



METROPOLI AGRICOLE

Strategie, politiche e pratiche per rinnovare l'agricoltura e i servizi città-campagna

Knowledge Brokerage Tools for Sustainable Food Planning

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Le organizzazioni coinvolte nei progetti finanziati da Fondazione Cariplo sono:

POLITECNICO DI MILANO



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE VETERINARIE
PER LA SALUTE, LA PRODUZIONE ANIMALE
E LA SICUREZZA ALIMENTARE



COOPERAZIONE
E
TECNOLOGIA

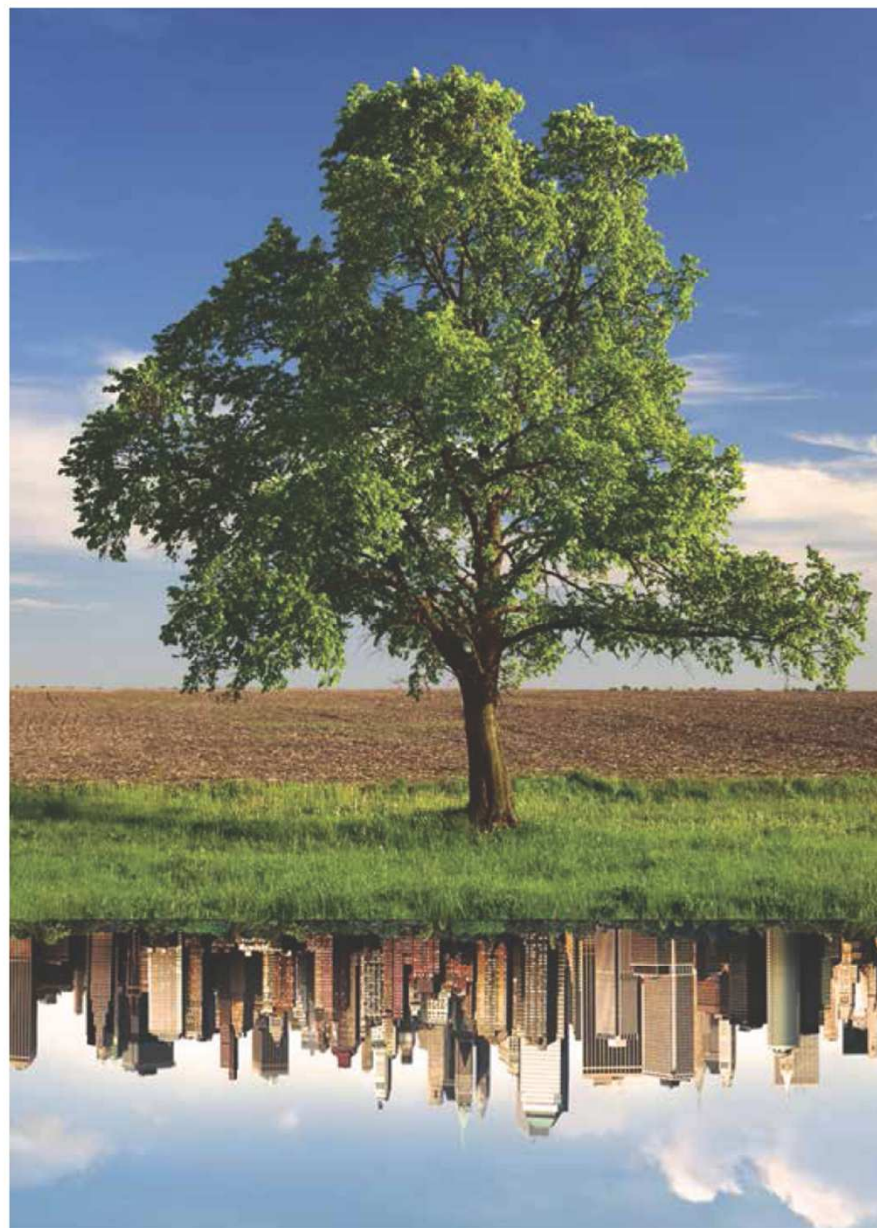
Slow Food Italia



AIM
Associazione
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Metropolitane



ASeS
Associazione
Sostenibilità e Sviluppo





Introduction

- ***Beyond the Science-Policy Interface***
- ***Knowledge Brokerage entering the Food Supply Chain***
- ***The KENGI Approach***
- ***Towards a Community of Practice***
- ***KB set of tools in Food Planning***





Knowledge Brokerage & Science Policy Interface

“Knowledge brokerage [...] starts with the recognition that creating knowledge and formulating policy are two different processes. The focus of knowledge brokering is not on transferring of the results of research, but on organising the interactive process between the producers (researchers) and users (policy makers) of knowledge so that they can co-produce feasible and research-informed policy options. Knowledge brokering is a two-way process that aims to (1) encourage policy-makers to be more responsive to research findings, and (2) stimulate researchers to conduct policy-relevant research and translate their findings to be meaningful to policy-makers.” (van Kammen, 2006).



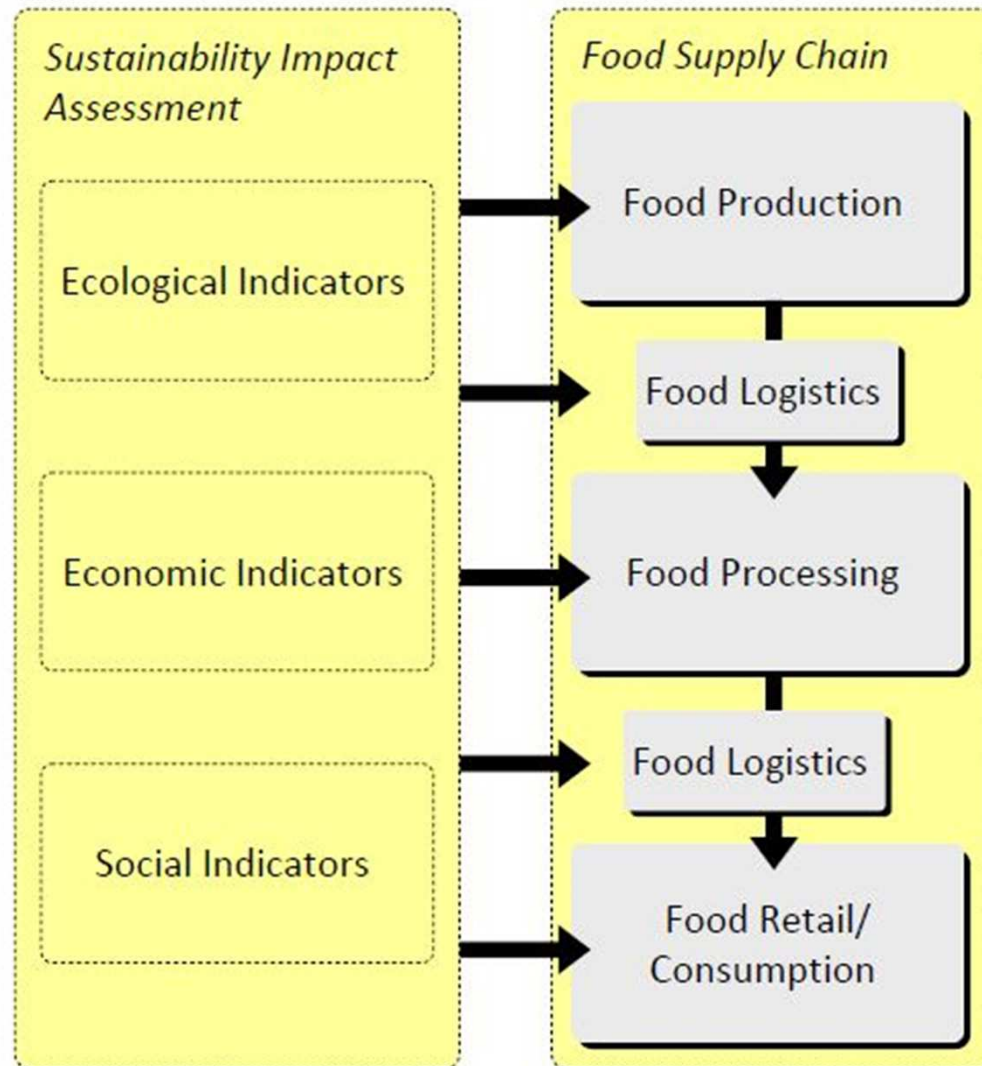


Knowledge Brokerage & Science Policy Interface

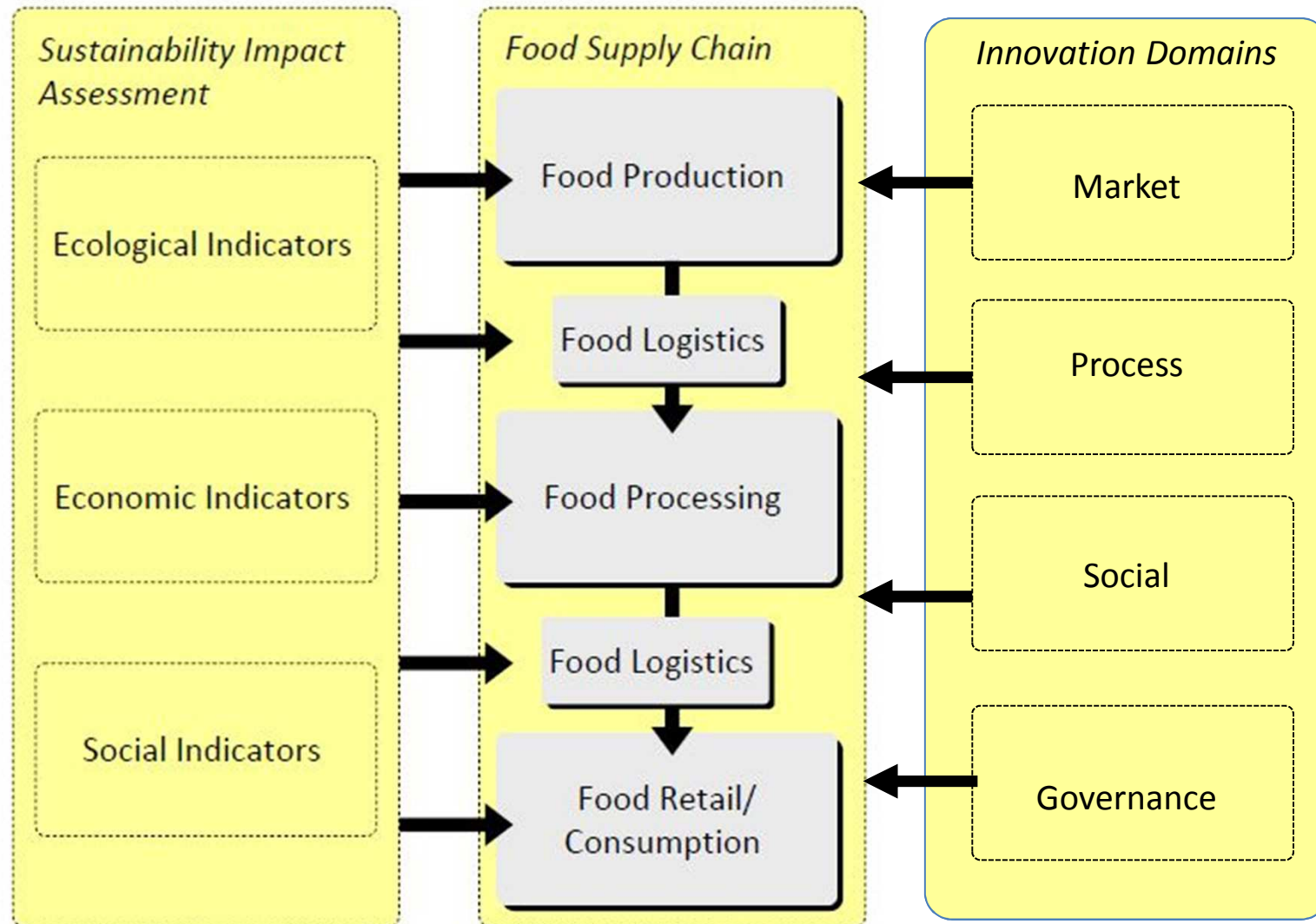
- Divide perceived between science and policy > one-dimension transfer
- Today: multi-dimension and complex, many realms of knowledge
- inter-mediate players who actively mediates between science and policy
- Morgan (2010): *people or organizations* moving knowledge and creating connections between researchers and various audiences
- Pielke (2007): “The honest broker: making sense of science in policy and politics”
- event-driven KB: constraints on funding, time and people resources
- A variety of KB tools are available (Kneafsey et al. 2014)



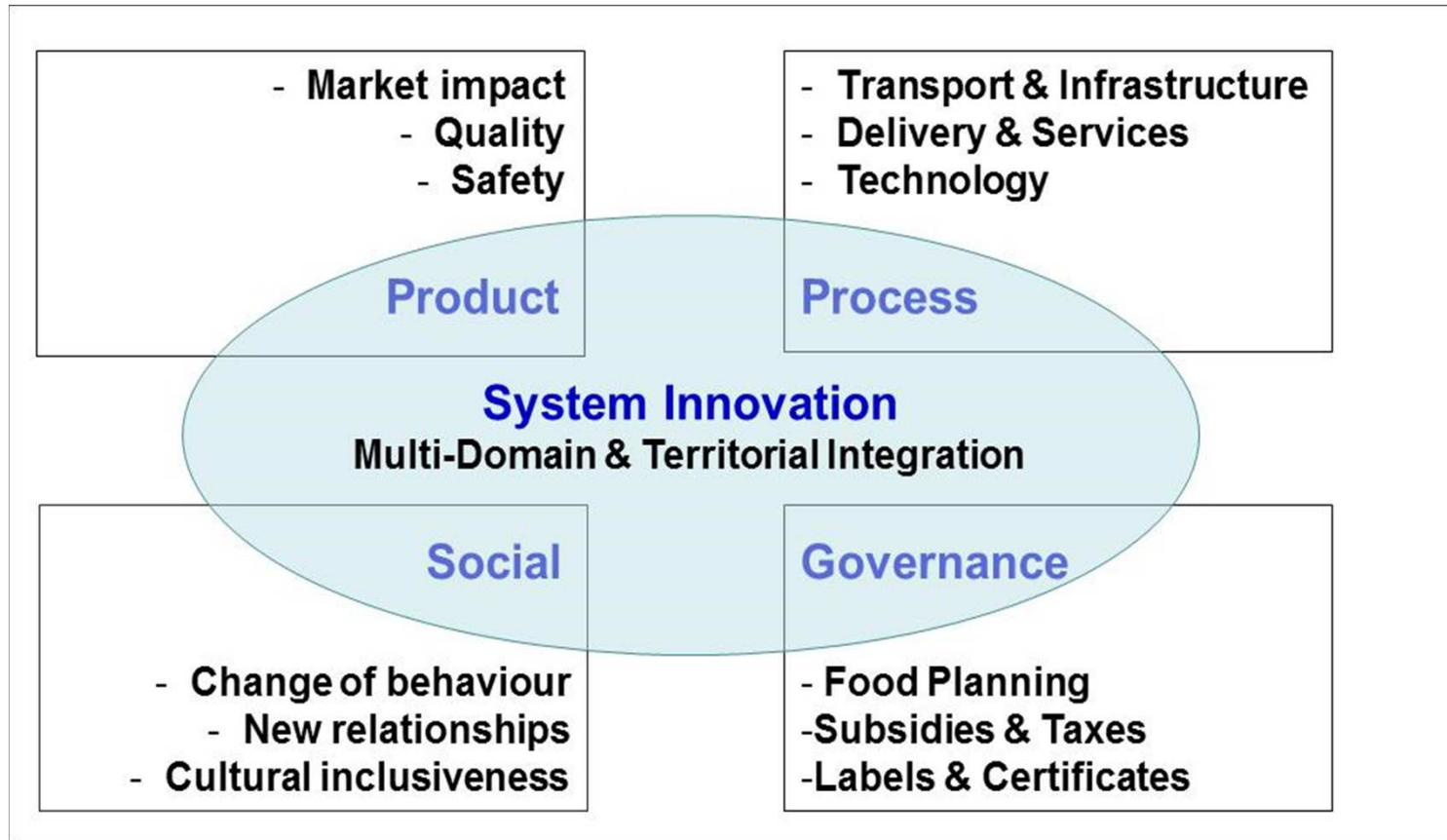
KB entering the Food Supply Chain



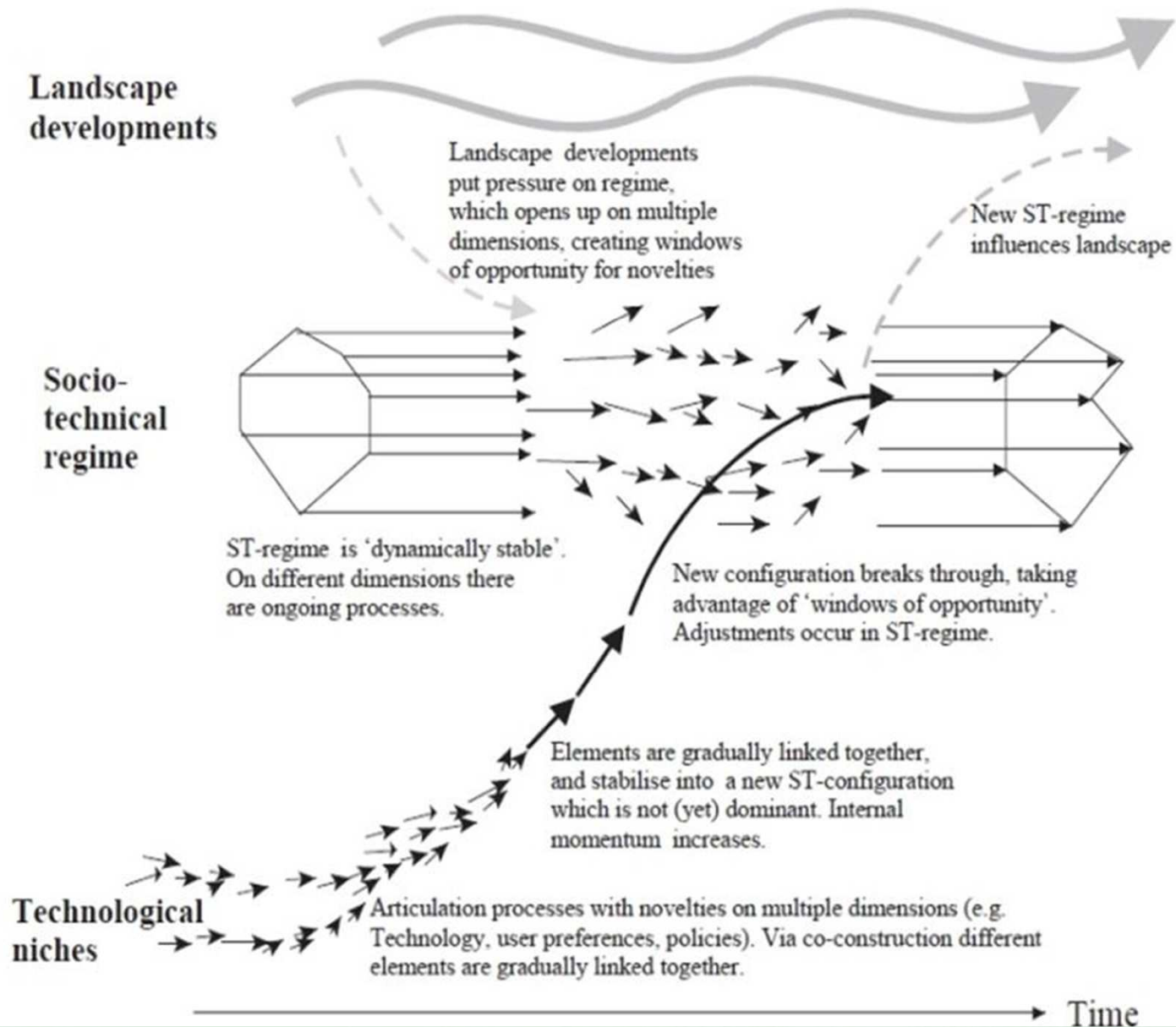
KB entering the Food Supply Chain



KB entering the Food Supply Chain



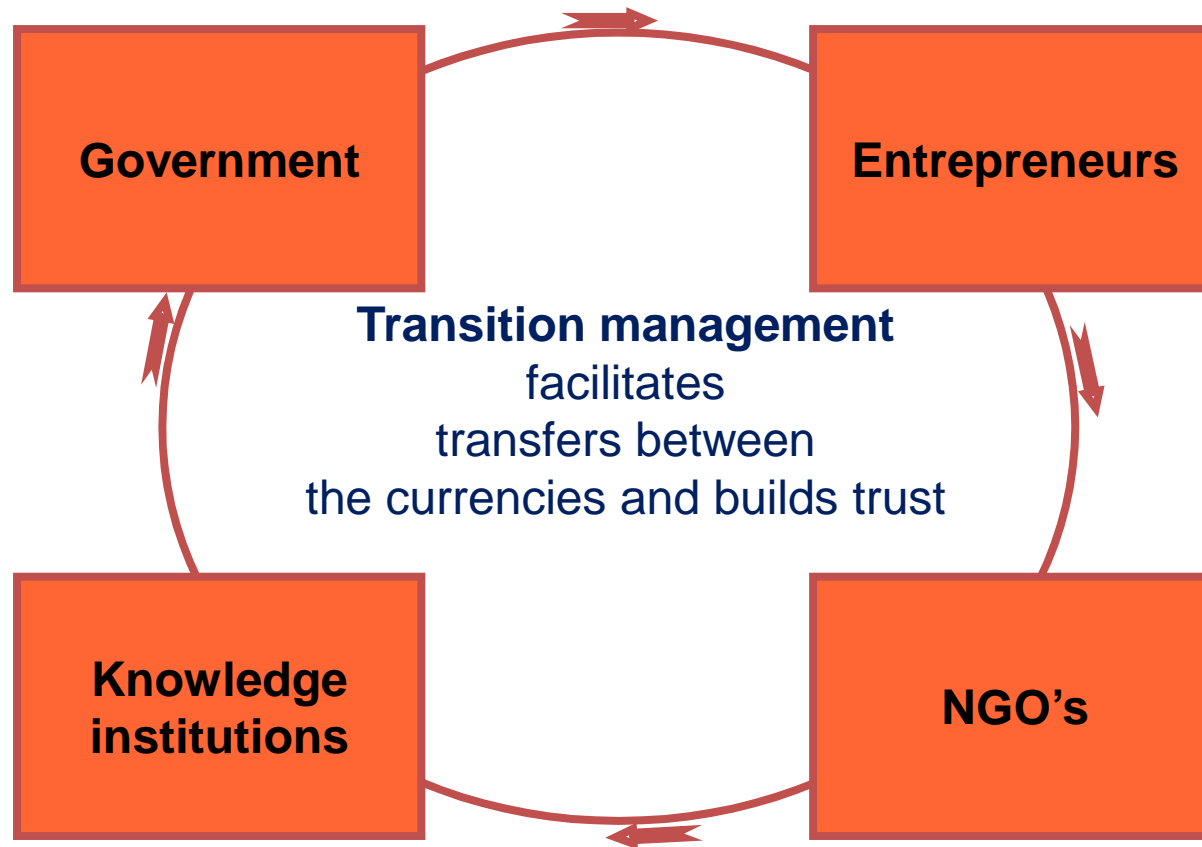
Multi-level view on System Innovation



(Geels, 2002)

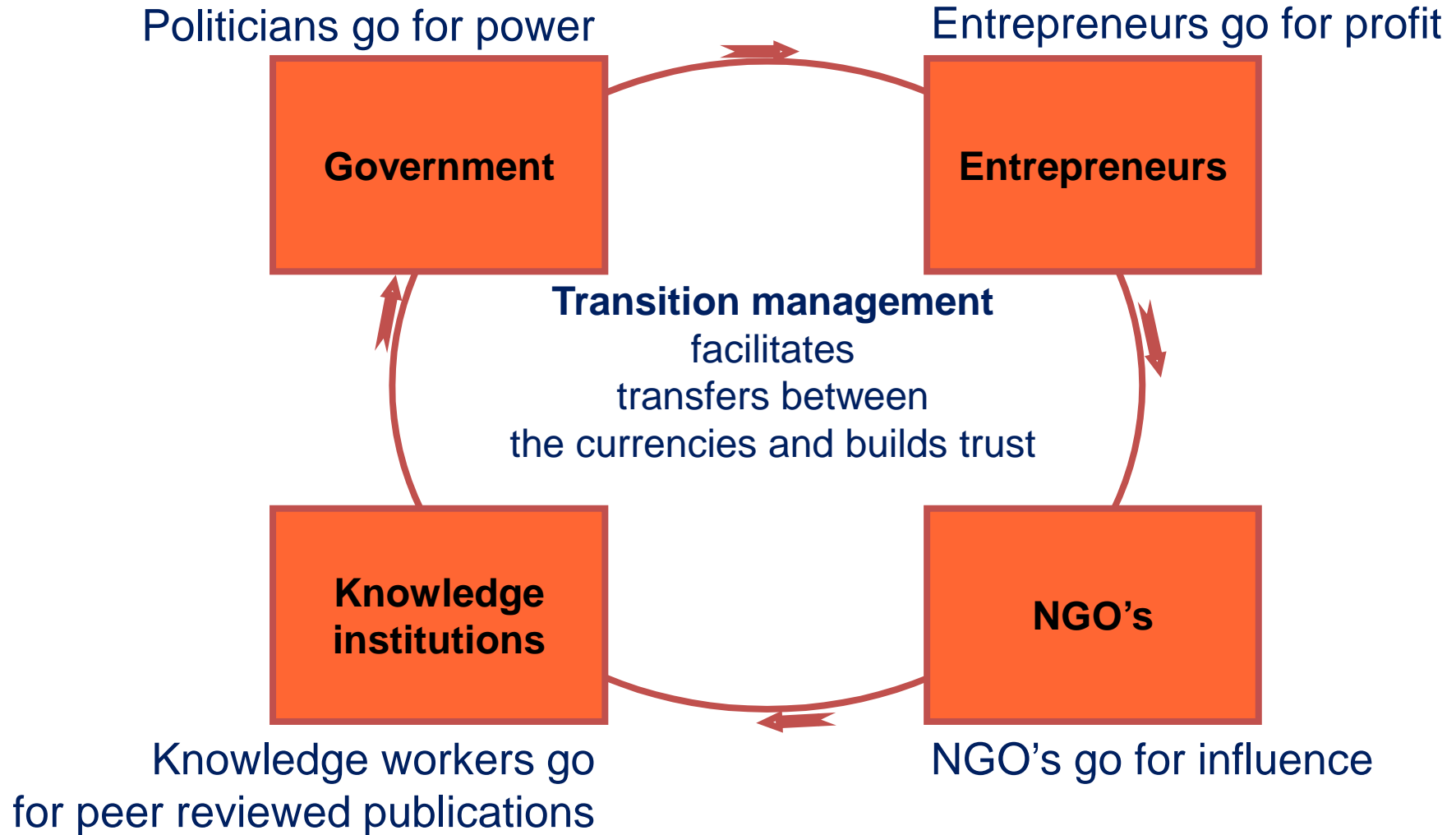


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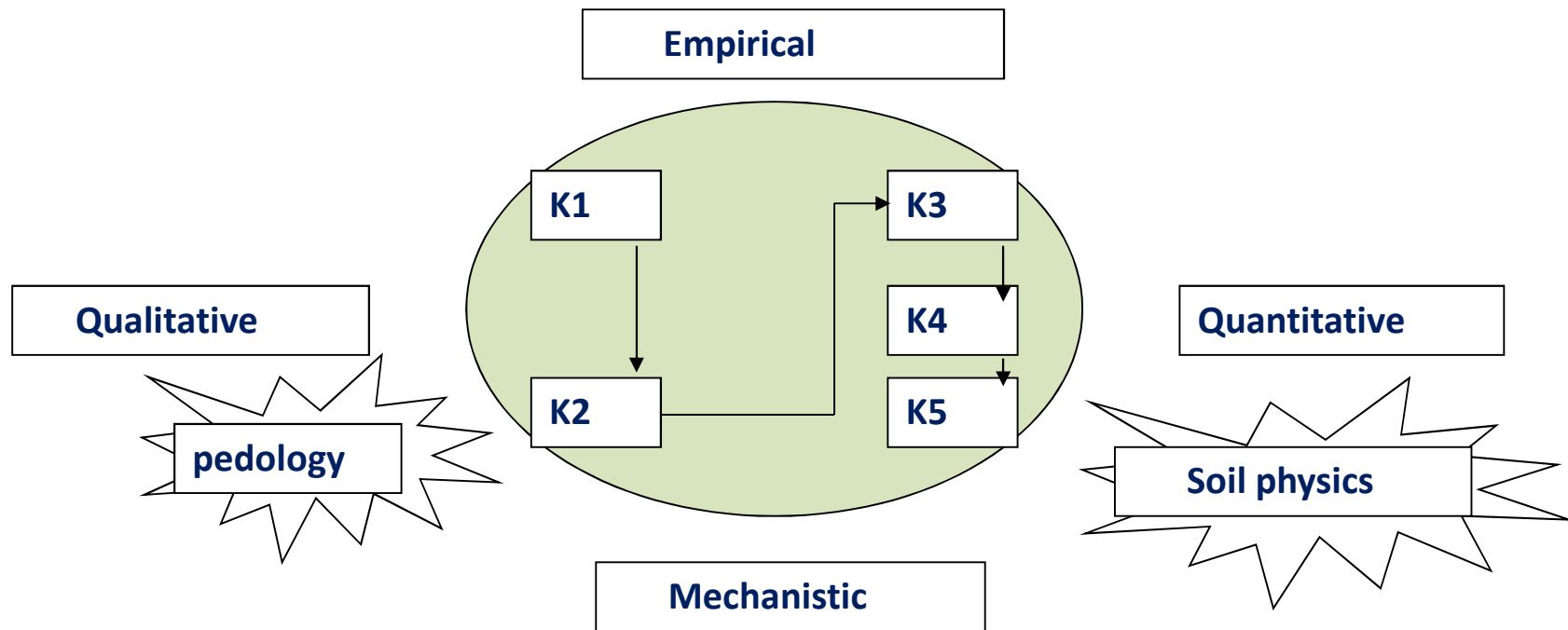


Different governance structures (van den Burgh et al 2013)

	Hierarchy	Market	Network	Knowledge
Role of leading actor	Ruler and decision maker	Pricing, market player	Partner, network manager, facilitator	User and co-producer of knowledge, facilitator of the learning process
Reaction on resistance	Enforcement	Negotiations based on financial incentives	Persuasion	Participation in knowledge development, storytelling
Coordination mechanism	Norms	Price	Collaboration based on mutual interest	Learning, creative competition
Control mechanism	Power	Competition	Reciprocity	Mutual repertoire (language, signs, etc.) and identity
Type of instruments	Laws, rules, procedures	Pricing, funding	Covenants, strategic alliances	Knowledge agenda, vision



Re-establish knowledge chains: tacit to cutting edge





KENGI-approach : role of scientists

Scientists (K) have to find their way within the KENGI context , important for the “wicked”scene:

Knowledge: peer-reviewed journals

Entrepreneurs: too little (cushion of intermediaries) or too much(his masters voice)

NGOs: own agenda's.

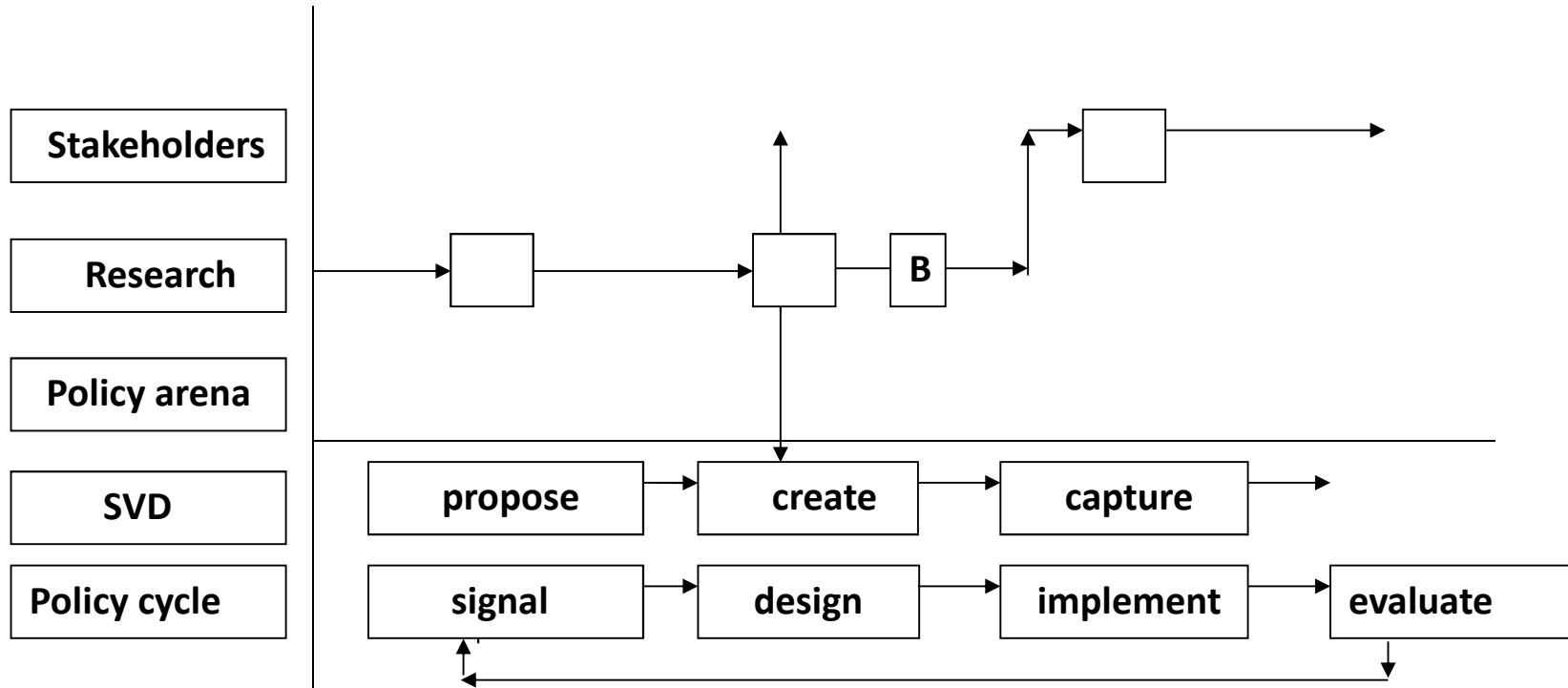
Government: too little (jargon) or too much (his masters voice)

Interested citizens: fed by wikipedia, U-tube,google.....



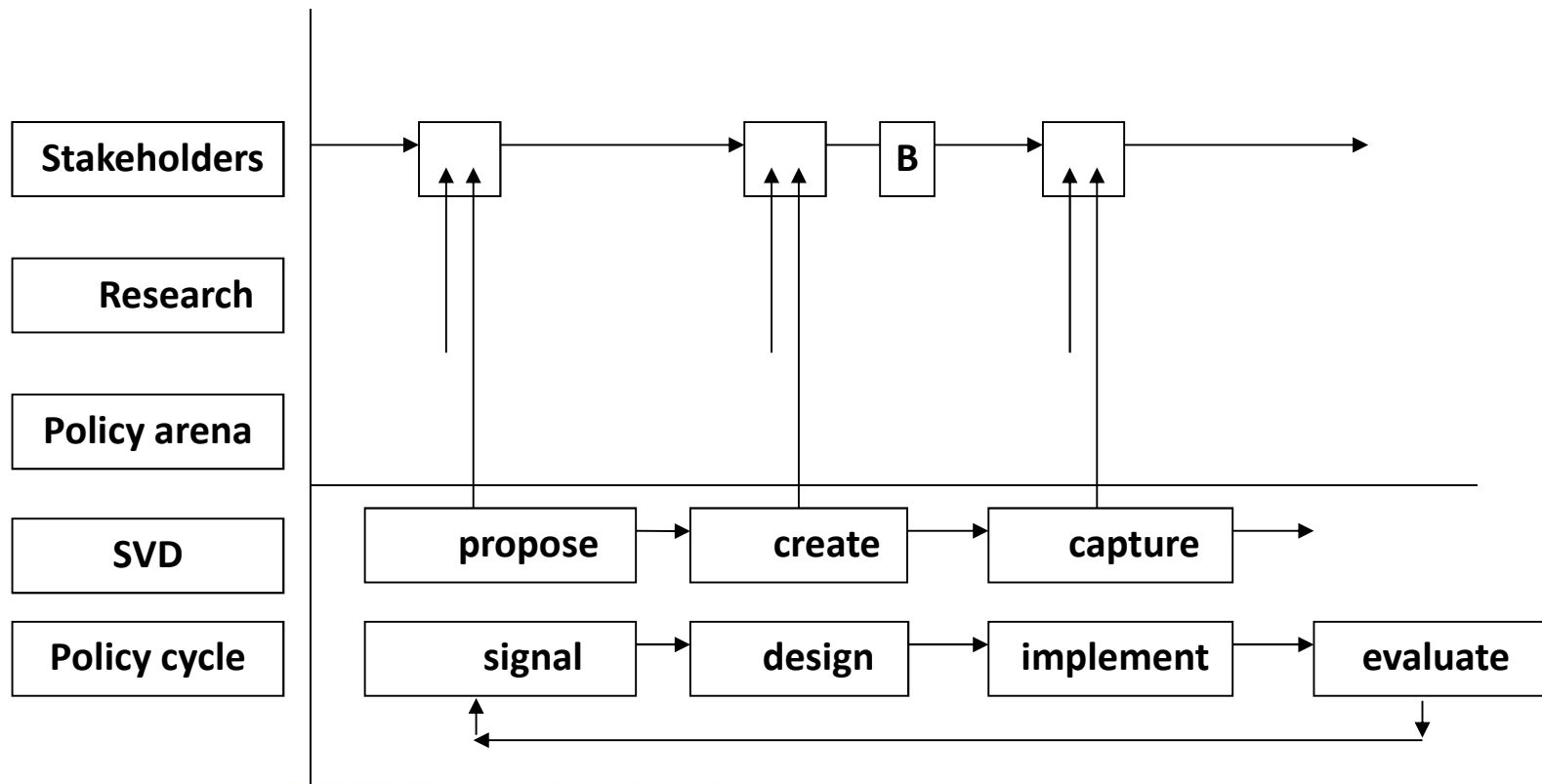
KENGI-approach : role of scientists

Classic (mode-1) research.



KENGI-approach : role of scientists

Collaborative (mode-2) research.

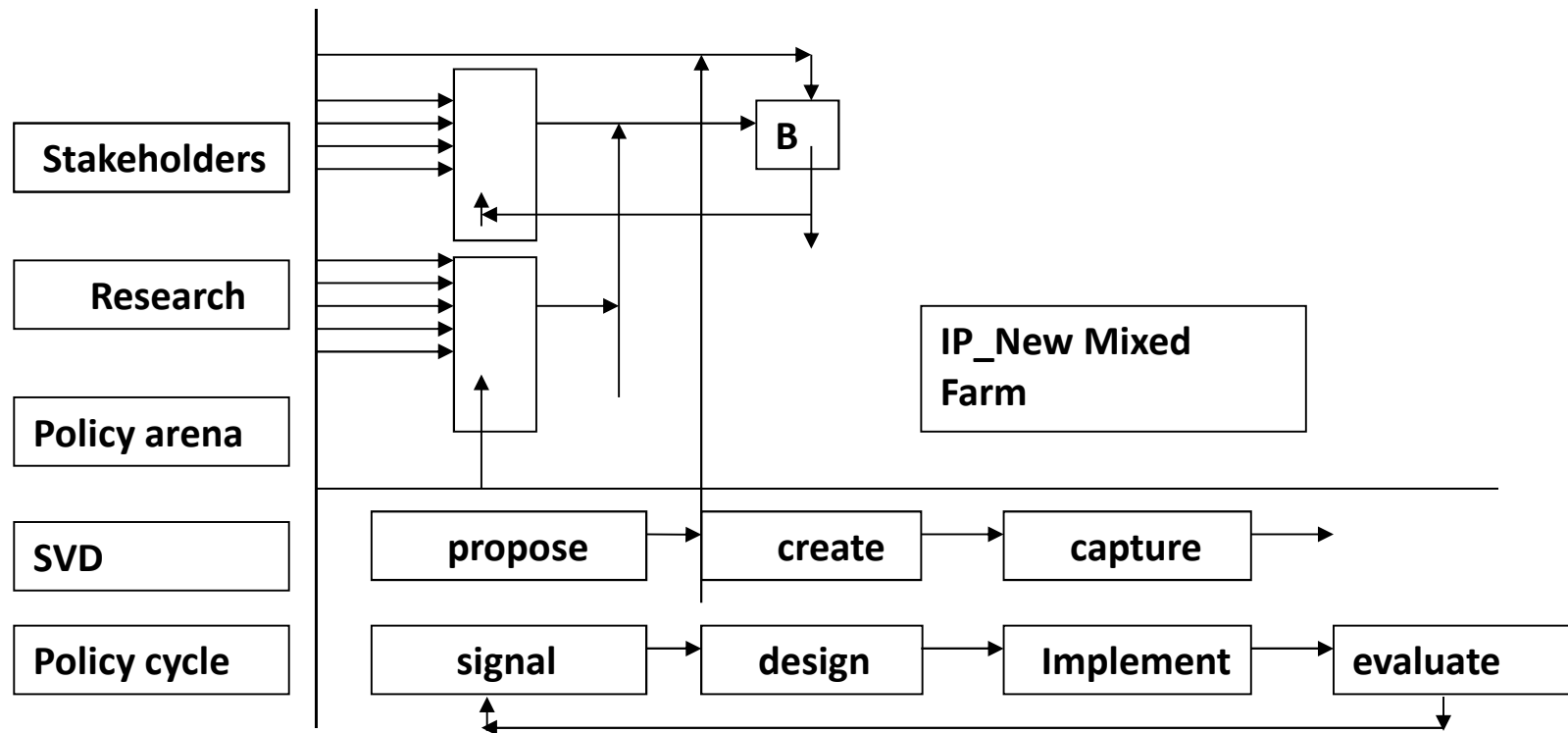




KENGI-approach : role of scientists

Different stakeholders (chicken-, pig-, dairyfarmers, greenhouses); no overall leadership; much relevant disciplinary research. Neighbours (=stakeholders) stop capture (NIMBY); role KB: communication, “reduce number of arrows and link them”. Value creation, but not yet capture!

Collaborative (mode-2) research.

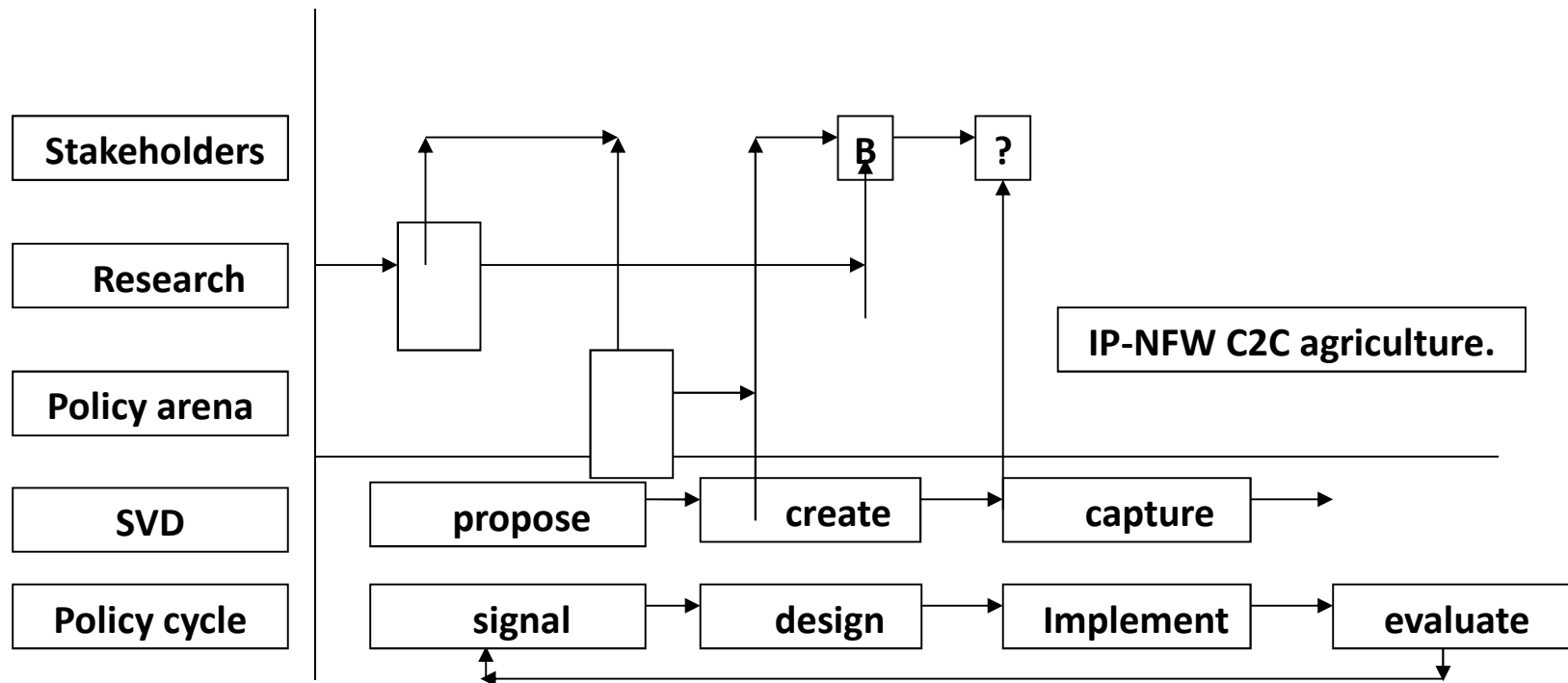




KENGI-approach : role of scientists

Farmers, inspired by research, try to implement C2C farming. They are stopped by environmental regulations. They are allowed an experimental set-up, supported by fragmented research, which, so far, has not produced capture. Weak, fragmented leadership. Role Transform: “linking arrows”, resisting the urge to take charge.

Collaborative (mode-2) research.





Community of Practice

is concerned with:

- *network building and knowledge exchange between kengi partners on*
- *integrated food clusters*
- *with horizontal and vertical integration of food supply chains,*
- *and their effect on resource use efficiency in terms of climate adaptation and mitigation strategies*





Community of Practice

- *An international network (community) of Integrated Food clusters*
- *Locally organised workshops with key actors and key SME's as task force for business development.*
- *Bench marking methods and standards*
- *Reports on best practices, position paper*
- *First actions on business planning development: program office*



Community of Practice

CoP Learning Processes



Operating principles

- formal and informal knowledge
- short relation between learning and doing
- short relation between inside and outside
- practical orientation
- breakthrough, crossing borders (institutional, physical, theoretical and disciplinary)
- complex problems
- beauty, emancipation, sustainability

KB Set of Tools for Food Planning

Stakeholder
Workshops

Smart communication

Network analysis

Interactive use of
geographical
information systems
and mapping

Tabletop interface (e.g
MapTable)

Scenarios and futures
analysis

SWOT analysis

Living Labs

- Establishing **access** to, and **management** of knowledge (i.e. screening and recognizing valuable knowledge across organizations and industries)
- **Linking** of separate knowledge pools (i.e. through joint research, consulting services)
- **Learning** and **capacity building** (i.e. internalising experiences from a variety of industries, technology platforms)
- **Implementation** of knowledge in new settings (i.e. by combining existing knowledge in new ways)



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KB tool example: Living Labs

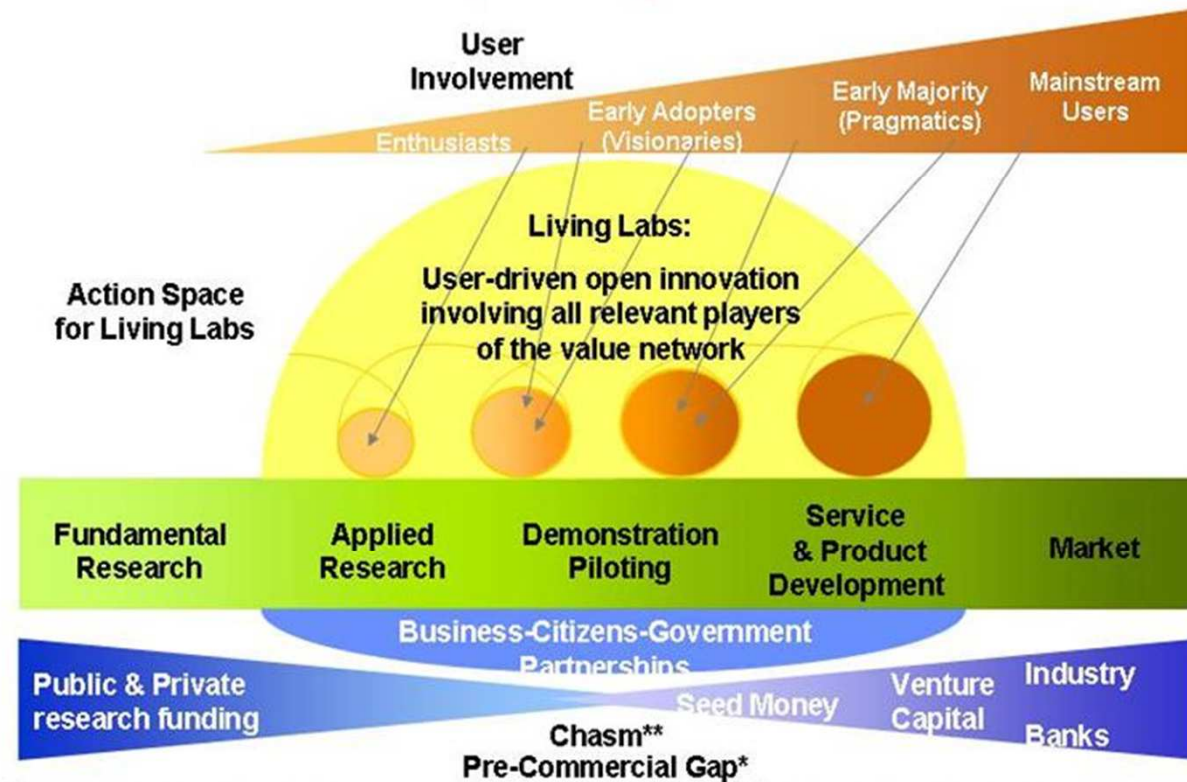
A Living Lab is a user-driven open approach towards innovation based on a business – citizens – government partnership:

- bringing the users early into the creative process in order to better discover new and emerging behaviours;
- bridging the innovation gap between technology development and the uptake of new products and services;
- allowing for early assessment of the socio-economic implications of new technological solutions.



KB tool example: Living Labs

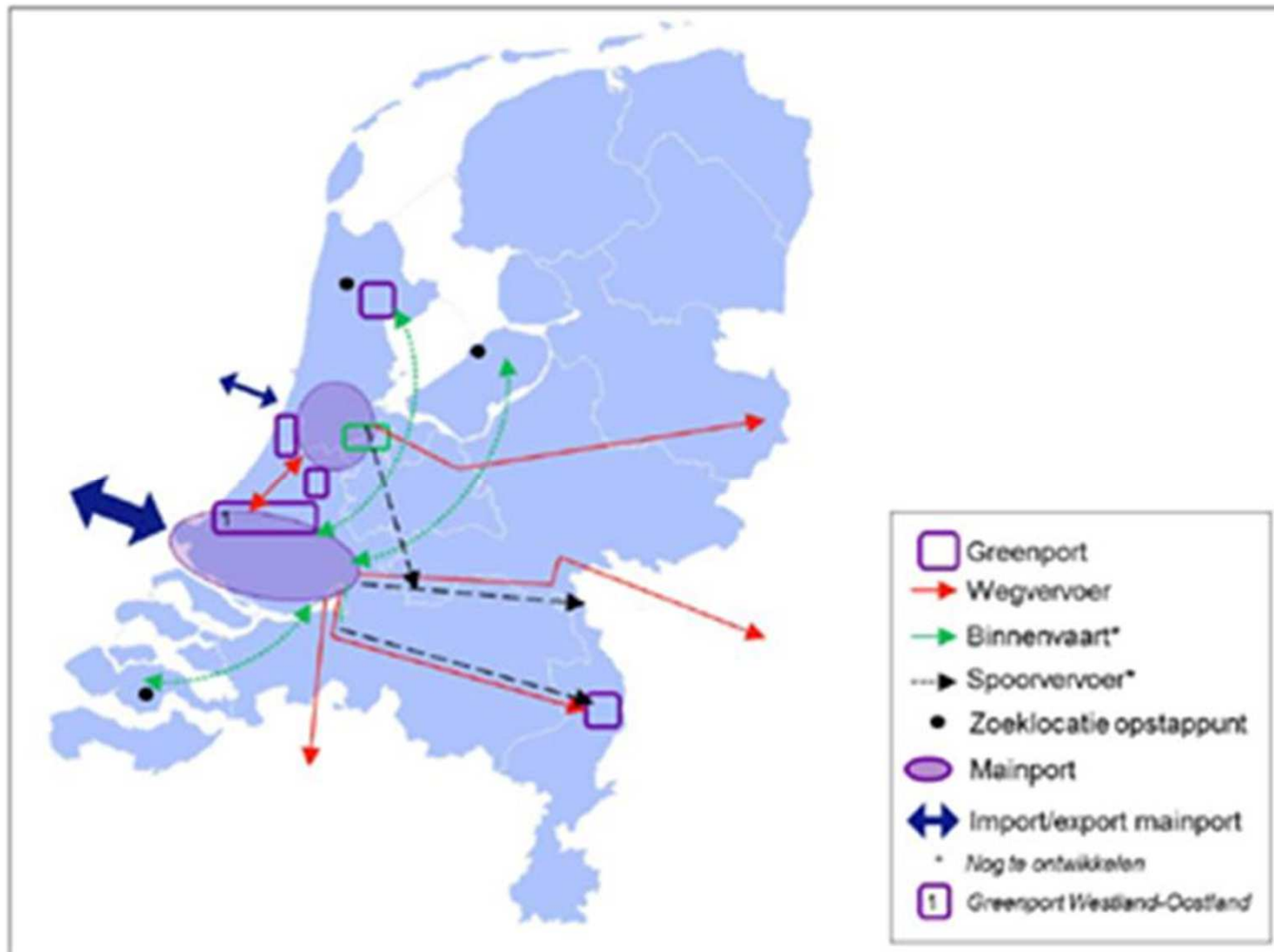
Action space for Living Labs along the technology adaption cycle



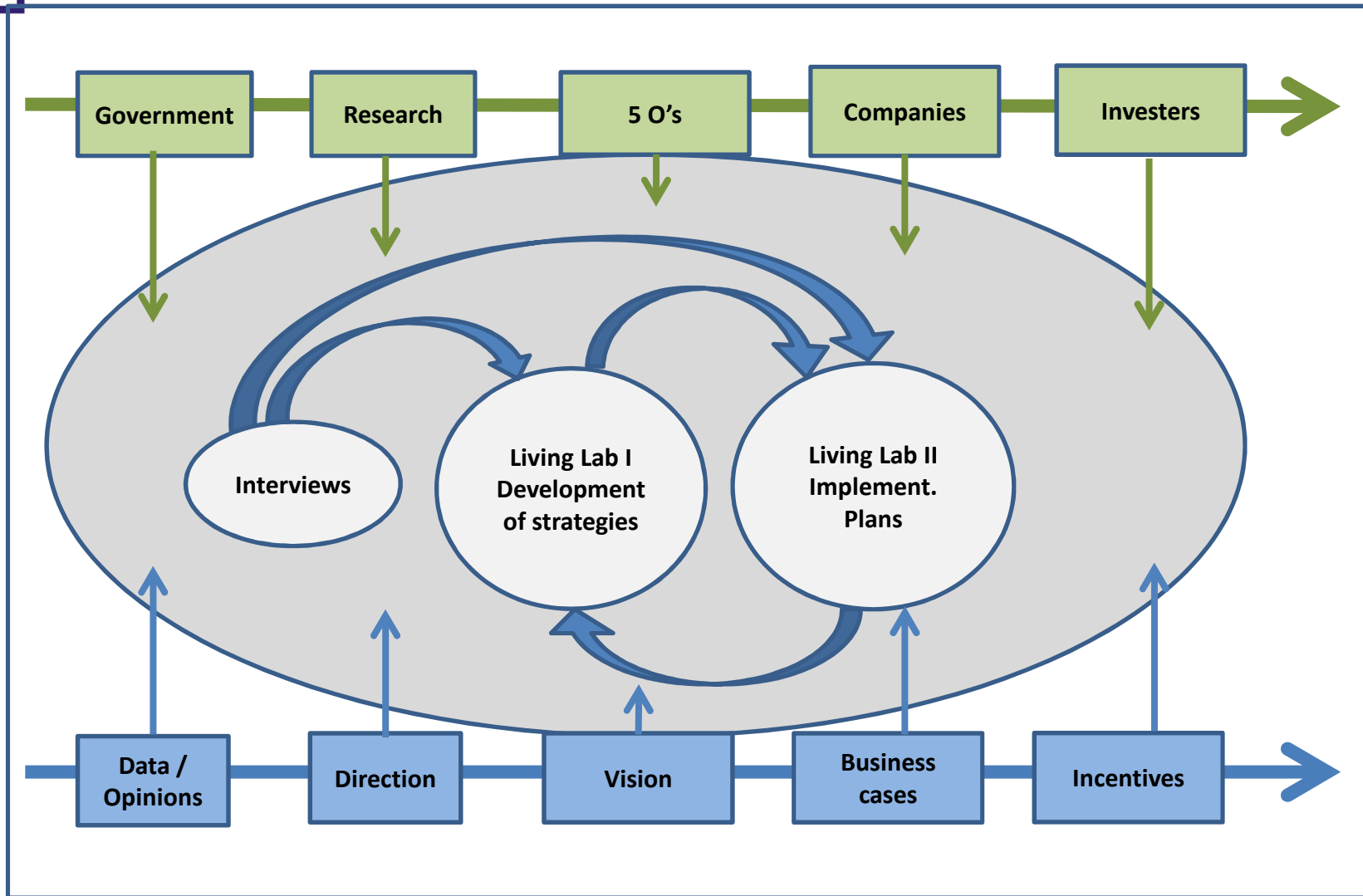
* MacDonald and Associates, 2004

** Geoffrey A Moore: Crossing the Chasm, 1999

KB tool example: Living Labs



KB tool example: Living Labs



KB tool example: Maptable

