



TRANSMANGO



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*Assessment of the impact of global drivers of change
on Europe's food and nutrition security (FNS)*

D6.1 Case-study selection and methodological guidelines for local level analysis of FNS Pathways

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WORK PACKAGE OBJECTIVES

Objectives of WP6

- Downscale abstract notions of vulnerabilities and FNS concerns to the level of social action.
- Selection of FNS pathways from a broad variety of contextual settings
- In-depth analyse of FNS pathway-specific potentials and vulnerabilities
- Further exploration of FNS pathway potentials through novel participatory modelling
- Comparative analysis of FNS pathway-specific drivers, potentials and vulnerabilities

Starting from the specific WP6 objectives, the local level case studies intend to unpack the European food system or foodscape into various contrasting and interacting food practices. As an abstract entity, the European food scape requires unpacking to the level of what households and/or local governments do to secure and procure food, to produce and (re)distribute food and how individuals and collectives deal with the emerging food systems vulnerabilities.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	FRAGMENTED FOODSCAPE	4
1.2	THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING	4
1.3	LINKAGES WITH CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	6
2	PROPOSED CASE-STUDY SELECTION	7
2.1	PROPOSED SELECTION.....	7
2.2	OVERARCHING QUESTIONS FOR CASE-STUDY ANALYSIS.....	10
2.3	CASE-STUDY METHODOLOGY.....	10
2.3.1	Dutch food banks as a potential pathway to addressing food poverty	10
2.3.2	Food Initiatives in Rotterdam as an urban food governance pathway.....	11
2.4	WORKSHOPS.....	13
3	TIME ALLOCATION	14
3.1	WORK DYNAMIC.....	14
3.2	TIMELINE	14
3.3	INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF PERSON MONTHS	14
4	FORMAT FOR CASE STUDY REPORTS	15
5	REFERENCES	16



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FRAGMENTED FOODSCAPE

The idea of the fragmented foodscape is derived from and inspired by assemblage theory. Assemblages are composed of heterogeneous elements that may be human and non-human, organic and inorganic, technical and natural (Anderson and McFarlane 2011:124). Assemblage theory is an attempt to go beyond the social per se and to include the material as an object of study and to explore how social actors engage the material. Assemblages can also be conceptualised as Transition Pathways (TP's), as a practice of continuous reassembling old and new ideas and the reassembling of resources in many different ways. TP is an expression of processes of assemblage that generate 'new' practices. We follow Li (2007:265) in her definition of reassembling as the '*grafting of new elements and reworking old ones; employing existing discourses to new ends*'. More specifically, socio-material and natural realities and practices are reassembled to form new ones that did not exist before. Part of the complexity – and our challenge – that emerges from this is arguing and showing empirically that reassembling does not follow a single logic or one master plan.

The case study we are dealing with in TRANSMANGO concerns the fragmented foodscape. The fragmented foodscape in turn consists of and is constituted by multiple practices. These practices are theorised and understood as transition pathways to FNS. The Dutch, etc. or European food scape then becomes an assemblage of a range of practices and FNS transition pathways, To cover the richness of the fragmented and heterogeneous nature of our contemporary foodscape, TRANSMANGO/WP6 should ***ideally*** engage at the level of individual countries (UK, Belgium, etc.) with more than one of the FNS practices or FNS transition pathways. This allows a better theorisation and empirical underpinning of the fragmented European foodscape.

The fragmented FNS landscape in Europe and elsewhere can be viewed as constituted by a range of various and often contrasting social practices that co-exist and interact with one another; continuously producing new practices. The fragmented FNS landscape is hypothesised as stretched between two extremes, between contrasting and contradictory FNS practices. These also find their expressions at the ideological level and are legitimised by ideologically 'opposing' stakeholder groups (*Empire* (Van Der Ploeg 2010) versus *Via Campesina* (Martínez-Torres and Rosset 2014)). At the level of discourse and networks these are separate and hardly interacting views on the future of food and sustainable development. These contrasting FNS pathways are well researched and described. One practice clearly hinges on a *continuous modernisation of food production and consumption* and can be captured as such. This modernisation food security paradigm argues for modern, scientifically sound production technologies, efficient in terms of resource use, market driven, cheap and efficient marketing system, combining spaces of (cheap) production with those of consumption. These spaces span the globalising world and at the same time perform in such a way that they produce a globalising world. Cure for problems are found in fine-tuning the modern food system (Marsden 2003). A second, contrasting paradigm to attain food security centres around *agro-ecological principles of regional food sovereignty*, autonomy of production and consumption, shorter regional oriented food networks, driven by different markets (e.g. nested) (Altieri and Toledo 2011, Hebinck et al. 2014).

A practice (or FNS pathway) then refers to new routines, new patterns of connecting and/or reconnecting FNS resources in new ways, leading to new routines and patterns (as well as new social relationships). At the level of practice there is substantial interaction and mutual transformation, these together, constitute the FNS landscape. The space that emerges between and around these two extremes creates ample space for many FNS practices to unfold. These are ideal spaces for TRANSMANGO to explore in detail. The space(s) may be theorised as a typical and reassembled FNS space continuously reassembling new FNS spaces. We hypothesize that some of these reduce food poverty, more and differently than others, based on and rooted in different institutional frameworks and practices. Other spaces are less dynamic and whether food poverty is reduced is questionable. It is this FNS reassembled space that WP6 aims to focus on and explore.

1.2 THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING

In this wider understanding of transition pathways as re-assembled spaces we further suggest to combine a Multi-level Perspective (MLP) with Social Practice Theory (SPT) as proposed by (Hargreaves et al. 2013). In their theorizing everyday practices are not regime specific and it is emphasized that social practices mostly cut across multiple regimes (e.g. the food regime, the transport regime, the energy regime, the policy regime, etc). Hence,



innovations are perceived as 'regime-crossing systems of practice'. Particularly SPT underlines the relevance of these 'horizontal' relations of novel practices and complements as such the focus on hierarchical and 'vertical' relations by MLP. Thus, MLP and SPT are thought to address different units of analysis, with MLP primarily concerned with transitions in regimes and SPT mainly with transition in practices. SPT makes a distinction between following constituting elements of practices: images (meanings symbols), skills (know-how, forms of competence) and materials (artefacts, technologies) (see figure below)

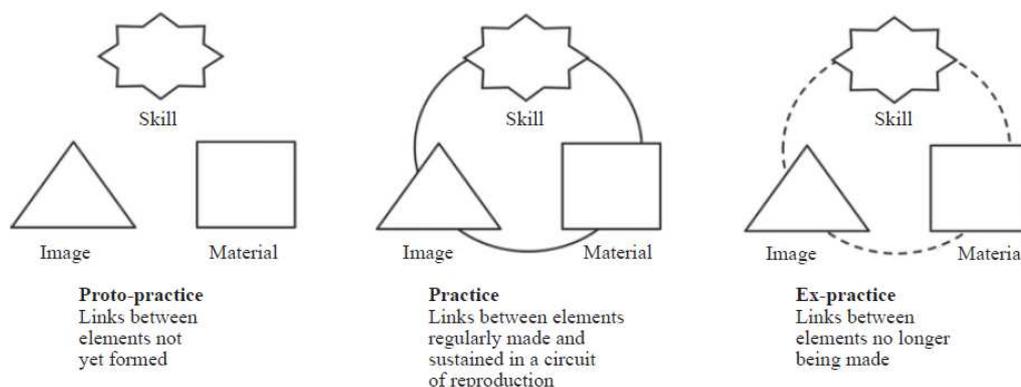


FIGURE 1 THE CONSTITUTING ELEMENTS OF PRACTICES IN SPT (HARGREAVES ET AL. 2013)

Practices are formed, changed and potentially 'fossilised' as the links between these three elements are made, maintained and broken, whereas innovation is about the making and breaking of following different circuits of reproduction in normal everyday life: 1) coherence between elements; 2) interconnected practices or 'systems of practice' and 3) temporal or path dependencies. Together these three circuits of reproduction explain the stability of practices and systems and the profound challenges involved in changing these.

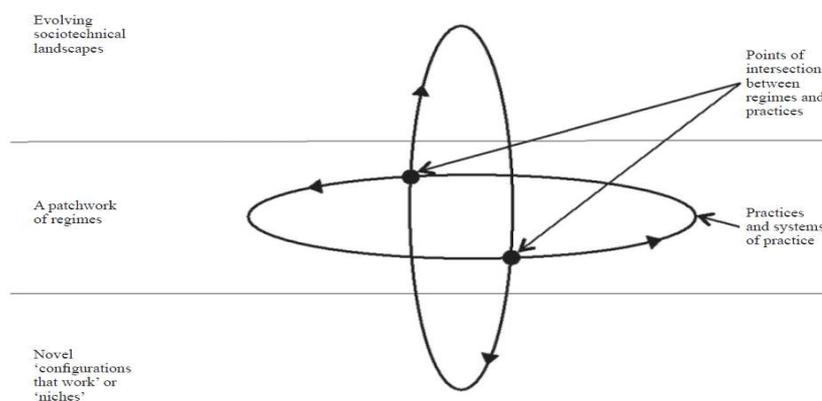


FIGURE 2 REGIMES AND PRACTICES INTERCONNECT (HARGREAVES ET AL. 2013)

Analysing the links between regimes and practices in this understanding of transition processes demands simultaneous investigating along distinct but connected lines of enquiry: 1) transitions in regimes as they occur through interactions between niches, regimes and landscapes ('the vertical'); 2) transitions in practices as they occur through change and continuity in different circuits of reproduction (the 'horizontal') and 3) how regimes and practices interconnect and bump into one another in the course of transition processes through points of intersection between the 'vertical' and the 'horizontal' (see figure 2). As further underpinned, these points of interconnection may entail both constraints and possibilities and express themselves in different forms such as physical artefacts and infrastructure; institutional and legal frameworks and bodily-mental capacities.

We propose to build our case-study-analysis on this multi-level understanding of social practices by empirical evidence gathering on transitions in practices ('the horizontal') and their interlinkages with FNS regimes and – landscapes ('the vertical') and by starting from following definitions:



FNS Practices: Regime-crossing, horizontally and vertically related social practices with material, symbolic and skill components as principle constituting elements for their reproduction and change.

FNS Pathways: A set of more or less interlinked, interwoven and/or widely embraced FNS practices that involve specific FNS claims, expectations and hopes.

1.3 LINKAGES WITH CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

TRANSMANGO's conceptual framework entails a comprehensive theoretical understanding of the complexity of FNS systems and provides as such guidance for case-study analysis. It is important to note that WP6 aims to focus on processes of change within these highly complex FNS systems. Table 3 summarizes our thoughts about the complementarities between WP6 and TRANSMANGO's overarching conceptual framework.

TABLE 1 COMPLEMENTARY OF WP6

Conceptual framework	WP6 Case-study analysis
Understanding of systemic complexity of FNS relations	Understanding of the complexity of <u>processes of change</u> within FNS systems
Multi-dimensionality and multi-scalar nature of FNS drivers and vulnerabilities	<u>Place- and pathway specificity</u> of FNS drivers and vulnerabilities
System boundary setting (What to include or exclude?)	Focus on <u>system boundary breaking / crossing</u> (How to create novel interlinkages?)
Analytical distinction between activities and outcomes	Practices as <u>synthesizing concept</u> (?)
Policy as one of the system drivers	Policy as <u>governance process</u>
<u>Science-led</u> system thinking	<u>Stakeholder-led</u> system thinking
Acknowledgement of slow versus rapid processes of change and time delays	Focus on <u>live-cycle features</u>
Centrality of systemic interrelations	Centrality of (re-) <u>assembled spaces</u>

Together these complementarities will have to contribute to following wider case-study objectives:

1. More profound insights in Europe's heterogeneity in FNS transition pathways, including their drivers, vulnerabilities, impacts, potentials and barriers
2. A detailed and comprehensive understanding of these heterogeneous FNS pathways in terms of:
 - FNS practices;
 - Key actors characteristics, motivations, networks, practices and interactions with policy and wider institutional settings;
 - Multi-faceted nature of re-assembled FNS spaces (see Table 4)

TABLE 2 THE MULTI-FACETTED NATURE OF RE-ASSEMBLED FNS SPACES

Multi-faceted nature of re-assembled spaces:	Global-Local interaction patterns
	Natural-Human Assets
	Rural-Urban relations
	Driver –Vulnerability configurations
	Producer-Consumer interlinkages
	Public-Private Partnerships
	Interrelations between ideas, images and practices
	Regime- Practice Horizontal relations



2 PROPOSED CASE-STUDY SELECTION

2.1 PROPOSED SELECTION

The overall set of case-study proposals illustrates some of the European (and African) heterogeneity in FNS practices and transition pathways. At the same time we should conclude that this set of proposals covers predominantly 'counter movements' and more radical FNS transition pathways, whereas more incremental FNS transition pathways driven by corporate FNS actors (Food empires, retailers, etc.) is underrepresented, as visualized in the mapping of the cases in the matrix below.

TABLE 3 LOCAL CASESTUDIES IN PRACTICE-MODE OF GOVERNANCE MATRIX

		Mode of governance		
		Corporate	State	Civil Society
Practices	Production	ES 3: Export oriented organic production TZ 2: Lunch eaters in DSM ^a	UK 4: Food Co-ops IT 1: Short Food Supply Chains Rome ^b IT 2: Custody of the Territory IT 3: School meals in Tuscany IT 5: Land Bank ES 2: Peri-urban agriculture to confront unemployment IE 4: Growing in Confidence NL 1: Urban food strategies	UK 1: Brighton & Hove Food Partnership UK 2: Sustainable food cities network BE 1: Voedselteams BE 2: Community Supported Agriculture IT 4: Libera Terra ES 2: Peri-urban agriculture to confront unemployment IE 1: Cork Food Policy Council IE 3: Grow it yourself NL 2: Landwinkels FI 4: Alternative Supply Chain
	Consumption	TZ 1: School meals ^a TZ 2: Lunch eaters in DSM ^c TZ 3: Healthy food products	UK 4: Food Co-ops IT 1: Short Food Supply Chains Rome ^b NL 1: Urban food strategies IT 3: School meals in Tuscany ES 1: FNS in rural areas IE 4: Growing in Confidence LV 2: School meals TZ 1: School meals ^a TZ 4: National Food Reserve FI 2: Free school lunch FI 3: Home emergency preparedness	UK 1: Brighton & Hove Food Partnership TZ 2: Lunch eaters in Dar es Salaam UK 2: Sustainable food cities network BE 4: Sociale kruidenier BE 3: E.V.A BE 1: Voedselteams NL 4: Hotspot/Hutspot NL 2: Landwinkels IE 1: Cork Food Policy Council IE 3: Grow it yourself LV 1: Direct Buying LV 2: School meals LV 3: Education on food waste LV 4: Food assistance FI 1: Charity food aid
	Distribution	UK 3: Bessemer wholesale market NL 3: Food banks	UK 4: Food Co-ops TZ 4: National Food Reserve IT 1: Short Food Supply Chains Rome ^b IT 3: School meals in Tuscany ES 1: FNS in rural areas	IE 1: Cork Food Policy Council IE 2: Bia Food Initiative BE 4: Sociale kruidenier LV 4: Food assistance FI 1: Charity food aid FI 3: Home emergency preparedness NL 2: Food banks

^a So far the case description is too broad in scope. The final classification can be done once the focus is narrowed.

^b This case study is still too broadly delineated. Thus is hard to map it on the table.

^c Not sure if it would fit here as the key actors appear to be single entrepreneurs/street food vendors.



This bias in favour of public-led and civil-society-led FNS transition pathways could be justified from different angles. Firstly, more technology- and corporate business driven pathways (e.g. sustainable intensification, functional foods, vertical farming, and etcetera) are relatively well represented in FNS scenario development and modelling. Secondly, as introduced earlier, our understanding of FNS practices draws explicit attention to the interrelations with hegemonic FNS practices, so, albeit indirectly, these will certainly appear in the case-study analysis. Thirdly, WP6 aims for deeper insights in 'bottom up' initiatives as potential FNS scenarios, including their diverging interrelations with imaginable EU level scenarios. Or, WP6 will focus especially on the interaction patterns between micro-macro level scenario-building.

Fourthly, in line with the governance section of TRANSMANGO's conceptual framework, a choice for primarily civil-society-led initiatives allows to interlink these with the issue of place-based (re-) allocation of responsibilities and entitlements between public, private and civil actors. Put differently, it enables to approach place-based food governance as a crucial aspect of FNS practices as 'reassembled spaces'.

Fifthly, our DoW mentions a total of 10 cases to be realized by 9 partners. To cover as much as possible the broadness of FNS concerns as depicted in national (light) media reports and overall set of case-study proposals, we propose to opt for two cases per partner, although we fully realize that such a choice has workload implications. More generally we think that two cases per partner is workable if we include cases that partly build upon empirical material from earlier national or European research programs. In fact, some case-study proposals explicitly refer to such opportunities to build upon already existing relations with FNS practitioners (e.g. the Belgian case).

Based on aforementioned argumentation, we suggest continuing the case-study selection along following lines of thought:

1. All partners will select two cases, with the crucial remark that only one of these cases will have to include the scenario workshops as planned in WP6.
2. Preferably the cases cover 'entitlements issues' (e.g. Food- and Land Banks, Charity led cases) and 'self-reliance issues' (e.g. urban food partnerships, community-led initiatives, etcetera) to grasp European contradictions in food governance issues as much as possible. See also the table below for a first case-study selection proposal for further discussion.



TABLE 4 SUGGESTED CASE STUDY SELECTION AND DIVISION OF PRINCIPLE AND SATELLITE CASES

	Principle Case	Satellite case
Finland²	Charity Food Aid (B: re-distributing consumption entitlements to the poor)	Home emergency preparedness (A: developing food-skills to enhance food security in times of emergency)
Ireland	Cork Food Policy Council (A: Active urban food governance, new rural-urban functional ties)	BIA Food Initiative (B: re-distributing consumption entitlements in combination with food waste reduction)
Italy	Food Assistance in Tuscany (B: re-distributing consumption entitlements by civil organisations)	Access to land in Roman Metropolitan area (B: re-distribution of land for farming/accessibility of land resources)
Flanders	Voedsel-Teams (A: returning to community-based food governance)	Sociale Kruidenier (B: re-distributing consumption entitlements)
Latvia³	School Food (and local procurement) (B: developing food skills by public procurement)	Direct buying/ Small farm contribution to FNS (A/B: ...)
Netherlands	Food Banks (B: re-distributing consumption entitlements by civil organisations and food waste reduction efforts)	Urban food practices in Rotterdam (A: Active urban food governance, new rural-urban functional ties)
Spain	Peri-Urban Agricultural Initiatives (B: re-distributing land entitlements to the benefit of rural and urban poor)	Remoteness & FNS (B: re-habilitating the entitlements of the rural poor)
Tanzania	School Food & Health implications (B: food access and food skills as vehicles for public health improvement)	Lunch Eaters & Public Health concerns (A: Public health improvement by sustaining urban catering)
UK⁴	Sustainable Food Cities Network (A: up scaling and out scaling of sustainable Urban food governance)	Bessemer Wholesale Market (A: re-localization of food governance)

A = New practices, tools and instruments (primarily) based on self-reliance initiatives

B = New practices, tools and instruments that address vulnerable groups and entitlement issues

² The Finish principle and satellite case might swap places

³ Latvia still needs to come back on choosing one of the two mentioned satellite cases

⁴ The UK's satellite case might change entirely into something else and need to get back to us about that



2.2 OVERARCHING QUESTIONS FOR CASE-STUDY ANALYSIS

We propose following set of broader research questions for the case-study analysis:

1. To what extent, and how, reflect the selected FNS practices / pathways novel responses to FNS concerns in specific settings?
2. To what extent are these novel practices / pathways promising and successful?
3. To what extent search involved stakeholders up- and out scaling potentials?
4. How do stakeholders characterize their interaction with institutional settings?
5. How relevant is EU level policy making in this interaction with institutional settings?

This set of wider guiding research questions aims to facilitate the anticipated synthesis analysis of overall case-study findings. In addition to in depth insights in scope, promises, successes and upscale- and out scale potentials, these wider research question address the interaction and interwovenness with institutional settings, including EU-level policy making. The explicit inclusion of the latter is thought to be of specific importance in relation to the scenario workshops within Wp6 (see paragraph 2.6).

2.3 CASE-STUDY METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the analysis is twofold. (1) The local level cases underpin the argument that FNS pathways together constitute the 'national' fragmented foodscape. (2) The discuss whether and the FNS spaces that are created/constructed through processes of reassembling stand for new approaches to address FNS. This requires applying an combining multiple methods

- Analysis of secondary data-sources (literature, social media, etcetera)
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Site-visits, on site Participatory Observation
- FCM

Given the variety in case-study themes and (most probably) data-availability and -accessibility, tailor-made case-study methodological approaches will be paramount. After the final case-study selection, we will request partners to elaborate a methodological approach that starts from following more general data-collection challenges:

- Capturing pathway specific dynamics
- Illustration of pathway specific claims, expectations, hopes, impacts and successes
- Coverage of pathway specific stakeholder configurations and interaction patterns (public, private and civil actors)
- Identification of pathway specific critical moments / milestones / break through' s / turning points / barriers
- Identification of FNS practices in line with aforementioned definition
- Delineation by more concrete set of research questions (in addition to the more general synthesis guiding research questions)

These general challenges need to be translated by partners into more concrete research questions and tailor-made methodological approaches for their specific case studies (see also timeline). The Wageningen team is responsible to check the single case-study approaches on comparability of methodological approaches and workloads and will give all partners feedback about a month later. To give an example, for our two Dutch case studies the aim, operationalization and delineation of research questions will be further demonstrated in the following two paragraphs. What follows is a short explanation which is specific for the case explained. It is by no means meant to be a generalised format for the analysis of all cases in WP6.

2.3.1 Dutch food banks as a potential pathway to addressing food poverty

The main focus in the case of Dutch food banks is to explore and compare the transformative capacity of FNS practices performed by a couple of Dutch food banks. The principal aim of food banks is to aid the food insecure directly, herewith addressing the most vulnerable groups and the associated entitlement issues to food, achieving mostly incremental change. However, all food banks have their own routines, patterns and ways of connecting FNS resources. We argue that there are cases, in which food banks explore new practices that are able to have transformative capacity: by engaging with practices that allow for the food insecure to become more self-reliant. In



the case of the food bank our focus lies on how actors are involved in these FNS practices and how they construct narratives around them.

2.3.1.1 Research questions

This leads to the following research questions:

- How relevant are food banks in national FNS debate?
- Who are the principle initiators of these initiatives?
- Which efforts, claims and evidence in relation to food poverty alleviation?
- What criteria do food banks use for FNS vulnerabilities and how do they control these?
- To what extent do food banks address other types of FNS vulnerabilities?
- What are indicators for success and failure?
- Which dynamics in organisational features and resource mobilisation and how have these evolved through the initiatives life?
- How (in-) dependent are food banks from public support?
- What plans/visions does the food bank have for the coming 5-10 years?
- What are concrete interactions with EU policy (and awareness of it)?
- To what extent does the food bank have outspoken expectations with respect to EU policy?

2.3.1.2 Methodology

Exploring the transformative capacity of the food banks will be operationalized through the selection of 2 to 3 distinct food banks that act as places where different FNS practices are performed. Within these sites we will look at the type of narratives that are constructed around the topic of FNS, poverty and the role of the food bank.

Data collection will be through analysis of secondary data-sources, interviews, site-visits, participatory observation and the workshop session that will include Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping (FCM) and scenario modelling. The food banks that are targeted are those of Wageningen, Nijmegen and Rotterdam since available preliminary information so far suggests that these are characterized by major differences in terms of approaches, accessibility, interlinkages with institutional settings, etcetera. The aim is to have at least 50 interviews with some of the involved stakeholders, such as the end-users, volunteers, social workers from the municipality and board members of the food bank. Moreover, at least one extensive survey amongst end-users of the food bank will be established. Through participatory observation we will, where possible, collect a more ethnographic vision of the food bank in the Netherlands. For the FCM workshop we will target the organizing committees (and volunteers) of the three mentioned food banks, but also the national organisation of the Dutch food banks, the Association of Dutch Food Banks (VNV).

2.3.2 Food Initiatives in Rotterdam as an urban food governance pathway

The urban food practices (UFP) in Rotterdam have been selected as a satellite case by the Wageningen TRANSMANGO team since Rotterdam for different reasons is known for rather interesting and intriguing urban foodscape dynamics. The 'Rotterdam' case builds on previous research efforts.

The focus of this case will be the analysis of the transformative capacity of UFP, understood as the complex interactions and interlinkages between different UFP actors, practices and institutional settings that transform into agency and capacity to mobilize resources.

In order to study this transformative capacity of UFP, first an overview of meaningful and interesting urban food practices in Rotterdam will be provided. This will offer a better understanding of the range of UFP in the local context as well as a base for further sampling and analysis.

Following that overview we will explore 5 to 10 UFP initiatives in Rotterdam in depth. For this purpose we will select initiatives that hold some promise in terms of transformative capacity as defined above. Additionally to the re-use and re-analysis of already available material, 2 to 3 actors of these initiatives will be selected in order to further explore their potentials, mutual liaises and interlinkages. The degree to which these initiatives interact will be assessed in the light of potential aggregation by the mobilization of support through collaboration and lobbying and the strengthening of their position in the foodscape..



Below we list some UFP in Rotterdam that exemplify the kinds of practices we plan to explore:

Initiative	Short Description
Gandhituin	Neighbourhood garden open to everyone. Urban agriculture project mostly producing food and complemented with an education centre.
ERGroeit	Spring festival of workshops by professionals aimed at transferring practical knowledge to urban people interested on food growing
Hotspot Hutspot	A social project embodied in a restaurant. Since 2012, HH has worked to help kids and teenagers (from 10 to 15 yrs. old) as well as local residents get involved in urban agriculture and healthy eating.
Voedseltuिन	Growing of organic fruits and vegetables to supplement the packages of the food bank.
Uit Je Eigen Stad	Commercial urban farm and restaurant
RotterZwam	Mushroom growing on coffee waste in an abandoned swimming pool location.
Rotterdamse Munt	Neighbourhood herb garden focused on knowledge transfer and community building. Here women of diverse ethnic backgrounds come together to grow, harvest, and process (for sell) herbs.
Natuurtalent	An urban garden and meeting place that provides practical education, daily activities and work experience for various target groups at a former school garden complex
Stadslandbouw Schiebroek	Network of urban gardens for residents of a social housing neighbourhood. The platform offers participants a chance to organize and engage in activities such as catering, farmers markets, sales, etc.

The key research questions for this in depth exploration will be the following:

- *What are the interaction patterns amongst and between initiatives and between initiatives and the wider policy and institutional settings?*
- *To what extent are the initiatives successful in terms of resource mobilization?*

Some guiding subquestions are :

- *How relevant are these initiatives in the national FNS debate?*
- *What are their specific FNS claims / expectations / hopes?*
- *How diverse or comprehensive are initiatives in terms of addressing FNS dimensions?*
- *How have their problem framings and practices evolved through time?*
- *What have been the milestones in the development of the initiatives?*
- *Who are the key actors driving these initiatives?*
- *What are the key drivers that have shaped the initiatives through time?*
- *What indicators are used to assess success and failure of the initiatives?*
- *What are their plans for the next 5 to 10 years?*
- *How financially autonomous are the initiatives?*
- *To what degree are the initiatives (aware of or) engaging in concrete interactions with EU regulation?*
- *To what degree have these articulated any expectations with respect to EU policy?*



2.4 WORKSHOPS

The case-study methodology includes the organisation of scenario workshops as part of wider TRANSMANGO's objective to take multi-scalar (macro-micro) interaction patterns as starting point for distinctive and novel scenario building based on Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping and as further elaborated in WP5 by the Oxford team. As such the workshops will be an important tool to generate data within overall case analysis. Yet, the time-demanding scenario workshops may be vulnerable for recruitment and representativeness problems. Therefore, we suggest to opt for a mixture between workshop-led and other types of data-collection methods to reduce the need for lengthy workshops and minimize recruitment and representativeness problems.

Additionally, it will be important to try to optimize the interaction between micro- and macro-level workshops in our case-study methodology. It may be naive to expect that EU-level scenario building by definition will attract the interest of practioners that shape micro-level FNS pathways. Especially practitioners that actively intend to distance from higher scale policy logics and drivers might be difficult to mobilize for workshops that aim to reflect upon potential implications and responses to hypothetical and distant EU-level scenario's. To align with their interest and mobilize their willingness to participate, EU-level scenarios should have straightforward and concrete implications for the practical FNS pathways as represented by the case-studies. Without sufficient attention for such macro-micro linkages it might be rather difficult to realize the mutual interaction as foreseen by the participatory scenario building within TRANSMANGO.

Therefore, the workshops need to be organised in a way that it becomes a two-way process of communication, to be facilitated by the WP6 partners in close collaboration with the Oxford FCM team. Their methodological approach, as outlined in depth during the Cardiff-Workshop, will have to guarantee a good balance between information gathering and providing services to the stakeholders we intend to work to ensure an active participation.



3 TIME ALLOCATION

3.1 WORK DYNAMIC

TRANSMANGO partners are challenged to translate previous broader guidelines into tailor-made case-study methodologies that address the specificities of their case-study subjects and contextual settings. Once local teams develop their case-specific methodology, more punctual engagement and support from the WP6 team will be possible.

The following timeline includes UNIPi's collaboration with WP6 in exploring ways to align the case study synthesis with the conceptual framework developed in WP 2.

3.2 TIMELINE

- **April 2015:** Agreement on case-study selection and guidelines
- **End of April 2015:** Submission of D 6.1
- **May 2015:** Individual case study proposals of WP6 partners
- **June 2015:** Feedback on individual case-study proposals by WUR
- **September 2015:** Organisation of EU-level workshop by the Oxford Team
- **November 2015 / February 2016:** Organisation of local level workshops
- **December 2015:** Case-study Progress Reports
- **January 2015:** Feedback of Progress Reports by WUR
- **February 2016:** Fine-tuning of Case-study reporting formats
- **May 2016:** Final Individual case-study reports
- **November 2016:** Workshop reports
- **November 2016:** Case-study Synthesis report

3.3 INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF PERSON MONTHS

We suggest the following indicative allocation of person months (PM) per partner in the local level analysis of FNS pathways:

	Principal case	Satellite case
Fieldwork local cases	3.5	1.5
Analysis and reporting local cases	1	1
Scenario Workshops and reporting	1 ⁵	

⁵ To be added with the 1.2 PM per case reserved for coordination, facilitation, feedback, etcetera by Oxford as indicated in the DoW.



4 FORMAT FOR CASE STUDY REPORTS

The following guide for the local case study reporting is meant to support the summarizing efforts of fellow TRANSMANGO partners and allow for a coherent and relevant synthesis of findings.

Introduction

In this section local teams are expected to:

- a) Shortly introduce the case study
- b) Explain the relevance of the local case study with regards to the TRANSMANGO ambitions
- c) Position the case within the national FNS foodscape as described in the national reports

Indicative length: 2 pages (800-1000 words).

Research Questions & Methods

Here we expect an overview of the key research questions as delineated earlier in this document and the operationalization of these key research questions as illustrated by our two Dutch case-study proposals. Additionally, this section provides the space to describe the local team's research approach by describing operationalization of the questions, data collecting tools, sampling, analysis, etc.

Indicative length: 2 pages (800-1000 words)

Research Findings

Here the case study findings are described in relation to the research questions, in relation to the space to in which the case study operates, under what institutional arrangements the practices unfold, as well as the network dynamics of stakeholders and relevant actors should be presented.

A longitudinal approach is both ideal and key when studying processes of change and transformation. For the TRANSMANGO local case studies a historical and plural (co)evolutionary perspective will provide strategic understanding and visibility on the case and its legacy. In line with next timeline suggestions, we expect to include the perspectives of different actors, ensuring that key developments and claims are included.

The timeline should include the following information:

- Case figures and milestones
- Evolution of the practice(s) – how has the local case study practice changed over time?
- Evolution of the problem definition – how is the problem articulation changed over time?
- Institutional analysis
- Driver and factors of change – internal and/or external drivers of change (i.e. specific events or moments that have triggered a (re)action from the case study.

Regarding the principle case, the reporting of the workshop output and outcomes will be further specified in cooperation with the Oxford team (to avoid over/under reporting of results)

Indicative length: 20-25 pages or 8.000-10.000 words

Summary and Reflection on Transformative Capacity

In this section a short summary of the case study highlights is included. This is complemented with a reflection on the linkages between the case and the case study methodology as well as the implications for the theoretical framework.

Indicative length: 2 pages (800-1000 words)



Annexes

The inclusion of annexes is suggested should the length limit of the report hinder the proper reporting of data.

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