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***Living RRI:  
opening research to the needs and  
values of society***

**Workshop: From evidence to impact**  
**BALÁZS Bálint**  
**11 October 2018, Valletta, Malta**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 741677.





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# From evidence to impact – session outline

Three stories:

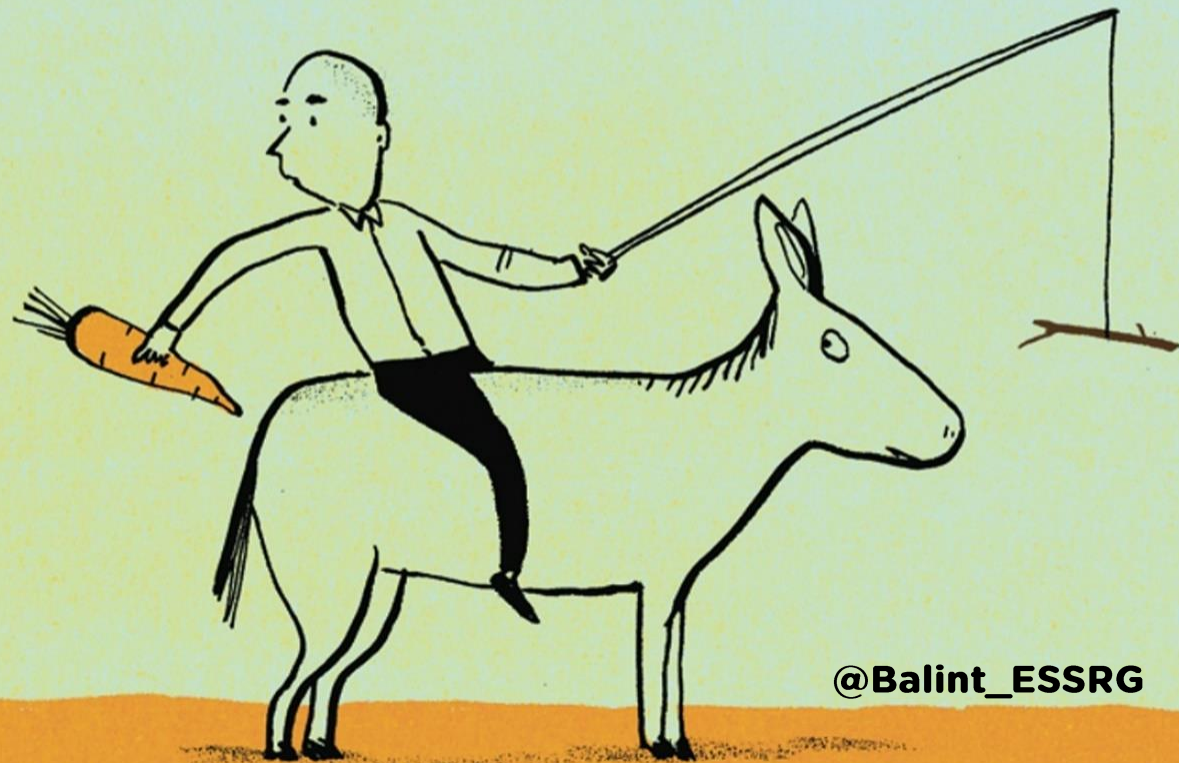
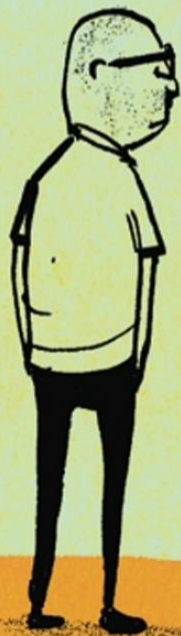
- Science shop
- InSPIRES model
- Impact Agenda

Three examples on how to develop **evidence from participatory research for meaningful impact**

Play the InSPIRES Board game – to reflect on how to set up and deliver key elements of the NUCLEUS approach through science shops

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YOU SURE YOU'VE DONE THIS BEFORE?



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# The Science Shop engagement modality



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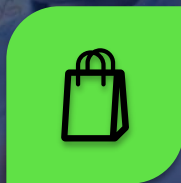
Environmental  
Social Science  
Research Group



SMALL INDEPENDENT  
R&D ENTREPRISE



PARTICIPATIVE  
ENGAGEMENT AND  
RESEARCH SUPPORT IN  
RESPONSE TO  
CONCERNS  
EXPERIENCED BY LOCAL  
COMMUNITY AND CIVIL  
SOCIETY GROUPS AND  
CITIZENS



DEMAND-DRIVEN AND  
BOTTOM-UP RESEARCH  
-  
TRANSFORMING OUR  
SOCIETIES TOWARDS  
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND  
SUSTAINABILITY



BRIDGING BETWEEN  
SOCIAL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES



LINKING ACADEMIC  
GOALS WITH LOCAL  
SOCIETIES NEEDS AND  
ALSO WITH STUDENTS  
THESIS PROJECTS



### FIT4FOOD2030

Future-proofing the European food systems through Research & Innovation toward **#FOOD2030EU**.

[MORE...](#)



### DYNAVERSITY

DYNAmic seed networks for managing European **DIVERSITY**

[MORE...](#)



### EKLIPSE

EKLIPSE aims to bring stakeholders together to ensure that decisions that affect the environment are made with the best available knowledge.

[MORE...](#)



### TRUE

TRUE will identify and enable transition paths to sustainable legume-based systems and agri-feed and -food chains in Europe.

[MORE...](#)



### InSPIRES

#### InSPIRES

InSPIRES will strengthen communication between scientists and citizens to provide input on the research agenda over the next years.

[MORE...](#)

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### Establishing the research group

The core of this CTP is when the research group, the people that now comprises ESSRG, came together in 2002 according to BB. However, this was a longer process, as some of the members knew each other back from when they were students.

[Read more](#)

2002

2004

### Establishment of a community service and volunteering centre

The core of this CTP is the establishment of a community service and volunteering centre at the agricultural university in Hungary and the cultural centre in the local city around 2004.

[Read more](#)

2 related events

### Establishing ESSRG

ESSRG is a legally registered limited company. It was created in 2008-2009 in response to the previous CTPs, where they failed to get funding for their science shop at St. István University (the agricultural university in Hungary).

[Read more](#)

2008-2009

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transformative  
social innovation  
theory

Follow

Vind ik leuk





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- Co-design in the elaboration of the research agenda
- Co-production as joint knowledge generation in various levels
- Co-creation of new governance solutions
- Co-dissemination and synthesis for facilitating the validation, application and reception of the results



**science-  
society- policy  
interface**



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Living Knowledge

The International Science Shop Network

- Independent, participatory research support for and with CSOs
- Mediators of civil society's needs for expert knowledge
- Research *with and for*: civil society organizations (CSOs), citizen groups, non-profit organisations
- Research *by*: co-researchers, students (course credits)

- CSOs: empowered in their work and actions
- Students: motivation, skills, social awareness
- Staff: data, networks, new angles, outreach
- University: PR, education, social responsibility
- Policy makers: more data to base decisions on
- **Limitations:** timing, funding



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*Living Knowledge*

*The International Science Shop Network*

Science Shop **toolbox** \* procedures,  
processes and guidelines:

A. Community based research methods

B. Science Shop administration

C. Public Awareness

D. Preparing a Science Shop project

E. Carrying out a Science Shop Project

F. Writing / publication of a project





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# The InSPIRES approach



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32

Science Shop  
projects

8

Science Shop  
structures

80

interviews to Science  
Shops & similar  
initiatives

The first

systematic literature  
review on Science  
Shops

An online  
collaborative

design thinking  
exercise

## ONE YEAR OF InSPIRES PROJECT

First prototype of  
the InSPIRES  
Science Shops  
game cards

5

key  
webinars

Produced the first  
outline of the  
Science Shops  
database

ISGlobal Barcelona  
Institute for  
Global Health

Barcelona Institute for Global Health  
(InSPIRES Coordinator)  
SPAIN

ESSRG

Environmental Social Sciences Research  
Groups Ltd. (ESSRG)  
HUNGARY

IrsiCaixa

Institut de Recerca de la Sida

Fundación Privada Institut de Recerca de la  
Sida-Caixa (IRSI-Caixa)  
SPAIN



Université de Lyon (UDL)  
FRANCE



The VU Institute for research on innovation  
and communication in the health and life  
sciences (VU)  
NETHERLANDS



Università degli studi di Firenze (UNIFI)  
ITALY



Institut Pasteur Tunis (IPT)  
TUNISIA



Ciencia y estudios aplicados para el desarrollo  
en salud y medio ambiente (CEADES)  
BOLIVIA

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# Possible future pathways

## 1. Supportive university context

### Support

Stability → focus on internal success factors & developing skills (improving communication and evaluation, etc.)

### Relief

No need to persuade decision makers about legitimacy; supportive top management; Science-society activities appear in funding and performance assessment schemes

Change in  
the  
regime

## 2. Flexibility and impact-seeking outside the universities

### Support

Freedom & Flexibility → voiceless groups; advocacy, political arena; new sources of funding & organizational solutions

### Relief

Relief from „publish or perish“, top-management expectations; neutrality

Creating  
niches

## 3. Finding links to various forms of science-society initiatives

### Support

Various „niche“ actors are important sources of learning & inspiration; shaping discourses

### Relief

The mainstreaming of „science with and for society“ principle regardless of the ever-changing tags (policy slogans)

Scaling-  
up



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# Visibility and Recognition

- Difficulty of evaluating the performance of Science Shops
- Potential of ICT tools to increase visibility
- Publications

## Results of our open innovation

**120+ early-stage ideas**

**22 countries**

Strengthening the transformative  
potential of science shops

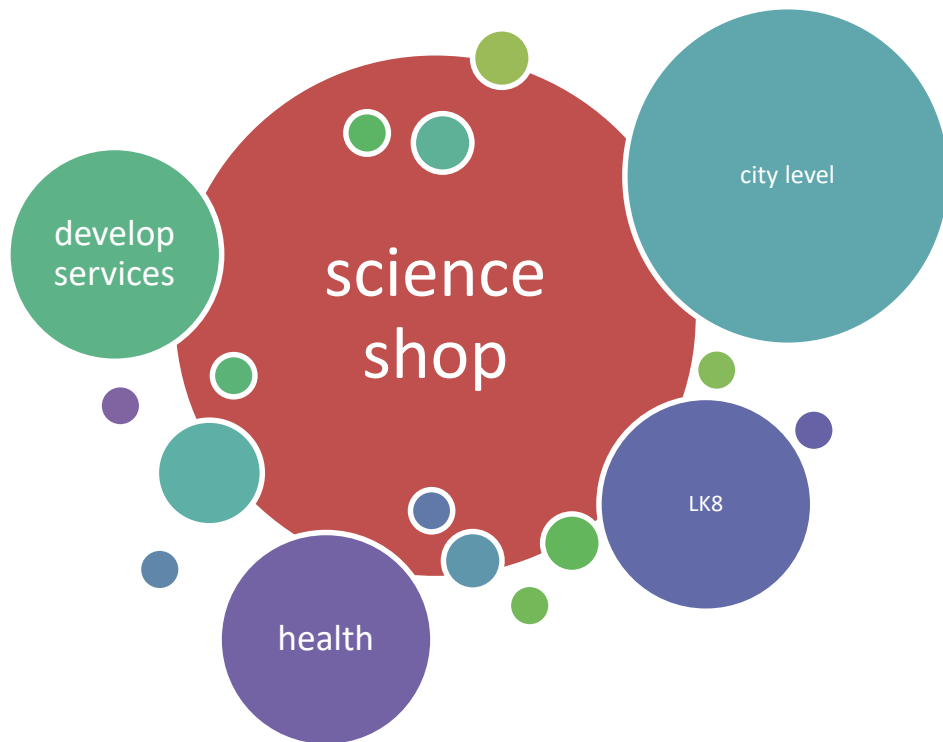
**400+ reached - in 9 weeks**

- Values
- Community engagement
- Expectations



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# Community engagement examples



11 ideators from 8  
countries shared  
40 ideas

# Destiny of Science Shop2.X

## University-based

- It presupposes a robust **SWAFS vision** in the academic sphere and commitment from **the top management**.
- R&I governance (in the evaluation and funding) acknowledges local societal challenges and **co-creating solution seeking** with less solvent and voiceless actors.
- The strategic importance of Science shops for **achieving outreach**, research and education goals is acknowledged.

## Independent

- A non-university context creates diverse opportunities for more independence, **flexibility** and direct impact seeking.
- Also, specific value commitments and thematic issues can be better incorporated.
- Creative spaces for **advocacy** and policy debates.
- More diverse sources of funding and **innovative** organisational structures.
- Create niches for change.

## Mediator

- Linking up to **various forms of science-society initiatives**.
- Collective of “niche actors” build their ecosystem to support a regime shift.
- Support their **active learning** communities.
- Shape the **discourse** according to the values and commitments of the science shops.





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# The 'Impact Agenda'



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# Definition and Evaluation

Positive and negative primary and secondary long-term ***effects produced by the intervention***, whether directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

- **advocacy** (demonstrating the value of research investments in general)
- **allocation** of investment (funding, staff and other resources)
- **analysis** to inform continuous improvement (including future programme design)
- **accountability** (as required under legislation and better practice performance management)



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# Questions

- What do we mean by impact?
- Who defines the urgency, relevancy of impact?
- How different actors understand and value different types of impacts?
- What is considered as relevant impact?
- How outcomes, outputs, impacts are related?
- How impacts are evaluated before, during and after interventions?
- How do we define relevant goals (on action level) and objectives (on activity level) to be achieved?

# Maximising PE impact on policy

## Features of the PE Process

- There is upfront agreement on the intended outputs and how they will be used
- The scale, topic and timing of the engagement are optimised to fit the relevant policy context
- The engagement is seen as legitimate in the eyes of policy-makers
- PE practitioners monitor their impact on policy
- Practitioners have political capacity and awareness
- Topic and outputs of PE are framed appropriately for uptake into policy-making
- The limitations of outputs derived from PE are communicated to policy-makers

## Features linking PE and policy

- PE is formally attached to the political agenda (policy-commissioned, or policy-driven)
- Policy-makers themselves are in some way directly involved in the PE and are genuine in their involvement
- The process of engagement builds relationships between stakeholders, practitioners and policy-makers that outlast the engagement itself
- PE practitioners engage with policy-makers in informal settings to forge relationships and build trust and communication channels

## Features of policy making

- Motives for PE are genuine rather than tokenistic
- Policy-making is anticipatory rather than reactionary where possible
- Procedures for the commissioning and use of PE are standardised across different political divisions and departments, with guidance provided on the triggers for, methods of and means of assimilating outputs from PE
- There are transparent procedures (such as during policy impact assessment) for tracking the use of PE derived evidence in decision-making
- There is a system for the retrospective evaluation of decision-making procedures and their incorporation of different evidences

- it is important that its proponents ensure that PE does not become a political tool
- missing audit of the final decision-making process—a process which often involves lastminute modifications and compromises that are not reported

Emery, S. B., Mulder, H. A., & Frewer, L. J. (2015). Maximizing the Policy Impacts of Public Engagement A European Study. *Science, Technology & Human Values*, 40(3), 421-444



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# Three examples



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Experimentation Arenas, socially-embedded  
**sharing economies** in the Agro-food Domain;  
Food sovereignty enacted through

- **CSA**: farmer-led community agriculture initiatives
- **FSP**: food self-provisioning in gardens, balconies, etc
- **AAFN**: small holders decree reform

**Generating  
impact**



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# Generating impact



POLITICAL AGENDA:  
COMMISSIONED OR POLICY  
DRIVEN WORK - CLARK (2016):  
*„FOOD SOVEREIGNTY IS  
EXERCISED BY BOTH STATE  
AND NON-STATE ENTITIES  
CONCURRENTLY”*



MULTI-ACTOR ENGAGEMENT -  
WORKSHOPS WITH  
STAKEHOLDERS, MIXED  
METHODS RESEARCH



INFORMAL SETTINGS TO  
BUILD TRUST - ECONOMIC  
SIGNIFICANCE OFTEN  
DOWNPLAYED, COINED  
MARGINAL VS CELEBRATORY



GENUINE INVOLVEMENT OF  
DECISION-MAKERS - ?



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# Cooperative research for bottom-up food sovereignty and policy change



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**2008**      **Problem-focused research** on small-scale farmers and experts.  
Output: problem catalogue and policy recommendations.

**2009**      **Petition** started by Védegylet. Output: 51 participants support the smallholder decree policy reform.

- March-April 2009: **Press release** to mobilise support for policy reform. Output: media attention. Campaign to gather online contributions from citizens groups.
- April 2009:      **Workshop** on the future visions of the local food system in Hungary. Output: text of smallholder decree policy reform.
- May 2009:      **Completion** and consolidation of the policy reform text. Output: final text handed over to the ministry

**2010**      **Comparative analysis.** Output: policy report on case studies of AAFNs in the EU (in English), and policy brief on the significance of alternative food systems in Hungary (in Hungarian).

cooperative (action) research phase	collaboration modes between CSOs and researchers	type of actionable knowledge	reflection phase
<b>Preparatory meetings and workshops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exchanging expectations on the process</li> <li>clarifying collaboration capabilities and actors' roles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>focus on change and fusion of potential contributions</li> <li>clarification of the need and place of reflective and self-reflective phases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>defining and creating a sense of ownership of the outputs</li> <li>building a systematic and mutually meaningful process</li> </ul>
<b>Problem-focused research</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organising qualitative interviews and document analysis in activist-researcher pairs</li> <li>holding workshops to process and analyse interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identification of issues of high relevance to knowledge holders</li> <li>problem catalogue and policy solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extending (opening up) the policy understanding of the issue</li> </ul>
<b>Petition started by Védegylet</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>involving a practitioner as knowledge broker</li> <li>issuing a joint declaration that hooks in food movement actors</li> <li>utilizing a bottom-up network with stakeholders involved in varied professional and informal events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identification of change agents – participants who support the smallholder decree policy reform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>summarizing central insights from the network building</li> </ul>
<b>Press release</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coordinating email exchanges with various stakeholders to endorse the policy reform ideas</li> <li>co-designing an advocacy campaign launched by the CSOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support, acknowledgement and media attention assured buy-in</li> <li>campaign to gather online contributions from citizens groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fostering public understanding and acknowledgement of small-scale farmers issues</li> <li>evaluating media interviews</li> </ul>
<b>Workshop on the future visions of the food system in Hungary</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying stakeholders and crowdsourcing information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the urgency of food governance</li> <li>a shared understanding of the text of the smallholder decree policy reform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>completing and consolidating the policy reform text</li> <li>transmitting the final text to the ministry</li> </ul>
<b>Comparative analysis of CR cases in partner countries.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>division of labour in data processing and analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>co-designed policy brief on the significance of the issue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>producing a policy report on case studies of alternative agro-food networks in the EU.</li> </ul>



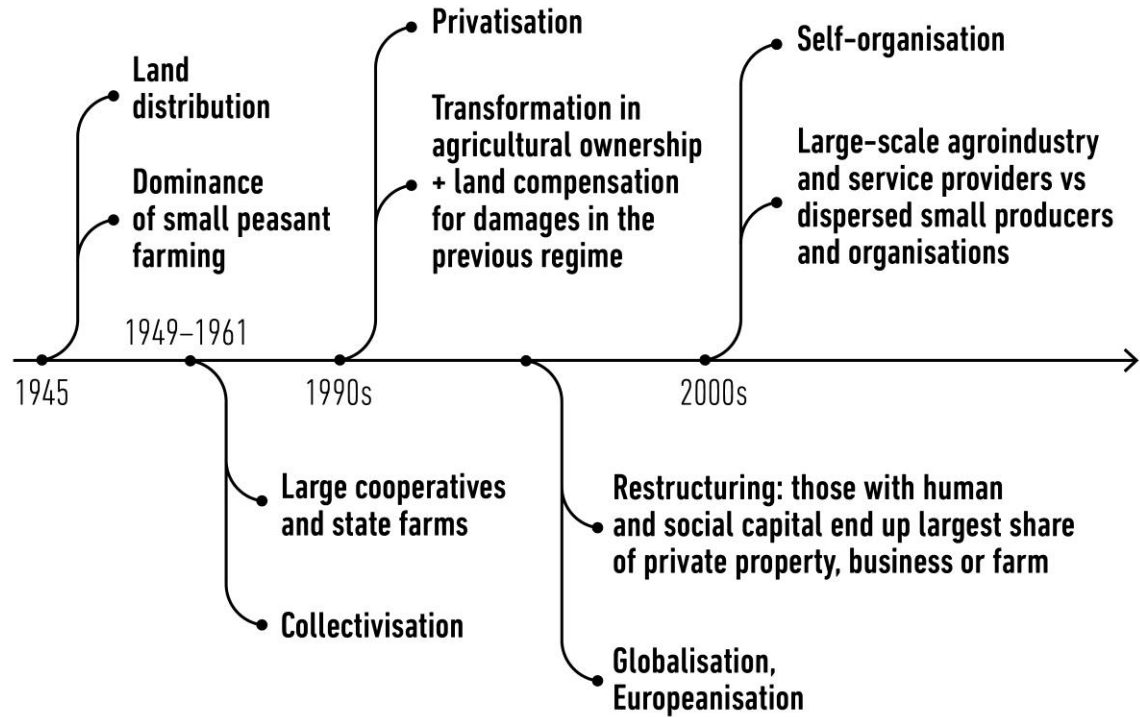
*Routledge Advances in Research Methods*

# ACTION RESEARCH IN POLICY ANALYSIS

CRITICAL AND RELATIONAL APPROACHES TO  
SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS

Edited by

Koen P.R. Bartels and Julia M. Wittmayer



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↓  
**TOP-DOWN DYNAMICS**  
↓

## GOVERNMENT

Ministry of Agriculture  
and Rural Development

HUNGARIAN CHAMBER  
OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**MAGOSZ**

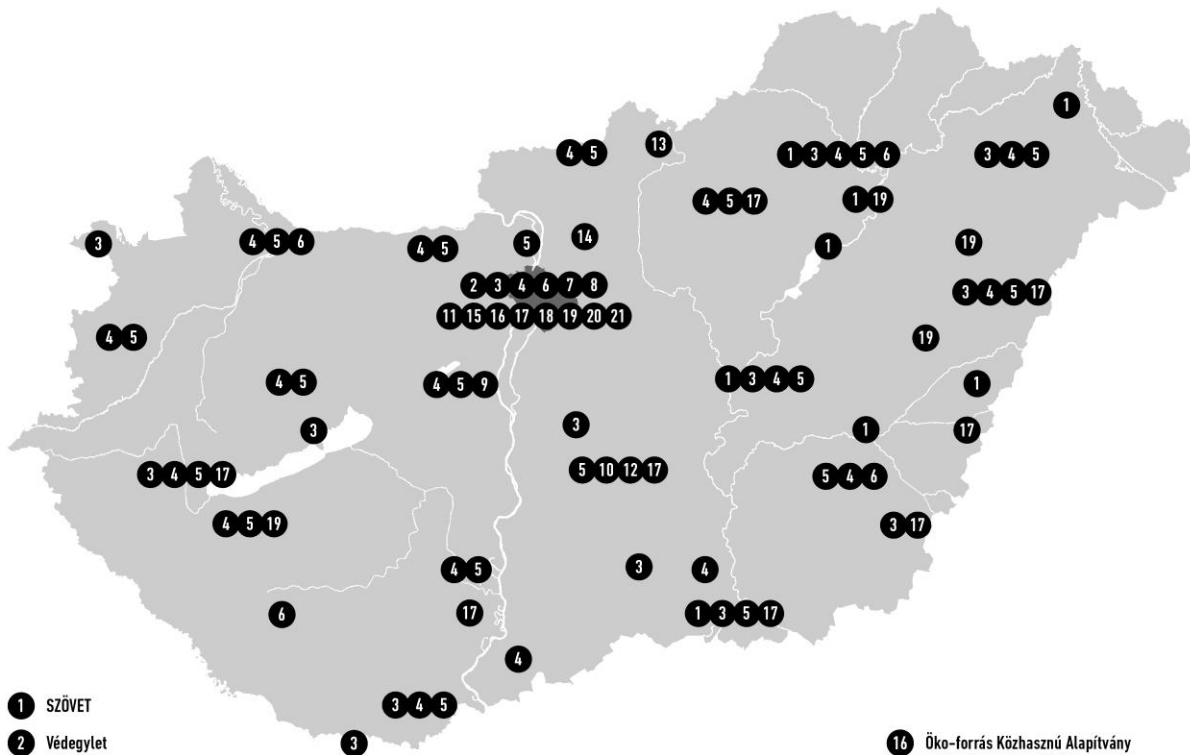
**SMALLHOLDER  
FAMILY FARMERS**

**KISLÉPTÉK**

↑  
**BOOTOOM-UP DYNAMICS**  
↑



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1 SZÖVET

2 Védőgyelet

3 MTVSZ

4 FATOSZ

5 ÉLOSZ

6 Magyar Biokultúra Szöv.

7 Ökotárs alapítvány

8 Piacfejlesztési Alapítvány

9 Kishantos Vidékfejl. Kp. Kht.

10 Magyar Faluszövetség

11 Tudatos Vásárlók Egy.

12 Bács-Kiskun M.-i Agrárkamara

13 Zöld pihenő Alapítvány

14 Magosfa K.N.Ö. Alapítvány

15 CEEWEB a Biológiai Sofféleségért

16 Öko-forrás Közhasznú Alapítvány

17 HANGYA Szövetkezeti Együttműködés

18 Magyar Kisállatnemesítők Génmegőrző Egy.

19 Pro Vértés Közalapítvány

20 Messzelátó Egyesület

21 GAIA Ökológiai Alapítvány

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# Components of impact



‘MOBILISING  
THEM FOR AN  
ISSUE WHICH, IN  
FACT, WOULD  
SUPPORT THEM IS  
A REAL **MIRACLE**’



TRADITION OF  
URBAN  
INTELLECTUALS  
CREATE LEADING  
AND INDUCING  
ROLE IN  
AGRARIAN  
MOVEMENTS



**COOPERATIVE  
NETWORK OF**  
QUALIFIED LEGAL  
EXPERTS,  
RESEARCHERS,  
ACTIVISTS AND  
PRACTITIONERS



**EXTENDED PEER  
AND  
STAKEHOLDER  
NETWORKS**  
PROMOTED THE  
RECEPTION OF  
RESEARCH  
FINDINGS, WHICH  
THUS BETTER  
REACHED POLICY  
CIRCLES



**CO-RESEARCHERS**  
CAN REINFORCE  
EACH OTHER'S  
ROLE INSTEAD OF  
HINDERING THE  
COLLABORATION

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# Community-building through Food Self- provisioning in Central and Eastern Europe



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# community- based food self- provisioning

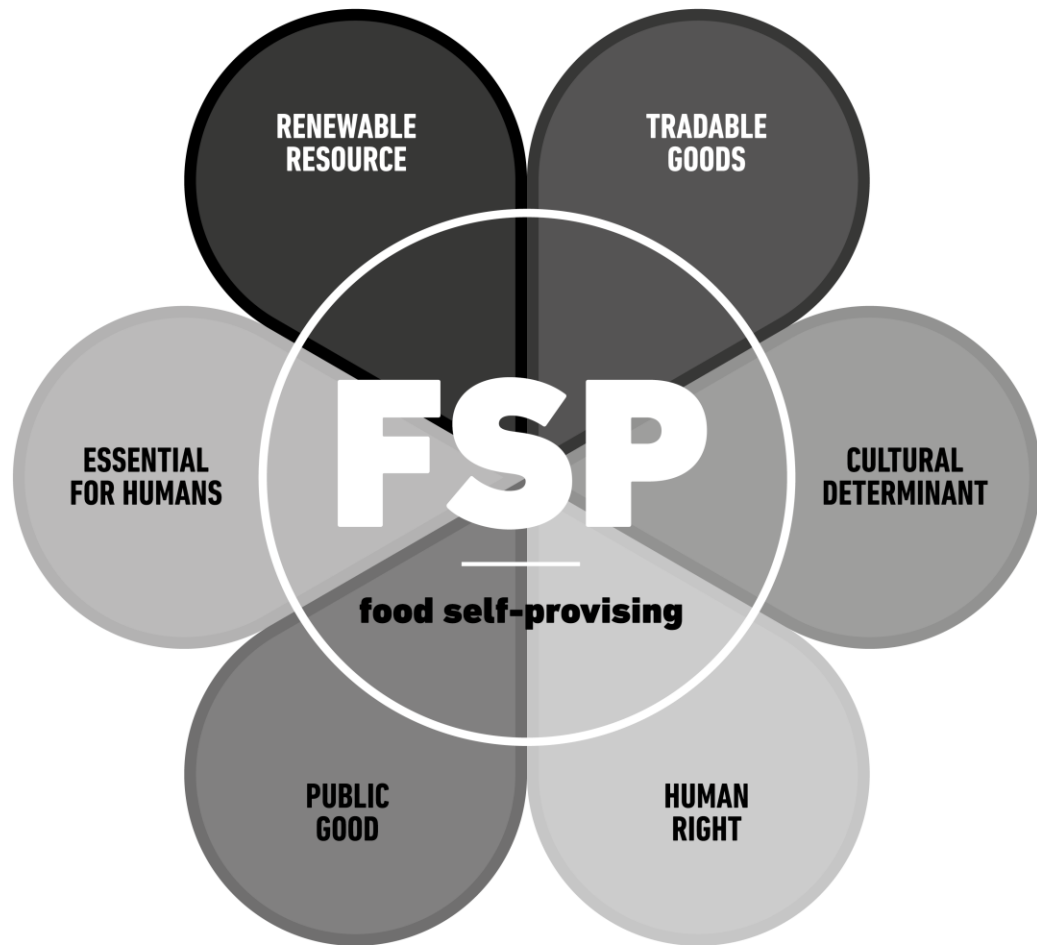






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# Food self-provision enabling food as a commons





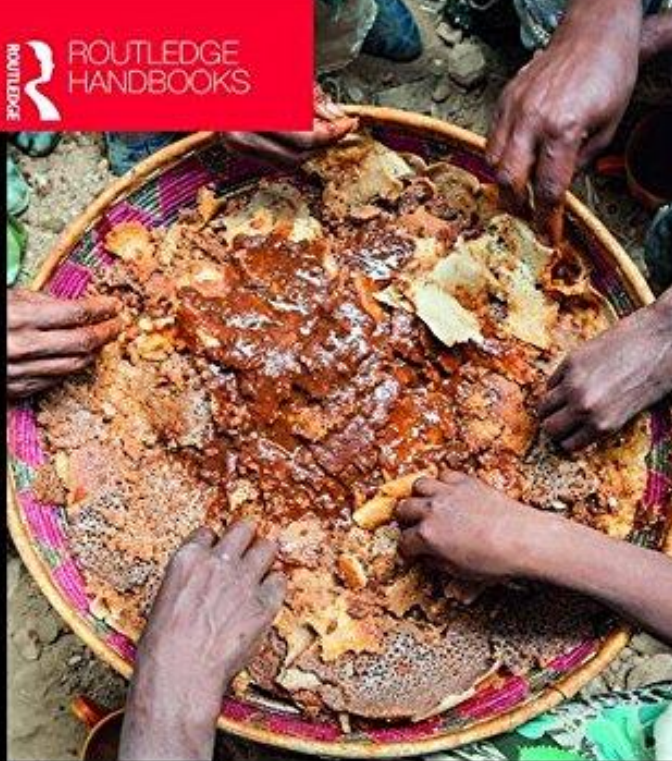
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PRACTICES ARE „IRRATIONAL”

NURTURING VALUES NECESSARY FOR  
INDIVIDUAL, COLLECTIVE AND SOCIAL  
SUSTAINABILITY





## Routledge Handbook of Food as a Commons

Edited by Jose Luis Vivero-Pol, Tomaso Ferrando,  
Olivier de Schutter and Ugo Mattei



## NEED FOR FUNDAMENTAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE FOOD SYSTEM

QUESTIONS THE GROWTH PARADIGM  
AND MARKET MECHANISMS AS  
CENTRAL COMPONENTS IN THE  
CONSTRUCTION OF RESILIENT SOCIETIES

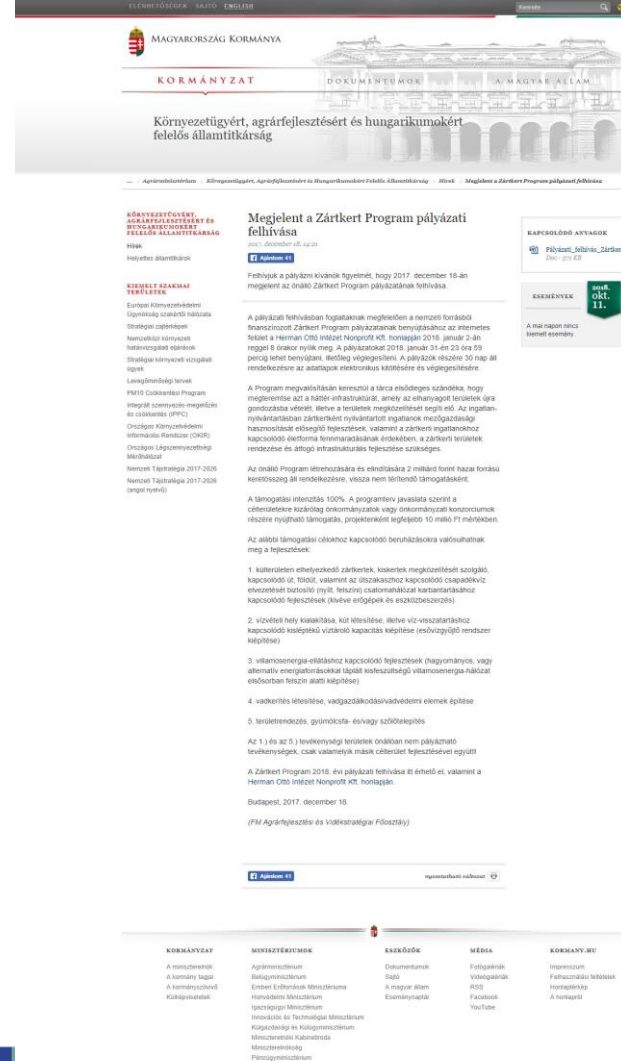




- Agency in a non-radical way
- Self-expression go beyond the dissatisfaction with the existing conditions, empowering arenas
- Everyday culture of FSP is already leading the transformation toward sustainability
- Material (seed and food) exchange as intermediary that change social relations



- **Policy ambition** - create communities where they do not currently exist
- **Support** for local governments to introduce space for healthy food-growing communities
  - Rural Development Programme - protection and competition for home garden plots
  - More role for symbolic support and high-level policy engagement with the fundamental norms of sharing food and the practices that reinforce them.
- **Political significance** increased: practices of gardeners have begun to govern their food system, a crucial step towards food democracy.





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# Prospects for the future: Community supported agriculture in Hungary



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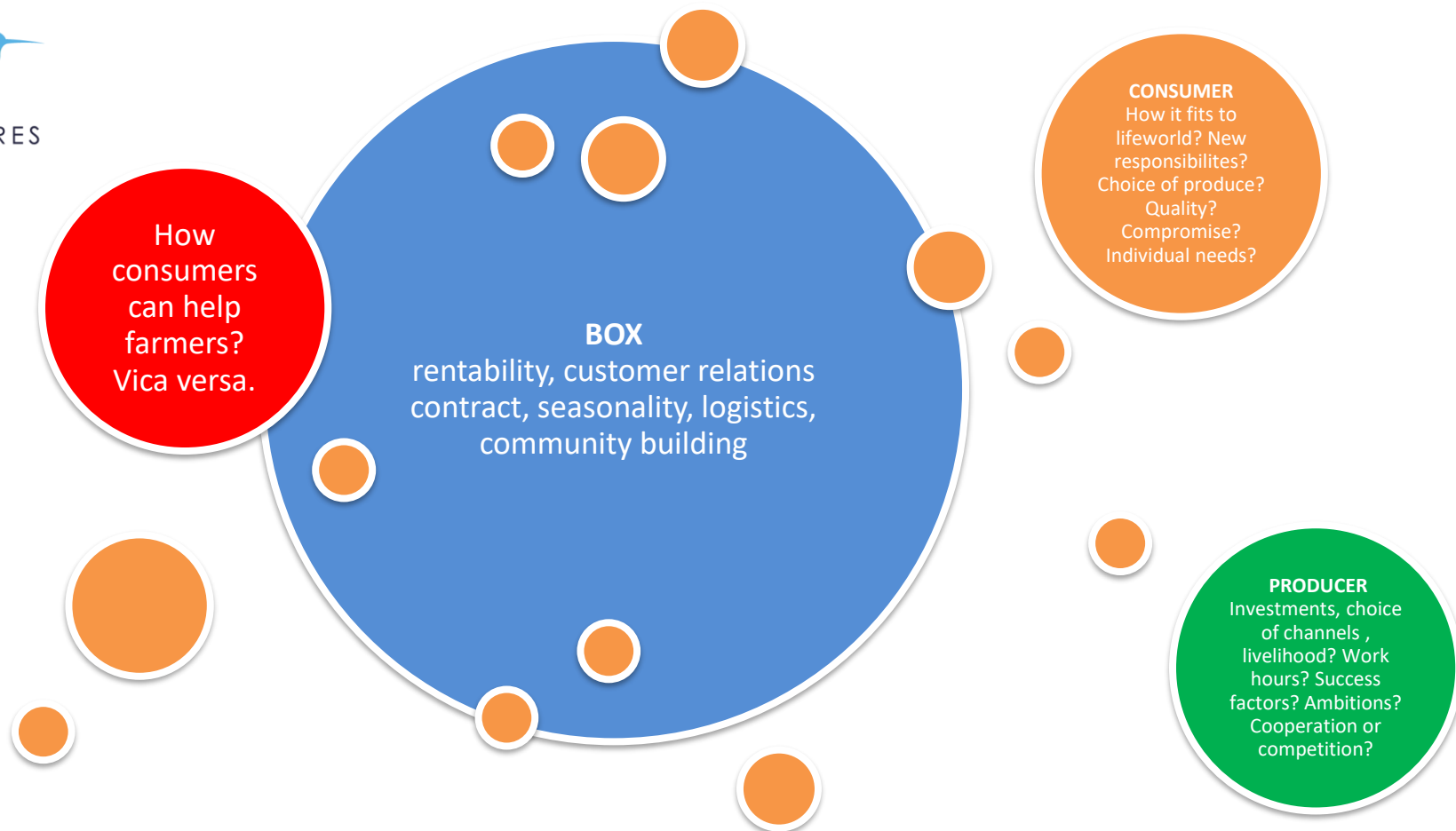
# Community agriculture

- **Sharing** risks and rewards of production
- Alternative food supply chain, many **configurations**
- Joint reduction of **uncertainties**
- **Moral** economy

	Operation (years)	Produce	Land (ha)	Locality	Members	Employees	Organisational form
Évkerék EcoFarm	3	Fruit, veg, cereals, met	7 ha	Szeged (Kistelek)	50 boxes	2	Family farmer
Háromkaptár Organic Garden	3	Vegetables and organic food shop	1,5 ha	Tahitótfalu	80 boxes	1	Limited company
Biokert Szigetmonostor	7	Vegetables, cereals, legumes	5 ha	Szigetmonostor	60 boxes	2	Limited company
Matthews farm	3	Vegetables, egg, poultry	4 ha	Zsámbok	53 boxes	4	Limited company
Bioéléskamra (Eleven Föld cooperative)	8	Vegetables, pumpkin seed	7 ha	Hét (Miskolc)	47 boxes	2	Family farmer



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## Organizational solution for farmer-controlled experiment stations

- **"irrational" economics:** *Labour costs, rent, seeds and garden supplies are usually in, but improvements, maintenance, organisational and educational costs, as well as incidental costs are typically taken out of the calculation*
- **peer-learning system:** *Educating members with expectation of growing members' commitment*



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# Agency

- **Common pattern**
  - Mostly manual work, from March to November
  - Not full diet: 8-10 vegetables, spices, herbal plants and fruits
  - Weekly delivery of boxes with equal share for members
- **Motivation** is not environmental or social; but solidarity, authenticity
- **Behaviour change experience:** community feeling, mutuality, meaningful relations.



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Social innovation in  
modes of learning,  
doing, framing and  
organizing



Farmer-supported  
community  
building: trusted  
customer base



Avoid gentrification  
- *whole season  
budgets divided to  
be attractive to  
low-income groups*



Members'  
motivations change  
through  
participation -  
*growing members'  
commitment*



## FELHÍVÁS

Mezőgazdasági termelői tevékenységek kiegészítése az egészségügyi ellátással, a szociális integrációval, a közösség által támogatott mezőgazdasággal, a környezeti és élelmiszerügyi oktatással kapcsolatos együttműködés alapján szerveződő projektek működtetésének megvalósítására

**A Felhívás címe:**

**Szolidáris gazdálkodás és közösség által támogatott mezőgazdaság**

**A Felhívás kódszáma: VP6-16.9.1-17**

Magyarország Kormányának felhívása a mezőgazdasági termelők és velük együttműködő partnerek számára a szolidáris gazdálkodás és a közösség által támogatott mezőgazdaság<sup>1</sup> megvalósítása érdekében.

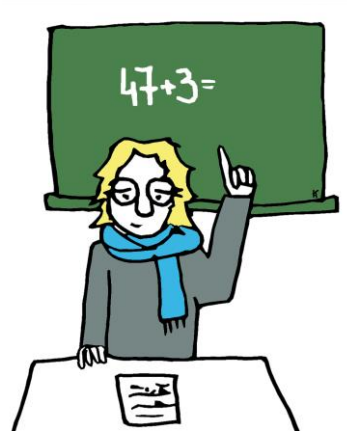
A Kormány a Partnerségi Megállapodásban célul tűzte ki a társadalmi együttműködés erősítésének elősegítését a társadalmi aktivitás fokozásával, a közösségek megerősítésével, a hátrányos megkülönböztetés mérséklésével, szemléletformáló programokkal, illetve a családok társadalmi belüli szerepének erősítésével. A célok elérését a Kormány a mezőgazdasági termelőkkel, az oktatási, egészségügyi, szociális intézmények, valamint a fogyasztókat tömörítő szervezetek együttműködésével tervezi megvalósítani jelen felhívásban foglalt feltételek mentén.

Az együttműködés keretében a Kormány vállalja, hogy

a) a felhívás kiírásának megfelelő szintű támogatást nyújt a projekt megvalósításához.



# Overall conclusions







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**substitute** for  
missing capacities  
on the government  
side



provide **evidence**  
base for policy  
change



self-expression,  
**agency** in a non-  
radical way



**collectives**, instead  
of individualizing  
responsibility



go beyond the  
dissatisfaction with  
the existing  
conditions,  
**empowering**  
arenas



play and revolt,  
bottom-up  
engagement;  
**grassrooting**



can be dispersed  
and **expanded** to  
other contexts



InSPIRES



Impact is a slippery  
concept



often long-term,  
unpredictable, and  
intangible



Science shops are  
struggling to show  
their impact



InSPIRES develops a  
new impact  
evaluation



Comissioned - policy-  
driven - demand-  
driven



Multi-actor  
engagement –  
mixed methods  
research



Informal settings to  
build trust with  
stakeholders



Genuine  
involvement of  
decision-makers - ?



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# Reading

- Balázs, B. and Pataki, Gy. Cooperative research for bottom-up food sovereignty and policy change. In: [\*Action Research in Policy Analysis\*](#). Routledge, 2018. p. 59-83.
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- Balázs B. Community-building through Food Self-provisioning in Central and Eastern Europe. In: [\*Handbook of Food as a Commons\*](#) (Routledge, end of 2018)



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