Circular Urbanism:

How can technological innovation in the realm of food help both supply-chain optimization and moderate social inequality?

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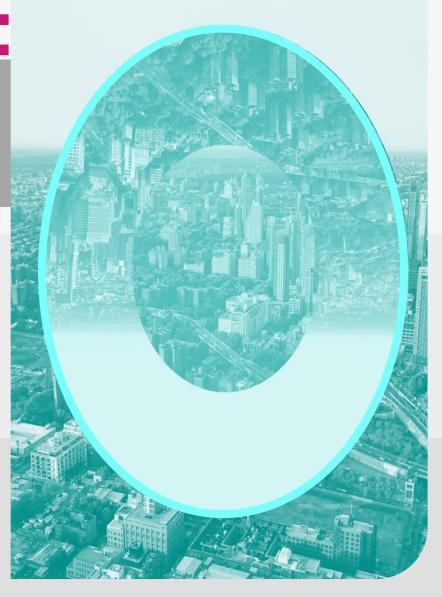
AARHUS UNIVERSITY

Laura Hoffman

Taste waste

Yoram Shkedi

DouxMatok





Times of crisis

Extensive environmental, economic and social crises: in India, entire cities were left without water supply, in Australia and Central America fires contained huge forests and damaged nature and man, wars and droughts brought great waves of migration from the Middle East and Asia to the European metropolitan cores. Chile's "South American Economic Miracle" is under riot: the masses are outraged at huge social gaps.

"Too little, too late"





TWO CHALLENGES

1. Social inequality

One of the major challenges of our time is the mounting inequality stemming from the unequal distribution of wealth: a small number of people possess a great deal of the wealth of countries and cities.

2. Environmental and food crisis

An environmental crisis resulting from increased consumption of essential resources such as water and energy and massive production of waste. Regarding food, the challenges involve an unequal distribution of quality food, which leads to over-morbidity among the lower classes, for example, in the area of obesity and diabetes. Other challenges are related to an ongoing crisis in agriculture which produces a crisis on the one hand and introduces lower quality food imported from abroad and marketed to the middle and lower classes.



1st Problem- Targeting

In most First and Second World countries, lack stems not from an absence of resources but rather from their unequal distribution.





2nd Problem-Targeting

Wasting resources and turning them into a nuisance

6. Circular Food Systems: Challenges

Scope: We have to shift from our current linear model (make, use, dispose) to a circular food system. This implies the reuse of resources, reduction and (re)-utilisation of side and waste streams to prevent food loss and waste and to allow nutrient recycling and reduction in GHG emissions as well as water and land use.

Call 2021 Strategy: We invite proposals that are based on a food systems approach and include training/education of e.g. retailer and/or consumers. Consumer-cocreation is a prerequisite. Solutions must deliver onto at least one impact indicator: reduction of GHG emissions, water use, food loss, and/or food waste.

- 6.1 Develop solutions that are leading away from unsustainable linear food production and towards full circularity, e.g. by avoidance and/or valorisation of side streams and food waste. This also includes addressing the need for behavioural change to repurpose and redistribute the surplus of edible food at retail and/or consumer level
- 6.2 Develop innovative smart and/or sustainable packaging concepts (including recycling solutions) and sizes and other approaches to reduce food spoilage, damage and contamination and/or packaging waste
- 6.3 Develop solutions to improve harvest, transport and storage practices along the food value chain. Solutions shall lead away from fragmented processes and material flows for foodstuffs and can be based on, for example, a wider adoption of monitoring and digital tools (digital twinning via IoT, data analytics; see also Focus Area "Digital Traceability"). Solutions may also focus on the integration of sustainable farming practices in urban and peri-urban locations

What do we mean of Circular Urbanism

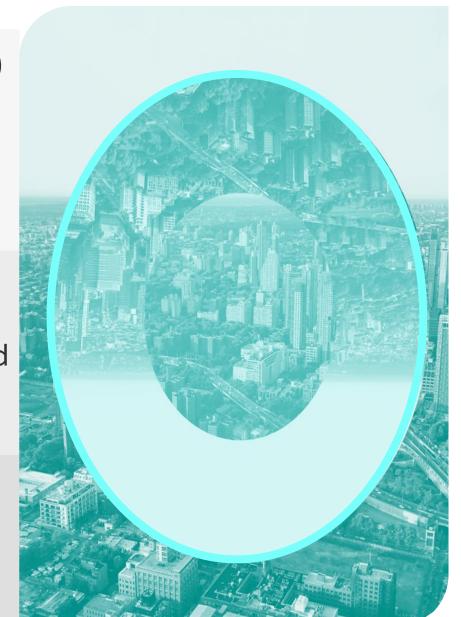


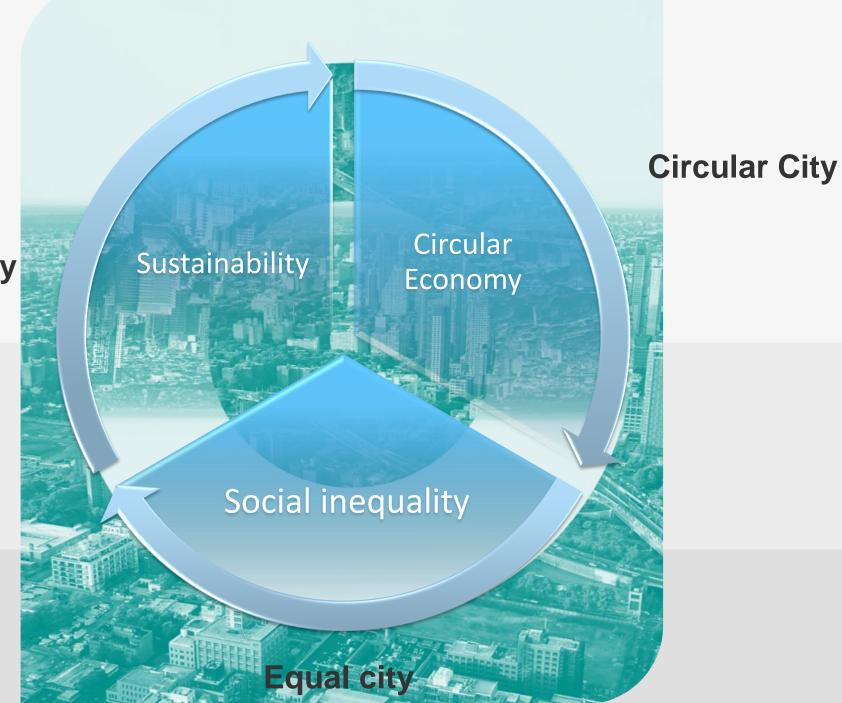
Circular Urbanism?

Circular City (Economy): we defined Circular city Economy (CE) as an economic system that replaces the 'end-of-life' concept with reducing, alternatively reusing, recycling and recovering materials in production/ distribution and consumption processes (Kirchherr, Reike, Hekkert 2017).

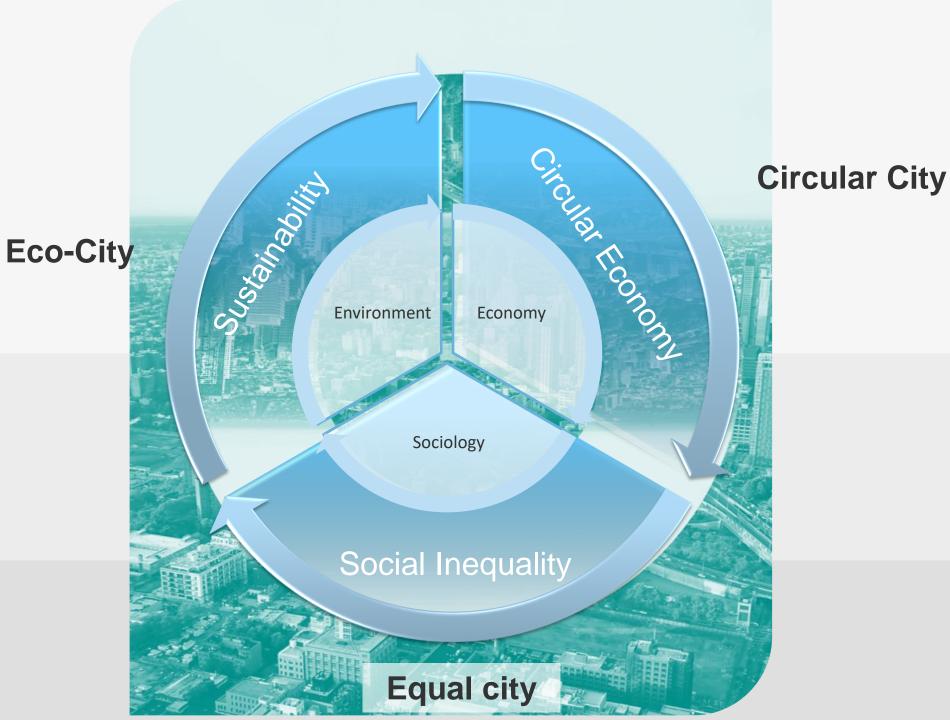
Eco-city: "cities that enhance the well-being of citizens and society through integrated urban planning and management that harness the benefits of ecological systems and protect and nurture these assets for future generations" (World Bank definition).

Equal city: A city that generates a wide range of opportunities for all groups in society in a way that encourages social and geographical mobility in the city





Eco-City



Circular Urbanism

2 Plan and manage

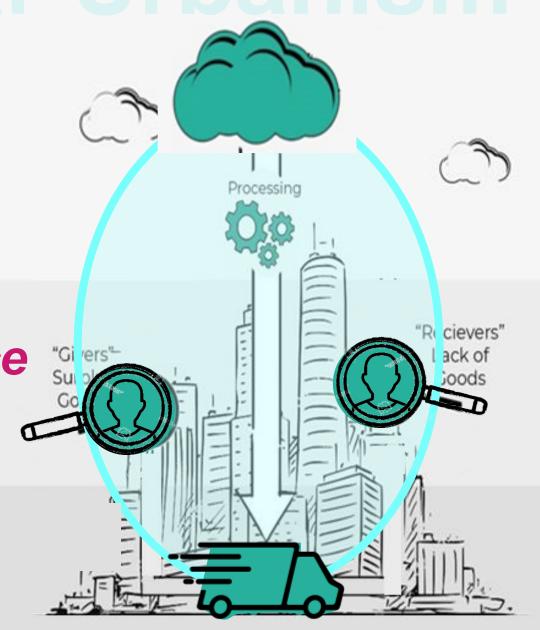
Cities matter(!): The systems relate to urban space on varying scales.

Capture and reproduce

Capture and (re) production of goods

3 Share

Development of **sharing technologies** of the most disadvantaged groups.



What:

Capture and redistribution of existing food.

How:

Creating a peer-to-peer mechanism for the redistribution of food at an urban scale. In simple words, it aims to find, collect and transfer the surplus food from those who have them, to those who lack them.



Capture and (re) production of goods

Methods:

Large data system with application to the mobile

Example:

Food sharing systems.



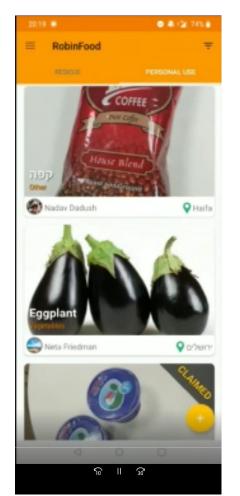
"Givers"
Surplus goods



Preliminary Results: Food Sharing System



Robin food is an organization that acts to reduce food waste and take food that should be thrown away for using.



The goal of the app is to reduce the waste off food by sharing our extra food for other people that can use it. The sharing of food can be between people or farmers and nonprofits organization.









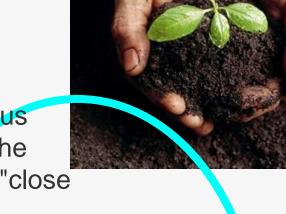


What:

Re-Production of goods

How:

Using new technologies / assimilation of traditional practices that help us recycle excess and waste through material transformation. Changing the shape of the material is the mechanism through which it is possible to "close the circle" and return scraps into the urban-economic-social system.



"Givers"

Surplus goods

Capture and reproduce

Capture and (re) production of goods

Methods:

- 1) Learning traditional community-based knowledge.
- 2) Implementation of reuse technologies in a variety of fields: food, energy and more



- What: Cities matter new urban planning system.
- How: Eestablishment of an data-driven simulations that take into account resource capture, resource generation and redistribution issues.

2 Plan and manage

Cities matter(!): from smart planning to smart cities

- The uniqueness of our system will stem from the cross-cutting of social data such as poverty, unemployment, age to medical data from the "Tzameret" database, which can help us to correlate public health with socioeconomic status, all according to spatial analysis at the level of the static areas. This analysis will enable us to put together urban food needs and thus ask the system to create urban menus at the neighborhood level that will prevent the lower positions in society from problems such as diabetes and obesity.
- Methods: 1) Creation of data driven policy simulation.
 - 2) Creation of an urban center for new decision making.
- Example: A socio-tech group currently operating at the Technion is developing a new protocol for planning decisions that rely on data, advanced visualization and priority for socio-economic issues. The group has won a grant and is currently designing for decision making in the city of Haifa.

Circular Urbanism

2 Plan and manage

Cities matter(!):. Cities matter – New urban governmentality

What: Cities matter – New urban governmentality.

How: The city is not (just) a built environment but also an array of institutional and political agreements. In order to create a city that produces and redistributes urban resources - a new governmentality is needed in the city. Governmentality which is a coalition of local government, business owners, residents, academia and NGO's.

Methods: The Technion Social Hub has developed a model of work that connects all these entities and brings them to one decision-making table. In addition, a regulatory reference is required that allows organizations to donate food (for example).

Example: We have formed a coalition consisting of nonprofits that specialize in the field of food capture and distribution in various forms. For example: Robin Food, a NG'O that runs a restaurant that relies on excess food, people who eat there pay to the best of their ability. Or Lev Chash, which benefit welfare populations, among other things, by distributing food packages.

Circular Urbanism

What: Sharing technologies.

How: Establish a system and produce a logistics strategy that will utilize the means of transport of the food companies in order to improve the physical mobility of valid products, with emphasis on distribution to the lower classes.

Methods: Development of a space-based

system that re-analyzes the urban distribution lines of food companies. Emphasis is placed on the economic feasibility of food mobility



Development of **sharing technologies** for the most disadvantaged groups.



What: Sharing technologies – sharing transportation system

How: A network of volunteers who are connected through underground networks that ensure real time updates and maximum availability.

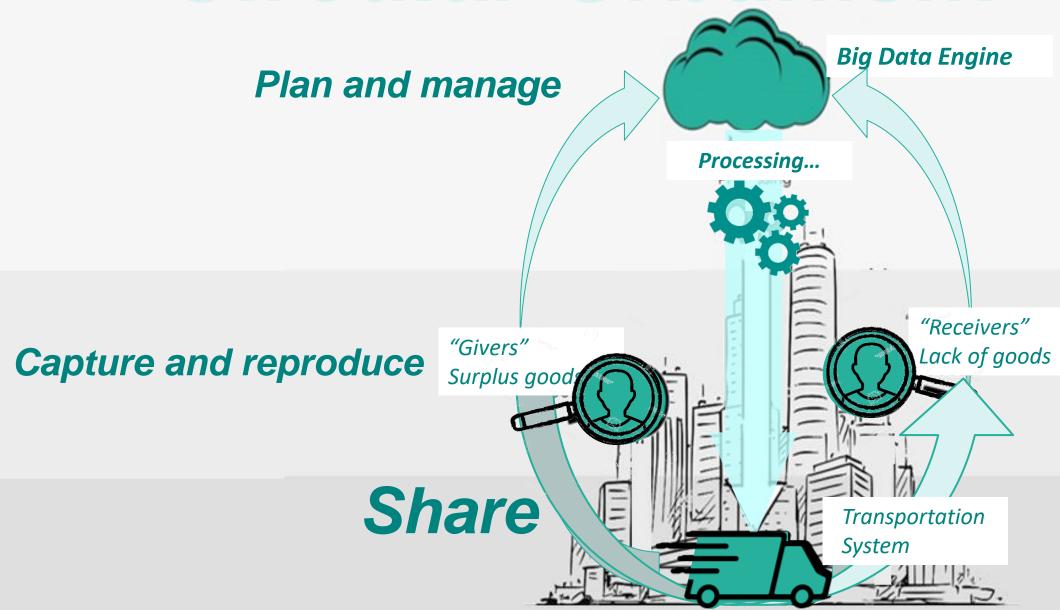
Methods: Establish a coalition of municipal associations and the local authority with which to create a car-based volunteer management system that will provide the last mile solution. The system will have an application that bring people together and connect them to the Data center



Development of **sharing technologies** of the most disadvantaged groups.



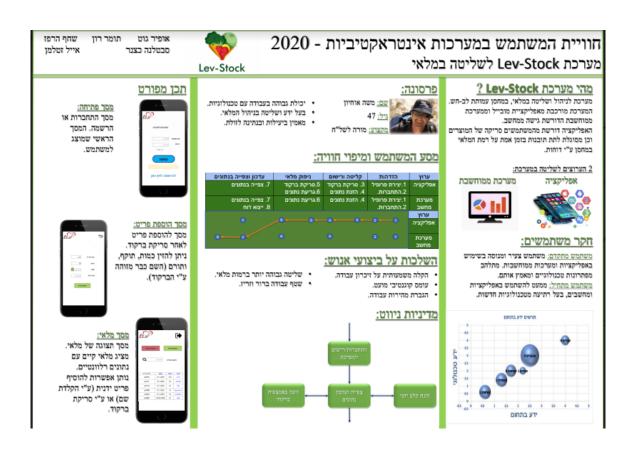
Circular Urbanism



Preliminary Results: Lev stock



controlling the stock inventory







Inventory control system arriving to the organization warehouse, by scanning the products when they arrived.

Preliminary Results The Self questionnaire



Furniture and clothing departments







Selling products to those in need without filtering or limiting according to their economic ability, by completing a self-report questionnaire at the entrance to the complex.

The goal

Encourage payment appropriate to the consumer's need and liaison with the association.

Preliminary Results: On your way









בדרך שלך

שיפור מערך ההתנדבות לטובת קשישי חיפה דנה זייף, קים אלקלעי, שגיא גולדברגר

הדרישות הפונקציונאליות שעלו ממחקר המשתמשים הן:

יעילות

אפקטיביות

שביעות רצון

חיזוקים חיוביים

מעורבות

עומס קוגניטיבי

קלות לימוד

97 542

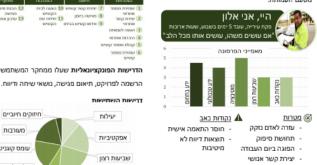
העיצוב הוויזואלי תוכנו בכדי להתאים לממצאי מחקר המשתמשים. המערכת פשוטה לתפעול וקלה ללמידה, הליר ההרשמה לפרויהט מובנה וברור ומרכיבי המסר מעטים ומכווינים את המשתמש לפעולה.



לסיכום, המערכת "בדרך שלך" תאפשר הצטרפות נגישה וברורה לפרויקט, עקביות בתיאום ההתנדבות, תוכן אופציונאלי לפגישות וכן מתן דיווח עקבי ושוטף בנוגע לסטטוס הקשישים. כתוצאה מכך, אנו מאמינים כי כמות המתנדבים בפרויהט תגדל משמעותית. -ברויקט "והדרת בדרכך" המופעל על ידי עמותת "לב-חש" הינו מיזם ייחודי, במסגרתו, פקחי עיריית חיפה מאמצים קשיש ומבקרים בביתו באופן קבוע בזמן הסיור

מטרת המערכת המוצעת לאפשר לפקחים הליך התנדבות נוח, קל ונגיש, המותאם לאורח חייהם.

מחקר המשתמשים כלל ראיונות עם המשתמשים



וווית משתמש במערכות אינטראקטיביות 2019-2020

A system for tracking the volunteer support of the elderly in the city

The goal

Improving the volunteer system for the benefit of the city's elderly and tracking the health and the mental health of the elderlys.

Preliminary Results: Arrange it



Volunteer management system









"סדר אותה" - אפליקציה לסידור משמרות מתנדבים

פרויקט במסגרת קורס חוויית משתמש במערכות אינטראקטיביות, טכניון מגישות: אפנסייב אנסטסיה, גרשוני רותם, יונה לילך, שפר גילת עופרי











חילוף למשמר "תעסוק במה" - החלפת מתנדב שאתה אוהב ולא" - במקרה הצורך תעבוד יום בחייך" במקרה הצורך App for arranging volunteer shifts in the organization.

The goal

Arranging volunteers for the hours of operation and arranging exchanges between volunteers during shift times.

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CIT		FOCUS	ADEAC
	LOOD	LOCO	ANEAS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SOCIETAL IMPACT INDICATORS FOCUSING ON HEALTHY DIETS AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

ALTERNATIVE PROTEINS

1, 2, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of •food related NCDs, •adult obesity, GHG emissions, •freshwater use, •food production waste streams

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of ■food loss, ■GHG emissions, ■freshwater use

TARGETED NUTRITION

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of •food related NCDs, •childhood obesity, •adult obesity

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of =food related NCDs, =childhood obesity, =adult obesity, =food waste, =food loss, =freshwater use, =food production waste streams

DIGITAL TRACEABILITY

1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of •food waste, •food loss, •GHG emissions, •freshwater use, •food production waste

CIRCULAR FOOD SYSTEMS

1, 3, 4, 5, 6

Reduction of •food waste, •food loss, •GHG emissions, •freshwater use, •food production waste