

(続紙 1)

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論文題目	The Hidden Contribution of Food Literacy to Food Waste Reduction (食品ロス削減に関わるフードリテラシーの隠れた貢献に関する研究)		
(論文内容の要旨)			
<p>Around 820 million people still face hunger everyday while approximately one-third of world food produced for human consumption is wasted. This dissertation concerns the resolution of the worldwide problem of food waste by illuminating the unconscious or unrecognized contribution of a passive set of food-system related skills employed by actors at different scales and resolutions. In general, each chapter covers a broadly different scale ranging from macro (policy level, donors) to micro (intermediary organizations, end-users). Each chapter highlights the ways that the actors at these different levels use their skills and roles (or not) to reduce or mitigate food waste, and the extent to which these actors acknowledge their contribution to solving the problem of food waste. The author applies the concept of ‘food literacy’ (as developed in Vidgen and Gallegos 2014) to describe the range of knowledge and skills that are leveraged by different actors at individual or aggregate (institutional) levels. The author conducts experimental interventions to uncover behavioral triggers affecting food waste and to create contexts conducive to ‘conscientization’ (or empowerment) of actors about their potential capacity to reduce food waste.</p> <p>The depth and range of the empirical evidence, and the associated data gathering / fieldwork involved, cover a wide range of methodologies. This is an inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary study. To obtain the scope of empirical information, the author worked as both an insider and objective researcher for a range of different case studies. At the policy level, data were gathered from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization through direct engagement as an intern using the approach of organizational ethnography (Chapter 3) and, later, as a project implementer for FAO in an affiliated program in Japan using the method of natural experimentation (Chapter 6). At the organization level, the author gathered social survey data from actors related to food banks, including recipients, intermediary organizations, and food bank staff themselves (Chapter 4). To explore more closely the institutional manifestation of food literacy, the author surveyed numerous intermediary organizations (Children’s Canteens) in Japan, while carrying out an in-depth ethnography into one particular case in Okinawa (Chapter 5). Recipients/end-users were studied using different approaches throughout the dissertation, with actors such as food bank recipients (Chapter 4), children (Chapter 5), and university students (Chapter 6). The overall impression is that the range of data types and depth of the data are suitable for making broader, and more incisive critiques of policy and implementation, or developing theory about the “passive” capacities that play a critical, if invisible, role in reducing food waste.</p> <p>The main argument that is developed in different aspects throughout the dissertation is that the food waste should not be considered to be “reduced” until it is finally consumed by recipients. For this to occur, recipients must be capable of transforming excess or donated food into more valuable, edible and enjoyable dishes. Recipients’ food literacy is therefore critical to consummating the reduction of food waste. Other actors, such as intermediary organizations, can facilitate and encourage this final process by adding value through their own transformations, which is a form of ‘institutional food literacy’ (a term invented by the author). The consequence for observers of food waste of this ‘hidden’ basis for food waste reduction is that they must now more adequately recognize the importance of contributions all along the food value chain, rather than giving disproportionate credit to some actors (like food banks) while other actors’ contributions (intermediary organizations and recipients) are relatively unrecognized. This conclusion rejects the superficially virtuous view of food donors and food banks as heroes of food</p>			

waste diversion. Instead, the dissertation seeks to valorize actors that are closer to the end of the value chain by illuminating their important contribution to facilitating food usability and finally consumption of diverted food waste. The author's theoretical contribution here comes from a re-imagining of Marcel Mauss' theory of gifting, in which both the intentionality of the giver and the utility of the receiver must be simultaneously considered. Understanding the movement of food through its existence as surplus, donation, food aid, and other forms, is captured and tracked using the concept of use and exchange value, which can be shifted and augmented by different actors (Thompson, Facchini, Appadurai).

To substantiate the argument at each stage, the author how dependent the higher-level actors are on the engagement, resource, and skill of the so-called "gift receivers". The empirical chapters do this in the following ways:

Chapter 3 explores how the FAO is moving beyond its usual institutional framework as a proponent of the right to adequate food and must find ways to engage with lower institutional levels, fields beyond agriculture, and even individuals.

Chapter 4 demonstrates how food banks, who are beholden to donors, pass on the burden of consuming inconvenient types, qualities, and amounts of donated food to smaller organization and consumers, who must use their "food literacy" to transform these provisional gifts into material reductions in food waste.

Chapter 5, centering around the case study of the Children's Canteen movement in Japan, demonstrates how creative institutional structures and unique food literacy skills and resources must converge in order to achieve the dual goal of reducing food waste and alleviating poverty.

Chapter 6, which conducts a food waste awareness intervention campaign, shows how the 'food literacy interfaces' between various actors (canteens and students) create synergies that can reduce food waste more effectively. Chapter 6 also demonstrates how education about food waste empowers the educator (in this case, university students) to uncover and appreciate their hidden food literacy skills through a process of conscientization.

The overall conclusion of the dissertation (Chapter 7) focuses on the (hidden) significance of incremental food literacy based contributions by various actors along the food value chain that make it possible for actual food waste reductions to take place, instead of only to be claimed.

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

本論文は、近年、国際的に注目されている食品ロスに関して、人類学で使われる参与観察の方法を用いたフィールドワークの結果に基づいて、食品ロス削減のためにフードリテラシーが重要であることを指摘する研究である。

従来、定義が不明確なまま広く使われてきたフードリテラシーという概念は、Vidgen, H. A., Gallegos (2014), D., “Defining food literacy and its components”, *Appetite*, Volume 76, pp.50-59. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2014.01.010 において、個人のフードリテラシーについて明確な定義が初めて与えられ、4つの領域：計画と管理、選択、準備、および食によって特徴づけられた。

本論文は、個人のフードリテラシーの概念を、京都におけるフードバンクと沖縄における子ども食堂での参与観察の結果に基づいて、組織のフードリテラシーと公的なフードリテラシーへその概念を拡張して、その拡張した概念がこれまで見落としてきた食品ロス削減の新しい方法に結び付くことを実証した。従来は、フードバンクや子ども食堂では、フードリテラシーの不足のために、寄付された食品を更に廃棄するような事態が生じてきた。しかし、公的なフードリテラシーを向上することによって食品ロスを削減することが可能であることを実証した。このように、フードリテラシー概念の拡張、新しい食品ロス削減の方法の2点において、本研究は斬新な視点と高い独自性を持つものと考えられる。

本文の第3章に記述されている組織のフードリテラシーについては、書籍の分担執筆として、Nomura, A and Ikeda, Y, “Process of Policy Recommendation in International Organizations”, In Ikeda, Y., Iyetomi, H., Mizuno, T. (Eds.), “Big Data Analysis on Global Community Formation and Isolation - Sustainability and Flow of Commodities, Money, and Human -”, Springer Nature (Forthcoming in 2020) の出版が決まっている。

また、第4章に記述されている別の組織のフードリテラシーについては、Nomura, A. (2020), “The shift of food value through food banks: a case study in Kyoto, Japan”, *Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review*, Volume 17, Issue 1, pp. 243-264 として、すでにジャーナル論文が出版されている。

さらに、第5章に記述されている公的なフードリテラシーについては、Nomura, A. and Feuer, H. N., "Institutional food literacy in Japan's Children's Canteens: Leveraging food system skills to reduce food waste and food insecurity via new food distribution network", をジャーナル *The International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture and Food* に投稿して、現在査読が進んでいる。

このように、本研究の成果は国際的な観点から着実に学界で認められつつある。今後は、持続的開発目標の達成のためにも貢献することが大いに期待できる。よって、本論文は博士（総合学術）の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。また、令和2年7月27日、論文内容とそれに関連した事項について試問した結果、合格と認めた。

要旨公表可能日： 令和2年 12月 23日以降