

PRESS KIT
MAY 2017



premio
daniel carasso

The international scientific prize
for sustainable food research



fondation
daniel & nina carasso

sous l'égide de la Fondation de France

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1. THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO

AN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PRIZE AWARDED EVERY TWO YEARS UNIQUE SUPPORT FOR INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

In 2050, we will need to feed almost 10 billion humans while respecting people and the planet. To meet this challenge, we must accelerate research on sustainable food systems. But research in this field requires an approach that combines several disciplines and a transversal understanding of the wider issues at stake. Such an approach is difficult to promote in academic circles and rarely adopted in today's segmented scientific world.

The Premio Daniel Carasso is an international scientific prize awarded every two years by the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso under the aegis of the Fondation de France. It rewards mid-career researchers for high-level scientific work on sustainable food systems for long-term health. It encourages researchers to continue conducting multi-disciplinary research and engaging with stakeholders. Each laureate of the Premio Daniel Carasso is rewarded for developing a multidisciplinary and transversal approach to sustainable food systems. Their research must combine several of the environmental, economic, social and nutritional dimensions necessary to further progress in this field with an original approach. Laureates must also be recognised by their peers, particularly researchers. Finally, laureates are chosen for their capacity to think collectively, to cooperate with other researchers and professionals, and for the transformative potential of their vision.

By awarding this prize, the Fondation rewards the **winning's researcher's commitment to outstanding research and his or her vision for sustainable food systems and diets for long-term health.**

The competition involves renowned experts. This includes members of the Prize Committee and Jury, but also the candidates themselves, who represent many scientific disciplines and countries.

As stated by Marina Nahmias, President of the Fondation, « *For us it is essential to encourage scientific research on sustainable food systems, as it is a major issue affecting our future health. Preserving natural resources and the quality of the food we eat is key to maintaining and extending the lives of people and the planet.* »



The laureate of this year's Premio Daniel Carasso will be announced on **18 May in Valencia (Spain)**, the World Food Capital in 2017

Each laureate of the Premio Daniel Carasso receives a €100,000 grant and a trophy, and becomes the Foundation's ambassador for sustainable food systems.

The trophy presented to the laureate is a piece of art specially designed for the Premio Daniel Carasso by the famous Catalan sculptor Jaume Plensa.

Awarded for the first time in Madrid in November 2012, the Premio Daniel Carasso was given to the scientist Dr Jessica Fanzo, for her work on relationships between agricultural biodiversity and nutritional needs in developing countries.

The second Premio Daniel Carasso was awarded in October 2015 to Dr Tara Garnett for her work at the Food Climate Research Network (FCRN) and her research on leveraging sustainable diets to tackle climate change.

UNIQUE SUPPORT FOR MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC SYNERGY

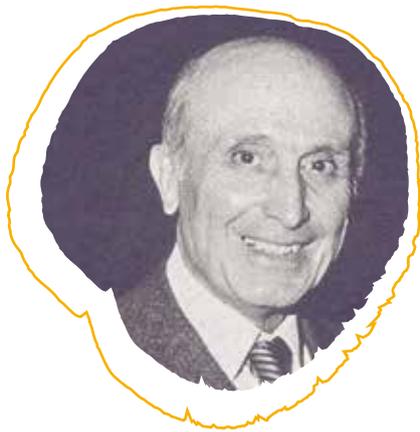
The Premio Daniel Carasso is an international scientific prize awarded by the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, a foundation created by a Franco-Spanish family. The purpose of this prize is to promote high-level scientific research on the topic of sustainable food systems and diets for long-term health. It aims to give more visibility to mid-career researchers and inspire young researchers to develop trans-disciplinary approaches to the study of food systems and sustainability.

Food systems refer to all processes, actors, institutions and interactions involved in producing food. They include the required inputs (e.g. seeds, infrastructures, knowledge, financing, etc.), generated outputs (e.g. waste, food products, etc.), and activities and services at different stages of the food value chain (i.e. production, processing, distribution, preparation, consumption and waste management). As food systems operate within and are influenced by social, cultural, political, economic and environmental contexts, one challenge is taking these specificities into account while making systems more efficient, sustainable, equitable and supportive of healthy diets.

For the foundation, the sustainability of food systems is a reflection on how these systems are operated and governed, both today and tomorrow. From sowing seeds to producing compost, sustainable food systems are collaborative and take into account the health of people and the planet, respecting cultural preferences, ecosystems, and social and economic justice for all actors involved.

Laureates of the Premio Daniel Carasso are rewarded for their abilities to develop inspirational multidisciplinary and multidimensional approaches. Their research must combine several of the environmental, economic, social and nutritional dimensions of sustainability that should necessarily be addressed together. Laureates also have to be recognised by their peers, particularly scientists. Finally, laureates are chosen for their capacity to think collectively and cooperate with other researchers and professionals.

ABOUT DANIEL CARASSO



The prize bears the name of Daniel Carasso, founder of Danone in France and Dannon Inc. in the United States. All his life, he studied the health benefits of his products and dreamed of “feeding the planet” with healthy food. His daughter, Marina Nahmias, created the Premio Daniel Carasso in his honour in 2012. Because Carasso was generous, imaginative, disciplined and ambitious, the Premio is awarded to scientists who incarnate these values.

2. THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO 2017 IS AWARDED TO DR JANE BATTERSBY

DR JANE BATTERSBY HAS BEEN AWARDED THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO 2017 FOR HER WORK ON FOOD SECURITY IN CITIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



On Thursday 18 May 2017 in Valencia, Spain, Marina Nahmias, President of the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, officially awarded the Premio Daniel Carasso to Dr Jane Battersby, an English researcher at the University of Cape Town, South Africa.

The members of the Jury decided to award the 2017 Premio Daniel Carasso to Dr Battersby for her research on urban food insecurity, her analysis of the relationship between food, health and social instability in cities undergoing rapid urbanisation, and her advocacy efforts for forms of urban governance that integrate food issues to better support social justice. She was also selected for her work with non-profit organisations and local authorities to develop food systems that meet the needs of deprived urban populations in South Africa.

This year's laureate was selected from among 40 candidates representing 23 countries and a wide range of approaches to sustainable food. Dr Battersby stood out for her systemic and cross-disciplinary approach to studying food, her commitment to local actors in southern Africa, and her ability to establish connections between local issues and the international political agenda.

According to the Jury, « **Her work on feeding poor populations in urban areas in southern cities undergoing rapid growth is extremely relevant. Strong urban growth will be a major issue in the next few decades.** On the global level, our ability to feed urban populations could either be a vector for stability or a destabilising force. Jane Battersby tackles these fundamental questions from the perspectives of social justice, governance, education, fairness and gender equality ». For the Jury, her commitment to local actors is remarkable and contributes to the quality, credibility and impact of her academic work, which is considered excellent.

Dr Battersby is renowned for the interdisciplinary nature of her research. She jointly supervises students from a range of different fields, encouraging the next generation of academics to address complex issues from multiple perspectives. She also organises workshops where researchers can discuss closely-related disciplines, as well as field trips to support interdisciplinary dialogue.

Marina Nahmias, President of the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, said, « *In creating the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, our family wished to encourage the creation and implementation of new approaches to food challenges. Jane Battersby's work sheds new light on major social concerns: it shows that we can act effectively against poverty and malnutrition in towns and cities by incorporating food into urban policies and planning. We share Dr Battersby's conviction that a food system that does not meet the needs of deprived populations is no good for anybody. This is why we are extremely pleased to award her this year's Premio Daniel Carasso. She embodies its values: discipline, excellence and pragmatism. As a committed, inspiring and socially-minded researcher, she will be an excellent ambassador* ».

JANE BATTERSBY - RETHINKING URBAN POLICIES TO GIVE DEPRIVED POPULATIONS BETTER ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD

Jane Battersby, 41, is an urban geographer. She works at the African Centre for Cities (ACC) at the University of Cape Town (UCT). Originally from England, she has lived and worked in South Africa for more than 15 years. Her fields of research include **urban food systems and policies**, and analysing why northern and southern researchers overlook these questions in food security theories. Dr Battersby also examines the **role played by food in urban development and change in African cities**. She is interested in the relationship between spatial transformation and changing identities - **a subject she addresses through young people, education, music and land restitution**. She has extensive consulting experience, working with local and international actors such as local authorities, governments, non-governmental organisations and development agencies.

Since 2008, Dr Battersby has represented the University of Cape Town at the African Food Security Urban Network (AFSUN), a university network focusing on urban food insecurity in Africa. As a member of this network, she is currently coordinating research for the project Consuming Urban Poverty at the ACC and working with the international network Hungry Cities.

Dr Battersby regularly supervises post-doctoral research and teaches interdisciplinary approaches to food issues at university level. She has a PhD from the University of Oxford, a Master's degree from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a BSc (Hons) from Kings College in London. She has worked at UCT since 2003.

Through her research and commitments, Dr Battersby aims to create reliable, sustainable and transparent food systems that support food security in the long-term. She approaches this issue from the perspectives of social, spatial and economic justice, and seeks to make cities and governments adopt policies that respect these imperatives.

Dr Battersby's work focuses on capacity-building in cities, to ensure they are able to develop and implement fair food systems that meet all residents' economic and nutritional needs.

This has led her to study the geography and role of local food stores, both informal and formal, as well as the impact of regional planning policies on food supply for vulnerable populations. Her research questions the relationship between urban and rural areas, and analyses the capacities and levers for action available to local authorities. She has also produced constructive criticism of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 global goals to be achieved by 2030, implemented through national action plans in countries around the world. Dr Battersby's work also highlights the need to strengthen the ties between related goals: ending hunger (SDG 2), promoting health and well-being (SDG 3), supporting sustainable urbanisation (SDG 11), and encouraging sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). Currently, these SDGs are considered separate: SDG 11 assumes that there is no hunger in the world, and SDG 2 assumes that global populations all live in rural areas. She also advocates in favour of addressing food issues as part of the implementation of policies adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Ecuador in 2016 (UN Habitat III)¹.

There is a high need of applied research in Southern Africa, especially South Africa, considering the challenges this region of the world faces, as it has high levels of poverty and malnutrition (29% of children under 5 experience delayed growth, 44% of children under 5 lack vitamin A and 52% of adults are overweight or obese according to the IFPRI's 2015 Global Nutrition Report). Its urban areas, demography, economy, society and environment are changing at one of the fastest rates in the world. If food systems can be used to support economic development, health and social justice in southern Africa, these experiments could serve as models for other regions around the globe. While there are specific local drivers of these changes, there are common global scale economic and political drivers in operation. Understanding the relationships between these local and global scale drivers is central to Dr Battersby's work.

Dr Battersby's research is based on the following premises:

- Rapid urbanisation and its effects on food systems have a strong impact on the long-term health of populations.
- Food insecurity is mainly considered a rural issue, even though it is extremely important for fast-growing cities.
- Urban food insecurity is not only due to a lack of income but also a number of other factors, including the physical and economic accessibility of food distribution systems and regional planning decisions.

¹This was the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. The conference sought a renewed political commitment to sustainable urban development. States committed to adopting a "new urban agenda" making cities more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
http://www.un.org/apps/news/NewsFr/storyF.asp?NewsID=38344#.W0z_EfmLTIU

Given these observations, Jane supports a radical overhaul of the ways in which local, national and international food policies are designed and formulated, which includes taking into account towns and cities and implementing new strategies to make sustainable food a key element of urban governance.

Several key conclusions can be drawn from Jane Battersby's work:

- **Urban food insecurity is partly due to urbanisation policies that do not take into account poor populations' needs.**
- **More sustainable production methods will not bring about a change in food behaviours unless they incorporate the urban context and urban governance. Similarly, because urban food systems are not adapted to the needs of urban populations, especially poor populations (who lack physical and economic access to healthy products), they have negative effects on health. The fastest rates of dietary change are in households earning less than USD2 per day. Diet related Non-communicable diseases are increasingly manifestations of poverty, not of wealth.**
- **Intervening in the food system can have a significant impact in terms of reducing poverty and improving urban health.**

Her work also refutes the following myths:

- **The idea that food insecurity is mainly a rural problem which can be resolved by improving the yields of small producers and developing urban agriculture;**
- **The idea that local authorities do not have the responsibility or authority to act on food systems.**

3. A PRIZE MOBILISING RENOWNED EXPERTS

The Premio Daniel Carasso is an international scientific prize that seeks to promote high-level scientific research on the topics of sustainable food and diets for long-term health. It aims to give more visibility to mid-career researchers and inspire young researchers to develop **cross-disciplinary approaches** to the study of food systems and sustainability.

It is open to researchers of any nationality working in any field, to cite a few, including especially nutrition, food technology, food science, agriculture, agronomics, fisheries, agroecology, ecology, biodiversity, environmental science, sociology, anthropology, geography, political sciences and economics.

A Prize Committee and Jury select the laureate and award the Premio Daniel Carasso. The members of these two bodies are renowned experts in the different fields in which the candidates work. They have extensive knowledge of the countries and regions in which the candidates carry out research.

THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO COMMITTEE ensures the selection process runs smoothly and ethically. It preselects candidates and appoints the Jury, which makes the final decision as to the laureate. The Committee is composed of members of the Fondation's International Scientific Committee and includes around ten researchers of different nationalities. All are experts in their fields, in keeping with the tolerance and multidisciplinary nature that characterises the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso. The Prize Committee is presided by Marina Nahmias, President of the Fondation.

THE JURY is composed of a maximum of nine members, who remain anonymous until the laureate is named. The Jury changes each year. It selects the laureate from the candidates preselected by the Prize Committee.

The president of the 2017 jury was **Camilla Toulmin, senior fellow and former director of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)**, a London-based think and do tank focusing on power imbalances, inequalities and access to resources and services for local communities. Dr Toulmin is an expert on the economic aspects of climate change, property rights, global governance, and natural resource management, with wide experience in dryland Africa.

The other members of the 2017 jury are:

- **Hubert de Foresta**, researcher on the management and biodiversity potential of domestic forests, at the interface between forestry and agriculture, in the Humid Tropics, Senior Scientist at the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD, UMR AMAP, Montpellier), France
- **Tara Garnett**, researcher on food systems and climate change, leader of the Food Climate Research Network and research director at the Environmental Change Institute of Oxford University, UK, laureate of the 2015 Premio Daniel Carasso
- **Michael Hamm**, researcher on community food security, C. S. Mott Professor of Sustainable Agriculture at Michigan State University and Senior Fellow of the Center for Regional Food Systems at Michigan State University, USA
- **Marina Nahmias**, president of the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, president of the Prize Committee, France
- **Maria Ramos**, researcher on collaborative research methods for enhancing cultivated biodiversity and sustainable food and agriculture policies at the Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agraria y Alimentaria, Spain
- **Sara Scherr**, CEO and President-founder of Ecoagriculture Partners, co-founder of the Landscapes for People, Food and Nutrition Initiative, USA
- **Olivia Yambi**, co-chair of the IPES-Food, Tanzania, senior UN consultant on nutrition, former UNICEF country representative for Kenya

For more information, please visit:

(FR) <http://www.fondationcarasso.org/fr/m%C3%A9canisme-de-s%C3%A9lection>

(ES) <http://www.fondationcarasso.org/es/proceso-de-selecci%C3%B3n-1>

THE LAUREATE'S ROLE AS AN AMBASSADOR

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso helps laureates promote their research by giving them opportunities to present their work at major scientific events such as the International Congress of Nutrition (Buenos Aires, October 2017) and the International Conference on Global Food Security (Cape Town, December 2017). This helps encourage other scientists to include new disciplines in their work and address the complex issue of food systems.

As ambassadors for sustainable food systems and diets, winners sit on the Fondation's International Scientific Committee, help guide the Fondation's strategy, take part in events organised or supported by the Fondation, participate in public relations activities on sustainable food systems, and assist with the Premio Daniel Carasso and, to a lesser extent, the Fondation's other projects.

Winners become advisers and spokespersons for the Fondation. In return, the Fondation helps publicise their work and raise awareness of research issues in public debate.

PREVIOUS LAUREATES

DR TARA GARNETT, LAUREATE OF THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO 2015

Dr Tara Garnett is a British researcher at the James Martin Institute at Oxford University, where she runs the Oxford Martin Programme on the Future of Food. She received the Premio Daniel Carasso in 2015 for her work on sustainable food and climate change. She is renowned for her work on the relationships between food systems and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as her research on factors affecting the adoption of sustainable diets.



Tara Garnett also initiated and leads the Food Climate Research Network (FCRN, <http://www.fcrn.org.uk>), an interdisciplinary and intersectoral global network bringing together 1,500 members from 70 countries around the world. The FCRN gives different stakeholders the opportunity to engage in constructive dialogue on food systems, in order to find shared solutions to minimise their environmental impact.

With support from the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, Dr Garnett is currently developing FoodSource, an educational tool for sharing scientific knowledge on food systems, which has been online since 2016. <http://www.foodsource.org.uk>

<http://www.fondationcarasso.org/fr/dr-tara-garnett-laur%C3%A9ate-du-premio-daniel-carasso-2015>

DR JESSICA FANZO, LAUREATE OF THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO 2012

American researcher Dr Jessica Fanzo was awarded the 2012 Premio Daniel Carasso for her work on the relationship between agricultural biodiversity and nutritional needs in developing countries. At the time, she was working on nutritional policies at the University of Columbia's Earth Institute in the United States. She is currently the Bloomberg Distinguished Associate Professor of Ethics and Global Food and Agriculture at the John Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics, where she teaches and performs research at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and the Bloomberg School of Public Health, Department of International Health. She is also the director of the Global Food Ethics and Policy Programme.



Her projects seek to understand the links between the nutritional, environmental, on-farm, social, economic and political components of development. She has contributed to research on food systems by focusing on the relationships between nutrition, ecology and agriculture, producing innovative and replicable solutions to improve the health of women and children in poor rural areas, especially conflict zones. Today, her work focuses on the ethical indicators and norms associated with value chains and diets.

<http://www.fondationcarasso.org/fr/laureats>

4. THE TROPHY

ARTWORK PRODUCED BY RENOWNED
CONTEMPORARY SPANISH SCULPTOR JAUME PLENSA



The Fondation, which is also committed to building bridges between sustainable food and politically committed artists, has called on celebrated sculptor Jaume Plensa to produce a trophy for the Premio Daniel Carasso. Plensa's work focuses on the multiple forms taken by the human figure, and the languages that bring people together. The Spanish artist, who was born in 1955, is renowned for his sculptures and artworks in public space. He has exhibited in cities around the world, including Barcelona, Paris, Düsseldorf, Jerusalem, Chicago, Houston, Saragossa, London, New York and Bordeaux.

<http://jaumeplensa.com>



▲
JAUME PLENSA
Palau de la Música Catalana, Barcelona, Spain
7 avril - 16 mai 2016

▲
◀ LA FORÊT BLANCHE
Galerie Lelong, Paris, France
4 février - 24 mars 2016

DISCUSSION WITH THE ARTIST ON THE CREATION OF THE PREMIO DANIEL CARASSO TROPHY



What do the girl's face and the hands that carry it and present it to the world mean?

« I always thought that science, such as poetry, music or arts in general, is an urge of the human being in its constant search of knowledge. A way to ask fundamental questions differently. The girl's face is the metaphor of the future being born from our hands. A future we need to protect and feed as there is nothing more precious in life. »

What message does your work give to the people who receive the Premio Daniel Carasso for their involvement for sustainable food systems?

« For sure, I wanted the sculpture to be a celebration and a recognition for them. I am sure that the laureates, who spend their lives in the shadows to improve the lives of others, are the ones that will understand best the silence, the dream and the interior world which the girl's closed eyes express. »

What has been your source of inspiration for this work?

« Since my first meeting with the Fondation Carasso, I saw that we shared very similar ideas about our responsibility towards society and the world. Everything has been very easy. The trophy is the result of this complicity and it completely comes within my work on the human being. »

In your work, the human's face is the central element. Does it represent a universal mark, both for arts and science?

« I always have been interested by the duality between the body and the soul. The visible and the invisible. In symbolic, it is said that the face is the reflect of the soul, but also that the face is the most precise and perfect picture of all the information on a human being's life in its permanent change. A face, in itself, is a document. »

Of what material is made the trophy? Does choosing this material have a specific meaning?

« It is an acrylic resin with a mineral charge of an incredible white. For this project, white seemed necessary to me, because more than a color, it is a space where everything still has to be defined. »

How do the issues of research and sustainable food systems, fair and healthy for everyone, are linked to your preoccupations and your personal story?

« My work pretends to feed the soul, as tough, I admire and respect those who dedicate themselves to feed the body. It is an essential and amazing association: the body and the soul. »

JAUME PLENSA

Jaume Plensa is born in 1955 in Barcelona, where he studied at the Llotja School of Art and Design and at the Sant Jordi School of Fine Art.

Since 1980, the year of his first exhibition in Barcelona, he has lived and worked in Berlin, Brussels, England, France and the United States.

He has been a teacher at the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris and regularly cooperates with the School of the Art Institute of Chicago as a guest professor. He has also given many lectures and courses at other universities, museums and cultural institutions around the world.

Jaume Plensa has received numerous national and international distinctions, including the Médaille de Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres, awarded by the French Ministry of Culture, in 1993, and the Government of Catalonia's National Prize for Fine Art in 1997. In 2005, he was invested Doctor Honoris Causa by the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. In Spain, he received the National Prize for Fine Art in 2012 and the prestigious Velázquez Prize for the Arts in 2013. Plensa regularly shows his work at galleries and museums in Europe, the United States and Asia. The landmark exhibitions in his career include one organized at the Fundació Joan Miró in Barcelona in 1996, which travelled to the Galerie nationale du Jeu de Paume in Paris and the Malmö Konsthall in Malmö (Sweden) the following year. In Germany, several museums have staged exhibitions of his work. These include Love Sounds at the Kestner Gesellschaft in Hannover in 1999 and the recent The Secret Heart, which was shown at three museums in the city of Augsburg in 2014.

In Madrid, Plensa received particular acclaim for the exhibition Chaos-Saliva, which opened in 2000 at the Palacio de Velázquez - Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía. In the United States, where Plensa has worked and exhibited for nearly three decades, his works have been shown at many art galleries and museums. Amongst his most outstanding exhibitions was that organised at the Nasher Sculpture Center in Dallas. In 2011, a large selection of Plensa's sculptures, both interior - shown in the exhibition rooms - and large works - installed in the gardens - were exhibited at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park in West Bretton, England. Thanks to this exhibition, the site received national recognition as « Most Magnificent Attraction » in 2011. To date, this has been one of the most complete shows ever devoted to the work of Jaume Plensa.

In 2011, a large selection of Plensa's sculptures, both interior - shown in the exhibition rooms - and large works - installed in the gardens - were exhibited at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park in West Bretton, England. Thanks to this exhibition, the site received national recognition as "Most Magnificent Attraction" in 2011. To date, this has been one of the most complete shows ever devoted to the work of Jaume Plensa.

5. THE FONDATION DANIEL ET NINA CARASSO

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso was founded in early 2010, under the aegis of the Fondation de France. It is a family organisation, operating in France and Spain. It supports initiatives in two areas that are important for encouraging human development and harmonious living conditions: art, to nourish the mind; and food, to sustain life. The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso is completely independent of agrifood groups. With the assistance of its expert committees, it analyses food-related issues and helps develop innovative actions by backing international interdisciplinary research and alternative solutions in the field in France and Spain. In addition to funding projects, the Fondation provides technical and/or structural resources, networking opportunities, good practices, visibility, and more.

THE FONDATION'S ROLE AND MISSIONS

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso plays an exploratory role: it gives project leaders opportunities to develop new actions and assess impacts. It helps establish networks for those involved in bringing about change: non-profit organisations, researchers, local authorities, economic actors, citizen-consumers and contributors working to create new approaches to the sustainable management of food, a public good.

The Fondation's goal is to identify and support levers for change, encouraging and increasing the presence of sustainable food systems. The goal of these systems must be to successfully feed the world's populations (with food that is nutritionally adequate in terms of quantity and quality), support local economic development and employment, protect biodiversity and natural resources, preserve and promote local cultures, foster social ties and socio-economic integration, and help regions adapt to climate change.

In 2016, the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso awarded nearly 150 grants worth a total of €12.6 million to initiatives in the fields of sustainable food systems and art in the community. Around 60% of this funding went to projects in France, 21.5% to projects in Spain, and 18.5% to international projects, especially cross-disciplinary research programmes.

The Fondation currently supports over 200 organisations in the field of sustainable food systems. Since its creation, it has contributed more than €20 million to various projects in this field.

6. THE FONDATION DANIEL ET NINA CARASSO AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD RESEARCH

In 2050, we will need to feed almost 10 billion humans while respecting people and the planet. To meet this challenge, we must completely change our approach to research. Over the years, food production has increased, due to successive agricultural revolutions (including varietal selection, genetics, artificial environments and mechanisation), industrialisation, and the globalisation of trade. However, today's food systems have not ended hunger. In both northern and southern countries, they have had negative effects on the environment (soil depletion and the destruction of biodiversity), societies (social injustices, the rural exodus, problems affecting farmers and food industry workers, etc.), and health (malnutrition, deficiencies, diabetes, obesity, etc.).

This situation is the result of more than a century of agricultural research and policies dominated by:

- A productivist rationality, where increased food volumes (due to improved plant varieties and uniform production systems) and decreased barriers to trade (due to more integrated international markets) are considered sufficient to end global hunger;
- A segmented approach to research, where natural and social sciences are considered independent, and the practitioners of production systems rarely communicate with those who analyse social and nutritional impacts or the local communities who produce and consume food. This approach does not reflect the complexity of food systems or interactions between actors, nor does it help in the coordination of efforts.

Today, it is clear that uniform production systems have limits. Diversified agroecological systems, which are often based on traditional knowledge and empirical discoveries, offer many new opportunities. **Despite these observations, most agricultural research funding goes towards traditional intensification projects.** These include research into innovations such as animal biotechnology, transgenic plants, connected agriculture, functional foods and nutrigenomics, often for commercial purposes. These choices reflect and reinforce two powerful beliefs: the idea that we must produce more to feed a growing human population, and the conviction that technological advances will reduce negative impacts. The inertia caused by existing practices and investments is exacerbated by private sector actors, who influence research funding to protect their own interests. In 2008, US\$18.6 billion was spent on private agricultural research in developed countries (excluding agrifood R&D), compared to US\$16.1 billion spent on public research (source: Global Harvest Initiative – 2016 Global GAP Report – ASTI).

Research should also focus more on consumers, who play an essential role in ensuring the sustainability of food systems (source: 2011 DuALine report by INRA CIRAD). Consumer practices and concerns have changed significantly over the past few decades. In industrialised countries, more and more consumers are affected by nutritional and ethical issues, rather than health issues. Many research papers highlight the importance of ensuring that consumers assume more responsibility through increased information and transparency. However, our understanding of economic, cultural and social factors needs to be improved in order to encourage individual behavioural changes and support universal access to nutritional, ecological and inclusive food.

Changing food practices is made even more difficult by the fact that there is a huge discrepancy in the amount spent on advertising unhealthy and unsustainable products and the amount spent on promoting diets that prevent illness. Using data from the French food industries association ANIA (Association nationale des industries alimentaires), Le Monde newspaper calculated that €1.3 billion had been spent on advertising greasy or salty food and soft drinks to French children in 2007, compared to €14.7 million on France's nutrition and health programme (source: IGAS, IGAS RM2010-057P report / CGAAER No. 2016, 3 April 2010).

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso uses its expertise, network, and financial and strategic resources **to support and increase the visibility of pioneering experiments on sustainable production methods and diets.** With the assistance of its expert committees, it analyses food-related issues and helps develop innovative actions by supporting interdisciplinary research in France and abroad, and alternative solutions in the field in France and Spain. **These efforts have already helped establish the broad characteristics of food systems in the 21st century.**

The Fondation fosters dialogue between actors from different but complementary backgrounds (non-profit organisations, companies, researchers, local authorities and social innovators). It seeks to raise awareness of the need for a paradigm shift and the importance of sustainable food systems in political and research agendas. It also encourages researchers to adopt multidisciplinary and inclusive approaches when studying this issue.

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso contributes around **€2 million per year to actions focusing on international politics and research on sustainable food systems, €1.3 million of which is directly awarded to research projects.**

1/ SUPPORTING A PARADIGM SHIFT

The Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso implements structural actions, encouraging scientists to adopt **more transversal, inclusive and societal approaches to research on food systems**, and ensuring that their conclusions are used to develop new policies. It does this in different ways:

- By awarding the **Premio Daniel Carasso** every two years. This international research prize rewards researchers who have adopted interdisciplinary approaches to the issue of sustainable food (2012 laureate: Dr Jessica Fanzo, John Hopkins University; 2015 laureate: Dr Tara Garnett, Oxford University; 2017 laureate: Dr Jane Battersby, University of Cape Town). The Fondation increases awareness of the subject and encourages scientists to use original forms of research.
- By organising conferences on sustainable food systems and the convergence of various disciplines at major scientific events (for example, in October 2015 at the International Global Food Security Conference in Ithaca, United States, and in October 2017 at the 21st International Conference of Nutrition in Buenos Aires, Argentina).
- By supporting strategic projects to structure scientific circles or bring scientific knowledge to the attention of the general public and public and private decision-makers:
 - **Through the UNESCO Chair on World Food Systems (SupAgro Montpellier)**,* which aims to bring together different disciplines and stakeholders involved in understanding food systems and their dynamics;*
 - **Through the creation of the international panel of experts IPES-Food**,** a group of high-level experts specialising in sustainable food systems, co-chaired by Olivier de Schutter, former United Nations special rapporteur on the right to food.
- By taking part in networks and initiatives alongside key international actors, including:
 - As a member of the steering committee of the **Global Alliance for the Future of Food (GAFF)**, an alliance of around 20 progressive American and European foundations working to support food systems that are fairer, healthier and more ecological (together these foundations represent more than US\$230 million in project grants per year source: Global Alliance Landscape Assessment April 2015 <http://futureoffood.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Global-Alliance-Landscape-Assessment-April-2015.pdf>) ;
 - As a member of the steering committee of the **European Foundations for Sustainable Agriculture and Food** at the European Foundation Center (http://www.efc.be/thematic_network/efsaf/), which brings together around 10 progressive European foundations contributing to strategic reflections and joint actions that aim to give European civil society the tools to reform agricultural and food policies in Europe, making them fairer and more sustainable;
 - As a participant in the **4 per 1000 initiative**, which promotes soil improvement and agroecological intensification on the global level;
 - As a participant in the **Ten-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Food Systems (10YFP-SFS)** run by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- By bringing together researchers, practitioners, companies, local authorities and other key players; for example, at the first Sustainable Food Symposium, which was attended by more than 500 French decision-makers and innovators on [8 November 2016](#) at the Institut Pasteur in Paris.

* UNESCO Chair on World Food Systems

In 2011, the Higher School of Agricultural Research in Montpellier SupAgro created its UNESCO-labelled World Food Systems Chair. The Foundation is the main partner in the chair, the only one of its kind in France. Its goal is to facilitate collaboration between the faculty and researchers in multiple disciplines: agronomy, genomics, economic sciences and agricultural techniques. Together, the experts in those varied and complementary fields of enquiry study the emergence of sustainable food systems. Involved in research and training, the World Food Systems Chair is a partner in the specialised master's degree, « Innovations and Policies for a Sustainable Food System ». <http://www.chaireunesco-adm.com/>

** IPES FOOD

IPES-Food was founded in 2014 on the initiative of the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso. This panel of international experts seeks to develop new forms of research on sustainable food systems. It is co-chaired by Olivier de Schutter, a lawyer and former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food, and Olivia Yambi, a nutritionist and former UNICEF Country Representative in Kenya. The panel brings together expert voices from different disciplines with different types of knowledge to inform the policy debate on how to reform food systems across the world. The panel makes proposals in areas such as malnutrition, obesity, rural livelihood insecurity, and environmental degradation through an integrated food systems lens, bringing to light the interconnections, power imbalances, political lock-ins and potential levers for change at the systems level. To do so, IPES-Food engages systematically with the latest ideas on the issues concerned and actors involved in the food systems debate. It recently adopted this approach during preparations to reform the Common Agricultural Policy in favour of a common food policy co-constructed with all actors concerned. IPES-Food recently published a report entitled, « [From Uniformity to Diversity: A paradigm shift from industrial agriculture to diversified agroecological systems](http://www.ipes-food.org) ». [http:// www.ipes-food.org](http://www.ipes-food.org)

2/ SUPPORTING RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research is often carried out in a segmented fashion, with the designers of production systems rarely communicating with those who analyse social impacts. For the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, this approach only considers increased needs and ignores harmful consequences. We must find solutions to these problems, or pay a heavy price for our inaction.

However, research efforts focusing on alternatives are few and far between. Alternatives are based on technical or organisational innovations developed through improved knowledge of natural environments and value chains - from seed-growers to consumers. **They require a complex approach that combines different scientific disciplines and a transversal understanding of the environmental, economic, social and cultural issues affecting food systems.** Such an approach is difficult to promote in academic circles and rarely adopted in today's segmented scientific world.

To develop tomorrow's food systems, we must focus on a number of research areas, including:

- The roles played by urban areas and local regions, especially through public procurement (and rules and regulations);
- The relationship between urban and rural areas;
- Food governance methods from the local to international levels
- Ties between sustainable and diversified production systems and sustainable consumption in specific regions;
- The roles played by micro-farms and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), especially in bringing about more sustainable food systems;
- The development of methods that create change while preserving nutrients;
- The levers and determinants of food insecurity;
- Levers to change consumers' food practices (the role played by public policy);
- Methods and indicators analysing the multi-dimensional performance of systems;
- The political economy and power relations shaping food systems.

Since 2012, the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso has supported 200 projects in the field in France and Spain. It has also provided support to around 10 research projects annually since 2013, contributing a total of **€1.3 million per year, working directly with recipients or through other foundations such as the Fondation de France, the Fondation Agropolis (France) and the Fondazione Cariplo (Italy).**

The Fondation also supports high-level multidisciplinary projects to encourage interactions between scientific disciplines and cultures. Since its creation, **it has assisted around 50 research teams in 19 countries working on cross-disciplinary and inclusive research in a wide range of fields.** Some examples of these projects can be seen below.

A. Sustainable urban food systems

RUAF Foundation (The Netherlands), The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Wilfred Laurier Centre for Sustainable Food Systems (Canada) - DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR MAPPING AND ASSESSING SUSTAINABLE CITY-REGION FOOD SYSTEMS (CITYFOODTOOLS)

This project aims to establish a common methodology for analysing city-region food systems, helping cities develop and implement food policies through a toolkit. Since it was launched in 2015, eight cities in seven countries have tested this consultation-based methodology (Colombo, Sri Lanka; Lusaka and Kitwe, Zambia; Medellin, Colombia; Quito, Ecuador; Toronto, Canada; Amsterdam, the Netherlands; and Dakar, Senegal).

CIRAD, ESTà - URBAL

This commissioned project looks at **urban-driven initiatives** (including urban food policies) and aims at developing a light participatory methodology to help stakeholders assess the beneficial impacts of those innovations in **helping the transition towards more sustainable food systems.** It will provide a typology of urban-driven innovations based on whether consumers are the drivers for change, whether the governance models are innovative, and whether it is the supply chains. A dozen case studies will be studied in depth, including several within the cities of Milan (Italy), Hanoi (Vietnam) and Montpellier (France).

B. Sustainable food consumption practices

INRA (France) - SUSDIET

The goal of the SUSDIET project is to identify diets that are compatible with consumers' environmental and nutritional preferences in Europe and to analyse the public policies which could favour their adoption. The SUSDIET consortium is composed of 15 teams from nine European countries, coordinated by INRA in France. It attempts to achieve its goals by bringing together experts in economics, nutrition, behavioural sciences, public health and environmental science. Initial studies have shown that acceptable sustainable diets exist, but that they vary from country to country and can be difficult to identify. Consequently, blanket political recommendations for all European countries would be counter-productive. Adopting nutritional recommendations can have a harmful effect on the environment and generate significant costs (additional costs for consuming fresh fruit and vegetables). In France, preliminary results appear to indicate that adopting current nutritional recommendations would have a positive impact on public health and the environment, while leading to a slight increase in household food budgets.

SHE FOUNDATION (Foundation for Science, Health and Education) - PROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF FOOD EDUCATION METHODS IN PREVENTING FOOD-RELATED HEALTH RISKS

In Spain, many people are overweight or obese. To address this issue, the SHE Foundation, with support from the Fondation Daniel et Nina Carasso, is coordinating a project with three regional authorities in Catalonia, Madrid and Galicia to educate students at schools and educational institutions, Salud integral! (total health or SI!). It follows a successful project raising awareness on food completed in Colombia by Dr Valentin Fuster, the chairman of the SHE Foundation. SI! seeks to measure the impact of this initiative, which focuses on the emotional, food and sports habits of children, and disseminate the results of the study. At the same time, 26 episodes of Sesame Street have been broadcast on Spanish television to raise children's awareness of the importance of healthy food and exercise.

C. Collaboration between researchers and actors in the field to develop responses to local issues

SOLAGRO – The Plaine des Quinze Sols experiment in Blagnac, near Toulouse

This project aims to carry out research to help local actors (farmers, future farmers, amateur gardeners, residents, local politicians and technical government services) transform an agricultural plain into a productive agricultural area that respects the environment, residents' food habits (through short distribution chains) and lifestyles (through respect for shared spaces). Based on a joint diagnostic study and shared principles, the project will help current and future farmers diversify their production methods.

GEYSER, using agroecology to meet the needs of regional nature parks

This project aims to identify, analyse and share local practices and knowledge at six regional nature parks. The goal is to develop new agroecological methods for managing production activities in the regions these parks are located in. Through the involvement of local actors, this project seeks to establish shared approaches and techniques to preserve and promote natural heritage, the local economy, traditional knowledge and regional tourism potential.

ARDEAR Centre and INRA Val de Loire: RESEARCHERS AND FARMERS WORKING TOWARDS AGROECOLOGY

This project aims to select and test wheat, corn, sunflower and hardwood tree seeds that are adapted to cultural agroecological systems. These systems are diversified, have low levels of inputs and support wild and cultivated biodiversity, including agroforestry systems. The selection process involves farmers engaged in this transition and researchers from the genetics, plant physiology and agricultural biodiversity fields.

FIGURES ON FOOD RESEARCH IN FRANCE

There is a long tradition of public research in the fields of agronomics and food research in France. The country's expertise is internationally renowned. INRA, the French National Institute for Agricultural Research, is ranked second in the world in terms of publications according to the Agriculture Research Service at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and is Europe's leading agricultural research institute.

Research on agriculture and food involves many organisations, universities and agricultural schools, and represents spending of approximately €1 billion per year, 5% of France's total public research budget. Some 16,800 people are employed in this field, including 6,700 researchers, lecturers and research engineers. Over 10,000 students have enrolled at one of the 14 tertiary education institutes and four research bodies (CIRAD, INRA, IRSTEA and ANSES) that are members of Agreenium, the French Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Institute, which formed in 2015. Agreenium aims to develop and implement shared research and training strategies for all members, on the national, European and international levels, including in the field of international development cooperation.

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry, and Campus France



PRESS RELATIONS

FRENCH AND
INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

Agence Terre Majeure - Paris

Sophie FREDERIC

+33(0) 6 20 34 12 16 - sophie@terremajeure.com

Valérie LESEIGNEUR

+33 (0)6 68 80 37 35 - valerie@terremajeure.com

SPANISH MEDIA

ATREVIA Agency

Iratxe De la Cámara

+34 91 564 07 25 - idelacamara@atrevia.com

FONDATION
DANIEL ET NINA CARASSO

40 Avenue Hoche
75008 PARIS - FRANCE

FUNDACIÓN CARASSO

Marqués de la Ensenada, 2, 6º
28004 MADRID - ESPANA

www.fondationcarasso.org

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