



By FOFJ STAFF

new Masters Programme "Sustainable Food Systems" from fall 2015



Starting in fall 2015, the new Masters Programme "Sustainable Food Systems" will be introduced by a consortium of five EU-countries. The programme focuses on sustainability along the entire food chain, with specific regard to learn-

ing in an international context. Students participating in the programme are able to study at several of the following universities:

Ghent University, Belgium
Aarhus University, Denmark
ISARA-Lyon, France
Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Germany
University of Kassel, Germany
USAMV Cluj, Romania

The combined expertise of these six higher education institutions offers a broad range for specialization in various fields.

- A flexible schedule allows for student mobility:
- In the first semester, a "home university" can be chosen out of the following countries: Belgium, Germany and Romania
- For the second semester, a specialization is selected at either Belgium, Denmark, Germany or Romania.
- The third semester is characterised by a practical approach for all students in France
- A Master's thesis can be done in the fourth semester at either of the universities with the exception of Aarhus, Denmark.

For more detailed information, please visit the programme website: <http://www.susfoods.eu/>

AESOP-sustainable food planning conference

The 7th Annual Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) sustainable food planning conference which will be held in Turin from the 7th to the 9th October 2015. See <http://www.aesoptorino2015.it/>

[rino2015.it/](http://www.aesoptorino2015.it/)

These conferences provide a wonderful opportunity for cross disciplinary dialogue, networking and identifying important and emerging research related to sustainable food planning. Over the past 7 years a community of practice has formed around the conferences and last year a PhD student / new researchers group was formally established as a valuable network for building the research area and the work of early career researchers. The organising committee welcome as wide a spectrum of delegates as possible! **The deadline for application is 31st of May 2015.**



More information: info@aesoptorino2015.it

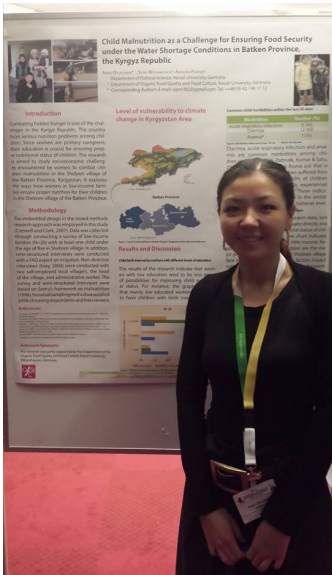
Hidden hunger as an alarming public health problem

Hidden hunger is becoming an alarming public health problem in both developed and developing countries. Difficult to detect from the first sight as it is not felt as a real hunger, hidden hunger requires careful health examination. In addition to this, lack of certain micronutrients might cause long-term health and developmental problems, unless proper treatment has been applied. Resolution of this issue requires enhanced research and deep analysis in order to understand causes and consequences of micronutrient deficiency. Moreover, active involvement of different actors on all levels of decision-making process is crucial for tackling the problem of hidden hunger on a large scale. To tackle this complex issue, University of Hohenheim organized the 2nd International



Congress on Hidden Hunger, Childhood Development and Long-term Prospects for Society and Economy on March 3-6, 2015 in Stuttgart, Germany.

Taking place every two years, the Congress gathered a number of stakeholders tackling the issue of child malnutrition around the world, including scholars from different fields, representatives of NGOs, private firms and field workers. Divided into six parts, the program had a logical sequence, including state of the art of malnutrition, importance of proper nutrition during the first 1000 days, nutrition transition in



Picture 1: Poster by A. Otunchieva during the Hidden Hunger Conference

low-income countries, reasons and consequences of hidden hunger and ways to improve nutrition security. Thus, during the presentations and poster session, the topic has been considered from different angles where representatives of such fields as paediatricians, agricultural sciences, pediatrics, neonatology, gynecology, social sciences including economics and political science. The poster (Picture. 1) named "Child malnutrition as a challenge for ensuring food security under the water shortage conditions in Batken Province of the Kyrgyz republic" was prepared by Ms. Aiperi Otunchieva, Mr. Sisira Withanachchi and Prof. Dr. Angelika Ploeger (University of Kassel, Department of the Organic Food Quality and Food Culture).

Manageable drain system into crowd cities in developing countries

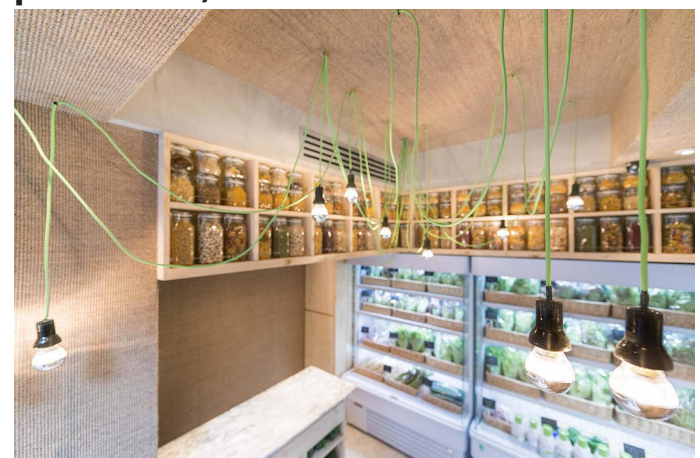


Picture 1: Nadeeha Chandrasena (Source: BBC)

Urban flood management is named as challenging factor in future world with rising urbanization and complexity in the city system. Under Poor management and fragile flood control system and drainage systems could bring gigantic social problems, health issues and economic loses. The imbalance between urban runoff volume and effective drainage capacity could create flash flood (Chandrasena et al.,2014) . Nadeeha Chandrasena from Sri Lanka has been selected for a special graduate training course in Singularity University in NASA Research Park, United States of America. Chandrasena is selected based on her young innovative research study and engineering creativity to tackle the urban flash flood in crowded cities in Asia and Africa continents. With the supervision of her doctoral research committee, Associate Professor Dr Khamaruzaman B Wan Yusof, Dr Muhammad Raza Ul Mustafa, Dr Zahiranisa B Mustafa at the Department of Civil Engineering, University of Technology PETRONAS, Malaysia, Chandrasena is developing two-phase drainage pipe to collect the residual and smoothly rain water floating. Her new invention is feasible and amicable to the limited budget in developing countries.

Calling for papers Vol 3 Nr 2 FOFJ

Innovative Green Technologies in Agriculture and Food (Food processing/production)



Picture 1: Farm Direct Hydroponic Vegetable Retail Concept Store in Hong Kong (Source: Farm Direct Hong Kong)

Challenges such as population growth, economic globalisation, urbanisation and changing food cultures lead to a rising demand for food production. Water shortages, soil erosion, overreliance on fossil fuels, overconsumption and



loss of biodiversity are among the most urgent problems caused by business-as-usual agriculture. There clearly is a need for greener and smarter technologies to address these challenges that have emerged in the 21st century world food system, working towards sustainable agriculture, food production and processing.

Future of Food Journal, the collaborative work of the Department of Organic Food Quality and Food Culture at the University of Kassel, Germany and the Federation of German Scientists (VDW), are calling research paper for the Vol.3 Nr. 2 (autumn 2015). The titled is "Innovative Green Technologies in Agriculture and Food (Food processing/ production)".

The Submission deadline will be 20th of July 2015.

You can find more information on the submission at http://issuu.com/fofjournal/docs/calling_for_paper_2

clearly plays a role in achieving future water security in a world where water stress will increase (OECD, 2012).

Against this backdrop, there is an emerging consensus on the need for a dedicated water goal in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, one which includes explicit recognition of the importance of good wastewater management and its contribution to protecting water quality.

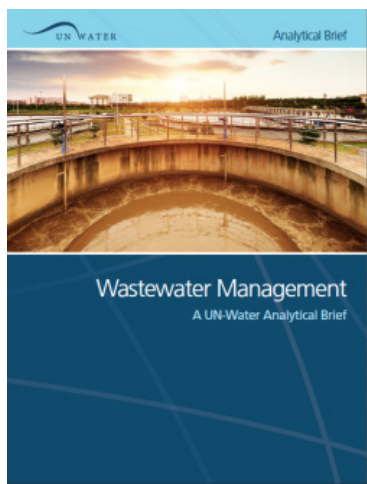
The full report can be downloaded at

<http://goo.gl/W7uOMP>

(This news is taken directly from UNWater, more information please visit <http://www.unwater.org/>)

NEWS from UNWater

Wastewater Management- A UN-Water Analytical Brief



As the timeframe for the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) nears completion, minds are turning to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This is accompanied by the realization that the focus on drinking-water and sanitation without due attention being paid to the end products of water and

sanitation provision (i.e. wastewater) may have exacerbated some of the water quality problems seen globally.

It is increasingly being recognized that the issues of wastewater management and water quality have cross-linkages with a range of other water- and non-water issues, not least in respect of the water, energy and food nexus. It has also been acknowledged that wastewater management