised and carried out under Task 1.4 will provide input also dissemination activities of WP6. The clustering events will provide a platform to contact, interact and communicate with other organisations, initiatives, networks and projects.



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