

D2.1

# Data Set of CDI Questionnaire

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## Document Control Sheet

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## Dissemination level codes

PU = Public, fully open, e.g., web

CO =Confidential, restricted under conditions set out in Model Grant Agreement

CI =Classified, information as referred to in Commission Decision 2001/844/EC.

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## Glossary

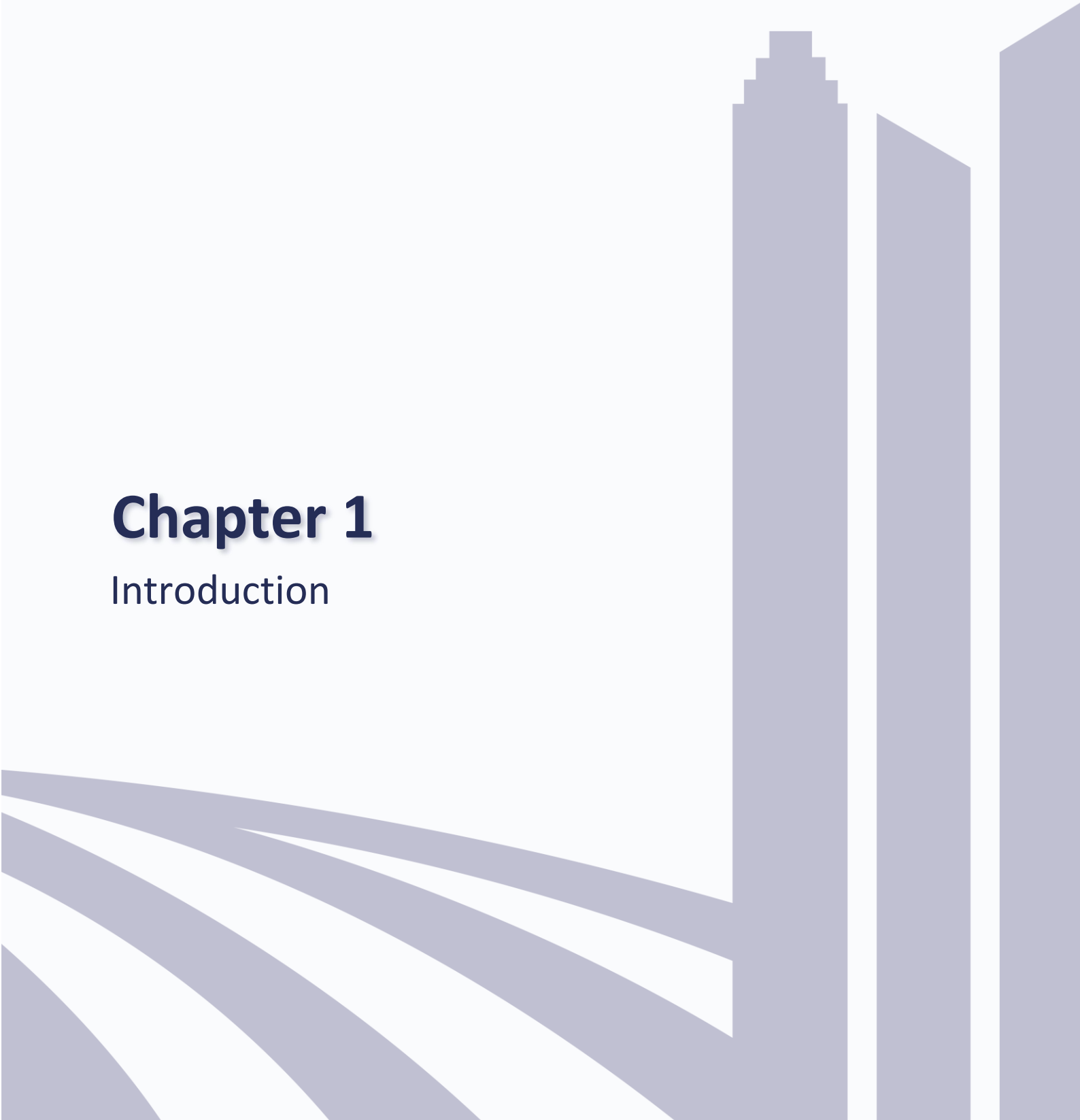
Abbreviation	Full form
CDI	Citizen Driven Initiative
ANLLH	Alison Network and Living Lab for Health
IAAC	Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia
ERSTR	Ernährungsrat StadtRegion Stuttgart e.V.
PLP	Pannonian Local Product Nonprofit Ltd.
TCV	Transitiecoalitie Voedsel
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
WEER	Wageningen Economic Research
WP	Work package
NGO	Non-governmental organization
F4F	Foresight4Food

## Executive Summary

The questionnaires conducted with the purpose of understanding the organizational structure and the food systems understanding of the participating citizen driven initiatives (CDIs) indicate a breadth of activity areas at a local, national, and regional scale. The CDIs engage and partner with a range of different stakeholders within and outside the food system and contribute to outcomes across environmental, food security, and socio-economic well-being spheres.

# Chapter 1

Introduction



## Chapter 1 - Introduction

### 1. Purpose and Task

WP2: The FOSTER 'Academy' is tasked with establishing and launching an inter- and trans-disciplinary teaching and learning 'Academy' to build capacity in food system thinking and foresight for boosting ERA capability for the acceleration of food system transformation. This will entail the design and delivery of co-learning workshops and summer schools in food systems thinking and foresight, centred on the CDIs. They will address systemic barriers in development pathways with the aim of changing mindsets and worldviews for the ERA.

In order to deliver this objective, a clear understanding of the participating citizen driven initiatives (CDIs) is required.

For this purpose, WP2 and WP3 collaborated to deliver two sets of questionnaires that will be used in the co-design of the workshops and summer schools for the Academy. The findings of WP2's questionnaire will be used for the project meeting in Novi Sad, Serbia in March 2023.

#### 1.1 Design of Questionnaires

As a collaborative activity, it was determined that the original task of running a questionnaire to understand the scientific understanding of the CDIs was divided between WP2 and WP3 as follows:

- WP3 to conduct a survey of the organizational and financial structure of the CDIs.
- WP2 to conduct a survey of the food systems understanding of the CDIs to develop a baseline.

These two questionnaires were co-designed across WP2 and WP3, operationalized, and analysed. The questions are summarized below:

##### 1.1.1 Organizational Questions for WP3

(attached in Appendix 1)

Conducted over: January 2023

- Organizational details (name, office location, membership fees, number of employees and volunteers)
- History
- Formal Objective
- Form of organization
- Formal members
- Stakeholders involved



- Involvement in political process
- Network participation
- Timeframe
- Spatial reach
- Financing, budget and financing proportion

The results of the survey are being fed into WP3 interview processes.

## 1.1.2 Food Systems Understanding Questions for WP2

(attached in Appendix 2)

Conducted over: February 2023

- Respondent details (name, initiative name, contact information)
- How 'food systems' are described/thought of in the initiative
- How food systems thinking in the initiative has evolved since the initiative's beginning
- What the change (if any) in food systems thinking was driven by
- SDGs being addressed in the initiative
- Sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts
- Areas of food system focused on in the initiative

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# Chapter 2

Analysis of CDI Food Systems Understanding

## Chapter 2 – Analysis of CDI Food Systems Understanding

### 2. Food Systems Understanding

This section outlines the key findings from both surveys, focusing on food systems understanding of the citizen-driven initiatives.

#### 2.1 Definitions and descriptions of food systems

The CDIs have a wide range of food systems descriptions and definitions, all connected with their overarching objectives.

- Food system activities:
  - IAAC explicitly include all activities within the food system,
  - TCV follow the WECE food system definition from WUR, and
  - PLP consider (small) producers, manufacturers, farmers market organizers, marketing channels like local shops and catering, community supported agriculture, fairs and festivals, box schemes and other shopping communities, voluntary producer and consumer communities, and local gastronomy, within Hungary. However, from a question on selecting food system activities, PLP's engagement appears to be broader in the food system than stated first.
  - Digital Village focus on sustainable agricultural production with individual rural producers and consider the contribution of digitalization to water saving and fertilizer optimization.
  - ERSTR consider activities in the food chain from urban cultivation via artisanal processing, digital marketing, and farmers, consumer supported agriculture, marketing, and institutions like NGOs, companies, municipal institutions, and political decision-makers.
- Focus on agriculture: Digital village and PLP have a particular emphasis on agriculture.
- Mental and cultural models (including norms, values, and expectations across the system): explicitly stated by ANLLH. IAAC consider that citizen has a power to change the food system.
- Gastronomy: critical area for food systems for PLP.
- Scale: critical area for food systems for PLP.
- All CDIs work with a range of stakeholders in their food systems.

#### 2.2 Evolution in thinking

All CDIs have observed a change in their food systems understandings or their functioning.

- For facilitating change: ANLLH add a theory of change
- Expanding from specific characteristics to areas of the system: ANLLH
- Considering more scales: ANLLH

- Move from a more technological focus to social transition: IAAC in their move towards working for a more resilient food system with low emissions and plant based.
- Transition towards climate-friendly diets: a note on stakeholders questioning the current food system by ERSTR.
- Including more activities as local systems have evolved: PLP including more marketing channels, but has been focused primarily on local producers from the beginning.
- Changing own role in the food system: more from true pricing to financial and fiscal stimulus.

## 2.3 Drivers of Change

The motivations for changing and evolving the CDIs food systems thinking are varied but primarily driven by external changes in the system and learning within the initiative.

- Learning through research, lectures, articles, and books
- Training in funded projects, e.g. IAAC in SIDECODE and Foodshift2030
- Personal concerns related to climate situation and responsible politics (ERSTR)
- Legislative changes, e.g. EU regulations and Hungarian regulations strengthening direct sales (PLP)
- Price changes for consumers and producers
- Evolution in the system
- Practicality (complications in working towards true pricing)

## 2.4 Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs being targeted are primarily in health and well-being, sustainability, responsible consumption and production, partnerships, and education.

Table 1 SDGs targeted by CDIs

SDG	ANLLH	IAAC	ERS	PLP	TCV	Digital Village
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>			✓		✓	✓
<b>SDG 3: Health and Wellbeing</b>	✓		✓	✓	✓	
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>	✓	✓				
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>		✓				
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation for All</b>					✓	
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>		✓	✓		✓	
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</b>		✓				
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>	✓					
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>	✓		✓		✓	
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>					✓	
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>					✓	
<b>SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals</b>	✓		✓		✓	

## 2.5 Sources of Knowledge for Food Systems

- Scientific resources (examples given)
- Stakeholder exchange
- Legislation and policies (e.g. CAP, Hungarian Rural Development Plan)
- Expert knowledge

## 2.6 Areas of Focus in the Food System

The activity areas of focus refer to the systems map provided in Figure 1.

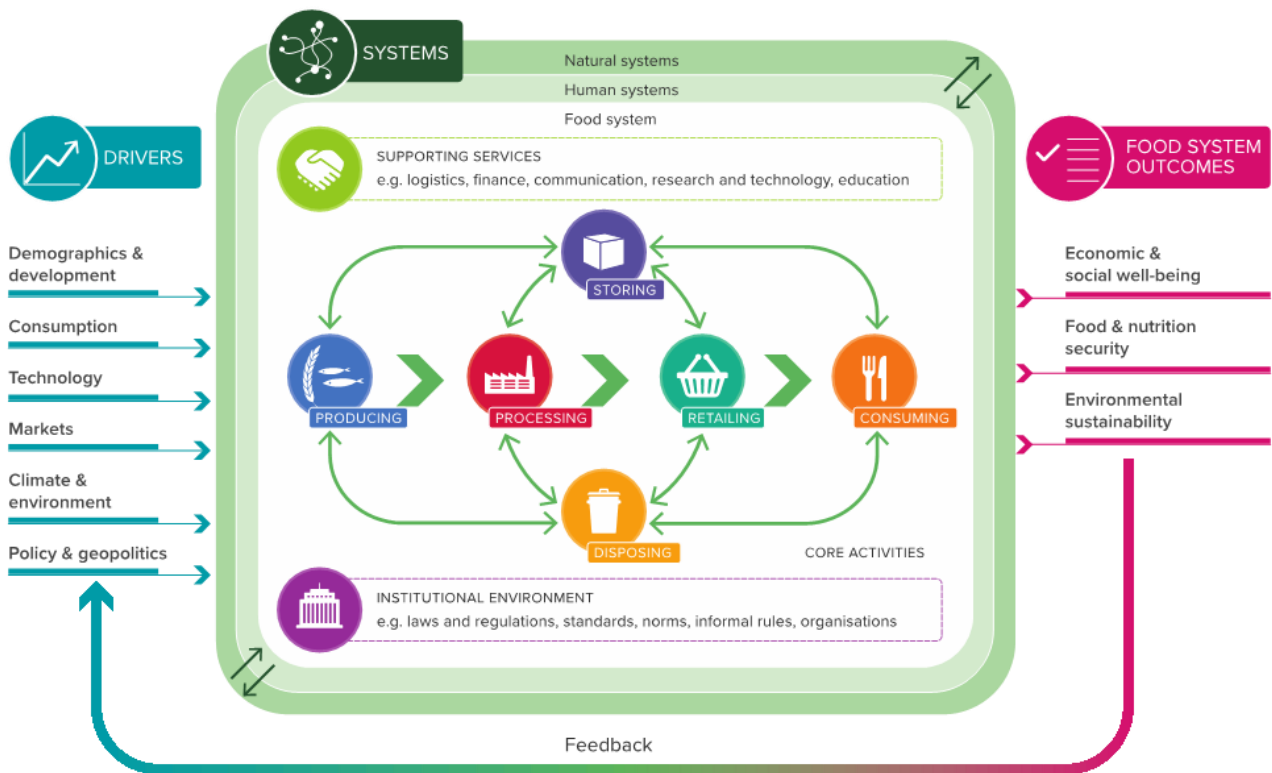


Figure 1 Foresight4Food Initiative's Food Systems Map (provided with the WP2 questionnaire)

Table 2 Areas of focus in the food system by the CDIs

Elements in the Food Systems	ANLLH	IAAC	ERS	PLP	TCV	Digital Village
<b>FOOD SYSTEM DRIVERS</b>						
Demographic and Development						✓
Consumption	✓		✓	✓		✓
Technology	✓	✓				✓
Markets	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Climate and Environment	✓		✓		✓	✓
Policy and Geopolitics	✓				✓	
Citizen Empowerment (added by CDI)		✓				
Education and Information (added by CDI)			✓			
<b>FOOD SYSTEM ACTIVITIES</b>						
Producing			✓	✓	✓	✓
Processing			✓	✓	✓	✓
Retailing	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Storing			✓	✓		
Consuming	✓		✓	✓		
Disposing		✓	✓			
<b>FOOD SYSTEM OUTCOMES</b>						
Economic and Social Wellbeing	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Food and Nutrition Security	✓					✓
Environmental Sustainability	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

To note:

- TCV consider 'protein transition' in production and consumption, financial and fiscal incentives, relationships between healthy soil and human health as separate activities, not currently covered in the F4F diagram.

## 2.6.1 Food System Outcomes

### 2.6.1.1 Economic and Social Wellbeing

- ANLLH focus on social well-being through the promotion of healthy and sustainable habits. While they also focus on economic well-being through consulting services to retailers that might improve their economic situation, they do not have evidence.
- ERS considers the ability to experience nature, biodiversity and agricultural production as having important contributions to well-being in urban societies.
- PLP supports farmers and is focused on helping them earn enough for appropriate living standards.
- TCV is focused mainly on the economic and social well-being of farmers.
- Digital Village applies modern knowledge and digitalization of agricultural production to improve sustainability, cut costs, and increase yields for farmers.

### 2.6.1.2 *Food and Nutrition Security*

- ANLLH's impact of activities is to assure that all citizens have access to food and nutrition.
- TCV conducts research on the relationship between healthy soil and human health and on health as a business case.
- Digital Village is concerned with improvement of product quality and safety as connected with the implementation of sustainable standards of products.

### 2.6.1.3 *Environmental Sustainability*

- ANLLH's focus on sustainable habits contributes to environmental sustainability.
- ERS's work on short distances and less transport reduce emissions and organic farming protects soil and promotes biodiversity.
- PLP's focus on quality and small-scale production, less need for transport and packaging because of shorter distances, and organic farming contributes to sustainability.
- TCV's focus on moving towards a different agricultural system.
- Digital Village is concerned with water and energy saving and land preservation.

## 2.6.2 Institutional Environment

The focus is on engaging with institutions to change regulations and policies with research support and contribution.

- Standards
- Informal Rules
- Regional professional and research organizations
- Voluntary consumer and producer communities
- Influencing local tenders (e.g. communal canteens)
- Public organizations and local governments

## 2.6.3 Supporting Services

- Education
- Social services
- Research and Development
- Communication
- Health and cultural services
- Retailing services
- Logistics (including bundling)
- Finance
- Marketing and communication

# Appendixes





## Appendixes

### 2.7 Appendix 1. WP3 Organizational Survey

Personal information has been removed from the responses below. The responses have been edited to remove responses to financing, and budgeting. The responses are listed in order of receipt.

#### 2.7.1 Transitiecoalitie Voedsel

##### *Business office*

Answer: We rent a working place in a shared office; we use it 1-3 days a week. It is not freely accessible.

##### *History*

Answer: The foundation started in 2017 by three people – Willem Lageweg, Jan Paul van Soest, Natascha Kooiman, all still involved in the foundation. They met at a sustainability forum, there recognizing that the frontrunners in the foodsystem did not have a 'home' where they could meet, nor was there a integrated vision on a sustainable system.

##### *Formal Objective*

Answer: The Transitiecoalitie Voedsel (the Food transition Coalition) is a multi-stakeholder coalition of Dutch frontrunners in the field of agriculture, food, nature and health who strive to shape and speed up the transition. By now we are a coalition of approx. 200 peoples and parties, who are working on concrete solutions focusing on multidimensional value creation (4 returns) with underlying principles such as transparency, sustainability, health and fair price and incomes. That is why our motto is: A healthy life on a healthy planet. For everyone. With the Netherlands paving the way for the necessary transition in the global agrifood system. This motto can be summarized with 'always sustainable and healthy'. It needs to take the place of the 'no more hunger' paradigm that has long dominated the European, and our national agrifood policy.

We are a collective of transition thinkers and doers who want to give direction to the agrifood transition. We are a guide, an inspirer and a challenger. We base ourselves on our 2017 vision document, which includes 9 points of departure or principles , a palette of inspiring future scenarios and diverse intervention strategies.

##### *Form*

Answer: Foundation

##### *Employees*

Answer: 12, al working part time (16 hrs per week), on average

##### *Formal members*

Answer: 180

#### *Volunteers*

Answer: 60-70

#### *Management structure*

Answer: The foundation has one formal director, supported by a management team of 3. The MT is supervised by the Supervisory and Inspiration Board.

#### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: Those carrying our coalition are: Members (coalition members). Frontrunner companies, organisations and persons who explicitly connect to our vision document, and therefore our mission, vision, principles and actively engage with the relevant actions. Together these transition doers and thinkers form the basis of the TcV as multi-stakeholder coalition. By now this group is made up of approx. 125 paying members and 100 persons/parties that belong to our inner circle. (Secondary) Friends. Established companies and organisations that support the transition as viewed by TcV and the role and activities of TcV. But they still have work to do to act as example of our intended transition and cannot, or will not, (yet) take full responsibility for the standpoints and activities of TcV. Friends show their support for TcV by financial means (contribution to the Friends of TcV Fund), by public support ('We are one the friends of TcV'), and by participation in specific TcV activities. By now Enza Seeds and Nyenrode University belong to the Friends of TcV group and conversations about joining are being conducted with tens of reputable companies/organisations. (Tertiary) Sympathizers ('Fans'). Individuals and organizations who, by signing the TcV-Manifesto, endorse our mission, vision and longer-term goals. No recruitment has taken place yet. (Additional) Partners. To realise our strength and impact we work – thematically or on project basis – together with like-minded parties, like other networks (e.g. Green Protein Alliance; MVO Nederland; RIDLV; TAPP Coalition), GOs e.g. Hart Stichting; Voeding Leeft; Natuur & Milieu), experts or knowledge institutions (e.g. from research, education, organizational advice or technical).

#### *Political process involvement*

Answer: Yes. Often unquestioned. Sometimes we are invited.

#### *Part of network*

Answer: see 10

#### *Timeframe*

Answer: 2030

#### *Spatial reach*

Answer: National

#### *Financing*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

#### *Membership fees*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

#### *Financing proportion*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

#### *Budget*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

## 2.7.2 Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia

#### *Business office*

Answer: Yes, we have an office (and a Fab Lab) located in the neighbourhood of Poblenou, in Barcelona, Spain.

#### *History*

Answer: Fab Lab Barcelona was the first Fab Lab founded in the European Union in 2007 and is a benchmark in the powerful network of over 1800 Fab Labs in over 100 countries. We produce world-leading research and innovation based around the digital fabrication laboratory which is located at our heart.

#### *Formal Objective*

Answer: We are an innovation centre rethinking the way we live, work and play in cities.

#### *Form*

Answer: Association

#### *Employees*

Answer: 30 in Barcelona 21 full time. Work with freelancers and external faculty

### *Formal members*

Answer: 30

### *Volunteers*

Answer: 8 resident students

### *Management structure*

Answer: Fab Lab Barcelona team works with the following structure: Executive Director, Executive Boards, units future learning (education), circular communities (action research) and communication unit and the metalab.

### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: Nearly one year after its inception, the Food Tech3.0 Acceleration Program we counted on learnings from a Steering committee, a group of food tech innovators (10). We have also been part of the participatory space managed by the Barcelona city council AGROPOLIS

### *Political process involvement*

Answer: No

### *Part of network*

Answer: We are part of a network of more than 1,800 Fab Labs in more than 100 countries. We are also part of the Fab City movement. We contribute with knowledge exchange on food systems to fab cities. Within the Food Tech 3.0 programme, 3 new cities engaged in our initiative more consistently (Milan, Paris and Hamburg), as a Food Tech 3.0 Enabler Lab.

### *Timeframe*

Answer: It is a permanent network. For Fab Labs: <https://live.fablabs.io/> For Fab Cities, cities (and mayors) need to pledge to become part of

### *Spatial reach*

Answer: Europe

### *Financing*

Answer:

Education programmes: Formal Education Contemporary learning programs to support growth and innovation, to achieve goals and understanding for future challenges

- MDEF: The Master in Design for Emergent Futures (MDEF) is a multidisciplinary course that focuses on turning ideas into prototypes, platforms, actions and interventions to transform the current state of society. On analysis of the current global state of affairs and societal challenges, students are encouraged to produce platforms, products and deployments that aim to respond to emergent futures. Our method is to propose small-scale interventions to approach large-scale challenges, in order to dissolve wicked problems, instead of solving them with single moonshot solutions.
- Fab Academy: The Fab Academy Postgraduate is an intensive five-month program that teaches students to envision, design and prototype projects using digital fabrication tools and machines. It is a multi-disciplinary and hands-on learning experience that empowers students to learn-by-doing and inspires them to make stuff locally to become active participants in sustainable cities and communities.
- Fabricademy: The Fabricademy Postgraduate, is a 6-month intensive program at the intersection of digital fabrication, textiles and biology. The program explores the interrelation of human-technology-environment through the notions of embodiment, materiality, ecodesign, biodesign, performance, smart textiles and digital fabrication. EU Research projects (Horizon, Creative Europe and Erasmus+): <https://fablabbcn.org/projectsThird-party> funding, providing products and services: <https://fablabbcn.org/service>

#### *Membership fees*

Answer: Students from our formal education programmes pays fees: <https://fablabbcn.org/education>  
Action Research projects do not charge fees to beneficiaries participating within the scope of EU projects / pilots / workshops.

#### *Financing proportion*

Answer: approximately: education 40%, research 50%, services 10%

#### *Budget*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

### 2.7.3 Ernährungsrat StadtRegion Stuttgart e.V.

#### *Business office*

Answer: Yes, there is a Project office which contains two Workplaces. The office is freely accessible only by the two persons who work there, for the Ernährungsrat.

#### *History*

Answer: Many years before the registration of the association in 2021, there were different kind of activities in this topic. Since 2022 the registered association is financially supported by the city government of Stuttgart. In 2021 there were already 13 Members, which represent different kind of sectors as agriculture, research or food processing for instance. In the course of the financial support, there was also created a new position belonging to the Ernährungsrat to coordinate the activities

#### *Formal Objective*

Answer: Our mission is to transform the food system in the city and Region towards an ecologic, sustainable and climate friendly food consumption and agriculture.

#### *Form*

Answer: registered association (e.V)

#### *Employees*

Answer: One part time (50 %) employee. CEO works as Freelancer 1 day/ week, in future as part time employed CEO

#### *Formal members*

Answer: The association counts fifteen Members (November 2022). The possible fees are 12, 30, 60, 100 or over 100 Euro per year. At the moment we have all categories except of over 100 Euro per year. The members are seen as active actors as far as possible, and we aim to take their needs into consideration

#### *Volunteers*

Answer: 2+4 (members of ERS ev)

#### *Management structure*

Answer: The registered association has an elected board of three directors. These are Ostarhild, Ulrich, Pittelkow-Abele, Christina and Plessing, Ingo (November 2022). Two of them together are allowed to represent the association. In December we are going to have new elections. Part of this is the restructuring of the formal function of Ulrich Ostarhild which changes from director to managing director with the possibility to be employed by the registered association of the Ernährungsrat StadtRegion Stuttgart e.V.

#### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: As the association as such only started in November 2022 with its official work, there are stakeholders to mention which were involved in the process before the foundation of the association or such as who want to be involved in the coming activities.

### *Political process involvement*

Answer: Besides many different sectors which are represented as members or stakeholders in the setting of the Ernährungsrat, the association has politicians as members and Stakeholders. It is also a political process to transform the food system and therefore these stakeholders are important to involve. Networking with other food policy councils in District BaWü and BRD, Ministry of Agriculture BaWü and BRD plus networking with parliamentary decision makers in "Landtag of Baden-Württemberg"

### *Part of network*

Answer: There is a network of all Ernährungsräte [Food Councils] in Germany and one for the Ernährungsräte in Baden-Württemberg.

### *Timeframe*

Answer: The goal is to establish the network permanently. The financial support of the city government to start the activities is temporary, at least until 2023. If there will be grant money for another year or more remains to be decided.

### *Spatial reach*

Answer: The main reach is local and regional. But there will also be an intercommunication with other Ernährungsräten in Germany.

### *Financing*

Answer: The major amount is the grant money of the city department Stuttgart another part are the Membership fees.

### *Membership fees*

Answer: Yes. The possible fees are 12, 30, 60, 100 or over 100 Euro per year. Each member can choose one category, so the fees are not income-dependent.

### *Financing proportion*

Answer: For the first year it is 0,5 % fees and the rest grant money of the city department Stuttgart

### *Budget*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

## 2.7.4 Alison Network and Living Lab for Health

### *Business office*

Answer: We have office spaces within the research institute IrsiCaixa. One office of 15 m<sup>2</sup> and another one of 9m<sup>2</sup>. They are in an office space with a reception. For organizing workshops, conferences and congresses we also have access to the facilities of the “la Caixa” Foundation, i.e. the CosmoCaixa science museum, the Palau Macaya...

### *History*

Answer: The Lab was founded in 2016 by Rosina Malagrida, who is currently the head, and her team. The Lab was created after its team had been acting as an RRI Tools hub, which had to promote Responsible Research and Innovation within the EC funded project RRI Tools. At that time, the team had more than 10 years of experience in other EC funded projects in the field of RRI.

### *Formal Objective*

Answer: The Living Lab’s mission is to facilitate innovation networks to contribute to the resolution of complex and persistent health challenges. These challenges are persistent because innovation is not achieving the desired impact due to the current fragmented model of the research and innovation system. The Lab designs and implements integrated interventions to address them through the multistakeholder innovation networks.

### *Form*

Answer: Department within an institute of research called IrsiCaixa

### *Employees*

Answer: 4 full time employees in the Living Lab

### *Formal members*

Answer: We are members of the Living Knowledge Network, the System Innovation Platform, and, as part of IrsiCaixa, we are members of a Catalan network of research centres called CERCA. IrsiCaixa is also member of many other networks of scientists.

### *Volunteers*

Answer: More than 70 volunteers form part of the networks we facilitate or we assess.

### *Management structure*

Answer: The head of the Living Lab reports to the directors of IrsiCaixa.

Each project has a different management structure. For example:

Barcelona Caixa Research Living Lab project, has a steering committee formed by the Barcelona council and “la Caixa” Foundation. Within this Lab, we are facilitating a project to promote healthy and sustainable diets, through which we are facilitating a network called Alison. This project has two steering



committees: one in the neighbourhood where the first pilot is being implemented, and another one at city level. Now, within another EC funded project called FoodClic, we are starting a new collaboration with the regional government and we will create new management structures.

CONNECT and the Sentinel School Network Study Group. We have a steering committee of the EC funded project CONNECT, and another one with the Sentinel Network. This network also has an executive committee with representatives of each consortium partner and three departments of the regional government.

Long Covid Programme: committee with directors of the programme within the hospital and primary care. They, at the same time, share decision making with patient associations and directors of the Hospital.

#### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: In the Alison Network: We have mainly universities, research centres, primary care centres, public health agencies, hospitals, cultural centres, primary and secondary schools, city and regional councils, social and community services, stores and restaurants...

In the Sentinel School Network Study Group: We have school directors, teachers, students and their families, healthcare providers, civil society organizations and patient associations. We also have the support of the steering group formed by two departments of the regional government, and also of the consortium formed by 3 other research centres on public health and paediatric research.

In the Long Covid Network: We have healthcare providers and managers from primary care and hospitals, one patient association and researchers from IrsiCaixa.

#### *Political process involvement*

Answer: In the Alison Network: it started within an EC funded project called Fit4Food2030. During that period, we started conversations with different administration levels. During the last period of this project we signed another project with the Barcelona City Council and Foundation "la Caixa" and we created the Barcelona CaixaResearch Living Lab. We are now about to finish a three-year contract with them. During this period, we have contributed to create a case study to demonstrate the need for an intermediary structure between policy, science and citizens. The department of research and universities of the Barcelona City Council and the Foundation, who is a CRO [Contract Research Organization], are now about to define new policies for the next years, based on the evidence we have produced. A part from this influence in policy making for supporting such intermediary infrastructures, we are also having influence at another level. In concrete, we have developed a proof of concept that we are piloting in a neighbourhood to promote healthy and sustainable diets through a network. We have designed a collective strategic plan to work with a collaborative, decentralized and integrated approach. We are implementing this plan which is now going to be a priority for innovation in certain areas of the city. However, this is still to be confirmed. On the other hand, with the FoodClic project we are starting a collaboration with the regional government. This will be a good opportunity to align with food policies at this level.

In the Sentinel School Network Study Group: Our role within this network has been to design and implement an integrated intervention for mental health promotion. We are now in the co-creation phase designing the guidelines to start a first pilot. If we show effectiveness, we will be able to influence future policies. We are present in the executive committee with two departments of the regional government (education and health) and we have also had meetings with the presidency department

where there is a direction for mental health due to its priority. They are also showing support to the initiative.

In the Long Covid Network: We have designed an integral intervention for improving the organizational model. We are about to start improving processes in primary care. We are doing this work responding to political needs of the headquarters.

#### *Part of network*

Answer: Alison network: The network has been created within this initiative. It is piloting 7 innovation programmes, each of them with cooperation with other organizations and initiatives.

Sentinel School Network Study Group: we were invited to join this network, formed by different research centres and schools, with the support of the Government. However, within this network, we are designing an organizational model to help schools to work as a network for the resolution of the complex health challenge of mental health. Therefore, we are also stimulating the creation of a new network.

Long Covid Network: we joined the initiative when healthcare providers and researchers in primary care and hospitals and patient associations were starting to work together. We helped them to design an organizational model that describes how they could work together.

#### *Timeframe*

Answer: In the three networks longevity is targeted.

For the Alison network, now we are finishing the 2nd year of the pilot in a Barcelona neighbourhood, although the network started some years before at regional level. In 2023 we start the scalability to scale up within the neighbourhood where we are and to other nearby cities with the EC funded project FoodClic. We expect to also have support from the Barcelona City Council and "la Caixa" Foundation but we are still under negotiations.

For the other networks we are also under negotiations.

#### *Spatial reach*

Answer: The Alison network, at the moment is being piloted in one neighbourhood in Barcelona, in 2023 we will start the 2nd pilot in another nearby city of the city region of Barcelona. So far we are scaling at regional level, but we would like to explore how to scale up at national and international levels in the future.

The Sentinel School Network is conformed by schools at regional level.

The Long Covid Network is conformed by a hospital and primary care centres in one healthcare area called Barcelona Area Metropolitana Nord, who is also leading the initiative.

#### *Financing*

Answer: We are funded with EC funded projects and also with support from the "la Caixa" Foundation, which is a Banking Foundation. With them we have created the Barcelona CaixaResearch Living Lab, in

which the Barcelona city council also collaborates. The renewal of the agreement of this initiative is under negotiation.

#### *Membership fees*

Answer: No

#### *Financing proportion*

Answer: In 2022: 60% "la Caixa" Foundation and 40% EC funding

#### *Budget*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

### 2.7.5 Panonian Local Product Nonprofit Ltd. (PLP)

#### *Business office*

Answer: PLP has a business office. A smaller conference room is connected to our office. Suitable ca. 40 person. Additionally, we are operating a restaurant, which is open for everybody. This restaurant is great for community events. Events could be organized inside and outside also.

#### *History*

Answer: History: Pannonian Local Product Nonprofit Ltd., what situated in the western part of Hungary next to the Austrian border in Szombathely. The Pannon Local Product Cluster was established in 2005's autumn by 13 organizations (folk art organizations, agro-tourism alliances, local governments, local civic associations) as one of the first collaboration aimed at supporting small-scale farmers in Hungary. The founders would like to help local handcrafted products, agricultural and food products to find their market by creating a unified image and by finding individual sales solutions. Another important objective is to higher the employment and to give some income generation solutions in these rural areas.

The first action was to question nearly 100 producers from all around the region. They were asked about their products, conditions, quantities of their products, experience about sales and their plans for the future.

The market analysis made it clear that the main path of sales can be the highly frequented tourist bases (thermal spas, hotels) and directions of the agrotourism. Secondly, the professional internet selling, and at last but not least farmers' markets.

The Pannonian Local Product Nonprofit Ltd. as management organization of the cluster was established in 2007.

Activities nowadays: We have wide range of activities supporting local producers, farmers, and handicraftsman in our territory. Most important is boosting collaboration and building networks between stakeholders of local food system to increase market share of small-scale farmers. We have a lot of citizen-driven initiatives in our territory, which can make sure our local embeddedness. For example:

Local farmers' market on every Thursday at the capital of our territory since 2014.

Box scheme with more than 100 consumers and ca. 20-30 farmers.

Shop for local produces from dairy and meat products to bakery and wine.

We are trying to shift our project-based activities into business-based.

We established a restaurant in 2020, where we emphasise the importance of locally grown vegetables, meat products, etc. This is The Number 9. It is more than a restaurant... it is an art gallery for talented local artists (painters, sculptures, potters).

These local, bottom-up initiatives can emerge consumers engagement as well as market share of locally produced food. One of the most important factors of increasing consumers' awareness is the real experience of tangible rural life. We regularly organise thematic days on farmers' market or in the shop with food tasting, gastronomy shows and local musicians. Our consumers can visit the farms where they are able to know the agricultural activities as well as food processing. We pay attention on intensive marketing and PR activities using regularly social media surfaces. Short videos about our producers can bring closer the consumers to farmers.

Our future plans include a strong awereness rising in the minds of the customers, trainings for the producers, technological, product and packaging development.

#### *Formal Objective*

Answer: The level of self-sufficiency of the region is increasingly higher. The quantity of local produces and products meet the demands.

To find solutions about:

Lack of new local entrepreneurs. More and more local producers with high quality products are needed.

Ageing of the farming community

Small villages becoming depopulated

Shortage of locally grown high quality produce which can be channelled into public catering or restaurants

General phenomenon among consumers: local products are more expensive than ones in long food supply chain. It needs to be changed.

Hungarian consumers are extremely price sensitive

Decreasing biodiversity: Local producers can be the key to involve more locally indigenous plants and animals.

#### *Form*

Answer: NGO

#### *Employees*

Answer: 9 full time, 1 part-time

### *Formal members*

Answer: Number of consortium members in SFSC application is 16. Number of Informal members of the network is 70-80.

Services for formal and informal members:

The right to use the ""Pannon Local Product"" trademark and logo, provided that the sales channel by the member meets the qualification criteria

Coordination/organisation of direct producer presence at high-traffic fairs at reduced prices, on request

Right to use a uniform image of the pavilion, provided that at least 4 cluster members are present at the fair

Identification of sources of funding

Opportunity to participate in projects already awarded

Common image, marketing, web shop, newsletters

Joint sales opportunities, exploration of new sales points

Organisation of local product tastings

Product and packaging development

Transfer of information on local product producers

Organisation of local product tastings at company events, conferences

Assistance in the organisation of fairs, provision of participants by special agreement

Setting up local product display and sales shelves by special agreement

### *Volunteers*

Answer: 8 volunteers help the work in the box scheme.

### *Management structure*

Answer: This is a private organization has been led by a CEO.

### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: local farmers, local government, concerned citizens, civic organizations, agrotourism associations, national parks

### *Political process involvement*

Answer: We can be involved in political decision-making process by KISLÉPTÉK (other Hungarian partner).

### *Part of network*

Answer: PLP is part of a network (Promen Group). The network is engaged in sustainable regional development based upon co-operation, expertise and the values of nature and culture.

Aims of the network:

- Building on the values of local communities, their driving force and regional cooperation, we make our villages and cities more livable.
- Creative and sustainable tourism development based on the natural and cultural heritage of Western Transdanubia

### *Timeframe*

Answer: A sustainable cooperation is the target. The network has been working together for 10 years.

### *Spatial reach*

Answer: regional

### *Financing*

Answer: private funding, business activities

### *Membership fees*

Answer: At the moment we are working without any membership fees.

### *Financing proportion*

Answer: EU findings 80%, business income 20 %

### *Budget*

[REDACTED FOR SENSITIVITY]

## 2.7.6 Digital Village

### *Business office*

Answer: Yes, in the village named Mokrin, in northern Serbia

### *History*

Answer: The initiative was founded in 2021. by three organizations from Serbia, the Delta foundation, Mokrin House and Biosense Institute as a response to the constantly changing sector of agriculture.

#### *Formal Objective*

Answer: The formal objective is to enable the first village in Serbia – Mokrin, to undergo the digital agriculture transformation process. Its advantage is reflected in having a large number of individual agricultural producers and a simple installation of wireless digital infrastructure which will improve and facilitate their production and educate them for the times which come.

#### *Form*

Answer: Digital Village is a project initiative.

#### *Employees*

Answer: 5 part time employed, 3 from the Delta Foundation and 2 from BioSense Institute.

#### *Formal members*

Answer: 5 part time employed, 3 from the Delta Foundation and 2 from BioSense Institute.

#### *Volunteers*

Answer: 3 volunteers from Delta Agrar.

#### *Management structure*

Answer: There is an elected board of stakeholders since the project does not have a formal organizational form.

#### *Stakeholders involved*

Answer: Local farmers, citizens of the village of Mokrin, researchers, agronomists, financial institutions.

#### *Political process involvement*

Answer: No

#### *Part of network*

Answer: Yes, the initiative was originated from the project “Our Village” organized and established by the Delta Foundation and the project BioSense Institute has launched in 2018. - the First Digital Farm

*Timeframe*

Answer: 3 years, however, the project longevity is expected to last as long as there are needs for further village digitalisation and as long as all project plans and activities are carried out.

*Spatial reach*

Answer: The spatial reach is national, the idea is that the village digitalisation process is afterwards copied to different villages in Serbia

*Financing*

Answer: Delta foundation funding schemes and own financial resources from BioSense Institute

*Membership fees*

Answer: No

*Financing proportion*

Answer: 50% is financed by Delta Foundation, 50% by BioSense Institute

*Budget*

Answer: N/A, every year there is a different amount of sources



## 2.8 Appendix 2. WP2 Food Systems Understandings Survey

Personal information has been removed from the responses below. The responses have not been edited. The responses are listed in order of receipt.

### 2.8.1 Alison Network and Living Lab for Health

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: We understand food systems as the combination of different characteristics: (a) current routines and ways of working, (b) rules, policies, guidelines, power structures and distribution of resources and (c) mental and cultural models, including norms, values, beliefs, attitudes and expectations within different areas of the system: social, technological, environmental, economic, political (STEEP).

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer: We started by only analysing the characteristics, then we also included the areas of the system, next also the different scales, Finally we added a theory of change in our initiatives, to make sure that our systems thinking was facilitating change.

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer: Our learning through our research, trainings in EC funded projects, reading articles and books...

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer: SDG: 3- Health and well-being, 4: Quality education, 10: reduced inequalities, 11: sustainable cities and communities, 12: responsible consumption and production, 13: climate action, 17: partnerships for the goals

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer: Here are four important sources for our work: Schuitmaker TJ, Haar-van Twillert E ter. Unraveling persistent problems through analyzing innovative practices in healthcare. In: Toward Sustainable Transitions in Healthcare Systems. 2017.; van Mierlo B, Regeer B, van Amstel M, Arkesteijn M, Beekman V, Bunders J, et al. Reflexive Monitoring in Action: A guide for monitoring system innovation projects. Wageningen/Amsterdam: Communication and Innovation Studies, WUR; Athena Institute, VU. 2010. ; Stroh DP. Systems thinking for social change. Praded J, editor. Vermont: Chelsea Green Publishing; 2015.;

Bhunoo, R., Poppy, G.M. A national approach for transformation of the UK food system. Nat Food 1, 6–8 (2020).

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Retailing (Food System Activities), Consuming (Food System Activities), Consumption (Driver), Technology (Driver), Markets (Driver), Climate and environment (Driver), Policy and Geopolitics (Driver), Economic and Social Well-being (Food System Outcome), Food and Nutrition Security (Food System Outcome), Environmental Sustainability (Food System Outcome)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: We focus on social well-being, as we promote healthy and sustainable habits which have a direct impact on this aspect. We also focus on economic well-being, as we offer consultancy services to retailing services which could improve their economy. However, we do not have evidence on this economic aspect.

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: I guess you mean "Food and nutrition security". The impact of our activities is to assure that all citizens have access to Food and nutrition security, meaning safe, quality, convenient, attractive, pleasant, affordable, accessible, sustainable, diverse and healthy food

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: As we promote healthy and sustainable habits, we also contribute to this outcome. For instances, we focus on decreasing meat consumption, promoting proximity and seasonal food, decreasing waste...

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: We are working with different organizations facilitating changes in their ways of working. For example, with research centres, helping them to move from descriptive research to also perform transformative research, and to increase their impact, or with CSOs improving their food interventions. We designed a shared strategy, which is contributing to change their internal strategies (we do not have evidence yet on whether it has had impact on their formal strategies, but at least, in their informal rules). We are also working with the public administration and we are willing to change laws and regulations to facilitate the new ways of working we are promoting.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer: We are working with: social services, research and technology, education, communication, health services, cultural services, association of retailing services

## 2.8.2 Institute for Advanced Architecture of Catalonia

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: A food system is made up of all elements (environment, population, resources, processes, institutions and infrastructure) and activities related to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food. At IAAC / FABLAB BCN, we believe that each citizen has the power to create their own food and thus influence the food system.

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer: Due to the nature of the institution, at the beginning the use was very technological, from the participation in projects such as Foodshift 2030 we have become more socially involved in the transition towards a more resilient food system, with low carbon emissions and based on plants.

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer: Our participation in projects such as SIDECODE (Remix del Barrio) or Foodshift 2030 have helped to conceptualize technological and social empowerment.

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer: ODS4; ODS5; ODS8; ODS9; ODS11 y ODS12

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer: The same entities that work with us within the projects we develop.

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Disposing (Food System Activities), Technology (Driver)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: citizen empowerment

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: One of the partners in the Foodshift 2030 project is the local government

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer: Technological and education

### 2.8.3 Ernährungsrat StadtRegion Stuttgart e.V.

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: On the one hand, we think vertically in the food chain. From cultivation (in the urban region) via artisanal processing, direct marketing to the consumer. At the same time, we want to strengthen horizontal cooperation in the sector (farmers / consumer supported agriculture (SoLaWi)) or new forms of marketing. NGOs are also part of the network, as are companies, municipal institutions and political decision-makers.

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer: Especially due to the challenges of climate protection and resource consumption, many stakeholders are questioning the existing food system for the first time. It seems that the transition to a climate-friendly diet is easy in the consumer sector, but involves various risks (budget, economic efficiency and personnel) in the area of cultivation and processing.

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer: Personal concern about the climate catastrophe and increasing awareness also in responsible politics (city, region, state, federal government)

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer: 2,3,8,11, 12, 13, 17

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer: Technical background, research and exchange with key stakeholders

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Producing (Food System Activities), Processing (Food System Activities), Retailing (Food System Activities), Storing (Food System Activities), Consuming (Food System Activities), Disposing (Food System Activities), Consumption (Driver), Markets (Driver), Climate and environment (Driver), Economic and Social Well-being (Food System Outcome), Environmental Sustainability (Food System Outcome)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: Education and information as a linking element

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: The ability to experience nature, biodiversity and agricultural production can make an important contribution to well-being in urban society

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: Short distances and less transport of food reduce emissions. Organic farming in the StadtRegion protects the soil and promotes biodiversity.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: Discussion on land use plans. Reduction of land sealing. Influence on tenders in communal catering / canteens.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer: Discussion about / promotion of the bundling of cultivation and processing of regionally produced food (food hub). Support for developing Regionalwert AG

## 2.8.4 Panonian Local Product Nonprofit Ltd. (PLP)

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: In our case, the local food system is best understood as the food system. This local orientation, attitude is at the centre for PLP and other actors involved in the system. The members of the food system are (small) producers, manufacturers, organisers of farmers' markets, voluntary producer and consumer communities, local gastronomy. Hungary is geographically relatively small country, so all products produced in the country could be considered local. In practice, however, we define a narrower scope than

this. On the one hand, we can talk about a definition laid down by law. Previously, small-scale farmers could only sell their products within a 40 km radius of the place of production or in the capital, Budapest. According to the national legislation, a small-scale farmer is a producer who processes the basic product he has produced himself and sells it directly to the consumer, to a retail shop, a restaurant or a public catering service. However, small-scale farmers may only produce relatively small quantities of each type of product if they wish to apply the simplified hygiene rules for the production, processing and marketing of their products. This restriction makes it more difficult to make a living but can ensure that high quality standards are maintained. Fortunately, the legislation were lighten in 2021 and small-scale products can be sold throughout the country, except for products of animal origin. The lightening did not include the raising of quantitative limit. In our interpretation, beside and in addition to what is described in the legislation, the choice of the marketing channel and the direct producer-consumer relationship have particular importance. Examples of typical marketing channels include farmers' markets, local shops, catering, gastronomy, shopping communities (box schemes), community supported agriculture, fairs and festivals. It is important to build consumer trust and a personal relationship, with the producer always giving his face to the product, thus guaranteeing quality. In addition, it is important that the product is produced using environmentally friendly technology, using own produces, based on a traditional recipe - but this is not or not always linked to a quality system (if so, it is typically based on organic farming certification). These are the qualities that, beyond the personal, trusting relationship, are the most likely to engage consumers in the local food supply chain. The geographical area currently covered by our initiative is around 3400 km<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately, consumers in Hungary are extremely price sensitive. According to the Eurobarometer 2020 survey, the most important factor influencing food consumption for Hungarian consumers is the price of the product (52% - EU average 40%), followed by taste and nutritional value. For our own consumers, the majority of consumers also look at price first when making a purchase, followed by taste, quality, composition and production method. They buy from local farmers primarily to get the flavours they are used to, with support for the producer and the local economy coming at the end of the row. Since the early 2000s, the share of sales on the market (traditional and farmers' market) is estimated to have remained steady at around 4 to 5 percent and has not been held back by the rise of conventional sales channels. In our area, too, the farmers' market is the most popular sales channel among producers. New, alternative sales channels (e.g. shopping communities, box schemes) are more popular with the younger generation.

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer: Our initiative has been helping local farmers since 2005. We were among the first in the country to start working on this issue. Initially, the aim was not to support food producers and help them get to market, but to assess the handicraftsmen working in our area. The first step was to create a database containing the contact details of local handicraftsmen and the products they create. Then that it became

clear to us that not only were the old crafts under threat, but that local farmers were also struggling. Well, we started to assess not only the handicraftsmen but also the local farmers. At that time, the most commonly used term was local produce. In the meantime, the term and approach of short food supply chains has become more and more widespread in our country, and we can reach more and more actors, e.g. in retail. It should be noted, however, that consumers still understand and use the term 'local product' in their everyday lives, the concept and characteristics of the short food supply chain are still unknown to them, and it is used more by domestic researchers and policy-makers. The best illustration of progress is that in 2005, neither policymakers nor consumers were yet particularly concerned about supporting small-scale farmers or giving them preference in their purchases. It took almost 10 years for this to change when the Ministry of Agriculture announced the Year of Local Produce in 2015. Since then, attention has been focused on local farmers and products. More grant opportunities opened and local farmers' markets opened across the country. Then another milestone was the COVID epidemic in 2020, which drew even more attention to locally sourced, locally produced food. By May 2021, 27 shopping communities (box schemes) were operating in Hungary, and a further 33 had started organising. That means a huge improvement. In our region, a shopping community was also launched, doubling the number of consumers in a few months. Smaller producer groups were able to respond to changes more quickly and flexibly than long supply chains. New distribution channels have been introduced to replace the traditional ones. The loss of income from fairs and festivals was compensated by launching their own online sales, intensifying marketing activities (especially online) and joining new communities. The ageing of producers also seems to be slowly reversing. More and more young people are moving to the countryside from the larger cities, where they are starting afresh with a new, youthful approach to farming and producing healthy, innovative products. At first, they may only grow produce for their own use, but seeing their success, many are already supplying their surpluses to the local community, and then moving on to the nearest farmers' market. However, it should also be noted that these trends are more likely to be true only in the more developed areas of the country, where our initiative is also operating. Smaller, inaccessible and isolated villages are becoming depopulated. A positive change is the increasing use of local products by local restaurants. Quality food produced in small quantities is most sought after by restaurants that offer their customers a seasonal or even weekly changing menu. The aim of the legislation is to encourage the use of these products in public catering. Nowadays, small-scale products can perhaps take their rightful place in consumption. Price-sensitive Hungarian consumers are being driven by high inflation towards higher quality, but less expensive, small-scale products.

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer: In Central and Eastern European countries, the recent emergence of short supply chains (relocalization) started later than in Western countries. While in the USA and the western EU Member States the big breakthrough started after 2000, in CEE it only started in 2010. The legislative changes in



Hungary since 2010 have also contributed to the strengthening of direct sales by producers, which, in line with EU legislation, have introduced certain simplifications for small-scale farmers in terms of hygiene conditions. The regulation limited the geographical and market boundaries of sales and defined the range of products that can be sold and the maximum quantities that can be offered for sale. In 2012, a regulation was published to regulate the operation of farmers' markets. Local food products will also play a greater role in public catering. The relevant regulation requires that at least 80% of the total value of the products purchased must be sourced from short supply chains of public catering from 2023. Products available from short supply chains are dispersed in time and space and are typically more expensive to produce than large-scale production. The regulation requirements raise concerns for members of the short food supply chain, as compliance will require fundamental changes and adjustments in the number of producers, the quantity and quality of products, and the legislation environment for small-scale farmers. Today, small-scale products can compete with supermarkets on price, and often even exceed them in quality. The best example is the rise in the price of dairy products. According to the December 2022 inflation report of the Hungarian Statistical Office, the annual inflation rate for cheese is 83.2% and for dairy products 79.2%. While producer cheeses have only increased by about 30%. So, the price gap between supermarket and small producer prices is starting to close. This encourages consumers to look for small-scale products with a higher nutritional value. It is still a long process, but in any case, the current rise in food prices is encouraging consumers to shop more carefully. Unfortunately, as well as favouring the saleability of small-scale producers in some sectors, the rise in prices is also significantly limiting the quantity of products that can be bought. The more prudent members of the middle class may move towards farmers' markets, but unfortunately the number of those who can manage on even less money each month is also increasing significantly, often putting their livelihoods at risk.

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer:

- good health and well-being
- sustainable cities and communities
- responsible consumption and production"

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer:

- Common Agricultural Policy
- Hungarian Rural Development Plan

- KIS – Knowledge partner in FOSTER – database and publications
- Hungarian network of NGOs working for SFSCs
- International scientific publications"

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Producing (Food System Activities), Processing (Food System Activities), Retailing (Food System Activities), Storing (Food System Activities), Consuming (Food System Activities), Consumption (Driver), Markets (Driver), Economic and Social Well-being (Food System Outcome), Environmental Sustainability (Food System Outcome)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: Our aim is primarily to help farmers earn enough money for an appropriate living standard by finding marketing (sales) channels for their products. We support them through marketing, networking, fundraising and consumer awareness-raising.

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: In many cases, producers produce according to the principles of organic farming, caring about the local environment and not exploiting the land. The focus is also on quality and small-scale production. Because of local supply and sales, there is often no need for transport or packaging.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: We work with KIS and other regional professional organisations on modification of legislation for small-scale farmers and organise joint programmes. We support the work of voluntary consumer and producer communities. We discuss the latest research results with experts from the University of Sopron and Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer:

Logistics - Our aim is to create a common logistics centre where the products can be stored and packaged, and then jointly delivered to the points of sale.

Finance – Fund-raising

Marketing and communication – social media, workshops, events, customer awareness-raising, PR activities, brochures, websites, etc.

Education – financial and tax regulations, hygienics, SFSC facilitators

## 2.8.5 Transitiecoalitie Voedsel

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: We look at the whole system as described by WECR (Source: Berkum, Siemen van; Dengerink, Just; Ruben, Ruerd. 2018. Wageningen Economic Research) (I did send a picture in the Word document)

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer:

a. The thinking about the systems have not really changed; we are changing our role within the system (e.g. from addressing issues to working towards solutions). We changed on focus area from True pricing toward financial and fiscal stimulus

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer:

b. As the players in the system evolve (e.g. from neglecting an issues toward interest) we choose to play a different role. Regarding True Pricing: we worked with a Community of Practice and realised that the way towards True Pricing is going to be to complicated

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer:

- a. SDG 2,3,6,8,11,12,13,14,15 and 17

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer:

- a. Our main sources are our members – pioneers in the system.
- b. For theoretical background we use transition theories of DRIFT and Nyenrode.

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Producing (Food System Activities), Processing (Food System Activities), Retailing (Food System Activities), Markets (Driver), Climate and environment (Driver), Policy and Geopolitics (Driver), Economic and Social Well-being (Food System Outcome), Environmental Sustainability (Food System Outcome)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: protein transition (in production as well as consumption), financial and fiscal incentives, relationship between healthy soil and human health.

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: economic and social well being of farmers (mainly)

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: (that was not part of the list); we do research on the relationship between healthy soil and human health & on health as a business case (lower costs of health care)

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: working toward a different agriculture system where farmers work with nature and are still able to raise a reasonable income

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: all of them..with priority to helping the government define long term visions.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer: all except logistics

## 2.8.6 Digital Village

*How are 'food systems' described / thought of in your initiative?*

Answer: We are committed to share our knowledge regarding sustainable agricultural production with individual producers in rural area. Besides that our aim is to teach agricultural producers how to use existing digital platforms and to improve those platforms in order to meet their needs. Digitalization of agricultural production contributes to water saving and optimization of fertilization and nutrition of plants.

*How has food systems thinking in your initiative evolved since the initiative's beginning?*

Answer: Participants in the project have learned what is best for sustainable production.

*What has driven this change in food systems thinking?*

Answer: Lectures we organized for them.

*Which key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being addressed in your initiative?*

Answer: SDG 2

*What are your sources of knowledge and information about food systems concepts?*

Answer: Expert knowledge on modern and digital agricultural production, company's best practices, University and Scientific Institute researches and best practices.

*What areas of the food system does your initiative focus on? (select as many as are applicable [listed])*

Answer: Producing (Food System Activities), Processing (Food System Activities), Demographic and Development (Driver), Consumption (Driver), Technology (Driver), Climate and environment (Driver), Economic and Social Well-being (Food System Outcome), Food and Nutrition Security (Food System Outcome), Environmental Sustainability (Food System Outcome)

*Please list any other factors not covered by the check box options above.*

Answer: LEFT BLANK

*If you've ticked the 'Economic and Social Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: By applying modern knowledge and with digitalization of agricultural production producers will make their production more sustainable and they will cut their costs and increase yields.

*If you've ticked the 'Food and Nutrition Well-being' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: The quality and safety of the products will be better due to implementation of sustainable standards of production.

*If you've ticked the 'Environmental Sustainability' food system outcome above, please detail what aspects you are focusing on.*

Answer: Water and energy saving, land preservation.

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which aspects of the institutional environment is your initiative working with?*

Answer: Standards, informal rules

*From the Foresight4Food food systems representation above, which supporting services is your initiative working with?*

Answer: Education