Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

Feeding Cities & Migration

De Reehorst, Ede, The Netherlands, 31st of October, 2019

WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

Project: KB35 Food Security and valuing water

Organizing Team: KB team Feeding Cities & Migration.
Contact: Katrine Soma (katrine.soma@wur.nl)
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Summary of the day

Wageningen University & Research (WUR) has set the ambition to ensure a better understanding of city-region food systems by investigating resiliency and adaptivity of these systems. In doing so, we seek to generate a well-informed basis for strategic interventions and solutions. This is, amongst others, done through creating a knowledge base (KB) on a variety of topics. With this WUR KB team, we focus on feeding cities & migration, as part of the overarching theme of 'food security and valuing water'. A sustainable, resilient and adaptive city-region food system is crucial to ensure food and nutrition security and quality of life in urban areas. We value early involvement of all parties concerned -from policy level to the field- to reach common understanding, joint action and maximise societal impact. Accordingly, these ambitions are core motivation for this workshop.

The goal of the day was to collaboratively identify;
- pressing issues around the theme 'feeding cities and migration' and related knowledge questions;
- key stakeholders we should involve in our work;
- priorities for action for our further KB work;
- opportunities for collaboration.

The first part of the workshop involved several key-notes on the city-region food system's perspective on feeding cities, the WUR KB project on feeding cities & migration, as well as the food system framework applied by the KB team that links the socio-economic and environmental drivers, and the activities of the food system and its outcomes. Moreover, the Dhaka Food Systems project was presented as one of the case studies for the KB project. Two guest key-notes were provided: one by PBL (Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency) on the need for changing and strengthening rural-urban linkages, and one by the VU University on a project focusing on the mapping of food system dynamics in rapidly developing Africa.

The second part of the day involved 3 break-out sessions in which participants and facilitators shared their knowledge, issues, and challenges concerning 3 different topics, namely; (1) *the value and use of case studies*, (2) *migration and the food system*, and (3) *food system transformation*. Each session formulated their own concerns/puzzles, and pearls, key entry points for transforming the food system, and learning opportunities that have the potential to contribute to positive system change and/or transformation. Finally, all participants shared their key learnings of the day in a plenary closing session.

The detailed program of the workshop can be found in appendix 8.1. The presentations of the keynote speakers are attached separately.

Key learnings of the day;
We need to improve our understanding of the system to identify bottlenecks, pressure points and opportunities for change.

The Food System Framework is helpful for analytics of complex interactions of 'what' it consists of, but to come to strategic action: we need to understand 'how' to better link with different actors in the food system, amongst others to translate academic knowledge to practical solutions
- It is important to understand who 'drives' the Food System - What are the dominant stocks and leverage points of the system, and which points hold the most potential for successful change?
- Citizen science and the importance of local participation and other non-scientific actors are seen as crucial for not only enriching the system thinking approach but also to create a broad picture of the food system.
- Connecting action-based programmes and systemic approaches for long-term objectives is key.
- A key entry point for food systems change can be to focus on specific vulnerable groups for whom the food system does not work and see what is needed to improve food system outcomes (i.e. nutrition) for those groups.
- Food Systems change continuously. How to adequately anticipate those continuous changes?

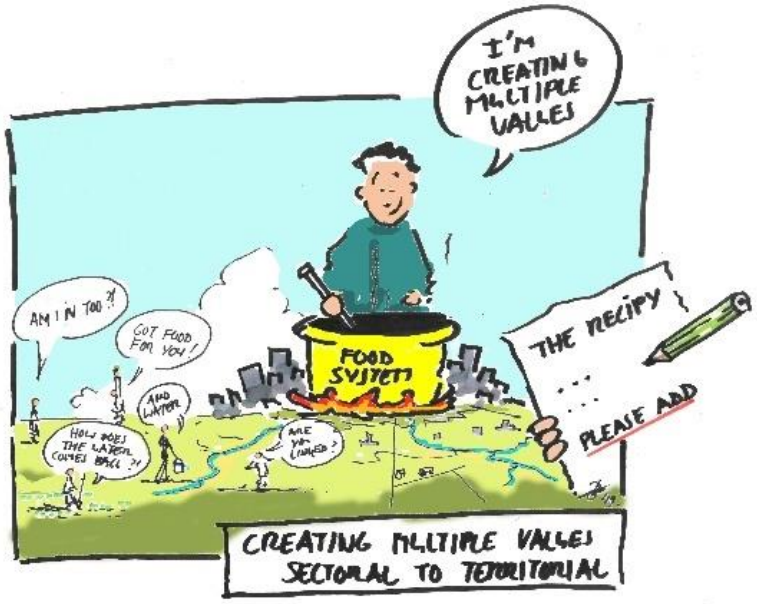
Contents

1. Introductory keynotes

***The city-region food systems perspective on feeding the cities* - René van Veenhuizen (RUAF/HIVOS)**

RUAF (a Global Partnership on sustainable Urban Agriculture and Food Systems) has been collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the concept of City-Region Food Systems (CRFS). In one of the approaches of RUAF, cities are analysed not only across the physical space, whereby direct and indirect linkages between rural agricultural providers and surrounding urban areas are investigated.

Some of the key questions that RUAF aims to answer are: *How can we involve citizens in urban planning, and how can we strengthen vertical and horizontal collaboration?* HIVOS and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) have set up so-called 'Food Change Labs' in which both organisations bring together stakeholders operating in the food system to share skills and knowledge and identify opportunities. Another approach is the CRFS Tool Box that RUAF has developed. The Tool Box can be used to map and analyse the CRFS, analyse its governance, create a vision, and ultimately support relevant policy and planning interventions.



Van Veenhuizen stressed the importance of value chain development through a territorial rather than sectorial approach, especially since sustainable change requires the consideration of social, spatial, environmental and economic drivers of the system. The need for this approach derives from interconnectedness of urban and rural domains. In addition, he emphasized the need to apply a multiple scale perspective. Cities are reliant on farming areas for their nutrients and by doing so deplete rural resources and generate waste that is flowing back into these areas. This phenomenon is especially occurring in peri-urban areas where population growth and resource depletion go hand-in-hand. Another point that Van Veenhuizen made is that we (the actors operating in and for the food system) ought to facilitate the debate on what is meant by the food system and how to make it resilient. Moreover, there is a need to pay attention to affordability of nutritious food as well as the influence that consumer behaviour can have.

''If consumers change their behaviour, it might affect the food system tremendously'' ''it is a matter of aspiration and possibility''.

Key Questions raised by Van Veenhuizen

- How to ensure food rights under a changing climate?
- How to create jobs and increase livelihood opportunities?
- How to educate and train youth in this domain?
- How to ensure inclusiveness and vertical and horizontal governance of the city-region food system?

***Introduction Food Security and Valuing Water programme* - Ivo Demmers (WUR Food Security and Valuing Water, programme director)**

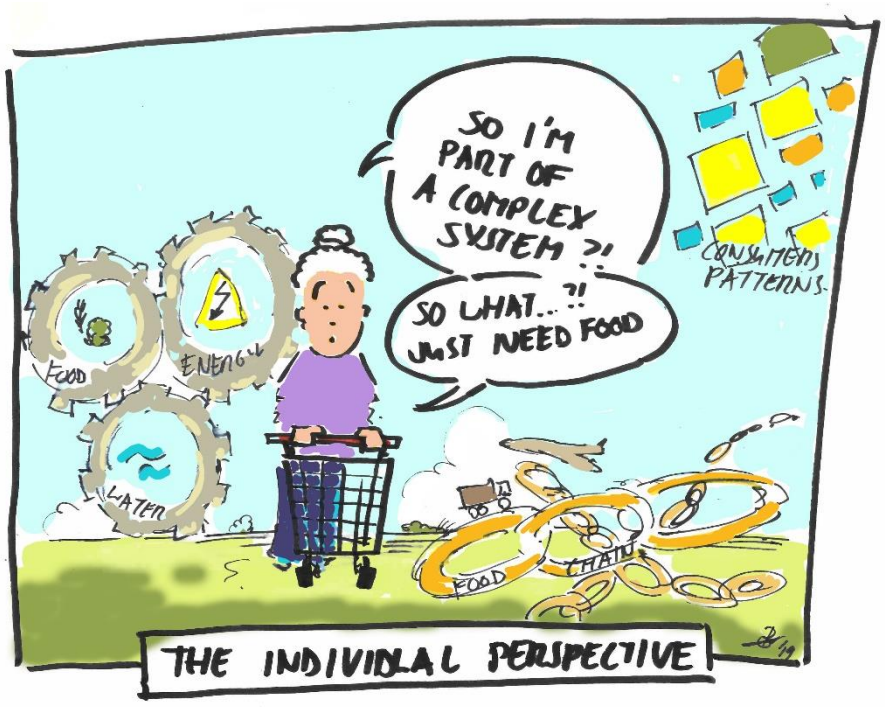
Key Issues & Entry Points:

- **Understanding** of the Food System
- **Transition** and support: in policies, interventions and our **way of thinking**
- Solutions: finding **appropriate** ones, **together**
- **Aspirational drivers** are incredibly important drivers for food system transitions, tapping into the **linkages** between macro- and micro level aspects as well as behaviour

Ivo Demmers introduced the work of the WUR's research theme Food Security and Valuing Water, of which this project on 'feeding the cities and migration', is one of a total of eight projects addressing food systems with links to: rural areas, deltas, aquatic resources, multiple scales, transition pathways, biodiversity and building with nature. Moreover, crossing themes to these context dependent projects include consumer behaviour, as well as power issues and the politics in and around them.

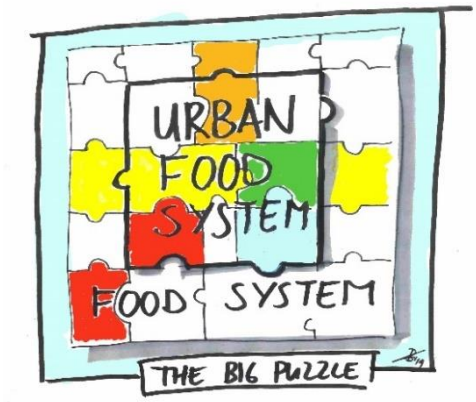
He stressed that due to the food system's interdisciplinary nature of operating at different scales, there is a need for understanding the scope and boundaries of the system. In doing so, we will be able to create relevant transitions and to be able to offer support where needed (whether in policy recommendations or other interventions), ultimately creating appropriate solutions.

The pathways that will show these transition capabilities can only to be explored by collaborations, and so Ivo Demmers concluded his introductory keynote by stating that "The answers exist but we need to cooperate […] we don't only need an increase in food production, we need a transition on how food systems are operated, so also in our way of thinking.''



2. Keynotes

2.1 Presenting our work



***Introduction to the KB project Feeding Cities & Migration* - Katrine Soma (Wageningen Economic Research, WUR. Project lead Feeding Cities & Migration)**

Katrine Soma argues for an approach that develops understanding of the food system on how to create a broad overview of challenges and opportunities, in order to provide a strong foundation on which to formulate strategic changes. Focussing on cities is necessary due to a strong urbanization trend. However, it is important to connect urban and rural areas since this shows potential for building resilient city-region food systems.

The Feeding Cities & Migration project aims to create and implement relevant research methods for analysing current city-region food systems. Ultimately, creating strategic interventions can develop resilient and sustainable food systems. We do so by investigating two main questions: 1) *What is the impact on food systems by the rapid influx of migrants?* And 2) *How can improved rural-urban linkages create resilient and sustainable food systems?*

***Understanding Urban Food Systems* - Siemen van Berkum (Wageningen Economic Research, WUR)**

Siemen van Berkum explained a theoretical framework which the KB team applies in their work. Wageningen Economic Research has formulated a framework that can help understand urban food systems, identify root causes of food system failures, discover feedback loops, and suggest leverage points for improved food system outcomes (figure 1, see also appendix 8.2). This framework is applied in the KB project to identify pressure points, relevant causal pathways and opportunities for increasing food system resilience.

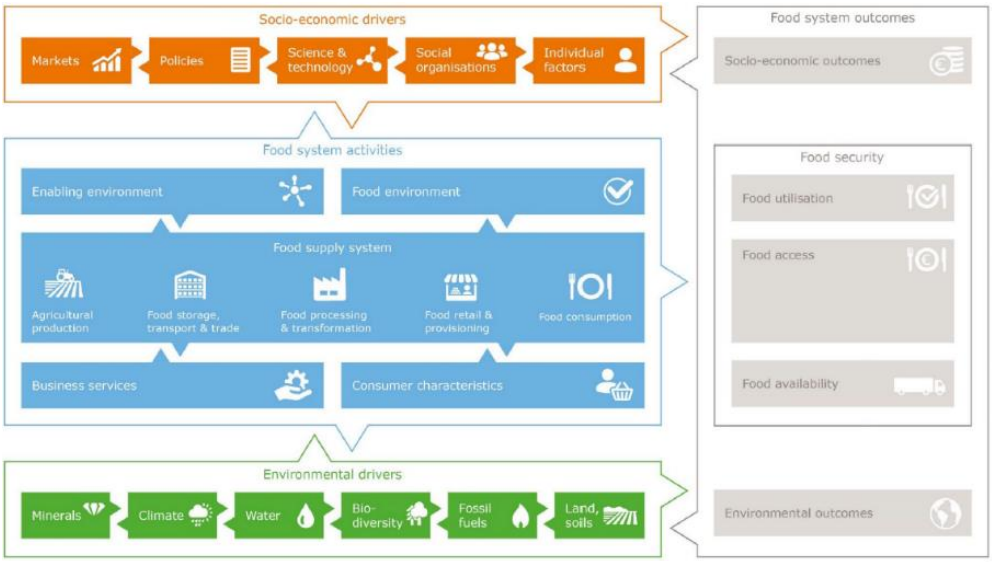


Figure 1 – Food System Framework. *van Berkum, S*

But can this general analytical framework help to really initiate system transformation? Van Berkum stated that unravelling which actors operate where in the system and knowing its system governance is key for creating positive system change. He also noted that while the above framework is applicable for identifying relevant leverage points, participatory approaches, such as the earlier mentioned CRFS Tool Box by RUAF should be included to engage stakeholders, and a spatial perspective to consider spatial planning aspects in a transformation process towards more resilient and sustainable food systems.

The Value of Case Studies – The Dhaka Food Systems Project **- Marion Herens (Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation, WUR) -**

Key Issues & Entry Points:

- Difficult to find the right people in the governance system (hierarchical nature)
- How to map and scale an urban food system?
- What are the important phenomena of city migration that need to be considered when formulating system interventions?

The Dhaka Food Systems project aims to create a sustainable and resilient food system for the Dhaka metropolitan area. It has formulated a key outcome; to build and enhance the planning capacity and skills of the local government. The project focuses on 3 pillars: 1) modelling of the Dhaka food system, 2) a strategic 2041 food agenda, and 3) interventions that will improve the food system. For the KB Motif Feeding Cities and Migration, the project serves as a case to learn how to engage and build capacity of stakeholders on how to co-create and support food system transformation, how to link long- and short-term goals and how to scale-up such project interventions in similar settings.

Audience Question: How are you dealing with environmental issues in the project?

''as this project does not focus on environmental issues per se, it is difficult to deviate from the project's defined scope. This would be an interesting question to answer with the donor in the room.''

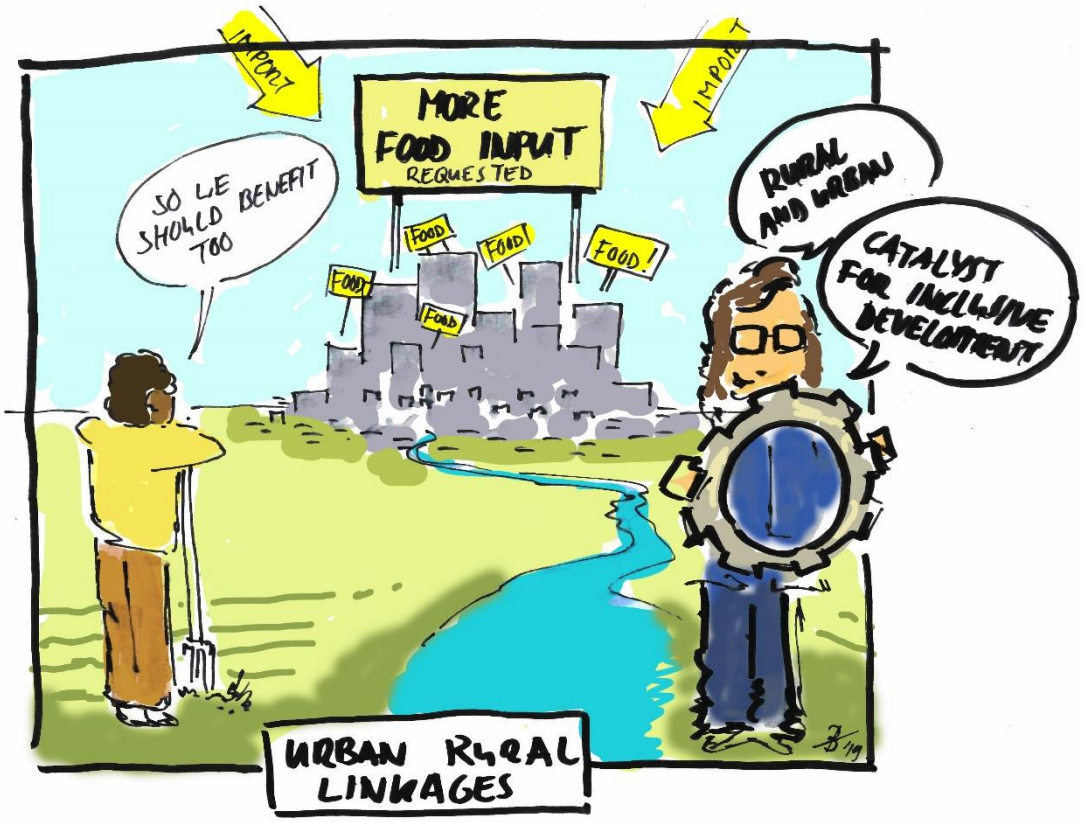
2.2 Work done by others

Food systems and changing rural-urban linkages **- Sophie de Bruin (PBL - Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)**

Key Issues & Entry Points:

- There is a need for a global perspective on food system transformations
- There is a need for collaboration between different stakeholders
- There is a change in food demand, it is spatially different than before (secondary cities)

The food system project of PBL aims to explore how changes in the food system can be used as a vehicle for development. It acknowledges important linkages between urban and rural areas, in which strengthening of value chains, implementation of new technologies and policies can help build a resilient system. The PBL also focuses on secondary cities as these can act as ''agri-hubs'' for rural development, given that they can address rural poverty, increase food production and stimulate healthy diets. A key question is how positive trade-offs of urbanisation can be stimulated, how rural-urban linkages can be strengthened and what the role of both local and national governmental organisations can be in this.



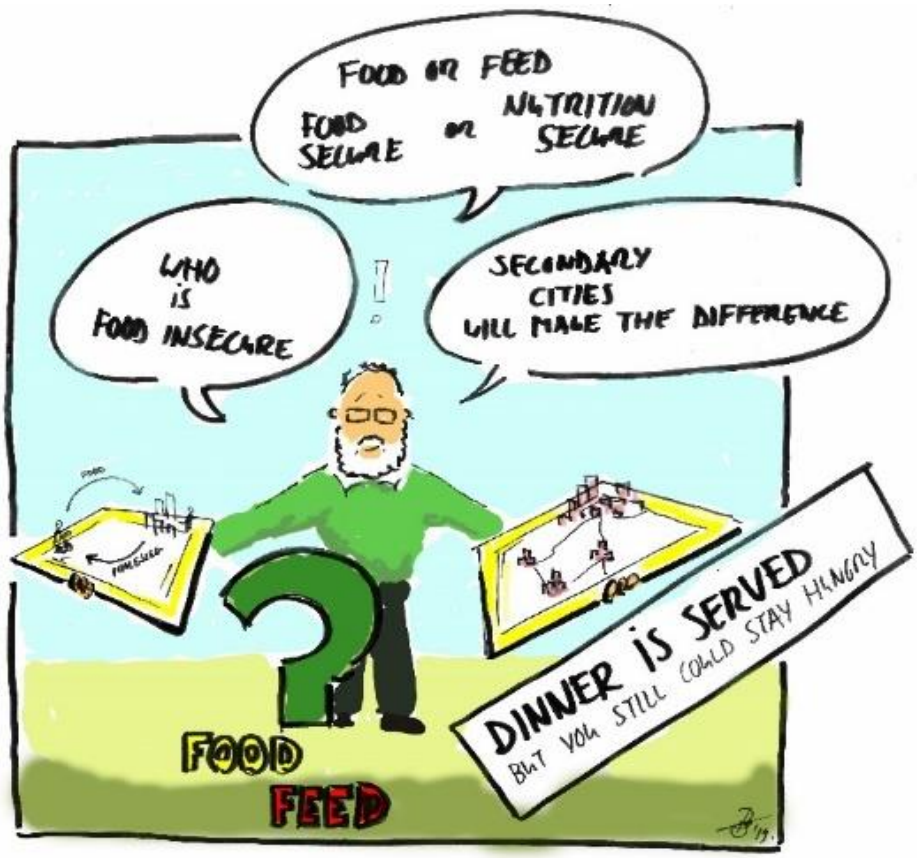
***Mapping food system dynamics in rapidly developing African cities: the Food4Cities project* - Julian May (University of Western Cape, DST-NRF Centre of Excellence) and Jac Davies (VU University, Environmental Research Group)**

Key Issues & Entry Points:

- Food systems are more complex and dynamic than simple matters of production and consumption, there tends to be a lack of including relevant stakeholders
- Bring stakeholders, i.e. academia and practitioners together since they have different views of the food system
- Focus on the politics, power and culture in and around food systems. Who are the powerful groups in the system?
- There is a need for secondary city focus opposed to big complex cities
- Distinguishing the focus of development on Food, Feed, and Nutrition may be beneficial for uncovering which domains are important in which systems
- What about informal urban settlements and informal houses; are these taken into consideration?

The Food4Cities consortium consists of the VU University, KU Leuven, University of the Western Cape, and the Makerere University. The project aims to model alternative futures for food systems in cities. It uses network models, probabilistic maps, spatial system models and multi-dimensional transition models in Kampala, Uganda and Worcester South Africa in order to develop a method that is replicable for people on the ground. Ultimately, this method should facilitate to move from case study impact to impact at scale. It does so by answering questions related to the drivers of food security, the area for biggest impact, what kind of indicators to use.

The Department of Science and Technology – National Research Foundation Centre of Excellence in Food Security (DST-NRF) consists of 99 researchers of 26 institutions. Its aim is to conduct research to tackle the challenges of food and nutrition security. One of the key findings is that people living in rural areas are among the most food insecure. Large commercial farms that provide food to cities often are resided by poor people who struggle to ensure food security. One of the reasons for this is the fact that raw food materials are being brought from rural areas to urban ones are processed there and then sold again to these rural residents.



3. Puzzles and pearls

Following the round of plenary presentations, the audience was invited to express their observation in terms of *puzzles* – critical issues still pending and in need for further exploration – and *pearls* – key insights and surprises which can help drive the urban food system dialogue. The main 'puzzles' related to themes like policy, power and politics, population dynamics, and issues on skills, tools, methods needed to understand the urban food system and act upon it. The main 'pearls' related partly to similar themes. like power and politics, and the need to contextualise tools, methods, including the need to engage stakeholders and work in partnerships, and take aspirations into account.

Table 1 – Puzzles and Pearls found throughout the day

Puzzles	**Pearls**
Policy, power and politics • Where is the power to decide on the resilience, and livelihoods, etc. of the powerless without targeting them? • How to get a Food System Transformation on a local government priority list? • How to bridge the gap between the formal and informal sector? • Why don't we see SDGs coming back in narratives? How to connect to it? • The food system that consists of public goods and private businesses, how to connect? • What is the role of big actors in shifting diets? • Who to address as leadership for transition of the food system? Population dynamics • What type of migration is most pressing on the urban food system? • What is the role of secondary cities in transforming a Food System? Skills, tools and methods • Is the scalability of methods not as contextualized as possible solutions are? • How to best use the available toolboxes? • Should we use spatial design sessions?	Policy, power and politics • Distinguishing Feed – Food – Nutrition can shed light on which areas to focus on in which specific Food System in order to create positive transformations • Taking rural-urban labour migration and local context of a Food System into consideration can create a learning space for similar case studies • Think in opportunities. We need aspiration Skills, tools and methods • Integrate different perspectives and concepts to create a broad overview of system' needs and to be able to focus interventions • Choose the right tool for the job; one-size-fits-all does not apply give the solutions that people may need Focus on stakeholder engagement • Stakeholders have different visions on the food system • Stakeholders have different values and priorities in the Food System. Align them first before entering a partnership or collaboration

4. Break-out sessions

The break-out sessions during the second part of the day aimed at diving into selected topics related to our KB work. Brainstorm sessions, system mapping, and general discussions led to formulating puzzles, pearls, key entry points, and learning opportunities found. The sessions are discussed below, and key takeaways are noted. Numerous other puzzles, pearls, key entry points, and learning opportunities formulated during the sessions can be found in appendix 8.3, 8.4, and 8.5

4.1 The value and use of case studies

This session aimed at diving deeper into the use and value of case studies. Most research on urban food systems is case-based, describing a defined urban(ising) area. Likewise, the KB Feeding Cities and Migration project seeks to explore a number of cases. The (interlinked) questions discussed were: 'what type of evidence do you want to generate from case studies? How can we best learn from and across case studies? What is the purpose of using case studies in relation to food system transformation? And what activities support learning from case studies?

The discussion reflected that clarity on how a case is being studied is critical to learn from and across cases. Use of (different) frameworks supports food systems learning because they help to clarify the entry point / main focus of study, at what scale. Generate learning across cases about food systems dynamics was considered more challenges because whereas most of the research / exploratory work is accompanied by clear project designs, the process design is usually lacking, explaining whom to engage when for what reason, and how the process is managed. The group concluded that learning from and across cases is a four-dimensional effort: studying the 'what (outcomes)' is important, but the 'how' (interventions) and the 'who' is what we (seek and try to) compare. Use of (spatial) mapping is needed to understand 'where' things are happening. Concrete suggestions for case-based learning were done, such as the development of a data base with good practices, a community of practice, advocate for integrating process design in projects, and make use of relational (alumni) networks in the countries or regions of interest.

More details about the discussion during the session are reflected in the puzzles, pearls, opportunities for learning and key entry points for intervening in the system and can be found in appendix 8.3.

4.2 Migration and the food system

This session discussed pressures on the food system, especially migration related ones. The general discussion revolved around what the best approach is for acting on migration pressures on the food system, how this pressure might affect the system, and how migration would fit in the food system framework. The key takeaways, learning opportunities and key entry points for intervening in the system can be found in appendix 8.4.

The main discussion revolved around if migrants could be considered a stakeholder with capacities in and for the system or should be considered a vulnerable group. An enabling environment (or system) ought to be created in order to understand and utilize this stakeholder's group capacity. Seeing the food system as an adaptive one can create space for implementing continuously capacity mapping approaches to unravel specific community's potential and needs in the system.

Key takeaways included:

- Migrants have a high chance of ending up in low-income environments, how can we ensure and recognize their competencies and how they can contribute to the system?
- Citizen science and the importance of local participation and other non-scientific actors are seen as crucial for not only enriching the systems thinking approach but also to create a broad picture of the food system
- Food systems thinking is in a need of ambassadors and innovators in order to align other's ways of thinking and operating in the system (such as local and national governments) to this approach

4.3 Food system transformation

The third break-out session discussed the transformation of the food system. The following questions were posed for the discussion: *How can we use the food system's dynamics such as feedback loops and leverage points to achieve resilient and sustainable urban food systems?, Which Stakeholders are the key drivers of food system dynamics?, Which capacities do these stakeholders need for food system change and/or transformation?, and How should urban food policy and governance be seen in relation to urban food system transformations?.* The discussion and answers resulted into the puzzles, pearls, learning opportunities and key entry points for system transformation to be found in appendix 8.5.

This session started off with a food system's mapping tool where participants were asked to place themselves in the system where they found themselves operating or aiming to catalyse change. Discussions revolved around who could be collaborating with whom to ensure efficient and purposeful intervention outcomes.

Key takeaways included:

- The Food System model seems helpful for analytics; who is operating where in the system. For proper strategic action and intervention planning and implementation other tools are required
- Starting at the desired outcome by asking yourself the question 'what do we aim to improve and for whom', may help to catch leverage points in the system that show the highest likelihood for creating change
- There is a strong focus on the analysis of food systems but there is also a need for focussing on how to create change and further transformation of a food system

Figure 2 – Food System Mapping of Stakeholders

5. Key take-aways and observations

This workshop has set the stage for the KB project on the topic Feeding Cities and Migration settlements that will be carried out in the years to come. Important to this event is the observation that our network partners are working on similar, sometimes overlapping, issues. This implies we have opportunities for joint learning and cooperation for the years to come!

In the presented WUR-approach, the interlinkages between theory and practice are considered highly relevant. In the examples of work presented by our fellow organisations the focus moved along the continuum of doing (applied) research, as well as developing and sharing appropriate research strategies, to build an understanding of urban food systems, to examples of practical applications and outreach. This leads us to conclude that sometimes we can share similar experiences, and at other times we can complement each other's work and inspire. Some selected questions put up front during the discussions of this day include;

- Since the food system is holistic by nature, current interventions in similar regions could connect to existing work that is not only already being initiated in the area but also to organisations with similar goals and approaches
- It is important to understand is who 'drives' the food system that we are talking about. What are the dominant stocks and leverage points of the system and which points hold the most potential for successful change?
- There is a need of connecting action-based programmes and systemic approaches
- A key entry point for food systems change can be to focus on specific vulnerable groups for whom the food system does not work and see what is needed to improve food system outcomes (i.e. nutrition) for those groups.
- The Food System is vulnerable. We need to improve our understanding of the system. Do we have all the puzzle pieces needed to lay the food transformation puzzle?
- There seems to be a consensus on what the playing field is, and how we can approach trying to create Food System transformations, together. How can we move on and cooperate best from here?
- Food Systems change rapidly and overtime, food consumption patterns may change in the coming five years. So, what kind of change is needed now to be able to anticipate newly required change?
- The Food System is complex with numerous integrated stakeholders in an ever-changing environment, but where do these aspects come back in our interventions?
- Researchers are not neutral in this field. Hobby horses and journal's areas of focus may limit the scope of research activities.
- Bridging the gap between academia and practitioners is needed in order to create models, methods and to be able to apply them in practical settings.

The project team KB Feeding Cities and Migration is very pleased with the active participation and lively engagement of all participants in the discussions and dialogues. All input is very much appreciated, and we hope to continue this learning journey with all of you.

Thank you for participating, and we hope to welcome you at our follow-up event next year.

6. The day in pictures

Figure 3 (on the left) – Siemen van Berkum discussing how to analyse and map a food system by using the food system mapping tool

Figure 4 (on the right) – Plenary discussion on collaboration needs, opportunities, and challenges

Figure 5 (on the left) – Julian May and Jac Davies from the Food4Cities project, discussing key issues, challenges and opportunities found in the project

Figure 6 (on the right) – Final plenary discussion on key issues learned

7. Attending organisations

RUAF Foundation

Deltares
Enabling Delta Life

Hivos
people unlimited

DARUDA
Alliance for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa

UNIVERSITY of the WESTERN CAPE

VU VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency

Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland

Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

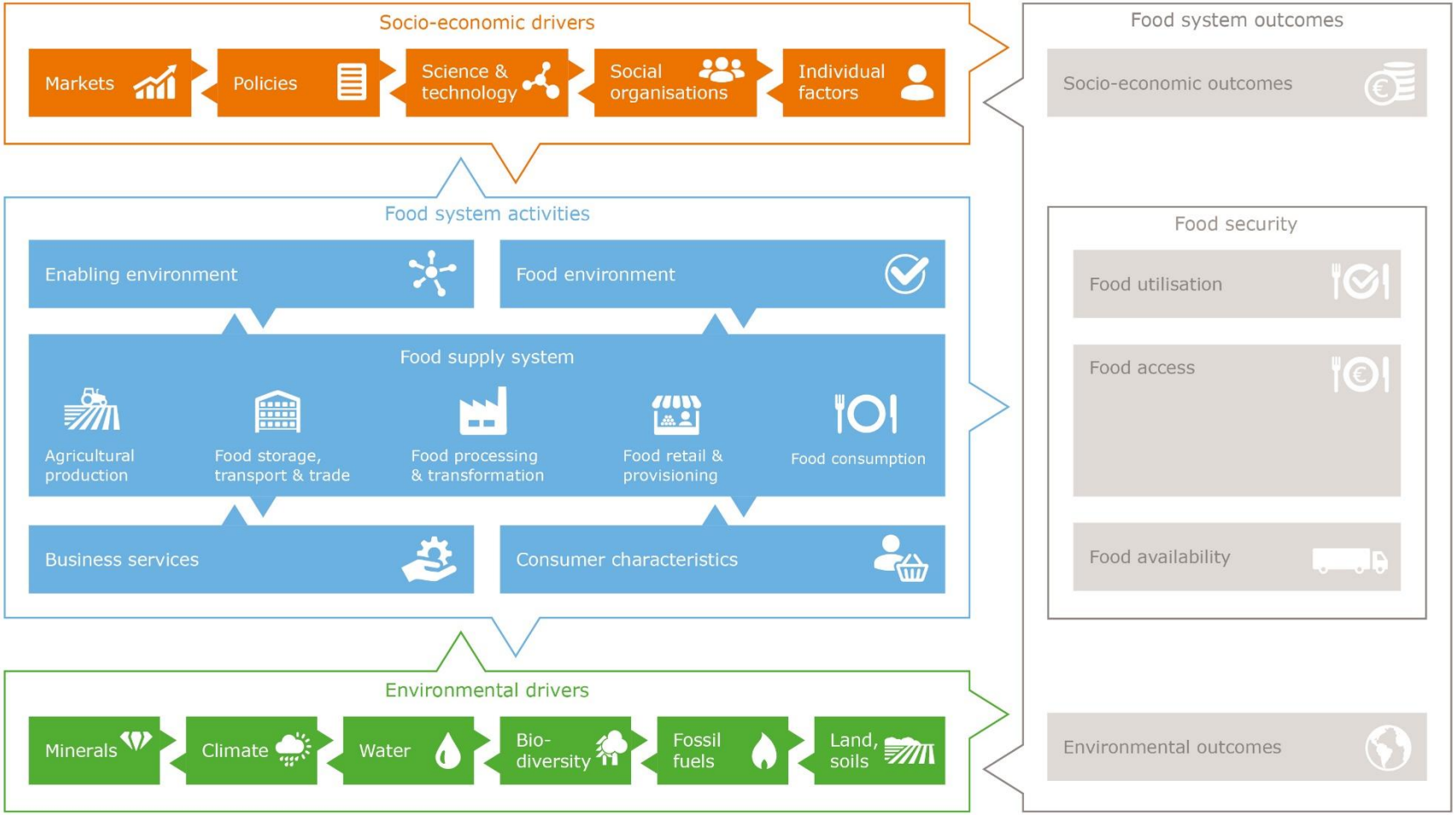
8. Appendices

8.1 Workshop programme

Time	What	Who
09:30	Welcome	Riti Herman-Mostert (WUR, chair)
09:40	Setting the scene: The city region food systems perspective on feeding the cities	René van Veenhuizen (RUAF/Hivos)
09:50	Introductory key note	Ivo Demmers (WUR)
10:00	Presenting our work • Introduction to Feeding the Cities & Migration • Understanding Urban Food Systems • The value of case studies – the Dhaka case	WUR Katrine Soma Siemen van Berkum Marion Herens
10:45	*Coffee break*	
11:15	Urban-Rural linkages	Sophie de Bruin (PBL)
11:40	Food4Cities	Jac Davis (VU)
12:00	Plenary discussion & reflection	Riti Herman-Mostert (WUR)
12:30	*Lunch*	
13:30	Work session round 1 (break-out groups): Mapping exercise	Table hosts
15:15	Work session round 2 (break-out groups) 1. Food system transformation 2. Migration and the food system 3. The use of case studies	Table hosts
16:15	Plenary discussion & closure	Riti Herman-Mostert (WUR)

8.2 Food systems framework

The food system



Berkum van, S., Dengerink, J., & Ruben, R. (2018). *The food systems approach: sustainable solutions for a sufficient supply of healthy food*. https://doi.org/10.18174/451505

8.3 The use of case studies – discussion points

The use of Case Studies	
Puzzles	**Pearls**
• How can we incorporate urban-rural linkages in the Food System Analysis Diagram (as shown by Siemen van Berkum) as they cover the entire food chain? • How do interventions change the urban and rural areas? • How to formulate case study findings in such a way that it can bring insights for other case studies? • As context influences dynamics in Food Systems, how can we leave space for other contexts in our case study findings? • Public health outcomes are formulated more clearly than other food domains as the latter often includes more stakeholders with various priorities on their agendas. Can we learn from them?	• Country-level policies and priorities may shed light on how urban-rural areas are linked. It may also show what kind of interventions bridge these domains • Case studies can show the dynamics of different stakeholders in local contextual settings • Learning across cases can ensure finding and including contextual similarities • Aside from sharing outcomes with relevant stakeholders in a case, also share processes of how to ensure these outcomes and how to create change together • Share or ensure clear understanding of ownership responsibilities.
Learning Opportunities	**Key Entry Points**
• Learning across and from cases could be documented in a learning database. Here, questions such as how things are done, results, who is involved and where may be answered • Case studies can also shed light on who are the powerful in the system. Is it the same across cases with similar contextual elements? • Balance methods (how) and context (what); what do we need to find out and how are we going to find this out in this specific setting?	• Case studies may provide insights for other relevant cases. This can be both a key entry point as well as a learning opportunity • Firstly, a case should define the system boundaries. Together with local and relevant stakeholders • Finding the balance or overlap between urgent and long-term needs in the Food System • Matching stakeholder interests.

8.4 Migration and the food system – discussion points

Migration and the Food System	
Puzzles	**Pearls**
• How can we ensure that migrants do not end up in low income or slum environments of the city? • Environmental research part of the Food System mainly focuses on the production side of the system. How can we create a broader perspective? How to overcome a narrow focus in the system? • Migrants are often at the bottom of the food chain in the food system. How can we ensure that this informal group is incorporated? • How can we create local ownership for a transformation of the food system focused on migrants? Or should we focus on migrants so strongly or incorporate the focus with other strategies?	• We can create new or grow current markets by the increase in food demand. This may also lead to an increase in employment • Migrants may have various competences. Recognizing which these are can ensure that migrants contribute to the system • Technical solutions or climate smart urban innovations may be implemented and tested for and with migrants to diminish the risk of production potential • Citizen science is essential, especially when focussing on the food system and migrants • Non-scientific stakeholders ought to be considered in the systems thinking discourse, it may be beneficial for i.e., data gathering.
Learning Opportunities	**Key Entry Points**
• Mapping the impact of environmental issues versus income levels can see if there is a correlation and ultimately which group in the Food System is affected the most • Migration, well-being, nutritional food, and health are often treated as independent variables in projects yet there are numerous connections between them. How can we find the linkages, and can specific interventions not create a wave of change? • Cooperating with local people and stakeholders can show how to include citizen science in Food System transformation.	• Citizen science and participatory methods will show how this specific group in the food system is receiving food, and contributing to the system • A warning system could be placed for policy makers in order to adopt policies on identified changes • Are there existing governmental strategies in which the migrant topic can be included?

8.5 Food system transformation – discussion points

Food System Transformation	
Puzzles	**Pearls**
• Who are the drivers in Food System specific contexts? • How to ensure food safety and achieve Food System change when retailers are not (well) organised? • Food and nutrition security: should food become cheaper or should people become richer? • What is the role of trade barriers? • Who shapes feedback loops? – Who do we consider a food (system) expert? • Linking urban areas and rural hinterlands. Rural providers may be on the other side of the globe, so how to include them in the Food System? • How to move forward after pinpointing trade-offs in the food system and in decision-making?	• Investment funds can drive and stimulate certain practices in food systems. Yet, how to leverage this? • The Food System is too big to address, there needs to be a specific focus, from which you can incorporate other themes and perspectives. • Find the drivers of the Food System. Are they markets, retailers, governmental institutions, the consumer's demand/action? • The use of science; creating insights in feedback loops to better respond to them and to unravel dominant stocks. Ultimately, to find leverage points for intervening in the system
Learning Opportunities	**Key Entry Points**
• Establishing productive partnerships between corporates, the government and civil society seems difficult in food systems, and where do researchers fit best? • There is data needed on what kind of food flows in what direction. What are the area and market specifics of different types of food? • Investigating feedback loops at local levels (by means of i.e., case studies) • Use a ''true'' cost accounting and multiple values in value chain and food system assessments.	• Create insight in both the health and environmental impact of food consumption • Create standards and sustainability certifications in food supply chains and local food systems • Not only formulate and implement, but also enforce food policies • Understand the role of land (ownership), its usage, and its value in urban and rural domains • Process tracing of the Food System outcomes: what is causing the current outputs of the system? • Focus on a target population/market, for example child malnutrition; how come that the current Food System is not functioning for them?