



D6.1 The SUSFANS Stakeholder Core Group, drawn across different sectors and roles in European sustainable food and nutrition security

Public Report

WP6 Stakeholder interaction and scenario review

Lead UOXF (6)

Abstract: Establishing a Stakeholder Core Group (SCG). A SCG of about 40 organisations will be convened, drawn from suggestions from all SUSFANS WP leaders. Balance across stakeholder communities, food systems areas, countries and gender will be paramount. This SCG will spearhead the stakeholder interaction across WPs 1-5, with WP11, and with other WPs as appropriate. Other members will therefore be co-opted as needed.



Version	Release date	Changed	Status	Distribution
V1	1/07/2015	-	Partially complete	Project Officer (PO)
V2	3/08/2015	Preamble; roles defined	FINAL	PO, Consortium

The SUSFANS Stakeholder Core Group, drawn across different sectors and roles in European sustainable food and nutrition security

SUSFANS Deliverable 6.1

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Preamble

This report defines the concept for establishing a Stakeholder Core Group (SCG) in the early stages of the SUSFANS project. The composition of the SCG will probably vary during the lifetime of the project as a result of the dynamics in the multi-actor process of SUSFANS and the various phases in the scientific agenda. The final composition of the SCG will therefore be reported in the Deliverable D6.2 “Four stakeholder consultations organised in the form of workshops (months 6, 18, 24 and 36), with workshop reports published (months 6-36)”.

A Stakeholder Core Group (SCG) of 30-40 organisations will be convened, drawn from suggestions from all SUSFANS WP leaders. Balance across stakeholder communities, food systems areas, countries and gender will be paramount. This SCG will spearhead the stakeholder interaction across WPs 1-5, with WP11, and with other WPs as appropriate. Other members will therefore be invited as needed.

Concept for the stakeholder engagement

Analysis and foresight on food systems and diets can build on the evidence base to explore the scope for future gains in sustainability all along the food chain. By implication, engagement with stakeholders is intrinsic to our research strategy. SUSFANS will identify and engage a range of stakeholders from across policy domains the full food chain to jointly determine a balanced set of sustainability metrics for sustainable FNS in the EU.

Scenario approaches are increasingly used as a means of exploring uncertainties about the complex interactions that underpin FNS. Many foresight analysis methods have used explorative storylines to provide scenarios of alternative plausible futures. In SUSFANS, alternative storylines for the future European and global agri-food systems will be developed by reviewing with stakeholders a set of recent and ongoing scenario exercises including JRC Foresight on FNS, OECD long term futures, the FAO AT2050 exercise, ESF/COST, FOODSECURE, and TransMango. The storylines will include the development of policy and innovation strategies in government, farming and the food chain to redress undesirable future paths. They will then be translated in semi-quantitative parameters, quantified with the SUSFANS model toolbox and published in a SUSFANS Foresight report.

The strength of this analysis is that it will take into account the heterogeneity and explicit interaction of production systems and consumer behaviour in the EU, within a global and changing environment. Synergies and trade-offs across the sustainability dimensions of FNS will be evident at EU, subregional and sectoral levels, thus informing the formulation of targeted policies and identifying the interests around sustainable FNS for a range of EU agro-fish-food sectors and chains.

Concept for the Stakeholder Core Group

The overall objective of WP6 is to ensure SUSFANS products are of optimal value to a balanced range of end users by building and maintaining a solid and effective interaction with a broad stakeholder community throughout the life of the project.

It is of major importance to build and maintain a relation with the stakeholders throughout the project by involving them in a proactive manner. This provides added value to SUSFANS work, particularly when considering the range of the disciplines that will be engaged.

The same kind of stakeholder organizations are called upon for several trajectories, especially in relation to stakeholders already engaged with other EU-funded research projects with overlapping agendas (e.g. FP7-TransMango and FP7-FoodSecure) and related initiatives. This collaboration with other projects' stakeholder groups is important so as to avoid "stakeholder fatigue" and confusion; it is crucial to present a coherent and well-coordinated approach to stakeholder engagement so as to ensure long-lasting relationships to mutual benefit. Collaboration and coordination with other such efforts is important and will be employed where this strengthens the SUSFANS process and outcomes.

SUSFANS is addressing a wide range of issues connected to diets and European food systems, i.e. public health, stability and resilience, resource scarcity and the sustainability in terms of environmental, social and economic considerations. This opens opportunities for engagement with a wide range of stakeholders.

The concept for narrowing down the potential list of stakeholders is threefold:

- Critical stakeholders are to be found among key agents of change, i.e. organisations with the ability to help shape a transformation of the food systems or inform the process with leading opinions. Such agents are found in business, government, civil society and academia.
- The agent's roles of interest to SUSFANS include all food system actors; nutrition and health specialists; government at EU and lower levels; and intergovernmental bodies; experts from various disciplines.
- SUSFANS is focused on developing knowledge 'tools', i.e. metrics, models and foresight. A leading criterion is which key stakeholder organizations will be using the tools (in

particular the modelling toolbox) and their insights, and that can possibly contribute to the tool development?

The SUSFANS SGC will be formalised in its initial composition at the Inaugural Stakeholder Workshop (Prague, 30 October 2015). Three other workshops are scheduled to follow within a time span of three years.

Rationale for stakeholder types and categories

The European food system comprises a potentially vast set of stakeholders. It includes the wide range of actors engaged in all the food systems activities from growing to producing and ultimately consuming food.

They operate within, and are influenced by, a number of 'environments' (i.e. government policies, markets, science and technology, social organisations and biophysical conditions), all of which have their own galaxy of stakeholders with a range of motivations. It is important for SUSFANS to capture the 'world views' of this wide array of stakeholders in a practical, yet balanced way. This will be achieved by identifying, and inviting, representation from key *stakeholder 'categories'* selected to encompass this range of actors. Broadly speaking these fall into three main *stakeholder 'types'*: those engaged in (i) food system activities; (ii) food system policy; and (iii) food system influences. These are elaborated in Table 1 below. The table indicates the relevance of each category of stakeholders for SUSFANS and examples of organisations, companies or institutions. All three types of stakeholders will be represented on the core group, and within each type there will be a balanced representation of the various categories.

Table 1: List of potential stakeholder organisations and their relevance for SUSFANS

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Category	Specific relevance for SUSFANS	Example Company/Institution
Food System Activities	Agricultural input suppliers	Key inputs to food chain	European Crop Protection Association (EU); Fertilizers Europe (EU); European Feed Manufacturers' Federation (EU); Royal DSM; BASF
	Primary producers (crops)	Amount, type and location of crops produced	FAO (EU); COPA – COGECA (EU); Cereals Europe (EU); NFU (UK)
	Primary producers (animal products)	Amount, type and location of animal products produced. Case Study topic: producers perspective	FAO (EU); International Federation for Animal Health Europe (EU); NFU (UK); COPA–COGECA (EU)
	Primary producers (fish)	Amount, type and location of fish produced. Case Study topic: producers perspective	FAO (EU); European Association of Fish Producers Organisations (EU); FEDOPA (FR)
	Primary producers (fruit and veg)	Amount, type and location of fruit and veg produced. Case Study topic: consumers perspective	FAO (EU); European Fresh Produce Association (EU); European Fruit and Vegetables Trade Association (EU); Assemblée des Régions d'Europe Fruitières, Légumières et Horticoles (EU)
	Ingredient companies	Key actors for intermediate food product (ingredients) quality, safety and nutrition content; food marketing	Royal DSM; Cargill; Dupont; Roquette; Friesland Campina; Bunge Foods
	Processors and Packers	Key actors for final food product; quality, safety and nutrition content; food marketing, labelling	Unilever; Nestlé; PFP (Association for the European primary food processing industry; EU); European Co-Packers Association (EU); FoodDrinkEurope (EU); Dutch Dairy Association (NZO; NL); Food and Drink Federation (UK); Tetra Pak

	Transport and Logistics	Key actors for distribution and cold chain	European Cold Storage and Logistics Association (ECSLA) (EU)
	Retailers	Key actors for public access to food; food marketing	British Retail Consortium UK); Tesco (UK); Carrefour (FR); Ahold (NL); Metro; Colruyt
	Food service sector	Key actors in public consumption of food	HOTREC (EU); MacDonalD's
	Commodity traders	Trade and movement of primary food stuffs	Grain and Feed Trade Association (GAFTA); Cargill (BE)
Food System Policy	EU-level Policy makers	EU policy and regulation development for agri-food, health, environment and trade	OECD; MEP group Food Sense; European Commission: -DG-Research and Innovation (E.3.01 - Sector: Public health, EASME.B.1.2 – Sector: Industry, Products and Consumers, EASME.B.2.1 - Sector: Ecosystems & Natural Resources); -DG-Environment (Quality of Life, Water & Air; Implementation, Governance and Semester, The European Food SCP Roundtable) -DG-Health and Food Safety (Public Health, Health systems and products, Consumer, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency, - Food and Veterinary Office, The Working Group on Food Losses & Food Waste under the Advisory Group on the Food Chain) ; -DG AGRI(Innovation Partnership; CAP; Agricultural legislation and procedures, Multilateral relations, quality policy, Economic analysis, perspectives and evaluation; communication)

			-DG ENTR (High Level Forum of a Better Functioning Food Supply Chain)
	National-level Policy makers (National policy and regulation development for diets and health	National ministries in each study country: Czech Republic, Denmark, France and Italy National agencies: AGES (A), IPH (BE), ANSES (FR), BFR (D), NIPH (NO), RIVM (NL), DTU (DK), SZU (CZ)
Food System Influences	Health sector, academics or organizations	Key actors in public nutrition and diets research and recommendation	WHO Regional Office for Europe (EU); International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (EU); British Nutrition Foundation (UK); RIVM National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (NL); European Federation of the Associations of Dieticians (EFAD) (EU)
	Consumer groups	Key actors in consumption patterns, public opinion	BEUC (EU); EUFIC (EU); EuroCoop; CLCV (F); UKECC
	Environmental groups	Key actors in environmental aspects of sustainability	WWF; IUCN; Friends of the Earth; Compassion in World Farming; Defra (UK); PBL (NL); Global Footprint Network (Int)
	Certification or auditing organisations	Key actors in the organic agriculture sector and sustainability certification	Ecocert (BE); Qualite-france (FR); Certisys (BE); Fødevarestyrelsen (DK); Sustainability Consortium (US/NL), GLOBALGAP
	Finance sector	Investors in, and financial regulation of, food sector	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EU); CCLA (UK); Rabobank (NL); Deutsche Bank AG (DE)
	Overseas Development sector	International food trade and development agenda/global food and nutrition security	Worldbank; FAO; Oxfam; DfID (UK)