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### Report on transdisciplinary workshop 1

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## Summary

The objective of this first transdisciplinary workshop is to create an interaction between the project researchers and the societal actors, with the view to co-construct the key research questions that will be addressed in the project. This report provides an overview of the key points that were raised by the participants.

## Workshop 1 with social actors, 15<sup>th</sup> of May 2014

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### 1 Proceedings of the workshop

**18:00** - Introduction from Olivier De Schutter

**18:30** – Exchange of question/answer

**18:45** – Presentation of the transdisciplinary research methods and the worldcafé (Tom Dedeurwaerdere)

**19:00** – Sandwiches break

**19:15** - World café

**20:15** – Plenary discussion and little reports of each table

### 2 Discussion on the general presentation

#### 1. Question on our position on the Dutch transition model.

Olivier: one view of transition theory is that niche when successful would in the end become the solution to replace the regime (e.g. article of Elzen, Geels et al. “Normative contestation in transitions ‘in the making’: Animal welfare concerns and system innovation in pig husbandry”). We would rather work on a view where several niches and regimes can co-exist, which is a view of socio-diversity (increasing the adaptive capacity of our society to ecological changes).

Erik: two important visions within the Dutch model : one that add a focus on the possibility to steering transitions and one that thinks that such steering is not possible.

#### 2. Question on transdisciplinary research

The idea is that is a partnership between two groups with their own and different interests:

- Research interest of the research group
- Operational progress on transition for the social actors.

Iterative interaction throughout the process (not 1x in the beginning and 1x in the end)

- Social actors can include research questions that they consider relevant in the research design

- The inputs by the social actors give a better view of the real challenges / barriers / social possibilities : this leads the researchers to redefine their research questions (co-construction of the research questions)
- New ideas can be implemented by social actors during the research cycle, based on suggestions/ideas coming from the research and research/social actors interactions (cf. “demand of social actors” below)
- Common language can be built to translate the research results to the social actors
- Interaction should lead to a theory of social innovation that better reflects the reality of the transition possibilities/challenges (which is important for having an information base for a better “fit” between legal instruments and social practices)

### 3. Question on role of policy makers in transdisciplinary research

They would be taken on board in their capacity of being part of social innovation networks (so to inform our common learning process). The partnership is not the place where we lobby policy makers for legal change.

## 3 World-café report

Approximately 40 social actors were present at the worldcafé.

The worldcafe has been organized around two main research topics : Policy issues and organizational features of transition initiatives. For each topic, we have selected 4 key concepts to guide the discussion. There were 6 discussion tables (2 pure French speaking, 2 pure Dutch speaking, 2 mixed).

### 1. First topic : Policy issues

#### a. Needs

- Financing
- Appropriate legal framework.
- Access to legal support for advice
- Policy that provide links between alternative currencies/social financing and agri-food transition). Examples :
  - E-portemonnee in Limburg. E-portemonnee is a public authority driven initiative that "rewards" pro-environmental behaviors with CC (points). The points can be used for items that are in line with the sustainability objectives of the scheme.
  - Eco-chèques. In the last years, the scheme has been adapted so that you can also spend Eco-chèques on organic food.
- Need for a linkage (“overkoepeling”) between regional products and provinces
  - E.g. in Limburg, regional products will be from Limburg, those are the ones that will be bought by customers. Preferences differ between regions for other types of products.
- Sharing best practices, learn from other initiatives, more local collaboration is needed
- Need for a public fund mandated to support SME’s with very risky-innovative projects
- Education specifically targeted to small producers

- Norms for direct selling rather than industrial norms (AFSCA)

**b. Barriers**

- Lack of autonomy given to social actors in subsidy schemes (all is pre-defined in advance).
  - Perhaps in “call for projects” some more possibility for autonomy, compared to pre-defined subsidy schemes. Example of the EU “FEDER” program in Wallonia, where a lot seems to pre-defined (in contrast to Brussels). Only recognised actors can have access to it, not citizens’ led initiatives.
- Difficult to obtain other forms of financing: bank loans and even crowd funding (have to follow FSMA procedures)
- Inappropriate legal frameworks oriented to large scale, high input (“competitive”) agri-food production.
  - Example the food security agency AFSCA/FAVV threatens from time to time to control also the direct producer/consumer foodbasket premises (that is include them in their control program in the same way as other food deposit premises).
- Existence of a “grey zone” for innovative initiatives (e.g. complementary currencies, foodbaskets, etc.) that are “in advance” compared to existing laws. Example in legal support:
  - In Leuven, the alternative currency RES, as soon as it started to scale up and become an important player was submitted to a whole set of fiscal controls. This has only be solved through the help of lawyers.
- Flanders: because provinces each support their own local products (streekproducten) it is a fragmented landscape.
- Consumer behaviour, 2 points, time (to do groceries), money (always lowest price)
  - Consumers always seeking lowest price, for retailers this is difficult (additional pressure). /!\ competition local product vs retailers → will force downward spiral
  - What if farmers started to start in huge numbers with direct selling (e.g. hoeveproducten) then this will put pressure on prices (= non sustainable)
    - Consumers need to be aware of the cost of their food
    - Price setting: sustainable products have higher costs
    - Distribution: small distribution is a disadvantage
- Complementary currencies:
  - Flemish government and EU favour top down approaches with currencies and implement them. E.g. Torekes. This caused subsidies and communication to be removed from bottom up initiatives in complementary currencies.
  - Government tries to put bottom up initiatives in the corner of “hobbies”, this result in these initiatives to have problems of spreading in society and really scaling up.
    - E.g. it is not allowed to use complementary currencies for services provided by somebody who does that also for his profession.
- Legislation. Example: Tax on added value
- Law making: bottom-up initiatives have no voice which hinders the discussion
- Land access: price has tripled since 2008 (Wallonia); key problem around Brussels (very expensive + lack of cooperation between regions); Back to feudalism? A lot of rich land owners are taking back their lands (instead of renting they directly hire people)
- Soil pollution (urban gardening)

- Statistically speaking, few cooperatives in our agricultural landscape (compared to Spain, Italy), why? Is it cultural, institutional, etc? Cooperatives allow small producers to share fix costs, best practices, build something together

### **c. Role of policy**

- Would a Flemish logistical organisation help? No, needs to stay local.
- Complementary currency for Flemish ecological goods
- Policy support through fiscal incentives
- The state should play the role of a “chef d’orchestre” rather than command-and-control: framing the issue, allowing discussion to take place, building vision and cohesion among the actors, creating synergies, allowing things to emerge

### **d. Best practices**

- Participatory definition of code of producers’ control of food safety of bee hives (bee hive producers with food security agency AFSCA/FAVV) + participatory guarantee systems PGS (IFOAM)
- Dutch government regulation on tax exemption for alternative currency (until equivalent of 3000 euros a year)
- When the initiatives fall within a “grey zone” regarding legal framework, it was suggested to look for “temporary agreements” (before adequate legislation is put in place). The actors would then at least know what they are allowed or not allowed to do. Participants also suggested to use a more democratic and participatory process in defining new legislation adapted to their initiatives.
- Intermarché: campaign on “ugly vegetables” (les légumes moches).
- Vlaams Brabant: distribution platform for short chain products (to lower costs in logistics, which is an important additional cost for small volume chains).
- Denmark as good practice: a government with a real vision on where they want to go and what they want to reach. E.g. support for organic agriculture, renewable energy
- Gardening at school
- Benchmarking (London, Vienna, Gent, Montreal)
- “alliances emploi-environnement”: people are on board from the beginning, they co-design policy; multistakeholders: avoids clichés like “good consumer” and “bad entrepreneur”

## **2. Second topic: Features of successful social innovation**

### **a. Internal Organization**

- Réseau GASAP: centralization and decentralization
  - Centralization of some tasks: same farmers for all, communication, practical tools
  - Decentralization : autonomy of each groups, stimulation of a neighbourhood, Horizontal decision-making
- Agricovert : Sociocracy (to allow to the minority to express themselves); collective decision-making (they have work-group for farmer, consumer and workers of the coop) but strict hierarchal implementation of the decision. The CA is the most involved, it is difficult to keep the participation of the cooperators.

- RCR : CA has decided to be as diversified as possible but they don't really take long-term decisions. They have many volunteers who have power and the decision-making and the implementation. They work "in duo" with the employee. The involvement of the volunteers request a lot of time, but they are really important for the work of the organization. All the decision are taking in a horizontal manner and in sociocracy.
- Terre-en-vue: Different legal structures according to the they missions (coop, fundation, ASBL). Contrary to the legal framework in France (as for Terre de liens), the SCRL à finalité sociale allows to create democratic and common goods tools

#### **b. *Outside networking***

- Link between RCR, GASAP, VOEDSELTEAM : exchange of knowledge, tools and good practices + Advocacy
- RCR : Facilitator for the creation of group of citizens gathered around the theme of responsible consumption. They don't want to interfere in their organization (self-management)
- GASAP : they try to foster their local groups. Their local groups have to respect their charter to be included in the movement. It is difficult to be collaborative with all the actors of the transition : they feel in competition with economic actors (actors in transition that want to make profit). They are afraid to be squeezed by them or to lose their public. They only collaborate with radical niches.
- Terre-en-vue : their objective is to teach their values and means to spread out by life-long learning.
- Synergies amongst various initiatives are important to tackle interlinked issues that cannot be solved by one social innovation alone (financing, direct consumer/producer food distribution, catering in collectivities, etc.). However for this actors have to know and to trust each other. Therefore it's possible to build upon social capital or to start from other non agri-food networks where such social capital is already present. Example in Leuven of social network constructed around preservation of small wood plot, which provided then the social capital to develop a set of social innovations for agri-food
- Networking alliances need to be created between urban eaters and rural producers.

#### **c. *Membership rules***

- Terre en vue : They first created a vision shared amongst all the members. 'What kind of agriculture do we want for the future ?' In a second step, they built their structure (ASBL) that is coherent with their vision. They are really open to new membership (multistakeholders) if they share their common values.
- RCR : They don't have any charter (only their status of the ASBL). Their goal is to promote the diversity of the initiatives (>< GASAP). However, they have an internal document that guide them in the initiatives they want to deeply support (self-management, citizen-led, non-profit objectives, etc..). They try to have an ambassador in each Walloon region. Each initiative develops their own project and take part in the activities of the RCR if they want. RCR doesn't impose anything.
- GASAP: They have a strong charter and all the groups need to adhere to this charter to become member of the network. The charter is really radical and they are proud of it. As

they say, it leads to a homogenization of the initiatives which has pros and cons. They say that it leads to less diversity and maybe a loss of creativity...

- According to all the tables, the mode of organization is the central point for a robust and sustainable organization/initiative

**d. Best practices**

- Transparency: often things go wrong because of a lack of transparency (Igor, Torrekes). 'We work online to achieve this full transparency'. Jennifer (CSA) confirms the role of transparency, not only financial but also on content issues (what are we going to grow, how much, ...). ; transparency regarding financing, government support, salaries
- SLOW growth. You need time to consult people, to get people involved. Try to get the various organisations in the community involved and informed before you start. This helps a lot when you are confronted with problems / times of crises in your project.
- Adapt to the boundaries of the system. It is not possible to make all decisions with all the stakeholders (Maarten Roels). They start from a frame where core principles are defined. That is the identity of the group. Within this frame, it is a selected focus group (of most motivated people) that develops ideas. This focus group communicates and checks its ideas with a forum, a broader group of people. The forum may give input to the ideas. Once this process is fulfilled, we communicate with the public
- Cooperation with colleagues that are not operating too close to your project (An, Hoevevlees). We are a cooperative with 4 farms involved. We sell each others' products, and as we are not based too close, we are not competing. We are only 4 farms/couples involved, so rules for internal organisation are simple. We just meet.
- Networking between similar initiatives: sharing expertise, experience, information (reciprocity)



## 5 Comments from the team according to the information gathered at the workshop

- F4S started its research design initially with a stove pipe approach: separate study of clusters and instruments for clusters
- Reframing after the meeting: from a stove pipe approach to a social movement / synergy amongst social innovations for food transition approach
- Misunderstandings of the researchers/social actors research partnership  
*Not a role of advocacy (based on using the scientists' legitimacy and asking him to be a voice for the social actors' claims with the view to influence policy makers) : this might be appropriate for a scientist on his personal behalf, but is not part of the transdisciplinary research partnerships.*
- Demands of some social actors: demand for platforms for solutions' oriented networking: exchange of ideas, generate new propositions and implement them.
- As for all project, also in short supply chains, everyone should profit from taking part. At least for this table, it was not clear what would be their benefit in this project.
- Make ideas and plans as clear as possible. E.g. start from a real case and take that as the point of departure for discussion
- We need to be clearer with the social actors on what we want to do with them and what type of contract we want.
- The social actors seem to be really enthusiastic to keep working with us. We need to find a really attractive and effective way to use their contribution
- Furthermore, it is really important to maintain an interest to have a sustainable partnership

## 6 Annex 1. Participants to the workshop

Nom/Naam	Organisation/Organisatie
Amélie Cremers	L'Epi Lorrain asbl
Annika Cayrol	Réseau Financité
Antoine Attout	Réseau Financité
Antoine Mortier	GASAP asbl
Antonin Castel	GASAP asbl
Benoît Dave	Paysans-Artisans
Dimitri Vandenberghe	Samenlevingsopbouw Gent
Dirk Rummens	Hoeve In De Zon
Evert Peeters	Fairfin
Fabian Dortu	Ropi
François Wiaux	Réseau des Consommateurs Responsable asbl
Geoffroy Anciaux	Le début des haricots
Georges Jamart	BELSPO
Hilde Coucke	De Wassende Maan
Igor Byttebier	Dadelen
Ilona Prion	CSA De Volle Grond
Isabel Bombeke	LETS Sint-Niklaas
Jennifer Nold	CSA De Witte Beek
Joke Gilles	Streekproducten Vlaams Brabant
Julien Didier	Réseau des Consommateurs Responsable asbl
Kaat Segers	De Landgenoten
Karin Hermanus	IBGE
Katlijn Bombeke	LETS Sint-Niklaas
Katharina Beelen	Vredeseilanden
Katleen Deruytter	Samentuin Koekelberg
Laurent Cardon	Ropi
Laurent Dombret	La Minute asbl
Maarten Roels	Terre-en-vue
Melanie Van Raaij	Delhaize
Mieke Lateir	Biosano
Noémie DeKoninck	BioWallonie
Noémie Maughan	EVSPV/EIB/ULB
Saartje Boutsen	Vredeseilanden
Sigrid Van der Auwera	CSA De Klepper
Stephan Kampelmann	ULB & Centre d'écologie urbaine
Tom Troonbeekx	CSA Het Open Veld
Walter Coens	De Zonnekouter
Wim Merckx	Voedselteams

Mapping of public policy measures for agri-food initiatives.				
FLANDERS				
< will be further completed / analysed during october to december 2014				
!MORTANT: mapping according to the main instrument : will be completed with an anlysis of the "combination of instruments"				
Clusters	Acronym		Typology of public policy tools supporting agri-food transition	
SFSC	Short Food Supply Chain			
UbG	Urban Gardening		<b>Regulation.</b> Legally binding norms and standards.	
COOP	Cooperative		<b>Public procurement.</b> Acquisition of goods or services by the public sector through legal tendering.	
CAT	Catering		<b>Subsidies.</b> Compensation payments for public good production (without education and research, considered a separate category)	
LAB	Labelling		<b>Favorable loan conditions.</b> Loans to finance projects on more favorable terms than those in the prevailing market.	
L€	Local Currency		<b>Market coordination.</b> Public authorities can facilitate coordination on the market place	
Sfin	Social Financing		<b>Education and training.</b> Education, training and information exchange.	
			<b>Partnership.</b> State and non-state actors can make agreements that facilitate agri-food transition	
			<b>Research &amp; Development.</b> Basic and applied research conducted by governmental departments, universities, state-funded research institutes.	
			<b>Knowledge brokerage.</b> Governments can support knowledge brokers in alternative food networks. These are nodes that centralize and foster learning on experiences of different players in the network and /or support social learning processes on basic norms and beliefs.	
Cluster	Name of the agri-food initiative	Description of the initiative	Modalities	leadership on the initiative
<b>Subsidies</b>				
SFSC	Hartenboer	réseau de producteurs	webshop, enregistrement & commande en ligne, enlèvement à des points relais, projets d'inclusion sociale, possibilité d'acheter les produits du réseau chez les producteurs du réseau mais ceux-ci ne sont pas en stock, Charte à propos de critères de production + système de contrôle interne et de garantie par ts les membres du réseau	social profit
UbG	Le petit botanique	jardin collectif de 7000m2	des entreprises d'économie sociale peuvent lancer des projets (ex: inclusion sociale), gestion par un jardinier pro	state
CAT	Nebus midwest	construction de canaux de distribution + réseau de petits magasins	prog. LEADER (en cours)	state
Sfin	VLIF ( Vlaams Landbouwinvesteringsfonds)	fond de soutien à l'agriculture	subsidies pour les institutions sociales et les associations de consommateurs; Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 24 november 2000 inzake steun aan de investeringen en aan de installatie in de landbouw en het gelijknamig Ministerieel Besluit van dezelfde datum	state
Ubg	Buurtmoestuin Dolle Pret Oost	Community garden from Samenlevingsopbouw en Vormingplus		social profit
Sfin	Hefboom	Cooperative financing and advising projects who create a social and sustainable society		cooperants
<b>Market Coordination</b>				
SFSC	Groenevent	Part of OVAM to promote sustainable catering for events		state

SFSC	Steunpunt hoeveproducten	Organisation to support producers who do direct selling, part of KVLV (ONS)	financement structurel, aide à la mise en conformité ac la législation (tous les aspects)	social profit
SFSC	Recht van bij de Boer	VLAM Website for short chain initiatives in Flanders, farm products direct selling, voedselteams, ...	Online search platform to promote direct sale from producers	state
SFSC	Mmmm eetjesland	Cooperative to promote local products in Oost Vlaanderen		stakeholders
SFSC	Puur Limburgs	Platform to promote local products from Limburg	Promotion of products from Limburgs, webshop, list of products and producers	state
SFSC	Straffestreek	Vzw to promote local products	Promotion of products from Vlaams Brabant, list of products and producers	stakeholders
SFSC	Lekkers uit het Pajottenland	Cvba webshop for local products	Promotion of products from the Pajottenland, webshop, events	cooperants
SFSC	Lekker van bij ons	Website to promote local and seasonal food and cooking, supported by VLAM	promotion of cooking with local productd	state
SFSC	Lekkers met Streken	Website to promote local products in Antwerp	promotion of local products from the province of Antwerp	state
SFSC	Week van de Smaak	Organisation of "week van de smaak", promoting		private with state support
SFSC	Biogenietengids	Guide by Bioforum to find organic shops/producers	Borchure and website	social profit
SFSC	VLAM (ASBL)	centrum voor agro- en visserij marketing	agence externe indépendante, dotation, marketing des produits alimentaires à l'étranger et en BE, répartition sectorielle ac un budget/secteur --> "stuurgroep" multistakeholder pr les circuits courts	stakeholders
SFSC	Boer'nBrood	Website for short chain initiatives in Gent, clusters urban gardens	Website and brochure	private with state support
SFSC	EcoPlan	Website mapping sustainable businesses in food, health, lifestyle and mobility, part of Netwerk Bewust Verbruiken	Website	social profit
LAB	Responsibly Fresh (VBT)	Sustainability label for fresh products aiming at increased sustainability	Label for fresh products	cooperants
SFSC	Slocal	Website showing local producers	webplatform	for profit
<b>Education and Training</b>				
UbG	Stujardin	Student initiative to stimulate small scale urban food		Stakeholders
SFSC	De Hofmakerij	Educative center to learn kids in a holistic way about nature and sustainability		for profit
UbG	Velt; Samentuinen	Part of Velt, to promote ecological gardening in urban gardens	Website, advisors	social profit
UbG	Tuinhier	Organisation promoting urban gardens, support for local initiatives		social profit
CAT	EVA	Organisation to promote vegetarian food consumption		social profit
SFSC	Landwijzer	Organisation educating future organic farmers		social profit
SFSC	Seasoning	Promoting seasonal food consumption with footprint calculation		for profit
<b>Partnership arrangements between state and non-state</b>				
CAT	Sociale Kruidenier	Provide decent food for poor people in a neighbourhood shop		social profit
SFSC	Voedselteams (ASBL)	Network on provincial level of producers and groups of consumers around sustaianble food	organisation d'un réseau de produits locaux et durables en vente directe; multistakeholders (équipes locales, producteurs, volontaires, salariés); webshop; cartographie des P; adhésion ouverte (dans l'esprit d'un mouvement); élaboration de stratégies alimentaires pr les villes; membre de la plate-forme VL pour les circuits-courts	stakeholders
SFSC	Panier de la fermière	Organic Food baskets	abonnement, partenariat ville-régies de quartier	state

UbG	GROEnTEN uit Gent	project from vzw Sociale Werkplaats De Sleutel, local food production by social labor	state
UbG	Rabotsite	Temporary project in Rabot district of Gent with many Socio-economic-ecologic projects	state
L€	Torekes	Alternative currency in urban area of Gent	state
L€	Muntuit	Innovation support in alternative currency initiatives	social profit
L€	Limburg.net	Currency from the waste collector in Limburg	for profit
SFSC	De Wroeter	Social labor and organic production in short chains	social profit
SFSC	Leren ondernemen Leuven	Social organisation with urban gardening initiatives	social profit
<b>Knowledge broker</b>			
UbG	Velt	Organisation to promote ecological gardening	stakeholder
SFSC	Wervel	Organisation promoting alternative agricultural practices	social profit
CAT	Your Choice (Vredeseilanden)	Promotion of sustainable catering in public and private sector	social profit
SFSC	Mushroom Learning Network	Network to promote sustainable reuse of organic waste streams for mushroom production	for profit
SFSC	Transformatieproject	Project to promote sustainable food chain	state

Mapping of public policy measures for agri-food initiatives.				
<b>WALLONIA</b>				
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<b>IMORTANT: mapping according to the main instrument : will be completed with an anlysis of the "combination of instruments"</b>				
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L€	Local Currency		<b>Market coordination.</b> Public authorities can facilitate coordination on the market place	
Sfin	Social Financing		<b>Education and training.</b> Education, training and information exchange.	
			<b>Partnership.</b> State and non-state actors can make agreements that facilitate agri-food transition	
			<b>Research &amp; Development.</b> Basic and applied research conducted by governmental departments, universities, state-funded research institutes.	
			<b>Knowledge brokerage.</b> Governments can support knowledge brokers in alternative food networks. These are nodes that centralize and foster learning on experiences of different players in the network and /or support social learning processes on basic norms and beliefs.	
Cluster	Name of the agri-food initiative	Description of the initiative	Modalities	leadership on the initiative
<b>subsidies</b>				
UbG	Jardins solidaires (ASBL)	réseau jardins collectifs	Organisation d'activités fédératrices ; promotion des initiatives des jardins solidaires et celles du réseau ; partenariats avec d'autres associations pour créer une dynamique de réseau et une synergie entre les actions ; formation et animation d'activités de jardinage collectif; charte; bibliothèque	users
L€	L'épi Lorrain	alternative currency	Multi-stakeholder network for establishing the alternative currency.	stakeholders
L€	Eco-chèques	chèques gestes eco-verts défiscalisés	CCT conclue au sein du CNT	state
CAT	Du Lait pour les écoles	favoriser conso lait & produits laitiers ds crèches, écoles mat/primaires	FRN introduit dde € auprès admin.; école s'acquitte des produits à prix réduit et FRN récupère € intervention auprès admin.	state
CAT	Fruits & légumes à l'école	aide aux écoles maternelles/primaires pour distribution fruit-légumes gratuits aux enfants	aide de l'UE (PAC) pour écouler produits retirés du marché dans le cadre d'une procédure de gestion de crise; liste produits éligibles, inscriptions écoles, encadrement pédagogique obligatoire	state
Sfin	Terre-en-vue/Land in zicht	structure tripartite: ASBL (association), coop, fondation	multistakeholders (citoyens, acteurs publics,associations); financement d'achat de terres ac prises de parts (coop), récolte de dons pr financer les projets (fondation), animation d'un réseau + développement d'une expertise en lien ac accès à la terre (ASBL)	stakeholders
<b>market coordination</b>				
SFSC	Panier de la fermière	paniers bios	abonnement, partenariat ville-régies de quartier	state
CAT	TCO services (SPRL)	gestion & réalisation repas pour écoles, maisons repos/soin, resto d'entreprises	démarche de DD au niveau des produits offerts+formation des collaborateurs	for profit
LAB	Agriculture de Wallonie	pastilles produits agricultureW	multicritère, 1/3, financement ac les cotisations des P, agrément, charte,large gamme de produits, ne concerne pas le mode de P ni conformité aux règles en vigueur (ex: sanitaires), retrait de l'agrément en cas de non-conformité (= rupture de contrat)	state

SFSC	Les grosses légumes	réseau: échange de savoirs, négociation, mise en relation prod-consos; paniers fermiers	Système tripartite abonné-P-Asbly ; abonné : Charte, prépaiement,membre AG, participation au système de garantie participative (SGP), prendre livraison au lieu depot choisi ; P : respect principes Charte, participation SGP, retrocession partie CA pr achat camionnette,fixation en commun prix légumes,fournir facture à chaque livraison ; participations aux formations,cahier+fiche suivi des cultures, mesures de sanction (jusque exclusion) en cas non-respect engagements ; ASBLS (2) : intermédiaires P-C ; organisation SGP, livraison aux dépôts, évaluation système, réunions, visites chez les P, mise en place comité pilotage composé représentant 3 parties (conseils & propositions),vérification compta	social profit
SFSC	Saveurs Paysannes (ASBL)	actions de promotion de l'agri paysanne à travers des réseaux locaux	Mise en réseau P; faciliter circulation des produits entre les magasins à la ferme ; échanges d'expérience diversification/transformation/vente ; mise en réseau P-C (vente directe, foire, marchés communaux, comptoirs fermiers,halles de distribution) ; encourager circuits distribution existant ; actions sensibilisation ; gestion site internet, charte	stakeholders
CAT	Leclicloal	plate-forme centralisation commandes produits locaux et saison au niveau des collectivités	proc négo sans pub;uniquement marchés de fournitures; inscription des P; conditions générales; P doivent être en règle (AFSCA)	users
SFSC	Panier malin	panier à la carte (online) sans abo	GAL culturalité (Hesbaye ; programme LEADER), point collecte hebdo, compte en ligne (paiement à la commande),paiement groupé via le GAL (ventilation entre les prods), produits locaux ms pas uniquement bios, livraison par producteurs (responsables du respect des règles AFSCA et intégrité marchandise jusqu'à livraison); conflit: arrangement direct C-P/représentant "Panier malin"	state
COOP	Point ferme (SRLFS)	coop de P: abos panier bio	GAL Pays des Condruzes (LEADER), abonnement, livraison à des points de dépôt	state
L€	le Ropi			stakeholders
L€	La Minuto			stakeholders
L€	Le Talent			stakeholders
SFSC	Diversiferm (anciennement CQPF)	guichet unique : accompagner les agriculteurs sur un projet de diversification (transformation/vente directe/démarrage/développement d'une activité); triple encadrement: hygiénique, technologique, économique	guichet unique, Etude de faisabilité des projets ;Suivi des dossiers administratifs ;Informations sur les réglementations en vigueur et les aides éventuelles ; Elaboration et amélioration des cahiers des charges pour des outils de diversification et aide à la mise en place de ces outils chez les agriculteurs ; Formation : démarrage, évolution des produits, informatique, Internet, langues, marketing ; Organisation des séances d'informations sur les modifications législatives (autres qu'alimentaires), nouvelles opportunités de diversification	state
<b>education and training</b>				
UbG	Goûter au jardin	plate-forme potagers urbains bios	cartographie des potagers, formations (culture, compostage, taille)	users
SFSC	AFSCA	brochure d'infos assouplissement obligations sanitaires circuits courts	infos obligations du P et façon de s'y conformer le plus facilement	state
SFSC	Ministère de l'agriculture	vade mecum commercialisation en circuits-courts	aspects juridiques de la commercialisation en circuit court(hygiène, fiscalité, société, ...)	state
<b>Partnership arrangements between state and non-state</b>				
	Gal Pays des Condruzes	programme d'accès au foncier pour les porteurs de projet nourriture locale	prog LEADER, partenariat ac Cré-job (couveuse d'entreprises), ancienne friche,	state
UbG	Incroyables comestibles	potagers urbains	mise à disposition d'espace public ouvert à la culture potagère	users
COOP	Vin de Liège (SCFS)	Coop de P & C : vin "durable"	location du terrain via appel d'offre, prise en compte ds les critères d'attribution (source: o Bierin --> CPAS proprio de bcp de terrains); CA composé "d'experts" pilote le projet	social profit
<b>knowledge broker</b>				
SFSC	Centre de référence des circuits courts et de l'économie circulaire de Wallonie	Centre de référence des circuits courts et de l'économie circulaire de Wallonie	Focus concept de « circuit court » : mise en réseau; catalogue des acteurs directs/indirects ; point de contact ; veille ; diffusion bonnes pratiques ; centre documentaire ; typologie + critères transposition concept à d'autres secteurs; favoriser émergence de projets ; lien avec Région bxl en vue de répondre demandes non rencontrées aujourd'hui ; recommandations	state
CAT	Biowallonie (ASBL)	plate-forme concertation + developement filières bios	conseil de filière auprès APAQ (décret), financement institutionnel	stakeholders

Mapping of public policy measures for agri-food initiatives.				
BRUSSELS				
< will be further completed / analysed during october to december 2014				
IMORTANT: mapping according to the main instrument : will be completed with an anlysis of the "combination of instruments"				
Cluster s	Acronym		Typology of public policy tools supporting agri-food transition	
SFSC	Short Food Supply Chain			
UbG	Urban Gardening		<b>Regulation.</b> Legally binding norms and standards.	
COOP	Cooperative		<b>Public procurement.</b> Acquisition of goods or services by the public sector through legal tendering.	
CAT	Catering		<b>Subsidies: compensation payments for public good production</b> (without education and research, considered a separate category)	
LAB	Labelling		<b>Favorable loan conditions.</b> Loans to finance projects on more favorable terms than those in the prevailing market.	
L€	Local Currency		<b>Market coordination.</b> Public authorities can facilitate coordination on the market place	
Sfin	Social Financing		<b>Education and training.</b> Education, training and information exchange.	
			<b>Partnership.</b> State and non-state actors can make agreements that facilitate agri-food transition	
			<b>Research &amp; Development.</b> Basic and applied research conducted by governmental departments, universities, state-funded research institutes.	
			<b>Knowledge brokerage.</b> Governments can support knowledge brokers in alternative food networks. These are nodes that centralize and foster learning on experiences of different players in the network and /or support social learning processes on basic norms and beliefs.	
cluster	Name of the agri-food initiative	Description of the initiative	Modalities	leadership on the initiative
<b>Subsidies</b>				
UbG	le début des haricots (prjets potager urbain et potagers sur les toits)	plate-forme du réseau des potagers collectifs urbains à Bxl	coordination par une ASBL (le début des haricots), appels à projet (micros-montants (2000€max)), espace d'échanges, cartographie, ressources (création/gestion d'un jardin collectif)	stakeholders
COOP	Cooperative BEES	cooperative participative qui désire vendre des produits durables et rester accessibles au public le plus large possible	Ils ont reçu deux subsides de l'IBGE (un pour alimentation durable et l'autre pour la réduction des emballages)	social profit
UbG	Projet 'graine de cartable"	Parti de l'initiative d'enseignants de l'école, ce projet de potager et compost éducatif se conjugue entre maison de quartier, maison des enfants habitants et bien sur l'école ; lauréat concours ville de bruxelles	Subsidies (de la ville de Bruxelles dans le cadre de l'Agenda 21), collaboration de l'école et de l'association de quartier pour entretenir le jardin	users
<b>Market coordination</b>				
L€	Eco-iris	monnaie compl éco-gestes + biens & services	<a href="http://dev.ulb.ac.be/ceese/CEESE/documents/ECOIRIS_final.pdf">http://dev.ulb.ac.be/ceese/CEESE/documents/ECOIRIS_final.pdf</a>	state
All	Bioguide BXL	c'est contribuer au développement et à la promotion de l'alimentation bio à Bruxelles, spécialement via les filières de vente en circuit court et les commerces de proximité, ... c'est fournir des informations utiles et concrètes à l'utilisateur soucieux d'une consomm'action responsable, ... c'est faciliter la communication entre consommateurs et producteurs et favoriser la mise en réseau des acteurs du secteur.	guide papier et internet référençant tous les acteurs de l'alimentation durable sur Bxl	stakeholders
LAB	site infolabel	Site internet expliquant la signification de tous les labels pour une consommation responsable	site internet explique tous les labels	stakeholders
<b>Education and training</b>				



CAT	projet "cantines durables"	accompagner les cantines collectives (écoles, maisons de repos, entreprises, administrations, etc. ) qui veulent faire la transition vers une alimentation durable - See more at: <a href="http://www.villedurable.be/brusselsg-reencapital/cas/cantines-durables?context=37#sthash.oiW9wT Af.dpuf">http://www.villedurable.be/brusselsg-reencapital/cas/cantines-durables?context=37#sthash.oiW9wT Af.dpuf</a>	intégration de critères durables ds les commandes	state
UbG	Ferme Nos pilifs	entreprise de travail adapté, qui fait des visites de ferme et de potager à destination des écoles (entre autres),	Ferme d'animation : sensibilisation au travail des personnes handicapées, au respect de l'environnement, et à l'agriculture paysanne	social profit?
SFSC	Rencontre et continent	objectif d'accompagner les citoyens vers une meilleure compréhension des enjeux politiques, sociaux, économiques, culturels, environnementaux et sanitaires du monde contemporain ; un accompagnement citoyen afin de renforcer les capacités de chacun à s'engager individuellement et collectivement dans des alternatives porteuses de changements sociétaux.	Formation de base et d'orientation aux métiers en Alimentation Durable en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale !	stakeholders
UbG	ASBL la Ferme de Maximilien	sensibiliser petits et grands à la protection de l'environnement et à leur impact sur la société afin d'amener chacun vers une réflexion active et responsable	organisations de visites individuels ou groupes (écoles etc) et d'évènement (ex : ateliers fabrication de pain, foire aux savoirs faire)	stakeholders
UbG	ASBL Apis Bruoc Sella	Apis Bruoc Sella est une association bruxelloise d'éducation à l'environnement et de sensibilisation à la nature urbaine	utilisation d'abeilles domestiques et sauvages pour communiquer sur différentes thématiques liées à l'environnement en milieu urbain.	stakeholders
All	ASBL Réseau Idée	le Réseau IDée tisse progressivement des liens entre tous les acteurs de l'ErE: enseignants de tous les niveaux, animateurs, formateurs, parents, éco-conseillers... Il veut favoriser les rencontres entre ces acteurs ainsi qu'une meilleure circulation de l'information. Il valorise les projets et les outils pédagogiques, les formations et les centres d'éducation à l'environnement. (ex : les malles alimentations	centre de documentation, services d'information, banque de données, magazines et newsletters, divers sites web,...	stakeholders
<b>Partnership arrangements between state and non-state</b>				
UbG	Jardins participatifs CPAS Etterbeek	rencontre/détente/échange, projets: compostage collectif, potagers, verger, mare et friche, rucher	bail emphytéotique, partenariat ac associations soc/env pour chaque projet	users
<b>Knowledge brokerage</b>				
SFSC	GASAP	Le Réseau regroupe l'ensemble des groupes d'achat de type GASAP de Bruxelles. Il rassemble et relie les GASAP de Bruxelles et ses environs ainsi que les paysans partenaires des GASAP. L'objectif est de soutenir les producteurs, informer et communiquer, participer au dbat public	Favoriser la création de GASAP, mise en réseau, informer les citoyens, faire du playdoyer politique, soutenir les producteurs, etc..	users

All	RABAD	L'objectif du Rabad est d'encourager la collaboration entre les membres par l'échange d'information et savoir-faire, et par la création de projets communs. Le Rabad veut aussi mieux informer le grand public sur l'alimentation durable et rendre ses produits plus accessibles.	échange d'information et savoir-faire, et par la création de projets communs, subsidié et soutenu par région Bxl capitale	stakeholders et users
	RCR (Brussels)	asbl qui accompagne les citoyens qui souhaitent échanger des aliments, des objets et des services dans le but de créer de la convivialité, de diminuer leur impact écologique et de favoriser une économie plus solidaire.	nous proposons une aide à la création, au renforcement et à la mise en lien de groupes citoyens tels que les GAC, GASAP, AMAP, potagers collectifs, Systèmes d'Echanges Locaux (SEL), Réseaux d'échanges réciproques de Savoirs (RErS), donneries, et Repair-cafés. Nous réalisons cela notamment via des formations, des suivis personnalisés, des outils, une cartographie des initiatives existantes, et de la sensibilisation.	stakeholders