



Integrated Report D5.2

Policy Support Tool Application for Impact Assessment for SFC

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Content

- 1 Summary and task description as defined in the DOW3
- 2 Structure 3
- 3 Graphical User Interface and Functionalities4
- 4 Technical Implementation 6
- 5 Portal Access and Usability7
- 6 Portal Testing and Feedback.....7
- 7 Portal Timescales and Next Steps8
- 8 ANNEX I: Overview of sustainability impact and policy areas. 10
- 9 ANNEX II: Short Food Supply Chain Types. 12
- 10 ANNEX IV – List of Context Information Factsheets..... 13

1 Summary and task description as defined in the DOW

This document concerns the reporting on the tasks 5.2 (Policy Support Tool Application, Lead: ZALF). The work of task 5.2 is directly linked with the task 6.3 (Knowledge Brokerage Platform Development, Lead: University Coventry), as the tool development makes use of knowledge brokerage principles, developed in 6.3.

“Parallel to the impact assessment itself, a policy support software tool will be made available to enable impact assessments of short food supply chains (SFSC) and oriented towards supporting regional policies.”

“Software programming activity: Based on underlying databases data processing algorithms a Graphical User Interface (GUI) with the required functionalities will be established.”

2 Structure

The idea, which has been developed in FOODMETRES task 6.3, is to have a common approach to the heterogeneity of FOODMETRES knowledge, where a guided presentation and access (via “Entrance Doors” and “Pathways”) would be a suitable way of communication. “Entrance Doors” and “Pathways” lead to individual factsheets (webpages), which make use of the various FOODMETRES outputs, such as qualitative portraits of specific examples of SFCs, to the Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) and the Metropolitan Footprint Tool (MFT) tool, to reports, etc.; they make all use of already existing documents from the project.

Three Entrance Doors (Level 1) allow user interest oriented access to information for the different dimensions of sustainable metropolitan food: (i) metropolitan regions, (ii) food chain innovations, (iii) tools and models, (iv) policy and research. Level 2 (“Pathway information”) provide brief, easy-to-grasp information about the specific aspect (e.g. about an impact area, about a case study, about a food chain). Level 3 (“Case study factsheets”) provides insights in qualitative and quantitative empirical findings, e.g. a portrait of a food chain example, an analysis, etc. (see figure 1)

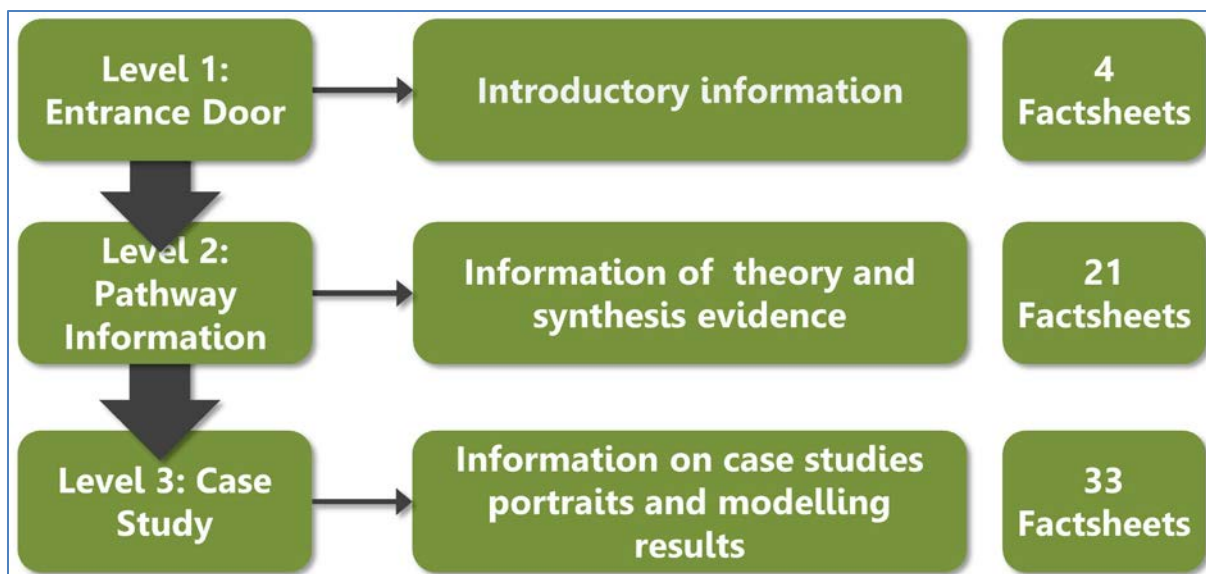


Figure 1: Internal structure of the knowledge portal.

3 Graphical User Interface and Functionalities

There are two possible ways to navigate through the Information provided on the Knowledge Platform (KP). The first manner is to follow the catalogue structure (tree-structure for different information channels). Via the top-down pathway from level 1 entrance doors and level 2 ad-hoc study synthesis to the 3rd level of ad-hoc study factsheets the information can be accessed.

The second way is to browse through the Knowledge Platform via links. Within the text connections are provided to related topics, giving background information like the case study area description, details for the method used, or information on concepts and a wider context such as the generation of second-order benefits. By following the links the information of the FOODMETRES-KP can be accessed in a manner that users can explore and navigate freely through the information of the Knowledge Platform, supporting a diversity of journeys through. Figure 2-4 show screenshots of the Knowledge Platform.

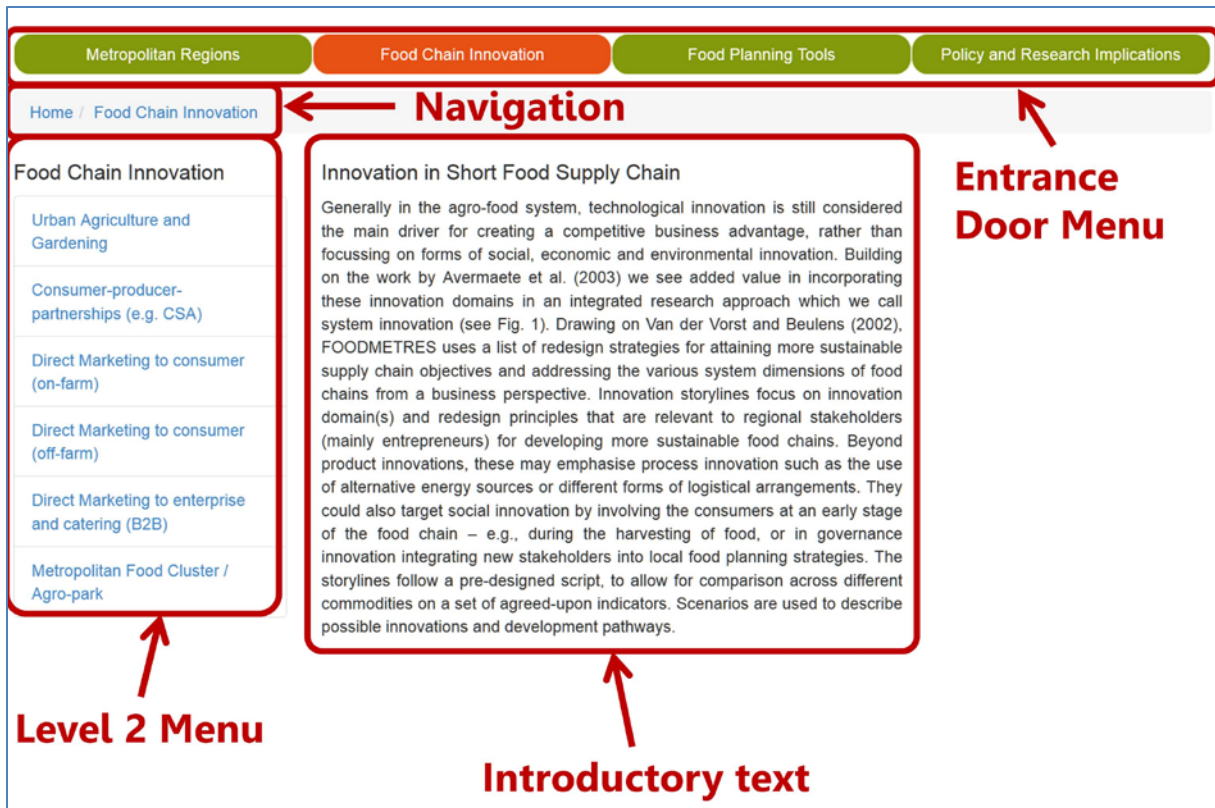


Figure 2: Screenshot Level 1.



Figure 3: Screenshot Level 2.

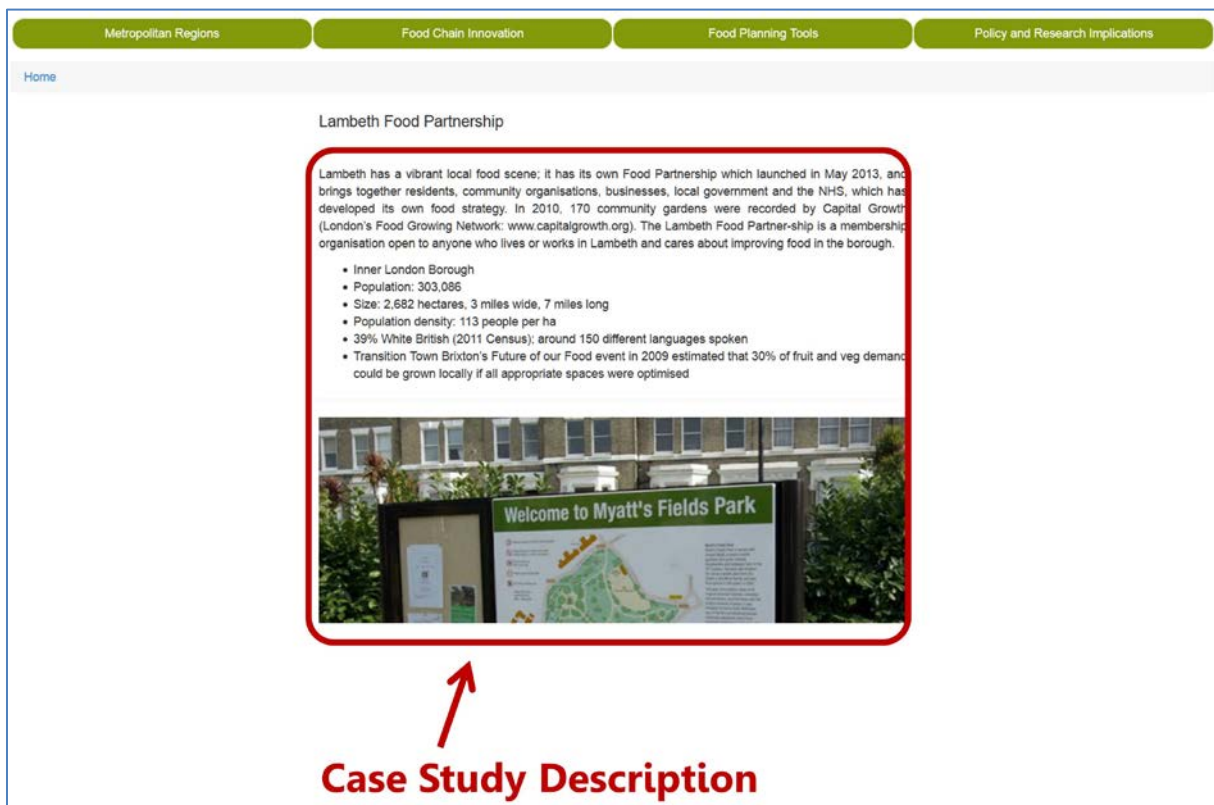


Figure 4: Screenshot Level 3.

4 Technical Implementation

The FOODMETRES Knowledge Platform is realised as a website with internal and external links. The internal links point to additional knowledge, explanations, factsheets etc. The external links refer to publications, FOODMETRES website and sources used for research.

For testing purposes FOODMETRES-KP is located on a Linux server at ZALF and uses Ubuntu Server 12.04. The Ubuntu Server provides an Apache HTTP server, which facilitates the website, and a MySQL database server, which is used in order to store website structural data and website content data. The webpage is programmed using the technologies HTML5 (descriptive language), CSS3 (formatting language) and PHP5 (scripting language). In order to enhance the appearance and rendering of the webpage we utilised Bootstrap framework. Currently you find FOODMETRES-KP here: <http://project2.zalf.de/fkp/>.

If FOODMETRES-KP is in production status it will be hosted at a HostEurope server and registered with the domain name www.foodmetres-kp.eu

The knowledge portal will be facilitated at HostEurope with the same technical specifications the ZALF server provided.

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5 Portal Access and Usability

- Hosted via the project website (www.foodmetres.eu). As a standalone portal.
- No password or login required for those who simply want to view/download/save/print documents.
- User Accounts required for all Work Package/Case study leaders so that information can be uploaded, tagged and shared appropriately. Main portal admin account to be held by Project Coordinator.
- Site needs to support tablets, PC and mobile devices as well as work with main browsers: Internet Explorer, Firefox, Google Chrome.
- Site should adhere to appropriate accessibility guidelines (i.e. W3C WAI)
- Main language will be English, but site should support partner languages where Work Package Leaders wish to provide translated documents.
- Difficult to suggest number of likely users at this stage, storage space required or requested download speeds for documents/videos until the content has been determined by Work Package Leaders. One suggestion would be to mirror capacity provided for main project website (www.foodmetres.eu)

6 Portal Testing and Feedback

Once developed the Knowledge Platform needed to be tested with a multi-staged approach to this task:

- 1) Each FOODMETRES partner was asked to nominate a stakeholder (i.e. Institution staff or stakeholders) to review the site, test links, pursue intended pathways and provide feedback. (Feedback from KB Sphere 2 partners).
- 2) Soft launch at the Consortium meeting (May 2015) – partners were introduced to the site, Ingo Zasada provided a ‘virtual walk through’ the platform and encouraged partners to provide feedback in the facilitated session (Feedback from KB Sphere 1 partners).
- 3) Feedback was sought from external parties who attend the Final dissemination event in Brussels – ‘Towards a Territorial Approach for European Food Security’ September 2015. Questions and comments were invited from the audience after the presentation of the KB Portal. (Feedback from KB Sphere 3 partners).

All feedback was collated by partners University of Coventry and IFR and will be fed back to relevant partners to ensure amendments and alterations can be accommodated and actioned prior to the dissemination of the final portal at the end of the project.

7 Portal Timescales

- Specification completion (UCov/IFR) and handover to Alterra – End of February 2015
- Platform development (Alterra) – March 2015 to May 2015 (first draft ready for project meeting in May 2015)
 - Circulation / information of the COMMON task to the partners
 - Decision on responsibilities (provision of material, web-design, portal hosting)
 - Identification of available material for factsheets and linking to entrance doors/pathways (by the individual partner)
 - Identification of required material (e.g. texts, pictures, figures, etc.)
 - Development of common layout/template for material
 - Editing work (by the individual partner)
 - Website creation and IT-Integration of the material (need to be coordinated, could be done at ZALF)
 - SIA Tool establishment (ZALF) (until May 2015)
 - SIA Tool integration on KB portal (until September 2015)
- Soft Launch at Consortium meeting (May 2015)
- Final amendments actioned, further testing completed

- Finalization / launch of KB portal (September 2015)

8 ANNEX I: Overview of sustainability impact and policy areas.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Description</i>
1.1 Eco-efficiency in abiotic resource use (land/soil, water, nutrients)	Each food chain is related to certain farming or gardening system, which may use abiotic resources more efficiently and provide a good input-output-relation under given regional conditions).
1.2 Provision of ecological habitats and (agro-)biodiversity	Each food chain type is related with farming practices, which may enhance the provision of ecological habitats (e. g. hedges, trees, cultivate of a wider range of crops and life stock incl. breeding of traditional or rare species and increase (agro-)biodiversity.
1.3 Animal protection and welfare	Each food chain type is related to a farming system, which may result in different conditions for life stock, animal diseases and ethical considerations.
1.4 Reduction of transportation distance	Each food chain type may be related with a shorter transportation distance from place of production to place of consumption (“reducing food miles”).
1.5 Reduction of packaging	Each food chain type may be related to the reduction of the amount of packaging along the whole chain from place of production to place of consumption.
2.1 Employment along the food chain	Each food chain type may create new paid jobs (full- and part time) within the metropolitan region.
2.2 Income and profitability	Each food chain type may generate income and surplus for the actors along the value chain, which can be reinvested and support the long-term economic viability of the food producers.
2.3 Rural viability and competitiveness	Each food chain type may be related with regional multiplier effects through e.g. regional value added, income and employment generated, tax revenues etc.
2.4 Transportation efficiency	Each food chain type may be related with an efficient mode of transport, which includes e.g. adequate vehicles, capacity utilization, reducing number of travels and unloaded drives etc.
2.5 Reduction of food loss and waste along the food chain from producer to households	Each food chain type may support the reduction of food waste and harvest losses at production stage, but also along all other stages of the food chain, including consumption at home or out of home (e. g. restaurants).
3.1 Food safety and human health	Each food chain type may result in the absence of pathogens and pollution in the food. Food complies with legal limits regarding microbiological, chemical or physical hazards.

3.2 Food quality (freshness, taste and nutritional value)	Each food chain type may result in the provision of food which is fresh, tasteful and has a good nutritional value.
3.3 Viability of food traditions and culture	Each food chain type may result in the increased preservation of cultural distinctiveness and local food including seasonal variation and local food traditions. This implies the knowledge about its preparation and cultural role (including religious, ethnic or spiritual purposes).
3.4 Transparency and traceability	Each food chain type may result in the increase of transparency and traceability. Transparency refers to information for the consumer about the way the food they is grown and distributed by direct trust-based consumer-producer relation, use of labelling schemes (e.g. regional & fair, PDO, PGI, organic). Traceability refers to availability of information at each stage of the supply chain (e. g. tracking of produce with smart codes).
3.5 Food security (availability and accessibility)	Each food chain type may result in the increase of food security, meaning that all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient food.

9 ANNEX II: Short Food Supply Chain Types.

<i>Short Food Chain Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1 Metropolitan Food Clusters (MFC) and AgroParks	Long regional and global (MAS, GAS); spatially clustered agro-food systems in which several primary producers and suppliers, processors and/or distributors cooperate to achieve high-quality sustainable agro-food production, e.g. MFC are oriented towards the markets in the Metropolitan Region providing food for the urban population, but also to the world market.
2 Sales to regional enterprises like retail or hospitality industry	Long regional (LAS, MAS); Sale of products from a farm to retail and industry, e.g. restaurants, hotels, pubs, shelf in retail shop. Can include wholesale or intermediaries.
3 Direct sales/marketing off-farm to the private consumer	Short regional (LAS, MAS); Farmer sell directly from a farm on market in the urban area, e.g. farmers and weekly markets, market halls, home delivery, box schemes, online sales, vending machines
4 Direct sales/marketing on-farm to the private consumer	Short regional (LAS, MAS); Farmer sell directly their products on their farm, e.g. farm shops and stands, pick-your-own.
5 Consumer-producer-partnerships	Short regional (LAS); Network or association of individual consumers who have decided to support one or more local farms and/or food producers/processor, e.g. Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), Ethical Purchasing Groups (EPG), Solidarity Purchasing Groups (SPG), and food-coops
6 Urban gardening for commercial purposes	Long regional (LAS, MAS); Profit-oriented food production in the urban setting, e.g. Business-to-business sale to shops and restaurants
7 Urban gardening for self-supply / private consumption (subsistence)	Short regional (LAS); Food production in the urban setting for own consumption, e.g. allotment gardens, community gardens, self-harvesting gardens (offered by a farmer).

10 ANNEX IV – List of Context Information Factsheets

<i>ID</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
0	Meta-Info	General Introduction Tool
1.0	Meta-Info	Introduction Metropolitan Regions
1.1	Meta-Info	London
1.2	Meta-Info	Berlin
1.3	Meta-Info	Ljubljana
1.4	Meta-Info	Nairobi
1.5	Meta-Info	Rotterdam
1.6	Meta-Info	Milan
2.0	Meta-Info	Introduction Food Chain Innovation
2.1	Meta-Info	Urban Agriculture and Gardening
2.2	Meta-Info	Consumer-producer-partnerships (e.g. CSA)
2.3	Meta-Info	Direct Marketing to consumer (on-farm)
2.4	Meta-Info	Direct Marketing to consumer (off-farm)
2.5	Meta-Info	Direct Marketing to enterprise and catering (B2B)
2.6	Meta-Info	Metropolitan Food Cluster / Agro-park
3.0	Meta-Info	Introduction Food Planning Tools
3.1	Meta-Info	Metropolitan Economic Food Balance (MEFB)
3.2	Meta-Info	Metropolitan Area Profiles and Scenario (MAPS)
3.3	Meta-Info	Metropolitan Food Planner (MFP)
3.4	Meta-Info	Sustainability Food Impact Assessment (SFIA)
4.0	Meta-Info	Introduction Policy and Research
4.1	Meta-Info	Sustainability and Resilience
4.2	Meta-Info	Innovation
4.3	Meta-Info	Business Models
4.4	Meta-Info	Planning and Governance
DE1	Case Study	SFIA Berlin
DE2	Case Study	MAPS Berlin
DE3	Case Study	MFP Berlin
DE5	Case Study	Portrait EFC Farm, Berlin
DE6	Case Study	Portrait Community Supported Agriculture Berlin
DE7	Case Study	Portrait Bauerngarten self-harvest
DE8	Case Study	Portrait FÖL
DE9	Case Study	Organic Regional Food Distribution Channels
DE10	Case Study	N trial UA
IT2	Case Study	MAPS Milan
IT3	Case Study	MFP Milan
IT5	Case Study	Portrait Urban Gardens Milan
IT7	Case Study	Solidarity Purchasing Groups (SPG)s
KE1	Case Study	SFIA Nairobi
NL2	Case Study	MAPS Berlin
NL3	Case Study	MFP Rotterdam
NL5	Case Study	Portrait Kringloopboeren in Midden Delfland
NL6	Case Study	Portrait Regional Product Marketing Hoeksche Waard
SLO1	Case Study	SFIA Ljubljana
SLO2	Case Study	MAPS Ljubljana

<i>SLO3</i>	Case Study	MFP Ljubljana
<i>SLO5</i>	Case Study	Portrait Urban Agriculture Analysis Ljubljana
<i>SLO6</i>	Case Study	Portrait FoodHub-Geaprodukt and Procontus
<i>SLO7</i>	Case Study	Innovation Storyline Milk Ljubljana
<i>SLO8</i>	Case Study	Innovation Storyline Vegetable Ljubljana
<i>UK1</i>	Case Study	SFIA London
<i>UK2</i>	Case Study	MAPS London
<i>UK3</i>	Case Study	MFP London
<i>UK5</i>	Case Study	Portrait Crystal Palace Food Market
<i>UK6</i>	Case Study	Portrait Growing Communities
<i>UK7</i>	Case Study	Portrait Lambeth Food Partnership
<i>UK8</i>	Case Study	Portrait Project Harvest-ometer