

DELIVERABLE D4.1

INFOPACKAGE

ON GOOD PRACTICES AND EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR CITIZEN-DRIVEN FOOD SYSTEM GOVERNANCE

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Abstract (for public dissemination only)	This info package is a step-by-step guide for practitioners and contains recommendations, exercises and further material to develop food governance strategies in a civic-driven, participatory and deliberative process.



How to cook up civic-driven food system governance?

Recipes for practitioners



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SUMMARY

To support a transition towards more sustainable and resilient food systems, FoodSHIFT follows a civic-driven food system governance approach. One way to implement the suggested approach into your local context is by developing a food strategy. Developing a food strategy is not an easy task, but possible if you go step by step.

Therefore, FoodSHIFT has created this **step-by-step guide for practitioners to create their own recipes for civic-driven food governance**. This guide will help you to become familiar with key concepts and the process of developing a food strategy.

The guide consists of four sections with five corresponding steps for developing a food strategy (i. Initiation, ii. Assessment, iii. Stakeholder Engagement, iv. Vision Building and Action Planning, v. Evaluation).

Each step comes with templates, exercises and additional material to support a participatory and deliberative process. The exclamation mark  points out key messages and tips to look out for.

You have already started to build up a food strategy, but not assessed your food system or evaluated first actions? No problem. You can either go through each individual step or scan through the guide and dive deeper in to one part, depending on your current situation and stage.



GLOSSARY

Key terms	Understanding
Civic-driven food system governance	Civic-driven food system governance uses food and community practices, values, norms and culture as a starting point to inform decision-making, develop food policies, and shape the food system.
Empowerment	Empowerment describes encouraging and strengthening processes, in which people in situations of lack, disadvantage or social exclusion become aware of their abilities and begin to take their affairs into their own hands by using their individual and collective resources (Herriger, 2020).
Food Partnership	A food partnership represents a group of people working together for creating more sustainable food systems. The work is often related to local food activities and hands-on-experiences. Common themes addressed by food partnerships include food access and equality, food literacy, or tackling food waste among other topics.
Food Policy Council (or Food Board)	Food Policy Council [or food board] is a platform for bringing civically engaged people together and build relationships with local governments, with the main aim shape local food policy and creating food system change (Gupta et al. 2022).
Food Sovereignty	Food sovereignty is the right of each nation to maintain and develop its own capacity to produce its basic foods respecting cultural and productive diversity. We have the right to produce our own food in our own territory. Food sovereignty is a precondition to genuine food security. (Via Campesina, 1996)
Food Strategy	A ‘food strategy’ is a plan and a process of “how a city envisions change in its food system, and how it strives towards this change” (Moragues Faus et al. 2013).
Governance	Governance is a process of interactions to participate in dialogue, decision making, and implementation of actions through laws, norms, power or language.
Multi-Stakeholder Approach	Aims at involving multiple stakeholder, e.g. from politics, civil society and the private sector, to jointly address perceived problems or to collectively achieve greater impact than they could achieve alone (TPI, 2016).



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1. Defining food system governance

Within FoodSHIFT, the term **food system governance** is used in a general sense meaning the **process of all interactions between people within your food system**. This includes institutions and organizations, ways of making decisions and organizing collective action. This is done through (informal) rules and laws, policy regulations, conventional governance structures (e.g. local authorities, but also national governments), food strategies, food partnerships, but also language itself. The range of people involved can be quite broad, e.g. including governments, non-governmental organizations, producers, retailers, small businesses, citizens, informal associations, and researchers among others. To support a transition towards more sustainable and resilient food systems, FoodSHIFT follows a civic-driven food system governance approach.

What makes food system governance civic-driven?

Civic-driven food system governance uses every-day food practices (from “farm to fork and beyond”) but also community practices, values, norms and culture as a starting point to inform decision-making, develop food policies, and shape food production and consumption. In other words, rather than corporations, it is citizen together with local governments, and local businesses that develop the rules of the system based on a combination of lived experiences and expert knowledge. As a result, civic-driven food governance would include people-oriented values and principles, such as caring, sharing, collaborating, social justice and inclusiveness, to organize a city-region food system. The specific values and principles can look different from city to city and are often co-defined through participatory and deliberative processes.

A distinctive aim of civic-driven food governance is to move beyond passive consumer towards active food citizens.



The next pages help you to define and communicate your recipe for civic-driven food system governance.



2. General Food System Governance Recommendations

To guide you within the transition towards more sustainable and resilient food systems, FoodSHIFT recommends to develop a civic-driven food system governance approach which:

- encourages **systemic, multi-level and integrative food policies** e.g. that provide healthy, transparent and affordable food to all people, promote a sustainable food economy, reduce food waste and food related emissions across the whole food chain, or responses to climate change and urbanizations through building more urban-rural linkages
- promotes the **interdepartmental and multi-stakeholder governance arrangements** at national, municipal and community level to increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of food system governance
- is **participatory and inclusive to all relevant actors** (governmental authorities, public institutions, academic and research organizations, local producers, chefs and cooks, SMEs, civil society organizations, consumer groups, students and pupils, media, etc.) which are affected by or have expertise on the issue at stake to take part in the decision- and policy-making process
- encourages **capacity building, collective actions, and empowerment of municipalities and local communities** to take advantages of synergies and common agendas by building upon exciting policy frameworks or collaborating with relevant initiatives and partners towards strengthening food as a public good
- fosters **alignment** between food-related policies and programs at national and/or regional level and food visions, objectives and actions



One way to implement the recommendations is by developing a food strategy.

A **'food strategy'** is a plan and a process of "how a city envisions change in its food system, and how it strives towards this change" (Moragues Faus et al. 2013). The pages guide you through this process of developing a food strategy.

However, the process, steps and methods presented in this **guide** are **not limited to building a food strategy**, but can be useful for many different food system initiatives.



3. Process and Methods for developing a food strategy

Although each city-region has to walk its own walk, there are common steps to be considered. In the sections below, you can find some steps (circles) complemented by fitting exercises (boxes) to guide you through a process to co-develop your food strategy and good food governance principles.

Each step does not necessarily have to be taken in the exact same order. It is more important, that you consider them and create your own choreography while navigating your food system governance towards more sustainable and resilient food futures.






3.1 Initiating – The Power of storytelling

At the beginning of the process comes often the question “Why?” Why to develop a food strategy? Why now? Why at city level, which has nothing to do with agriculture? This is quite normal when new ideas are rising.

To communicate the relevance of a local food strategy, **storytelling** can be a powerful tool. It is through stories that we simplify and make sense of complex topics or motivate others to act. Stories help us to identify problems and solutions and to understand why something is happening. Stories convey assumptions and beliefs, which influence the rules that define our economies, policies and societies. However, **stories** not only **help us to increase our awareness and make sense of something**, but also help to rewrite “realities”; they **generate new visions and ideas**, stories **engage** the listener and **motivate** people to act.

For instance, it makes a difference if we are telling a story of a city being a small, passive part in a globalized food system largely controlled by companies and little power to decide how food is produced, transported and consumed or of a pioneering city creating links to its farming hinterland helping shape the surrounding landscapes by shifting the demands of urban diets. **Many cities have rewritten their food stories and so can you.**

Another great feature of stories is that they are like the glue of networks and communities. **Storytelling is a two way process** in which content is shared by a narrator with an audience while the listener processes and reacts to the received information. In this way, the narrator can become the audience and the audience the co-narrator. In short, everyone can get involved in the storytelling process: **Engage people into food policy** by sharing compelling stories and inviting them to narrate their own food stories.



Telling Food Stories: Examples and Resources

The city of [Bristol](#) is telling and sharing its story of becoming a city which offers food equality for all residents in the city. Other places, like [Brussels](#) or [South Lanarkshire](#) are writing their stories around the topic of Good Food.

On the next pages you can find some resources for creating and telling your own food stories.



How to create a compelling stories?

Know your audience and adapt to it

If you want to share a story, it has to resonate with the audience. One way to do this is by adapting the language you are using. If you are talking to policy makers, try to find the key words and terminologies they use. This could mean translation the term “food system” into “food value chain” (even if you know the system has more functions than creating value). If you speak to a youth group, be open to use more informal and personal language.

Put yourself into the shoes of the audience

Communicating about food policy can be very complex. However, you do not need to communicate every perspective at the same time. Try to link up with the interests, needs, and experiences of your audience and speak from their point of view. You are talking to a representative for local economy? Tell them how food can improve the local economy and create jobs or how finances can be saved by reducing food waste. You are talking to the department of education? Tell them a story of how food can be a lever to creative and meaningful learning, how it reaches kids in a way that others topics rarely do.

Create lasting impressions

Great stories leave an impression on the audience. To be memorable, add compelling characters or quotes, real life experiences, visual material (like the infographic on good food governance) or link the content to emotions and values. It makes a difference to the audience whether we speak of *fighting a war against food waste* or *working together to save food*.

Skip excessive details, but support your story with facts

When sharing perspectives about complex topics, such as food policy, avoid overwhelming your audience with excessive details. Although details might be interesting from an analytical point of you, when trying to spark interest and motivate people, it is more effective to reach them by the heart. However, the danger of storytelling is, that fiction can easily sound true. In order to be convincing and trustworthy, you can support your argument with meaningful numbers or sufficient evidence, such as quotes.



Storytelling to spark food policy action (Hamburger Method)

People, Setting

- department/unit, organization
- names of leadership
- project or programme
- focus area
- values, guiding principles

Introduction

Once upon a time...

Conflict

- challenge for unit or organization
- performance of the food (sub-)system
- deadline

Problem

Suddenly...

Elements and Actions

- tools (food system mapping, food surveys, assessments)
- side effects, benefits, pitfalls

Journey

Then this happened...

Solution

And then...

Approach

- best practices, lessons learned, advice to others

Conclusion

This means...

Result

- growth, increase, improvement
- reductions, savings
- change / innovation
- call for action



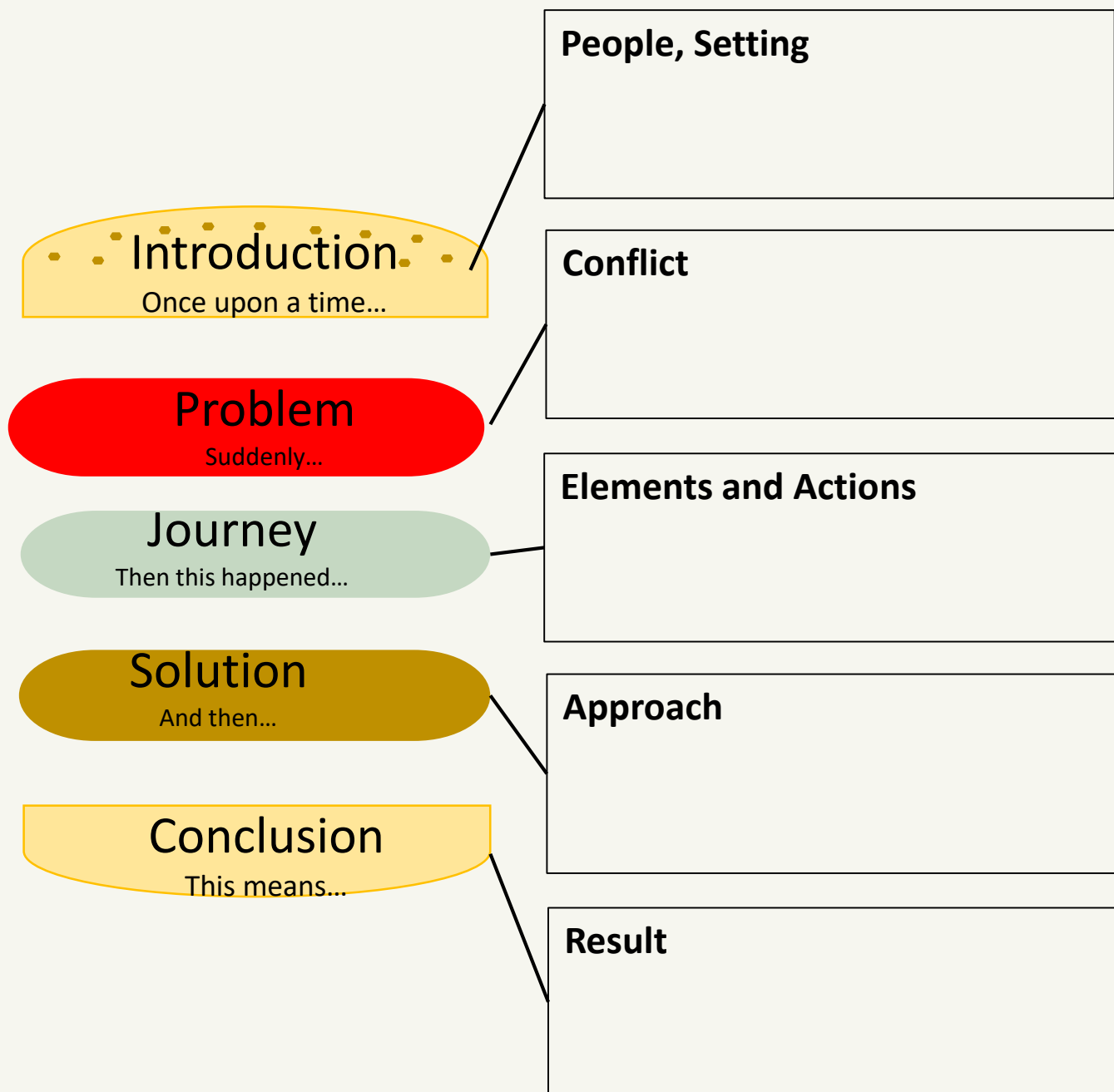
Here you can find a template with elements of a story to spark food policy action.

This template helps you to tell a story, e.g. how change was implemented in the past and allows listeners to imagine how it might work in their situation.

Try to avoid excessive details and focus on the audience potential benefits.



Storytelling to spark food policy action (Hamburger Method)



Develop and share your own food story.

You can use this template e.g. in a workshop with multiple stakeholders. Divide the group into smaller groups of three or four people and let them fill in the template. Afterwards you can share the stories and see which one is particularly compelling. The outcome can serve as a basis on your story to be shared and promoted within your city region.



Infographic

To tell your story and create lasting impressions

Objective

On the next page you find a FoodSHIFT infographic, which helps you to tell your story and illustrate how food governance can look like, when it is designed from a citizen perspective and based on lived experiences.

You can use the infographic to **inform, communicate and promote** “good food governance”.

Components

The graphic focuses on four key principles for civic-driven food system governance, namely i) seeing **food as a common good**, ii) including **diverse people**, iii) considering **diverse knowledge** and iv) supporting **collective** action. Based on our literature review we found these four principles to enhance the legitimacy, accountability, equity and efficiency of food governance. Therefore, the graphic also helps you to communicate the benefits of the four principles and presents guiding questions for your policy makers (or other stakeholder) on how to assess their food governance context. To inspire and motivate people to act, the graphic provides good practices and examples of food governance.

Target Audience

The **target audience** is very diverse. The graphic can be used by policy advocates to communicate on the ideas, benefits, and practices of citizen-driven food system governance to politicians and/or public representatives. Or the other way around: public representatives (municipality) or policy makers can use the graphic to communicate on food governance to their community and other stakeholder.

How to use it

Overall, the infographic can spark a story like “We want to develop our food governance and here are core principles and ideas why and how we can do it”. However, feel free to add other benefits or examples to the story to match your local context and get others engaged in telling and sharing the story.



A recipe for a civic-driven food system governance: How to improve it in your city



Food as a Common Good
Food as a common good is more than just a commodity. It has multiple socio-cultural, economic and ecological dimensions and requires a common responsibility for sustaining the shared resources needed for food provision.

Diverse People
There are many different participants in the food system, ranging from farmer to citizen, and are all potential drivers of change.

Collective Action
Collective action is any form of organized social or political act taken by a group of people to reach a common objective.

Diversity of Knowledge
A food system is complex and to better understand its components, linkages and challenges, a diverse set of (expert, traditional, practical) knowledge is needed.

	Food as Common Good	Diverse People	Collective Action	Diversity of Knowledge
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BENEFITS

Considering food as a common good helps to see multiple values of food beyond its market price. It also helps to think about how people as citizens, not just consumers, can contribute to their communities, environment, health and each other.	Considering diverse people helps to build a bigger picture of the issues and solutions at stake and to make better decisions. Helps to improve the legitimacy, accountability and equity of food policies.	Considering collective actions helps to align goals and interests to build a shared vision. Moreover, it helps to improve the effectiveness and impacts of actions, programs and/or projects.	Considering diverse knowledge helps to improve the collective intelligence to address uncertainties and to develop fitting solutions to complex problems.
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GUIDING QUESTION

<i>Does your city activate citizens and other stakeholders to engage in a broad debate to formulate sustainable food policy?</i>	<i>Is there any facilitated engagement including diverse people to consider problems and solutions in the food system?</i>	<i>Does your city facilitate collective action within the city, like in your neighborhood?</i>	<i>Does your city provide space for experimentation and social learning which considers diverse sources and forms of knowledge (e.g. from farmers and citizens)?</i>
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EXAMPLES

Food Policy Councils or other food partnerships • Seed Saving, Food Saving and Sharing Food Strategies • Food Coops and Food Hubs, or Community Supported Agriculture



3.2 Assessing – What’s on your radar?

In order to know what needs to change, you need to understand your current situation. If you don’t have a baseline, you risk spending a lot of time and resources into ineffective actions and policies. So, instead of jumping straight to actions, step back and **take a look at your local food system** to see what is happening, where are the gaps, what is working well and what not so well.

A food system assessment comes with multiple **benefits**, like:

- Deepening your understanding of your food system;
- Increasing awareness of issues, stakeholders and actions that shape your food environment;
- Mobilizing communities and building connections among potential partners;
- Linking food system topics across sectors and policy fields;
- Establishing a baseline for monitoring your progress or developing policies;
- Providing input for setting (policy) priorities and goals.

While assessments can be resource heavy, in the long run they are extremely beneficial (both in terms of appropriate policies and actions). There are multiple tools with different levels of complexity, required expert knowledge and resources available. A selection of food system assessment tools include:

- [City Region Food System Toolkit](#) (by FAO)
- [Community Food System Assessment Tool](#) (Provincial Health Services Authority)
 - [Food System Mapping](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
 - [Food System Dashboard](#) (by GAIN & Johns Hopkins University)
 - [Food Policy Mapping](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
 - [Community Food Mapping](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)



Regardless which tool you might use, we recommend it to be **inclusive** and support a **dialogue**, to take the **cultural context** into account, to aim at **long-term outcomes** and to facilitate **concrete actions** for change (de Koning et al., 2021).



3.3 Engaging – Are you on board?

Once the initial assessment has been made and you have an overview of your local food system, you might then aim to engage a series of stakeholders to support the food strategy implementation. Common arrangements for driving food systems work are food policy councils, steering committees or food partnerships. In such arrangements one will typically involve stakeholders from across the food system, representing different perspectives, areas of expertise and interests. It can be challenging to keep everyone on board but can be mitigated with good food governance principles in place.

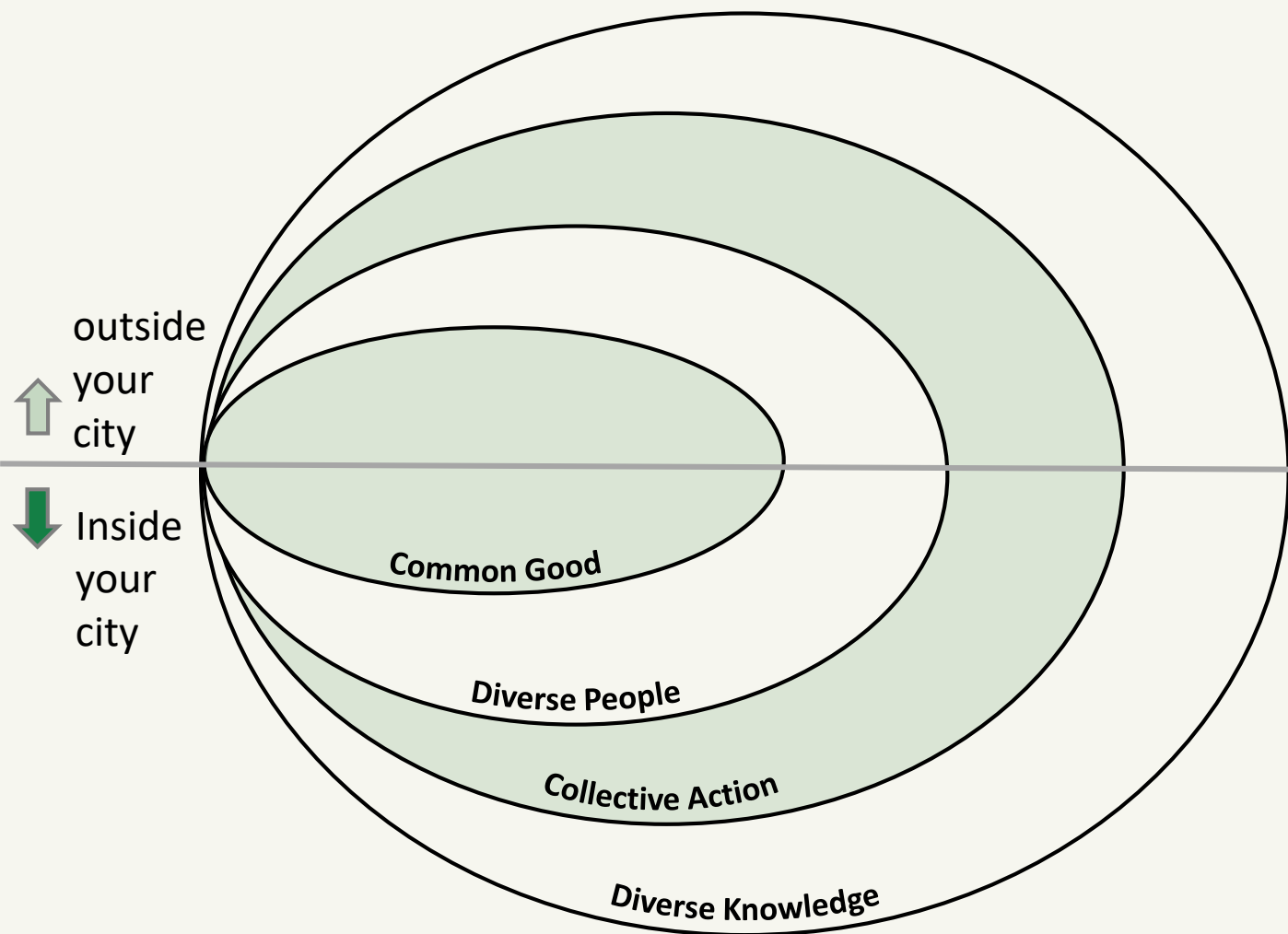
Therefore, we here present some tips and principles to ensure ongoing engagement:

- **Engage timely**; while too many cooks can spoil a soup it is important not to wait too long for engaging others. Early or timely engagement can enhance ownership in the process and facilitate collective actions
- **Active vs. passive engagement**; Passive engagement means ensuring that outreach information gets to the target groups while active engagement means identifying barriers, like a lack of time or resources, and mitigating or planning around these barriers to enable participation.
- The **'hop-on hop-off strategy'**; not everyone needs to be engaged all the time, communicating this clearly can prevent people from opting out too soon
- Consider organizing **meeting on-location**; i.e. at places where stakeholders work (farm, community project, supermarket, etc.) this allows for a convivial atmosphere and at the same time allows people to show what they do in the food system
- Allow time for the **expression of emotions** and the possibility to **celebrate together**; providing safe but also fun spaces increases the chance that people feel welcome and enjoy to stay engaged
- Consider **compensating people** that are engaging during unpaid hours; this can be done financially, but also with food products, time or other forms compensation to express their contribution is not taken for granted, but valued
- **align food strategy/governance goals** with the personal and organizational actions; this way limited resources can be used efficiently

Further material, developed by Sustainable Food Places, on what and whom to consider for engaging stakeholders around the food system can be found [here](#).



Find your partner(s) for civic-driven food system governance



This template helps you to identify relevant stakeholders inside and outside your city to promote civic-driven food system governance.

You can ask yourself: Do you know anyone who views food more than a commodity and promotes food e.g. as a cultural value (common good)? Do you know anyone who facilitates the engagement of diverse people regarding to food policy or projects? Do you know anyone supporting or being interested in the development of collective food system actions? Do you know anyone who promotes or considers diverse knowledge in food system actions?

Sometimes one stakeholder may address several or all principles for civic-driven food system governance, which is a great resource. Write your answers in the ovals.

Based on the result, you can identify potential partners.



3.4 Vision Building and Action Planning – Let’s do it!

Before spelling out your strategy with concrete goals and actions, it is important to formulate a vision.

A vision statement describes what your city wants to achieve in the future. It is designed for a longer period of time and summarizes the strategy and values of your partnership in a clear and concise way. To formulate a vision statement, you can ask yourself what is important and truly matters to you. What do you care about and what do you want to achieve? What ultimate impact does your city want to have in its food system?

A good vision statement can motivate and support others to get and stay engaged. For engaged people, a vision provides a direction for the actions and offers long-term orientation that goes beyond day-to-day activities. Yet, a good vision can offer multiple **benefits**, including:

- Forming a "backbone" for strategic measures and goals;
- Enabling the bundling of resources and effective planning;
- Supporting decisions made to gain credibility and transparency.

For formulating a vision statement, you can keep the **three ingredients** in mind:

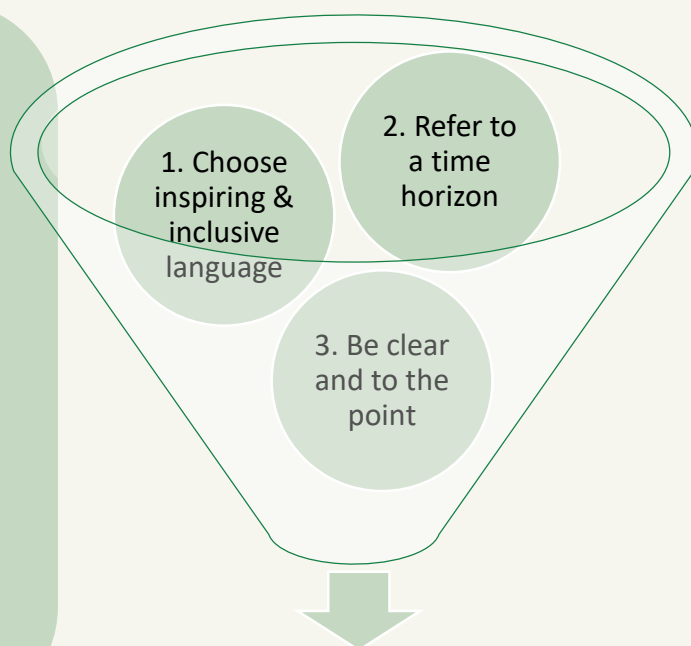
Example

Bristol’s vision for Food Equality

“Food equality exists when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, affordable and appropriate food according to their social, cultural and dietary needs.

They are equipped with the resources, skills and knowledge to use and benefit from food, which is sourced from a resilient, fair and environmentally sustainable food system.”

[A One City Food Equality Strategy for Bristol 2022 – 2032](#)



Vision



Developing pathways towards civic-driven food system governance

Once you have formulated your vision, you are ready to explore and develop your pathways towards civic-driven food system governance. To find fitting pathways, you need to select and plan your strategic goal, operational goals and actions. The **strategic goal** helps you to achieve the vision. The **operational goals** indicate how you want to reach the strategic goal. And the **actions** indicate what exactly needs to be done by whom.



Based on the preliminary work on evaluating and monitoring your local context, you can link your strategic goal, operational goals and actions to the four principles and identified actors.

You can ask yourself:

- What needs to be realized, delivered or changed in order to achieve your vision?
- What can you do towards the needed changes?
- What are necessary actions by other stakeholders?
- Which resources and skills are necessary or available to realize the actions?



Developing pathways and actions requires a creative and deliberative process and builds on the engagement of people. While there is no single method or approach, FoodSHIFT recommends an exercise which sparks the imagination and reflection of ideas, like a **backcasting exercise as described on the next page**.

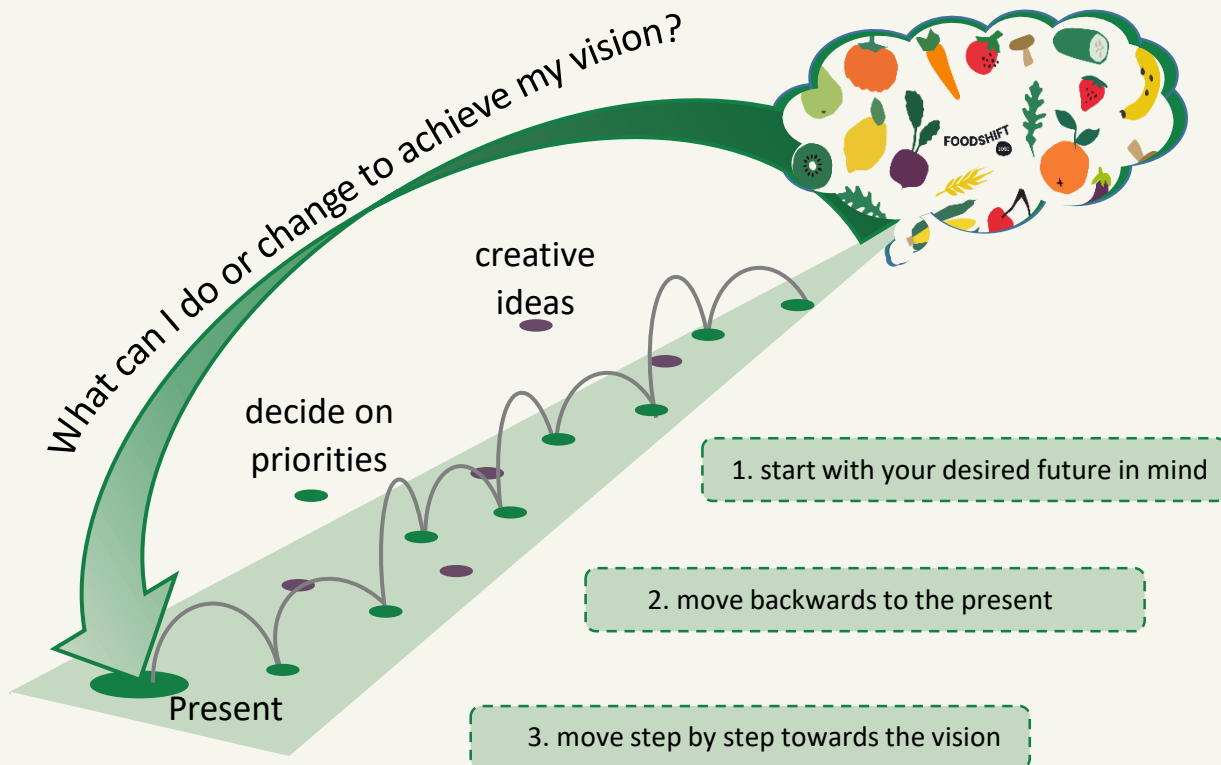


What is backcasting?

Backcasting is a useful method for developing desirable future-present pathways. Back casting is often used to understand challenges and to define shared strategies. Compared to a visioning method, where you begin in the present and move forward, within back casting, you **begin with formulating a desired future** as a starting point.

In a second step, you **move backwards from the vision to the present** by looking back (or backcasting) and asking what needs to be done or changed to reach the vision. Then **reflect on the how the desired future could be achieved** step by step (in 3-5 year steps) by considering available resources and priorities.

By starting with a desired future as a reference point, back casting allows for free, imaginary, or utopian ideas. As a result, innovative approaches to reach a desired vision can emerge and indicate possible pathways one might not have thought of when only considering conventional views linked to present conditions or dynamics. As such, backcasting can contribute to social learning and transformative processes.



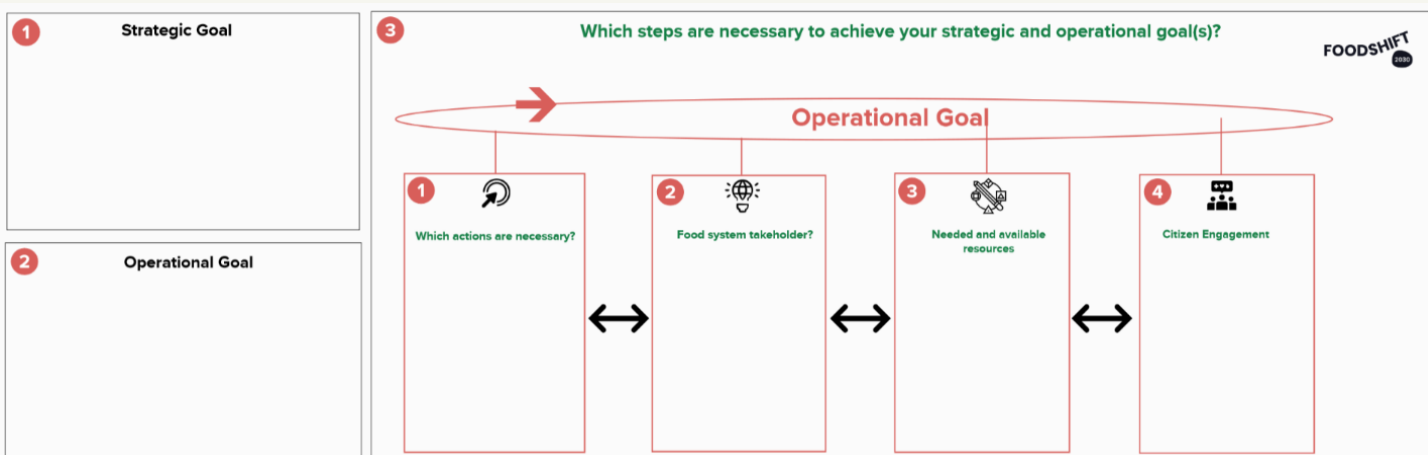


Planning Actions

After formulating a vision and reflecting on potential actions, you can develop a more concrete action plan, linking your strategic goal, operational goals, actions, stakeholders and resources. For developing your action plan, we recommend to use a template, i.e. action planning template developed by FoodSHIFT.

The template below can be used to develop the desired and logical trajectory from strategic goals to your vision by following the 4 steps:

1. List necessary actions to achieve your vision
2. Identify and link relevant stakeholders to realize the action
3. Link available and needed resources to your actions
4. Identify citizens that can help you to reach your actions and vision



Alternative formats for planning and developing actions include:

- [Food Summit](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
- [Food Group Workshop](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
- [Steering Group Workshop](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
- [Action Planning Workshop](#) (by Sustainable Food Places)
 - [Bride over troubled water](#) (by Leapfrog)



Setting Priorities

Since resources (e.g. time, finances, skills) are often limited, it makes sense to select and prioritize anticipated actions strategically. One way to select potential action is by focusing on “**low hanging fruits**”, which are easily achieved and cost little time and money. These actions are great at the beginning to motivate involved stakeholders and deliver a feeling of progress and success.

Another option for setting priorities are checking different “**leverage points**” for creating impact on the food system. ‘**Shallow**’ or **weak leverages** are interventions relatively easy to implement, yet bring about little change to the overall functioning of the food system. ‘**Deep**’ or **stronger leverage** points might be more difficult to alter but potentially result in transformational change (Abson et al. 2017). To keep the momentum of engaged people, you can choose a mix between weaker and stronger leverage points.

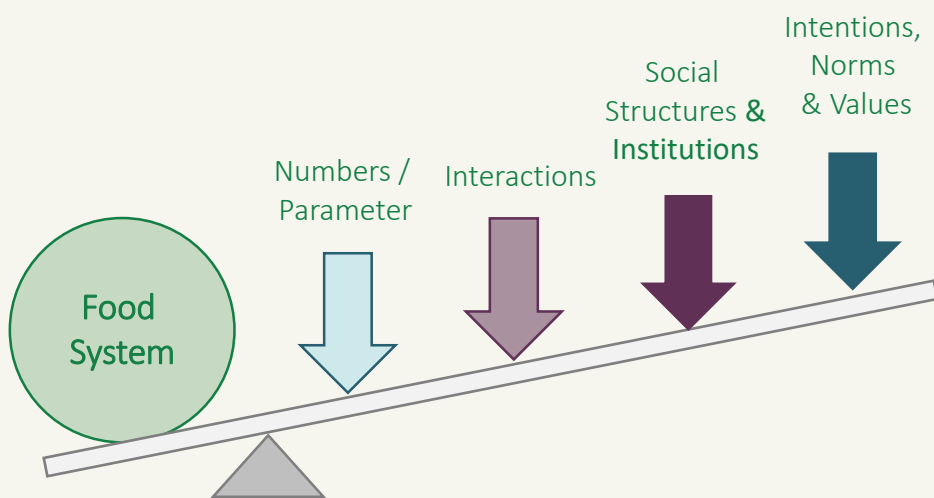


Illustration based on Rodemann-Kalkan, 2019; Abson et al., 2017; and Meadows, 2009.

Alternative formats for setting priorities developed by [Leapfrog](#) include:

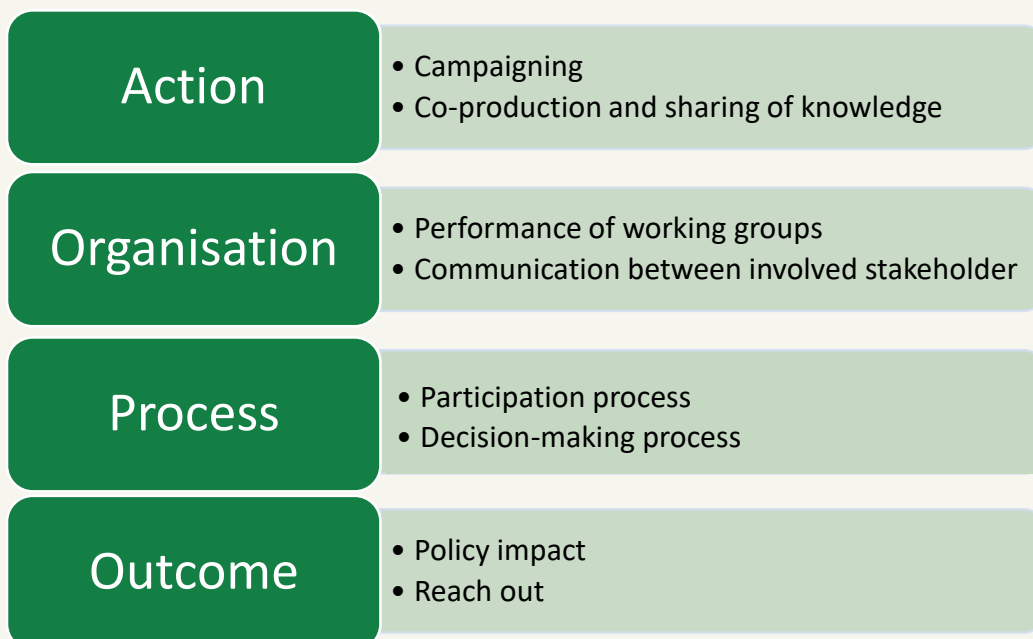
- [Wheel of Priorities](#)
- [Priotise together](#)



3.5 Evaluating – Are we heading in the right direction?

If you want to see whether your actions and resources contribute to the desired outcome, you have to evaluate your decisions and steps taken. Are you heading in the right direction and spending your resources efficiently? Are the stakeholder engagement and participatory process inclusive enough? Or do you need to adjust and customize your journey?

There are many aspects you can review, e.g. assessing the:



To evaluate your progress, it is helpful to monitor your efforts along the process. While there are often limited resources for the extra efforts of monitoring, some useful tools have been developed to keep the time investment low, but insights high. You can find some inspiration on how to go about in a [health check](#) guide and tool developed by the Sustainable Food Places network or the **track your efforts** template (see next page) developed by FoodSHIFT2030. The tool and template can help you to reflect on your progress, boost your confidence or highlight needed changes.



Track your efforts

The tracking template aims at monitoring and reflecting on your efforts towards developing good food system governance. The tracking template can be used right after an action has been realized, but also during the duration of a longer project.

Action / Project

Target Group:

Is this the first time the action takes place?:

of Participants:

Date/Location:

Short Description of the main objective(s) _____

Organization

Was there enough support from a) the leader and b) other partners?

Are the roles and responsibilities of involved partners fixed or can they be changed?

How do you estimate the resources needed to implement the action (high, medium, low)?

Process

Can the participants actively contribute to the activity or do they “receive a service”?

Are the roles and responsibilities of involved participants fixed or can they be changed?

How do you feel about the decisions being made? (e.g. effective, transparent, inclusive)?

Outcome

Did the action enable sustainable food practices (e.g. food sharing, conscious use of food etc.)?

Did the action stimulate dialogues around food among different groups?

How do you estimate the achievement of the objectives (successful, somewhat, not successful)?



WHAT'S COOKING?

This guide provided you with a good recipe for developing your food strategy. Becoming familiar with the process, exercise templates and further material is only the first step. Now you are ready to roll up your sleeves and cook up your own food governance meal.



You want to share your recipes or learn more about other city region's recipes? Then sign up up by emailing FoodSHIFT+-subscribe@lists.riseup.net or check out the [FoodSHIFT knowledge hub](#).

Bon Appetit!



5. Resources

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Additional Material & Tools

Bristol's [One City Food Equality Strategy 2022-2032](#)

Brussel's [Good Food Strategy towards a sustainable food system](#)

South Lanarkshire's [Good Food Strategy 2020-2025](#)

Resources from Sustainable Food Places

Link: <https://www.sustainablefoodplaces.org/resources/>

GOOD POLICY FOR GOOD FOOD: A toolbox of local authority food policy levers. By Sustainable Food Places.

Link: https://www.sustainablefoodplaces.org/processors/good_policy_for_good_food.php

Sustainable Food Places Toolkit

Link: https://www.sustainablefoodplaces.org/resources/food_governance_and_strategy/

Food Systems Dashboard: Data, Policy and Actions


<https://www.foodsystemsdashboard.org/information/policies-and-actions>

Leapfrog Tools for Workshops and Activities

Link: <http://leapfrog.tools/>

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